

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

VOLUME I

LIFESTYLES AND SEXUAL PRACTICES

PNABL 812

78464

BACKGROUND FACTORS: VOLUME I

Results from this section suggest that more socially and economically well-off respondents may have yet another advantage over their less well-off counterparts: they appear to be engaging in fewer of the higher risk behaviors for AIDS. Further complicating this situation, the less well-off may be less likely to believe they are personally susceptible to AIDS. They also report being tested for HIV exposure in fewer numbers. Along with having slightly less money and being more geographically removed, those from outside of Santo Domingo seem more distanced from AIDS. Few have taken the test for HIV exposure or believe they might have been exposed to the virus. Many did not demonstrate basic condom use proficiency. Perhaps less advantaged in experience, those 25 and younger are only slightly less likely to have worn condoms in their past five sexual encounters than those 26 and older. However, they appear much more likely to have engaged in higher risk sex as a receptive partner.

INCOME

Those who report lower economic status appear to engage in more high-risk behavior. Further, these respondents may have structural reinforcement for their higher risk behavior: 76 percent reporting low economic status also report having been paid for sex (TABLE #2). The higher rate of STDs among this group is also ominous, suggesting increased vulnerability to exposure. Thirty-five of the 48 who reported having a STD, or 72 percent, are of lower economic status. While at risk, these respondents may also be less likely to discover or prevent exposure to HIV. Of those who have taken the HIV test, 38 percent are of lower economic status. Additionally, of the 75 who demonstrated correct condom use capability, 40 percent were of lower economic status. Their higher risk behavior, combined with their heterosexual activity, make them a possibly efficient conduit of the HIV virus to their female partners. Those of lower economic status report having slept with a woman more frequently than those of higher status: 62 percent versus 38 percent in the high-middle economic group.

TABLE NO. 2

PERCENT YES

	ALL	SEX w/W	PAID	HIV STD	CONDOM TEST	TEST
LOW	51.6%	62%	75.6%	72.9%	37.6%	40%
MID/HIGH	48.4%	38%	24.4%	27.1%	62.4	60%

TABLE NO. 1

RESIDENCE

Results suggest that greater numbers of respondents residing outside of Santo Domingo engage in high-risk behaviors than their Santo Domingo counterparts. Of those who have received payment for sex, 73 percent reside outside of Santo Domingo. Condom use also appears to be slightly less frequent among this group. Of those who had unprotected sex in their last sexual episode, 60 percent were from outside of Santo Domingo. To complete this higher risk combination, this group also reports having had a STD in slightly greater numbers (56 percent). Accompanying their behavior are potentially dangerous perceptual blinders. This group comprises a relatively small proportion of those that believe that they might have been exposed to HIV (39 percent); that have taken the HIV test (32 percent); and, that have demonstrated proficiency on the condom use test (28 percent).

TABLE NO. 1

	All	Paid for Sex	Had A STD	HIV Exposure Possible	HIV Test Taken	Condom Use Test (% Pass)
S/D rsdt	55.3%	26.9%	43.8%	61.4%	68.2%	72%
Outside S/D	44.7%	73.1%	56.3%	38.6%	31.8%	28%

TABLE NO. 3

AGE

Those 25 and younger report engaging in higher risk sex: of those who do more "passive" sex, 69 percent are 25 and younger, while 73 percent of those who report being the insertive partner more often are 26 and older. The younger group is also slightly more likely to have not used a condom in their last sexual encounter. But this group has slightly higher numbers that have taken the test for HIV exposure.

TABLE NO. 3

	All	Passive Sex	<u>Pntr Last Encounter</u> w/condom	<u>Pntr Last Encounter</u> w/condom	AIDS test
25 and Under	50.5%	68.9%	46.4%	53.6%	55.3%
26 and Older	49.5%	31.1%	53.6%	46.4%	44.7%

TABLE NO. 6

## EDUCATION

The more educated do not appear to use condoms in much greater numbers than the general respondent group. However, those respondents in this group did demonstrate better condom skills, with 63 percent of them correct in condom usage. The more educated respondents comprise a slightly greater proportion of those that have been tested for HIV exposure than their less educated counterparts.

TABLE NO. 6

	All	<u>Pntr Last Encounter</u> w/condom	<u>Pntr Last Encounter</u> w/condom	HIV Test	Condom Test
More	41.5%	46.4%	33.3%	54.1%	62.7%
Less	58.5%	53.6%	65.5%	45.9%	37.3%

## VOLUME I: SEXUAL PRACTICES

While seemingly few respondents have disclosed their sexual identity to family intimates, this group can not be classified as isolated from society, with their interactions restricted to other members of some self-contained "community." The majority report having had sex with women; about one-fifth have children and roughly 10 percent are married. A testament to the extent of their contact with others, a sizeable number of respondents have received payment for sex and about one-third of them report having had sex with a tourist in the past six months. The stable sex partners most report having over three year durations levels off at one or two. However, by fast forwarding to the past month, the number of sex partners rises. Nearly one-fourth report having six or more sex partners in the past month.

Many meet potential partners at discos, parks, and bars. Most, still living at home, have sex in hotels or motels, conducting their sexual lives with discretion and at some remove from their families. For the most part, the people that those sampled live with, work with, and are even friends with are often unaware of the sexual practices of respondents. In situations where sexual behavior is not openly discussed, there might be less receptivity to messages addressing this behavior. Additionally, since much of the sexual activity takes place away from a respondent's everyday social context, it may have an "unreal," or minimal quality, making behavior difficult to target for change. Many declined to respond or rejected the idea outright of actively participating in a gay organization, thus possibly also revealing a reluctance to assume a more public identity or role as a gay person.

However, the idea of a gay group, most agreed, is a good one and few report feeling ashamed of homosexual behavior. Even so, homosexuals appear to have a formidable image problem: around half of respondents do not identify as gay. Additionally, a stereotypical and fairly negative portrait emerges from the large number of respondents who maintain that homosexuals can be identified through feminine mannerisms and gestures. But labels like homosexual or even bisexual are almost misnomers with this sample, failing to capture how many define themselves. Most of the men who have had sex with women, as well as those who prefer to be the penetrative partner most often, do not identify as homosexual.

