

Centro de Evaluación

U.S./Mexico Border Health Evaluation & Technical Assistance Center

Fact Sheet 2

An annotated bibliography of research related to HIV/AIDS and Latinos, and Border Issues

HIV/AIDS CARE

Aranda-Naranjo, B. (1993). The effect of HIV on the family: Implications for care. *AIDS Patient Care*, 7(1), 27-29.

Abstract: The members of family infected by HIV experience physical deterioration while others experience a variety of emotional changes. The article discusses stresses on the family, family coping mechanisms, and strategies for working with families.

Aranda-Naranjo, B., & Gaskins, S. (1998). HIV/AIDS in migrant and seasonal farm workers. *Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care*, 9(5), 80-83.

Abstract: Research indicates that migrant agricultural laborers are at high risk for contracting HIV. Risk is higher among African Americans, who tend to be single, than in Mexican Americans, who tend to be married.

Aranda-Naranjo, B., Gaskins, S., Bustamante, L., Lopez, L. C., & Rodriguez, J. (2000). La desesperacion: Migrant and seasonal farmworkers living with HIV/AIDS. *Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care*, 11(2), 22-28.

Abstract: Findings from content analysis of the interviews revealed a description of life of an HIV-positive MSFW as la desesperacion (a separate way of life). After their diagnosis of HIV/AIDS, the major themes in their lives were living in secrecy (a silent cry), finding and receiving health care, and accepting the disease (may it be the will of God).

Caudle, P. (1993). Providing culturally sensitive health care to Hispanic clients. *The Nurse Practitioner*, 18(12), 43-46.

Abstract: The health care provider may intervene with Hispanic clients and communities in culturally sensitive ways such as viewing culture as an enabler rather than a resistant force, incorporating cultural beliefs into plans of care, stressing familialism, taking the time for "pleasant conversation," refraining from harsh criticism, and involving the community in preventive health care programs. Health care providers also need to be alert to and active in health care policy making that will improve access to health care for the growing Hispanic population.

Castro, R., Orozco, E., Aggleton, P., Eroza, E., & Hernández, J. J. (1998). Family responses to HIV/AIDS in Mexico. *Social Science & Medicine*, 47(10), 1473-1484.

Abstract: This paper presents findings from a qualitative study of household and community responses to HIV/AIDS in Mexico. Fieldwork took place in two contrasting settings: (a) Ciudad Netzahualcōyotl, a socially marginalized urban community and (b) the homosexual community of Mexico City, a sexually marginalized social network.

Chabon, B., Futterman, D., & Hoffman, N. D. (2001). HIV infections in parents of youth with behaviorally acquired HIV. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91(4), 649-650.

Abstract: "A relatively high percentage (19%) of young people in treatment with sexually acquired HIV reported at least one parent with HIV infection. These youths were more likely to report risky sexual experiences such as survival sex (sex in exchange for money, drugs, or a place to live), 10 or more sexual partners, and sexual abuse." Forty-five percent of the youths in the study were Hispanic.



Fusiler, M., Manning, M. R., Villar, A. J. S., & Rodriguez, D. T. (1998). AIDS knowledge and attitudes of health care workers in Mexico. *The Journal of Social Psychology, 138* (2), 203-210.

Abstract: *In the present study, results of a survey of 204 Mexican employees in hospitals and doctors' offices indicated that those health-care workers were largely knowledgeable about the illness. Multiple regression analyses indicated that (a) attitudes toward high risk groups (intravenous drug users and homosexuals) and (b) fear of contagion were both related to intentions to provide care to AIDS patients.*

Galvan, F. H. (1999). Sources of personal meaning among Mexican and Mexican American men with HIV/AIDS, *Journal of Multicultural Social Work, 7*(3/4), 45-67.

