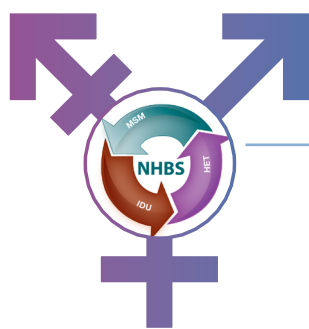


HIV SURVEILLANCE SPECIAL REPORT



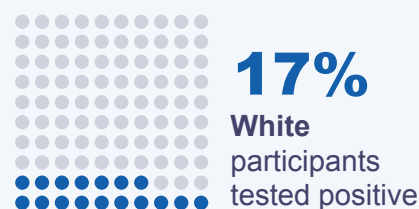
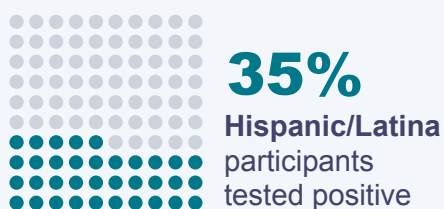
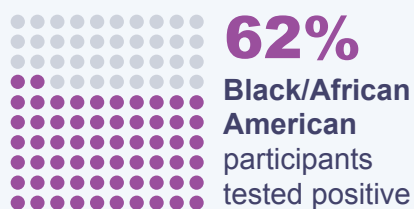
HIV Infection, Risk, Prevention, and Testing Behaviors Among Transgender Women

National HIV Behavioral Surveillance • 2019–2020

1,608 transgender women were interviewed in **7** cities with high levels of HIV.

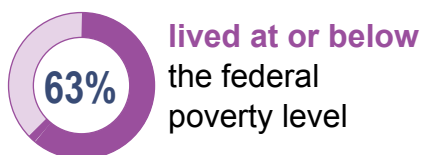
42% had **HIV**

HIV was more common among Black/African American and Hispanic/Latina transgender women.



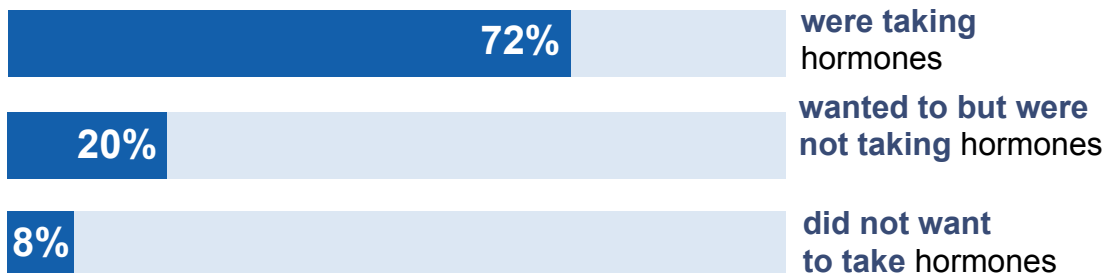
63% visited a health care provider within 1 month after diagnosis and **90%** were currently taking antiretrovirals*

Many transgender women **experience poverty and homelessness**, factors that can affect overall health. Some transgender women may turn to **exchanging sex for money** because of discrimination and lack of economic opportunities.



Some transgender women **seek gender-affirming hormonal treatments**. Access to gender-affirming treatment may improve uptake of HIV treatment and prevention.

Hormone use for gender affirmation



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

*Among those who reported having ever received an HIV-positive test result.

Most participants had received a recent HIV test.

82% tested for HIV in the past 12 months.



Pre-exposure prophylaxis or PrEP is a pill that, taken daily, is highly effective at preventing HIV.

Among transgender women who were HIV-negative, PrEP awareness was high, but use was low.

