HIV/AIDS FACT SHEET
American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians

HIV/AIDS AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES POPULATIONS
- Since the beginning of the epidemic through 2008, 3,629 American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN) have been diagnosed with AIDS.¹
- 1,847 AI/ANs with HIV/AIDS have passed away.¹
- In 2008, there were an estimated 2,306 AI/ANs living with HIV/AIDS – 1,650 men, 627 women and 29 children.¹

HIV/AIDS AMONG NATIVE HAWAIIAN & OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATIONS
- 830 Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders (NHOPI) have been diagnosed with AIDS.¹
- 355 NHOPIs with HIV/AIDS have passed away.¹
- In 2008, there were an estimated 245 NHOPIs living with HIV/AIDS - 194 men and 51 women.¹

IMPACT COMPARED TO OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS
- Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives have the 3rd and 4th highest rate of new HIV infections, respectively. In 2008, the rate was 22.85 per 100,000 persons for NHOPIs and 11.9 per 100,000 for AI/ANs, compared to 73.7 for Black/African Americans, 25.0 for Hispanic/Latinos, 8.2 for Whites, and 7.2 for Asian.¹
- Of persons who were diagnosed with AIDS, AI/ANs had that shortest overall survival time, with 87% living longer than 3 years.
HIV/AIDS AMONG NATIVE CHILDREN

- Since 2005, there have only been 3 American Indian/Alaska Native children under the age of 13 diagnosed with HIV.¹
- Since 2005, there has not been any Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Island child diagnosed with HIV.¹
- Between 2005 and 2008, there was not been a single AIDS diagnosis among a Native child under the age of 13 years of age.

INCREASE IN TESTING EFFORTS

CDCs latest surveillance report contains data from 2008 and only from 37 states. Actual numbers may be much higher as some states excluded from the report contain large populations of AI/ANs and NHOPIs (i.e. California, Washington, Oregon, Hawaii, and Montana).

Reference