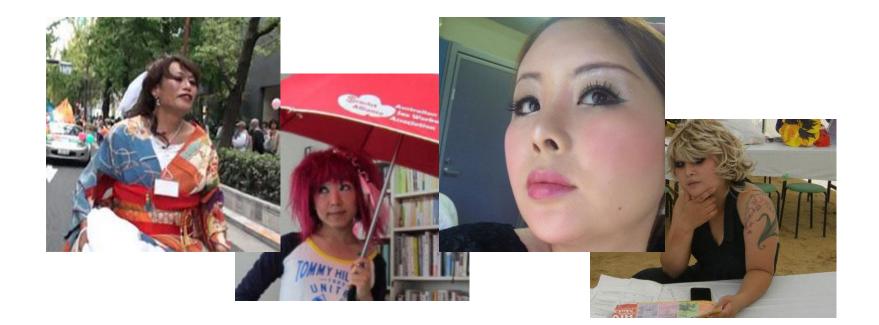


# HIV/AIDS Issues for Transgender People in Japan

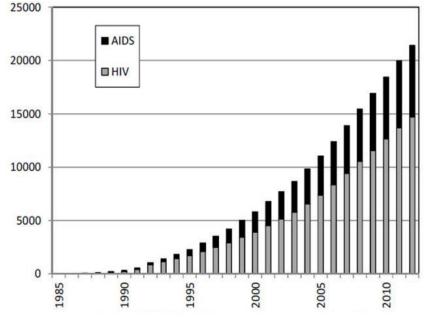


Lily Taiga (Kansai University / MASH OSAKA / TGWAP)



# HIV/AIDS in Japan

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



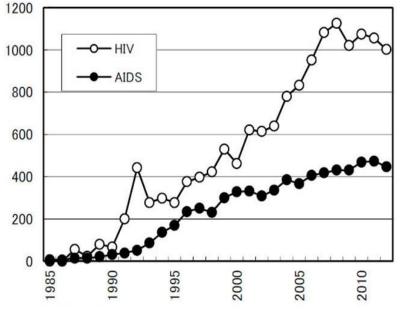
The total number of HIV cases and AIDS patients, 1985-2012, Japan

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

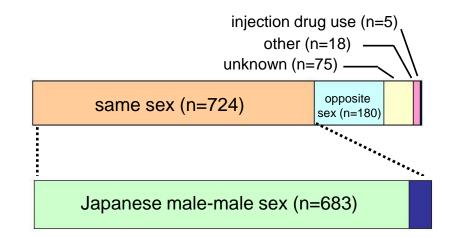
X Annual Report on HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Japan, National AIDS Surveillance Committee, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.



## HIV/AIDS in Japan



**68.2%** of new HIV infections occur among Japanese MSM.

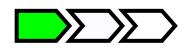


New HIV infection route (N=1,002),2012, Japan

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)

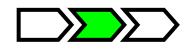


Survey on people who came to receive HIV antibody testing (mostly at Public Health Centers)

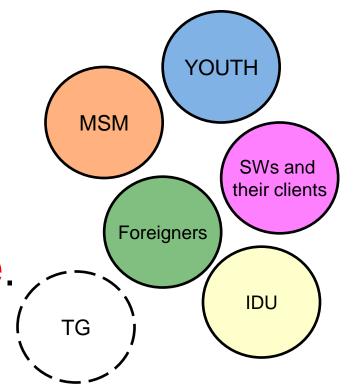




#### HIV/AIDS and transgender in Japan



National AIDS strategies in Japan do not address Transgender people.



X National AIDS Prevention Guideline, 2012

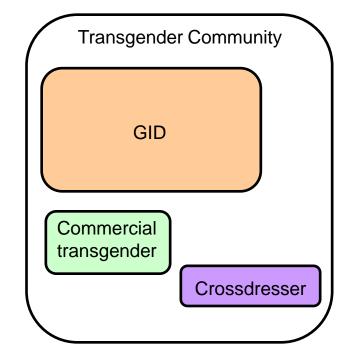


### HIV/AIDS and Trans\* in Japan



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)

