

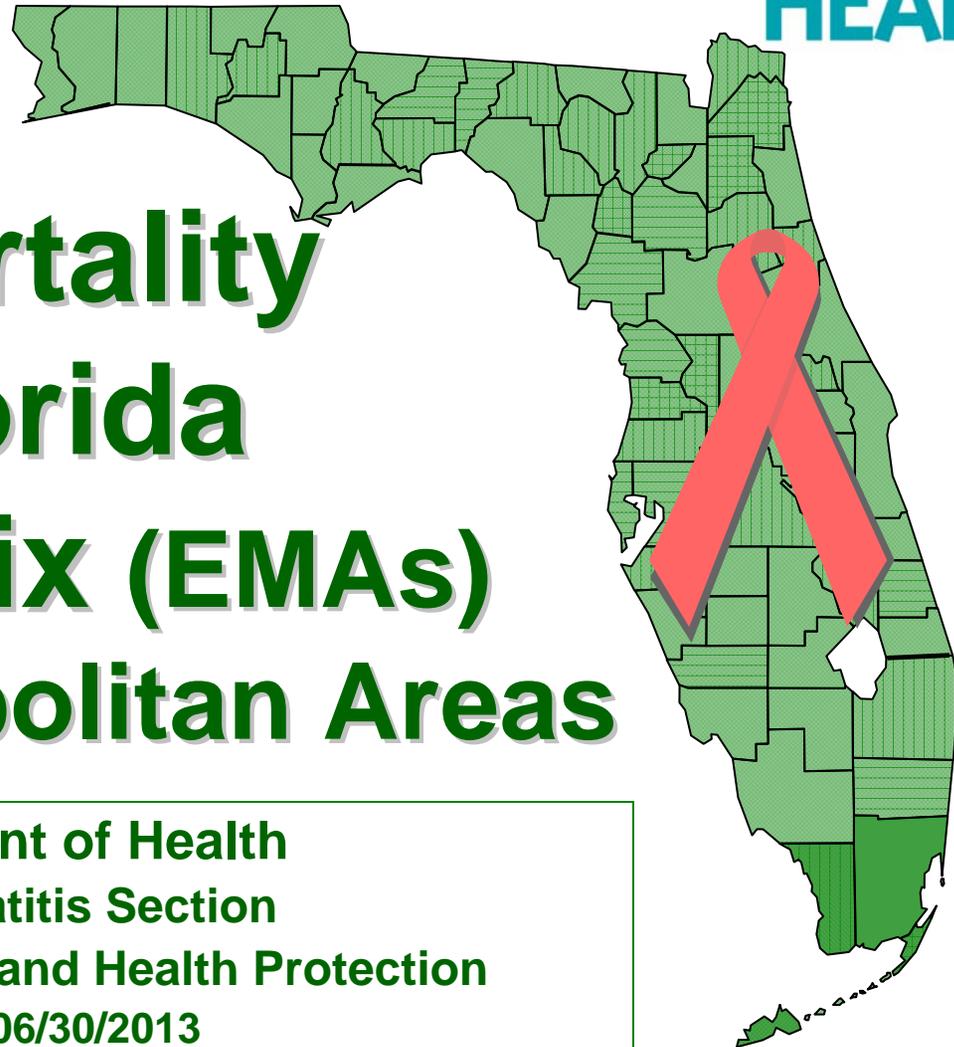
To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.



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# HIV Mortality for Florida and the Six (EMAs) Eligible Metropolitan Areas



Florida Department of Health  
HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section  
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection  
Death data as of 06/30/2013

# HIV Mortality in Florida

**🚫 Resident HIV deaths due to HIV disease represent persons who resided in Florida and whose underlying cause of death was HIV disease, regardless if they were reported with HIV disease in Florida or not.**

- The data source is death certificate data from the Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics.

**🚫 HIV case deaths are known cases of HIV disease (regardless of AIDS status) reported in Florida and are known to be dead, regardless of the cause of death. It is important to understand if any known HIV/AIDS cases died in any given year for estimates of the current burden of HIV/AIDS care and treatment needs within the state.**

- The data source is the Florida HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) from the Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section.



