



**Additional Resources:****CDC HIV and AIDS**

[www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)  
Visit CDC's HIV and AIDS Web site.

**CDC-INFO**

**1-800-CDC-INFO or  
1-800 (232-4636)**

[cdcinfo@cdc.gov](mailto:cdcinfo@cdc.gov)

Get information about personal risk, prevention, and testing.

**CDC National HIV Testing Resources**

[www.hivtest.org](http://www.hivtest.org)

Text your ZIP code to KNOW IT or 566948.

Locate an HIV testing site near you.

**CDC National Prevention Information Network (CDC NPIN)**

1-800-458-5231

[www.cdnpin.org](http://www.cdnpin.org)

Find CDC resources and technical assistance.

**AIDSinfo**

1-800-448-0440

[www.aidsinfo.nih.gov](http://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov)

Locate resources on HIV and AIDS treatment and clinical trials.

For more information, visit the CDC HIV Web site at [www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv)

infection among transgender women is associated with having multiple sex partners and unprotected receptive or insertive anal intercourse.

- Additionally, many transgender women reported high levels of alcohol and substance use. These substances can affect judgment and lead to unsafe sexual practices, which can increase HIV risk.
- The few studies examining HIV risk behaviors among transgender men suggest some have multiple male sex partners and engage in unprotected receptive anal or vaginal intercourse with men; however, no studies have reported links between these behaviors and HIV infection among transgender men. Nonetheless, these are established HIV risk behaviors in other populations.
- **Discrimination and social stigma** can hinder access to education, employment, and housing opportunities. In a study conducted in San Francisco, transgender people were more likely than MSM or heterosexual women to live in transient housing and have completed fewer years of education. Discrimination may help explain why transgender people who experience significant economic difficulties often pursue high-risk activities, including commercial sex work, to meet their basic survival needs. Social stigma also may explain why some transgender people engage in unprotected receptive intercourse with their sex partners. Qualitative data suggest that some transgender people who fear sex partner rejection or need their gender affirmed through sex may engage in unprotected receptive intercourse. High rates of depression, emotional distress, loneliness, and social isolation have been linked to suicidal thoughts and suicide attempts by transgender people. Therefore, interventions that address multiple co-occurring, syndemic public health problems—including substance use, poor mental health, violence and victimization, discrimination, and economic hardship—should be developed and evaluated for transgender people.
- **Health care provider insensitivity** to transgender identity or sexuality can be a barrier for HIV-infected transgender people seeking health care. Although research shows a similar proportion of HIV-positive transgender women have health insurance coverage as compared with other infected people who are not transgender, HIV-positive transgender women were less likely to be on antiretroviral therapy.

- **Additional research is needed to identify factors that prevent HIV in this population.** Several behavioral HIV prevention interventions developed for transgender people have been reported, generally involving relatively small samples comprised entirely or primarily of transgender women. Most have shown at least modest reductions in HIV risk behaviors, such as fewer sex partners and/or reducing unprotected anal sex acts, although none have involved a control group.

**What CDC Is Doing**

CDC recognizes that accurate information is key to understanding the HIV epidemic, public health needs, and gaps in services among all people at risk for HIV infection.

- In response to recommendations for collecting data from transgender people, CDC is currently revising the national system for reporting HIV cases to capture sex assigned at birth and current gender identity. This will improve the likelihood of accurately identifying diagnoses of HIV infection among transgender people.
- CDC is developing an HIV-related behavioral survey to monitor current HIV-related risk behaviors and prevention experiences among transgender women.
- CDC is currently collecting information on gender identity in its HIV testing programs.
- To respond to a shortage of proven behavioral HIV prevention interventions for the transgender community, CDC funded researchers to develop ground-breaking interventions for transgender people. Data from this research will be available later in 2011.
- CDC has funded organizations to adapt proven behavioral HIV prevention interventions for use with transgender people. Adapted curricula and supporting materials and technical assistance for implementing agencies are available.
- CDC-funded capacity building assistance (CBA) providers help community-based organizations (CBOs) serving transgender people to enhance structural interventions such as condom distribution, community mobilization, HIV testing, and coordinated referral networks and service integration.
- YMSM and YTransgender CBO Project — CDC currently funds prevention programs for transgender youth of color through the Prevention Program Branch.