

Collation of intervention studies included in the review

First Author	Location	Intervention	Intervention participants	Intervention theory or model	Adaptation of intervention activities to increase cultural appropriateness	Key Results	Key Limitations	Study Design	Notes
Amaro (2002)	Boston, USA	<p>Comparison of two interventions for immigrant women: 1. HIV-specific with participatory education; 2. women's health specific and didactic</p> <p>Each intervention 12 group sessions & 16 hours of content with focus on sexual risk reduction</p>	<p>170 Latina women</p> <p>Dominican 55%, Puerto Rican 13%</p> <p>% of immigrants not stated but inferred to be > 65% due to participant recruitment methods</p>	<p>1- Social Cognitive Theory (SCT)</p> <p>Empowerment Theory</p> <p>2- SCT</p> <p>Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA)</p> <p>Health Belief Model (HBM)</p>	<p>Language (Spanish)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – to facilitate groups</p> <p>Gender - of group facilitator</p> <p>Content-use cultural elements in curriculum</p>	<p>Diminishing effects of intervention at 15- months when compared effects measured by Raj et al at 3-months (2001)</p> <p>High satisfaction of program participants</p>	<p>Study Design</p> <p>Difficulty of recruiting and retaining participants in a multi-session program</p> <p>Did not focus on male partners of participants</p>	Quasi-experimental	15 month follow-up of Raj et al (2001)
Carballo-Diequez (2005)	New York City, USA	8 group sessions with a focus on sexual risk reduction for immigrant gay men	<p>180 Latino gay and bisexual men</p> <p>78% immigrants in experimental group (similar to control group)</p> <p>HIV-positive and HIV-negative men</p>	Empowerment Theory	<p>Language (Spanish)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – gay BCEs developed content developed</p> <p>Gender and sexuality - of group facilitator</p> <p>Content – use of 'dichos' Spanish proverbs</p>	<p>No statistical difference in reduction in risk behaviours (two main outcome measures) between control and experimental group at 2, 6 and 12-months</p>	<p>Experimental group may have been prone to selection bias</p> <p>Baseline assessment may have had an effect on experimental & control groups</p> <p>Empowerment focus may have obscured resilience</p>	RCT	

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Chemtov (1993)	Israel	<p>200 group sessions to raise awareness of HIV/AIDS in a newly-arrived immigrant community</p> <p>A range of supporting activities (e.g. health promotion resources) to reach 24,000 newly arrived immigrants</p>	<p>24, 000 Ethiopian – born immigrants, men and women</p> <p>100% immigrants (inferred)</p>	Not stated	<p>Language (Amharic)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – trained 34 “cultural mediators” to deliver a program in various ways –mainly education sessions</p> <p>Content – use of popular proverbs</p> <p>Settings- sessions were delivered in Ethiopian community settings (inferred)</p>	<p>Estimated (from post-intervention survey) that 60% of Ethiopian immigrants had been reached by intervention</p>	<p>Unknown if program has had an effect on behaviour</p> <p>Intervention may have had limited appeal to HIV-positive people</p>	Random post-intervention survey	Related to Shtarkshall (2000) & Soskolne (2002)
Choi (1996)	San Francisco, USA	Single group session with a focus on sexual risk reduction for immigrant and ethnic minority gay and bisexual men	<p>329 Asian and Pacific Islander gay men</p> <p>37% Chinese 34% Filipino</p> <p>67% immigrants</p> <p>HIV-positive and HIV-negative men</p>	Empowerment Theory (inferred)	<p>Content – exploration of positive ethnic and sexual identities</p> <p>Gender and sexuality - of co-facilitator of group</p>	<p>Significantly reduced number of sexual partners in intervention group</p> <p>Significantly increased knowledge at 3 months in intervention group</p> <p>No significant reduction in other outcome measures.</p>	<p>No effect in perceived sexual risk or sexual negotiation</p> <p>Unknown longer-term effects</p> <p>Effect strongest in Chinese & Filipino participants</p> <p>Unable to address wider social contexts</p>	RCT	

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Conner (2004)	California, USA	Evaluation of two interventions	1. Latino farm workers(mainly Mexican)	1. Not stated	1. Language (Spanish)	1. Tres Hombres sin Fronteras – increased knowledge and improved attitudes as well as some reported behaviour change	1. No major limitation of intervention reported	1. Tres Hombres sin Fronteras-Quasi-experimental	1. Related to Mishra (1996)
		1. Tres Hombres sin Fronteras – a health promotion resource with a focus on sexual risk reduction for immigrant farmworkers	% immigrants – not stated but inferred to be >65%		Content – developed a low-literacy comic book (<i>fotonovela</i>)				
		2. SOLAAR - retreat for small groups with a focus on sexual risk reduction for immigrant gay men	2. Latino gay and bisexual men(mainly Mexican)	2. Stages of Change (SC) (inferred)	2. Language (Spanish)	2. SOLAAR –no results reported	2. Some methodological limitations reported in evaluation design	2. SOLAAR -Quasi-experimental	2. Related to Conner(2005)
			% immigrants – not stated but inferred to be >65%	Social Marketing	Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – deliver the program				
					Gender and sexuality				
					Content- primary goal of retreat program is “clashing cultural norms” of immigrant cultures of participants and urban American culture				
					Partnership/capacity building - between research organisation and CBO (inferred)				

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Conner (2005)	California, USA	<p>SOLAAR retreat for small groups with a focus on sexual risk reduction in immigrant gay men</p> <p>Social Marketing</p> <p>Various other activities including outreach and health promotion resources</p>	<p>Latino gay and bisexual men (mainly Mexican)</p> <p>% immigrants – not stated but inferred to be >65%</p>	<p>Transtheoretical (Stages of Change)</p> <p>Social Marketing</p>	<p>Language (Spanish)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – deliver the retreat program</p> <p>Gender and sexuality</p> <p>Content – primary goal of retreat program is “clashing cultural norms” of immigrant cultures of participants and urban American culture</p> <p>Settings-advertising retreats Latino gay and bisexual publications in California</p> <p>Partnership/capacity building - between research organisation and CBOs</p>	<p>Higher recruitment to retreats and increased potential for evaluation (no data)</p> <p>Modification of program content</p>	. Some methodological limitations reported in evaluation design	None	Related to Conner (2004)