# **HIV Mortality in Florida (con't)**

**Rates are expressed as deaths per 100,000 population based on 2008 Population Estimates, DOH, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis**

**A new national system for coding death certificates (ICD-10) began in 1999, which resulted in an increase of approximately 14% in the annual number of HIV/AIDS deaths.**

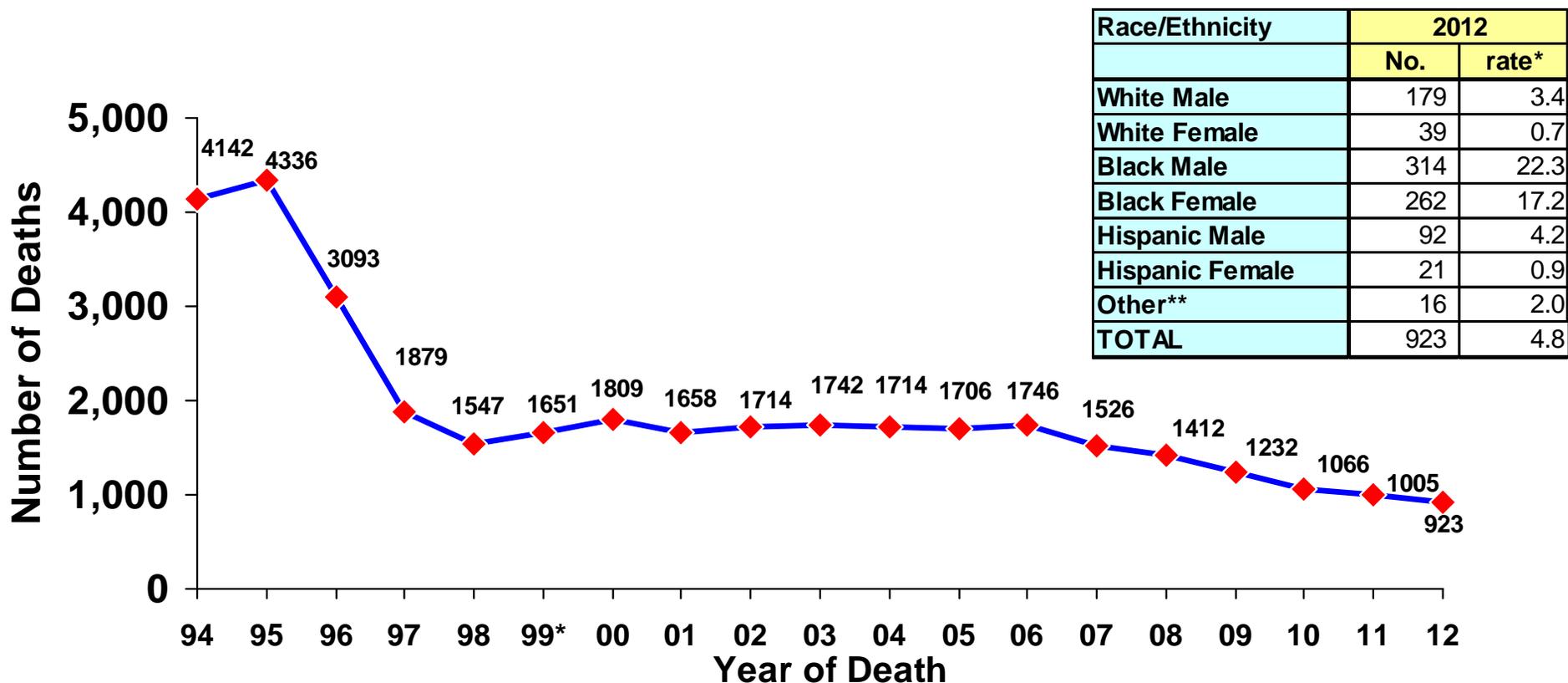
**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Multiracial and/or Other/Unknown races. Males and females are combined per the low number of resident deaths.**

**Note: HIV/AIDS deaths decreased markedly from 1996-1998, associated with the advent of HAART in 1996. Yearly declines since 2007 appear promising.**

***Source: Office of Vital Statistics and HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section, death certificates coded to HIV/AIDS as underlying cause.***



# Resident Deaths\*\* due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2012, Florida



**Note:** The number of HIV-related deaths in 2012 decreased by 8% from the previous year, and 79% since the peak year in 1995. Since 2007, deaths have continued declining each year, down to 923 in 2012.