The thorny issue of self-identification, combined with the apparent obstacles to getting active participation in a gay organization, indicates a fairly fractured audience. Possible subgroups within this sample might be flushed out by examining identifiers and non-identifiers, groups which seem to have distinct qualities. By behavior, these audiences might include:

Receptive Partners:

- self-identifies as homosexual
- many are 25 or younger
- many have not had sex with a woman
- more live in Santo Domingo
- slightly more condom use and better use skills

Insertive Partner:

- might self-identify as having sex with men for fun or money
- many live outside of Santo Domingo
- higher incidence of those that have had STD's
- higher numbers that have had sex with a woman
- lower economic status
- poor condom skills
- less personal experience with AIDS

Insertive Partner II:

- self-identifies as bisexual
- slightly more are from Santo Domingo
- more are 26 or older
- many are more educated
- fewer have had STD's
- many do not believe they have done anything to be exposed to AIDS
- many do not know anyone with AIDS
- many do not suspect anyone they know has AIDS
- a little over half used condoms their last sexual encounter

Overall, in constructing a profile of those engaging in higher risk behaviors, a sort of "cluster" of possibly related variables emerges. Those engaging in higher risk behaviors might include those who have had sex with tourists in the past six months; those who have received payment for sex; those who have had group sex; those who have had unprotected sex; and those who have had multiple partners. The respondents engaging in these behaviors comprise larger percentages of the following groups:

- those who have had STD's
- those who use condoms less often
- those who do not believe they have been exposed to possible infection through any past activities
- those who have not been tested for exposure to HIV

Many of these, in turn, are from outside of Santo Domingo and report lower economic status.

#### SEXUAL PRACTICES

#### SUPPORTING TABLES AND DATA: VOLUME I

TABLES NO. 5, 62-66, 85-86

#### WOMEN

While those claiming stable women partners over the past three years are rare, women are included in the scope of sexual activity reported by many respondents. A majority of respondents report having had sex with women - 61 percent (TABLE NO. 62) and about 23 percent of the sample have children (TABLE NO. 5). Those who have had sex with women variously describe this person as a friend (46.5%, TABLE NO. 63), a girlfriend, (21.1%, TABLE NO. 64), a wife (21.1%, TABLE NO. 66), and a prostitute (16.9%, TABLE NO. 65). In response to an inquiry about how many of their partners are either married or sexually involved with women, a little over one-third of the sample reported one or two of their partners (TABLE NO. 85). Of those who have had sex with women, 66 percent report preferring active - penetrative - sex versus the 11 percent who are more often the receptive partner (TABLE NO. 86). Thirty-eight out of the 48 respondents who have had STD's, also report having had sex with women. Finally, among those who have slept with women, 60 percent have received payment for sex.

A little over 10 percent of the sample is married (TABLE NO. 4). Out of the 22 married respondents, 16 are of lower economic status. Overall, those in this group tend to be older, have lower economic status, and less education. While this is certainly a small part of the sample, it is interesting to note that most are sexually active with their wives (TABLE NO. 5).

#### TABLES NO. 76-77

##### RECIPIENTS OF PAYMENT FOR SEX

While most respondents (88 percent) report not having paid for sex, a substantial number of those sampled (42 percent) said that they have received payment for providing sex (Tables 76, 77). Many in this group appear to stand greater risk of HIV exposure. These respondents report using less condoms and being tested less for HIV exposure. Many have poor condom use skills.

#### TABLES NO. 2, 82-84

##### CLASS OF PARTNERS

While only 48 percent of the sample reports that they are of middle/high economic status (TABLE NO. 2), the majority of respondents rate their partners as of the middle class (68 percent, TABLE NO. 83), or high class (48 percent, TABLE NO. 84), but not generally of the low class (13 percent, TABLE NO. 82).

#### TABLE NO. 87

##### SEX WITH TOURISTS

A little over a third of respondents report having had sex with a tourist in the past six months (TABLE NO. 87). Groups with higher proportions of those claiming to have had sex with a tourist include: respondents that have received payment for sex, slightly fewer condom users, and a higher degree of those who report having had a STD.

TABLE NO. 88

GROUP SEX

A majority of the respondents (60 percent, TABLE NO. 88, Vol. 2) report never having participated in group sex, with the next largest group allowing for little participation in this activity (22 percent) and almost all of the remainder reporting that they have sometimes participated. The following respondent categories appear to have higher numbers of those who have reported participating in group sex than the general respondents overall: respondents from outside Santo Domingo; those who have received payment for sex; those who have had a STD; and those who know someone with AIDS.

TABLE NO. 4

STDS

Incidence of Having Had a STD

	All	Paid	Penetrate	AIDS Test (Not Done)
Yes	25.5%	47.4%	51.7%	37.9%
No	72.9%	51.3	48.3	61.2

TABLES NO. 58-59

NUMBER OF PARTNERS: PAST THREE YEARS

Results indicate that the most respondents have had about one to two stable male partners, and no stable female partners over the past three years. But around 30 percent do report having had three or more stable male partners and about one-third of the sample has had one or more female partners during this time period. The following chart illustrates these findings:

<u>Number of Stable Partners (3 years)</u>		
	Men	Women
No Answer	1.1%	1.1%
None	24.5	65.4
One to Two	43.6	28.2
Three to Five	23.9	4.8
Six and More	6.9	.5

TABLES NO. 60-61

PRESENT

Slightly more than half of the respondents reported not having a stable partner (Table 60) at the time of the interview. About 43 percent of the respondents reported having a stable partner, with 32 percent reporting this partner as a man, 9 percent a woman, and 56 percent not responding (Table 61).

TABLES NO. 67-68, 74-75

NUMBER PER MONTH AND PER SIX MONTHS

The following chart is a run-down on the number of reported sex partners per month as well as per six months:

	<u>NUMBER OF SEX PARTNERS</u>			
	<u>Month</u>		<u>Past 6 Months</u>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
No Answer	6.4%	8.0%	----%	----%
None	6.9	62.8	5.3	62.8
One to Two	36.7	20.2	46.3	24.5
Three to Five	25.5	5.9	13.3	3.2
Six to Ten	11.7	2.1	8.5	4.8
11 and more	12.8	1.1	26.6	4.8

The results are concentrated around one to two sex partners, both per month and more strikingly, per six months. However, one-half of the sample has three or more male partners per month. At the six month mark, more than one-fourth of respondents report 11 and more sex male partners.

One group comprising a larger proportion of those reporting three or more partners in the past month include those who have received payment for sex. Among these respondents: 27 out of 78 (35 percent) reported three or more partners; 17 out of 78 (22 percent) reported six to ten partners; and the same percentage reported 11 or more partners during this time span.

Of those reporting 11 and more sexual partners per six months:

- 34 out of 51 or 67 percent are from outside of Santo Domingo
- 33 out of 51 or 65 percent are 26 or older
- 35 out of 51 or 69 percent report some condom usage
- 38 out of 51 or 75 percent did not pass on the condom use test
- 39 out of 51 or 76 percent believe there is no possibility that they have been exposed to HIV
- 31 out of 51 or 61 percent have had a STD
- 36 out of 51 or 71 percent do not know anyone with AIDS
- 39 out of 51 or 76 percent have not been tested for HIV exposure

The number of female partners holds steady for both time durations. Nearly 30 percent report having a woman partner during the past month, while slightly more respondents - 37.3 percent - report a woman partner during the past six months. Few respondents (9%) report three or more female partners during the past month, while 13 percent report this amount of partners over a six month duration.

TABLES NO. 69-70, 86

PREFERENCE AND PRACTICES

Respondents were divided evenly - with falling into each category - as to whether the insertive or receptive partner or respectively, TABLE NO. 86). Most respondents having used sex toys (85 percent, Table a drink before having sex (86 percent Table 70).