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Darrow (2004)	Florida, USA	Reach 2010- Four key activities to raise awareness (not reported in detail)- outreach to residents and community leaders, mass media, Capacity building of CBOs using Abstinence, be Faithful, use Condoms (ABC) prevention messages with a focus on sexual risk reduction	African-American, Caribbean and Hispanic communities in 12 postal codes with elevated levels of HIV Two telephone survey samples -each > 2000 respondents : Haitian (16-19%) Hispanic (25-29%) Caribbean (18-20%) % immigrants – not stated but inferred to be >65%	PRECEDE/PROCEED model	Settings-targeting interventions to multiethnic Black and Hispanic neighbourhoods/communities informed by ethnographic assessments Partnership/capacity building - between research organisation and three CBOs Languages (Spanish and Creole) (inferred) Content-focus groups and surveys with community groups to inform content of Community Action Plans	Between 2001 and 2002: significant increase in awareness of intervention activities, reported rates of HIV testing and reported participation in community prevention activities	No major limitation of interventions reported	Baseline and follow up random community telephone samples	Related to Hlaing (2006)
Diaz (1998)	San Francisco, USA	Hermanos de Luna Y Sol, a range of activities to recruit gay and bisexual immigrant men – with an emphasis on low-income, monolingual, unacculturated men- into small group education	122 Latino gay and bisexual gay men in small group educational activities 80% immigrants	Theory of self-regulation Empowerment Theory Psycho-cultural model of HIV risk (Diaz, 1998)	Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – to facilitate group activities Language (Spanish) Gender and sexuality – of group facilitators	Participants reported strongest effects of intervention activities in areas around HIV and safer sex and stronger perceived connectedness to Latino gay	Not possible to assess effects of group activities post-intervention	Participant evaluation surveys	

		and peer support activities with a focus on sexual risk reduction			Content – incorporated dominant Latino cultural values on homosexuality in development of content Settings-outreach and advertising to Latino gay and bisexual bars to recruit participants	community		
Flaskerud (1988)	Los Angeles, USA	12-minute slide show with supporting health promotion resources with a focus HIV knowledge, attitudes and sexual risk reduction for immigrants (mainly refugees)	242 Vietnamese women and 74 men 98% immigrants	Not stated	Language (Vietnamese) Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – Vietnamese educator delivered the session Gender Content- developed taking into account Vietnamese cultural values , Vietnamese imagery and characters Settings-interventions delivered at a CBO targeting Indochinese refugees Partnership/capacity building - between research organisation and refugee CBOs	No significant differences between the intervention and control groups in knowledge, attitudes or practices. Significant differences in the intervention group in knowledge, attitudes or practices pre and post intervention.	Post-test surveys were immediately after the session Possible mis-translation of some items on the pre/post questionnaire	Non-equivalent control groups design

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Flaskerud (2000)	Los Angeles, USA	Various activities including - 1-1 counselling, group discussion, Spanish-language health promotion print and audio-visual resources - to reduce sexual and injecting drug use risks (not reported in detail) for low-income immigrant women	508 low-income Latina women (51 participated in qualitative evaluation of intervention) % immigrants-not stated but inferred to be >65%	Cultural competence Collaborative Inquiry	Language (Spanish) Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – of health care workers who delivered the intervention in a women and children’s health centre Gender - of health care workers Content- developed taking into account cultural values from focus groups and community consultations Partnership/capacity building - between research organisation and women’s health CBO	Qualitative results indicated that participants supported the use of using Latinos (same ethnicity and language) as a strategy to enhance the cultural competence of the intervention Participants rated the intervention highly for: clearing up misconceptions of HIV/AIDS & for resources developed and distributed as part of the intervention the setting for the intervention (a women’s health centre) providing free HIV-antibody testing	Qualitative results indicated limitations which included: having some mixed gender groups with male and female co-facilitators in some settings using Latina women as health education ‘messengers’ to families was seen as problematic Focus on CDC behavioural categories of HIV transmission for HIV education was seen as problematic by participants (e.g. the utility of condoms was in preventing pregnancy not HIV)	Qualitative data from focus groups	Related to Flaskerud (1997)

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Flaskerud (1997)	Los Angeles, USA	Various activities including - 1-1 counselling, group discussion, Spanish-language health promotion print and audio-visual resources - to reduce sexual and injecting drug use risks (not reported in detail) for low-income immigrant women	508 low-income Latina women (191 participated in 12-month follow-up) 93% immigrants (44% Mexican-born)	Cultural competence	Language (Spanish) Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – of health care workers who delivered the intervention in a women and children’s health centre Gender Content- developed taking into account cultural values	Significant differences in the intervention group in knowledge, compared to control group at 12-months Significant differences in the intervention group in condom use , compared to baseline at 12-months (not significant compared to control group) Qualitative results indicated that participants supported the use of using Latinos (same ethnicity and language) as a strategy to enhance the cultural competence of the intervention	Qualitative results indicated limitations which included: having some mixed gender groups with male and female co-facilitators in some settings using Latina women as health education ‘messengers’ to families was seen as problematic Focus on CDC behavioural categories of HIV transmission for HIV education was seen as problematic by participants (e.g. the utility of condoms was in preventing pregnancy not HIV)	Non-equivalent control groups design Qualitative data from focus groups	Related to Flaskerud (2000)

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Gomez (1999)	San Francisco, USA	<p>Mujeres Unidas y Activas (MUA) - an intervention which aims to empower immigrant and refugee women and to assess effect on sexual risk reduction</p> <p>MUA activities include support groups, workshops, HIV workshops and leadership training.</p> <p>Participants at 6 months follow-up had attended a median of 9 MUA activities</p>	<p>94 low-income Latina women (74 participants in follow up)</p> <p>100% immigrants</p>	Empowerment Theory	<p>Language (Spanish)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – of health care workers who delivered the intervention activities in a Latina CBO</p> <p>Gender - of health care workers</p> <p>Content- developed taking into account cultural values (inferred)</p> <p>Partnership/capacity building - between research organisation and Latina CBO</p>	<p>Significant differences at 6-months follow up in terms of :</p> <p>increased comfort in sexual communication (with male partners)</p> <p>a decrease in beliefs concerning traditional Latina gender roles</p> <p>decreased coercive and violent behaviours by male partners</p>	Some methodological limitations reported in evaluation design	Prospective study recruited over a 12-month period with follow-up at 3 and 6-months	
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Haour-Knipe (1999)	Switzerland	Swiss Migrants Project –reporting on exploratory studies, process and outcome evaluations of three phases of the	<p>Spanish, Portuguese and Turkish immigrants</p> <p>980 outcome evaluation</p>	Not stated	<p>Languages (Spanish, Portuguese and Turkish)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) –</p>	<p>Process evaluation findings: community “mediators” were successfully</p>	<p>Process Evaluation:</p> <p>very high turn-over of community “mediators” due</p>	Various qualitative and quantitative research methods	