\*In 1999, the underlying cause-of-death classification scheme changed from ICD-9 to ICD-10;  
 \*\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013). Population data were provided by Florida CHARTS.



## Resident Deaths\* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2006-2012, Florida

Deaths	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change
<b>2006</b>	1,746		429		1058		235	
<b>2007</b>	1,526	-12.6%	389	-9.3%	917	-13.3%	202	-14.0%
<b>2008</b>	1,412	-7.5%	364	-6.4%	850	-7.3%	177	-12.4%
<b>2009</b>	1,232	-12.7%	323	-11.3%	737	-13.3%	160	-9.6%
<b>2010</b>	1,066	-13.5%	286	-11.5%	634	-14.0%	122	-23.8%
<b>2011</b>	1,005	-5.7%	258	-9.8%	613	-3.3%	123	0.8%
<b>2012</b>	923	-8.2%	218	-15.5%	576	-6.0%	113	-8.1%

**Note:** Overall, there has been a 79% decline in the number of Florida resident deaths due to HIV disease in Florida from 1995 (the peak of resident HIV deaths) to 2012. As of 2012, blacks still constitute a majority of HIV-related deaths (62%) whereas Hispanics constitute a low proportion of HIV-related deaths (12%). All race/ethnicity groups had similar annual decreases to the total.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).



# Resident Deaths\* due to HIV Disease, Number and Rate\*\* by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2008-2012, Florida

Race/Ethnicity	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White Male	299	5.5	258	4.8	225	4.2	201	3.8	179	3.4
White Female	65	1.2	65	1.2	61	1.1	57	1.0	39	0.7
Black Male	533	39.3	438	32.0	388	28.1	362	25.9	314	22.3
Black Female	317	21.6	299	20.2	246	16.4	251	16.6	262	17.2
Hispanic Male	133	6.6	126	6.1	96	4.6	97	4.5	92	4.2
Hispanic Female	44	2.2	34	1.6	26	1.2	26	1.2	21	0.9
Other (both sexes)	21	2.8	12	1.6	24	3.1	11	1.4	16	2.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,412</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>4.8</b>

**Note:** Racial/ethnic disparities continue to be evident in the death rate data, where both black males and black females have the highest death rates.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).

\*\*Source: Population data are provided by FloridaCHARTS.



## Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Time Period of Death, 1980-2012, Florida

	<b><u>Time Period of Death</u></b>				
	<b><u>Early Years</u></b>		<b><u>HAART</u></b>		
	<b><u>1980-1988</u></b>	<b><u>1989-1995</u></b>	<b><u>1996-2000</u></b>	<b><u>2001-2006</u></b>	<b><u>2007-2012</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>4 mo.</b>	<b>15 mo.</b>	<b>32 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>	<b>83 mo.</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>10 mo.</b>	<b>22 mo.</b>	<b>42 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>3 mo.</b>	<b>12 mo.</b>	<b>23 mo.</b>	<b>45 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>
<b>Amer. Ind.</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>14 mo.</b>	<b>21 mo.</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>	<b>79 mo.</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>13 mo.</b>	<b>24 mo.</b>	<b>21 mo.</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>

**Note:** In the early years, survival times increased for all race/ethnicity groups with the introduction of AZT in 1994. With the introduction of Highly Active Retroviral Therapy (HAART) in 1996, survival time increased significantly for all age groups, however, overall survival times are not without racial/ethnic disparities.