TABLES NO. 40-45

LOCATIONS

The following are reported as contact

Bars		
Yes		46.3 %
No		53.7
Parks		
Yes		47.9 %
No		52.1
Beaches		
Yes		41.5 %
No		58.5
Discos		
Yes		55.3 %
No		44.7
Cinemas		
Yes		11.2 %
No		88.8
No Specific Place		
Yes		33 %
No		67

TABLE NO. 57

Respondents reported they have sex at the following places:

No Answer	.5 %
Hotel or Motel	59.0
House	10.6
B and C	25.0
Private Places	1.6
Beaches	3.2

TABLES NO. 47, 50-56

PORNOGRAPHIC MOVIES

While few report cinemas as contact places for sex, approximately 40 percent of respondents reported visiting porno cinemas (Table 47) and about 30 percent reported some sexual activity taking place there. The following is a listing of cinemas attended and frequency of visits:

Cinema

No response	62.8 %
Cinema Centro	7.4
Lido	19.7
Apollo	7.4
Chuchu	.5
Colon	2.1

Cinema - Frequency of Attendance

No response	60.6 %
Little	6.4
One to Four	17.6
Five to Ten	7.4
11 and More	8.0

While the majority of respondents did not respond, about one-third did report engaging in sexual activity in cinemas. Most reported relatively low risk behaviors. One-third of the respondents did report masturbating in cinemas (Table 50), and having been "masturbated" (Table 51). Slightly fewer respondents report masturbating someone else (27.7 percent, Table 52), receiving oral sex (28.7 percent, Table 53), and giving oral sex (18.6 percent, Table 54). Much fewer report penetration (11.7 percent, Table 55) or being penetrated (7.4 percent, Table 56).

#### TABLES NO. 14-24

#### SELF IMAGE

In classifying sexual behavior, about 43 percent of respondents define a homosexual as someone who has sex only with men. A little over 50 percent, however, expand the definition to include occasional sex with women as well (Table 14). A sizeable number of respondents - 72 percent - hold that homosexuals can be identified by feminine mannerisms (Table 15) or other signs and gestures (74.5 percent, Table 17). But respondents are divided almost evenly in reporting that they identify others as homosexual because they are told so by the person in question or by a friend (Tables 16 and 18 respectively). For around 66 percent of respondents, the location of meeting place yields a strong clue as to whether someone is homosexual (TABLE NO. 19).

#### IDENTIFIERS

While few of the respondents would define themselves as men that have sex with women (TABLE NO. 20), the respondents that would define themselves as homosexual comprise only 45 percent of the sample (TABLE NO. 21). However, of those who are more often the receptive partner in sex, 70 percent define themselves as homosexual and 67 percent have never had sex with a woman.

#### NON-IDENTIFIERS

Respondents that are 26 and over less often identified themselves as homosexual and, among those that report having had sex with a woman, 90 percent do not classify themselves as homosexual. Of those that prefer to penetrate in sex, 81 percent do not consider themselves homosexual. Those that do not define themselves as homosexual also report using no condoms in the last five sexual encounters in larger numbers than the other group.

## BISEXUALS

Approximately 38 percent of respondents identify themselves as bisexual (TABLE NO. 22). Those 26 and older comprise a larger proportion of self-identified bisexuals (59 percent vs. 40 percent). Of this group, a larger proportion reports more penetrative versus receptive sex.

## OTHERS: SELF-IDENTIFICATION

Slightly less numerous are men who identify themselves as having sex with men for fun (28 percent, Table 23) or as men that have sex with other men for money (27 percent, Table 24). Of those who have sex for men with fun:

- 37 out of 53 or 70 percent are from outside of Santo Domingo
- 39 out of 53 or 74 percent are of lower economic status
- 38 out of 53 or 72 percent have been paid for sex
- 38 out of 53 or 72 percent are less educated
- 41 out of 53 or 77 percent know no one with AIDS
- 38 out of 53 or 72 percent have not been tested for HIV exposure
- 40 out of 53 or 75 percent failed the condom use test

Among the 50 respondents who define themselves as men who have sex with other men for money, 64 percent also report having had sex with women. Also, this group reports being the insertive partner more often in sex, using condoms less often, and having STDS more than the general respondent group. They are slightly less likely to know someone with AIDS. Much fewer in this group have taken the HIV test (18 percent vs. 55 percent) or exhibit correct condom use skills in the test (14 percent vs. 49 percent). Out of this group:

- 36 out of 50 or 72 percent are from outside of Santo Domingo
- 33 out of 50 or 66 percent are 26 years or older
- 40 out of 50 or 80 percent are of lower economic status

- 34 out of 50 or 68 percent believe they have not been exposed to HIV virus
- 41 out of 50 or 82 percent have not been tested for HIV exposure
- 43 out of 50 or 86 percent failed to pass the condom use test.

TABLES NO. 7-11

FAMILY RELATIONS

The majority of respondents live with their parents - 63.3 percent - while the next largest group live alone, which accounts for 12.2 percent of respondents (Table 9). Few live with their lovers (2 percent) or male friends (7 percent). The figures for those living with parents are understandably higher for respondents under 25 years of age - 70 percent versus 57 percent 26 and over. Slightly more than one-third are helped financially by their families, while around forty percent help their families financially (TABLE NO. 7). The majority (69 percent) report that both of their parents are alive, while 20 percent report that only their mother is alive (TABLE NO. 8). Approximately 24 percent report that their mother is the most trusted member of their family, while the next most frequent answers included sisters - 14 percent- and no one (14 percent - TABLE NO. 10). Fathers were ranked as most trusted by 8 percent, uncles at 9.6 percent, brothers at 8.5 percent, and cousins, 9 percent. On the other hand, one-fifth mentioned their fathers as the least trusted member of their family, 13 percent their mothers, 3 percent both parents, and 17 percent their brothers (TABLE NO. 11).

TABLES NO. 26-34

OTHERS KNOWLEDGE OF SEXUAL IDENTITY

Approximately fifty percent of respondents believe that their fathers are unaware of their sexual identity, while few have told their fathers (7 percent Table 26). Approximately 43 percent of respondents believe their mother doesn't know, but 25 percent believe she has guessed and 20 percent have told their mothers (Table 27). About 40-50 percent of respondents also believe that their brothers, sisters, others in the

family, boss, school friends, and neighbors do not know (Tables 28-34). A sizeable number of respondents did not answer this question (ranging from 8 percent to 28 percent) and few seemed to have told people (ranging from 7 percent to 25 percent). At the higher end of the range was mother, friend from work, friend from school, and neighbor. At the lowest was father and then boss.

