

TESTING & DIAGNOSIS						
First Author, Publication Year	Study Period	Design	Location	Population	Sample Indigenous n (%)	Key Cascade Findings
DuBois 1996	1994	cross-sectional	CAN: Montreal	Urban	99 (100)	Proportion ever tested: 48.5%
Connor 1997	1991-1992	cross-sectional	NZ: Auckland / Christchurch	STD clinic attenders	1363 (16.1)	Odds of testing among men, vs European Maori: 0.6; Pacific islander: 0.3; Other: 1.1 Odds of testing among women, vs European Maori: 0.6; Pacific islander: 0.2; Other: 1.7
Miller 1998	1994-1996	cohort (population)	AUS: Anangu Pitjantjatjara	Adults	592 (100)	Tests per year: 1994: 83 --> 1996: 592 (24% of pop) with SCI: 31% without SCI: 60%
Krause 1999	1996	cross-sectional	US: Western Mountain Region	Co-morbid (SCI) men	672 (100)	Significant difference (p<0.05)
Martin 2002	1992-2000	cohort	CAN: BC	Substance use	2345 (100)	Proportion tested while in drug Tx: 67%
Mak 2003	1997-2002	cohort (population)	AUS: Western	Perinatal	1903 (66.0)	Model: Aboriginal ethnicity not significantly associated with HIV testing
Denny 2003	1998-2000	cross-sectional (BRFSS)	US: National	Adults	4854 (2.2)	Proportion never tested: 50.5% (47.6%-53.4%) <i>Significantly lower than non-AIAN</i>
Wang 2005	2000	cross-sectional (population)	CAN: Alberta	Perinatal	2549 (6.6)	Proportion opting out of prenatal testing: 55 (2.2%) Model: First Nations more likely to opt out AOR: 1.91; 95%CI: 1.42-2.58
Foley 2005	2002-2004	intervention	US: Southwest	Substance use	134 (100)	Proportion tested in drug Tx: 105/134 (78.4%)
Wardman 2006	2003	cross-sectional	CAN: BC	Engaged	219 (100)	Proportion ever tested: 60.4%
Lapidus 2006	2001	cross-sectional	US: Portland	Adults	222 (100)	Proportion tested in past year: 79/218 (36%) Proportion ever tested: 180/218 (82.6%)
Sanchez 2006	2003-2005	cross-sectional (NHBS)	US: National	MSM	40 (0.4)	Proportion tested in past year: 31 (77.5%) Proportion ever tested: 38 (95%)
Plitt 2009	1998-2003	cohort (NAHIVP)	CAN: Northern Alberta	newly diagnosed PLWHA	216 (41.1)	Proportion with a late diagnosis (CD4 <200): 49 (38%) <i>No different than non-Indigenous p=0.20</i>
Long 2010	2003-2008	cohort (population)	CAN: Alberta	Co-morbid (TB)	97 (12.5)	Proportion tested in routine screening in TB care: 86 (89%)
Orchard 2010	2001	cross-sectional (APS)	CAN: National	Off-reserve	520493 (100)	Proportion tested in past year: 13.2% Proportion ever tested: 41.7%
Worthington 2010; Mill 2008 & 2011; Prentice 2011	2004-2005	cross-sectional	CAN: National	Youth	413 (100)	Proportion ever tested: 210/413 (51%) Proportion with late diagnosis: 6/26 (23.1%) Proportion ever tested: 43.0% Men: 40.3%; Women 46.8%
