

# HIV among American Indians

## United States

- ◆ The estimated case rate among American Indians diagnosed with HIV infection in the U.S. in 2014 was 9.5 per 100,000 population which was higher than that for whites at 6.1 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 2013	FL thru 2014	US thru 2013	FL thru 2014
MSM <sup>1</sup>	66%	69%	-----	-----
IDU <sup>2</sup>	11%	7%	31%	29%
MSM/IDU	14%	8%	-----	-----
Heterosexual <sup>3</sup>	8%	15%	66%	70%
Other/NIR <sup>4</sup>	1%	1%	3%	1%

<sup>1</sup> Men who have sex with men; <sup>2</sup> Injection Drug Use; <sup>3</sup> Heterosexual sex;

<sup>4</sup> 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 diagnosed HIV infection cases in Florida each year. In 2014, 10 of the 4,613 cases of HIV infection diagnosed 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 290 American Indians living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2014, 30% were American Indian alone, 20% were Hispanic, and 50% were multi-race.
- ◆ Approximately 26% of American Indians living through 2014 with HIV disease in Florida are women.
- ◆ 59% of American Indians living with HIV disease diagnosed through 2014 resided in the following counties at the time of diagnosis:
  - Broward county 16%
  - Miami-Dade county 14%
  - Orange county 8%
  - Hillsborough county 8%
  - Duval county 7%
  - Pinellas county 6%

## Survival Rates for American Indians

Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2007-2014, American Indians had a median survival of 75 months.

This compares to 90 months for whites, 67 months for Hispanics and 66 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, 2014 (most recent available) Vol. 26 (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/>

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