HIV/AIDS AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES

From the beginning of the epidemic through 2004, an estimated 3,084 AIDS cases have been reported among AI/ANs (1).

In 2004, AI/ANs had the 3rd highest rate of AIDS diagnoses at 9.9 per 100,000 persons compared to African Americans at 72.1 per 100,000, Hispanics at 25.0 per 100,000, whites at 7.1 per 100,000, and Asian/Pacific Islanders at 4.4 per 100,000 (1).

In 2004, there were an estimated 1,996 AI/ANs living with HIV/AIDS. The number of AI/AN people living with HIV/AIDS may actually be higher because the estimate only includes HIV data from 33 states (1).

HIV/AIDS STATS COMPARED TO OTHER ETHNIC GROUPS

Of persons who had received an AIDS diagnosis since 1996, AI/ANs had survived for a shorter time than Asian/Pacific Islanders, whites, and Hispanics. As of 2005, 65% of AI/AN were alive compared with 64% of African Americans, 72% of Hispanics, 74% of whites, and 81% of Asian/Pacific Islanders (2).

Life expectancy for AI/ANs is shorter than that of any other race/ethnicity (2).

Health professionals are now paying closer attention to HIV infection data in an effort to determine a more comprehensive and accurate picture of the epidemic to enhance and improve prevention and care services. Currently, cumulative reported HIV infection cases for AI/AN males is 761 and for AI/AN females is 307 (3).

HIV/AIDS AMONG NATIVE HAWAIINIANS

Native Hawaiian data is subsumed in the category “Asian/Pacific Islander.” The Office of Management and Budget has mandated a distinct category for Pacific Islanders, but the mandate has not been implemented (4).

Due to national reporting limitations, the data presented for Native Hawaiians is only for the state of Hawaii. Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian represents 8.6% of the Hawaiian population and account for 11% (302) of the total reported AIDS cases as of June 30, 2005. The proportion of Hawaiian cases has increased from 10.7% before July 1995 to 13.0% during the period from July 2000 – June 2005 (5).

References