Barnes 2010	2004-2008	cross-sectional (NHIS)	US: National	Adults	793 (0.6)	Model: AI/AN more likely than other ethnicities to be tested for HIV Estimated number of undiagnosed 1200 (25.8%; 95%CI: 600-1800) 60.4 per 100,000 people (95%CI: 25.1-95.6)
Campsmith 2010	2006	mathematical modeling	US: National	General	4600 (0.4)	Model: AI/AN more likely to be undiagnosed vs. white (1.52; 95%CI: 1.43-1.64)
Hodge 2010	?	cross-sectional	US: California	General	457 (100)	Proportion ever tested: 171/423 (40.4%)
Sawleshwarkar 2011	2000-2010	cross-sectional (BEACH)	AUS: National	Health care providers	13114 (1.3)	Testing rate per 100 encounters: 5.57 (95%CI: 3.97-7.16) Model: Indigenous more likely to be tested (AOR:1.74; 95%CI:1.26-2.41)
Sondag 2011	2007-2008	cross-sectional (BRFSS)	US: Montana	Adult	? (100)	Proportion ever tested: 39%
Takahashi 2011	2008	cross-sectional	US: S. California	Adult	179 (100)	Proportion ever tested: 57 (31.8%)
Kwan 2012	2007-2010	pre-post test	AUS: Western Australia	Perinatal	390 (14.3)	Model: Aboriginal people more likely to get STI/BBV testing according to guidelines (AOR: 7.45, 95%CI: 5.53-10.05)
Bauer 2012	2009-2010	cross-sectional (Trans Pulse)	CAN: Ontario	Trans people	35 (8.1)	Proportion tested in past 6 months: 8% (95%CI: 0-20%) Proportion never tested: 15% (95%CI: 3-36%) Proportion tested in past year: 66.7% (95%CI: 57.9-75.4%) Proportion never/unsure if tested: 20.7% (95%CI: 13.2-28.3%)
Paquette 2013	2008	cross-sectional	AUS: Sydney	Substance use	120 (20.4)	<i>No difference compared to non-Indigenous</i>
Ward 2013	2007-2008	cross-sectional	AUS: NSW	Youth	293 (100)	Proportion tested for STIs incl. HIV in past year: 58%
Pearson 2013	2005-2007	cross-sectional	US: 7 cities	MSM	174 (100)	Proportion tested in past 3 months: 67 (45.6%)
Sionean 2014	2010	cross-sectional (NHBS)	US: National	Heterosexual	56 (0.6)	Proportion tested in past year: 14/56 (25%); (men: 25%; women: 25) Proportion ever tested: 42/56 (75%); (men: 67%; women: 81)
Long 2014	2003-2012	cohort (population)	CAN: Alberta	Co-morbid (TB)	182 (12.5)	Proportion tested in routine screening in TB care: 167/182 (91.8%)
Williams 2015	2010	cross-sectional	AUS: Western Australia	Youth	244 (100)	Proportion tested in past year: 31% Proportion ever tested: 46%
Nwangwu-Ike 2015	2012	cohort (NHSS)	US: National	Women	731 (0.3)	Late diagnosis (Stage 3 AIDS at diagnosis): AI/AN: 15 (34.1%) Native Hawaiian: 4 (40%) Proportion tested in past year: 101 (6.5%) Model: Odds of recent HIV testing higher for AI/AN 50-54 (AOR:2.47; 95%CI:1.09-5.58) and 60-64 (AOR:2.99; 95%CI:1.50-5.97) vs white people the same age. No differences among 55-59 year olds.
