

Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders: HIV/AIDS Research Literature Guide

2002 Edition

Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum
450 Sutter St. Suite 600, San Francisco, CA 94108
Phone: 415.954.9988 □ Fax: 415.954.99999 www.apiahf.org

Table of Contents

Preface	i
Forward	ii
Care & Services	1
Community Planning	5
Epidemiology	7
General	10
Prevention & Education	14
Copyright Statement for Copyrighted Materials	33

Preface

“The journey of a thousand miles must begin with a single step.” - Lao Tzu

This annotated bibliography collection is a product of the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum (APIAHF) HIV Capacity-Building Assistance Program, with funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). A follow-up to a previous publication completed in October 1999 (*Selected References on Asian and Pacific Islanders and HIV/AIDS*), ***Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders: HIV/AIDS Research Literature Guide*** is more comprehensive with topic areas, keywords and abstracts.

With the HIV/AIDS epidemic growing globally, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AA&PIs) continue to be susceptible to HIV infection as any other racial or ethnic groups. While the number of reported AIDS cases among AA&PIs remains small, lack of detailed HIV surveillance, underreporting, and misclassification often mask the true impact of the HIV epidemic on AA&PIs. A diverse and rapid growing community, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders face several unique challenges and issues: cultural and linguistic obstacles, economic and legal barriers, social taboos, lack of access to appropriate services and care, underreporting and misclassification. Thus the expansion of health literature, research and data on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders is vital for developing capacity towards several areas of HIV/AIDS such as prevention, cultural competency, program development, community planning, policy, evaluation, and care services.

Literature search was conducted from January 2001 to August 2002 primarily through Medline/PubMed, Ingenta, and Aegis searchable databases. General keywords combined with “HIV and AIDS” included: Asian(s), Pacific Islander(s), Asian American(s), Asian and Pacific Islander American(s), youth, adolescents, women, substance use/abuse, cultural competency, education, behaviors, epidemiology and prevention. Also included are reports generated from community-based and driven research efforts. Throughout the process several HIV-related areas and populations were found underrepresented: South Asians, Pacific Islanders, Women, Youth, People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), Substance Use, Mid-Western and South region, and Rural communities.

Despite gaps in research, this literature guide is able to identify several resources in topics such as prevention/education, care/services, community planning, and epidemiology. Nevertheless, continuing the progress on research, data collection and information dissemination is necessary and crucial in all areas of HIV/AIDS impacting Asian American and Pacific Islander communities.

Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders: HIV/AIDS Research Literature Guide can be accessed online by visiting the program website at www.apiahf.org/programs/hivcba.html or a mailing request can be made by contacting Rachel Gacula at rgacula@apiahf.org / 415.954.9988.

The Asian & Pacific Islander American Health forum would like to acknowledge the following individuals for their contributions to this research literature guide: Antonio Salas, Ignatius Bau and Prescott Chow for conducting initial research and Ignatius Bau for writing the introduction. The research, writing of abstracts, edits and layout are credited to Gretchen Laotao, ManChui Leung and Rachel Gacula.

The Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum (APIAHF) is a national advocacy organization dedicated to promoting policy, program and research efforts for the improvement of health status of all Asians Americans and Pacific Islanders. The Health Forum conducts policy analysis, research, information dissemination and community capacity building activities to assure that the health needs of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are addressed. The Health Forum is based in San Francisco with a branch office in Washington, DC.

More information on APIAHF can be obtained by the website: www.apiahf.org or contact 450 Sutter Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, CA 94108.

Forward

Last year, 2001, marked the twentieth year of HIV/AIDS in the United States. Twenty years later, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders remain largely invisible and overlooked in most discussions and programs about HIV/AIDS in the U.S. Yet, with little recognition, pioneering researchers, community outreach workers, case managers, health providers, those at risk for HIV, and those living with HIV/AIDS have documented their very real-life experiences of the HIV/AIDS epidemic among Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the U.S. for these past twenty years.

This guide identifies and collects together for the first time in one source much of that community-based wisdom and expertise. This guide is more than a useful reference or a dispassionate review of the literature. It is a reflection and a tribute to the loss, shame, stigma and pain, as well as the achievements, pride, individual leadership and community empowerment that have made up our collective efforts to prevent the disease and to care for those living with HIV and AIDS.

This guide might be different from other bibliographies because it intentionally includes unpublished materials developed and disseminated by community-based organizations as well as relevant literature on Asians and Pacific Islanders and HIV/AIDS issues in our countries of origin and from throughout the world. At this year's International Conference on AIDS in Barcelona, the emerging epidemic in India, China and other parts of Asia gained heightened attention. In the coming years, we will all be challenged to forge deeper and broader connections between the global and domestic epidemics, and to leverage scarce resources to assist our communities impacted by HIV/AIDS. We have as much, if not more, to learn from our colleagues and counterparts globally as we have to share from our U.S. experiences.

We hope that this guide provides wisdom and inspiration for the continuing work ahead.

Ignatius Bau

APIAHF, Deputy Director of Programs and Policy
September 2002



Care & Services

Chinese, People
Living with HIV/AIDS,
Canada

A Pilot Study of the Effects of Cognitive-Behavioral Group Therapy and Peer Support/Counseling in Decreasing Psychologic Distress and Improving Quality of Life in Chinese Patients with Symptomatic HIV Disease

Molassiotis A, Callaghan P, Twinn SF, LamSW, Chung WY, Li CK. A Pilot Study of the Effects of Cognitive-Behavioral Group Therapy and Peer Support/Counseling in Decreasing Psychologic Distress and Improving Quality of Life in Chinese Patients with Symptomatic HIV Disease. *AIDS Patient Care and STDs*. 2002; 16(2):83-95.

The paper reports on a study with 46 Chinese patients with symptomatic HIV assessing the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral group therapy (CBT) and peer support/counseling group therapy (PSC) in relation to improving mood and quality of life and decreasing uncertainty in illness as compared to a group receiving routine treatment with no formal psychosocial intervention. The CBT group consisted of 10 subjects, the PSC group of 10 subjects, and the comparison group of 26 subjects. This study demonstrated that psychologic interventions could decrease psychologic distress and improve quality of life in symptomatic HIV patients, indicating their use should be incorporated in the management of care among people living with HIV/AIDS.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders

AIDS Prevalence in US Asian and Pacific Islander Populations

Iguchi MY, Aoki BK, Ngim P, Ja DY. AIDS Prevalence in US Asian and Pacific Islander Populations. *AIDS and Intravenous Drug Abuse Among Minorities*. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services - National Institute on Drug Abuse; 1989: 55-63.

This publication presents an analysis of data regarding the prevalence of the HIV virus and AIDS in Asian & Pacific Islander populations in the United States. Three main cities are examined: New York, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Hypotheses are discussed regarding the small rates of reported Asian AIDS cases including under-reporting, behavioral differences, genetic differences, and later time of viral introduction. Brief recommendations are also made.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders, People
Living with HIV/AIDS,
Immigrants, New York
City

An Assessment of Needs Among Asian and Pacific Islander Undocumented Non-Citizens Living with HIV Disease in New York City

Kang E, Rapkin B, Kim JH, Springer C, Chhabra R. *An Assessment of Needs Among Asian and Pacific Islander Undocumented Non-Citizens Living with HIV Disease in New York City*. New York, NY: Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center; 2000.

The study presents policy and programmatic recommendations for improving access to primary care and social services among Asian and Pacific Islander undocumented non-citizens living with HIV disease in New York City. Methodologies of research were interviews, case studies, and focus groups. The report discusses issues of access, referring to factors that influence the ability to obtain medical and social services, including having a routine place of care and a regular provider, the type of health care facility used, and the availability of health insurance. With the key findings, recommendations are provided including prevention and treatment, organizational collaborations, social support networks, and enforcement of standards.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders in New York
City, People Living
with HIV/AIDS

Disclosing status and accessing social and institutional support: HIV+ Asians and Pacific Islanders in New York City

Yoshioka MR, Chin J, Manzon-Santos J. *Disclosing status and accessing social and institutional support: HIV+ Asians and Pacific Islanders in New York City*. Poster presentation at XI International Conference on AIDS. 1996.

Poster presentation at the International Conference on AIDS (1996). Introduction: Asians and Pacific Islanders (A&PIs) living with HIV/AIDS in the U.S. face both self-imposed and externally-imposed barriers when attempting to access social and institutional support. These barriers are related to their cultural training and their status as racial/cultural minorities in the U.S. Currently, there is little information available concerning how the cultural context of A&PIs affects their access to social and institutional support. Yet such information has clear treatment and service implications. The purpose of this study was to identify the sources of social and institutional support accessed by HIV+ A&PIs, and the barriers to and facilitators of access to such support.

Asian and Pacific
Islander Women,
People Living with
HIV/AIDS

Disclosure of HIV Infection Among Asian/ Pacific Islander American Women: Cultural Stigma and Support

Chin D, Kroesen K. Disclosure of HIV Infection Among Asian/ Pacific Islander American Women: Cultural Stigma and Support. *Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychol.* 1999; 5(3): 222-235.