#### TABLES NO. 35-38

#### SELF ESTEEM ABOUT HOMOSEXUALITY

Relatively few of the respondents report feeling shame about homosexuality (Table 35), while slightly more report believing that they were born homosexual (57 percent) than chose to be homosexual (41.5 percent, Table 36). The respondents are fairly evenly divided in whether they would choose or discontinue being homosexual if they had the possibility to change (Table 37). Those who report they would discontinue have taken the AIDS test in fewer numbers and demonstrated less proficiency in condom use. About one-third, in the event that they had a son, would try to dissuade him from homosexuality (Table 38), whereas the majority would want him to have freedom of choice.

#### TABLES NO. 89-94

#### INTEREST IN FORMING GAY GROUP

A majority of respondents (about 75 percent) express interest in creating a gay group (TABLE NO. 89), with slightly more positive responses recorded among those from Santo Domingo (83 percent), those 25 or under (83 percent), and those that have not had sex with women (85 percent). As to what type of group they would want, 47 percent did not want a political group (8.5 percent did, 44.1 percent non-response, TABLE NO. 91); 41 percent expressed interest in a social group (14.4 percent non-interest, 44.7 percent non-response, TABLE NO. 92); 51 percent reported wanting a support group (4.8 percent didn't, 44 percent non-response, TABLE NO. 93). Fewer respondents are interested, however, in participating in such a group - 55.9 percent (41.0% "no", 3.2% "no answer", TABLE NO. 90). This figure drops further when respondents are probed for their interest in actively participating in such a group - 48.4 percent (8.5 percent non-interest, 43.1 percent non-response, TABLE NO. 94).

VOLUME II  
CONDOM USAGE

In light of the sexual practices reported by respondents, the degree and adequacy of condom use is cause for concern. While it is encouraging that the majority reported some condom use over their past five sexual encounters, nearly 40 percent did not use condoms during each sexual encounter. Approximately 40 percent of those who engaged in sex as the receptive, higher risk partner reported no condom use in their last encounter. Moreover, about the same amount reported no condom use during anal sex over the past six months. One-third of the sample estimates at least one incidence of unprotected sex with a woman partner over the past year. Unfortunately, many of those who already do not report frequent condom use speculate that their use of condoms will remain the same.

Condom use alone, however, is not always a promising indication. A substantial number of respondents did not demonstrate basic proficiency in condom use skills. In the condom use test administered, only about thirty-nine percent of respondents were judged to have adequate skills. Even among those that report the most frequent use of condoms, there are many that failed the use "test."

Many of the respondents with added vulnerability to HIV exposure - those who have had STD's and many partners - further multiply their risk factor by lower condom use. Others, however, with more immediate personal experience with AIDS - those who believe they might have been exposed or those have been tested for the virus - also appear to be using condoms in slightly higher proportions than other groups. Assessments of personal susceptibility here might be engendering slightly more condom use or at least, a greater appreciation of the importance of condom use. Among those in these groups were higher proportions of those affirming that condoms should be used with unknown sex partners, stable partners, and prostitutes.

Overall, the sample's widespread agreement that condoms should be used with unknown partners and friends is notable. Fewer, however, agree that condoms should be used with stable partners, which is dangerous when about 30 percent of the sample reports three or more stable partners over the past few years.

As for barriers against condom use, most respondents seem fairly indifferent toward condoms and sexual pleasure: half report enjoying sex equally with condoms or without condoms. For nearly thirty percent, however, condoms decrease sexual pleasure. This percentage holds more or less across groups. The flavor of condoms is a definite problem for many respondents. Among infrequent and non-users, easy condom breakage is perceived as a drawback. Additionally, condoms might also be seen in a strictly utilitarian light: few report including condoms as part of sex game activities.

Even non-users agree that purchasing condoms poses no problems. The most respondents mention pharmacies as a source for condoms; the least number of respondents list discos or motels. As discos are a key contact place for sex and motels or hotels, the site of many sexual interludes, these places might make ideal and non-threatening distribution points for condoms.

## VOLUME II: SUPPORTING CHARTS AND DATA

### TABLES NO. 1-2

#### AWARENESS

Almost all respondents are aware of condoms (TABLE NO. 1) and nearly 90 percent have used them, with use being much higher among those who reside in Santo Domingo (97.1 percent, TABLE NO. 2) than other cities (78.6 percent).

### TABLE NO. 3

#### CONDOM USERS

In their last five sexual encounters, about three-quarters of the sample reports some use of condoms, with 38 percent reporting using the condom five times, 17 percent three to four times, and 21 percent reporting one to two times (TABLE NO. 3). Only 12 percent report no use of condoms, with no response from 12 percent. Again, slightly more condom use among Santo Domingo residents (25% more), those who have not received payment for sex (16% more), those who believe they might have been exposed to HIV (19% more), those who do both penetrative and passive sex about equally (20% more than active, 15% than passive) than the general respondents.

*up  
40% of  
active?*

## TABLES NO. 2-3

### NON-USERS

Only 12 percent of the sample reported no use of condoms in the past five sexual encounters (TABLE NO. 3). Of this group:

- 20 out of 23 believes that there is no possibility that they have done anything in the past to put them at risk
- 19 out of 23 knows no one with AIDS
- 15 out of 23 failed the condom use test.

Related data suggest that about 10 percent of the sample have never used condoms (TABLE NO. 2). While also a small group of respondents (F=21), it may be interested to note:

- 18<sup>of 21</sup> are from outside of Santo Domingo
- 15 have lower economic status
- 18 have less education
- 17 believe there is no possibility that they have done anything that would have exposed them to the AIDS virus

## TABLE NO. 3

### CORRECT USAGE

A promising indication of whether the condoms might have been used correctly is that the vast majority (88 percent) of those who passed the condom usage test also reported some condom use in their last five sexual encounters. However, overall results suggest that condom use instruction is needed. Many of the respondents still did not demonstrate condom use proficiency, even those who claimed the most condom use in their last five sexual encounters. Overall, among those whose condom use skills proved insufficient in the test, 67 percent reported some condom use. Of the respondents that reported using condoms five times in their last five sexual encounters, 44 percent did not pass the condom use test; of those reporting three or four condom usages, 55 percent did not pass; and of those who reported one to two usages the past five encounters, 69 percent failed to demonstrate correct usage in the test. Out of the 23 people that did not respond to whether or how many condoms they used in their past five encounters, 22 failed to demonstrate condom proficiency in the test, which suggests that this group rarely uses condoms.

	<u>Condom Use Test</u>	
	Correct	Incorrect
(F=188)	(75)	(113)
All Respondents	39.89%	60.1%

TABLES NO. 4-9

WHO THEY USE CONDOMS WITH

The following is a run-down on who respondents report one should use condoms with:

	<u>General Respondents</u>			
	Yes	No	N/A	Non-Response
Unknowns	60.6%	9.0%	17.0%	13.3%
Stable Sex Partner	35.6%	35.1	16.0	13.3
Friends	55.3	14.9	15.4	14.4
Prostitutes	44.1	7.4	35.1	13.3
Transvestites	10.1	8.0	65.4	65.4
Women	23.9	22.3	36.7	17.0

TABLE NO. 4

USE WITH UNKNOWNNS

Those that believe that condoms should be used with unknown sexual partners hovers at a steady 60 percent across different groups and variables. However, in some cases the percentage rises: among those who believe they may have been exposed to HIV, 74 percent report use of condoms with an unknown sexual partner; among those who report taking HIV test, 72 percent report condom use with unknowns; and among those who passed the condom test, 72 percent reported such condom use.