Ford 2015	2010	cross-sectional (BRFSS)	US: National	Older adults	1542 (1.1)	
Ward 2016	2010-2014	trial (STRIVE)	AUS: 65 remote communities	Young people	15260 STI tests (100)	Proportion tested within 30 days of positive STI test: 4858/15260 (31.8%)
Anastario 2017	?	cross-sectional	US: Fort Peck	Substance use	51 (100)	Proportion tested in past year: 66%
Cahn 2017	2006-2010	cross-sectional (NSFG)	US: National	Men	923 (14.8)	Proportion tested in past year: 11.5%

LINKAGE TO CARE

First Author, Publication Year	Study period	Study design	Location	Population	Sample	Key cascade findings
					Indigenous n (%)	
Diamond 2001	1989-1998	chart review	US: Seattle / Denver / LA	PLWHA	151 (1.3)	Presented late (AIDS diagnosis): 58 (38.0%) <i>Significantly less likely than non-Indigenous p=0.07</i>
Plitt 2009	1998-2003	cohort (NAHIVP)	CAN: Northern Alberta	newly diagnosed PLWHA	216 (41.1)	Median time to care (days): 38 (95%CI: 30-44) Model: Aboriginal ethnicity marginally significant correlate of longer times to care (AHR: 0.82; 95% CI 0.68-1.01)
Prentice 2011	2004-2005	cross-sectional	CAN: National	Youth	413 (100)	Never accessed care following diagnosis: 13/25 (52%) Range of time to care: within 3 months to after 2 years Presented late (CD4 <350 cells/mL or AIDS-defining event): 30/65 (46.1%) MSM: 20/49 (40.8%); hetero: 10/16 (62.5%) Model: Maori MSM were more likely to present to care with 'advanced HIV disease' compared with European settler MSM (RR: 2.1, 95%CI: 1.4-3.2)
Dickson 2012	2005-2010	cohort (AIDS Epidemiology Group)	NZ: National	PLWHA	65 (8.6)	Presented late (CD4 <200/μL): 27 (24%)
Connel 2014	?	chart review	US: Oklahoma	APHA	112 (100)	>=1 lab test within 3 mo of diagnosis AI/AN: 4 (100%) Native Hawaiian: 4 (80.0%)
Nwangwu-Ike 2015	2012	cohort (NHSS)	US: National	Women	731 (0.3)	Model: Indigenous women more likely to have never accessed care (aOR: 4.30; 95%CI: 1.31-14.13) and to have delayed linkage to care (aOR: 2.04; 95%CI: 1.42-2.92), vs. Caucasian women.
Kronfli 2017	2013-2015	cross-sectional (CHIWOS)	CAN: BC / Ontario / Quebec	Women	288 (20.2)	>=1 lab test within 1mo of diagnosis among those diagnosed in 2013: 43/58 (74.1%)
Mitsch 2017	2011-2013	cross-sectional (NHSS)	US: 28 jurisdictions	APHA	1233 (100)	

RETENTION IN CARE

First Author, Publication Year	Study period	Study design	Location	Population	Sample	Key Cascade Findings
					Indigenous n (%)	
Duran 2000	1997-1998	cross-sectional	US: Western	rural APHA	28 (100)	Received medical care in the past 4 months: 24 (86%) Avg. number of clinic visits: 4
Diamond 2001	1989-1998	chart review	US: Seattle / Denver / LA	PLWHA	151 (1.3)	Mean annual outpatient visits: 13 <i>Significantly lower than non-Indigenous p=0.001</i>
Grierson 2004	2001-2002	cross-sectional (HIV Futures Survey)	NZ: National	APHA	25 (100)	Ever received VL monitoring: 23/25 (92.0%) Avg. frequency of VL monitoring past year: 3.1
Martin 2010	1999-2005	cohort (NAHIVP)	CAN: Northern Alberta	ART naïve PLWHA	172 (37.3)	No viral load monitoring in 6-months after baseline: 28/172 (16%) <i>Significantly higher than non-Indigenous (p=0.0059)</i>
Erickson 2015	? - 2013	chart review	CAN: Winnipeg	PLWHA	218 (38.7)	Odds of missing at least one appointment Aboriginal: AOR: 1.2; 95%CI: 0.7-2.1 Aboriginal PWUD: AOR: 3.33; 95%CI: 1.39-7.97 Laboratory monitoring (CD4): 2.76 tests/year <i>Significantly lower than non-Indigenous p=0.025</i>
Templeton 2015	1999-2013	cohort	AUS: National	PLWHA	42 (1.9)	Laboratory monitoring (VL): 2.53 tests/year <i>Significantly lower than non-Indigenous p<0.001</i> >=1 lab tests in 2011 AI/AN: 65 (47.1%) Native Hawaiian: 47 (51.6%) Model: AI/AN women less likely than white to have 1+ lab test (PR: 0.74; 95%CI:0.62-0.88) >=2 lab tests at least 3 months apart AI/AN: 46 (33.3%) Native Hawaiian: 34 (37.4%) Model: AI/AN women less likely than white to have 2+ lab tests (PR: 0.70; 95%CI:0.55-0.89)
Nwangwu-Ike 2015	2011	cohort (NHSS)	US: National	Women	731 (0.3)	Model: No significant differences between Indigenous vs. Caucasian women in terms of having been linked to care but not having received HIV medical care in the past year.
