

Th.D.791 AIDS KNOWLEDGE AND RISK BEHAVIOR AMONG GAY AND BISEXUAL BLACK MEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

BY THE NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON AIDS PREVENTION

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

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Objective To discover whether knowledge about AIDS transmission reduces high risk sexual behavior. To discover other determinants of high risk behavior among Black gay and bisexual males in terms of both sexual activity and drug using activity.

Method Survey (funded by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control) targeted at Black men who are or have been sexually active with other men. During the fall of 1989, 952 Black males were interviewed in 25 medium-sized and large urban areas in all regions of the United States. Respondents were selected by membership in gay and/or African American organization(s) or at locations where men meet or have sexual encounters. The interviews were conducted face-to-face by trained interviewers indigenous to the local community and from the target population.

Analysis Multiple regression analysis. Dependent variable is a sexual risk scale ($\alpha=.83$) composed of 13 items, measuring actual frequency as well as willingness to perform high risk sex.

Results There are 4 major determinants of high risk behavior:

- (1) Strongest determinant is attitude: it is OK to suspend safer sex practices under certain conditions, where the partner is assumed to be 'safe' for some reason.
- (2) Second determinant is general drug-alcohol abuse history (injection of drugs; use of crack; drinking too much).
- (3) Third determinant is social isolation (not belonging to an organization; not discussing AIDS with friends; not worrying about AIDS).
- (4) Fourth determinant is socio-economic status.

The South is the region of the United States where high risk behavior is the most prevalent.

Greater medical knowledge about HIV transmission does not lead to a lower rate of risk behavior. There are two reasons for this: 1) Attitudes which encourage one to gamble that certain partners or conditions are likely to be less risky; and 2) The least knowledgeable of the sample overestimates the risks associated with sexual behaviors.



National Task Force on AIDS Prevention
of the National Association,
Black and White Men Together

EMBARGOED until 13 June 1990
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NATIONAL TASK FORCE ON AIDS PREVENTION ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF HISTORIC NATIONAL HIV RESEARCH STUDY OF BLACK MEN

San Francisco -- The National Task Force on AIDS Prevention has announced the findings of an historic nationwide survey focusing on the HIV-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of over 900 African American men who have been sexually active with other men.

"This is the first national research asking a range of questions of Black gay and bisexual men about HIV/AIDS," said Reggie Williams, Executive Director of the Task Force, a national education program for gay men of color. "The study also deals with their perceptions of themselves, their communities and the society in which they work and live. Its credibility is enhanced by the input of Black gay and bisexual men at every stage of the study, in the design and development of the survey instrument, the training of interviewers, and the administration of the questionnaires themselves."

The survey's findings suggest that the vast majority of men are aware of the nature of the HIV/AIDS virus, how it is transmitted and how its transmission can be prevented. However, almost half the men still engage in unsafe sex. A third of the men have sex with both men and women, but less than 20 percent of those always or almost always use a condom for vaginal sex. More than 20 percent of those surveyed would be likely to engage in unsafe sex even if they were HIV positive or had AIDS. Less than one fourth of the men surveyed were aware that Black men die almost five times faster than white men from AIDS-related causes.

"These statistics are shocking, but come as no surprise," Williams said, "when you look at some of the other survey data. Less than half the men surveyed

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have attended a safer sex workshop; slightly more than half have attended an AIDS education program. Yet almost 80 percent of the men believe education is key to safer sex practices. The data is clear: there is an urgent need for more culturally specific education, risk reduction training and ongoing support, such as the programs the Task Force has pioneered and is continuing to develop.

"Moreover," Williams continued, "the Black community and its institutions must become more involved if we are to reduce the risk to women and children, as well as to Black men, regardless of their sexual orientation. While only six percent of the men surveyed privately think of themselves as heterosexual, 35 percent identify themselves as such publicly. It's time to deal forthrightly with the issues of sexuality that the Black community has denied or ignored for far too long."

"Three things are clear from the survey findings," Williams said. "First, safer sex behaviors need to be reinforced, through the building of individual self-esteem, with peer group and community reinforcement. Second, early intervention and treatment advocacy programs are essential to close the survival gap between Black and white men diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. Third, the Black community and its institutions must become more supportive of its sons, brothers and fathers, regardless of their sexual preferences."

"Contrary to popular belief," Williams says, "Black gay and bisexual men do not segregate themselves into 'gay ghettos,' as do whites. They remain an active, involved part of the Black community, nurturing their immediate and extended families, and participating in every aspect of community life. The AIDS crisis may be yet another course on a smorgasbord of problems facing a beleaguered Black community, but it offers an unparalleled opportunity to take charge and begin a community-wide healing process that will have far-reaching effects on the overall prognosis for African Americans' survival into the 21st century."

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS NATIONAL HIV RESEARCH STUDY OF BLACK MEN

A Study of AIDS Knowledge, Attitudes, and Risk Behaviors for HIV Infection Among Black Males Who Have Sex With Other Men

Background

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The National Task Force on AIDS Prevention (NTFAP) is a project of the National Association of Black and White Men Together (NABWMT), a national interracial gay men's organization which is comprised of 24 local chapters located throughout the United States. In the fall of 1988, NTFAP was awarded a grant from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, to design and conduct a survey to measure baseline AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors among African American males who have or have had sexual experiences with other males.

The survey instrument and interview process were developed, reviewed and redesigned over a period of several months. Interviewers were trained and the survey was conducted during the late summer and fall of 1989. Nine hundred fifty-two African American males were interviewed from 23 medium and large-sized urban areas, including the five cities reporting the largest number of AIDS cases among African Americans in the United States. *26*

The study was motivated by a concern that such research had not previously been conducted, and therefore no credible data existed about this group. Furthermore, it was undertaken to determine whether the established model of AIDS education was working for the African American community.

The established model assumes that knowledge and attitudes influence behavior. If someone has appropriate attitudes and knowledge about HIV transmission and prevention, then that person should change his behavior so as to reduce the risk of HIV infection to self and others. Since most AIDS education approaches have been designed by whites, it was possible these efforts were not being assimilated in black communities, because of cultural and communication differences between blacks and whites. *✓*
✓

Design and Method

The target population was black males who have sex with other males. Two groups of sexually active males were sought: those who belong to a ~~gay-oriented~~ social organization, and those who do not. It was presumed that organization members would have more exposure to information and be more receptive to outreach efforts. ~~Gay positive group identification would enhance self image and sex positive (safer) behavior.~~ Comparison of the two groups ought to provide an initial assessment of AIDS education efforts. In the final sample, 36.8 percent belong to one or more organizations, while 63.2 percent belong to none. *✓*

Most surveys (68.5%) were administered *to subjects* verbally and face-to-face ~~to~~ ~~volunteers~~ by specially trained interviewers in social settings where men meet

BWMT chapters) who, for the most part, completed the survey in a group setting with an administrator nearby to answer questions. Geographically, approximately 22.6 percent of the respondents were from the west coast, 21.5 percent from the south, 25.3 percent from the midwest, and 30 percent from the east (including Washington, D.C. and Baltimore).

of social orgs
Non-members were more likely to label themselves as bisexual or heterosexual, both publicly and in their private thoughts. Additionally, non-members were less likely to have been tested for HIV or to have attended a safer sex workshop. Overall, 70 percent of the men surveyed expressed a religious preference. Of those, the overwhelming majority were Protestant, especially Baptist, while almost ten percent identified themselves as Catholic, and more than one percent as Muslim. Vocationally, more than a third of the men (33.9 percent) identified themselves as professionals, while 16.8 percent were in sales or clerical occupations, eleven percent managers or skilled laborers, nine percent unskilled laborers, two percent craftsmen, and over twelve percent were unemployed.