Approximately 73 percent of those who reported penetration with condom during their last sexual episode also reported using a condom with an unknown sexual partner.

TABLE NO. 5

USE WITH STABLE PARTNER

Slightly higher proportions of those from Santo Domingo, 25 or under, claiming middle-high economic status, who were tested for HIV exposure and passed the condom test agreed that condoms should be used with a stable partner. But slightly more than one-third did not believe this occasion demanded condom use, and this percentage more or less held across groups.

TABLE NO. 7

USE WITH PROSTITUTES

Although the majority of respondents report not having paid for sex, around 45 percent believe that condoms should be used with prostitutes. Among the following, the percentages that believe condoms should be used in this situation are slightly higher: 63 percent of those who believe they may have been exposed to the HIV virus and 57 percent of those who have taken the AIDS test.

TABLE NO. 9

WOMEN

While one-fifth of the sample overall believes condom use necessary with women, a higher percent - 40 - of those who have had sex with a woman maintain that condoms should be used with this group. Of those who have received payment for sex, 35 percent report condom use with women. Of those who penetrate more in sex, 41 percent believe that they do not need to use a condom with women. Of those who report having had STD, 43 percent report not using condoms with women. And 32 percent who believe they may have been exposed to HIV use condoms with women versus 17.5 percent who report not needing to use condoms.

TABLES NO. 11-13

WHO PUTS THE CONDOM ON

	General Respondents		
	Yes	No	No Answer
Yourself	45.7%	40.4%	13.8%
You Put It On Partner	50.0	36.2	13.8
Your Partner Puts It on You	30.3	55.9	13.8

TABLE NO. 15

WHEN CONDOMS ARE PUT ON

Few respondents - 11 percent - report using condoms before or as part of sex games. Most, however, (68 percent) do report placing condom before penetration, while 9 percent reported the condom went on before ejaculation, and 12 percent did not answer this question.

TABLE NO. 16

CONDOMS AND SEXUAL PLEASURE

While few respondents claim condoms make sex better, about half report that the pleasure they get from sex is the same with a condom. About 28 percent disagree, claiming sex is less pleasurable with condoms. Among those who reported occasional or no condom use in their past five encounters and believe condoms make sex less pleasurable:

- 18 out of 39 (46 percent) one to two time users
- 6 out of 31 (19 percent) three to four time users
- 15 out of 72 five time users (21 percent)
- 14 out of 23 or 61 percent of non-users

TABLE NO. 17

WHERE TO GET CONDOMS

The top three sources reported for condoms are:

Pharmacies	(54 percent)
Procets	(14 percent)
Friends	(11 percent).

About three percent reported obtaining condoms from hospitals and less than one percent from motels, talks, and discos. These figures held without much variation across groups and behaviors.

TABLES NO. 18-19

HOW THEY GET CONDOMS

The most respondents report that they both buy condoms and receive them as gifts, with 37 percent in this category, 22 percent saying they buy them and 29 percent noting they receive them as gifts. The vast majority report no difficulty in obtaining condoms (82 percent, TABLE NO. 19) with 11 percent non-responders and 6 percent allowing that they had trouble obtaining condoms. These figures remain fairly steady across demographic categories and behavior groupings.

TABLE NO. 20

WHAT TYPE OF CONDOMS THEY GET

The largest number of respondents report never using lubricants (39 percent), with the next allowing that they always use lubricants (31 percent). Some use them "little" (17 percent).

TABLES 21-33

CONDOM ATTRIBUTES

CONDOM ATTRIBUTES

	General Respondents		
	Agree, A	Disagree, D	Don't Know DK
Free Condoms Aren't Good	21%	56%	10%
Condoms are Expensive	14	58	12
I Don't Have Problems When I Buy Condoms	66	12	8.5
Condoms Must Be Done Bigger	27	45	13
Condoms Break Easily	42	39	5
Flavor is Bitter	60	4	23
Use Condom Only When Have Sex With Unknown Partner	35	48	4
Prostitutes Always Have to Use Condoms With Clients	80	5	2
You Should Use Condoms When You Have Sex With A Friend	68	15	3
Any Person Should Buy Condoms	84	2	1

CONDOM ATTRIBUTES (cont'd)

	General Respondents		
	Agree, A	Disagree, D	Don't Know DK
The Condom is Not Secure	19	61	5
If You Use Condoms You Won't Get STDs	69	12	7
You Just Have To Use Condoms In The First Sexual Episode With a New Partner	27	55	4

For comparison, below are the responses of those who reported using condoms one to two times in their past five sexual encounters\* as well as reported non-users to condom attribute questions:

	1-2 times/5			Non-User		
	A	D	DK	A	D	DK
Free Condoms Aren't Good	20%	66%	12%	17%	65%	17%
Condoms are Expensive	20	64	15	8	47	39
I Don't Have Problems When I Buy Condoms	64	23	10	73	8	17
Condoms Must Be Done Bigger	35	41	17	34	34	30

(Cont'd)

	<u>1-2 times/5</u>			<u>Non-User</u>		
	A	D	DK	A	D	DK
Condoms Break Easily	69	23	7	47	43	8
Flavor is Bitter	74	2	23	30	8	56
Use Condom Only When Have Sex With Unknown Partner	46	46	7	30	52	17
Prostitutes Always Have to Use Condoms With Clients	89	7	2	69	21	8
You Should Use Condoms When You Have Sex With A Friend	66	23	7	52	34	13
Any Person Should Buy Condoms	94	2	2	95		4
The Condom is Not Secure	28	59	10	30	60	8
If You Use Condoms You Won't Get STDs	66	17	15	60	21	17
Just Have To Use Condoms In The First Sexual Episode With a New Partner	30	53	10	26	60	13

\*Both of these respondent pools are small, totaling about 62 people or 32.9% of the sample.

NON AND OCCASIONAL CONDOM USERS

Not surprisingly, a much higher number of reported non-users don't know the price of condoms, which suggests that they haven't purchased any. But, nearly three-quarters of non-users also agree that purchasing condoms is not problematic, which is slightly more than those agreeing among the general respondent group. More occasional users agree that condoms break easily and agree that condoms have a bitter flavor. Slightly more of these occasional users also agree that one uses a condom only when having sex with an unknown partner. On the other hand, fewer non-users agree one should use condoms when having sex with a friend. Both occasional and non-users agree in slightly larger numbers that the condom is not secure.