Abstract: *The areas most often reported by the M and the MA respondents as being sources of personal meaning were as follows: relationships with family members, relationships with lovers/spouses and friends, religious beliefs, helping others, and personal growth.*

Hernández-Chávez, J. J. (1995). El Trabajo en VIH/SIDA de las organizaciones no gubernamentales Mexicanas, *Salud Pública de México, 37*, 654-660.

Abstract: *This essay addresses the obstacles, accomplishments and advancements that NGO working on AIDS have experienced in their struggle against the AIDS epidemic in Mexico. The circumstances that have prevented collaborative work of NGO are analyzed, and finally, an optimistic vision of harmonic collaborative work among Mexican NGO is presented.*

Martínez, J. L., Serrato, J. D., Jiménez, R., & Grimes, R. M. (1998). HIV/AIDS practice patterns, knowledge, and educational needs among Hispanic clinicians in Texas, USA, and Nuevo Leon, Mexico. *Public Health, 4*(1), 14-19.

Abstract: *The greatest barriers to caring for HIV patients were lack of clinical knowledge and fear of infection. These results point to a need for a large-scale training program to improve the HIV/AIDS management skills of Hispanic clinicians in Texas and Nuevo Leon.*

Murrain, M. (1996). Differential survival in Blacks and Hispanics with AIDS. *Ethnicity and Health, 1*(4), 373-382.

Abstract: *Conclusions: This study clearly shows differences in survival with AIDS by ethnicity. Blacks and Hispanics lag behind whites in the magnitude of improvement in survival time. Differential access to health care may underlie such ethnic differences in survival.*

Suarez, M., Rafaelli, M., & O'Leary, A. (1996). Use of folk healing practices by HIV-infected Hispanics living in the United States. *AIDS Care, 8*(6), 683-690.

Abstract: *The majority of respondents believed in good and evil spirits (73.7%); among the 56 believers, 48% stated that the spirits had a causal role in their infection, either alone or in conjunction with the AIDS virus. A number of respondents (n=9) stated that they hoped to effect a cure by engaging in folk healing.*

PREVENTION

Alegria, M., Vera, M., Freeman, D. H., Robles, R., Santos, M. C., & Rivera, C. L. (1994). HIV infection, risk behaviors, and depressive symptoms among Puerto Rican sex workers. *American Journal of Public Health, 84*(12), 2000-2002.

Abstract: *Findings showed a high prevalence rate of depressive symptoms for all sex workers regardless HIV infection status. Results of a logistic regression analysis indicated that the use of injected drugs and engaging in unprotected intercourse with clients were strongly associated with a high level of depressive symptoms.*

Choi, K. H., Catania, J. A., & Dolcini, M. M. (1994). Extramarital sex and HIV risk behavior among US adults: Results from the National AIDS Behavioral Survey. *American Journal of Public Health, 84*(12), 2003-2007.

Abstract: *Of 1686 married respondents living across the United States, 2.2% reported extra marital sex; of 3827 married respondents living in 23 urban areas with large Hispanic or African-American populations, 2.5% reported having sexual partners outside marriage. Low level of condom use were found among people reporting extramarital sex (8% to 19% consistent users).*

de la Vega, E. (1990). Considerations for reaching the Latino population with sexuality and HIV/AIDS information and education. *SIECUS Report, 18*(3), 2-8.

Abstract: *The article discusses the diversity of the Latino culture, general sexual attitudes and behaviors of Latinas and Latinos, differences in child bearing and birth control between the poor and the well-off, sexuality and AIDS education in Latino communities,*

Diaz, T., Klevens, M., & The Supplement to HIV and AIDS Surveillance Project Group. (1997). Differences by ancestry in sociodemographics and risk behaviors among Latinos with AIDS. *Ethnicity & Disease*, 7(3), 200-206.

Abstract: We interviewed 1,785 self-identified Latinos who have been reported to have acquired immunodeficiency syndrome from 12 state or local health departments. Central American men and women were the least acculturated group: more than 90% were born outside the USA, and more than half answered the questionnaire in Spanish. Overall, except among Puerto Ricans, male-male sex was the common mode of exposure of human immunodeficiency virus. Among persons born in the United States, a similar proportion of Puerto Rican women (52%) and Mexican women (47%) had injected drugs; however, Puerto Rican men were more likely to have injected drugs than all men.