Results

A third of the respondents had sex with only one sexual partner during the month prior to the survey; 20 percent had no sexual relations at all. Nearly one third of the respondents have sex with both men and women. Oral sex is the most frequent behavior: 42.5 percent indicated they always or often performed oral sex on their male partner during the past twelve months; 52 percent always or often had oral sex performed on them. In anal sex, 25 percent were always or often anal receptive, and 35.5 percent always or often anal active during the previous year.

When asked how often they practiced safer sex during the past year, only 53.5 percent reported always or nearly always. Organization members are much more likely to practice safer sex. Thus, by self-description, nearly half of the respondents are susceptible to HIV transmission from sexual practices. Only a minority of respondents use a condom during oral sex. Nearly 28 percent never or only sometimes use a condom during anal sex. Among the men who also have sex with women, almost 40 percent never use a condom. Of all those who use condoms, nearly a quarter use oil-based lubricants, which can nullify condom effectiveness.

Drug use during sex is not widespread. About 17 percent smoke marijuana, 20 percent use alcohol, six and a half percent use nitrates, and six and a half percent use crack, heroin or cocaine always or often during sex. Such use is most common among the non-members of organizations.

Many respondents claim to have changed their behavior to protect themselves from the AIDS virus. Among the major changes, 34 percent now restrict themselves to one sex partner; 53 percent reduced their number of partners (but not to just one); 36 percent visit a doctor more frequently; 39 percent drink less; eleven percent gave up marijuana; and 15 percent gave up crack, heroin, or cocaine.

There is much anxiety over being tested for HIV. Most fear the stress from learning they are positive or lack trust in the confidentiality of the process. Almost 30 percent of the men have had unprotected sex with someone who is now HIV-positive, has ARC or AIDS, or has died from AIDS. Nearly 60 percent of the respondents have been tested for HIV antibodies. Of those tested, 31.5 percent are positive. Of those not tested, many believe they are positive. Thus, about 45 percent of the respondents are or believe they are HIV positive. About six and a half percent are currently diagnosed with ARC or AIDS or some AIDS-related disease. About four percent of the respondents have shared needles with someone now known to be HIV positive.

The commitment to safer sex behavior in the black gay and bisexual community needs to be strengthened. It is weakest among respondents who do not belong to an organization. Respondents were asked a series of exploratory questions about what behaviors they might do in given circumstances. *under various* occurred. Twenty to 25 percent of the respondents say it is very or somewhat likely they would have unsafe sex if the other person really wanted to, or the other person seemed healthy or trustworthy, or they were caught up in the passion of the moment. Furthermore, only 43 percent of the respondents reject the notion that they would "not worry about slipping and having unsafe sex once in a while." Finally, almost 20 percent assert it is very, somewhat or a little likely they will practice unsafe sex, even if they know they are HIV positive or have AIDS.

Knowledge Results

Subjective measures of knowledge revealed that nearly all respondents believe they are knowledgeable about HIV transmission and safer sex. For instance, over 96 percent of the respondents assert they know how they could catch AIDS. Responses to objective measures of knowledge reveal that respondents are not as well informed as they think, but awareness of AIDS is still high and generally accurate.

Several components of HIV transmission were investigated. Overall, there is considerable accuracy concerning heterosexual transmission, although less than half the men know that the majority of women with AIDS are non-white. Knowledge about casual contact is also accurate, although ten to 20 percent of the respondents believe or are unsure that AIDS can spread this way. For instance, more than nine percent believe you can get AIDS from the sweat of another person or from mosquito bites.

Around 94 percent of the respondents are aware that there are places to go for AIDS information and testing. Concerning sexual transmission, accuracy is high, with a couple of exceptions. Awareness about the seriousness of the HIV threat is pervasive, particularly with regard to the use of condoms. Ninety-four percent know that someone who is HIV positive could infect others by having sex with them and not using condoms. Accuracy slips concerning specific aspects of condom use. (From ten to 20 percent of the respondents are inaccurate and an additional ten to 26 percent do not know about detrimental effects of oil-based lubricants or that all brands or kinds of condoms are not equally protective.)?

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One portion of the survey provided interviewees a list of 15 possible sexual behaviors and asked the respondent to rank the risk, to the respondent, of getting infected with HIV from each behavior. Overall, the majority of respondents ~~are~~ ^{were} either correct or overestimated the risk associated with sexual behaviors. There are, however, some serious underestimates of risk. (For oral receptive (passive) sex, the risk to the receptive partner who does not wear a condom is underestimated by 30 to 45 percent of the respondents. Risk to the orally active participant whose partner does not wear a condom is underestimated by 34 to 38 percent.) ✓

Awareness of the dangers of anal sex is high, yet the risk of being anal receptive when the partner does not use a condom is seriously underestimated by ten percent of the respondents (mostly non-members of organizations). And when the partner does wear a condom, risk to the receptive partner is underestimated by about 25 percent of the respondents. One serious result concerning anal sex came from a true-false section of the survey. In response to the assertion "If someone is always a top during anal sex, he won't get the AIDS virus," over twelve percent believe this is true and eight and a half percent don't know.

Overall, organization members are better informed than non-members, but both groups could benefit greatly from additional education. In asking about sources of information, both groups emphasized that talking with friends and media coverage of the crisis are primary sources. After that, organization members are more likely to rely on authorities (like doctors, clinics, or safer sex workshops), whereas non-members shun such sources and rely on more impersonal information sources, like newspaper ads, billboards, and literature at bars. Neither groups relied on information hotlines. *such as*

Respondents were also asked what would encourage them to attend a safer sex workshop. Both organization members and non-members agree they would be more likely to attend a workshop if it offered information about AIDS as a disease as well as how to make safer sex more exciting. Atmosphere is also significant, since informality, fun, lots of participation, and most importantly, the presence of friends would prompt most respondents to attend a workshop.

Attitude Results

This section of survey results tries to assess how Black gay and bisexual men personally approach or view the AIDS crisis.

For general outlook, respondents are well aware of the severity of the disease, yet do not evidence great feelings of despair. Overall, self-image leans in a positive direction. Organization members exhibit somewhat more concern and worry about AIDS than non-organization members. Both groups feel equally good about themselves.

Views of community support were also evaluated, since a supportive environment can encourage testing, treatment, or attending a safer sex workshop. Overall, there is a supportive outlook within the black gay and bisexual community, despite a feeling of lack of support from family and

community institutions. Only 40 percent of the men felt strongly that AIDS can be talked about with family members and that their families would be supportive if they caught AIDS. Nearly all respondents believe they would not receive much support from religious people. There is sympathy for drug abusers with AIDS, but around 20 percent of the respondents are quite negative.

Although there is some feeling of support within the black community, this feeling does not extend to the larger community -most black men feel discriminated against or isolated when it comes to AIDS.

Overall, a major proportion of the black gay and bisexual community feels discrimination in their medical treatment and in the distribution of funds in the fight against AIDS. For instance, over 70 percent agree that black men who have AIDS are often forgotten when it comes to caring and helping. Organization members are more likely than non-members to see discrimination or differential treatment. Nearly a quarter of the respondents believe there is a cure for AIDS and that it is being withheld from them - most of this belief occurs among the non-members of organizations. Clearly, this community feels isolated from the larger social and medical society.

Responses to another set of questions demonstrate that respondents are receptive to AIDS education and outreach efforts. For instance, 80 percent of the respondents disagree that there is too much printed material on AIDS. Another 88 percent agree that IV drug users should be told how to clean their works. And almost 80 percent agree more education will encourage safer sex practices.