**Special note:** The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.

**Source:** Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2013).



## Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Sex and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2012, Florida

<b>Period of Death: 2007 - 2012</b>		
<b><u>Males</u></b>	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>70 mo.</b>	<b>57 mo.</b>	<b>66 mo.</b>
7,732 deaths	3,434 deaths	11,166 deaths

**Note:** These data show that the median survival time for females is about 13 months less than the median survival time for males. This could be due to women being diagnosed with AIDS later in their course of illness thus shortening their apparent survival time. However, it could also reflect that females enter care for HIV disease later, have more drug adherence issues, or a host of other factors that could be damaging to a patient's underlying health status and outcomes.

**Special note:** The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.

**Source:** Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2013).



## Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2012, Florida

<b>Period of Death: 2007 - 2012</b>			
	<b><u>Males</u></b>	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>89 mo.</b>	<b>58 mo.</b>	<b>83 mo.</b>
	2,450 deaths	514 deaths	2,964 deaths
<b>Black</b>	<b>63 mo.</b>	<b>57 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>
	3,745 deaths	2,431 deaths	6,176 deaths
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>	<b>58 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>
	1,296 deaths	385 deaths	1,681 deaths
<b>Amer. Ind.</b>	<b>95 mo.</b>	<b>34 mo.</b>	<b>79 mo.</b>
	31 deaths	11 deaths	42 deaths
<b>Asian</b>	<b>29 mo.</b>	<b>26 mo.</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>
	31 deaths	11 deaths	42 deaths

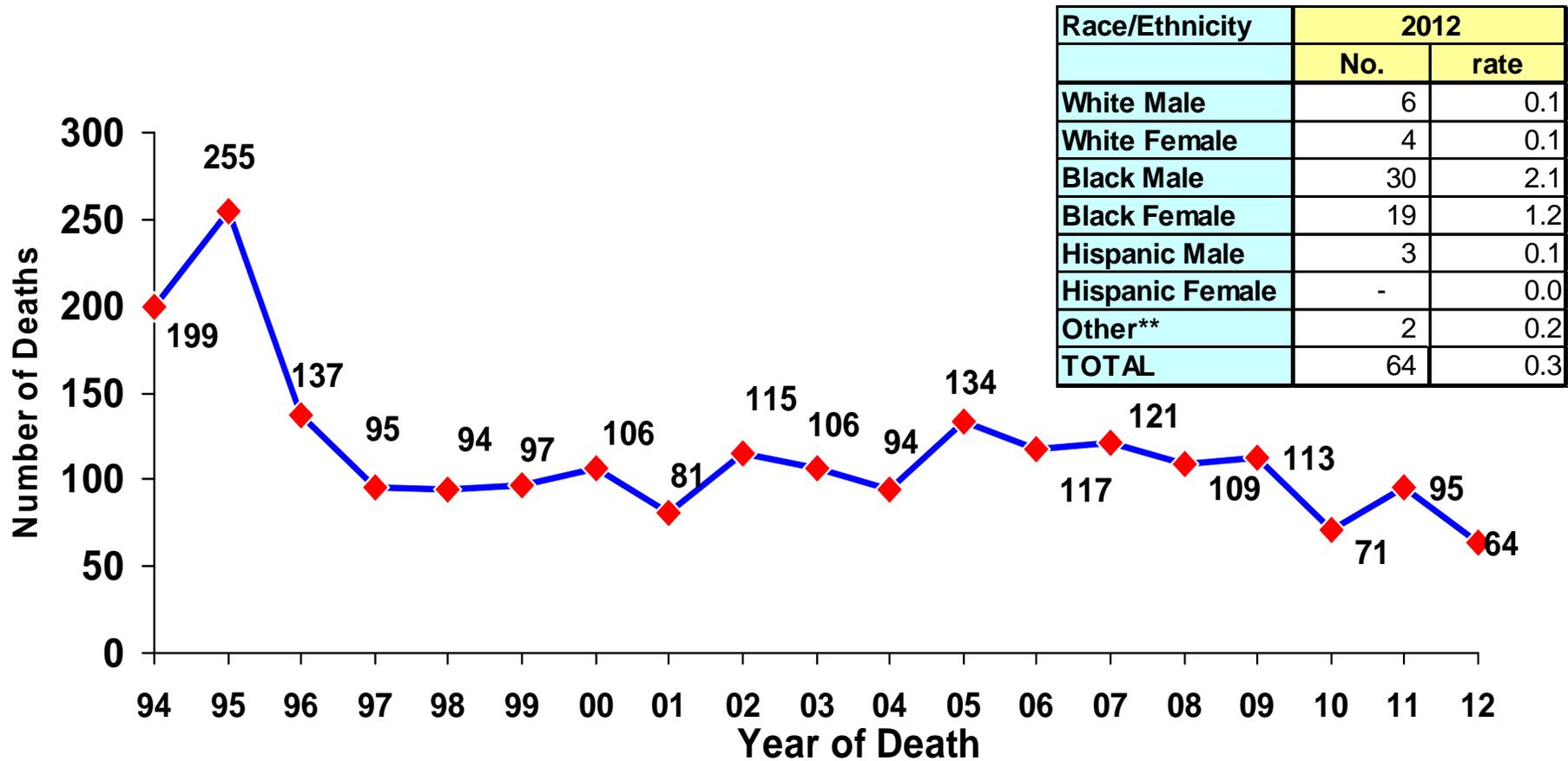
**Note:** These data show that the differences in median survival time by gender discussed on the previous table are not uniform for all racial/ethnic groups. For instance, the gender difference among whites, American Indians, and Asians are much larger than the difference between genders for blacks and Hispanics. This confirms the assertion that there are not biologic differences between these groups that account for their differences in outcomes but rather it is most likely social and cultural barriers that are leading to poorer outcomes.

