

Sexual behaviour and risk among Latino MSM in Spain

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SOBRE EL SIDA

Background

In this communication we present part of the results, from the European MSM Internet Survey (EMIS) of latino MSM migrants in Spain.

Between June and August 2010 over 180,000 respondents from 38 European countries complete an online questionnaire.

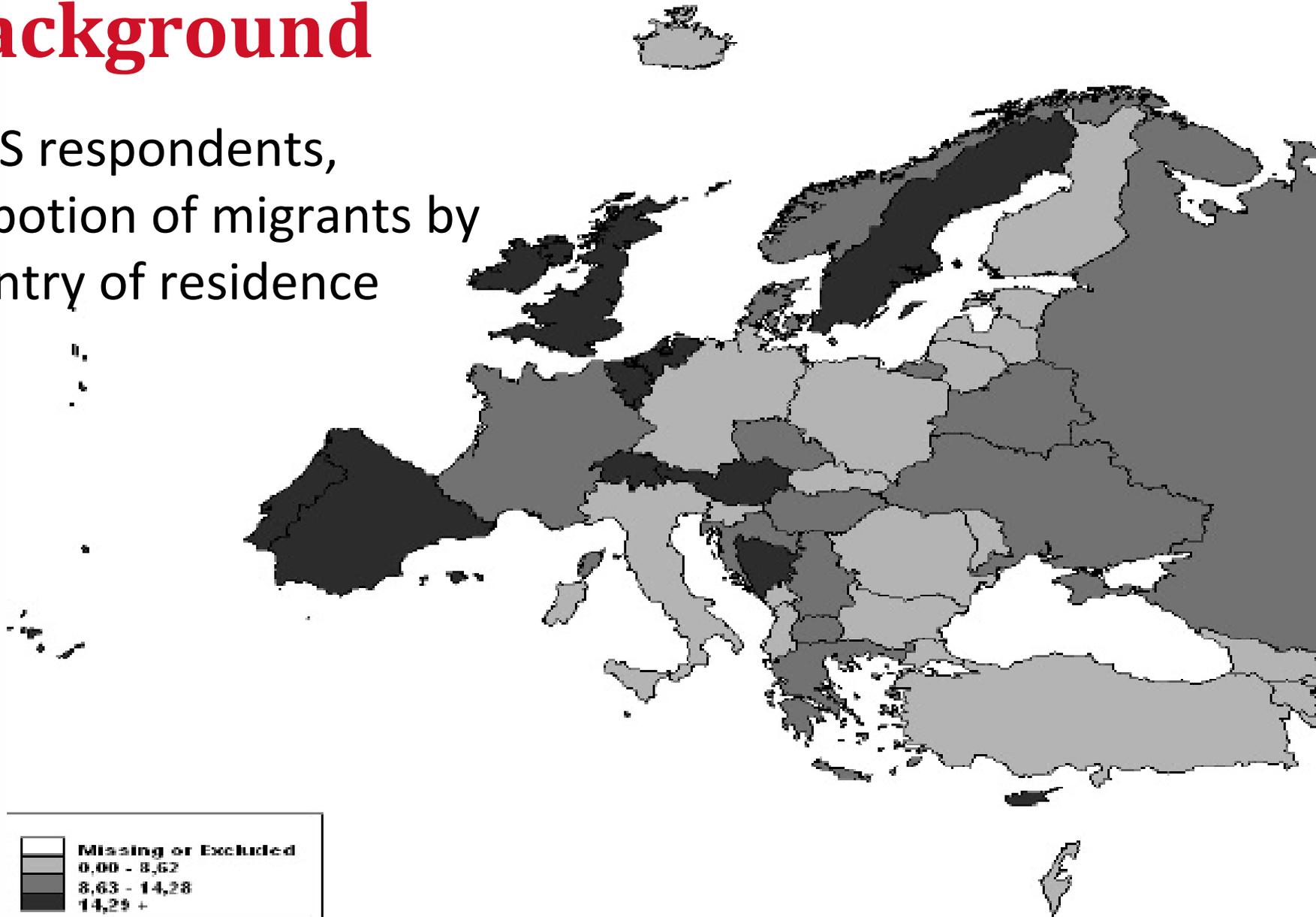
Background

EMIS questionnaire cover the following subjects:

- knowledge of HIV and STI
- sexual risk behaviour
- history of STI
- HIV testing and prevalence
- needs for prevention

Background

EMIS respondents,
propotion of migrants by
country of residence



Missing or Excluded
0,00 - 8,62
8,63 - 14,28
14,29 +

Objective

To compare sexual behaviour and the variables associated with the risk of HIV infection among Latin American and Spanish men who have sex with men (MSM)

Methods

In Spain, the main way to get the survey completed was through gay contact pages and links or banners in other social communication media for MSM.

Data were analyzed using the SPSS (*Statistical Package for the Social Science*), version 17.

Methods

For the descriptive analysis, we used frequency tables and contingency tables to determine proportions.

For the inferential analysis, we used the Chi-Square or Fischer's exact test

To determine differences in a normal distribution between groups for continuous variables we use the Mann Whitney U test.

Results

13.311 men living in Spain responded to the EMIS questionnaire of whom:

75.7% (n=9.928) were born in Spain

22.1% (n=2.900) were migrants

Of all MSM surveyed, 11.7% (1.536) were born in Latin America.

Results



The countries of high Latino MSM respondents were:

Venezuela (14.9%)

Argentina (14.3%)

Colombia (13.7%)

Mexico (12.9%)

Brazil (11.7%)

Results

Compared to Spanish MSM respondent, Latino respondent had:

higher educational level (67.1% vs. 57.3%)

more often received money
in exchange for sex in the last year
(13.5% vs. 3.9%)

Results

Compared to Spanish respondent MSM, Latino respondent had:

more often, over 10 sexual partners in the last year
(35.7% vs. 29.2%)

more episodes of unprotected anal intercourse during
the last year with a casual partner
(51.6% vs. 45.1%)

Results

Compared to Spanish respondent MSM,
Latino respondent had:

more often used drugs in the last year
(58.1% vs. 48.9%)

more frequently been tested for HIV
(83% vs. 71%)

Results

Compared to Spanish respondent MSM, Latino respondent had:

a higher self-reported prevalence of STI
(17.7% vs. 10.2%)

a higher self-reported prevalence of HIV
(13.1% vs. 7.7%)

Conclusions

Latino MSM living in Spain have more sexual risk behaviours for HIV infection than local MSM, as well as a higher prevalence of HIV and other STI

Preventive interventions specifically aimed at this group are needed, together with more studies exploring their greater vulnerability.