This study explores the process, influencing factors, and consequences of disclosure among a sample of 9 HIV-positive API women. On the basis of qualitative interviews and quantitative social network data, findings suggest that these women are acutely aware of and affected by the stigma attached to HIV and that the decision to disclose is influenced by fears about being stigmatized, concerns about disappointing or burdening others, and concerns about discrimination. The consequences of disclosure were generally positive, with variations over time that include both the exacerbation and amelioration of stress. Results suggest the need for research and interventions to address the cultural factors that affect the disclosure process as well as the varying levels and sources of stress over time.

Asian Americans,
People Living with
HIV/AIDS

Disclosure of HIV status: cultural issues of Asian patients

Yoshioka MR, Schustack A. Disclosure of HIV status: cultural issues of Asian patients. *AIDS Patient Care and STDs.* 2001; 15(2):77-82.

This study explores the process, influencing factors, and consequences of disclosure among a sample of 9 HIV-positive API women. On the basis of qualitative interviews and quantitative social network data, findings suggest that these women are acutely aware of and affected by the stigma attached to HIV and that the decision to disclose is influenced by fears about being stigmatized, concerns about disappointing or burdening others, and concerns about discrimination. The consequences of disclosure were generally positive, with variations over time that include both the exacerbation and amelioration of stress. Results suggest the need for research and interventions to address the cultural factors that affect the disclosure process as well as the varying levels and sources of stress over time.

Asian & Pacific
Islander Gay and
Bisexual Men, Men
who have Sex with
Men, People Living
with HIV/AIDS

Perceptions of Parental Support by HIV Positive Asian and Pacific Islander American Gay Sons

Kitano KJ. Perceptions of Parental Support by HIV Positive Asian and Pacific Islander American Gay Sons. *J of Family Soc Work*. 2000; 4(4): 45-60.

This paper discusses issues on the disclosure of HIV status with Asians. The purpose of this article is to describe how Asian cultural values of harmony and avoidance of conflict affect the disclosure experiences of HIV-positive Asian American and immigrants. Effective practice guidelines have been developed based on this information. Based on in-depth interviews with 16 HIV-positive Asian men, three focal issues were identified that serve as barriers to disclosure to family members: protection of family from shame, protection of family from obligation to help, and avoidance of communication regarding highly personal information. Patients who are considering making a disclosure may need assistance with thinking through ways to provide HIV/AIDS education to those family members that have little knowledge in this area. This may include translating or locating informational brochures translated into the family's language.

South Asian, women,
People Living with
HIV/AIDS, Canada

South Asian Women Living with HIV/AIDS

South Asian Women Living with HIV/AIDS. *Canadian Woman Studies*. 2001; 21(2):131-133

This article highlights the stories of three South Asian women living with HIV/AIDS in Canada, describing several issues: reproductive health, challenges to maintain confidentiality, fear of being ostracized, cultural and religious barriers, economic conditions, and the stigma of HIV/AIDS as a western disease related to homosexuality, drug use, or promiscuity. Although these women keep their condition private from others in their community, they maintain optimism as a way of dealing with the illness and social taboos. Their stories address the need for South Asian women to have empowerment, supportive and accessible HIV/AIDS services for greater understanding of reproductive choices, and increased recognition of their physical, social, and reproductive rights.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders, New York
City, NY

The needs of Asians and Pacific Islanders living with HIV in New York City

Eckholdt HM, Chin JJ, Manzon-Santos JA, Kim DD. The needs of Asians and Pacific Islanders living with HIV in New York City. *AIDS Educ Prev*. 1997; 9(6): 493-504.

The paper familiarizes the reader with AIDS among Asians and Pacific Islanders (A&PIs) in New York City. It describes the epidemiology of AIDS among A&PIs in the United States and in New York City. The paper also provides discussion of some of the issues facing HIV positive A&PIs and their families in the process of accessing services at community-based HIV service organizations in New York City. One broad concept emerged from the client focus groups that served to organize the analysis: family--a compelling case for HIV service organizations to initiate, expand, and maintain family services, however family is defined. The location of A&PI AIDS service organizations and its implications for re-centering families in the caregiving process are discussed as well

Community Planning

Asian and Pacific Islanders and HIV Prevention Community Planning

Asian & Pacific Islander HIV Capacity Building Assistance Program. *Asian and Pacific Islanders and HIV Prevention Community Planning*. San Francisco, CA: Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum;1998.

The report compiles several data on three areas addressed for community planning in Asian and Pacific Islander communities: representation in HIV community planning groups, reporting of racial/ethnic population and HIV/AIDS surveillance data, and target populations prioritized by HIV prevention plans.

Asians and Pacific Islanders and HIV Prevention Community Planning

Bau I. Asians and Pacific Islanders and HIV Prevention Community Planning. *AIDS Educ and Prev*. 1998; 10 (Suppl A): 77-93.

This analysis reviews the HIV prevention plans from 29 states, 5 local governments, and 6 Pacific Island jurisdictions (61.5% percent response rate). The plans from these 40 jurisdictions reflect the uneven implementation of HIV prevention community planning efforts and the uneven progress in achieving CDC's core objectives for HIV prevention community planning. Specifically, Asians and Pacific Islanders (A&PIs) often are not represented in state and local HIV prevention community planning groups. There are also significant gaps in the manner in which HIV and AIDS surveillance data are collected and reported for A&PIs. Finally, A&PI populations are rarely included in HIV prevention priorities.

Epidemiology

Chinese, Male clients
of female sex workers,
Hong Kong

Behavioral surveillance and factors associated with condom use and STD incidences among the male commercial sex client population in Hong Kong - results of two surveys

Lau JTF, Siah PC, Tsui HY. Behavioral surveillance and factors associated with condom use and STD incidences among the male commercial sex client population in Hong Kong - results of two surveys. *AIDS Educ and Prev.* 2002; 14(4): 306-317.

The study compares the results of behavioral surveillance data obtained on the male clients of female sex workers (FSWs) population in Hong Kong. Two surveys, using identical method, were completed in 1998 and 2000. Crossing the border for sex and Purchasing sex in multiple geographic areas was very common and a higher percentage of respondents reported having patronized FSWs in mainland China in 2000 than 1998. Those who practiced commercial sex in mainland China were less likely to have always been using condoms with FSWs ($p < .01$) and were more likely to have ever contracted STD in the past 6 months ($p < .05$), when compared with those who had purchased sex only in Hong Kong or in other places.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders

Epidemiology of HIV and AIDS among Asian and Pacific Islander Americans

Sy FS, Chng CL, Choi ST, Wong FY. Epidemiology of HIV and AIDS among Asian and Pacific Islander Americans. *AIDS Education and Prevention.* 1998; 10 (Suppl A): 4-18.

This paper reflects on the epidemiology of HIV and AIDS among Asian and Pacific Islander Americans and its impact on prevention and intervention programs. Focusing on relatively low numbers of APIs with AIDS in the US has resulted in complacency among API communities and government officials, despite reports of seroprevalence and exponential growth in diagnosed AIDS cases. However, because of geographic and social isolation of many Asian and Pacific Islander American communities, the effect of HIV is magnified once it takes hold. The low numbers of reported AIDS cases among API and the perception of them as the "model minority" has reinforced their denial of AIDS as a threat. Data collection and surveillance tools must be modified to accurately capture the range of HIV-related and social issues that affect Asian/Pacific Islander communities in the United States. Notwithstanding sample limitations, ethnic-specific data are needed to identify HIV trends in each of the Asian Pacific Islander American communities, which can inform prevention and intervention programs.

Pacific Islanders

Epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in the Pacific

Sarda RM, Harrison GP. Epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in the Pacific. *Pacific Health Dialog.* 1995; 2(2): 6-13.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders

Profiling the AIDS epidemic in API communities: Lessons from the Field

Weston G. Profiling the AIDS epidemic in API communities: Lessons from the Field. *HIV InSite*. 2000; Available at: [www.hivinsite.com].

This paper describes several aspects of the current HIV/AIDS surveillance system that have obscured trends among Asians and Pacific Islanders. Along with suggestions on how to address problems with data collection, it offers a description of these problems based on reviews of literature, participant discussion at the East Coast Conference on AIDS in A&PI Communities (September 1999) as well as Weston's experiences developing epidemiological profiles for the Philadelphia HIV prevention planning group.

Vietnamese, Orange
County, CA

Targeted HIV seroprevalence among Vietnamese in southern California

Gellert GA, Moore D, Maxwell RM, Mai KK, Higgins KV. Targeted HIV seroprevalence among Vietnamese in southern California. *Genitourin*. 1994; 70: 265-267.