	<p>project</p> <p>Various activities delivered – information dissemination to immigrant communities, HIV workshops, development of health promotion print and audio-visual resources, use of immigrant mass media, and some 1-1 support for PLWHA</p>	<p>surveys (441 Spanish, 385 Portuguese, 154 Turkish)</p> <p>% of immigrants not stated but inferred to be >65%</p>		<p>three Community Coordinators and three teams of trained peer educators (“mediators”). Main activities of community “mediators” were: Workshops, HIV education integrated into their existing role (e.g. teaching English), working with supporting individual PLWHA</p> <p>Content of activities-developed taking into account cultural values from exploratory needs analysis, and community consultations</p> <p>Settings-delivering interventions via existing community structures in the Spanish, Portuguese and Turkish communities</p> <p>Partnership/capacity building – building capacity of community “mediators” and existing community structures</p>	<p>engaging with the structures of each of the three communities to deliver a range of intervention activities</p> <p>requests for activities from the three communities exceeded the capacity of the Community Coordinators and “mediators”</p> <p>Outcome evaluation findings:</p> <p>community “mediators” took on greater responsibilities</p> <p>community “mediators” sometimes acted as community ‘change agents’</p> <p>Knowledge, attitudes and protective behaviours were high and comparable to the general Swiss population</p>	<p>to migration</p> <p>Very high turnover of community “mediators” due to burnout associated with very high demand for activities from communities</p> <p>Outcome evaluation:</p> <p>poor definition of role and lack of standard remuneration of community “mediators”</p> <p>Not enough horizontal contact between community “mediators”</p> <p>Community “mediators” untrained and under-resourced to act a caregivers to PLWHA who were often extremely isolated in the community</p>	<p>including</p> <p>focus groups</p> <p>Outcome evaluation included surveys respondents recruited via community ‘snowballing’ and clustering</p> <p>Triangulation of survey data with other Swiss national data sets</p>
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Hlaing (2006)	Florida, USA	Evaluation of Reach 2010- Four key activities to raise awareness - outreach to residents and community leaders, mass media, capacity building of CBOs, using Abstinence, be Faithful, use Condoms (ABC) prevention messages in a multiethnic community	African-American, Caribbean and Hispanic communities in 12 postal codes with elevated levels of HIV Three telephone survey samples -each > 1000 respondents : Haitian (14-19%) Hispanic (25-36%) Caribbean (17-20%) % immigrants – not stated but inferred to be > 65%	PRECEDE/PROCEED model (inferred)	Settings-targeting interventions to multiethnic neighbourhoods/communities Partnership/capacity building - between research organisation and three CBOs Languages (Spanish and Creole)- in health promotion resources	Between 2001 and 2003: significant increase in perceptions of personal risk for HIV were reported in men (but not in women), abstinence from sexual activity declined, condom use increased	No major limitation of interventions reported	Baseline and follow up random community telephone samples	Related to Darrow (2004)
Hovey (2007)	Michigan, USA	<i>Informate</i> theatrical presentation to young immigrants in 7 migrant farmworker camps	71 Latino migrant farmworkers (mostly Mexican) % immigrants – not stated but inferred to be > 65%	Not stated	Language (Spanish) Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – male and female young theatre players were from the target groups and called “Teen Health Aides”	Increased HIV/AIDS knowledge in pre-post surveys	Short-term knowledge gain may not have been sustained in participants	Pre/post survey with audience members	

				(THAa)					
				Content- THAs developed the script taking into account cultural values					
				Settings-delivered theatrical presentation at 7 farmworker migrant camps to enhance accessibility					
Kim (2006)	Chicago, USA	<p>Project SEPA, 6 group sessions with a focus on sexual risk reduction for low-income immigrant women</p> <p>Study examined intervention participants compared to dropouts to assess predictors of participation</p>	<p>214 Latina women participants (intervention group)</p> <p>141 Latina women dropouts (control group)</p> <p>Mexican 87% (intervention group), Mexican 72% (control group)</p> <p>% of immigrants not stated but inferred to be > 65%</p>	SCT (inferred)	<p>Language (Spanish)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – group facilitators</p> <p>Gender - of group facilitators</p> <p>Content- of education sessions (inferred)</p> <p>Settings-used a variety of methods to recruit participants including Spanish-language press, radio and television</p>	<p>Successful program completion was related to Mexican (rather than Puerto Rican) ethnicity, age (older), unemployment, level of depression and risk reduction intention , less drug use.</p> <p>Dropout tended to occur before the intervention began, with a very high rate of retention among those who actually attended a session</p>	Some methodological limitations reported in evaluation design	Cross sectional cohort study	Related to Peragallo (2005)

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Kocken (2001)	The Netherlands	Single education session for male immigrants with a focus on HIV prevention and condom use	293 Turkish and Moroccan male immigrants % of immigrants not stated but inferred to >65%	HBM	Language (Turkish and Arabic) Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – peer educators were trained “lay health advisors” Gender - of “lay health advisors” Settings-used a variety to deliver education sessions incl. coffee houses, cafes and mosques	Decreased misunderstandings of HIV transmission and risk appraisal for HIV infection/improved Between 60-70% of the intervention and control groups rated the importance of HIV education by a peer in their native language	Poorly educated immigrants were under-represented	RCT	
Loue (1996)	San Diego, USA	Establishment of a prevention program and organization to address HIV/AIDS among Asian and Pacific Islander (A & PI) immigrants-Project HAPI	1916 participants reached at outreach events % of immigrants not stated but inferred to >65%	Model of locality development, social planning and social action [after Rothmann (1970)]	Content - developed taking into account cultural values from qualitative and quantitative needs analysis Settings-use of “gatekeepers” to access communities Partnership/capacity building – of community agencies in program planning and “political” meetings	Established a dedicated non-profit agency for Asian and Pacific Islanders to address HIV/AIDS Network density analysis revealed a gradual increase in joint program development, coordination and mutual client referral	None reported	n/a	

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Marahaj (1996)	UK	<p>Assessment of a range of HIV prevention interventions with refugees and asylum seekers. Four summary case studies of interventions at group and community levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Communities HIV Project (ACHP) • African Health Football Project • Ugandan AIDS Action Fund Play • Refugee Council's HIV and AIDS Development Work 	<p>All four case studies targeted African-born refugees and asylum seekers</p> <p>Number of people reached varied for each intervention</p> <p>% of immigrants not stated but inferred > 65% for all four interventions</p>	No formal models stated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1. African Communities HIV Project Partnership/capacity building – building alliances to create co-ordinated HIV prevention activities with African communities • 2. African Health Football Project <p>Settings -integrated HIV health promotion into an African soccer tournament</p> <p>Bilingual Community Educators (BCEs) – Volunteer peer educators from 'Black' HIV services used to distribute HIV plan and staff the intervention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Communities HIV Project Partnership was successful in attracting large numbers of African community members to health promotion events. Partnership was successful in bringing together prevention and care agencies. • African Health Football Project Reached 3,000 different people who attended the tournament, especially young men <p>Tournament helped to address taboo of discussing HIV/AIDS among African</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Communities HIV Project Diversity of African communities was a major challenge. Community 'politics' and personal and professional differences impacted on project sustainability. • African Health Football Project Securing funding from a range of local London authorities was an administrative challenge 	Descriptive	