Kronfli 2017	2013-2015	cross-sectional (CHIWOS)	CAN: BC / Ontario / Quebec	Women	288 (20.2)	>=2 CD4 or VL tests >=3 months apart in 2012: 551/1175 (46.9%) Continuous care (>=2 VL result >=90 days apart/yr): 103/175 (58.9%) Discontinuous care (>=1 yr with only 1 VL result): 55/175 (31.4%) Gap in care (a yr without a VL result): 17/175 (9.7%)
Mitsch 2017	2011-2013	cross-sectional (NHSS)	US: 28 jurisdictions	APHA	1233 (100)	Model: Indigenous more likely to experience discontinuous care (aOR: 1.91; 95% CI: 1.28-2.84) vs. White.
Rachlis 2017	2009-2012	cohort (OHTN)	CAN: 10 clinics	PLWHA	175 (9.5)	

ART INITIATION

First Author, Publication Year	Study period	Study design	Location	Population	Sample	Key Cascade Finding
					Indigenous n (%)	
Goldstone 2000	1997	chart review	CAN: Vancouver	PLWHA who died	10 (16.1)	Ever on ART: 7 (70%) <i>Not different than non-Indigenous p=0.540</i> Duration on ART (median days): 97 (30-1416) <i>Significantly lower than non-Indigenous p=0.014</i>
Diamond 2001	1989-1998	chart review	US: Seattle / Denver / LA	PLWHA	151 (1.3)	on ART: 56% <i>Not different than non-Indigenous p=0.8</i>
Wood 2003	1995-2001	cohort	CAN: BC	PLWHA who died	149 (12.0)	Ever on ART: 81/149 (54.4%) <i>Significantly less than non-Indigenous p=0.001</i> Model: Aboriginal people significantly less likely than other ethnicities to have ever received ART (AOR: 0.60; 95%CI: 0.41–0.87; p=0.008)
Grierson 2004	2001-2002	cross-sectional (HIV Futures Survey)	NZ: National	APHA	25 (100)	Never been on ART: 7/25 (28.0%) Currently on ART: 16/24 (66.7%)
Miller 2006	1996-2002	cohort (BC DTP)	CAN: BC	ART naïve PLWHA	146 (16.4)	AIDS diagnosis at baseline: 20 (14%) <i>Not different than non-Indigenous p=0.361</i>
Wood 2006	1996-2003	cohort (BART)	CAN: Vancouver	Substance use	149 (47.8)	On ART at 2 years: 29.2% Model: Aboriginal participants initiated ART at a significantly slower rate ARH: 0.37; 95%CI: 0.15-0.93; p=0.035
Gorgos 2006	-	chart review	US: Phoenix	APHA	235 (100)	Ever been on ART: 146/185 (78.9%) Ever been on HAART: 129/185 (70.1%) Currently on HAART: 107/185 (59.1%)
Newman 2007	2003	cross-sectional	AUS: Western Australia	APHA	20 (100)	On ART: 11/20 (55.0%)
Duran 2010	2003-2007	program evaluation	US: Navajo Nation	Case mgmt	46 (100)	On ART: 75%
Prentice 2011	2004-2005	cross-sectional	CAN: National	Youth	413 (100)	Ever on ART: 6/25 (24.0%) on ART: 51/80 (64%) First Nations: 60.0%; Metis or Inuit: 70.0% men: 70%; women: 61% lgbtq: 70%; hetero: 60%
Monette 2009 & Beswick 2013	2006	cross-sectional (PSHP)	CAN: Ontario	off-reserve APHA	80 (100)	
Cain 2013	-	cross-sectional	CAN: National	Co-morbid (depression)	72 (100)	Currently not on ART: 28/72 (39%)
Connel 2014	-	chart review	US: Oklahoma	APHA	112 (100)	On ART at baseline: 35 (31%)
Templeton 2015	1999-2013	cohort (prospective)	AUS: National	PLWHA	42 (1.9)	ART naïve at enrolment: 14/42 (33.3%) Currently not on ART: 20%
Jaworsky 2016	2007-2011	cross-sectional (OHTN)	CAN: Toronto	PLWHA	70 (9.5)	<i>Not different than Caucasian p=0.15</i>