This paper discusses the unknown prevalence of HIV among southern California Vietnamese is unknown. Researchers collected seroprevalence data on targeted Vietnamese, in Orange County, CA who may be at risk for HIV infection. The study found that HIV infection exists among southern California Vietnamese, and men who have sex with men appear to be at risk for HIV infection similar to others practicing high risk behaviors in the US population. Preventive education needs to be targeted explicitly at these individuals.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders, San
Francisco, CA

The epidemiology of AIDS in Asian and Pacific Islander populations in San Francisco

Woo JM, Rutherford GW, Payne SF, Barnhart JL, Lemp GF. The epidemiology of AIDS in Asian and Pacific Islander populations in San Francisco. *AIDS*. 1988 Dec;2(6):473-5.

The study presents the evaluation of the epidemiology of HIV infection in Asian and Pacific Islander populations in San Francisco, in which researchers compared cases of AIDS reported in Asians and Pacific Islanders with those reported in other racial and ethnic groups. One of the findings include the 177% increase of AIDS cases among Asians and Pacific Islanders compared to 54% in other racial and ethnic groups, with the greatest increase in homosexual and bisexual men and transfusion recipients. The study concludes that AIDS cases are disproportionately increasing in Asians and Pacific Islanders in San Francisco.

General

Asian & Pacific
Islander population,
Gay and Bisexual
Men, Men who have
Sex with Men, People
Living with HIV/AIDS

AIDS Among Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States

Wortley PM, Metler RP, Hu DJ, Fleming PL. AIDS Among Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States. *Am J of Prev Med.* 2000;18 (3): 208-214.

The paper characterizes Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States with reported AIDS. Researchers found that the AIDS epidemic among Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States has primarily affected men who have sex with men (MSM) and is concentrated in a few states where most Asians and Pacific Islanders reside. Recommendations were made: 1) prevention activities should include consideration of cultural diversity and an understanding of cultural norms regarding sexuality; 2) additional information on risk behaviors and seroprevalence among Asian and Pacific Islander MSM is needed to better guide prevention planning.

Pacific Islanders

AIDS in the Pacific Islands

Osuga K., Chang C. AIDS in the Pacific Islands. *AIDS.* 1994; 8 (Suppl 2): S111-S116.

Asian and Pacific
Islander Community-
Based Organizations

Asian and Pacific Islander American community-based organizations: a nationwide survey

Chng CL, Sy FS, Choi ST, Bau I, Astudillo R. Asian and Pacific Islander American community-based organizations: a nationwide survey. *AIDS Educ and Prev.* 1998;10 (Suppl A): 48-60.

This article reviews a national survey conducted with objectives to (a) ascertain the status of HIV prevention among community-based organizations targeting A&PIs in the United States, (b) define their technical assistance needs among these organizations, and (c) determine their involvement in the HIV community planning process. Gay men, bisexual men, and youth were targeted most frequently by HIV prevention efforts. Program development, staff development, and program evaluation were the most frequently reported areas of technical assistance requested. Recommendations include providing technical assistance in fundraising, program evaluation, and participation in the HIV community planning process

*Asian and Pacific
Islander Women,
People Living with
HIV/AIDS*

HIV/AIDS and Asian and Pacific Islander Women

Wilkinson W. HIV/AIDS and Asian and Pacific Islander women. In Goldstein N, Manlowe JL., ed. *The Gender Politics of HIV/AIDS in Women*. New York: New York University Press; 1997:168-187.

This chapter discusses the impact of HIV/AIDS on A&PI women, who account for nearly ten percent of all A&PI AIDS cases. Social isolation, economic disadvantage, and cultural expectations create barriers that impeded access to HIV prevention and direct services. Recommendations for appropriate HIV prevention and direct services for A&PI women are listed.

*Asian and Pacific
Islanders*

HIV/AIDS and the Asian and Pacific Islander Community

Lee DA, Fong K. HIV/AIDS and the Asian and Pacific Islander Community. *SIECUS Report*. 1990;16-22.

This report discusses the makeup of a culturally diverse Asian and Pacific Islander population, the "model minority" myth, and denials that the Asian and Pacific Islander communities face against HIV/AIDS. The Asian and Pacific Islander culture has four basic similarities: family and communities are a vital part of individual lifestyle, sexual discussions are taboo, homosexuality is not accepted, and discussion of illness or death are generally forbidden. Underreporting and misvaluation of studies are some of the factors leading to the lack of awareness of HIV/AIDS affecting the Asian and Pacific Islander population. Recommendations are made for HIV/AIDS informational and educational outreach, and role of the media to be more culturally competent in serving populations in need for multilingual/multicultural services.

*Asian and Pacific
Islanders*

HIV/AIDS in the Asian and Pacific Islander communities in the United States: A review, analysis and integration

Yep G.A. HIV/AIDS in the Asian and Pacific Islander communities in the United States: A review, analysis and integration. *Intl Quarterly of Comm Health Educ*. 1993; 13: 293-315.

Overview of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans

Gock TS. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. In Zane N.W.S, Takeuchi D.T., Young K.N.J, ed. *Confronting Critical Health Issues of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications;1994:3-21.

This chapter provides an overview of the AIDS issues impacting Asian & Pacific Islanders, highlighting epidemiological aspects of AIDS cases and actions in response to AIDS in the community. Social and cultural taboos are addressed, with research implications offered as an approach to dealing with social stereotypes and understanding ways to develop culturally sensitive prevention strategies.

Profiles of API HIV/AIDS Community-Based Organizations


Reyes EE. Profiles of API HIV/AIDS Community-Based Organizations. *J of Asian Am Studies*. 2000; 3(2).

This article highlights some contradictions found in Asian American studies in regards to HIV/AIDS. As a result of evaluating Asian and Pacific Islander HIV/AIDS community-based organizations, findings suggest that many of the problematics debated in the university are actively being challenged and transformed in the everyday practice of API communities impacted by HIV/AIDS.

Vietnamese American college students' knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS

Yi JK. Vietnamese American college students' knowledge and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS. *J Am College Health*. 1998; 47(1):37-42.

This study reports on mail and telephone surveys used to investigate the extent of HIV-related knowledge and attitudes among Vietnamese-American college students. Findings indicated that the 412 respondents who completed the survey were aware of the major modes of HIV transmission but had many misconceptions about HIV. Female students were more knowledgeable than male students, but sexually active participants were less knowledgeable than those who were not sexually active. The findings also suggest that respondents were not comfortable discussing their HIV and safe sex concerns with their sexual partners. The results of the study underscore the need for culturally sensitive HIV/AIDS education for Vietnamese students, especially for those who are sexually active. HIV prevention interventions should be directed toward this minority ethnic group to maintain the currently low rates of HIV infection.



Prevention & Education

Asian and Pacific Islander Community-Based Organizations, Gay and Bisexual Men, Men who have Sex with Men

A profile of six community-based HIV prevention programs targeting Asian and Pacific Islander Americans

Wong FY, Chng CL., Lo W. A profile of six community-based HIV prevention programs targeting Asian and Pacific Islander Americans. *AIDS Educ and Prev.* 1998;10 (Suppl A): 61-76.

The article profiles 6 community-based HIV prevention programs targeting Asian and Pacific Islander Americans, especially among men who have sex with men. These 6 programs were chosen based on the one or more of the following three criteria: a) epidemiological profiles of AIDS cases among Asian and Pacific Islander Americans b) ethnic diversity, c) community development among Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in the fight against HIV. All six programs offer a wide range of culturally competent and linguistically appropriate prevention activities and services (including two national projects) targeting a diverse API population. However, researchers identified gaps in services and barriers. These findings suggest that HIV prevention activities and services for Asian and Pacific Islander Americans should be based on empirical and cultural data, and that Asian and Pacific Islander Americans should become more actively involved in social and political activities. Asian and Pacific Islander American agencies are challenged to integrate HIV with other health and social issues pertinent to the communities.

Indian, Filipino and Latino, Gay and Bisexual men, San Francisco, CA

A survey of AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviors in San Francisco's American-Indian, Filipino, and Latino gay and bisexual male communities

Fairbank, Bregman, & Maullin, Inc. *A survey of AIDS knowledge, attitudes and behaviors in San Francisco's American-Indian, Filipino and Latino gay and bisexual male communities.* San Francisco,CA: San Francisco Department of Public Health;1991.

The report presents the results, analysis, and recommendations from a knowledge/ attitude/ behavior survey conducted among gay and bisexual men of color in San Francisco, focusing on the American-Indian, Filipino, and Latino populations. Results demonstrate that levels of at-risk behavior among gay and bisexual men of color are high and knowledge alone does not translate into behavioral changes. Also highlighted are factors that contribute to people not using condoms. Recommendations are available on how to implement appropriate HIV prevention strategies in the minority gay and bisexual community.

Asian and Pacific Islanders, People Living with HIV/AIDS

AIDS in Asians and Pacific Islanders: Clinical and prevention issues

Ton J, Dellaria AS. AIDS in Asians and Pacific Islanders: Clinical and prevention issues. *AIDS Patient Care.* 1994; 334-337.