				<p>Partnership/capacity building –tournament players and managers and ‘Black’ volunteers planned the intervention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3. Ugandan AIDS Action Fund Play <p>Bilingual Community Educators (BCEs) – commissioned a Ugandan theatre group to develop a play around HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Content – commissioned a Ugandan theatre group to develop a play on HIV/AIDS</p> <p>Settings- used a culturally appropriate and popular medium of communication to discuss HIV/AIDS & used variety of community settings for education and performance of the play</p>	<p>communities and address fears of racist reactions</p> <p>Tournament developed into a self –sustaining institution and helped in the formation of ethnic-specific African agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ugandan AIDS Action Fund Play <p>Over 300 people attended the performance of the play</p> <p>The audience evaluation indicated that the play was well received</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ugandan AIDS Action Fund Play <p>None reported</p>	
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4. Refugee Council's HIV and AIDS Development Work <p>Language – HIV prevention resources developed and distributed in 8 refugee languages</p> <p>Content – of training and seminars for HIV and refugees service providers designed to reflect HIV and refugee issues</p> <p>Partnership/capacity building –providing organization support to refugee service providers for HIV work and linking refugee service providers with HIV service providers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugee Council's HIV and AIDS Development Work <p>Between 15 and 50 attendees at workshops and seminars for service providers and very high satisfaction among attendees</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refugee Council's HIV and AIDS Development Work <p>Difficulty in attracting refugee groups to workshops and seminars</p>	
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Martijn (2004)	Rotterdam, The Netherlands	<p>Two studies of a single education session for male immigrants with a focus on HIV prevention and condom use</p> <p>Study 1 – delivered by “lay health advisors”</p> <p>Study 2- delivered by “lay health advisors” and “professional health advisors” (aided by an interpreter)</p>	<p>Study 1 – 75 mainly Turkish and Moroccan male and female immigrants</p> <p>100% immigrants</p> <p>Study 2- 36 Iraqi male refugees</p> <p>100% immigrants</p>	Not stated	<p>Language (Turkish and Arabic)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – educators were trained “lay health advisors” in both studies and interpreter was used in Study 2 with “professional health advisor”</p> <p>Gender - of “lay health advisors” and “professional health advisors”</p> <p>Settings-used two settings. Study 1 followed a Newcomer Integration Project and Study 2 was delivered at a refugee reception centre</p>	<p>Study 1 Signif. increase pre/post in HIV knowledge and condom use intentions</p> <p>Effect on social norms strongest among newly-arrived immigrants</p> <p>Study 2 Significant increase in HIV knowledge, stronger in “professional health advisor” participants, significant increase condom use intentions stronger in “lay health advisor” participants</p> <p>Overall suggests that “lay” and “professional” health advisors “instigate different processes of change”</p>	<p>Study 2 Unable to recruit any female participants</p> <p>Very small sample size</p>	<p>Study 1 Pre (2 weeks priors) and post (2 weeks after) surveys</p> <p>Study 2 Similar survey pre-post but also “lay” or “professional” health advisors were compared</p>	

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Martin (2005)	Chicago, USA	Centro San Bonifacio HIV Prevention Program Education sessions carried out in the community for male and female immigrants with a focus on HIV knowledge and awareness	704 male and female Latino participants over 3 years: Mexican 76% Central/South American 10% % of immigrants not stated but inferred to > 65%	Transtheoretical (Stages of Change)	Language (Spanish) Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – “promotoras” were used to recruit and deliver education sessions Settings-used a variety of settings to deliver education session including people’s homes, schools, Church groups	Significant increase pre/post in HIV knowledge associated with being Central/South American and a lower education score Significant increase pre/post in and self-perceived risk for HIV concern about AIDS in intervention group at 3-month follow-up	“Promotoras” are likely to have recruited participants through established referral networks Many participants only partially completed the pre/post surveys which may have related to literacy, time constraints, or sensitivity around the questions	Pre/post surveys at education sessions	
Maxwell (2002)	Los Angeles, USA	Single education session to young immigrant attendees at a HIV clinic with a focus on condom use and sexual negotiation	106 immigrants (< 25yo) at baseline (54 attendees, 52 non-attendees): Central American 47% Mexican 40% % of immigrants not stated but inferred to be > 65%	Not stated	Language (Spanish)	Significant increase in the number of session attendees reporting carrying condoms at 4 weeks follow up when compared to non-attendees	Participants were recruited at a HIV testing site	Pre/post surveys at 4 weeks among education session attendees and non-attendees	

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Mc Mahon (2005)	Sydney and Melbourne, Australia	Pilot ethnic media advertising and publicity campaign targeting immigrants to promote HIV testing and access to treatment and care by PLWHA at public sexual health clinics	<p>The readership/listenership of 14 language media were the target audiences</p> <p>1067 attendees at 3 sexual health clinics</p> <p>100% immigrants (HIV testing analysed against immigrant 'country of birth' data)</p>	Social Marketing (inferred)	<p>Languages (multiple)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – as media spokespeople on radio (inferred)</p> <p>Content – campaign themes generated from a national needs assessment and refined with focus groups of BCEs</p> <p>Settings-advertising and publicity used media accessed by immigrant populations</p>	Increased number of HIV tests in the target audience clinic attendees pre/post campaign but not a statistically significant increase in the proportion of HIV tests carried out in the target audience	Campaign budget was small, HIV testing which may have occurred at other public or private clinics was not measured, there was a relatively short duration of the pre/post-campaign period of 3 weeks	Pre/post campaign using datasets on clinic attendees in 200 and compared to a previous comparable period in 1999	
Mishra (1996)	California, USA	Tres Hombres sin Fronteras – two health promotion resources with a focus on sexual risk reduction for immigrant male farmworkers	<p>150 Latino male farmworkers at baseline in experimental and control groups and 89 at 1-month follow-up</p> <p>100% immigrants (all Mexican-born)</p>	Not stated	<p>Language (Spanish)</p> <p>Content – developed a low-literacy comic book (<i>fotonovela</i>) and low-health literacy radio segments (<i>radionovela</i>)</p> <p>Settings-outreach to farm camps to distribute resources</p>	<p>Increased knowledge and improved attitudes and some reported behaviour change</p> <p>Low-literacy style of <i>fotonovela</i> appeared to be well understood by participants</p>	<p><i>radionovela</i> did not reach participants despite distributing radios</p> <p>Attrition of cohort, very small sample sizes & potential of response bias in self-reported condom use</p>	Quasi experimental	Related to Conner (2004)