Haverkos, H. W., Turner, J. F., Moolchan, E. T., & Cadet, J. (1999). Relative rates of AIDS among racial/ethnic groups by exposure categories. *Journal of the National Medical Association*, 91(1), 17-24.

Abstract: The analyses indicate that variables such as access and receptivity to HIV prevention and treatment efforts, race/ethnicity, sexual behavior, sexually transmitted diseases, socioeconomic status, and substance abuse interact in a complex fashion to influence HIV transmission and progression to AIDS infected communities.

Hines, A. M., & Caetano, R. (1998). Alcohol and AIDS-related sexual behavior among Hispanics. Acculturation and gender differences. *AIDS Education & Prevention*, 10(6), 533-547.

Abstract: Results indicated that less acculturated Hispanic men drank more heavily and were more likely to engage in risky sexual behavior than those who were more acculturated. Although acculturated Hispanic women drank more than those who were less acculturated, less acculturated Hispanic women engaged in more risky sexual behavior.

Hofstetter, C. R., Hovell, M. F., Myers, C.A., Blumberg, E., Sipan, C., Yuasa, T., & Kreitner, S. (1995). Patterns of communication about AIDS among Hispanic and Anglo adolescents. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 11(4), 231-237.

Abstract: Both Hispanic (n=220) and Anglo (n=159) youths reported substantial exposure to information about AIDS from both mass media and interpersonal communication. Hispanics watched more general television than Anglos, but had less exposure to newspapers and interpersonal communication with friends.

Holtzman, D., Anderson, J. E., Kann, L., Arday, S. L., & Truman, B. I. (1991). HIV instruction, HIV knowledge, and drug injection among high school students in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*, 81(12), 1596-1601.

Abstract: Results: Regression analysis revealed that students with higher knowledge scores were less likely to inject drugs and males more likely to have ever injected drugs. Although HIV instruction did not directly influence drug-injection behavior independently of demographic characteristics, it was positively associated with HIV knowledge.

Hu, D. J., Keller, R., & Fleming, D. (1989). Communicating AIDS information to Hispanics: The importance of language and media preference. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 5(4), 196-200.

Abstract: Overall, respondents reported receiving more information about AIDS from broadcast media such as television (42.6%) and radio (19.9%) and less from print media such as newspapers (18.5%) and pamphlets (17.6%). Though over 90% of the sample believed AIDS could be transmitted sexually, only 50% thought condoms could prevent transmission.

Marin, G., & Marin, B. V. (1990). Perceived credibility of channels and sources of AIDS information among Hispanics. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 2(2), 154-161.

Abstract: An AIDS hotline and printed information (e.g., books, pamphlets) were perceived as highly believable channels by significant proportions of the respondents. Credibility ratings were lowest for actors, singers, and sports figures as sources of AIDS information for Hispanics and for illustrated storybooks (fotonovelas) as a channel for the dissemination of information.

McCaig, L. F., Hardy, A. M., & Winn, D. M. (1991). Knowledge about AIDS and HIV in the US adult population: Influence of the local incidence of AIDS. *American Journal of Public Health*, 81(12), 1591-1595.

Abstract: Results: Persons 50 years of age or older, Blacks, Hispanics, and persons with less than a high school education had lower knowledge scores and higher misperception scores. Residents of the high-incidence area had more misperceptions than those who lived in the medium- or low-incidence areas.

McQuiston, C., Doerfer, L. B., Parra, K. I., & Gordon, A. (1998). After-the-fact strategies Mexican Americans use to prevent HIV and STD. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 7(4), 406-422.