The research paper explains factors that influence the incidence of HIV and the misconception involved in Asian and Pacific Islander communities. Social and historical factors have a strong influence for HIV-risks: male dominance with polygamy as a strong role; strong female sense of responsibility to support herself and her family leading to prostitution; and catering to the international tourist trade. Main modes of transmission include high incidence of partner change, sharing of needles, and blood transfusion. Prevention methods are proposed, including improved public education.

AIDS prevention models in Asian-American communities

Aoki B, Ngin CP, Mo B, Ja DY. AIDS prevention models in Asian-American communities. In: VM Mays, GW Albee, SF Schneider, eds. *Primary Prevention of AIDS*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage Publications;1989:290-308.

This book chapter on the epidemiology of AIDS among Asians reviews previous research, cultural issues around AIDS in the Asian communities, health behavior change models, and current prevention efforts targeting Asian-Americans. Health behavior models can potentially assist in developing AIDS education programs that are effective, however the applicability of the three models (self-efficacy, theory of reasoned action, health belief model) to the Asian community differs due to the impact of the social and subjective norms of that community. AIDS prevention brings into the forefront four topics that are difficult if not taboo for Asians to discuss in public: illness, death, sexuality, and homosexuality.

*Asian & Pacific
Islander Gay and
Bisexual Men, Men
who have Sex with
Men*

AIDS risk, dual identity, and community response among gay Asian and Pacific Islander men in the United States

Choi K, Salazar N, Lew S, Coates TJ. AIDS risk, dual identity, and community response among gay Asian and Pacific Islander Men in the United States. In: Herek G.M., Greene B., eds. *AIDS, Identity, and Comm: The HIV Epidemic and Lesbians and Gay Men*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications; 1995:115-134.

This book chapter describes the lack of attention of AIDS risk in the Asian and Pacific Islander population, being reinforced by underreporting, A&PI "model minority myths", and cultural taboos. Information about AIDS risk among gay Asian and Pacific Islander men is low, making it difficult to establish awareness of HIV/AIDS issues in the gay Asian and Pacific Islander community. However gay A&PI identity and political activism has provided a positive impact through shedding more light to the issues that need to be addressed.

Vietnamese, Women

An AIDS education program for Vietnamese women

Flaskerud JH & Nyamanthi AM. An AIDS education program for Vietnamese women. *New York State J of Med*. 1988; 88: 632-637.

This study determines the effects of an AIDS education program for Vietnamese women. Traditional roles of Vietnamese men and women, cultural beliefs about sexuality, and language differences are factors to be considered when developing the program. The study also reveals that factors such as the study site (location) and cultural understanding of the participants influence the success of the program.

Asian Americans,
Illinois

An Assessment of the HIV Prevention Needs of Asian Americans and the Homeless in Illinois

Illinois Department of Public Health & Illinois HIV Prevention Community Planning Group. *An Assessment of the HIV Prevention Needs of Asian Americans and the Homeless in Illinois*. Illinois: Illinois Department of Public Health & Illinois HIV Prevention Community Planning Group; 1997.

This report gives an overview of the HIV/AIDS prevention needs of Asian Americans and people who are homeless in Illinois. It reviews the patterns in types of HIV/AIDS prevention services available to Asian Americans and homeless people, and assesses the gaps of HIV/AIDS prevention services available.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders, Substance
Users

Asian/Pacific Islander Substance Abuse: Issues and Implications

Nakano-Matsumoto N. *Asian/Pacific Islander Substance Abuse: Issues and Implications*. 2001; Available at: [www.health.org/seasonal/asianpi/naomi.htm].

This article discusses the impact of substance abuse among Asian and Pacific Islander youth and young adults. The Asian American Recovery Services (the organization featured), was established in 1985 through grassroots efforts of a community-wide Asian American Substance Abuse Task Force. Created as a culturally responsive alternative to existing treatment programs that offered little or no services or programs specific to A&PIs with substance abuse programs, AARS continues to adapt and change to meet the rapidly growing and diverse needs of the Asian & Pacific Islander communities in the Bay Area. Web links and bibliography references included.

Asian Americans

Barriers Hindering the Education of Asian-Americans About AIDS

Wong E. Barriers Hindering the Education of Asian-Americans About AIDS. *New York Times*. August 7, 2000: Available at [<http://www.nytimes.com>].

The newspaper story reports on the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS among Asian and Pacific Islanders. Efforts to educate Asian-Americans (especially recent immigrants) about the disease are under great challenge, because of the variety of languages spoken and cultural beliefs that discourage discussion about sex, sexually transmitted diseases, and death.

Asian, South Asian
Youth, Britain

Behaviours and expectations in relation to sexual intercourse among 18-20 year old Asians and non-Asians

Bradby H, Williams R. Behaviours and expectations in relation to sexual intercourse among 18-20 year old Asians and non-Asians. *J of Sexual Health & HIV - Sexually Transmitted Infections*. 1999;75 (3): 162-167.

The objective of this study was to map the reported behaviors and attitudes of young Britons of south Asian origin that may have implications for sexual health. The study reports implications for the delivery of sexual health services to the minority who are sexually active before marriage. The underreporting of condom use by Asian men compared with their non-Asian counterparts, suggest failure of the existing sexual health education and health services to reach minority ethnic young men. This may be remedied by collaborative work with institutions currently used by the Asian community.

Chinese, Filipino,
Korean, Gay and
Bisexual men

Bisexual and homosexual behavior and HIV risk among Chinese-, Filipino- and Korean-American men

Matteson DR. Bisexual and homosexual behavior and HIV risk among Chinese-, Filipino- and Korean-American men. *J of Sex Res*. 1997; 34 (1): 93-104.

This study examines the interviews of seventy bisexually and homosexual active men primarily of Chinese-, Filipino-, and Korean-American backgrounds, focusing on acculturation and sexuality. The findings of this report suggest that Asian-American men who had sex with men were more likely than comparison groups to comply with safer sex; acculturation to Asian society enhanced this compliance, but identification with Western Protestantism, or traditional Latin homosexual roles, was related to higher risk behavior. Suggestions for prevention include providing explicit information in ethnic and mainstream media, emphasizing risks of heterosexual transmission, providing electronic interactive learning situations that allow privacy rather than face-to-face interaction, and organizing support groups that affirm the men's dual identity as Asian-American and gay or bisexual.

Asian American,
African American
Youth, Junior High
school Students

Change in junior high school students' AIDS- related knowledge, misconceptions, attitudes, and HIV-preventive behaviors: effects of a school-based intervention

Siegal D, DiClemente R, Durbin M, Krasnovsky F, Saliba P. Change in junior high school students' AIDS-related knowledge, misconceptions, attitudes, and HIV-preventive behaviors: effects of a school-based intervention. *AIDS Educ and Prev*. 1995; 7(6): 534-543.

The report highlights a school-based AIDS-prevention program for junior high school students, which was developed and implemented in an inner-city in northern California that serves predominantly African-American and Asian students. The curriculum, taught by science teachers, consisted of twelve classroom sessions using both didactic and interactive exercises covering sex education, HIV biology, drug use, decision-making and refusal skills, and public response to AIDS and community resources. Results found that a school-based HIV-prevention curriculum, taught by trained classroom teachers, can modify middle adolescents' HIV-related knowledge about the casual transmission of HIV, and their attitudes toward persons with AIDS.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders

Chapter on Asians and Pacific Islanders and HIV Prevention: Technical Assistance and Training Needs, The National Regional Minority Organization Community-Based Organization Technical Assistance Needs Assessment Report

Asian & Pacific Islander HIV Capacity Building Assistance Program. *Chapter on Asians and Pacific Islanders and HIV Prevention: Technical Assistance and Training Needs, The National Regional Minority Organization Community-Based Organization Technical Assistance Needs Assessment Report*. San Francisco, CA: Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum;1999.

A report on Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum's assessment of the technical assistance and training (TAT) needs of community-based organizations (CBOs) targeting Asian & Pacific Islanders (A&PI) with HIV prevention interventions. APIAHF's assessment was conducted in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the five other National/Regional Minority Organizations (NRMOs). APIAHF's assessment of the TAT needs of A&PI CBOs involved multiple methodologies during a one-year period, August 1997 through August 1998, using surveys, focus groups, and key informant interviews. In addition, information was used from several ongoing TAT activities within the NRMO program.

Cambodians,
Refugees, Lowell, MA

Community Development As Public Health/Public Health As Community Development: A report of the needs assessment on HIV/AIDS among Cambodian Americans in Lowell, Massachusetts

Tang SS. *Community Development As Public Health/Public Health As Community Development: A report of the needs assessment on HIV/AIDS among Cambodian Americans in Lowell, Massachusetts*. Boston, MA: Massachusetts Asian AIDS Prevention Project; 2001.