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Nakyonyi (1993)	Toronto, Canada	Africans United to Control AIDS (AUCA) Various activities described including information dissemination to African immigrants, HIV workshops, outreach to African community organisations, use of immigrant mass media	African immigrant communities (mainly refugees) % of immigrants not stated but inferred to be >65%	Community Development (inferred)	Languages (multiple) Bilingual Community Educators (BCEs) – African volunteers recruited and trained as community educators/outreach workers Content – activities are developed in partnership with community groups (inferred) Settings-use of community events and venues and use of media accessed by African immigrant populations	Various types of activities described as being effective High acceptability of most activities among African immigrants despite high levels of stigma associated with the mainstream Canadian media portrayal of HIV/AIDS as an “African disease”	No evaluation data reported African immigrants reported to be more concerned with “struggling for survival” Heterogeneity of African immigrants in terms of ethnicity, country of origin, religion and other beliefs/attitudes	Descriptive	
Organista (2006)	Mexico border area, USA	Two pilot education sessions for Latino Migrant Day Labourers with a focus on sexual risk reduction, condom use and reduced alcohol and substance use	23 Latino men (mostly Mexican) 70% Mexican 26% Central American % of immigrants not stated but inferred to > 65%	HBM Freire’s participatory education model	Language (inferred) (Spanish) Content- of education sessions developed from formative quantitative and qualitative research, use of <i>Lotteria cards</i> , <i>fotonovelas</i> , comic-style books, and <i>radionovelas</i> radio soap operas	Contextual issues dominated participants’ concerns of risk reduction such as migration-related stressors deviating them from migration goals (making money/supporting family in Mexico)	Very small sample size (only 12 participants completed post survey)	Pre-post education session (4 weeks) Qualitative analysis of participants responses to the second	

						<p>Participants' concerns about HIV risks mainly related to the use of female sex workers in the USA vs wives/girlfriends in Mexico</p> <p>Some gains in carrying condoms and knowledge of correct condom use at 4 weeks follow-up</p>		education session	
Peragallo (2005)	Chicago, USA	Project SEPA, 6 group sessions with a focus on sexual risk reduction for low-income immigrant women	<p>404 Latina women</p> <p>Mexican 89%, Puerto Rican 10% in intervention group</p> <p>% of immigrants not stated but inferred to be > 65%</p>	SCT	<p>Language (Spanish)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – group facilitators</p> <p>Gender - of group facilitators</p> <p>Content- of education sessions (inferred)</p> <p>Settings-used a variety of methods to recruit participants including Spanish-language press, radio and television</p>	<p>Significant differences at 3-months and 6-months follow-up was highest for HIV knowledge</p> <p>Significant differences at 6-months follow up included measures: partner communication</p> <p>risk reduction intentions</p> <p>perceived barriers to condom use and reported condom use</p>	Some methodological limitations reported in evaluation design	RCT or cross-sectional cohort study?	Related to Kim (2006)

First Author	Location	Intervention	Intervention participants	Intervention theory or model	Adaptation of intervention activities to increase cultural appropriateness	Key Results	Key Limitations	Study Design	Notes
Raj (2001)	Boston, USA	<p>Comparison of two interventions to reach low-income immigrant women:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HIV-specific with participatory education; 2. women's health specific and didactic <p>Each intervention 12 group sessions & 16 hours of content- with a focus on sexual risk reduction</p>	<p>170 Latina women</p> <p>89% immigrants</p> <p>Dominican 55%, Puerto Rican 13%, Mexican and Central American 13%</p>	<p>Intervention 1- Social Cognitive Theory (SCT)</p> <p>Empowerment Theory</p> <p>Intervention 2</p> <p>SCT</p> <p>Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA)</p> <p>Health Belief Model (HBM)</p>	<p>Language (Spanish)</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – to facilitate groups</p> <p>Content- of education sessions (inferred)</p> <p>Gender - of group facilitator</p>	<p>Increased reported use of, and intentions to use, condoms compared to control</p> <p>Increased sexual negotiation in HIV group only</p> <p>Increased HIV testing in women's health group only</p>	<p>Study Design</p> <p>Only cost-effective if intervention did prevent HIV transmission</p> <p>Did not focus on male partners of participants</p>	Quasi-experimental	3& 15 month follow up in Amaro (2002)
Shtarkshall (2000)	Israel	<p>Overview of model for the development of HIV/AIDS programs for immigrants using two programs for immigrants as case studies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immigrant youth from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia 2. Ethiopian immigrants 	<p>Immigrant youth – principally from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia</p> <p>Ethiopian immigrants</p> <p>% of immigrants not stated in each case study but inferred to be >65%</p>	<p>Model is proposed which has many related facets to develop a HIV/AIDS program for immigrants</p>	<p>Model proposes an iterative approach to program development including: 'old-country' and 'new-country' values; cultural transitions of immigration; employing immigrant 'cultural insighters'; harnessing leadership from the immigrant community; developing culturally specific messages; training of health care workers</p>	<p>No formal results of immigrant youth program reported</p> <p>No formal results of Ethiopian immigrant program reported</p>	<p>No budget for evaluation of immigrant youth program</p> <p>No time to plan effectively for Ethiopian immigrant program as they had been brought to Israel at very short notice due to a political crisis</p>	Not a formal study rather a best practice report	Related to Chemtov (1993) & Soskolne (2002)