TABLES 67-68

MOST RECENT SEXUAL ENCOUNTER

As to when they last had sex, most respondents reported within three days (56 percent), with 23 percent answering in the past month; 14 percent more than a month ago; 4 percent six months; and, 3 percent answering more than a year ago (TABLE NO. 67). For about 90 percent of respondents, this partner was a man. Only about 5 percent of the sample reported a woman partner, while around 4 percent reported both a male and female partner (TABLE NO. 68).

TABLES NO. 76-78

LAST SEXUAL ENCOUNTER - RECEPTIVE SEX, PARTNER WITH CONDOM (TABLE NO. 77)

	General	Passive	Both	STD	HIV Test
Yes	33%	39%	54%	19%	42%
No	66	59	46	81	58

LAST SEXUAL ENCOUNTER - RECEPTIVE SEX, NO CONDOM (TABLE NO. 76)

Penetration without Condom

	General	Passive	Both	STD	HIV Test
Yes	27%	53%	17%	19%	27%
No	72	46	83	81	73

LAST SEXUAL ENCOUNTER - RECEPTIVE SEX, NO CONDOM (TABLE NO. 78)

	General	Passive	Both	STD	HIV Test
Yes	19%	43%	9%	15%	18%
No	80	56	91	85	82

TABLE NO. 59

RECEPTIVE SEX WITH CONDOM USE

TIMES IN THE PAST MONTH WITH CONDOM (TABLE NO. 59)

	General	Passive
None	60%	49%
1-10	36	44
11-20	3	3
21-40	1	3

TABLE NO. 60

RECEPTIVE ANAL SEX WITHOUT CONDOM USE

TIMES IN THE PAST MONTH WITHOUT CONDOM - PASSIVE SEX (TABLE NO. 60)

	General	Passive
None	74%	49%
1-10	21	43
11-20	2	2
21-40	2	5

TABLE NO. 38 .

RECEPTIVE SEX - CONDOM USE: YEAR/SIX MONTHS

Condom Use In Passive Sex:

	PAST YEAR			PAST SIX MONTHS		
	All	Passive	Both	All	Passive	Both
None	48%	34%	22%	53%	43%	28%
1-10	17	16	20	25	26	35
11-20	11	8	20	10	19	13
21-40	10	16	15	9	13	11
41 +	12	21	15	3	4	5

## TABLES NO. 36-37, 46

### WOMEN

The majority of those who have had sex with women of 66 percent report not using a condom during vaginal or anal sex in the past year. Another 16 percent report having used a condom one to ten times in this time span (TABLE NO. 36). When asked this question another way (TABLE NO. 37), 29 percent of those who have slept with women report that there were no times that they had sex with a woman without wearing a condom. Nearly 17 percent estimated one to ten incidents of unprotected vaginal or anal sex, and the same percent estimated a frequency of more than 11 times.

In the past six months, 62 percent of those who have had sex with women report ejaculation during sex without condom use (TABLE NO. 46). About one-fifth of the sample report using condoms 1 to ten times during this period.

## TABLES NO. 34-35, 44, 55

### THE PAST YEAR - ACTIVE SEX

Overall, a total of 60 percent of the sample reported some use of condoms during penetrative anal sex. Approximately 22 percent estimate they used a condom during insertive anal sex from one to ten times; 14 percent 11 to 20 times; 6 percent 21 to 40 times; 6 percent estimate "a lot,"; and 10 percent of the sample estimate 41 or more times (TABLE NO. 34). Of those who have more active sex, one fourth report no times of insertive anal sex with condom use, 23 percent report 1 to ten times, 15 percent 11 to 20 times, 10 percent 21 to 40 times.

However, those who estimate never have engaging in penetrative anal sex without a condom account for 49 percent of the sample (TABLE NO. 35). An additional 20 percent estimated unprotected penetrative sex 1 to 10 times; 6 percent 11 to 20 times; 6 percent 21 to 40 times; 3 percent 41 to 60; 11 percent 61 and more; 4 percent "a lot" during the past year.

### The Past Six Months - Active Sex

For the six month time span (TABLE NO. 44), 47 percent report penetrative anal sex with no condom use. Most respondents - 29 percent - had anal sex 1 to 10 times with condoms in the past six months, with few reporting condom use more than 10 times. Among those who do more penetrative sex, nearly 27 percent report no condom use during ejaculation in anal sex. The

remainder are concentrated mostly in using condoms 1 to 10 times - 35 percent - with 28 percent reporting 11 to 40 incidents of condom use. Asked another way, nearly 55 percent report not having engaged in insertive anal sex without wearing a condom (TABLE NO. 45). An additional one-fifth or so report 1 to 10 incidents of unprotected anal sex in the past six months.

#### The Last Month - Active Sex

In the last month, about 31 percent of respondents reported condom use in anal sex from 1 to 10 times. However, most of the remainder possibly had unprotected anal sex, with a majority - 63 percent - reporting that they had not used a condom as the insertive partner in anal sex (TABLE NO. 55).

#### TABLE NO. 14

##### CONDOM USE - PRESENT AND PAST

##### MORE USE

A number of respondents speculate that they will use condoms more in the present than they did in the past (41 percent, TABLE NO. 14). Of those who suspect they have been exposed, 53 percent estimate their use will increase, and 50 percent of those who know someone with AIDS also plan to increase their use of condoms. Of those who did not have protected sex in their last encounter, 30 percent plan to use condoms more. Generally, percentages are higher in those groups that reported some condom usage in their last five sexual encounters: 56 percent of those who reported five times; 52 percent of those three to four time users; and 44 percent of one to two time users.

##### SAME USE

Approximately 40 percent estimate their use will be about the same. Only about 29 percent of those who have had a STD estimate their use will increase, and a steady 40 percent of those who have been tested for HIV and have had unprotected anal sex in their last sexual episode estimate their use of condoms will stay about the same. Equally alarming are the percentages among other groups that estimate same use of condoms:

- 54 percent of those who reported one to two incidents of condom use over the past five encounters
- 70 percent of non-users

TABLE NO. 87

CHANGES IN SEX PRACTICES OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS

The majority of respondents reported not making any changes in their sexual behavior over the past two years. But nearly 25 percent do report making some change, with slightly higher proportions of those that have suspected someone has AIDS (38 percent), believe they might have been exposed (35 percent), know someone with AIDS (33 percent), that have been tested for HIV exposure (34 percent), and that passed the condom use test (33 percent) reporting behavioral change. Among those that reported no change, the proportions held steadily around 74 percent across the remaining groups and behaviors.

If respondents were to be unlucky enough to have contracted AIDS through whatever means, many speculate they would respond in a positive way, seeking medical and psychological assistance. When the person with AIDS is a little more removed, however, many sampled have a double-edged response. Approximately 90 percent of respondents agree that if a friend has AIDS, they would be helpful and supportive. More than 40 percent speculate, however, that they would probably do nothing, a response which could signal laissez-faire indifference or negative avoidance. From 20 to 30 percent of respondents offer outright negative responses: they would avoid this person, be ashamed, and notify authorities. This range of respondents would also prescribe stigmatizing measures for people with AIDS: publishing their names, thus quarantining those with AIDS through public disclosure and separating those with AIDS as a preventive measure.