The report presents a six-month study conducted by the Massachusetts Asian AIDS Prevention Project of Boston, Massachusetts. This study contributes to the discussion of cultural diversity in the field of public health in Massachusetts by identifying culturally specific resources, assets in the Cambodian American community. It also explores steps and the framework need to develop relevant strategies that promote long-term effects within new and/or changing immigrant and refugee communities.

Asian American
Heterosexual Men and
Women

Culture and AIDS education: reaching high-risk heterosexuals in Asian-American communities

Brown WJ. Culture and AIDS education: reaching high-risk heterosexuals in Asian-American communities. *J of Applied Communication Res.* 1992; 275-291.

This article assesses the effects of culture in response to AIDS educational messages among high-risk heterosexuals in an Asian-American community. The research assesses the impact of AIDS educational messages on students' AIDS-related knowledge, concern, and interpersonal communication. Results indicate that respondents with an Asian cultural orientation are less concerned about AIDS and engage in less AIDS related interpersonal communication than respondents with a North American cultural orientation. Implications of these findings for developing effective AIDS educational programs for Asian-Americans are discussed as well.

Asian, Substance
Users, San Francisco

Drug use behaviors among Asian drug users in San Francisco

Nemoto T, Aoki B, Huang K, & Ching A. Drug use and HIV risk behaviors among Asians in San Francisco. *Addictive Beh.* 1999; 24(6):823-838.

This study identified patterns of drug use behaviors in relation to cultural factors among Asian drug users in San Francisco, CA. A sample of 92 Asian drug users (35 Chinese, 31 Filipino, 26 Vietnamese) who were not currently enrolled in drug treatment programs were recruited through targeted sampling methods and interviewed using a questionnaire with open-ended questions. The study evaluated responses of the participants and used content analyses. This study clearly revealed that the patterns of drug use among Asian drug users are unique to their ethnicity, gender, immigrant status, and age groups. Also, Asian drug users share cultural constructs related to drug use such as fear of addiction and injecting drugs, and stigma attached to drug users in the community. Therefore, drug abuse prevention programs should address both common factors among Asian drug users, as well as unique factors in specific target groups (e.g., ethnic groups, Asian immigrants, Asian women, refugees, and adolescents).

Asian American Youth,
College Students

Effects of HIV/AIDS information on attitudes towards AIDS: A cross-ethnic comparison of college students

Goh D. Effects of HIV/AIDS information on attitudes towards AIDS: A cross-ethnic comparison of college students. *J of Psychol.* 1993; 127(6): 611-618.

The study reports results from an AIDS information questionnaire and the Attitudes Towards AIDS Scale (ATAS) administered on college students from five ethnic groups, to determine the effects of AIDS information on attitudes toward AIDS. Besides ethnicity, access to HIV/AIDS information self reported degree of knowledge about AIDS had significant effects on a person's measured knowledge of and attitudes toward HIV/AIDS.

Asian and Pacific
Islander Latino, Black,
White, Multi-ethnic,
Gay and Bisexual
Men, Men who have
Sex with Men,

Ethnic Identity, Gay Identity, Sexual Sensation Seeking and HIV Risk Taking Among Multiethnic Men Who Have Sex with Men

Chng CL, Vargus-Geliga J. Ethnic identity, gay identity, Sexual Sensation Seeking and HIV Risk Taking among Multiethnic Men who have Sex with Men. *AIDS Educ and Prev.* 2000; 12(4): 326-339.

Report discusses data collected from bars, bathhouses, community events and programs targeting gay men of color and male participants of the National Minority AIDS Council Conference of AIDS in Dallas, Texas in 1998. More than half the sample reported at least one incident of unprotected anal sex in the past month. Logistic regression analysis identified the following predictors of unprotected anal sex among the sample: sexual sensations seeking; not having a defined gay identity; being in a sexually exclusive relationship; and, for those born overseas, length of stay in the United States.

*Glossaries in
Cambodian, Chinese,
Japanese, Korean,
Tagalog, Vietnamese,
Thai*

Glossaries of Common HIV/AIDS/STD Terminology: Cambodian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Thai

Asian & Pacific Islander HIV Capacity Building Assistance Program. *Glossaries of Common HIV/AIDS/STD Terminology: Cambodian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Thai*. San Francisco, CA: Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum; 1999.

A reference glossary for common HIV/AIDS/STD terminology in seven Asian languages: Cambodian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Thai.

*Asian & Pacific
Islander, Lesbian,
Bisexual, Transgender,
Questioning, Women
Who Have Sex with
Women, New York
City, NY*

Health and Wellness Needs Assessment of Asian & Pacific Islander Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning, and WSW women for New York Metropolitan Area

Park SW, Kim JH. *Health and Wellness Needs Assessment of Asian & Pacific Islander Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender, Questioning, and WSW women for New York Metropolitan Area*. New York, NY: Asian Pacific Islander Coalition on HIV/AIDS; 2001.

This report provides understanding of health and wellness needs of Asian and Pacific Islander lesbian, bisexual, transgender, questioning, and WSW (Women Who Have Sex with Women) communities in the New York Metropolitan Area. It contains quantitative and qualitative data and findings, with important recommendations. Methodology of this needs assessment was conducted through self-administered surveys and two focus groups. Inclusion in the study was determined by the following factors: a) self-identification as Asian or Pacific Islander, and b) residency in the New York City metropolitan area. Results were found in several areas addressed by the needs assessment: characteristics of respondents, characteristics important in dates and relationships, perceived health status, health care utilization, considerations when choosing a health care provider, and satisfaction of health care provider.

*Asian and Pacific
Islander Women*

Hearing our voices: assessing HIV prevention needs among Asian and Pacific Islander women

Jemmott LS, Maula EC, Bush E. Hearing our voices: assessing HIV prevention needs among Asian and Pacific Islander women. *J of Transcultural Nursing*. 1999;10 (2): 102-11.

This study (a) assesses the impact of HIV/AIDS on the Asian & Pacific Islander (A&PI) community and changes in their behavior due to AIDS, (b) identifies perception of risk, HIV risk behaviors, factors contributing to those behaviors, barriers to HIV prevention, and the types of prevention programs that would benefit their community, and (c) describes culturally appropriate considerations when designing HIV prevention strategies for A&PI women. Report concludes that for HIV prevention interventions to be successful, they must be tailored to the cultural and specific needs of A&PI women.

Asian and Pacific
Islander Gay Men

High HIV risk among gay Asian and Pacific Islander men in San Francisco

Choi K, Coates TJ, Catania JA, Lew S, & Chow P. High HIV risk among gay Asian and Pacific Islander men in San Francisco [letter]. *AIDS*. 1995; 9 (3): 306-308.

This sample study conducted between 1992-1993 evaluates the HIV risk among self-identified gay Asian and Pacific Islander (A&PI) men in San Francisco through a self-administered mailing questionnaire about HIV-related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors. The data from the study shows that gay A&PIs are at risk for HIV and may lack the individual skills and community support to practice safer sex. The results suggest an urgent need for multilevel interventions aimed at not only discouraging substance use before sex and correcting risk perception, but also changing peer norms about safer sex and community attitudes towards homosexuality.

Chinese, Filipino-
American, White,
Youth

HIV knowledge, communication, and risk behaviors among white, Chinese and Filipino-American adolescents in a high prevalence-AIDS epicenter: A comparative analysis

Horan PF, DiClemente RJ. HIV knowledge, communication, and risk behaviors among white, Chinese and Filipino-American adolescents in a high prevalence-AIDS epicenter: A comparative analysis. *Ethn and Dis*. 1993; 3(2): 97-105.

Asian and Pacific
Islander Gay and
Bisexual Men, Men
who have Sex with
Men

HIV Prevalence and Associated Risks in Young Men Who Have Sex with Men

Valleroy LA, MacKellar DA, Karon JM, Rosen DH, McFarland DA, Stoyanoff SR, LaLota M, Celentano DD, Koblin BA, Thiede H, Katx MH, Torian LV, Janssen RS. HIV Prevalence and Associated Risks in Young Men Who Have Sex with Men. *J of Am Med Assoc*. 2000; 12 (2): 198-204.

This report highlights studies conducted in the late 1980s on HIV infection among older men who have sex with men (MSM). The study suggests the epidemic had peaked; however, more recent studies in younger MSM have suggested continued high HIV incidence. It also investigates the current state of the HIV epidemic among adolescent and young adult MSMs in the United States by assessing the prevalence of HIV infection and associated risks in this population in metropolitan areas. It was concluded 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 of ethnicity, Hispanics, and adolescents.

*Asian and Pacific
Islander Gay and
Bisexual Men, Men
who have Sex with
Men*

HIV prevention among Asian and Pacific Islander men who have sex with men: a critical review of theoretical models and directions for future research

Choi K, Yep GA, Kumekawa R. HIV prevention among Asian and Pacific Islander men who have sex with men: a critical review of theoretical models and directions for future research. *AIDS Educ and Prev.* 1998; 10 (Suppl A):19-30.