First Author	Location	Intervention	Intervention participants	Intervention theory or model	Adaptation of intervention activities to increase cultural appropriateness	Key Results	Key Limitations	Study Design	Notes
Somerville (2006)	California and Texas, USA	Training popular opinion leaders to carry out HIV outreach among immigrant men who have sex with men	<p>37 Young Latino Promotores (YPLs) - outreach workers</p> <p>766 Latino male respondents completed Year 1 and year 2 of evaluation surveys</p> <p>% of immigrants not stated but inferred to be > 65%</p>	<p>Theory of diffusion</p> <p>Popular Opinion Leader-after Kelly (1986)</p>	<p>Popular Opinion Leader intervention adapted after a community needs analysis in terms of:</p> <p>Language (Spanish) – of training materials and evaluation surveys</p> <p>Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – YPLs to conduct outreach and Latino program co-ordinators at the two sites</p> <p>Gender and sexuality - of YPLs (male and female)</p> <p>Content – of intervention training of YPLs modified to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on Latino cultural understandings of <i>promotoras</i> • address higher HIV information needs of Latino men who have sex with men 	<p>YPLs reported 2,376 educational contacts over two years</p> <p>766 pre and post surveys completed over two years</p> <p>In general no changes IN HIV knowledge reported pre and post</p> <p>Statistically significant changes reported post intervention in terms of one HIV social norm measure</p> <p>Statistically significant changes reported post intervention in terms of use of condoms if receptive partner</p>	<p>Evaluation findings may have been confounded by other HIV interventions with the target group</p> <p>The target groups mobility was a challenge for YPLs</p> <p>Theory of diffusion suggests that to achieve population change 15% of the population need to trained as YPLs</p>	Cross – sectional convenience sample (evaluation surveys) pre and post (2 months) of YPLs training over two years	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • culturally appropriate communication styles • place of sexual orientation in YPLs lives • referral skills <p>Settings-implemented intervention in locales known to have high numbers of Latino agricultural workers</p>					
Soskolne (2002)	Israel	<p>Overview of model for the development of HIV/AIDS programs for immigrants using several programs examples as case studies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immigrant youth from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia 2. Ethiopian immigrants 	<p>Immigrant youth – principally from the former Soviet Union and Ethiopia</p> <p>Ethiopian immigrants</p> <p>% of immigrants not stated in each case study but inferred to be >65%</p>	<p>Model is proposed which has many related components to develop a HIV/AIDS program for immigrants which includes macro, intermediate, and individual levels</p>	<p>Model proposes an iterative approach to program development, which involves immigrants as ‘cultural insighters’ and mediators, to develop programs which were specific to immigrant youth and the general population of Ethiopian immigrants .</p>	<p>Structural changes in several key health policies</p> <p>Other initiatives’ outcomes reported descriptively in brief summaries</p>	<p>Structural interventions were unable to address higher social determinants of health among immigrants</p> <p>Intervention to reach the general population of Ethiopian immigrants failed to address stigmatization by the Israeli public of Ethiopians as HIV ‘carriers’</p>	<p>Not a formal study rather a best practice model</p>	<p>Related to Chemtov (1993) & Shtarkshall (2000)</p>

First Author	Location	Intervention	Intervention participants	Intervention theory or model	Adaptation of intervention activities to increase cultural appropriateness	Key Results	Key Limitations	Study Design	Notes
Van Servellen (2003)	Los Angeles, USA	Evaluation of a small group intervention – <i>Es por la vida</i> -over 5 weeks to improve health literacy and treatment adherence among low-income Spanish-speaking HIV-positive Latinos	Predominantly male HIV-positive groups-41 intervention participants and 40 comparison group participants >90% of groups were immigrants	Not stated	Language (Spanish) Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – group facilitators Content- of education sessions using Latino cultural values	At 6-week follow-up intervention group had higher HIV knowledge but no difference in reported adherence to treatment between the intervention and comparison group	Small sample size and short duration of follow-up at 6 weeks No changes in self-reported adherence	Quasi-experimental	
Wolfers (2007)	Rotterdam, The Netherlands	Study of the development of STI/HIV interventions for heterosexual immigrant men to increase condom use with casual and new partners	Afro-Caribbean men Turkish and Moroccan unmarried men % of immigrants not stated but inferred to be >65%	Intervention Mapping (to develop intervention) Intervention theories were: SCT Implementation Intentions Theory Inoculation Theory	Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – in intervention development group and recruiters for focus groups of needs analysis and focus testing of intervention Content- of intervention responded to different socio-cultural determinants around condom use, intervention plan and resources were focus-tested with Afro-Caribbean, and Turkish and Moroccan men	Two different culturally grounded interventions were developed for heterosexual immigrant men: a 1-1 outreach intervention for Afro Caribbean men with a playing cards resource a small group intervention for Turkish and Moroccan men with posters and content for groups	The needs analysis phase only used focus-groups to gather data and recruitment was problematic The Intervention Mapping protocol was somewhat time-consuming and had to be adapted Interventions have only been designed, not implemented	n/a	

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Worth (2003)	New Zealand	National HIV/AIDS Refugee Health Education Program which comprised training BCEs , developing community-specific action plans, workshops, resource development, support for HIV-positive people	Sub-Saharan African male and female refugees 100% immigrants	Tuelimishane model- “lets learn together”	Language – various African languages used in workshops Bicultural Community Educators (BCEs) – from a range of Sub-Saharan African backgrounds Content- of education workshops and health promotion resources-used ABC Settings-used a variety of community settings for workshops and developed community HIV/AIDS health promotion action plans	137 BCEs trained 32 community HIV/AIDS health promotion action plans developed HIV/AIDS health promotion module, poster and health promotion manual Workshops delivered and evaluated (inferred) Some “support cells” developed for Sub-Saharan African HIV-positive refugees	Program focused on modifying individual level factors for HIV prevention and so could not address wider structural or environmental factors Poor uptake of support mechanisms for HIV-positive people due to reluctance to participate in groups	Descriptive study of a program	

Adapted from (Darbes, Kennedy, & Rutherford, 2005)

Darbes, L., Kennedy, G., & Rutherford, G. (2005). *Systematic review of behavioural prevention interventions to prevent HIV infection in communities of color*. Retrieved 3 May, 2008, from <http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu/>

Collation of views studies included in the review

First Author	Location	Study Aims	Study participants	Study Design – sampling and data collection methods	Study Design – data analysis methods	Sensitivity and appropriateness of study methods to allow participants to express their views	Notes
Anderson (2004)	London, UK	Explore the lived experiences of immigrant women with HIV	62 African-born women 100% immigrants	Purposive sample Brief quantitative survey followed by 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Female interviewers Interviews in French or English Survey administered orally if required	Related to Doyal (2003), Doyal (2005), Doyal (2006)
Apostolopoulos (2006)	Arizona & South Carolina, USA	Examine intertwined individual and environmental factors in relation to HIV/STI risks among male –gay and straight- immigrant farmworkers	23 Mexican migrant farmworkers 100% immigrants	Snowball sample 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Interviews in Spanish No tape recording or written consent due to sensitivity of undocumented immigration status of some participants	
Ayala (2001)	Miami, New York City and Los Angeles, USA	Analyze the relationship between race, class, and unprotected sex among immigrant gay men	293 Latino gay men 75% immigrants	Convenience sample in 3 cities 28 focus groups followed by brief quantitative survey	Thematic analysis	Participants offered choice of focus groups in English or Spanish	Related to Diaz (1999) Diaz (2000)
Bhattacharya (2004)	New York City, USA	Explore social capital resources and influences on HIV risk behaviours among immigrant heterosexual men	17 immigrant Asian Indian immigrant heterosexual men 100% immigrants	Purposive sample 1-1 in-depth interviews	Grounded theory	Not stated	