Abstract: A key finding of this exploratory focus group study with newly immigrated Mexican Americans in North Carolina was that respondents were actively striving to prevent HIV or STDs. Their preventive practices for both HIV and STDs centered around a "gonorrhea model" of prevention and casual transmission. The emphasis was not on biomedical model of transmission or prevention (condom use).

McQuiston, C., & Flaskerud, J. H. (2000). Sexual prevention of HIV: A model for Latinos. *Journal of the Association of Nurses in AIDS Care*, 11(5), 70-79.

Abstract: A research-based Mexican model of HIV prevention is proposed and contrasted with a model deduced from CDC prevention strategies. Recently immigrated Mexicans may be unlikely to adopt the CDC model of HIV prevention due to their culturally specific views of prevention.

Murphy, J., Mueller, G., & Whitman, S. (1996). Epidemiology of AIDS among Hispanics in Chicago. *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes and Human Retrovirology*, 11(1), 83-87.

Abstract: The mode of transmission for Puerto Rican males is predominantly through injection drug use (IDU), whereas for Mexican males the predominant mode of transmission is through males having sex with other males (MSM). The descriptive epidemiology of AIDS across Hispanic ethnic subgroups in Chicago highlights the need to target specific interventions among Puerto Ricans.

Schifter, J. (2001). *Latino truck driver trade: Sex and HIV in Central America*. NY: Haworth Hispanic/Latino Press.

Abstract: This book examines the on-the-road sex lives of Central American truck drivers, looking at the extent of homosexuality, prostitution, drug use, and vulnerability to HIV infection among these men who operate in a strangely unique sexual culture.

Shetterly, S. M., Baxter, J., Mason, L. D., & Hamman, R. F. (1996). Self-rated health among Hispanics vs Non-Hispanics White adults: The San Luis Valley Health and Aging study. *American Journal of Public Health*, 86(12), 1798-1801.

Abstract: Results: Adjustment for socio-economic factors accounted for a portion of Hispanics' lower health rating, but the strongest explanatory factor was acculturation. Conclusions: Because of cultural and economic influences on definitions of health, ethnic differences in self-assessed health may not accurately reflected patterns resulting from objective health measurements.

Simon, P. A., Hu, D. J., Diaz, T., & Kerndt, P. R. (1995). Income and AIDS rates in Los Angeles County. *AIDS*, 9(3), 281-284.

Abstract: Results: The AIDS rate was highest among residents of low-income areas (252.8 per 100 000), intermediate among residents of middle-income areas (161.2 per 100 000), and lowest among residents of high-income areas (82.0 per 100 000). Conclusions: These findings suggest a strong inverse relationship between income and AIDS rates in LAC that is consistent across racial/ethnic groups.

Tepichin, G. S. (2000). Awareness campaigns: experience in Mexico. *Vaccine*, 18, 90-92.

Abstract: The campaign to prevent AIDS has fallen into four phases, and now has been extended to other sexually transmitted diseases, including hepatitis B. So far the campaign has only been established in Mexico City, but it is hoped that this will be extended nationwide.

Trotter II, R. T., Weler, S. C., Baer, R. D., Pachter, L. M., Glazer, M., Garcia, J. E. G. A., & Klein, R. E. (1999). Consensus theory model of AIDS/SIDA in four Latino populations. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 11(5), 414-426.

Abstract: To describe Latino beliefs about AIDS (SIDA), Latino adults were sampled at two U.S. sites (Connecticut and Texas) and two international sites (Mexico and Guatemala). Responses from 161 people indicated that a single set of beliefs was present at each site and that beliefs were shared across sites. Beliefs were stronger and more detailed in higher prevalence areas.

Uribe-Salas, F., Hernandez-Avila, M., Conde-Glez, C., Juarez-Figueroa, L., Allen, B., Anaya-Ocampo, R., Del Rio-Chiriboga, C., Uribe-Zuniga, P., & de Zalduondo, B. (1997). Low prevalences of HIV infection and sexually transmitted disease among female commercial sex workers in Mexico City. *American Journal of Public Health*, 87(6), 1012-1015.