This paper reviews the five major models of health behavior change used in HIV prevention for the MSM population: the health belief model, theory of reasoned action, social learning theory, diffusion theory, and the AIDS risk reduction model. Although some of these models have been useful in designing risk reduction programs for A&PI MSM, recent empirical data suggests that the models do not adequately address environmental influences affecting A&PI MSM and limit our choices in prevention strategies to the level of the individual. An ecological model is proposed for health promotion as a potentially useful theoretical framework, and suggests prevention strategies directed at the individual, the family, the general A&PI community, and the mainstream gay community to reduce HIV risk among A&PI MSM.

*Asian American Youth,
College Students*

HIV prevention among Asian-American college students: Does the health belief model work?

Yep GA. HIV prevention among Asian-American college students: Does the health belief model work?. *J of Am College Health.* 1993;41(5):199-205.

This study examines the predictive utility of the health belief model (HBM) in relation to prevention of HIV infection among Asian-American college students. Results indicate that severity and barriers are significant predictors of the adoptions of HIV-preventive behaviors among Asian-American students. It also reveals that cultural factors such as beliefs about HIV, illness, prevention, sexuality, and homosexuality, need to be incorporated into tests of the model to enhance its predictive power. Implications of the results and suggestions for further research are discussed.

Pacific Islanders

HIV Prevention in the Pacific: A Technical Assistance & Training Workshop

Bau I, Chow P. *HIV Prevention in the Pacific: A Technical Assistance & Training Workshop.* San Francisco, CA: Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum;1999.

A report on HIV Prevention in the Pacific: A Technical Assistance and Training Workshop held on August 20 – 22, 1998 in Guam. Twenty-eight representatives from five Pacific jurisdictions participated in sessions throughout the day. Participants included: individuals from American Samoa, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Federated States of Micronesia (including representatives from each of the four states: Pohnpei, Yap, Chuuk, and Kosrae), and the Republic of Palau. Provides an overview of the key findings identified at the workshop as well as the follow-up plan and evaluation.

HIV prevention in U.S. Asian Pacific Islander communities: an innovative approach

Loue S, Lloyd L, Loh L. HIV prevention in U.S. Asian Pacific Islander communities: an innovative approach. *J Health Care Poor Underserved*. 1996 Nov; 7(4):364-76.

This article describes the development of an HIV prevention strategy for Asian Pacific Islanders through health care workers. This strategy was based on the ecological disease theory and action research methodology. The prevention program comprised four components: (1) a symposium for health care providers, (2) a culturally sensitive and appropriate HIV-related video for health care providers and their patients, (3) ongoing training of health care providers, and (4) ongoing liaison and consultative services for the health care providers. The intervention is intended to encourage HIV risk-reduction behaviors among the patients, to encourage the HIV testing of those who may be at risk for HIV, and to facilitate access to services for those found to be infected.

Pamphlets in Bengali, Cambodian, Chinese, Gujarati, Hindi, Hmong, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Samoan, Tagalog, Thai, Urdu, Vietnamese

HIV Prevention Materials in Asian and Pacific Islander Languages: A Summary of Review Panel Findings (Bengali - Cambodian - Chinese - Gujarati - Hindi - Hmong - Japanese - Korean - Lao - Samoan - Tagalog - Thai - Urdu - Vietnamese)

Bau I, Chow P. *HIV Prevention Materials in Asian and Pacific Islander Languages: A Summary of Review Panel Findings (Bengali - Cambodian - Chinese - Gujarati - Hindi - Hmong - Japanese - Korean - Lao - Samoan - Tagalog - Thai - Urdu - Vietnamese)*. San Francisco, CA: Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum;1999.

A report on the Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum review of HIV/AIDS prevention materials in Asian and Pacific Islander languages (Bengali, Cambodian, Chinese, Gujarati, Hindi, Hmong, Japanese, Korean, Lao, Samoan, Tagalog, Thai, Urdu, and Vietnamese) conducted by sixty-two panelist members. These panels reviewed materials for appropriateness for the community and accuracy of the translation and information. The participants then created a recommendation list of currently available materials for specific Asian and Pacific Islander behavioral risk populations. Panel members also identified gaps currently missing in HIV prevention materials for their community and created initial concepts for future materials development. The report of these fourteen national language review panels includes recommended materials for each language, identification of gaps in materials, glossaries of HIV terminology in the fourteen Asian and Pacific Islander languages and findings and recommendations for future materials developments. A full listing of materials reviewed is provided.

Asian and Pacific Islander, Substance Use, San Francisco, CA

HIV risk behaviors among Asian drug users in San Francisco

Nemoto T, Aoki B, Huang K, Morris A, Le M, Nguyen H. HIV risk behaviors among Asian drug users in San Francisco. *AIDS Educ and Prev*. 2000;12(2):126-140.

Study identifies patterns of drug use and HIV risk behaviors in relation to cultural factors among Asian drug users in San Francisco. A sample of Asian drug users who were not currently enrolled in drug treatment programs were recruited through targeted sampling methods and interviewed using a questionnaire with open-ended questions. The study evaluated responses of the participants based on content analyses. Compared with Chinese and Vietnamese, Filipino drug users had engaged in riskier behaviors in terms of injection drug use, having sex while on drugs, and having sex with injection drug users (IDUs). Cultural factors such as stigma of injection drug use and fear of needles were cited as reasons for not injecting drugs. Among IDUs, half cited trust as a reason for having shared needles. AIDS prevention programs targeting Asian drug users should consider specific cultural factors among high-risk groups (i.e., Filipinos, immigrants, women, and IDUs).

Transgenders (male-to-female), Women, Gay and Bisexual Men, San Francisco

HIV risk behaviors among male-to-female transgenders in comparison with homosexual or bisexual males and heterosexual females

Nemoto T, Luke D, Mamo L, Ching, Patria J. HIV risk behaviors among male-to-female transgenders in comparison with homosexual or bisexual males and heterosexual females. *AIDS Care*. 1999; 11(3): 297-312.

This article describes issues and concerns among six directors, one counselor and one consultant for transgender programs in San Francisco. The article demonstrates the relationships between HIV risk behaviors and social and cognitive factors among transgender females (male-to-female transgenders) in comparison with homosexual or bisexual males and heterosexual females. Transgender females engaged in riskier behaviors than the other groups in terms of the number of sex partners in the past 30 days and the past six months, commercial sex activities, and having a steady sex partner who injected drugs. Adverse socioeconomic conditions and transgender-specific risk behaviors such as injecting hormones in relation to HIV risk behaviors must be targeted by future studies.

Asian and Pacific Islander Gay and Bisexual Men, Men who have Sex with Men

HIV seroprevalence, risk behaviors, and cognitive factors among Asian and Pacific Islander American men who have sex with men: A summary and critique of empirical studies and methodological issues

Nemoto T, Wong FY, Ching A, Chng CL, Bouey P, Henrickson M, Sember RE. HIV seroprevalence, risk behaviors, and cognitive factors among Asian and Pacific Islander American men who have sex with men: A summary and critique of empirical studies and methodological issues. *AIDS Educ and Prev*. 1998; 10 (Suppl A): 31-47.

This article summarizes and discusses published empirical studies addressing HIV seroprevalence rates and HIV-related behaviors and cognitive factors among Asian and Pacific Islander American (A&PI) men who have sex with men (MSM) in the United States. It also examines population-based research methodologies for studying HIV and AIDS prevention, describes a conceptual framework to facilitate the identification of ecologically sound or culturally appropriate and competent methodologies for studying HIV prevention among A&PI MSM, and discusses methodological issues and recommends alteration methodologies to better understand this population in HIV prevention

Asian and Pacific Islander Women

HIV-related sexual risk assessment among Asian/Pacific Islander American women: an inductive model

Chin D. HIV-related sexual risk assessment among Asian/Pacific Islander American women: an inductive model. *Soc Sci Med*. 1999; 49 (2): 241-51.

The study investigated how A&PI American women assess their HIV-related risk in sexual interactions with using a qualitative methodology. Based on extensive interview data, an inductive model of risk assessment was generated consisting of cultural and sexual risk schemata. Findings suggest the influence of cultural schemata on sexual risk schemata, which in turn influence whether condoms or HIV tests are requested. Consistent with previous studies on other groups of women, these findings further extend and elucidate theory and prevention strategies for this population.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders

**HIV/AIDS education and prevention for Asian and Pacific Islander communities:
Toward the development of general guidelines**

Yep GA. HIV/AIDS education and prevention for Asian and Pacific Islander communities:
Toward the development of general guidelines. *AIDS Educ Prev.* 1994; 6 (2):184-186.

This article provides some guidelines on how to develop HIV/AIDS prevention and education methodologies in A&PI communities. A forum entitled "Cultural Factors in HIV/AIDS Education and Prevention for Asians and Pacific Islanders: A Multidisciplinary Exploration" was funded by the University of California University AIDS research Program and sponsored by the Asian Pacific Health Care Venture, Inc. (APHCV) in Southern California. As a result, a 7-step approach was developed by the participants on general guidelines for HIV education in the Asian and Pacific Islander communities.

