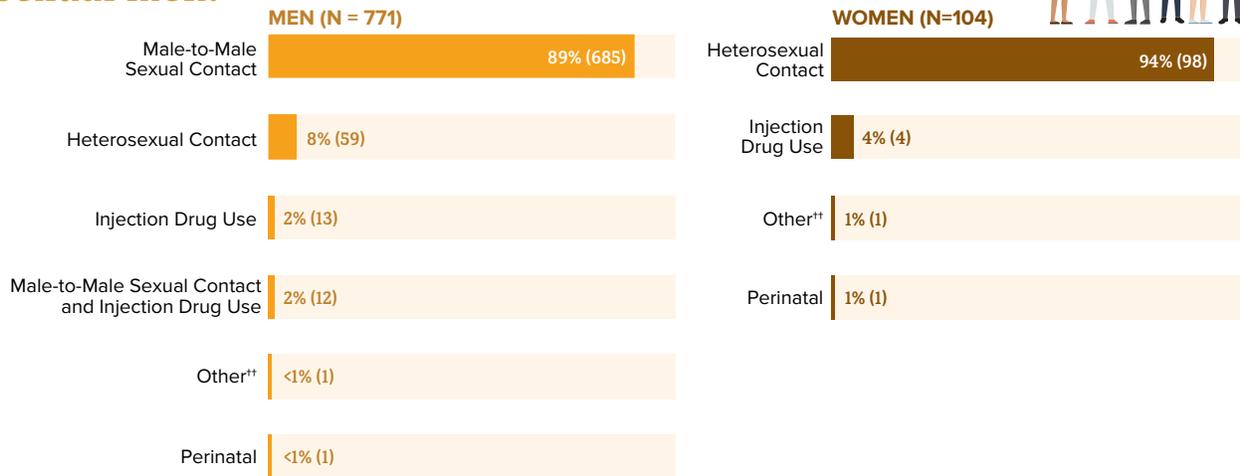


HIV and Asians



Of the **37,968 NEW HIV DIAGNOSES** in the US and dependent areas* in 2018, 2% were among Asians.†

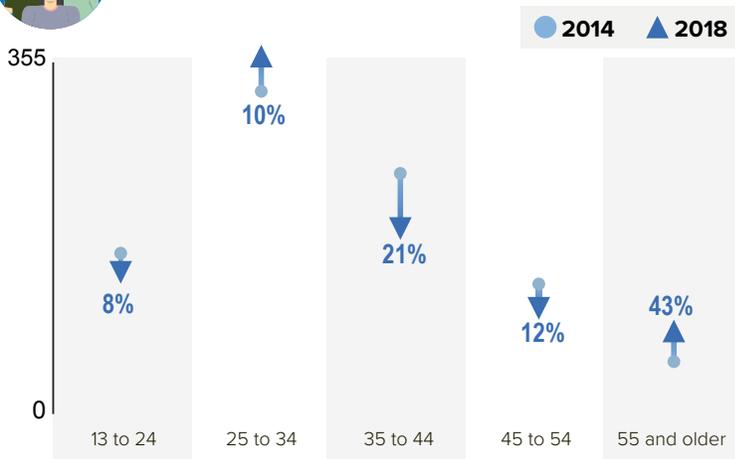
Most new HIV diagnoses were among Asian gay and bisexual men.‡ **



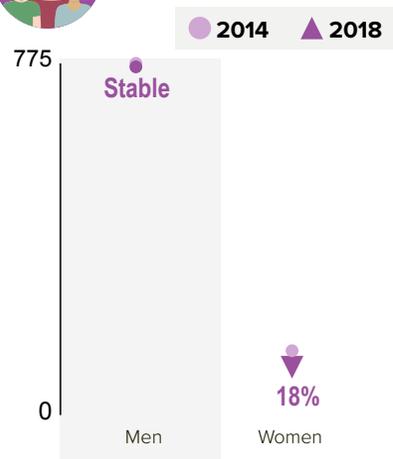
Though HIV diagnoses remained stable among Asians overall from 2014 to 2018, trends varied by age and sex.‡‡



Trends by Age***



Trends by Sex***



* American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Republic of Palau, and the US Virgin Islands.
 † A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.
 ‡ This fact sheet uses the term *gay and bisexual men* to represent gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men.
 ** Includes infections attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use (men who reported both risk factors).
 †† Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factors not reported or not identified.
 ‡‡ Changes in populations with fewer HIV diagnoses can lead to a large percentage increase or decrease.
 *** Data does not include perinatal and other categories.
 ††† Based on sex at birth and includes transgender people.
 †††† In 50 states and the District of Columbia.



Asians who don't know they have HIV cannot get the care and treatment they need to stay healthy.



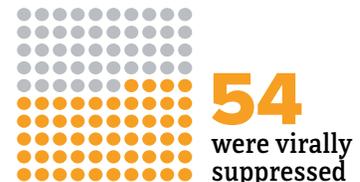
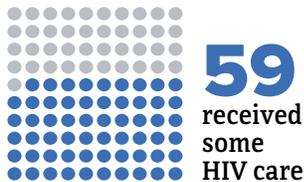
At the end of 2018, an estimated **1.2 MILLION PEOPLE** had HIV.## Of those, 17,600 were Asian.

4 in 5
Asians knew they had the virus.



It is important for Asians to know their HIV status so they can take medicine to treat HIV if they have the virus. Taking medicine every day can make the viral load undetectable. People who get and keep an undetectable viral load (or stay virally suppressed) have effectively no risk of transmitting HIV to HIV-negative sex partners.

When compared to other people with HIV, Asians were less likely to have received some HIV care. More work is needed to increase these rates. In 2016, for every **100 Asians with HIV:** ##



For comparison, for every **100 people overall** with HIV, **64 received some HIV care**, **49 were retained in care**, and **53 were virally suppressed**.

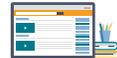
There are several challenges that place Asians at higher risk for HIV.

Knowledge of HIV Status



Some Asians are unaware of their HIV status. People who do not know they have HIV cannot get the treatment they need and may pass the infection to others without knowing it.

Limited Research



There are only a few targeted prevention programs due to limited research.

Cultural Factors



Some Asians may not seek HIV services because of language/immigration issues and stigma or discrimination.

Data Limitations



Race/ethnicity misidentification could lead to an underestimation of HIV cases.

How is CDC making a difference for Asians?



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 the *Let's Stop HIV Together* campaign.



Supporting health departments and community-based organizations by funding HIV prevention work and providing technical assistance.



Strengthening successful HIV prevention programs and supporting new efforts funded through the *Ending the HIV Epidemic* initiative.

For more information about HIV surveillance data and how it is used, read the "Technical Notes" in the HIV surveillance reports at www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html.

For more information visit www.cdc.gov/hiv