Finally, respondents were asked about unsafe sex. The behavior results indicated that many respondents are inconsistent and find ways to rationalize occasional unsafe sex. The attitude results support this pattern. Nearly 13 percent agree (and another seven percent are undecided) if it's okay to engage in unsafe sex from time to time. Another 14 percent assert that unsafe sex is better than no sex at all. And 18 percent think it is okay to have unsafe sex if both partners are HIV positive.

Discussion

This study demonstrates that hard-to-find minority groups can be targeted through the use of interviewers indigenous to the community who employ intercept techniques. This report provides baseline knowledge about black gay and bisexual men.

Many of the results represent good news. Awareness of AIDS and its threat is practically universal. Most men in the Black gay and bisexual community are receptive to receiving information about AIDS and indicate they would like to have more information. Most indicate a willingness to protect themselves and others. Many have changed behaviors. A support network (albeit a weak one) is in place, and the community is not demoralized.

The fact remains, however, that at least half of the respondents are susceptible to HIV infection (or transmission) because of unsafe sexual

behaviors. The following issues and conditions ought to be considered in any future education efforts and need assessments:

(1) The Knowledge/Attitude - Behavior Gap

It must be acknowledged that being informed is not always enough. Many of the men practicing unsafe sex are accurately informed and are aware of the risks. Attention must be given to other factors, such as self-esteem, negotiating safer sex, etc.

Large numbers of men don't know or are incorrect about certain dangerous sexual acts. The dangers of unprotected sex and improper condom use (especially with oil-based lubricants) need special attention. Also, most people think they are better informed than they really are.

Anxiety around being tested for HIV antibodies reflects a broader need for more support mechanisms and groups for people who are or fear they might be HIV positive.

(2) Community Issues

Many of the men responding have unprotected sex with women. Education efforts must not make the mistake of treating unsafe sex solely as a gay issue. Many men who are active sexually with other men are closeted; some do not even view themselves as gay. Also, women should be made aware of the possibilities of being at risk.

Religious institutions, long a primary source of authority in the Black community, must become more proactive and compassionate in their support of HIV-related education, prevention and early intervention.

The media and 'word-of-mouth' through friends are particularly important sources of information for the black gay and bisexual community. Also, non-members of organizations shun authoritative sources (clinics, doctors) of information. Networking through peers and friends appears to be an essential ingredient for any future education efforts.

The African American community in general needs to adopt a more open, communicative, compassionate and supportive attitude toward HIV and its ~~risk factors~~

those infected with or affected by the virus.

(3) Legal and Policy Issues

Testing and early intervention programs are key, since most respondents believe medical facilities are uncaring or will not respond to their needs. Since receiving medical care is self-

initiated, many in need will not seek care until they have no choice.

Despite legislation to the contrary, the perception among Black gay and bisexual men is that they are likely to be discriminated against if they are believed to have AIDS. This perception further inhibits testing and treatment in the early stages of HIV infection.

Drugs and sex are intertwined for many, with concomitantly increasing risk of unsafe behavior.

SECTION A

ATTITUDES

Please read across and check one box for each question. These are opinion questions. There are no right or wrong answers. Some questions may seem similar to others, but they are different. For each question, please check "Strongly Agree," "Somewhat Agree," "Neutral/Undecided," "Somewhat Disagree," or "Strongly Disagree."

	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Undecided/Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
1. AIDS is a concern for most of the people I associate with.	489 57.1	217 25.3	50 5.8	48 5.6	53 6.2	2
2. AIDS is a very terrifying disease.	702 82.1	101 11.8	22 2.6	18 2.1	12 1.4	4
3. AIDS has caused me to develop hostile feelings toward homosexuals or gay men.	36 4.2	50 5.9	57 6.7	99 11.6	612 71.7	5
4. If I got AIDS, I would share that information with family members.	349 41.1	125 14.7	203 23.9	63 7.4	110 12.9	9
5. People who have AIDS are often discriminated against.	590 69.0	161 18.8	55 6.4	21 2.5	28 3.3	4
6. It is not fair that gay and bisexual men suffer so much from AIDS.	473 55.4	177 20.7	110 12.9	46 5.4	48 5.6	5
7. People who are HIV-positive might as well give up, because they will probably die of AIDS.	41 4.8	59 6.9	82 9.6	145 17.0	527 61.7	5
8. Drug addicts who get AIDS deserve no pity because they brought it on themselves by sharing needles.	80 9.3	65 7.6	59 6.9	124 14.5	529 61.7	2

NATIONAL AIDS EDUCATION STUDY

Before we start, we would like you to answer a few preliminary questions. For each of the following, please check yes or no.

1. I know what the HIV virus is. 89.1 ☐ 758 Yes ☐ 89 No 10.5
2. I know how I could catch AIDS. 97.1 ☐ 825 Yes ☐ 21 No 2.5
3. I know how I could give AIDS to someone else. 96.9 ☐ 824 Yes ☐ 22 No 2.6
4. I know what the term "HIV-positive" means. 87.0 ☐ 739 Yes ☐ 108 No 12.7
5. I know what safer sex is. 97.2 ☐ 826 Yes ☐ 23 No 2.7
6. I know what unsafe sex is. 97.4 ☐ 828 Yes ☐ 20 No 2.4
7. Have you ever attended a safer sex workshop? 40.5 ☐ 345 Yes ☐ 506 No 59.5
8. Have you ever attended any AIDS education program? 52.3 ☐ 443 Yes ☐ 399 No 47.1

SECTION A

ATTITUDES

Please read across and check one box for each question. These are opinion questions. There are no right or wrong answers. Some questions may seem similar to others, but they are different. For each question, please check "Strongly Agree," "Somewhat Agree," "Neutral/Undecided," "Somewhat Disagree," or "Strongly Disagree."

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8. Drug addicts who get AIDS deserve no pity because they brought it on themselves by sharing needles.	80 9.3	65 7.6	59 6.9	124 14.5	529 61.7	2

	Strongly Agree	Some-what Agree	Undecided/ Neutral	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
9. AIDS makes me feel hostile toward IV (intravenous) drug users.	88 10.3	81 9.5	70 8.2	130 15.2	487 56.9	3
X 10. IV drug users should be told how to clean their works (syringes).	646 75.6	111 13.0	52 6.1	18 2.1	27 3.2	5
X 11. Black men who have AIDS are often forgotten when it comes to caring and helping.	336 39.3	272 31.9	117 13.7	69 8.1	60 7.0	5
X 12. White organizations have most of the money to help AIDS patients.	484 56.7	170 19.9	120 14.1	38 4.5	41 4.8	6
X 13. If one of two people sharing a home gets AIDS, the other should move out to protect himself/herself.	36 4.2	47 5.5	65 7.6	109 12.7	599 70.0	3
X 14. People who do not have sex during this AIDS crisis are much better off.	180 21.1	173 20.3	126 14.8	133 15.6	242 28.3	5
15. The poor who have AIDS get little care or attention.	446 52.2	221 25.8	82 9.6	52 6.1	54 6.3	4
X 16. Men who get AIDS by having sex with other men are being punished by God.	40 4.7	40 4.7	71 8.3	65 7.6	635 74.6	8
17. If a person is HIV-positive, good health habits (eating right, resting) can help him live longer.	512 59.9	195 22.8	88 10.3	26 3.0	34 4.0	4
18. Poor people are more likely to die from AIDS sooner than the middle class or well-to-do.	358 42.1	192 22.6	88 10.3	71 8.3	142 16.7	8
19. Blacks die from AIDS sooner than whites.	210 24.6	132 15.5	219 25.7	87 10.2	205 24.0	6
20. Hispanics die from AIDS sooner than whites.	200 23.4	131 15.3	245 28.6	82 9.6	198 23.1	3