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2013).



# Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2012, Jacksonville EMA



These data represent a 75% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2012. This is lower than the 79% decline observed by the state.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS. Jacksonville EMA consists of Clay, Duval, Nassau and Saint Johns counties.



# Resident Deaths\* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2007-2012, Jacksonville EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2007	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	No.	% change								
White Male	17	25	47%	22	-12%	12	-45%	15	25%	6	-60%
White Female	8	5	-38%	7	40%	4	-43%	4	0%	4	0%
Black Male	49	53	8%	53	0%	28	-47%	46	64%	30	-35%
Black Female	44	22	-50%	29	32%	24	-17%	24	0%	19	-21%
Hispanic Male	2	1	-50%	1	0%	1	0%	3	200%	3	0%
Hispanic Female	1	1	0%	1	0%	-	-100%	2	N/A	-	-100%
Other*	-	2	N/A	-	-100%	2	N/A	1	-50%	2	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	121	109	-10%	113	4%	71	-37%	95	34%	64	-33%

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).



## Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, Jacksonville EMA

	<u>Early Years</u>		<u>HAART</u>		
	<u>1980-1988</u>	<u>1989-1995</u>	<u>1996-2000</u>	<u>2001-2006</u>	<u>2007-2012</u>
<b>White</b>	<b>3 mo.</b>	<b>15 mo.</b>	<b>36 mo.</b>	<b>71 mo.</b>	<b>55 mo.</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>11 mo.</b>	<b>24 mo.</b>	<b>46 mo.</b>	<b>66 mo.</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>15 mo.</b>	<b>20 mo.</b>	<b>39 mo.</b>	<b>32 mo.</b>

**Comment:** Overall, survival time is increasing as we move toward the era of HAART in the late 1990s, but survival times nearly double that in the early 2000's. Survival times doubled again among blacks in the late 2000's. Survival times in the late 2000's among whites and Hispanics may be artificially low due to small numbers of deaths during that time period.  
(Data as of 06/30/2013).

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



## Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months), by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2012, Jacksonville EMA

