China is experiencing the most rapidly expanding HIV prevalence in the world. Chinese women’s risk of HIV infection is heavily influenced by patriarchal cultural beliefs, Confucian doctrines, and rapid social and economic changes in China. Today, the HIV/AIDS epidemic represents a growing and persistent health threat to women, especially young women. The purpose of the current study was to assess knowledge and attitudes about HIV/AIDS, current and future sexual behaviors, and condom use self-efficacy among a group of Chinese college women in Hong Kong. Participants included a sample of female undergraduate college students from a public university in Hong Kong (n=93). This research study utilizes a quantitative survey research design. Finding revealed that HIV/AIDS knowledge was generally high, but that there were significant prejudices and stigma against people with HIV/AIDS. However, this knowledge did not directly translate to safer sex behaviors or behavioral intentions. Only 21% of Chinese women reported being sexually active, and of these women only 20% reported regular use of safer sex practices. In order to target HIV/AIDS prevention programs for Chinese women, their specific needs and gendered obstacles must be addressed. These include strategies that aim to fight against poverty, improve education, enhance HIV/AIDS awareness, facilitate new life-skills acquisition and behavior change, make available woman-centered services for testing and treatment of HIV, and eradicate gender-based discrimination and violence.