SUPPORTING TABLES AND DATA - AIDS AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE

TABLES NO. 6, 8, 9, 11-12, 14

AIDS KNOWLEDGE

RESPONDENTS AWARE THAT AIDS IS:	ALL RESPONDENTS
A FATAL DISEASE (TABLE NO. 6)	97.9%
A DISEASE OF EVERYONE (TABLE NO. 8)	88.8%
CONTAGIOUS (TABLE NO. 9)	93.1%
A DISEASE YOU CAN PREVENT (TABLE NO. 11)	89.9%
A DISEASE BOTH MEN AND WOMEN CAN GET (TABLE NO. 14)	98.4%
A DISEASE WITH NO VACCINE (TABLE NO. 12)	93.1%

## VOLUME III

### AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS

Most respondents could probably give a general description of AIDS, demonstrating an awareness of the key qualities of this disease: that it is fatal, contagious, non-discriminatory in its victims, and without cure. Respondents are in the eighty to ninety percent awareness range about the disease's most striking symptoms, such as weight loss and diarrhea. Nearly 90 percent also realize AIDS is preventable, which suggests that most know that power can be within each individual to avoid exposure. Respondents ascribe the highest risk for AIDS to five main groups: prostitutes, homosexuals, junkies, blood recipients, and heterosexual couples. Those with more immediate experience with AIDS - respondents who believe they might be personally susceptible and those who took the test for HIV exposure - credit prostitutes, homosexuals, and junkies as at great risk for AIDS in higher percentages than those without such "close-to-home" AIDS experiences.

Underlying this fairly accurate assessment of groups generally considered most at risk should presumably also be an understanding of behavior that places people at risk for AIDS. Many respondents, however, appear uncertain or unconvinced that limiting sexual partners is a useful preventive measure. A related gap in knowledge, about one-third of respondents believe one can not contract AIDS from a single sexual encounter. Further, only about 30 percent believe avoiding anal penetration is a useful preventive behavior. Finally, when asked directly what "safe" sex is, nearly 40 percent do not know. In sum, these responses seem to point to a major deficit in knowledge about AIDS: the understanding that the distinction between penetrative and non-penetrative sexual behaviors also constitutes the division upon which "safer" sex is constructed. In an educational effort, the behavioral risk factors for AIDS probably need to be explicitly outlined and emphasized.

In making sense of why some people get AIDS and others don't, the vast majority put stock in preventive measures. Fewer respondents, however, believe that health is the property of those with no risk behavior. At the same time, however, enough attribute at least some of the vagaries of transmission to more other-worldly powers - God and luck - to suggest that stronger emphasis might need to be placed on the individual capacity to prevent infection.

## TABLES NO. 61, 62, AND 87

### KNOWLEDGE OF AIDS

#### PERSONAL

About 27 percent of respondents report knowing someone with AIDS (TABLE NO. 61), with higher percentages among those who suspect someone they know has AIDS (81%), believes they might have been exposed to HIV (42%), and have taken the AIDS test (37.6%). Among reported condom users overall, however, this percentage does not rise substantially. Of this group that knows someone with AIDS, most know a man (38 out of 52), a few know both (9 out of 52), with few knowing a woman (4 out of 52) (TABLE NO. 62). As for themselves, about 45 percent have taken the test for HIV exposure, while 49.5% report not having taken the test. The percentage is higher among groups, including: those from Santo Domingo (55.8%), middle-high economic status (58.2%), more education (59%), those that do both active and passive sex (70.4%), those who report using condoms five times in past five sexual encounters (58.3%), those who suspect someone they know has AIDS (61.9%) and those who know someone with AIDS (61.5%), and those correct on the condom test (66.7%) (TABLE NO. 87).

TABLES NO. 13, 63-65, 70-75, AND 77-78

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES

Three-fourths of the sample maintain that everybody that has AIDS will die, while around 12 percent believe only some will die (TABLE NO. 63). High numbers of respondents disagree that:

- People That Have AIDS Can Be Cured (92.0%)  
(TABLE NO. 13)
- Only Homosexuals and Prostitutes Get AIDS (87.8%)  
(TABLE NO. 64)
- AIDS Doesn't Exist, It Is An Invention (88.8%)  
(TABLE NO. 65)
- AIDS can be cured (78.2%) (15.4% DK)  
(TABLE NO. 70)
- You Just Get AIDS from sex (75.5%)  
(TABLE NO. 71)
- AIDS is Publicity... (86.2%)(7.4%DK)  
(TABLE NO. 72)
- Few Persons Have AIDS (77.1%)(14.9% Agree, 8%DK)  
(TABLE NO. 74)
- AIDS Is An Illness As The Others Are (67.6% disagree,  
25.5% agree)  
(TABLE NO. 77)

The responses obtained on some statements might tap into some of the issues an educational campaign needs to confront: conveying the gravity of AIDS without engendering a backlash of stigmatization against those with AIDS. Unfortunately, the following statements have slightly higher rates of agreement. Thus, a short description of groups with higher percentages of members in agreement is provided.

- It's Very Difficult to Get AIDS (74.5%) (18.6% Agree)  
(TABLE NO. 73)

Higher proportions of the following groups agree:

- those who have had sex with a woman (35.2%)
- those who penetrate more (35%)
- those who have had a STD (39.6%)
- those who have been paid for sex (34.6%).

- Publish the Person's Names Who Have AIDS (64.4% disagree, 27.7% agree)  
(TABLE NO. 75)

Higher proportions of those agreeing are found in the following groups:

- those from outside of Santo Domingo (39.3%)
- those who have been paid for sex (44.9%)
- those who do more penetrative sex (36.7%).
- AIDS Is Serious, But Not My Problem (69.7% disagree, 25.5% agree)  
(TABLE NO. 78)

Higher proportions of those agreeing are found in the following groups:

- those who reside outside of Santo Domingo (35.7%)
- those of lower economic status (34%)
- those with less education (38.2%)
- those who have had sex with a woman (39.4%)
- those who have received payment for sex (41%)
- those who are more often the penetrative partner (36.7%).

#### AIDS KNOWLEDGE

TABLES NO. 66-69

The majority agree that:

- AIDS Information Available Is Good (10.1% disagree, 75.0% agree, 14.4% don't know)  
(TABLE NO. 66)
- AIDS Is A Problem In All Countries (88.3%)  
(TABLE NO. 67)
- AIDS is Fatal (96.3%)  
(TABLE NO. 68)
- If You Use A Condom, You Won't Get Aids (73.9%)  
(TABLE NO. 69)

TABLE NO. 88

INFORMATION - SAFER SEX

Only a slight majority of respondents - 58 percent - maintain that they know the definition of safe sex. Nearly 40 percent (39.9%) do not know, with higher percentages among those from outside of Santo Domingo (51.2%); those who have been paid for sex (50%); those who report one to two incidents of condom use over their past five sexual encounters (56.4%); those who did not report "penetration with condom" in their last sexual encounter (49.5%); those that have not taken the test for HIV exposure (50.5%); and those who were incorrect on the condom test (49.6%). Among those groups with higher percentages of knowledge are: those who report having used condoms five times in their past five sexual encounters (73.6%); those who suspect someone they know has AIDS (78.6%); those who know someone with AIDS (73.1%); those that have taken the AIDS test (72.9%); and those who were correct on the condom use test (73.3%).