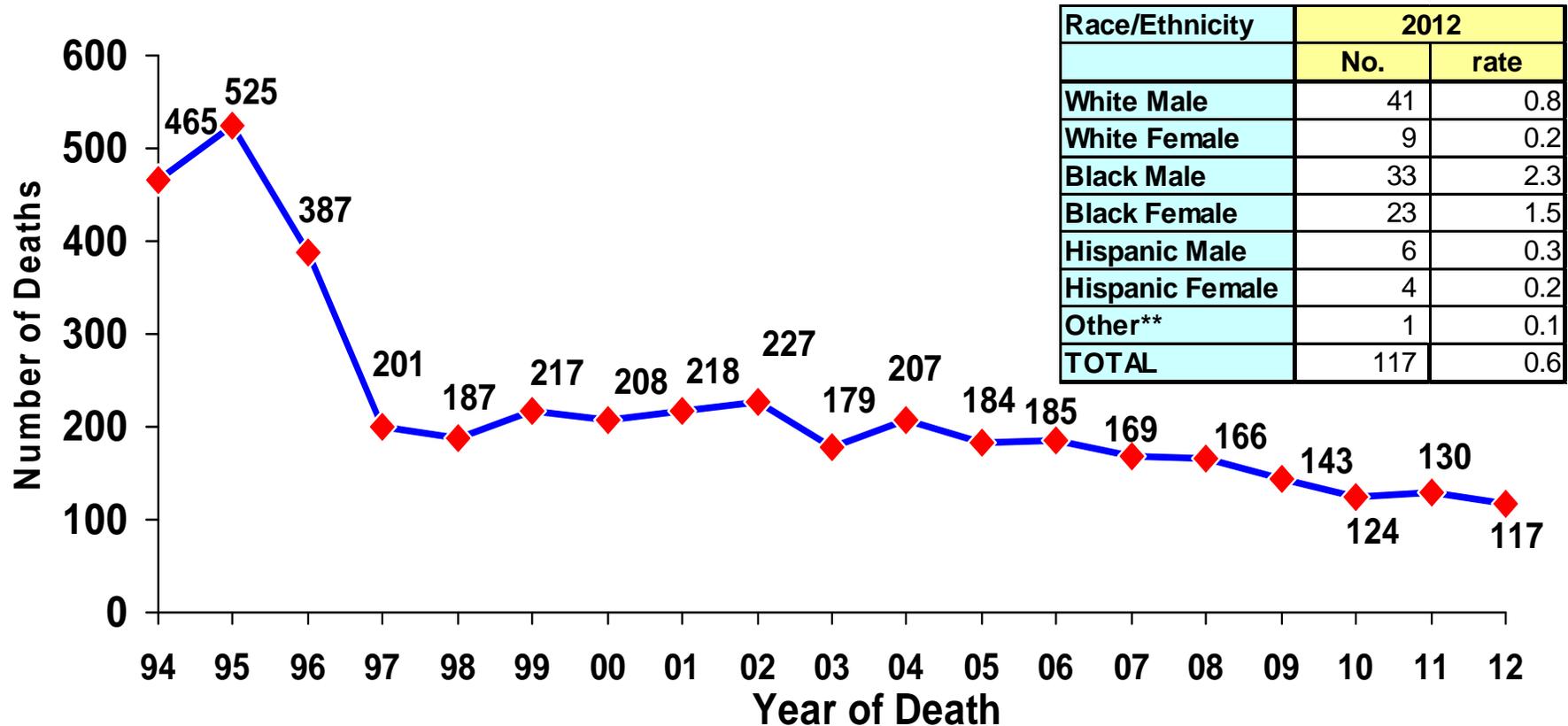
<b>Period of Death: 2007 - 2012</b>			
	<b><u>Males</u></b>	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>77 mo.</b>	<b>25 mo.</b>	<b>55 mo.</b>
	143 deaths	44 deaths	187 deaths
<b>Black</b>	<b>64 mo.</b>	<b>66 mo.</b>	<b>66 mo.</b>
	343 deaths	213 deaths	556 deaths
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>77 mo.</b>	<b>19 mo.</b>	<b>32 mo.</b>
	15 deaths	5 deaths	20 deaths

**Comment:** These data suggest that white and Hispanic females have a later diagnosis of AIDS than white or Hispanic males, as their subsequent median survival time is shorter. There is little difference in the median times of AIDS diagnosis to death between black males and black females. Survival times in the late 2000's among whites and Hispanics may be artificially low due to small numbers of deaths during that time period. (Data as of 06/30/2013)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



# Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2012, Tampa/St. Pete EMA



**These data represent a 77% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2012. This is slightly less than the 79% decline observed by the state.**