	Strongly Agree	Some-what Agree	Undecided/ Neutral	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
X 21. Television does a good job informing us about the dangers of AIDS.	161 18.8	298 34.9	71 8.3	169 19.8	156 18.2	4
22. There is too much printed material on AIDS.	43 5.1	64 7.5	56 6.6	176 20.7	511 60.1	4
X 23. The government should declare AIDS to be a national health emergency.	628 73.8	121 14.2	53 6.2	27 3.2	21 2.5	8
24. Conferences on AIDS are a waste of time.	31 3.7	46 5.5	82 9.7	135 16.0	549 65.1	16
X 25. Most of the public has a negative attitude about AIDS patients.	437 51.4	278 32.7	61 7.2	38 4.5	37 4.3	8
26. Religious people should be more sympathetic towards people who have AIDS.	554 64.9	154 18.1	90 10.6	19 2.2	36 4.2	6
27. Bisexual men are carrying AIDS from gay men to heterosexual (straight) women.	243 28.5	264 30.7	161 18.9	90 10.5	96 11.2	5
28. Medical facilities usually don't care very much about taking care of Black people.	186 22.0	263 31.1	168 19.9	125 14.8	104 12.3	13
X 29. Those who are concerned about AIDS should be more militant in their struggle to get politicians to provide more money for fighting AIDS.	482 56.4	223 26.1	75 8.8	40 4.7	34 4.0	5
30. People who are HIV-positive would be better off keeping it to themselves and not telling anyone.	64 7.5	104 12.2	127 14.9	149 17.5	409 47.9	6
X 31. You can tell someone is HIV-positive by looking at them.	36 4.2	59 6.9	66 7.7	98 11.5	593 69.6	7
X 32. Someone can have AIDS and still look healthy.	565 66.3	170 19.8	47 5.5	37 4.3	33 3.9	7
X 33. A vaccine to prevent AIDS will probably be developed soon (in the next two years).	112 13.2	156 18.3	308 36.2	134 15.7	141 16.6	8
X 34. Having unsafe sex is like smoking cigarettes — some get cancer, others don't.	208 24.3	200 23.4	107 12.5	93 10.9	247 28.9	4

	Strongly Agree	Some-what Agree	Unde-cided/ Neutral	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
35. It's okay to engage in unsafe sex from time to time.	44 5.1	66 7.7	61 7.1	115 13.4	569 66.5	3
X 36. The more education there is about AIDS, the more people will practice safer sex.	428 50.1	231 27.0	83 9.7	81 9.5	31 3.6	4
37. To please one's partner is the main thing in sex. Any way he wants it, why not do it.	63 7.4	56 6.6	47 5.5	139 16.3	547 64.2	7
38. An active sex life is all I have; I'm not giving it up because of AIDS.	87 10.2	98 11.5	89 10.4	112 13.1	468 54.7	4
39. Unsafe sex is better than no sex at all.	62 7.3	53 6.2	44 5.2	84 10.4	599 70.3	7
40. Life is a chance! I would risk getting AIDS for an exciting and wild sexual experience with the right guy.	35 4.1	45 5.3	53 6.2	94 11.0	621 72.8	6
X 41. I rarely discuss AIDS with anyone.	96 11.3	166 19.5	51 6.0	185 21.8	347 40.8	9
42. I have become afraid to have sex with men.	88 10.4	170 20.2	105 12.5	140 16.6	336 39.9	16
43. My family would be supportive of me, no matter what happens to me with AIDS.	329 38.6	154 18.1	206 24.2	67 7.9	97 11.4	6
X 44. Safer sex can be enjoyable and passionate.	538 63.2	189 22.2	69 8.1	29 3.4	26 3.1	8
45. AIDS has had little real effect on how I feel about myself.	276 32.3	152 17.8	83 9.7	136 15.9	208 24.3	4
X 46. If someone wants to have sex with me, it's not up to me to make it safer sex — it's his responsibility, not mine.	48 5.6	49 5.7	21 2.5	68 8.0	669 78.2	4
47. Despite everything that has happened in recent years, I feel very good about myself.	557 65.1	185 21.6	46 5.4	41 4.8	27 3.2	3
48. Unsafe sex is the only really good sex.	60 7.0	70 8.2	56 6.6	119 14.0	548 64.2	6

	Strongly Agree	Some-what Agree	Unde-cided/ Neutral	Some-what Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
X 49. I just don't think about AIDS happening to me — basically, I don't worry about it.	64 7.5	99 11.6	61 7.1	210 24.5	423 49.4	2
50. I believe there is a cure for AIDS, but it is not available to me.	101 11.8	83 9.7	166 19.4	115 13.4	391 45.7	3
X 51. If I was HIV-positive, I could infect another person by having sex without a condom.	604 70.7	90 10.5	45 5.3	26 3.0	89 10.4	5
52. If a person lives a proper, moral life and does the right things, he will not get the AIDS virus — it doesn't matter what he does sexually.	53 6.2	35 4.1	37 4.3	79 9.2	653 76.2	2
X 53. Sex can't really be made safe.	131 15.3	136 15.9	87 10.2	136 15.9	365 42.7	4
54. If both sex partners are HIV-positive, then it's okay for them to have unprotected sex with each other — nothing more can happen to them.	83 9.7	67 7.8	117 13.7	100 11.7	488 57.1	4
55. If a person practices good health habits (eating right, resting), he won't get AIDS — it doesn't matter what he does sexually.	43 5.0	26 3.0	34 4.0	93 10.9	661 77.1	2
56. The risk of getting the AIDS virus is higher if I have sex with a white man than if I have sex with a Black man.	45 5.3	49 5.7	124 14.5	87 10.2	551 64.3	2

PART B BEHAVIOR

This first group of questions asks about sexual habits. Please read across, and then check the one box that comes closest to describing your behavior. The range of your choices vary in different parts of this section. A reminder: Honest answers are essential. Your answers will be used to improve AIDS prevention efforts designed specifically for Black men.

This first set of questions is concerned with your use of condoms.

	Always or Nearly Always	Often	Some- times	Not Too Often	Never	
1. If you have oral sex, how often do you or your partner use a condom? If you <u>never</u> do oral sex, then don't check anything and skip to question 2.	146 18.3	87 10.9	97 12.1	124 15.5	314 39.3	31 3.9
2. If you have anal sex, how often do you or your partner use a condom? If you <u>never</u> do anal sex, then don't check anything and skip to question 4.	405 49.7	128 15.7	91 11.2	40 4.9	77 9.4	74 9.1
3. If you have anal sex and use a condom, how often do you use oil-based lubricants (i.e. vaseline, baby oil, hand lotion). If you <u>never</u> use condoms, then don't check anything and skip to question 4.	161 19.9	122 15.1	89 11.0	74 9.1	235 29.0	129 15.9
4. If you engage in rimming during sex, how often do you or your partner use a protective covering (i.e. plastic wrap)? If you <u>never</u> engage in rimming, then don't check anything and skip to question 5.	56 7.0	41 5.1	31 3.9	48 6.0	235 29.5	386 48.4
5. If you have vaginal sex with a woman, how often do you use a condom? If you <u>never</u> do vaginal sex, then don't check anything and skip to question 6 (next page).	99 13.0	35 4.1	38 5.0	27 3.5	119 15.6	444 58.3