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Castro-Vazquez (2006)	Japan	Explore the relationship between HIV/AIDS and ‘community’ support for immigrants with HIV	20 HIV-positive Latin Americans- mostly Nikkejin of Japanese ancestry 100% immigrants	Snowball sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Systemic networks analysis	Interviews in Spanish and Portuguese	
Chin (1999)	Los Angeles, USA	Explore how immigrant women assess HIV risk in social interactions	21 Asian and Pacific Islander women 75% immigrants	Purposive sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Grounded theory	Interviews were conducted by a female researcher from an Asian and Pacific Islander background	
Chin (2007)	New York City, USA	Explore the experiences and needs of immigrants living with HIV/AIDS	35 HIV-positive Asian and Pacific Islanders- qualitative arm 89 HIV-positive Asian and Pacific Islanders- survey > 90% immigrants	Focus Groups 1-1 in-depth interviews Surveys	Thematic analysis	Interviews and some focus groups were conducted in community languages Interpreters were offered/used	
Chinouya (2006)	Milton Keynes, UK	Explore the role of faith, family life, service utilization and coping among immigrants living with HIV	22 heterosexual HIV-positive Africans -17 females and 5 males 20 faith leaders 100% immigrants	Purposive sampling (inferred) 1-1 in-depth interviews Focus groups Quantitative survey (not reported)	Thematic analysis	1-1 interviews enhanced confidentiality of HIV-positive participants	

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Dawson (2001)	Melbourne, Australia	Explore immigrant women’s gender and sexual identities in relation to HIV and sexual health	50 women-25 born in Chile and 25 born in El Salvador 100% immigrants	Snowball sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Grounded theory	Most interviews in Spanish	Related to Dawson (2003)
Dawson (2003)	Melbourne, Australia and Santiago, Chile	Explore past and present social changes on the life experiences related to HIV/AIDS among immigrant women and women in the ‘home’ country	25 immigrant women born in Chile 16 women in Chile 100% immigrants (Melbourne)	50 women-25 born in Chile and 25 born in El Salvador-check ??? 100% immigrants	Grounded theory	Not stated	Related to Dawson (2001)
Diaz (1999)	New York, Los Angeles & Miami, USA	Explore high rates of unprotected anal intercourse among immigrant gay and bisexual men	293 Latino gay and bisexual men 75% immigrants	24 focus groups	Thematic analysis (inferred)	Participants were stratified according to age and preferred language	Related to Diaz (2000) Ayala (2001)
Diaz (2000)	New York, Los Angeles & Miami, USA	Explore poverty, racism and homophobia and their impact on sexual risks, substance use and psychological distress among immigrant gay and bisexual men	912 Latino gay men 73% immigrants	Survey based on extensive qualitative research	Not stated	Not stated	Related to Diaz (1999) Ayala (2001)

First Author	Location	Study Aims	Study participants	Study Design – sampling and data collection methods	Study Design –data analysis methods	Sensitivity and appropriateness of study methods to allow participants to express their views	Notes
Dodds (2006)	UK	Explore social discourses around HIV-related stigma and discrimination among a range of people including immigrants living with HIV	125 participants - 44 gay/bisexual men, 34 heterosexual African men, 41 heterosexual African women 100% immigrants (African participants)	20 ‘mixed’ focus groups	Thematic analysis	Used African-born facilitators in groups that were ‘mixed’	Related to Dodds (2004)
Dodds (2004)	UK	Explore social discourses around HIV-related stigma and discrimination among a range of people including immigrants living with HIV	125 participants - 44 gay/bisexual men, 34 heterosexual African men, 41 heterosexual African women 100% immigrants (African participants)	20 ‘mixed’ focus groups	Thematic analysis	Used African-born facilitators in groups that were ‘mixed’	Related to Dodds (2006)
Doyal (2003)	London, UK	Explore the lived experiences of immigrant women with HIV	62 African-born women 100% immigrants	Purposive sample Brief survey followed by 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis (inferred)	Not stated	Related to Anderson (2004), Doyal (2005), Doyal (2006)
Doyal (2005)	London, UK	Explore the lived experiences of immigrant women with HIV	62 African-born women 100% immigrants	Purposive sample Brief survey followed by 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis (inferred)	Female interviewers Interviews in French or English Survey administered orally if required	Related to Doyal (2003), Anderson (2004), Doyal (2006)
Doyal (2006)	London, UK	Explore the lived experiences of immigrant women with HIV	62 African-born women 100% immigrants	Purposive sample(inferred) Brief survey followed by 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis (inferred)	Not stated	Related to Doyal (2003), Doyal (2005), Anderson (2004)

First Author	Location	Study Aims	Study participants	Study Design – sampling and data collection methods	Study Design –data analysis methods	Sensitivity and appropriateness of study methods to allow participants to express their views	Notes
Flaskerud (1991)	Los Angeles, USA	Explore HIV/AIDS health beliefs, and their relationship to ‘traditional’ beliefs, among low-income immigrant women	59 low-income Latinas 70% immigrants	Convenience sampling 17 focus groups	Content analysis	Bilingual facilitators in focus groups	
Flaskerud (1996)	Los Angeles, USA	Explore sexual practices, attitudes and knowledge related to HIV transmission among low-income immigrant women	508 low-income Latinas(surveys) 55 low-income Latinas (focus groups) 91% immigrants (surveys) % immigrants in focus groups not stated but inferred to be >70%	Convenience sampling Surveys carried out followed by focus groups	Content analysis Surveys analysed and focus groups used to clarify preliminary quantitative findings	Spanish and English surveys Bilingual facilitators in focus groups	
Gifford (1998)	Melbourne, Australia	Explore ways in which immigrant women understand risks to sexual health including HIV	60 women - 20 Chilean, 20 Turkish, 20 second generation Greek 90% immigrants(Chilean and Turkish participants)	Purposive, snowball sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Content analysis	Interviews conducted by ethnically matched bilingual interviewers mostly in people’s homes	

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Hirsch (2002)	Atlanta, USA and Mexico	Explore social constructions of HIV risks among immigrant women and women in the 'home' country	26 Mexican women -13 in Atlanta & 13 in Mexico 100% immigrants(Atlanta)	Sampling not stated 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Not stated	
Jemmott (1999)	Penn., USA	Explore perceptions of HIV risks and culturally appropriate considerations for HIV prevention among immigrant women	30 Asian and Pacific Islander women – 22 community members and 8 service providers 100% immigrants	Snowball sampling 3 focus groups	Thematic analysis	Interpreters available in focus groups	
Kang (2003)	New York City, USA	Explore cultural attitudes, and HIV-related behaviours and perceptions among undocumented immigrants living with HIV	16 HIV-positive Asian and Pacific Islander immigrants 100% immigrants	Convenience sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Focus group with undocumented immigrants living with HIV was used to develop 1-1 interview guide Interviews conducted in multiple Asian languages	
Korner (2007a)	Sydney, Australia	Explore the lived experience of immigrants living with HIV/AIDS – residency issues	29 participants living with HIV (men and women) 96% immigrants	Convenience sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Interviews conducted in participant's language of preference Interpreters and/or bilingual support workers were present	Related to Korner (2007b) Korner (2007c) Korner (2005)
Korner (2007b)	Sydney, Australia	Explore the lived experience of immigrants living with HIV/AIDS –late HIV diagnosis	29 participants living with HIV (men and women) 96% immigrants	Convenience sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Interviews conducted in participant's language of preference Interpreters and/or bilingual support workers were present	Related to Korner (2007a) Korner (2007c) Korner (2005)