Abstract: Prevalence for *Treponema pallidum*, herpes simplex virus type 2, HIV, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, and *Chlamydia trachomatis* were 6.4%, 65%, 0.6%, 3.7%, and 11.1% respectively. Most STD frequencies were lower in comparison than those found for female sex workers in other countries.

Waldner, L. K., Sikka, A., & Baig, S. (1999). Ethnicity and sex differences in university students' knowledge of AIDS, fear of AIDS, and homophobia. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 37(3), 117-133.

Abstract: Relationships between homophobia and fear of AIDS on the one hand, and AIDS knowledge on the other hand, were low and counter-intuitive for African-American and Hispanics. This suggests the need for differential efforts in AIDS education programs targeting these groups.

CONDOM USE

Hernandez-Giron, C., Cruz-Valdez, A., Quiterio-Trenado, M. B., Uribe-Salas, F., Peruga, A., & Hernandez-Avila, M. (1999). Factors associated with condom use in the male population of Mexico City. *International Journal of STD & AIDS*, 10(2), 112-117.

Abstract: The global proportion of condom use during the last sexual relation was 24.6%; use according to type of female sex partner in the last year was 18.8% with regular partners and 62.5% with occasional partners. Characteristics which are important in relation to male condom use were identified, such as age (younger than 35), education (complete junior high school or more) and type of sexual partners (occasional and regular).

Maxwell, A. E., Bastani, R., & Ummes, W. (1999). Condom use in young blacks and Hispanics in public STD clinics. *Sexually Transmitted Diseases*, 26(8), 463-471.

Abstract: Condom use at last intercourse ranged from 40% among Hispanic females to 48% among black males. The most important correlate among males and females was the frequency of carrying condoms.

McQuiston, C., & Gordon, A. (2000). The timing is never right: Mexican view of condom use. *Health Care for Women International*, 21(4), 277-290.

Abstract: The researchers used focus groups to examine: (a) whether newly immigrated Mexican men and women in the Southeast United States discussed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention with each other, and (b) how condom use was discussed. For women, communication was safe sex, and for the men, trust was safe sex.

Miller, K. S., Levin, M. L., Whitaker, D. J., & Xu, X. (1988). Patterns of condom use among adolescents: The impact of mother-adolescent communication. *American Journal of Public Health*, 88(10), 1542-1544.

Abstract: Sample: 372 sexually active adolescents from New York, Alabama, and Puerto Rico. Results: Mother-adolescent discussions about condoms that occurred prior to sexual debut were strongly associated with greater condom use during first intercourse and most recent intercourse, along with greater lifetime regular condom use.

Organista, K. C., Garcia de Alba, J. E., Organista, P. B., Bola, J. R., & Moran, M. A. C. (2000). Predictors of condom use in Mexican migrant laborers. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 28(2), 245-265.

Abstract: Condom use with regular sex partners was predicted by procondom social norms, less negative attitudes toward condoms, not knowing someone with HIV/AIDS, and condom self-efficacy.

Sellers, D. E., McGraw, S. A., & McKinlay, J. B. (1994). Does the promotion and distribution of condom increase teen sexual activity? Evidence from an HIV prevention program for Latino youth. *American Journal of Public Health*, 84(12), 1952-1959.

Abstract: Results: The program promoting and distributing condoms had no effect on the onset of sexual activity for females, the chances for multiple partners for males, or the frequency of sex for either males or females.

Yeakley, A. M., & Gant, L. M. (1997). Cultural factors and program implications: HIV/AIDS interventions and condom use among Latinos. *Journal of Multicultural Social Work*, 6(3/4), 47-71.

Abstract: Despite the effectiveness of condoms in preventing HIV, prevention programs and services encouraging HIV prevention have failed to increase condom use among U.S. Latino populations. The authors identify six "myths" preventing condom use among Latinos.