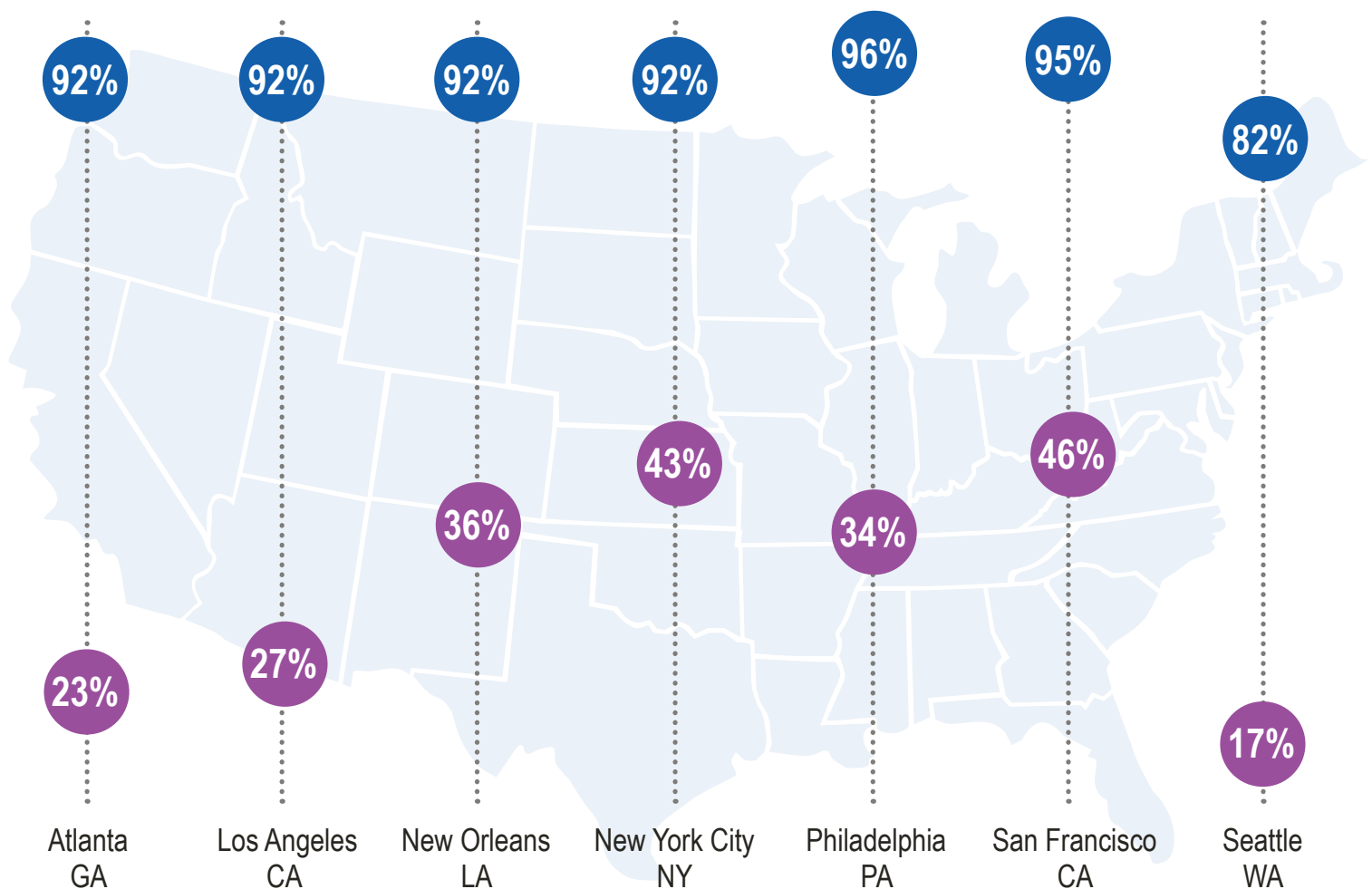
92% had heard of PrEP but only **32%** had used PrEP in the past 12 months.



PrEP use varied by city

● % heard of PrEP

● % used PrEP



NHBS collects data to guide HIV prevention efforts at local and national levels by characterizing and monitoring HIV risk behaviors and use of testing and other prevention services among people at highest risk for HIV infection. Read full report: <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-special-report-number-27.pdf>