Klakowicz 2016	2007-2012	pre-post (VNHS)	CAN: Vancouver	PLWHA	323 (59.2)	Ever been on ART while a patient: 280/323 (87%) Ever been on ART at baseline: 234/326 (71.8%) On ART in past 6 months: Increased from 51-94%
Milloy 2016	2005-2014	cohort (ACCESS)	CAN: Vancouver	Substance use	326 (38.6)	Model: No difference in likelihood of Indigenous vs non-Indigenous participants being dispensed ART in the previous 180 days (aOR: 1.32; 95%CI: 0.92-1.89).

ART ADHERENCE

First Author, Publication Year	Study period	Study design	Location	Population	Sample		Key Cascade Finding
					Indigenous n (%)		
Wood 2003	1995-2001	cohort	CAN: BC	PLWHA who died	149 (12.0)		Received ART >=75% of the time: 23/81 (28.4%) Model: No differences in time to ART discontinuation were observed by ethnicity (ARH:1.19; 95%CI:0.87-1.61)
Grierson 2004	2001-2002	sectional (HIV Futures Survey)	NZ: National	APHA	25 (100)		Avg. doses taken per day: 2.4 (Range 0-6; Median: 2) Ever took break from Tx: 8/16 (50.0%) 5 day ratio: 33 (83%) SOAR: 22 (55%)
Ka'opua 2004	?	cross-sectional cohort (BC DTP)	US: Hawaii	PLWHA	40 (50.0)		<i>No difference for either compared to White</i>
Miller 2006	1996-2002	cohort (BC DTP)	CAN: BC	ART naïve PLWHA	146 (16.4)		Adherent in first year on ART: 75-100% <i>Significantly lower than non-Indigenous p=0.001</i>
Lima 2006	1996-1999	cohort (BC DTP)	CAN: BC	ART naïve PLWHA	88 (14.1)		Adherence <95%: 58/88 (66%) <i>No difference compared to non-Indigenous (p=0.2995)</i>
Duran 2010	2003-2007	program evaluation	USA: Navajo Nation	Case mgmt	46 (100)		No missed doses in p4w: 24/34 (71%)
Iralu 2010	2004-2006	cross-sectional	US: Southwest	rural APHA	36 (100)		Excellent adherence: 19/29 (61.3%)
Gunther 2014	2010	cross-sectional cohort study	CAN: Edmonton	PLWHA on ART	23 (35.4)		% doses taken in past week (mean, SE): 91% (3) % doses taken in past month (mean, SE): 94% (2) <i>No difference compared to non-Indigenous</i>
Samji 2014	2007-2010	(LISA)	CAN: BC	PLWHA	211 (27.5)		Tx interruption >=90 days: 46 (21.8%) Model: Indigenous ethnicity not associated with Tx interruption
Samji 2015	2000-2011	cohort (CANOC)	CAN: BC / Ontario / Quebec	ART naïve PLWHA	414 (5.4)		Tx interruption >=90 days: 242/414 (58.5%) Model: Higher risk of Tx interruption among Aboriginal vs non-Aboriginal (aHR: 1.67, 95%CI: 1.27-2.20)
Milloy 2016	2005-2014	cohort (ACCESS)	CAN: Vancouver	Substance use	326 (38.6)		Adherence >=95% at baseline: 107/326 (32.8%), remained similar over study period Model: No difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous in adherence in past six months (aOR: 0.90; 95%CI: 0.73-1.10)
Puskas 2017	2000-2014	cohort (HOMER)	CAN: BC	PLWHA	589 (13.0)		Adherence >=95% (pharmacy refill), mean proportion (SD): No IDU history: Men: 71.3 (5.4); Women: 59.5 (7.1) With IDU history: Men: 77.1 (1.6); Women: 57.0 (2.3) Model: Indigenous people less likely to have optimal adherence compared to non-Indigenous people (p<0.001)