TABLE NO. 79

ACCESS TO AIDS INFORMATION

With 72 percent reporting that they know where to get AIDS information (27 percent "no"), the majority appear to have access to more information on AIDS. However, the percentages of the following groups are much lower in regards to knowing where to get information:

- Those from outside of Santo Domingo (48.8% no)
- Those who report having had less education (38.2% no)
- Those who have had sex with a woman (45.1% no)
- Those who have been paid for sex (44.9% no)
- Those who are mostly the penetrative partner (48.3% no)
- Those who report no condom use over past five sexual encounters (47.8% no)
- Those who have had a STD (50% no)
- Those who reported penetration without a condom during their last sexual encounter (45.2% no)

Groups with high percentages of those who know where to get information include those who suspect someone they know has AIDS (92.9%), someone who believes he might have been exposed to the virus (82.5%), those who report knowing someone with AIDS (86.5%), those that have done the AIDS test (95.3%), those who were correct on the condom skill test (90.7%).  
 GROUPS PERCEIVED AS BEING AT MOST RISK (Tables 17- 25)

	All
Prostitute	91.5%
Homosexuals	76.1
Junkies	73.4
Blood Receivers	66.5
Blood Givers	17
Dentist	12.8
Doctor	12.2
Heterosexuals	43.6
Faithful Couples	1.6

TABLES NO. 17-25

GROUPS PERCEIVED AS BEING AT MOST RISK - SELECTED GROUP COMPARISONS

NO	All	Possible Exposure	Penetration W/O Condom		AIDS TEST YES
			Y	N	
Prostitutes 85.4%	91.5%	96.5%	85%	97%	98.8%
Homosexuals 68.9	76.1	80.7	69	81.7	84.7
Junkies 60.2	73.4	78.9	64.3	80.8	89.4

TABLES 26-36 (excluding 32 and 35)

PREVENTION MEASURES

Ratings on Prevention Measures

	All Respondents (% Useful)
Use Condoms	89.9%
Only One Partner	79.3%
No Sex With Strangers	58%
AIDS test to Blood Givers	84%
Use Disposable Syringes	79.8%
Don't Give Blood	24.5%
Have Sex With Opposite Sex Only	10.6%
Avoid Anal Penetration	28.2%
Do Medical Checks	88.8%

TABLES NO. 27 AND 28

Among general group and selected others: Unusefulness of Prevention Measures

	All	Sex w/Woman	Paid	No Cdm/Use	STD
Having Sex With Only One Partner	18.1%	31.0%	30.8%	43.5%	39.6%
No Sex With Strangers	37.8%	53.5%	53.8%	47.8%	60.4%

TABLE NO. 32

SEPARATING AIDS PATIENTS AS PREVENTIVE MEASURE

A disturbingly high number of respondents maintained that a useful preventive measure would be to separate AIDS patients:

	All	Paid	Non-Condom Users	STD
Separate People With AIDS	45.7%	57.7%	65.2%	56.3%

These figures are slightly lower among those who believe they might have done something in the past that exposed them to HIV (38.6%) or know someone with AIDS (40.4%).

TABLE NO. 37

IMMEDIATE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH AIDS

About one-fifth of the sample suspects someone they know has AIDS, with higher percentages among the following groups: those who used condoms three to four times in past five sexual encounters (35.5%), believe they might have been exposed to HIV (33.3%), and know someone with AIDS (65.4%).

TABLE NO. 42

PERSONAL EXPOSURE TO AIDS

About 30 percent believes they might have done something in the past that would have exposed them to the HIV virus. Groups with higher percentages include those who suspect someone has AIDS (45.2 percent), knows someone with AIDS (46.2%).

TABLES NO. 38-41

EXPLANATIONS FOR INFECTION

Reasons Why Some People Get AIDS and Others Don't

---

	All (Yes)
Luck	44.7%
God	37.8%
Take Preventive Measures	96.3%
No Risk Behavior	62.8%

---

TABLE NO. 43

AIDS KNOWLEDGE: TRANSMISSION AND SYMPTOMS

One-third of respondents believe that one can not contract AIDS from one sexual encounter, which seems to be a major gap in AIDS awareness. Groups with higher percentages include those of lower economic status (44.3%), less education (43.6%), those who have had sex with women (47.9%), penetrate more often (48.3%), those who report no condom use over their past five encounters (47.8%), those who have had STD (56.3%).

Knowledge appears adequate on other points, including time it takes for symptoms to appear (most believe in longer, six month to five year incubation period, TABLE NO. 44); that symptoms include fever (84.0%, TABLE NO. 45); persistent diarrhea (92%, TABLE NO. 46); swollen glands (69%, TABLE NO. 47?); weight loss (95.2%, TABLE NO. 48); that a blood test detects infection (89.9%, TABLE NO. 49); and that a person can be HIV positive, appear well (85.6%, TABLE NO. 50), and transmit the virus (86.2%, TABLE NO. 51).

TABLES NO. 52-61

RESPONSES TO PEOPLE WITH AIDS

In response to what they would do if a friend has AIDS, most respondents speculate they would be compassionate, as the following illustrates:

(TABLE NO. 52-61)

If you know that your friend has AIDS, you would:

	All Respondents		Depends
	Yes	No	
Stay Apart From Him	30.9%	66.0%	
Seek Medical Counsel	91.0%	6.4%	
Be Supportive	90.4%	8.0%	
You Keep The Secret	47.3%	14.4%	35.1%
You Help Him	94. %	2.0%	3. %
You Become Ashamed	22.9%	68.6%	4.3%
You Notify the Authorities	23. %	52. %	19. %
You'll Reject Him	8.5%	87.8%	
You'll Do Nothing	48.9	23.4	21.3

One Would Be Disposed to Care For A Person With AIDS (51.1% agree, 22.3% disagree, 26.6% don't know, TABLE NO. 76)

TABLES NO. 81-86

IF RESPONDENTS HAD AIDS

In response to what they would do if they had AIDS, most respondents speculate they would:  
(TABLE NO. 52-61)

If you know that your friend has AIDS, you would:

---

	<u>All Respondents</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Seek Medical Assistance	97.9%	1.1%
Get Psychological Assistance	85.6%	12.8%
Quit Having Sex	82.4%	14.9%
Get Far From Family and Friends	19.1%	79.3%
Have Sex With No Precautions	3.7%	94.1%
Contemplate Suicide	20.7%	76.6%

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