	Always or Nearly Always	Often	Some- times	Not Too Often	Never
6. Currently (over the past 12 months), when having sex with someone, how often do you:					
(a) Have safer sex?	458 54.3	184 21.8	96 11.4	56 6.6	49 5.8
(b) Have oral sex where your partner puts his penis in your mouth?	197 23.8	176 20.5	171 20.6	129 15.6	156 18.8
(c) Have oral sex where you put your penis in your partner's mouth?	218 26.0	224 26.7	204 24.3	98 11.7	94 11.2
(d) Have anal sex where your partner puts his penis into your anus?	104 12.4	108 12.9	170 20.3	148 17.7	308 36.8
(e) Have anal sex where you put your penis into your partner's anus?	125 14.9	176 20.9	217 25.8	138 16.4	181 21.5
(f) Smoke marijuana or use other "recreational drugs" during sex?	52 6.1	93 11.0	148 17.5	128 15.1	427 50.4
(g) Use drugs like crack, heroin or cocaine during sex?	19 2.2	37 4.4	53 6.3	58 6.9	679 80.3
(h) Swallow semen (cum) or let your partner cum in your mouth?	20 2.4	29 3.4	59 7.0	109 12.9	630 74.4
(i) Cum in your partner's mouth?	35 4.1	53 6.3	136 16.1	131 15.5	492 58.1
(j) Do things, like fisting, golden showers, or scat?	9 1.1	5 .6	32 3.8	54 6.4	745 88.2
(k) Do it under the influence of alcohol?	46 5.4	124 14.7	203 24.0	140 16.5	333 39.4
(l) Use poppers (nitrates)?	16 1.9	41 4.9	127 15.2	128 15.3	526 62.8
(m) Get rimmed by your partner: your partner puts his tongue on your anus?	21 2.5	57 6.7	195 23.0	169 20.0	404 47.8
(n) Rim your partner: you put your tongue on your partner's anus?	28 3.3	40 4.7	119 14.0	136 16.1	524 61.9

7. Currently, how often do you:	Very Often	Often	Some-times	Not Too Often	Never
(a) Get plenty of rest and sleep?	323 37.9	274 32.2	174 20.4	65 7.6	16 1.9
(b) Use marijuana?	40 4.7	85 10.0	158 18.5	170 20.0	399 46.8
(c) Use drugs like crack or angel dust (PCP)?	9 1.1	28 3.3	43 5.1	57 6.6	713 83.9
(d) Inject drugs into your system?	11 1.3	14 1.6	20 2.4	28 3.3	778 91.4
(e) Smoke cigarettes?	202 23.7	142 16.7	74 8.7	43 5.1	390 45.8
(f) Drink too much alcohol?	42 4.9	97 11.3	192 22.6	222 26.1	296 34.9
(g) Have physical exams just to check-up on your health?	125 14.7	233 27.4	235 27.6	208 24.4	50 5.9
(h) Try to relax and reduce your stress?	254 29.8	280 32.8	202 23.7	85 10.0	32 3.8

- X 8. This next set of questions asks about changes in your behavior. Because of the fear of catching AIDS, some people have changed their behaviors. The following is a list of possible behavior changes. PLEASE PUT A CHECK BY EACH BEHAVIOR CHANGE YOU HAVE MADE. Check only the ones where you actually changed and did so to protect yourself from AIDS or to protect your immune system.

- 83
- | | | | | |
|---|---|------|---|------|
| (a) You now restrict yourself to one sex partner | ☒ 282 | 32.9 | ☒ 567 | 66.2 |
| (b) You have now given up sex entirely | ☒ 39 | 4.6 | ☒ 817 | 95.3 |
| (c) You are now going to the doctor more frequently | ☒ 304 | 35.5 | ☒ 553 | 64.5 |
| (d) You now drink moderately or not at all | ☒ 331 | 38.6 | ☒ 526 | 61.4 |

Changes you have made:

(e) You gave up smoking cigarettes

yes

8.3

71

no

91.7

785

(f) You gave up smoking marijuana

11.7

100

88.3

757

(g) You gave up drugs, like crack, heroin or cocaine

15.7

134

84.3

721

(h) You reduced the number of your sex partners (but not to just one partner)

52.2

447

47.3

405

9. The following is a list of events that could happen. How likely is it that you might do each of the following, if you got the chance? For you, is each of the following "very likely," "somewhat likely," "a little likely," or "not at all likely?" (This question is asking what you *might* do if the given circumstance occurred.)

How likely is it that you might . . .	Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	A Little Likely	Not At All Likely
(a) Kiss someone who has AIDS?	206 24.4	185 21.9	193 22.8	260 30.8
(b) Avoid getting too close to someone who has AIDS?	82 9.7	117 13.9	150 17.8	493 58.6
(c) Insist that someone you have sex with get tested for the AIDS virus if that person has unsafe sex with someone else?	265 31.8	157 14.3	157 18.8	289 34.7
(d) Get caught up in the passion or "heat of the moment" and have unsafe sex with someone?	84 9.9	134 15.8	235 27.8	390 46.1
(e) Have unsafe sex with someone if that person really wanted to have unsafe sex?	51 6.0	85 10.1	186 22.1	516 61.2
(f) Have unsafe sex with someone if that person looked healthy?	68 8.1	102 12.1	188 22.3	485 57.5
(g) Have unsafe sex with someone that seemed trustworthy?	65 7.7	108 12.8	182 21.6	487 57.8
(h) Join an orgy or group sex — and the sex is safe?	113 13.4	112 13.2	142 16.8	479 56.6

How likely is it that you might ...	Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	A Little Likely	Not At All Likely	
(i) Join an orgy or group sex — and the sex is not safe?	32 3.8	32 3.8	75 8.8	710 83.6	10
(j) Practice safer sex most of the time, but not worry about slipping and having unsafe sex once in awhile?	91 10.8	138 16.4	250 29.7	364 43.2	16
(k) Attend a workshop to learn more about practicing and enjoying safer sex?	367 43.5	215 25.5	138 16.4	123 14.6	15
(l) Practice unsafe sex, even if you knew you were HIV-positive or had AIDS?	61 7.2	50 5.9	72 8.5	665 78.3	10
(m) Go to a doctor or some medical facility if you thought you had a health problem?	642 75.4	99 11.6	63 7.4	32 3.8	8

10. People have sex with men or with women or with both. Which one of the following best describes your sex life? CHECK ONLY ONE OPTION. If you do not currently have sex with anyone, check the one you formerly used to describe your sex life.

65.2 550 ☐ I have sex with men only.

18.7 158 ☐ I have sex with men mostly, and with women only once in a while.

5.5 46 ☐ I have sex with men and women about equally.

8.3 70 ☐ I have sex with women mostly, and with men only once in a while.

2.4 20 ☐ I have sex with women only.

15 missing

The questions in this next section can be answered by placing a "✓" in the YES circle to mean "yes," or a "✓" in the NO circle for "no." Answer based on what you know.

11. Have you ever shared needles while using drugs with someone. 8.8 ⁷⁶ Yes ⁷⁶² No 89.4
12. Have you ever had unprotected sex with someone who is now HIV-positive or now has ARC or has AIDS or has died from AIDS? 28.3 ²⁴⁰ Yes ⁶⁰¹ No 70.9
13. Have you ever shared needles while using drugs with someone who is now HIV positive or now has ARC or has AIDS or has died from AIDS? 4.1 ³⁵ Yes ⁸¹⁴ No 95.7
14. Have you ever been diagnosed with ARC or AIDS or some AIDS related disease? 7.6 ⁶⁵ Yes ⁷⁸⁵ No 92.0
- X 15. Have you ever been tested to find out whether you are HIV-positive or been infected with the AIDS virus? 56.9 ⁴⁸⁹ Yes ³⁴⁹ No 41.0

If you answered "no" to question 15 above, please continue with question 16. If you answered "yes," please skip to question 20 below.

