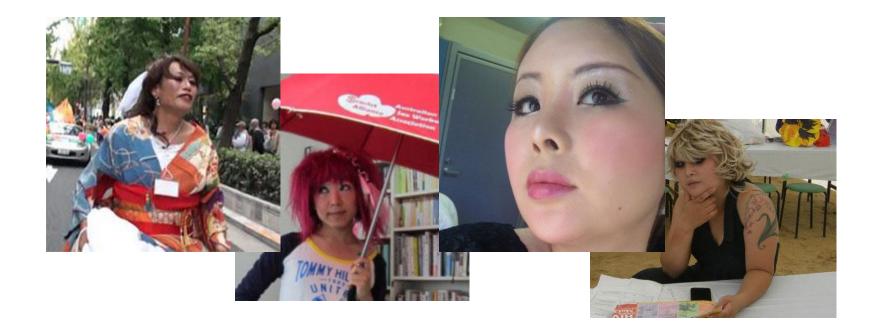


HIV/AIDS Issues for Transgender People in Japan

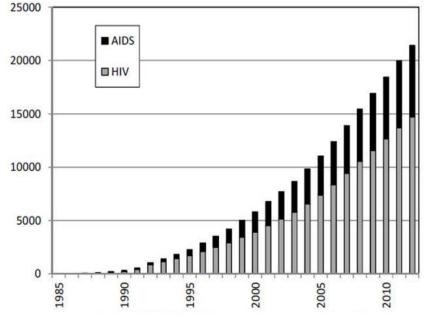


Lily Taiga (Kansai University / MASH OSAKA / TGWAP)



HIV/AIDS in Japan

The total number of people living with HIV/AIDS is over **21,000**.



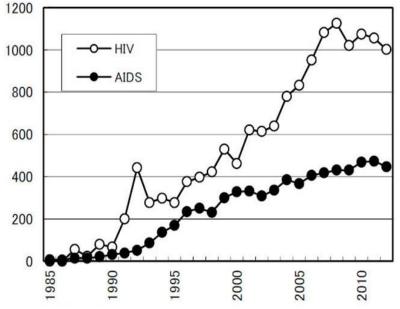
The total number of HIV cases and AIDS patients, 1985-2012, Japan

X Annual Report on HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Japan, National AIDS Surveillance Committee, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.



HIV/AIDS in Japan

The gradual increase in the number of new HIV cases and new AIDS patients.



The number of new HIV cases and new AIDS patients, 1985-2012, Japan

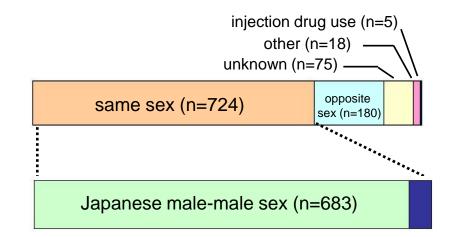
X Annual Report on HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Japan, National AIDS Surveillance Committee, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.



HIV/AIDS in Japan



68.2% of new HIV infections occur among Japanese MSM.

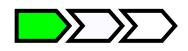


New HIV infection route (N=1,002),2012, Japan

X Annual Report on HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Japan, National AIDS Surveillance Committee, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.



Survey in 2013 (N=13,006)



Survey on people who came to receive HIV antibody testing (mostly at Public Health Centers)

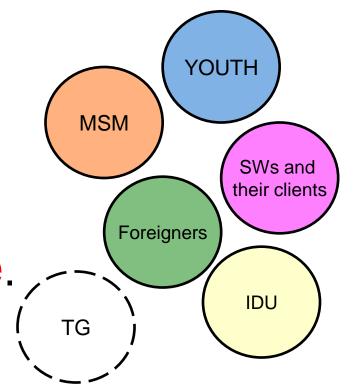




HIV/AIDS and transgender in Japan



National AIDS strategies in Japan do not address Transgender people.



X National AIDS Prevention Guideline, 2012

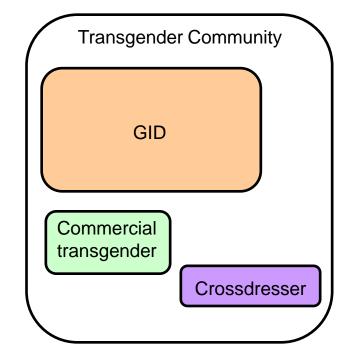


HIV/AIDS and Trans* in Japan



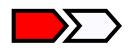
ISSUES

Neither an academic/professional organization for Transgender Health nor a largest "GID community" does not address HIV/AIDS





Sexual health care for transgender people in Japan



If transgender women want to access sexual health resources, they can only use community centers targeted at MSM.





Sexual health care for transgender people in Japan



The budgets for HIV/AIDS prevention programs, including community centers for MSM, are being constantly reduced.



Gay community center "acta" in Tokyo



TransGender Women Aids Program (TGWAP)

