The Health Resources and Services Administration’s (HRSA) Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program (RWHAP) provides a comprehensive system of HIV primary medical care, medications, and essential support services for low-income people living with HIV (PLWH). More than half the people living with diagnosed HIV in the United States—an estimated 551,000 people in 2016—receive services through RWHAP each year. RWHAP funds grants to states, cities/counties, and local community-based organizations to provide care and treatment services to PLWH to improve health outcomes and reduce HIV transmission among hard-to-reach populations.

A critical population served by the RWHAP is Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI). Of the more than half a million clients served by RWHAP, 73.3 percent are from racial or ethnic minority populations, with 962 clients (0.2 percent) identifying as NH/PI.

Below are more details about this RWHAP client population:

- The majority of NH/PI clients served by RWHAP are low income. Data show that 58.2 percent of NH/PI clients served by RWHAP live at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level, which is lower than the national RWHAP average (62.8 percent).
- The majority of NH/PI clients are male. Among NH/PI clients served by RWHAP, 75.0 percent are male, 20.9 percent are female, and 4.1 percent are transgender.
- Data show that 5.5 percent of NH/PI clients served by RWHAP have unstable housing. This is higher than the national RWHAP average (5.2 percent).
- The NH/PI client population is aging. Among NH/PI RWHAP clients, 35.7 percent are aged 50 years and older, and another 25.7 percent are aged 40–49 years.
- Data show that 77.0 percent of NH/PI male RWHAP clients are men who have sex with men (MSM). This is higher than the national RWHAP average of MSM clients (64.1 percent of all male clients).

Medical care and treatment improve health outcomes and decrease the risk of HIV transmission. Approximately 84.8 percent of NH/PI clients receiving RWHAP HIV medical care are virally suppressed, which is comparable to the national RWHAP average (84.9 percent).

Viral suppression is defined as a viral load result of less than 200 copies/mL at most recent test, among PLWH who had at least one outpatient ambulatory health services visit and one viral load test during the measurement year.