- X 16. You have avoided testing for the AIDS virus because it would be too much to handle if you discovered you were positive. 41.6 ¹⁶⁴ Yes ²²⁷ No 57.6 454
- X 17. You have avoided testing for the AIDS virus because the results may not be kept secret. 36.9 ¹⁴² Yes ²³⁹ No 62.1 460
- X 18. You have avoided testing for the AIDS virus because there is no place you know about in your area to be tested. 12.1 ⁴⁶ Yes ³³¹ No 87.3 463
- X 19. If tested, you would most likely be HIV-positive. (SKIP TO QUESTION 21) 14.4 ⁵⁰ Yes ²⁹⁷ No 85.3 467
5.8

If you answered "yes" to question 15, please continue, starting with question 20.

- X 20. You tested and discovered you are HIV-positive. total 14.0 ¹²⁰ Yes ⁴⁴⁶ No 51.9 246
21.2 78.7

21. How did you learn most of what you know about AIDS? YOU CAN CHECK MORE THAN ONE.

	<u>yes</u>	<u>no</u>		<u>1st</u> choice
X	41.7	58.1	☐ From my doctor or a health professional.	21.8
	47.7	52.2	☐ From literature at the bars.	3.1
	39.7	60.0	☐ From a public health or gay clinic.	10.1
	43.5	56.4	☐ From posters or billboards.	.3
	53.6	46.4	☐ From ads in newspapers or other publications.	3.3
	56.9	42.8	☐ From TV ads or radio announcements.	6.0
	64.1	35.3	☐ From reports in newspapers or on TV.	11.7
	68.7	30.7	☐ From talking with friends who are also in the life.	4.2
	44.4	55.2	☐ From knowing someone who is HIV-positive or has AIDS.	3.2
	36.5	63.2	☐ From a safer sex workshop.	15.0
	13.5	85.9	☐ From a telephone hotline or AIDS information number.	3.3
	5.4	94.3	☐ From another source (please write in) <u>AIDS outreach + prev program</u>	3.9

22. If you were to learn more about AIDS, which one of the above sources would be your most likely source? (write in) _____

23. Which of the following might encourage you to attend a safer sex workshop? (A safer sex workshop is a group meeting where a group leader leads discussions and demonstrations about safer sex.) YOU CAN CHECK MORE THAN ONE — CHECK ALL THAT MIGHT MAKE YOU WANT TO ATTEND A WORKSHOP.

	<u>yes</u>	<u>no</u>	<u>1st</u>
☐ If a friend went with me.	60.6	39.0	17.5
☐ If the group leader is Black.	27.4	72.2	2.8
☐ If my church encouraged it.	17.4	82.1	1.3
☐ If I thought it would be fun.	40.9	58.8	5.3
☐ If a gay organization sponsored it.	48.1	51.6	6.7
☐ If it was a small group (15 or less).	35.3	64.5	2.4
☐ If other Black men would be there.	39.2	60.5	4.6
☐ If I was offered transportation to it.	18.8	80.8	.8
☐ If the group was for Black men only.	19.7	80.1	3.7
☐ If it was a larger group (15 to 60 men).	16.0	83.7	1.3
☐ If it was mostly a lecture and demonstration.	35.1	64.7	3.8
☐ If erotic videos were a part of the presentation.	34.5	65.1	4.3
☐ If there would be lots of participation and questions.	49.2	50.3	4.3
☐ If I would learn how to make safer sex more exciting.	60.5	39.5	12.9
☐ If it was held in someone's home or an informal location.	42.3	57.2	4.2
☐ If I would learn more about AIDS and AIDS prevention.	61.9	37.5	20.0

Some other (please write in) _____

24. From the list below, which ONE would most encourage you to attend a safer sex workshop?
PLEASE CHECK ONLY ONE.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| If a friend went with me. | ☐ |
| If the group leader is Black. | ☐ |
| If my church encouraged it. | ☐ |
| If I thought it would be fun. | ☐ |
| If a gay organization sponsored it. | ☐ |
| If it was a small group (15 or less). | ☐ |
| If other Black men would be there. | ☐ |
| If I was offered transportation to it. | ☐ |
| If the group was for Black men only. | ☐ |
| If it was a larger group (15 to 60 men). | ☐ |
| If it was mostly a lecture and demonstration. | ☐ |
| If erotic videos were a part of the presentation. | ☐ |
| If there would be lots of participation and questions. | ☐ |
| If I would learn how to make safer sex more exciting. | ☐ |
| If it was held in someone's home or an informal location. | ☐ |
| If I would learn more about AIDS and AIDS prevention. | ☐ |
| Some other (please write in) _____ | ☐ |

25. Which of the following would you be most likely to do if you were worried about being HIV+ or having ARC/AIDS? PLEASE CHECK ONE CHOICE.

- | | | |
|------|------------|---|
| 19.9 | <u>166</u> | Use a medical referral service and go to a doctor they recommend. |
| 1.7 | <u>14</u> | Look in the phone book and pick a doctor. |
| 17.3 | <u>144</u> | Use a public health service or a clinic. |
| 12.0 | <u>100</u> | Go to a hospital. |
| 2.5 | <u>21</u> | Use a walk-in medical lab. |
| 2.0 | <u>17</u> | Go to a friend who is a nurse. |
| 37.6 | <u>313</u> | Go to a doctor that I know and have seen before. |
| 2.0 | <u>17</u> | Avoid a medical treatment if at all possible. |
| 1.8 | <u>15</u> | Other (please name) <u>Anonymous Referral</u> |

Please continue to the next section, which covers facts about AIDS.

PART C KNOWLEDGE

Please read across and check one answer. This section concerns your knowledge about AIDS. For each of the following, check whether you think the statement is true or false. Earlier questions were about opinions and behaviors. These questions are about facts. Each question can be answered with "Definitely True," "Probably True," "Probably False," "Definitely False," or "Undecided" (Don't Know). You may be getting a little tired of this survey by now, but please stick with it. Your answers will be helpful, and we greatly appreciate your time and effort.

		Definitely True	Probably True	Probably False	Definitely False	Undecided/ Don't Know	
1. There is a cure for AIDS.	# %	54 6.4	150 17.7	92 10.8	373 44.0	175 20.6	11
2. The AIDS virus can be passed from one person to another in sex acts using the tongue and mouth.		231 27.2	207 24.4	173 20.4	120 14.2	116 13.7	11
3. The AIDS virus can be caught by having vaginal sex with women.		487 57.4	226 26.6	39 4.6	34 4.0	63 7.4	10
4. Babies born of women who have AIDS might also be infected with the virus.		600 70.6	199 23.4	8 .9	7 .8	30 3.5	9
5. The AIDS virus can be passed from one person to another by sharing "works" or needles to inject drugs.		719 84.5	92 10.8	9 1.1	10 1.2	13 1.5	8

