HOW DOES HIV/AIDS AFFECT THE NATIVE COMMUNITY?
- Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaska Natives had the 3rd and 4th highest rate of new HIV infections, respectively. By the end of 2008, the rate was 22.8 per 100,000 persons for NHOPIs and 11.9 per 100,000 for AI/ANs.¹
- Of persons who were diagnosed with HIV, AI/ANs had the shortest overall survival time, with only 88% living longer than 3 years.²
- Of persons who were diagnosed with HIV, almost 30% progressed to an AIDS diagnosis in less than 12 months.²

HIV TESTING
- Despite high rates of new HIV infections, 59% of American Indian/Alaska Natives have never been tested for HIV. Over 70% of Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders have never been tested for HIV.
FACTS ON THE IMPACT IN NATIVE COMMUNITIES

HIV/AIDS AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKA NATIVES POPULATIONS

- Since the beginning of the epidemic through 2010, 3,722 American Indians/Alaska Natives (AI/AN) have been diagnosed with AIDS.
- An estimated 1,893 AI/ANs with AIDS have passed away.
- By the end of 2009, there were an estimated 4,741 AI/ANs living with HIV/AIDS – 3,478 men, 1,169 women and 49 children.

HIV/AIDS AMONG NATIVE HAWAIIAN & OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATIONS

- An estimated 851 Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders (NHOPI) have been diagnosed with AIDS.
- An estimated 363 NHOPIs with HIV/AIDS have passed away.
- By the end of 2009, there were an estimated 1,078 NHOPIs living with HIV/AIDS – 884 men, 188 women, and 7 children.

REFERENCES