First Author	Location	Study Aims	Study participants	Study Design – sampling and data collection methods	Study Design – data analysis methods	Sensitivity and appropriateness of study methods to allow participants to express their views	Notes
Korner (2007c)	Sydney, Australia	Explore the lived experience of immigrants living with HIV/AIDS – disclosure issues	29 participants living with HIV (men and women) 96% immigrants	Convenience sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Interviews conducted in participant’s language of preference Interpreters and/or bilingual support workers were present	Related to Korner (2007a) Korner (2007b) Korner (2005)
Korner (2005)	Sydney, Australia	Explore the lived experience of immigrants living with HIV/AIDS	29 participants living with HIV (men and women) 96% immigrants	Convenience sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Interviews conducted in participant’s language of preference Interpreters and/or bilingual support workers were present	Related to Korner (2007a) Korner (2007b) Korner (2007c)
McQuiston (1998)	North Carolina, USA	Explore the preventive practices for HIV and STIs of newly arrived immigrants	31 Hispanic participants (men and women) 100% immigrants	Convenience sampling 3 focus groups (men) 3 focus groups(women)	Content analysis	Bilingual facilitators in focus groups Facilitators in focus groups matched by gender	Related to McQuiston (2000)
McQuiston (2000)	North Carolina, USA	Explore the preventive practices for HIV of newly arrived immigrants	31 Hispanic participants (men and women) 100% immigrants	Convenience sampling 3 focus groups (men) 3 focus groups(women)	Content analysis	Bilingual facilitators in focus groups Facilitators in focus groups matched by gender Credibility of study findings checked in informal interviews with community members	Related to McQuiston (1998)

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Moreno (2007)	New York City, USA	Explore the contextual risks of HIV-positive status and domestic violence against immigrant women	32 Latina women living with HIV 65% immigrants	Convenience sampling 3 focus groups 5 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Bilingual facilitator in focus groups Facilitators in focus groups matched by gender Preliminary themes presented to community members and peers to validate findings	
Nemoto (2005)	San Francisco, USA	Explore the cognitive, cultural and contextual factors that influence HIV-related risk behaviours among female immigrants who engage in sex work at massage parlours and owners/managers	43 masseuses – mostly Thai and Vietnamese 8 parlour owners/managers 100% immigrants (masseuses and owners/managers)	Convenience sampling 8 focus groups(masseuses) 1-1 in-depth interviews (parlour owners/managers)	Thematic analysis	Mapping of suburbs where massage parlours were located by outreach workers Focus groups stratified by ethnicity and language Focus groups carried out in Thai or Vietnamese Parlour owners/managers also interviewed in participant's language of preference	
Poon (2002)	Toronto, Canada	Explore the cultural and social barriers which influence HIV-related risks among gay, lesbian, and bisexual young immigrants	15 Asian young people 14 immigrant participants (95%)	Convenience sampling 3 focus groups Some 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Pilot focus group conducted prior to the study Preliminary findings sent to an advisory group of community members for feedback	
Rhodes (2007)	North Carolina, USA	Explore cultural and social determinants of HIV risk and identify potential interventions among immigrant men	70 Latino men 100% immigrants- mostly Mexican	Convenience sampling 7 focus groups	Thematic analysis	Bilingual facilitators in focus groups Interview guide developed iteratively in Spanish Recruitment of participants through a Latino soccer club	

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Shedlin (2005)	New York State, USA	Explore social and behavioural factors influencing HIV risk among newly arrived (<1 year) immigrants	86 Latinos participated in focus groups 51 Latinos participated in 1-1 depth interviews 100% recent immigrants	Snowball sampling 11 focus groups 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Research team conducted focus group activities prior to study to allay fear of immigration authorities Focus groups were stratified by nationality, sex and site One key informant focus group and interviews were conducted	
Shedlin (2002)	New York City, USA	Explore predominant cultural influences social regarding sex work, drug use and HIV/AIDS among immigrants with very high risks for HIV/AIDS	20 Dominicans involved in drug-related or sex work-related activities % immigrants not stated but inferred to be >70%	Purposive sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Interviews conducted in participant's language of preference –all Spanish Emerging themes complemented findings from quantitative data	A qualitative arm following a larger quantitative survey in the same community
Shedlin (2004)	New York City, USA	Explore perceptions, beliefs experiences and knowledge of care issues for immigrants –most of whom were living with HIV	57 Latino men and women - mainly PLWHA 100 % immigrants	Convenience sampling Focus groups	Thematic analysis	Focus groups were stratified by ethnicity and sex	

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Steel (2003)	Sweden	Explore the relationship of pre-migrations trauma on HIV risk behaviour among refugees post-settlement and explore the development of HIV prevention interventions	122 Sub-Saharan African refugees 100% immigrants	Snowball sampling Focus groups 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	Participant's had the opportunity to choose the language, ethnicity and gender of the interviewer	
Wilson (2004)	New York City, USA	Explore experiences of, and responses to, social discrimination among gay immigrants	23 Asian and Pacific Islander gay men whose narratives of 166 episodes of discrimination were analysed 91% immigrants	Purposive sampling 1-1 in-depth interviews	Thematic analysis	None stated	
Yoshikawa (2003)	Northeastern city, USA	Explore the experiences of immigrant peer educators to develop culturally anchored theories of HIV prevention among their immigrant target populations	35 Asian and Pacific Islander peer educators 89% immigrants	Focus groups	Grounded Theory	Focus groups were stratified by target groups (e.g. youth, gay men, heterosexual men) that they worked with	

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Zuniga (2006)	San Diego/Tijuana, USA/Mexico border	Explore barriers and facilitators to service utilisation by HIV-positive immigrants	9 HIV-positive Latino gay men 9 HIV-positive Latina women 100% immigrants (inferred)	Focus groups	Content analysis	Bilingual facilitators in focus groups Focus groups conducted in preferred first language (Spanish) Coding of transcripts carried out in first language before being translated into English	

Adapted from (Rees et al., 2004) and (Darbes, Kennedy, & Rutherford, 2005)

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