Wang 2017	1996-2015	cohort (BC DTP)	CAN: BC	PLWHA	1022 (12.6)		Tx interruption >=90 days: 617/1022 (60.4%) Higher risk of Tx interruption among Aboriginal vs. non-Aboriginal (p<0.001)

VIRAL SUPPRESSION

First Author, Publication Year	Study period	Study design	Location	Population	Sample	Key Cascade Finding
					Indigenous n (%)	
Goldstone 2000	1997	chart review	CAN: Vancouver	PLWHA who died	10 (16.1)	Median (IQR) viral load last reported: 32,000 (22,000 - 54,000)
Grierson 2004	2001-2002	cross-sectional (HIV Futures Survey)	NZ: National	APHA	25 (100)	Mean copies/mL (range): 558 (<500 to 2.5 million) Median (IQR) viral load at baseline: 71,950 (25,000-151,000) Remain unsuppressed: 24%
Miller 2006	1996-2002	cohort (BC DTP)	CAN: BC	ART naïve PLWHA	146 (16.4)	Model: Aboriginal ethnicity not associated with suppression. Median (IQR) viral load at baseline: 89,350 (21,750 – 185,000)
Lima 2006	1996-1999	cohort (BC DTP)	CAN: BC	ART naïve PLWHA	88 (14.1)	Significantly lower compared to non-Indigenous (p<0.001)
Gilles 2007	1991-2005	cohort (retrospective)	AUS: Western Australia	Perinatal	16 (39.0)	Proportion suppressed prior to delivery (<50 copies/mL): 11 (48%) No difference compared to non-Indigenous (p=0.183)
Iralu 2010	2004-2006	cross-sectional	US: Southwest	rural APHA	36 (100)	Median log viral load: 2.3 (2.3, 7.3) Median (IQR) copies/mL at baseline: 105,000 (38,000-405,000) Did not suppress within 6mo: 65/172 (37.8%) Model: Odds of suppression (vs non-Aboriginal non-IDU) Aboriginal IDU: OR:0.33, 95%CI:0.19-0.60, p=0.0002 Aboriginal non-IDU: OR:0.38, 95%CI:0.21-0.67, p=0.0009
Martin 2010	1999-2005	cohort (NAHIVP)	CAN: Northern Alberta	ART naïve PLWHA	172 (37.3)	Median (IQR) copies/mL at baseline: 100,000 (22,000-390,000) No difference compared to non-Indigenous (p=0.46)
Martin 2011	1999-2005	cohort (NAHIVP)	CAN: Northern Alberta	ART naïve PLWHA	194 (35.4)	Median (IQR) copies/mL Aboriginal IDU: 50 (50-44,000) Aboriginal non-IDU: 50 (50-71) Significantly higher (p=0.019) >400 copies/mL Aboriginal IDU: 7 (33%) Aboriginal non-IDU: 2 (15%) Marginally higher (p=0.058)
Martin 2013	2006-2007	cross-sectional (NAHIVP)	CAN: Northern Alberta	PLWHA	34 (35.4)	Median (IQR) copies/mL at baseline: 71,100 (19,700-151,000) Significantly lower than non-Indigenous (p<0.001)
ART-CC 2013	1998-2009	cohort (HOMER)	CAN: BC	PLWHA	205 (0.4)	Proportion unsuppressed: 78 (14%) Significantly higher than non-Indigenous (p<0.001)
Cescon 2014	1997-2010	cohort (BC DTP)	CAN: BC	PLWHA	558 (9.1)	Mean (range) copies/mL: 137,807 (43–750,000)
Connel 2014	?	chart review	US: Oklahoma	APHA	112 (100)	Proportion suppressed at entry into care: 20/112 (17.9%) Median (IQR) copies/mL at baseline: 32,000 (8600-98000) No VL sup within 6 mo of ART initiation: 24/87 (27.5%) Model: Aboriginal less likely to suppress within 6mo of initiating ART vs. Canadian-born non-Aboriginal (AOR:0.44; 95%CI: 0.20-0.96; p=0.04). No difference in odds of virological failure by ethnicity.
