**Table S1: Data sources for HIV case rates and population denominators in Canada, Australia, USA, and New Zealand**

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| **Country** | **HIV Case Reporting System** | **Reporting of Indigenous status at the time of HIV diagnosis** | **Census Classification of Indigeneity** |
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| **Canada** | Passive, non-nominal, mandatory HIV reporting is managed by the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC).  <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/hiv-aids-canada-surveillance-report-december-31-2014/page-11-appendices.html#app3> | HIV notification forms include a question asking if the individual identifies as an Aboriginal person that is First Nations, Inuit, or Métis. Quebec and BC do not report this information to PHAC.  <https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/canada/health-canada/migration/healthy-canadians/publications/diseases-conditions-maladies-affections/hiv-aids-surveillance-2014-vih-sida/alt/hiv-aids-vih-sida-form-eng.pdf> | Classification of Aboriginal identity (First Nations, Métis, Inuit, other non-specified) is a derived measure based on three questions: Aboriginal group; Treaty or Registered Indian status under the Indian Act of Canada; and membership in a First Nation/Indian band.  <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/pop001-eng.cfm> |
| **Australia** | Passive, nominal, mandatory HIV reporting is managed by the National HIV Registry at the Kirby Institute.  <https://kirby.unsw.edu.au/report-type/annual-surveillance-reports> | HIV notification forms include a question asking if the individual is of Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, or both.  <https://kirby.unsw.edu.au/report/hiv-notification-form> | Classification as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander is based on a single question asking if the individual is of either or both origins.  <https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3238.0Explanatory%20Notes502006%20to%202031?OpenDocument> |
| **USA** | Passive reporting has been mandatory in all 50 states since 2011. Mature mandatory reporting was absent from California, Delaware, Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Washington for 2009 and Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Vermont for 2010. Reporting data is de-identified and managed by the Centres for Disease Control (CDC).  <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html> | The Standards for Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity requires that information on Indigenous status is collected (American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian, and/or Other Pacific Islander) at time of diagnosis.  <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html> | Classification as American Indian/Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander is based on a single question asking about the individual’s race. In our analysis, an individual could be one of these races alone or in combination.  <https://www.census.gov/topics/population/race/about.html> |
| **New Zealand** | HIV reporting was not mandatory until 2017. Healthcare professionals voluntarily submit HIV case data to the AIDS Epidemiology Group at the University of Otago.  <https://www.otago.ac.nz/aidsepigroup/> | HIV notification forms includes a question asking about ethnicity, including Māori.  <https://www.otago.ac.nz/aidsepigroup/newsletters.html> | Classification as Māori is based on a single question asking an individual to identify their ethnic group. An individual can be one of these races alone or in combination.  <http://archive.stats.govt.nz/methods/research-papers/topss/comp-ethnic-admin-data-census/classification-of-ethnicity.aspx> |