**HIV IN CENTRAL INDIANA FOR 2018 – One Pager (DR4297)**

The Marion County Public Health Department’s Ryan White HIV Services Program (RWSP) manages Part A, Minority AIDS Initiative (MAI), and Part C funding to address the needs of people living with HIV (PLWH) in central Indiana. The RWSP works in the Ryan White Part A transitional grant area (TGA). TGA counties include Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Putnam, and Shelby County. The estimated population for the TGA in 2018 was 1.92 million total people; 49% of those people resided within Indianapolis city limits. The primary goal of this one-page document is to provide insight on current disparities among PLWH in Central Indiana to target disparities and improve health outcomes among the PLWH in the TGA.

**Highlights of the Ryan White Indy TGA:**

* In 2018, there were 243 new HIV diagnoses at a rate of 12.7 (95% CI: 11.1-14.4).
	+ Blacks and Hispanics continue to be most at risk for new HIV infections, as Blacks had a HIV diagnosis rate 9 times and Hispanics had a HIV diagnosis rate 5 times that of Whites.
	+ Young adults aged 20-34 years old continue to be most at risk for HIV with rates at least double that of other age groups.
	+ MSM continue to bear the greatest burden of HIV at an estimated rate 49 times that of heterosexuals.
* Total HIV viral load suppression, the ultimate goal of viral load suppression, in 2018 was at 61.7%.
	+ Males, Blacks, Hispanics, 20-24 year olds, and 25-34 year olds appear to at greater risk for unsuppressed viral loads.
* In 2018, 55.3% (n=3,399) of the TGA’s PLWH were 45+ years old and 27.3% (n=1,682) were adults 55+ years old.
* It is vital that support services are provided to improve the health of aging PLWH, so that they remain healthy and engaged in care.
* As the undetectable equals untransmittable (U=U) campaign points out, getting and keeping an undetectable viral load is one of the best things that PLWH can do to stay healthy.
* Efforts to improve HIV care outcomes should consider HIV health disparities among the key populations highlighted across race/ethnicity, sex/gender, age group, and exposure categories.
	+ These key populations include Black and Hispanic individuals, males, adolescents and young adults, and MSM individuals.