*\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS. Tampa-St. Pete EMA consists of Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco and Pinellas counties.*



# Resident Deaths\* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2007-2012, Tampa/St. Pete EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2007	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	No.	% change								
White Male	57	64	12%	42	-34%	48	14%	50	4%	41	-18%
White Female	8	9	13%	11	22%	7	-36%	9	29%	9	0%
Black Male	49	47	-4%	42	-11%	36	-14%	29	-19%	33	14%
Black Female	30	26	-13%	25	-4%	18	-28%	23	28%	23	0%
Hispanic Male	17	13	-24%	18	38%	8	-56%	9	13%	6	-33%
Hispanic Female	7	4	-43%	4	0%	4	0%	5	25%	4	-20%
Other*	1	3	200%	1	-67%	3	200%	5	67%	1	-80%
<b>TOTAL</b>	169	166	-2%	143	-14%	124	-13%	130	5%	117	-10%

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).



## Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, Tampa/St. Pete EMA

	<u>Early Years</u>		<u>HAART</u>		
	<u>1980-1988</u>	<u>1989-1995</u>	<u>1996-2000</u>	<u>2001-2006</u>	<u>2007-2012</u>
<b>White</b>	<b>4 mo.</b>	<b>15 mo.</b>	<b>32 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>	<b>81 mo.</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>12 mo.</b>	<b>24 mo.</b>	<b>36 mo.</b>	<b>63 mo.</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>15 mo.</b>	<b>27 mo.</b>	<b>45 mo.</b>	<b>53 mo.</b>

**Comment:** The median survival time nearly doubled from the Early Years, moving into the era of HAART. Survival times continued their upward climb into the early 2000's and furthermore into the late 2000's.  
(Data as of 06/30/2013).

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



**Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2012, Tampa/St. Pete EMA**

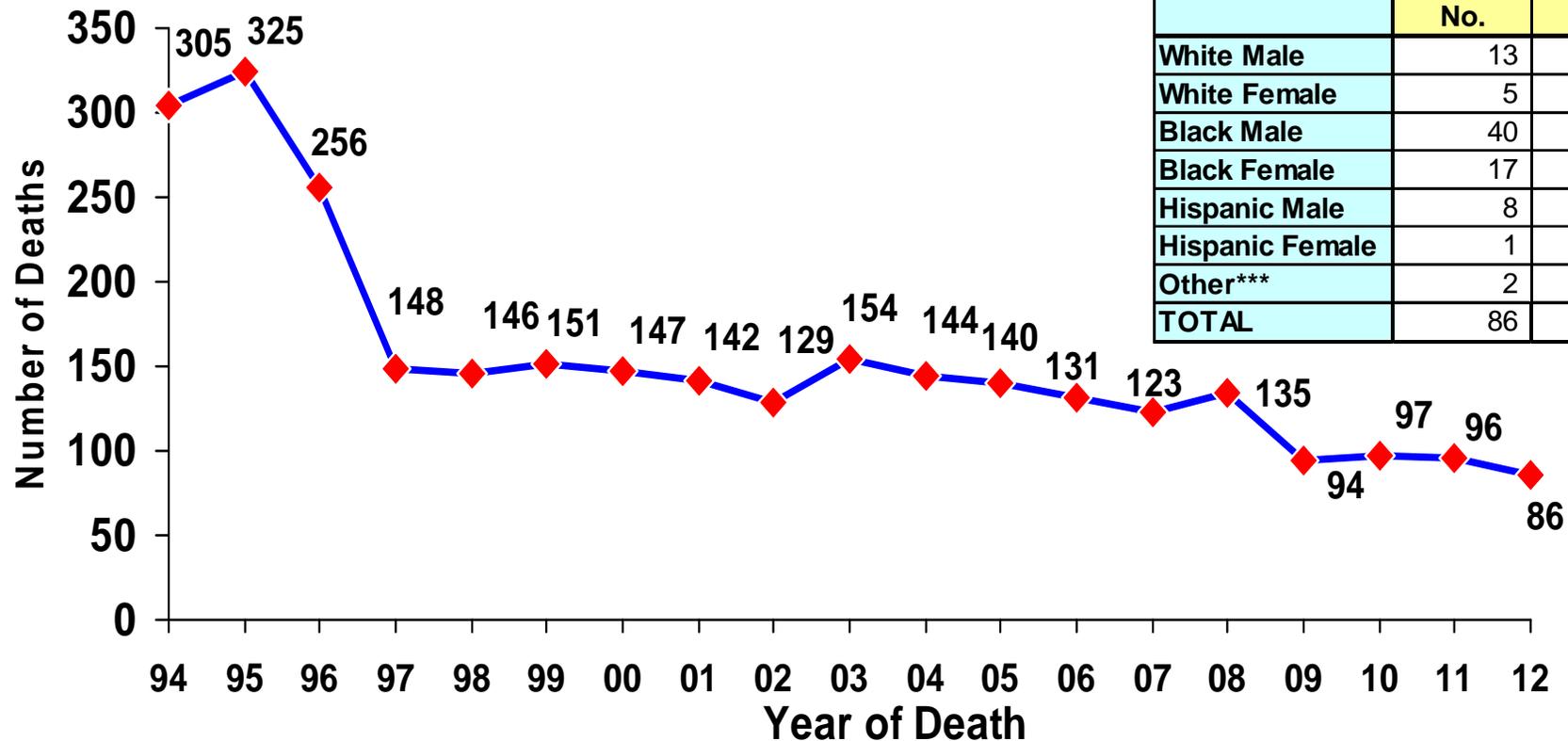
<b>Period of Death: 2007 - 2012</b>			
	<b><u>Males</u></b>	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>82 mo.</b>	<b>70 mo.</b>	<b>81 mo.</b>
	482 deaths	88 deaths	570 deaths
<b>Black</b>	<b>62 mo.</b>	<b>65 mo.</b>	<b>63 mo.</b>
	307 deaths	193 deaths	500 deaths
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>52 mo.</b>	<b>67 mo.</b>	<b>53 mo.</b>
	112 deaths	47 deaths	159 deaths

