

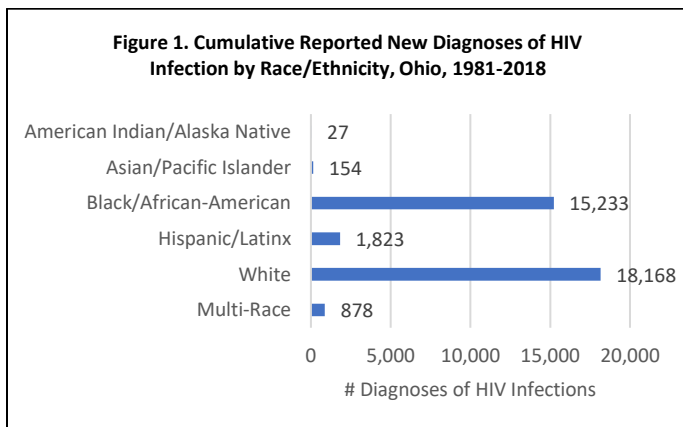
HIV Infections Among American Indian/Alaskan Natives in the United States¹

According to estimates from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) of HIV infections, there were 212 new diagnoses of HIV among American Indian/Alaskan Natives in the United States in 2017. The rate of new reported diagnoses of HIV infection among American Indian/Alaskan Natives increased from 7.4 per 100,000 population in 2012 to 8.8 per 100,000 population in 2017. The rate of new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in 2017 for American Indian/Alaskan Natives was higher than that for whites (5.1 per 100,000 population). According to CDC, 2,959 (less than one percent) of the 991,447 persons living with diagnosed HIV in the United States at the end of 2016 were American Indian/Alaskan Natives.

¹Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV Surveillance Report*, 2017; vol. 29. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>. Published November 2018. Accessed 8/6/19.

New Reported Diagnoses of HIV Infection Among American Indian/Alaskan Natives in Ohio

Since the beginning of the epidemic, there have been 27 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection among American Indian/Alaskan Natives in Ohio. Caution is advised when interpreting small numbers. American Indian/Alaskan Natives account for less than one percent of the total new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio since the beginning of the epidemic. Whites account for 50 percent, black/African-Americans account for 42 percent, and Hispanic/Latinx accounted for five percent of new reported diagnoses of HIV infections in Ohio (Figure 1).



American Indian/Alaskan Natives Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection in Ohio

Table 1 shows that of the 24,130 persons reported as living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2018, less than one percent (n=15) were American Indian/Alaskan Natives. The rate of American Indian/Alaskan Natives (65.9 per 100,000 population) living with diagnosed HIV infection is much lower than that of whites, black/African-Americans, and Hispanics/Latinx (115.5, 721.6, and 369.7 per 100,000 population, respectively).

Table 1. Number, Percent and Rates of Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2018			
Race/Ethnicity	No.	%	Rate
American Indian/Alaskan Native	15	<1%	65.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	158	1%	54.9
Black/African-American	10,640	44%	721.6
Hispanic/Latinx	1,704	7%	369.7
White	10,617	44%	115.5
Multi-Race	890	4%	359.3
Unknown	106	<1%	*
Total	24,130		206.4

Explanation of Terms:

- Diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS). The rate is the number of persons with a reported diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using U.S. Census estimates for that year.

- Living with diagnosed HIV infection represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV or AIDS who have not been reported as having died as of December 31, 2018. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of December 31, 2018, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at time of initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis. The rate is the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using 2018 U.S. Census estimates.

- Hispanics/Latinx may be of any race. Persons with a race of American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black/African-American, White, or Multi-Race are not-Hispanic. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

- Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.

Please direct questions about this report to: Ohio Department of Health / Division of Health Improvement and Wellness / HIV Surveillance Program / 614-387-2722