Lefebvre 2014	2006-2012	cohort (NAHIVP)	CAN: Northern Alberta	ART naïve PLWHA	87 (27.0)	Proportion suppressed (<400 copies/ml 12mo post-ART): 60.0% Proportion suppressed (<400 copies/ml 24mo post-ART): 81.0%
Templeton 2015	1999-2013	cohort (prospective)	AUS: National	PLWHA	42 (1.9)	No difference compared to non-Indigenous p=0.635
Erickson 2015	?	chart review	CAN: Winnipeg	Substance use	218 (38.7)	Proportion never been suppressed: 39/152 (25.7%) Significantly more likely than non-Indigenous p=0.008 Proportion suppressed (<=200 copies/mL) All/AN: 41 (29.7%) Native Hawaiian: 36 (39.6%) Model: All/AN less likely to be suppressed vs white (PR: 0.64; 95%CI: 0.49-0.83). No difference between Native Hawaiian and white.
Nwangwu-Ike 2015	2008-2012	cohort (National HIV Surveillance System)	US: National	Women	731 (0.3)	Proportion suppressed: 76%
Jaworsky 2016	2007-2011	cross-sectional (OHTN)	CAN: Toronto	PLWHA	70 (9.5)	No difference compared to non-Indigenous p=0.88
Klakowicz 2016	2007-2012	pre-post (VNHS)	CAN: Vancouver	PLWHA	323 (59.2)	Median (IQR) copies/mL at baseline: 196 (35-16531) Proportion suppressed within 1 year of HAART: 128 (40%) Proportion suppressed (<50 copies/mL): Increased from 23-65%
Milloy 2016	2005-2014	cohort (ACCESS)	CAN: Vancouver	Substance use	326 (38.6)	Model: No difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous in terms of being undetectable (aOR: 1.15; 95%: 0.91-1.46)
Benoit 2017 (a)	2000-2012	cohort (CANOC)	CAN: BC / Ontario / Quebec	PLWHA	497 (7.0)	Log10 copies/mL at baseline: 4.85 (4.38–5.00) Suppression at 1yr after ART initiation: 54% Rebound at 1 yr after ART initiation: 13% Model: Indigenous less likely to achieve suppression vs. Caucasian (aHR=0.58, 95% CI 0.50-0.68, p<0.0001). Risk of rebound not significantly different between Indigenous and Caucasian (aHR=1.03, 95% CI 0.84, 1.27, P=0.75).
Benoit 2017 (b)	2000-2012	cohort (CANOC)	CAN: BC / Ontario / Quebec	PLWHA	497 (7.0)	
Mitsch 2017	2012	cross-sectional (NHSS)	US: 28 jurisdictions	APHA	1233 (100)	Proportion suppressed (<200 copies/mL): 530/1175 (45.1%)