HIV and Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders

Of the 38,739 new HIV diagnoses in the US and dependent areas* in 2017:

- 58 were among adult and adolescent NHOPi
- 46 were among NHopi men
- 12 were among NHopi women

New HIV Diagnoses Among Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders in the US and Dependent Areas by Transmission Category, 2017

Men (N=46)
- Male-to-Male Sexual Contact: 39
- Injection Drug Use: 1

Women (N=12)
- Injection Drug Use: 1
- Heterosexual Contact: 11
- Male-to-Male Sexual Contact and Injection Drug Use: 2
- Heterosexual Contact: 4

From 2010 to 2016, HIV diagnoses decreased 16% among NHOPi overall.†
But trends varied by gender.

NHOPi overall: down 16%

Women: remained stable

Men: down 20%

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* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.
† In 50 states and District of Columbia.
Around 1.1 million people are living with HIV in the US.† People with HIV need to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV. Taking HIV medicine as prescribed can make the level of virus in their body very low (called viral suppression) or even undetectable.

A person with HIV who gets and stays virally suppressed or undetectable can stay healthy and has effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to HIV-negative partners through sex.

### What places some NHOPI at higher risk?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Socioeconomic Factors</th>
<th>Limited Research</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of health insurance, language barriers, and poverty make it difficult to access HIV services.</td>
<td>There are only a few targeted prevention programs due to limited research.</td>
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<th>Cultural Factors</th>
<th>Data Limitations</th>
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<td>Some cultural customs may make it difficult to talk about HIV prevention.</td>
<td>Race/ethnicity misidentification could lead to an underestimation of HIV cases.</td>
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### How is CDC making a difference?

- Collecting and analyzing data and monitoring HIV trends.
- Supporting community organizations that increase access to HIV testing and care.
- Conducting prevention research and providing guidance to those working in HIV prevention.
- Promoting testing, prevention, and treatment through Let’s Stop HIV Together campaigns.
- Supporting health departments and community-based organizations by funding HIV prevention work and providing technical assistance.

### Reduce Your Risk

- Not having sex
- Using condoms
- Not sharing syringes
- Taking medicine to prevent or treat HIV

### HIV IS A VIRUS THAT ATTACKS THE BODY’S IMMUNE SYSTEM.

It is usually spread by anal or vaginal sex or sharing syringes with a person who has HIV. The only way to know you have HIV is to be tested. Everyone aged 13-64 should be tested at least once, and people at high risk should be tested at least once a year. Ask your doctor, or visit [gettested.cdc.gov](http://gettested.cdc.gov) to find a testing site. Without treatment, HIV can make a person very sick or may even cause death. If you have HIV, start treatment as soon as possible to stay healthy and help protect your partners.

**For More Information**

Call 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

Visit [www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)

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† In 39 states and District of Columbia.