Vietnamese, Southern
California

**HIV/AIDS knowledge and high risk sexual practices among southern California
Vietnamese**

Gellert GA, Maxwell RM, Higgins KV, Mai KK, Lowery R, Doll L. HIV/ AIDS knowledge and high risk sexual practices among southern California Vietnamese. *Genitourin Med.* 1995; 71: 216-223.

This research article presents data collected on the HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and self-reported high risk behaviors within this community. A survey instrument was administered anonymously in Vietnamese to 532 respondents in their homes. Authors conclude that education should be targeted at the Vietnamese community of southern California to improve knowledge that HIV cannot be contracted through casual contact to convey information about methods for self-protection, and to reduce high risk sexual practices such as unprotected sex, sex with multiple partners and sex with prostitutes.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders, Youth

**HIV/AIDS Prevention Education: Culturally Sensitive and Responsive Strategies
for Asian Pacific Islander American Adolescents and Young Adults**

Sileo TW, Prater MA, Pateman B, Sileo NM. *HIV/AIDS Prevention Education: Culturally Sensitive and Responsive Strategies for Asian Pacific Islander American Adolescents and Young Adults.* Honolulu, HI: University of Hawai'i at Manoa; 2001.

The paper offers insights into instructional strategies that may be used in school-based programs. Asian Pacific Islander Americans are one of the fastest growing segments in the US population. Any adolescents and young adults of Asian Pacific Islander American heritage, as with peers of other racial and ethnic backgrounds, do not perceive themselves vulnerable to sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. They engage in unsafe sexual behaviors that place them at-risk of infection. The information in this article addresses the perceptions of young Asian Pacific Islander Americans about HIV/AIDS, characteristics of culturally competent prevention programs, and instructional approaches and strategies that complement the unique culturally, linguistic, and family-related values of Asian Pacific Islander Americans.

Asian and Pacific
Islanders

HIV/AIDS Work Group on Health Access Issues for Asian and Pacific Islanders

Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Resources Development. *HIV/AIDS Work Group on Health Access Issues for Asian and Pacific Islanders*. Rockville, MD: US Department of Health and Human Services; 1994.

This report provides insight on how to develop general guidelines in conducting HIV/AIDS education and prevention in Asian & Pacific Islander community. Seven phases are discussed: field assessment, curriculum development, development of culturally appropriate educational strategies, implementation, program stabilization, evaluation, outcome of monitoring and follow-up.

Southeast Asians,
Buddhism

Integrating Buddhism and HIV prevention in U.S. Southeast Asian communities

Loue S, Lane SD, Lloyd LS, Loh L. Integrating Buddhism and HIV prevention in U.S. Southeast Asian communities. *J Health Care Poor Underserved*. 1999;10(1):100-121.

In this paper, the authors propose a new approach to the development of HIV prevention programs in U.S. southeast Asian communities. This article reviews the cultural and economic factors that may facilitate HIV transmission within these communities. Relying on the basic precepts of Buddhism, the dominant religion of many southeast Asian populations in the United States, the health belief model is utilized to demonstrate how recognizable, acceptable religious constructs can be integrated into the content of HIV prevention messages. This integration of religious concepts with HIV prevention messages may increase the likelihood that the message audience will accept the prevention messages as relevant.

Asian-Indian Youth

Knowledge about HIV/AIDS, the perceived risks of infection and sources of information of Asian-Indian adolescents born in the USA

Bhattacharya G, Cleland C, Holland S. Knowledge about HIV/AIDS, the perceived risks of infection and sources of information of Asian-Indian adolescents born in the USA. *AIDS Care*. 2000;12(2): 203-20.

This study examined the extent and specificity of knowledge about HIV/AIDS, the most used sources of information and the usefulness of these sources among Asian-Indian adolescents who were born in the USA and whose parents emigrated from India. The results indicate that in order to be effective, HIV/AIDS prevention programs must assess the gap in scientific knowledge and beliefs, and clarify misconceptions, reinforce school programs to present clear message about the transmission of HIV/AIDS and utilize television to reach adolescents.

Multicultural Considerations for HIV/AIDS Prevention Education: An Asian Pacific Islander American Perspective

Sileo TW, Prater MA, Pateman B, Sileo NM. Multicultural Considerations for HIV/AIDS Prevention Education: An Asian Pacific Islander American Perspective. *J of HIV/AIDS Prev and Educ for Adolesc and Children*. 2001; 4(4): 23-41.

The article offers a rationale for the importance of providing a cultural specific approach to HIV/AIDS prevention for Asian and Pacific Islander Americans. There are significant changes in the United States population as a result of increasing numbers of immigrants who enter the country annually; people from Asian and Pacific Rim countries emigrate to the US more rapidly than any other group. The article explores changing population demographics, health-risk behaviors related to HIV/AIDS, as well as linguistic and cultural characteristics of Asian Pacific Islander Americans that must be addressed in HIV/AIDS prevention education programs.

Organizing Asian Pacific Islanders in an urban community to reduce HIV risk: a case study

Loue S, Lloyd LS, Phoombour E. Organizing Asian Pacific Islanders in an urban community to reduce HIV risk: a case study. *AIDS Educ Prev*. 1996; 8(5): 381-393.

This case study on community organization efforts within the Asian Pacific Islander communities of San Diego County to reduce the risk of HIV transmission, provides an overview of a five-phase process to implement the strategies of locality development, social planning, and social action: community analysis, program design and initiation, program implementation, program maintenance and consolidation, and program re-assessment.

Overcoming barriers in HIV/AIDS education for Asian Americans: Toward more effective cultural communication.

Yep GA. Overcoming barriers in HIV/AIDS education for Asian Americans: Toward more effective cultural communication. In Umeh DC, ed. *Confronting the AIDS Epidemic: Cross-Cultural Perspectives on HIV/AIDS in Education*. Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press; 1997:219-230.

This chapter analyzes the primary barriers in HIV/AIDS education effecting the Asian-American community: cultural, socio-cultural, psycho cultural, and communication barriers. It also introduces a general overview of the Gudykunst and Kim's Intercultural Communications Model, which is composed of identifying factors that influence intercultural interaction in order to understand the main barriers that effect culture. Recommendations are made for methods that create more effective cultural communication, enhancing the idea cultural sensitivity is necessary for improving education about HIV in the Asian-American populations.

Asian and Pacific
Islander, Women, San
Diego, CA

Perceived Susceptibility to HIV Infection Among Asian and Pacific Islander Women in San Diego

Cooper M, Loue S, Lloyd LS. Perceived Susceptibility to HIV Infection Among Asian and Pacific Islander Women in San Diego. *J of Health Care for the Poor and Underserved*. 2001; 12(2): 208-223.

This study presents data from 249 women sampled from nine Asian and Pacific Islander communities in San Diego County from 1993 to 1995 were examined to determine what factors contributed to perceived susceptibility to HIV infection and having had an HIV test. Thirteen percent of women sampled were classified as high risk for HIV infection, while half of the women reported perceived susceptibility to HIV. Years in the United States and ethnicity appeared to be effect modifiers of the relationship between risk behaviors and perceived susceptibility. In the multivariate model, high school education or greater, age of 30 or more, participation in risk behaviors, and knowing an HIV-positive person were significantly associated with perceived susceptibility. Reliability of self-reported sexual behavior was somewhat low, while the reliability of data relating to injection drug use and needle sharing was high.

Asian and Pacific
Islander, White, Black,
Latino Youth, High
school Students,

Prevalence of health risk behaviors among Asian American/ Pacific Islander high school students

Grunbaum JA, Lowry R, Kann L, Pateman B. Prevalence of health risk behaviors among Asian American/Pacific Islander high school students. *J of Adolesc Health*. 2000; 27(5):322-330.

This study compares the prevalence of selected risk behaviors among Asian American/Pacific Islander (AAPI) students and white, black, and Hispanic high school students in the United States. Findings include a substantial percentage of AAPI students engaging in risk behaviors that can affect their current and future health. Authors suggests that prevention programs should address the risks faced by AAPI students using culturally sensitive strategies and materials, thus more studies to understand the comparative prevalence of various risk behaviors among AAPI subgroups are necessary.

Asians and Pacific
Islanders

Providing Culturally Competent HIV Prevention Programs.

Chng CL, Collins JR. Providing Culturally Competent HIV Prevention Programs. *Am J of Health Studies*. 2000; 16(1): 24-33.

This paper argues for the importance of cultural competency in HIV prevention programs targeting Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in the United States. It critically examines the cultural barriers of language (dialects and the role of interpreters), fatalism, shame and face saving, sexual norms and roles, death and dying beliefs, family structure, and self-care practices, as they impact HIV prevention and services.

