

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECTS OF MIGRATION ON FARM WORKER RISK FOR DEVELOPING HIV/AIDS

A comparison of self-reported risk factors for becoming HIV-positive will be done between single male Latino migrant farm workers interviewed in camps and in the community of Merced County, and a comparable group of nonmigrant Latino men attending a community health clinic in Merced County. The effects of migration and the presence or absence of a regular sexual partner will be contrasted for the two groups in order to compare the prevalence of risk factors for HIV seroconversion between the two groups.

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