

TABLE 1. Selected characteristics of studies of acculturation and the sexual and reproductive health of Latino youth in the United States, by type of outcome studied, 1985–2005

| Outcome and study | Sample | Primary outcome | Acculturation theory and measures | Adjustment variables | Setting and design |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Sexual activity | | | | | |
| Adam et al., 2005 ¹⁵ | N=7,270 females and males; ages 12–18; Mexican and white; 48% received public assistance | Ever had intercourse | No discussion; measured language | Age, gender, family structure, religiosity, rural residence, public assistance | Arizona; school-based; cross-sectional; no separate gender analyses |
| Ebin et al., 2001 ¹⁶ | N=609 females and males; ages 11–19; country of origin not specified; low-income | Ever had intercourse | Stress theory; measured nativity, language | None | Los Angeles; public clinic-based; cross-sectional; no separate gender analyses |
| Flores, Tschann and Marin, 2002 ¹⁷ | N=84 females; ages 14–19; Mexican and Central American; parents had average of 8 yrs. of schooling | Intention to have intercourse | Cultural norms theory; measured language | Sexual experience, dating | California and Texas; call-back sample of population- and clinic-based sample; cross-sectional |
| Fraser et al., 1998 ¹⁶ | N=116 suicidal females; ages 12–18; 70% Dominican, 16% Puerto Rican, 14% Central or South American; low-income | Ever had intercourse | Stress theory; measured nativity, ethnic identity, biculturalism | Age, substance use, psychopathology | New York City; university clinic-based; cross-sectional |
| Guilamo-Ramos et al., 2005 ¹³ | N=2,035 females and males; grades 7–11; 63% Mexican, 20% Puerto Rican, 17% Cuban; about 20% received public assistance | Ever had intercourse | Stress theory; measured no. of yrs. living in United States, language | Ethnicity, gender, grade, mother's education, religiosity | National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health; cross-sectional (Wave 1 data); no separate gender analyses |
| Raffaelli, Zamboanga and Carlo, 2005 ¹⁷ | N=61 females; ages 17–23; Cuban American | Ever had voluntary intercourse, sexual risk | Cultural norms theory; measured nativity, language, ethnic identity | Age, parents' education, religiosity | South Florida; university-based; cross-sectional |
| Reynoso, Felice and Shragg, 1993 ¹⁶ | N=116 postpartum females; ages 12–18; Mexican; 88% received public assistance | Age at first intercourse | Stress theory; measured language, residence, citizenship | None | San Diego; university clinic-based; cross-sectional |
| Slonim-Nevo, 1992 ¹⁴ | N=988 never-married females; ages 13–19; 68% Mexican American, 32% white | Age at first premarital intercourse | Cultural norms theory; measured language, self-identity | Socioeconomic status, mother's education, perceived parental control, religiosity, attitudes toward premarital sex, perceived age at which average girl is ready for sex | Los Angeles; area probability sample; cross-sectional |
| Tschann et al., 2002 ¹⁶ | N=141 females and males; ages 12–14; Mexican; parents had average of 8 yrs. of schooling | Sexual experience | Cultural norms theory; measured language, cultural enjoyment | Emotional distress | Northern California; HMO clinic-based; longitudinal; no separate gender analyses |
| Upchurch et al., 2001 ¹⁴ | N=497 females and males; ages 12–17; 75% Mexican; 62% lived with both biological parents | Time to first intercourse | Cultural norms theory; measured generation, language | Ethnicity, gender, single-parent household, parent-teenager relationship and interaction, neighborhood Latino composition, neighborhood ambient hazard* | Los Angeles; area probability sample; longitudinal; no separate gender analyses |

table continues

TABLE 1. Selected characteristics of studies of acculturation and the sexual and reproductive health of Latino youth in the United States, by type of outcome studied, 1985–2005 (continued)

| Outcome and study | Sample | Primary outcome | Acculturation theory and measures | Adjustment variables | Setting and design |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Norms and beliefs | | | | | |
| Norris and Ford, 1994 ¹⁴ | N=1,042 females and males; ages 14–24; 54% black, 46% Latino (73% Mexican); 41% of mothers had ≤8 yrs. of schooling; low-income | Condom beliefs | Cultural norms theory; measured language | Age, gender, marital status, religion, ethnicity, education | Detroit; area probability sample; cross-sectional; no separate gender analyses |
| Sorenson, 1985 ¹⁵ | N=1,955 females and males; Mexican American and white youth | Expected parity | Cultural norms theory; measured nativity, language, residence | No. of siblings in the home, gender | Tucson and Nogales, AZ; school-based; cross-sectional; separate gender analyses |
| Contraceptive use | | | | | |
| Jones, Kubelka and Bond, 2001 ¹⁶ | N=63 pregnant females; ages 13–19; Mexican; low-income | Family planning visit ≤1 yr. postpartum | Cultural norms theory; measured generation, cultural orientation | Age, marital status, ordinal no. of the pregnancy, no. of prenatal visits, gestational age of fetus, prenatal care | Southwestern United States; public clinic-based; cross-sectional |
| Fertility | | | | | |
| Kaplan et al., 2001 ¹⁶ | N=1,307 females; ages 14–24; predominantly Mexican; low-income | Ever had abortion | Cultural norms theory; measured language | Age, education, marital status, nativity | Los Angeles; public clinic-based; cross-sectional |
| Multiple outcomes | | | | | |
| Ford and Norris, 1993 ¹⁴ | N=711 females and males; ages 14–24; 73% Mexican, 23% Puerto Rican; parents had average of 8 yrs. of schooling; low-income | Intercourse in last year, ever had anal intercourse, ever had oral sex, no. and type of partners in last year, condom use in last year | Cultural norms theory; measured language | Ethnicity, age, marital status, interview language, no. of yrs. living in United States, parents' education | Detroit; area probability sample; cross-sectional; separate gender analyses |
| Jimenez, Potts and Jimenez, 2002 ¹⁷ | N=290 females; ages 14–19; predominantly Mexican | Ever had intercourse, ever used contraceptive, attitudes toward sex | Cultural norms theory; measured nativity, language | Age, attitudes toward sex, parents' educational aspirations for children, respondents' educational aspirations | Los Angeles; evaluation of adolescent pregnancy program in schools, clinics and community organizations; cross-sectional |
| Kaplan, Erickson and Juarez-Reyes, 2002 ¹⁶ | N=670 females; ages 14–19; 54% Mexican, 30% Central American; 33% low-income | Age at first intercourse, no. of lifetime partners, no. of pregnancies | Cultural norms theory; measured language | Age, education, school attendance, married or living with partner, income, risk-proneness, substance experimentation | Los Angeles; public clinic-based; cross-sectional |

*Ambient hazard indicates level of perceived social disorder, personal threat and deterioration of the neighborhood. Note: Superscript numbers refer to the reference list, page 217.