	Definitely True	Probably True	Probably False	Definitely False	Undecided/ Don't Know	
6. The AIDS virus can be passed from one person to another by using illicit drugs.	317 37.7	179 21.3	103 12.3	142 16.9	98 11.7	19
7. The AIDS virus can be caught by receiving a transfusion with HIV-infected blood.	717 84.7	95 11.2	17 2.0	4 .5	11 1.3	12
8. Heterosexual (straight) people can get AIDS.	753 88.8	63 7.4	5 .6	17 2.0	6 .7	11
9. Condoms (rubbers) can protect you from getting the AIDS virus if used properly.	449 53.1	294 34.8	37 4.4	14 1.7	47 5.6	14
10. A person can get the AIDS virus from having unprotected sex just one time with someone who is HIV-positive.	536 63.2	210 24.8	39 4.6	17 2.0	42 5.0	11
11. The AIDS virus can be passed from one person to another by everyday contact with people at work or at play.	39 4.6	22 2.6	84 9.9	665 78.3	38 4.5	10
12. A person can get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites.	31 3.7	62 7.3	115 13.6	509 60.3	127 15.0	15
13. A person can get the AIDS virus from wet (French) kissing.	41 4.8	119 14.1	264 31.2	300 35.5	122 14.4	13
14. A person can get the AIDS virus from sitting on a toilet seat.	13 1.5	24 2.8	84 9.9	678 80.2	46 5.4	14
15. Having many sex partners increases your chances of getting the AIDS virus.	557 65.9	168 19.9	50 5.9	43 5.1	26 3.1	14
16. A person can get the AIDS virus by drinking from a glass that someone else who has AIDS has used.	27 3.2	63 7.4	138 16.3	547 64.5	73 8.6	11
17. A person can get the AIDS virus from dry kissing another person on the lips.	22 2.6	34 4.0	162 19.1	575 67.9	54 6.4	12
18. A person can get the AIDS virus from the sweat of another person.	21 2.5	58 6.8	150 17.7	536 63.1	84 9.9	10

	Definitely True	Probably True	Probably False	Definitely False	Undecided/Don't Know	
19. The majority of women who have AIDS are white.	23 2.7	48 5.7	172 20.3	354 41.8	250 29.5	12
20. A person can get the AIDS virus from the tears of another person.	15 1.8	43 5.1	176 20.8	512 60.5	100 11.8	13
21. All brands of condoms (rubbers) give equal protection when having sex.	38 4.5	93 11.0	173 20.5	464 54.9	76 9.0	14
22. Individuals who get an AIDS test and receive negative results are forever safe (immune) from getting the virus.	20 2.4	36 4.3	101 12.0	642 76.0	45 5.3	14
23. The AIDS virus can be gotten simply from being in the same room with someone who has AIDS.	9 1.1	13 1.5	53 6.3	745 88.0	27 3.2	12
24. Needles, syringes, or works which are used to inject drugs can be made safe by using bleach to kill the AIDS virus.	292 34.6	245 29.0	68 8.0	114 13.5	125 14.8	14
25. There are places to go for testing and to find out if I have been infected with the AIDS virus.	711 84.0	78 9.2	16 1.9	19 2.2	14 1.7	13
26. Someone who is HIV-positive could infect others by having sex with them and not using condoms.	690 81.7	102 12.1	13 1.5	13 1.5	14 1.7	14
27. Condoms (rubbers) treated with Non-oxynol-9 lessen the chance of passing the AIDS virus to others, and are safer than untreated ones.	345 40.9	249 29.5	39 3.6	41 4.9	174 20.6	15
28. Natural skin condoms (rubbers) are safer than other kinds (latex) of condoms.	56 6.6	112 13.3	132 15.7	315 37.4	226 26.8	16
29. There are places to call or go for more information about AIDS.	707 83.8	91 10.8	9 1.1	14 1.7	14 1.7	15
30. Addicts who share their cookers, cotton, or water can get the AIDS virus.	274 32.3	155 18.3	80 9.4	125 14.8	209 24.7	12

	Definitely True	Probably True	Probably False	Definitely False	Undecided/Don't Know	
31. Burning the head of a needle on a set of works or a syringe prevents the user from getting the AIDS virus.	39 4.6	124 14.7	160 18.9	247 29.2	273 32.3	13
32. Currently, the rate (proportion) of AIDS among Black men is higher than the rate among white men.	250 29.6	223 26.4	101 12.0	71 8.4	195 23.1	14
33. Currently, the rate of AIDS among Hispanic men is higher than the rate among white men.	204 24.1	206 24.3	103 12.2	79 9.3	252 29.8	13
34. If someone is always a top during anal sex, he won't get the AIDS virus.	30 3.5	76 9.0	167 19.7	493 58.3	75 8.9	13
35. Using oil-based lubricants (vaseline, baby oil, hand lotions) with a condom makes the rubber break down.	385 45.5	166 19.6	66 7.8	68 8.0	159 18.8	12

36. The following is a list of sexual behaviors. How risky is each for getting infected with the AIDS virus? Is each of the following "very risky", "somewhat risky", "a little risky" or "hardly any or no risk" for getting infected? You can also check "Don't know" if you are unsure.

	Very Risky	Somewhat Risky	A Little Risky	Hardly Any or No Risk	Undecided/Don't Know	
(a) Putting your penis in someone's mouth without a condom and cumming.	445 52.7	143 16.9	115 13.6	106 12.5	36 4.3	14
(b) Putting your penis in someone's mouth without a condom but not cumming.	155 18.3	266 31.5	188 22.2	198 23.4	38 4.5	14

How risky is each of these for getting infected with the AIDS virus . . .		Very Risky	Some-what Risky	A Little Risky	Hardly Any or No Risk	Undecided/ Don't Know	
(c) Putting your penis in someone's mouth with a condom.	# 39 % 4.6	79 9.3	132 15.6	566 66.7	32 3.8		11
(d) Someone puts his penis in your mouth without a condom and cums.	529 62.6	143 16.9	88 10.4	60 7.1	25 3.0		14
(e) Someone puts his penis in your mouth without a condom, but doesn't cum.	180 21.4	297 35.3	205 24.4	127 15.1	32 3.8		18
(f) Someone puts his penis in your mouth with a condom.	54 6.5	98 11.7	148 17.7	503 60.2	32 3.8		23
(g) Someone puts his penis into your anus without a condom and cums.	724 86.5	53 6.3	25 3.0	14 1.7	20 2.4		22
(h) Someone puts his penis into your anus with a condom and cums.	107 12.8	255 30.5	232 27.8	218 26.1	23 2.8		24
(i) Someone puts his penis into your anus with a condom and doesn't cum.	71 8.5	141 16.9	175 21.0	422 50.7	23 2.8		27
(j) You put your penis into someone's anus without a condom.	544 65.4	129 15.5	96 11.5	43 5.2	20 2.4		27
(k) You put your penis into someone's anus with a condom.	74 8.8	179 21.4	190 22.7	374 44.6	21 2.5		21
(l) Your partner puts his tongue on your anus without protective covering.	404 48.5	177 21.2	110 13.2	94 11.3	43 5.2		26
(m) Your partner puts his tongue on your anus with a protective covering.	88 10.5	142 16.9	160 19.0	396 47.1	55 6.5		18
(n) You put your tongue on your partner's anus without a protective covering.	447 53.3	180 21.5	86 10.3	63 7.5	63 7.5		20
(o) You put your tongue on your partner's anus with a protective covering.	76 9.0	159 18.9	164 19.5	385 45.7	58 6.9		17

SECTION D

BACKGROUND

We are almost done. We need some background information about you so we can better analyze the data.

1. What is your legal marital status at this time?

CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING.

<u>%</u>	<u>#</u>	
3.6	<u>30</u>	Legally married (including common-law marriage)
78.7	<u>664</u>	Single (never married)
10.8	<u>91</u>	Divorced
3.0	<u>25</u>	Separated 15 missing
.7	<u>6</u>	Widowed
2.7	<u>23</u>	Domestic partnership (legally recognized)

2. What is your living arrangement?

CHECK ONE OF THE FOLLOWING.