Chinese, Filipino,
Korean Gay and
Bisexual men, Men
who have Sex with
Men

Response to bisexual and homosexual behavior and HIV risk among Chinese-, Filipino- and Korean-American men

Chng CL, Wong F, Chen J. Response to bisexual and homosexual behavior and HIV risk among Chinese-, Filipino- and Korean-American men [letter]. *J of Sex Res.* 1997; 34 (4): 423-424.

A response letter to the editor of Journal of Sex Research regarding a previously published article "Bisexual and homosexual behavior and HIV risk among Chinese-, Filipino- and Korean-American men".

Asian and Pacific
Islander young Gay
and Bisexual Men,
Men who have Sex
with Men

Risk and Protective Factors Affecting Sexual Behavior Among Young Asian and Pacific Islander Men Who Have Sex With Men: Implications for HIV Prevention

Choi KH, Kumekawa E, Stall, R. Risk and Protective Factors Affecting Sexual Behavior Among Young Asian and Pacific Islander Men Who Have Sex With Men: Implications for HIV Prevention. *J of Sex Educ & Therapy.* 1999; 24 (1/2): 47.

This paper describes the detailed summaries of the taped interviews conducted with 40 young API MSM in San Diego and Seattle in 1997-98. Researchers identified 8 factors related to risk sexual behaviors: negative feelings about oneself, being "closeted", trusting a partner in a relationship, wishing to please a partner, passion that overwhelms judgment, being high on alcohol or drugs, sexual attitudes in the gay and Asian communities, family values, over-urging by the family, and wishing to avoid hurting one's parents. The risk and protective factors affecting sexual behavior among young API MSM are organized into five major types: individual, interpersonal, situational, family, and community. This typology of the motivations underlying risky and protective behavior may serve as the conceptual framework of a comprehensive prevention program that aims to modify behavior from different perspectives. Given the complex nature of human behavior, a multitiered intervention would be more likely to succeed than one dimensional or conventional programs targeting only personal attitudes and beliefs related to HIV.

Asian American,
Heterosexual, Youth

Sexual practices of heterosexual Asian American young adults: implications for risk of HIV infection

Cochran SD, Mays VM, Leung L.. Sexual practices of heterosexual Asian American young adults: implications for risk of HIV infection. *Archives of Sexual Beh.* 1991; 20 (4): 381-391.

This study explores rates of sexual activity and patterns of sexual behavior in a sample of young, unmarried, heterosexual Asian Americans. Little is known empirically about the sexual behaviors of Asian Americans. Epidemiological patterns of reported AIDS cases suggest that at present Asian Americans in the United States are an ethnic minority group at lower risk for HIV infection than blacks, Hispanics, or whites. The study results suggest that previously reported sexual conservatism within this ethnic group may be limited to the initiation of sexual activity. Once sexually active, behaviors appear to be similar to their non-Asian counterparts and facilitative of HIV infection should the virus become widely distributed within the young, heterosexual population. This underscores the need for HIV prevention interventions directed toward this ethnic minority group despite current low rates of HIV infection.

Asian and Pacific
Islander Gay, Lesbian,
Bisexual and
Transgenderers

Sexualities as social roles among Asian- and Pacific American gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender individuals: Implications for community-based health education and prevention

Wong FY, Chng CL, Ross MW, Mayer KH. Sexualities as social roles among Asian- and Pacific American gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender individuals: Implications for community-based health education and prevention. *J of the Gay and Lesbian Med Ass.* 1998; 2(4): 157-166.

This paper examines sexualities (especially homosexuality, bisexuality, and transgenderism) and their correlates among Asian and Pacific Islander (A&PI) Americans, and explores their implications for community-based health education and prevention targeting A&PI gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) individuals. Three sections in this article: socio-historical analysis about the diversity of the A&PI communities followed by the a brief review of health beliefs and practices among A&PIs; the framework used to study sexualities among A&PIs; and implications for A&PI community-based health education and prevention targeting GLBT individuals are examined in light of a case study.

Asian & Pacific
Islander Gay and
Bisexual Men, Men
who have Sex with
Men, Hawai'i

Strengthening HIV Prevention Through Technology Diffusion

Bau I, Lew S, Bao D. *Strengthening HIV Prevention Through Technology Diffusion.* San Francisco, CA: Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum; 1997.

The report provides summaries on several key areas highlighted at the National Summit on Technology Transfer of HIV Prevention Interventions for Asian and Pacific Islander Men Who Have Sex with Men held on March 29 - 31, 1997 in Sonoma, California. Topics included: introduction of technology transfer, epidemiology of HIV/AIDS in the Asian and Pacific Islander communities, review of HIV prevention interventions targeting APIs, and case study of an evaluation and national diffusion of and HIV prevention intervention targeting API Men Who Have Sex with Men. Details from the findings, recommendations, and participant evaluation from the summit are provided.

Asian & Pacific
Islander Gay and
Bisexual Men, Men
who have Sex with
Men, Hawai'i

The efficacy of brief group counseling in HIV risk reduction among homosexual Asian and Pacific Islander men

Choi KH, Lew S, Vittinghoff E, Catania JA, Barrett DC, Coates TJ. The efficacy of brief group counseling in HIV risk reduction among homosexual Asian and Pacific Islander men. *AIDS.* 1996; 10 (1): 81-87.

Paper shows how a group developed and evaluated culturally appropriate brief group counseling with 329 self-identified homosexual A&PIs recruited in San Francisco between 1992 and 1994. The intervention consisted of four components: (1) development of positive self-identity and social support, (2) safer sex education, (3) eroticizing safer sex, and 4) negotiating safer sex. Data were collected at baseline and 3 months after the intervention. Findings: the group demonstrated the efficacy of brief group counseling in reducing HIV risk among homosexual A&PIs. Cities with significant API populations should adopt culturally tailored skills training as part of HIV prevention strategies for this group of homosexual men.

Asian & Pacific
Islander Gay and
Bisexual Men, Men
who have Sex with
Men, Hawai'i

The Impact of Sexuality and Race/Ethnicity on HIV/AIDS Risk among Asian and Pacific Island American (A/PIA) Gay and Bisexual Men in Hawai'i

Kanuha VK. The Impact of Sexuality and Race/Ethnicity on HIV/AIDS Risk among Asian and Pacific Island American (A/PIA) Gay and Bisexual Men in Hawai'i. *AIDS Edu and Prev.* 2000; 12(6): 505-518.

This article describes the study of race/ethnicity and HIV risk among A/PIA gay and bisexual men in Hawai'i. Respondents reported significant conflicts to one's A/PIA family of origin and the enactment of individual sexual identity. Idealization of love and intimacy, intentional decisions to suspend safer sex practices, and Pacific Island cultural expressions of giving to others are all factors that may compromise HIV risk reduction in this population. Implications for HIV/AIDS prevention focus on integrating A/PIA, gay/bisexual, and "local" (born and raised in Hawai'i) identities in the development of multilevel interventions.

Asian and Pacific
Islander Youth, High
school Students

The sexual practices of Asian and Pacific Islander high school students

Schuster MA, Bell RM, Nakajima GA, Kanouse DE. The sexual practices of Asian and Pacific Islander high school students. *J of Adolesc Health.* 1998; 23 (4): 221-31.

This study describes the sexual behaviors, beliefs, and attitudes of Asian and Pacific Islander California high school students and to compare them to other racial/ethnic groups. Data was collected from an anonymous self-administered survey of 2026 ninth to twelfth graders in a Los Angeles County school district; 186 of the respondents described themselves as Asian and Pacific Islander. Asian and Pacific Islander high school students in one California school district appear to be at lower sexual risk than other racial/ethnic groups. However, a large minority are engaging in activities that can transmit disease and lead to unwanted pregnancy. The research paper suggests current efforts to develop culturally sensitive clinical and community-based approaches to sexual risk prevention should include Asians and Pacific Islanders.

Vietnamese, Orange
County, CA

Vietnamese American sexual behaviors and HIV infection

Carrier J, Nguyen B, Su S. Vietnamese American sexual behaviors and HIV infection. *J of Sex Res.* 1992; 29 (4): 547-560.

This paper presents some preliminary findings of an ongoing ethno-sexual field study of Vietnamese American sexual behaviors in Orange County, California, and indicates how they may be related to HIV infection. The primary objective of the study is to gather data on those sexual behaviors having the highest likelihood of transmitting the AIDS virus. The field research data indicates that a potential exists for the spread of HIV into the heterosexual populations through the sexual activity of Vietnamese men with non-Vietnamese female prostitutes in California and Mexico, and through the sexual activity of Vietnamese men with Thai and Vietnamese prostitutes in Thailand and Vietnam while on return visits to Southeast Asia.

APIAHF is providing you information on the policy of copyrighted materials, which may apply to those listed in this literature guide.

COPYRIGHT STATEMENT FOR COPYRIGHTED MATERIALS

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code), governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specified conditions is that the photocopy or reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research". If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement. This institution reserves the right to refuse to accept a copying order, if, in its judgment, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of copyright law.