IV DRUG USERS

Estrada, A. L. (1998). Drug use and HIV risks among African-American, Mexican-American, and Puerto Rican drug injectors. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 30(3), 247-253.

Abstract: *The results show that two Hispanic subgroups had higher injection rates of drug injection than the African-American group. Further, among Hispanics, Puerto Ricans had higher rates of drug injection than Mexican-Americans, but Mexican-Americans had higher rates of sharing injection paraphernalia than Puerto Ricans.*

McElrath, K., Chitwood, D. D., Griffin, D. K., & Comerford, M. (1994). The consistency of self-reported HIV risk behavior among injection drug users. *American Journal of Public Health*, 84(12), 1965-1970.

Abstract: *Results: Kappa coefficients showed moderate initial memory loss for injection and sexual risk behaviors. After 6 months, time had little effect on the ability of injection drug users to recall injection and sexual risk behaviors.*

Quintero, G. A., & Estrada, A. L. (1998). Cultural models of masculinity and drug use: "machismo," heroin, and street survival on the U.S.-Mexico border. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 25(1), 147-168.

Abstract: *Underscored is the directive force and social impact of "machismo" in the day-to-day life-worlds of Mexican male heroin addicts, or "tecatos." This focus not only provides a broad description of the cultural model of "machismo" elucidated by this group of men, but also illuminates how ideas of masculinity are internalized and re-created through drug use and aggression in the context of life in the streets.*

LATINAS

Bowleg, L., & Belgrave, F. Z. (2000). Gender roles, power strategies, and precautionary sexual self-efficacy: Implications for black and Latina women's HIV/AIDS protective behaviors. *Sex Roles*, 42(7), 613-637.

Abstract: *Education significantly predicted gender roles, and gender roles and use of direct power strategies were significant predictors of sexual self-efficacy. Most of the women were married or partnered and were unconcerned about contracting HIV, suggesting that if women perceive that they are at low or no risk, their gender roles, power strategies, and precautionary sexual self-efficacy will be inconsequential to their HIV/AIDS risk reduction practices.*

de Snyder, V. N. S., Pérez, M. J. D., & Maldonado, M. (1996). AIDS: Risk behaviors among rural Mexican women married to migrant farm workers in the United States. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 8(2), 134-142.

Abstract: *The purpose of this study is to identify the information held by the participants regarding AIDS and to describe selected high-risk behaviors for AIDS transmission among a representative sample of rural women living in Mexico who are married to immigrant temporary workers to the United States.*

Gill, V. E. (1998). Empowerment rhetoric, sexual negotiation, and Latinas' AIDS risk: Research implications for prevention health education. *International Quarterly of Community Health Education*, 18(1), 9-27.

Abstract: *The state of empowerment rhetoric is examined and its deficits underscored in treating sexual negotiation as a fundamental, subcultural and interpersonally-determined dynamic which severely impacts a Latina's ability to enable safer sex. Drawing on ethnographic research and interview data from two anthropological studies of at-risk Latina subpopulations by the author (combined n=472), this article explores how diverse the sexual, attitudinal, and emotional universe of Latinas really is, and how distinct subcultural issues about negotiating sex often impede such women from obtaining safer sex via any present "empowerment" recipe.*

Organista, P. B., Organista, K. C., & Soloff, P. R. (1998). Exploring AIDS-related knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of female Mexican migrant workers. *Health and Social Work*, 23(2), 96-104.

Abstract: *Respondents were knowledgeable about the major modes of HIV transmission, but one-third to one-half of the women believed that they could contract AIDS from unlikely casual sources. Although respondents reported few negative beliefs about condom use, actual condom use with sex partners was low and knowledge of proper condom use was problematic.*

Sikkema, K. J., Heckman, T. G., Kelly, J. A., Anderson, E. S., Winett, R. A., Solomon, L. J., Wagstaff, D. A., Roffman, R. A., Perry, M. J., Cargill, V., Crumble, D. A., Fuqua, R. W., Norman, A. D., & Mercer, M. B. (1996). HIV risk behaviors among women living in low-income, inner-city housing developments. *American Journal of Public Health*, 86(8), 1123-1128.

