

HIV among American Indians

United States

- The estimated case rate among American Indians diagnosed with HIV infection in the U.S. in 2013 was 9.4 per 100,000 population which was higher than that for whites at 6.6 per 100,000 population.
- The prevalence of certain risk behaviors differs for American Indians living with HIV disease in Florida compared to the U.S. (see table below)

Prevalence of Selected Risk Factors for HIV among American Indian Populations in Florida and the U.S.

	Males		Females	
	US thru 2012	FL thru 2013	US thru 2012	FL thru 2013
MSM ¹	66%	69%	-----	-----
IDU ²	10%	7%	32%	30%
MSM/IDU	15%	9%	-----	-----
Heterosexual ³	8%	15%	65%	70%
Other/NIR ⁴	1%	1%	2%	0%

¹ Men who have sex with men; ² Injection Drug Use; ³ Heterosexual sex;

⁴ Other risk (includes hemophilia, transfusion, pediatric and other confirmed risks)/cases reported with No Identified Risk

Florida

- American Indians represent less than 1% of newly reported HIV infection cases in Florida each year. In 2014, 12 of the 6,147 cases of HIV infection reported in Florida were American Indians**.
- The majority (66%) of American Indians diagnosed with HIV infection through 2014 were between the ages of 20-39.
- Of the 254 American Indians living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2013, 30% were American Indian alone, 20% were Hispanic, and 50% were multi-race.
- Approximately 26% of American Indians living through 2013 with HIV disease in Florida are women.

Survival Rates for American Indians

Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2007-2013, American Indians had a median survival of 79 months. This compares to 83 months for whites, 61 months for Hispanics and 62 months for blacks.

Key steps to reducing HIV disease in American Indian populations:

- Raise awareness about HIV disease and related risks among American Indians;
- Encourage individuals to be tested for HIV/AIDS;
- If you are living with HIV/AIDS, get it into treatment and care;
- Increase youth involvement in HIV community planning, decision making & HIV prevention programming;
- Reduce barriers to HIV testing, prevention and care by reducing HIV/AIDS stigma; and
- Disseminate information on the health benefits of condoms and other risk reduction measures.

Data sources:

- Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Section
- For more Florida data, go to <http://floridaaids.org/>, then *Trends and Statistics*, then *Slide Shows* to find the slide set on American Indians
- U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2013 (most recent available) Vol. 25 (HIV data for all 50 states) <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>
- For national facts, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/>

** It is important to note that accurate data is often difficult to obtain for American Indian populations. Reporting sources are varied due to sovereignty issues as well as racial/ethnic misclassification, resulting in no reporting or at best, underreporting. Therefore, it's likely that the actual numbers are higher than current counts.