13.6	<u>115</u>	Living with parents
18.7	<u>158</u>	Living with a friend
14.3	<u>121</u>	Living with my lover
1.9	<u>16</u>	Living with my wife
1.1	<u>9</u>	Living with a girlfriend
1.8	<u>15</u>	Living with a boyfriend
.4	<u>3</u>	Living in PWA housing program
.9	<u>8</u>	Living in a group home
5.1	<u>43</u>	Living on the streets
36.3	<u>307</u>	Living alone
3.3	<u>28</u>	Other (write in) <u>with other relative</u>

3. How old were you on your last birthday? 31.8 ^{mean} (write in actual age) 16-68

4. Are you head of the household? 280 32.6 No 538 65.4 Yes

5. Do you have a religious preference?

29.3 245 ☐ No (PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 7)
☐ Yes

6. What is it?

	%	#		%	#
14	9.0	75	Catholic	.15	1.2
	1.3	11	Muslim	.02	10 Unitarian
21	2.5	21	Presbyterian		
	1.3	11	Lutheran	.78	
78	31.1	260	Baptist	.07	408
	1.0	8	Seventh Day Adventist		
	4.4	37	Methodist		
	5.5	46	Pentecostal		
	.8	7	Jehovah's Witness		
6.0	3.9	33	No organized religion		
			Other (write in)		

7. Were you born inside or outside of the U.S.?

94.9 800 Inside
4.2 35 Outside (SKIP QUESTION 8 AND GO TO QUESTION 9)

8. If you were born inside the U.S., what state did you spend most of your childhood in (please write in the state and skip to question 11): _____

9. If you were born outside the U.S., what country were you born in?

10. How old were you when you came to live in the U.S. permanently _____ (write in age)

11. What is your occupation? CHECK ONLY ONE.

%	#	
33.9	285	Professional
11.1	93	Managerial, proprietor, official
16.8	141	Sales-clerical
2.4	20	Craftsman-foreman
11.3	95	Skilled laborer
9.4	79	Unskilled laborer
12.4	104	Unemployed
1.2	10	If unsure, write in brief description here <u>retired</u>

12. Briefly, what do you do on this job? What are your tasks or duties? Write in:

13. Please make the best estimate you can of your total individual income for last year. Include all money received from all sources including public assistance, disability, unemployment or illegal sources.

%	#		%	#	
9.8	81	Less than \$4,000	8.7	72	\$24,001 - \$28,000
7.7	64	\$4,001 - \$8,000	8.8	73	\$28,001 - \$32,000
9.3	77	\$8,001 - \$12,000	3.6	30	\$32,001 - \$36,000
12.3	102	\$12,001 - \$16,000	3.6	30	\$36,001 - \$40,000
14.4	119	\$16,001 - \$20,000	3.6	30	\$40,001 - \$44,000
11.0	91	\$20,001 - \$24,000	5.0	41	More than \$44,000

33 missing

24.6

14. How many living brothers & sisters do you have? 4.7 mean (write in number)

15. What was the highest grade of school you completed? CHECK ONLY ONE.

%	#		%	#	
.5	4	0 - 6 grade	13.3	112	Junior college
2.3	19	7 - 9 grade	22.4	189	Some college (4-year)
5.9	50	Some high school	17.8	150	Completed college (4-year)
20.7	175	High school graduate	11.1	94	Advanced degree
3.4	29	GED certificate			

36

15 missing

16. Are you now receiving aid from any kind of public assistance?

88.9% 750 No 87 Yes 10.3%

15 missing

17. Have you received aid from any kind of public assistance within the past year?

83.2% 702 No 140 Yes 16.6%

18. Have you ever been put in jail or institutionalized for more than a month?

☒ 714 No (GO TO QUESTION 21) 84.7%
☒ 117 Yes 13.9%

16 missing

19. Did you have any sexual experience while you were in jail or institutionalized?

☒ 73 No (GO TO QUESTION 21) 54.9%
☒ 57 Yes 44.4%

20. Was the sexual experience with another male?

☒ 6 No
☒ 53 Yes

21. In your private thoughts, how do you prefer to define yourself sexually? CHECK ONLY ONE.

<u>231</u>	Homosexual	27.7	
<u>394</u>	Gay	47.2	
<u>148</u>	Bisexual	17.7	25 missing
<u>50</u>	Heterosexual (straight)	6.0	
<u>1</u>	Both homo/gay	.1	

22. When in public (job, church, family, and other places that are not gay), how do you prefer to define yourself sexually? CHECK ONLY ONE.

<u>139</u>	Homosexual	17.0	
<u>284</u>	Gay	34.8	
<u>106</u>	Bisexual	13.0	43 missing
<u>284</u>	Heterosexual (straight)	34.8	
<u>1</u>	Both homo/gay	.1	

23. Which of these places or ways do you usually meet your partners? Identify the ones where you typically meet partners. Check all that apply.

% usually	#	%	#	%	#	%
34.2	271	61.4	<u>519</u>	Bars	320	37.9
10.2	81	40.9	<u>338</u>	Social meetings of organizations	506	59.9
2.3	18	14.6	<u>123</u>	Church	722	85.4
0.3	2	10.4	<u>88</u>	Political meetings	757	89.6
10.7	85	36.9	<u>312</u>	On the street	533	63.1
1.8	14	9.7	<u>82</u>	In the bath houses	763	90.3
2.4	19	16.8	<u>142</u>	Bookstores	703	83.2
3.5	28	21.4	<u>181</u>	Parks and bushes	664	78.6
9.6	76	52.8	<u>446</u>	Parties	399	47.2
20.9	166	59.1	<u>499</u>	Through other friends	346	40.9
4.0	30	4.0	<u>30</u>	Other _____		(please write in)

24. From the list above (question 23), which **one** would you usually meet your partners. Pick only one (write in): _____

25. As best you can recall, how old were you when you had sex for the first time with a woman, if ever? (write in) 15.1 mean

26. As best you can recall, how old were you when you had sex for the first time with a man? (write in) 15.9 mean

27. How many **different** partners have you had sex with during the last month? _____ (please write in number)

0 = 165 = 19.9
 1 = 276 = 33.3
 2 = 137 = 16.5
 3 = 77 = 9.3
 4 = 60 = 7.2
 5 = 22 = 2.7
 6 = 27 = 3.3
 mean = 2.6

28. How many of these different partners were male? mean 2.4 (number)

29. What is your racial/ethnic identity?

<u>775</u>	Black/African-American	91.0	
<u>21</u>	Hispanic/Latino	2.5	
<u>3</u>	Asian/Pacific Islander	.4	7 missing
<u>2</u>	Native American	.2	
<u>15</u>	White	1.8	
<u>16</u>	Other _____	1.9	(write in)
<u>15</u>	<i>mixed-Black + Other</i>	1.8	

30. Are you a member or have you ever been a member of BWMT or MACT?

71.5 608 No 237 Yes 27.9

31. Are you a member of any other gay organization? 76.5 640 No 193 Yes 23.1

32. Are you a member of any Black social, political or community organization?

76.7 647 No 193 Yes 22.9

33. Are you a member of an AIDS research study or drug treatment trial?

93.3 785 No 55 Yes 6.5

34. For questions 31 through 33, please list the names of the organizations you are a member of:

- (1) 57 = 6.6 = National Gay Political
- (2) 46 = 5.4 = Local Gay Political
- (3) 37 = 4.3 = National Black Political
- (4) 27 = 3.1 = AIDS Outreach Org.

0 = 579 = 67.4

35. What is the total number of gay organizations you belong to, including BWMT or MACT? _____ (write in number)

0 = 537 = 62.5
1 = 178 = 20.7
2 = 65 = 7.6
3 = 42 = 4.9
4 = 14 = 1.6

36. In what city did you complete this survey? 25 cities

This completes the survey for people filling out the questionnaire by themselves. If this survey is being administered by an interviewer, the interviewer should fill in the following information.

37. Interviewer name 585 by interviewer
266 self-administered

38. Type of place where interview was conducted included bars, coffee shops, parks
shelters, churches, gay meetings, streets

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR HELP!