Abstract: Results: HIV risk was highest among women who accurately perceived themselves to be at increased HIV risk, held strong beliefs about barriers to condom use, and reported weak behavioral intentions to reduce risk. Women at higher risk were also younger and reported higher rates of alcohol and substance abuse.

Suarez, Z. E., & Siefert, K. (1998). Latinas and sexually transmitted diseases: Implications of recent research for prevention. *Social Work in Health Care*, 28(1), 1-19.

Abstract: Latinas are at greater risk of cervical cancer, and have also been identified as being at higher risk of HIV/AIDS. This paper documents the urgent need for prevention of cervical cancer and AIDS in Latina community and makes recommendations for gender-sensitive and culturally competent public health social work practice at the individual, community, and policy-making levels.

MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN

Carballo-Diéguez, A., & Dolezal, C. (1996). HIV risk behaviors and obstacles to condom use among Puerto Rican men in New York City who have sex with men. *American Journal of Public Health*, 86(11), 1619-1622.

Abstract: Results: Condoms were used inconsistently or not at all by half of the men who had anal sex with other men, by two thirds of the men who had vaginal sex, and by three fifths of those who had anal sex with women. Dislike of the condoms was the most frequently cited obstacle, followed by perception of low risk, trust in and emotional connection with partner, unavailability and inconvenience of condom use, lack of control, and indifference.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2000). HIV/AIDS among men who have sex with men and inject drugs - United States, 1985-1998. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 49(21), 465-470.

Abstract: Findings indicate over half of MSM/IDU with AIDS were non-Hispanic blacks, and Hispanics. The incidence of AIDS has declined 37% since 1996 to 1998. MSM/IDU with AIDS had a high prevalence of drug-related and sexual risk behaviors.

Díaz, R. M. (1998). *Latino gay men and HIV: Culture, sexuality, and risk behavior*. New York: Routledge.

Abstract: The author, partly based on his own experience as a Latino gay man, examines how sexual silence, machismo, homophobia, poverty, and racism continue to contribute to high risk practices among Latino gay men.

Díaz, R. M., Ayala, G., Bein, E., Henne, J., & Marin, B. V. (2001). The impact of homophobia, poverty, and racism on the mental health of gay and bisexual Latino males: Findings from 3 US cities. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91(6), 927-932.

Abstract: Results: The study showed high prevalence rates of psychologic symptoms of distress in the population of gay Latino men during the 6 months before the interview, including suicidal ideation (17% prevalence), anxiety (44%), and depressed mood (80%).

Ramirez, J., Suarez, E., Rosa, G., Castro, M. A., & Zimmerman, M. A. (1994). AIDS knowledge and sexual behavior among Mexican gay and bisexual men. *AIDS Education and Prevention*, 6(2), 163-174.

Abstract: A sample of 200 individuals from Juarez, Mexico, a city on the U.S. border, was interviewed. Factory workers and individuals who meet sexual partners in the streets reported more sexual partners than workers in service or professional occupations and those who meet their partners in bars and discos.

Rotheram-Borus, M. J., Reid, H., & Rosario, M. (1994). Factors mediating changes in sexual HIV risk behaviors among gay and bisexual male adolescents. *American Journal of Public Health*, 84(12), 1938-1946.

Abstract: Factors hypothesized to mediate changes in HIV risk behaviors were (1), age, (2), ethnicity, (3), prostitution, and (4), attendance at an HIV intervention. The youths significantly reduced the number of sexual partners following the intervention; this reduction in partners was maintained through the 12 month follow-up and was greatest among youths with no involvement in commercial sexual activity (prostitution).

Schifter, J. (1999). *Macho love: Sex behind bars in Central America*. New York: Haworth Hispanic/Latino Press.

Abstract: This is the first in-depth study of sexual cultures and AIDS in Latin prisons. The reader will discover how the interplay of sexual ideals, prostitution, manipulation, resistance, and power relationship among the prisoners and some staff are based on money, sex, drugs, and violence.

Schifter, J. (2000). *Public sex in a Latin society*. New York: Haworth Hispanic/Latino Press.

Abstract: *The book examines why many gay men frequent public sex places, such as parks, bathhouses, saunas, and movie theaters, and also explores the unique culture surrounding sex in these places.*

Valleroy, L. A., MacKellar, D. A., Karon, J. M., Rosen, D. H., McFarland, W., Shehan, D. A., Stoyanoff, S. R., LaLota, M., Celentano, D. D., Koblin, B. A., Thiede, H., Katz, M. H., Torian, L. V., & Janssen, R. S. (2000). HIV prevalence and associated risks in young men who have sex with men. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 284(2), 198-204.

Abstract: *Conclusions: Among these young MSM, HIV prevalence was high, underscoring the need to evaluate and intensify prevention efforts for young MSM, particularly blacks, men of mixed race or ethnicity, Hispanics, and adolescents.*

U.S./MEXICO BORDER ISSUES

Davidson, M. (2000). *Lives on the line: Dispatches from the U.S.-Mexico Border*. Tucson, AZ: The University of Arizona Press.

Abstract: *This book examines the changes experienced by the twin cities of Nogales, Arizona and Nogales, Sonora over the years and how these changes have impacted of the lives of the people residing in these cities. These changes are effected by the impact of the maquiladoras on the Mexican side and increased crackdowns on undocumented immigrants on the U.S. side of the border.*

Fairchild, A. L., & Tynan, E. A. (1994). Policies of containment: Immigration in the era of AIDS. *American Journal of Public Health*, 84(12), 2011-2022.

Abstract: *Since 1987, the United States has prohibited the entrance of immigrants infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Since the early 1980s, the United States has erected barriers against immigrants from particular Caribbean and African nations, whose citizens were thought to pose a threat of infecting the US blood supply with HIV.*

Klein, A. M. (1997). *Baseball on the border: A tale of two Laredos*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Abstract: *The Tecolotes de los Dos Laredos are the only binational sports team in professional sports. The book offers a sociological description of the complexities experienced by the players, the team, and the cities in two different cultural settings.*

Salvídár, J. D. (1997). *Border matters: Remapping American cultural studies*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Abstract: *Border Matters examines what is at stake, both culturally and politically, in recent theorizing of U.S.-Mexico border relationships. José David Saldívar offers a critical study of Chicano cultural perspectives from a diverse assortment of texts - corridos, novels, poems, short stories, punk and hip-hop music, ethnography, paintings, essays, and performance art - that challenges the homogeneity of U.S. nationalism and culture.*

Urrea, L. A. (1993). *Across the border: Life and hard times on the Mexican Border*. New York: Anchor Books.

Abstract: *The author examines what life is like for those refugees living on the Mexican side of the border- a world that is only some twenty miles from San Diego, but that few have seen. His account of the struggle of these people to survive among abject poverty, unsanitary living conditions, and the legal and political chaos that reigns in the Mexican borderlands explains without a doubt the reason so many are forced to make the dangerous and illegal journey "across the border" in the United States.*

Villa, P. (2000). *Crossing borders, reinforcing borders: Social categories, metaphors, and narrative identities on the U.S.-Mexico frontier*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

Abstract: *This ethnography charts the social categories, metaphors, and narrative stories that inhabitants of El Paso and Ciudad Juárez use to define their group identity and distinguish themselves from "others." This research uncovers the regionalism by which many northern Mexicans construct their sense of identity, the nationalism that divides Mexican Americans from Mexican nationals, and the role of ethnicity in setting boundaries among Anglos, Mexicans, and African Americans.*

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