**Comment:** These data suggest that white females have a later diagnosis of AIDS than white males, as their subsequent median survival time is shorter. In contrast, black and Hispanic females had a higher median survival time compared with black and Hispanic males and thus may have had an earlier AIDS diagnosis compared to their male counterparts. (Data as of 06/30/2013)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



# Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2012, Orlando EMA



**These data represent a 74% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2012. This is lower than the 79% decline observed by the state.**

*\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS. Orlando EMA consists of Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties.*



# Resident Deaths\* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2007-2012, Orlando EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2007	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	No.	% change								
White Male	30	32	7%	29	-9%	21	-28%	21	0%	13	-38%
White Female	4	9	125%	7	-22%	4	-43%	7	75%	5	-29%
Black Male	42	45	7%	22	-51%	32	45%	37	16%	40	8%
Black Female	19	26	37%	21	-19%	20	-5%	16	-20%	17	6%
Hispanic Male	15	17	13%	10	-41%	11	10%	11	0%	8	-27%
Hispanic Female	9	6	-33%	4	-33%	7	75%	3	-57%	1	-67%
Other*	4	-	-100%	1	N/A	2	100%	1	-50%	2	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	123	135	10%	94	-30%	97	3%	96	-1%	86	-10%

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).



## Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, Orlando EMA

	<u>Early Years</u>		<u>HAART</u>		
	<u>1980-1988</u>	<u>1989-1995</u>	<u>1996-2000</u>	<u>2001-2006</u>	<u>2007-2012</u>
<b>White</b>	<b>2 mo.</b>	<b>16 mo.</b>	<b>32 mo.</b>	<b>54 mo.</b>	<b>89 mo.</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>2 mo.</b>	<b>11 mo.</b>	<b>20 mo.</b>	<b>25 mo.</b>	<b>34 mo.</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>5 mo.</b>	<b>13 mo.</b>	<b>25 mo.</b>	<b>34 mo.</b>	<b>47 mo.</b>

**Comment:** The median survival time nearly doubled from the Early Years, moving into the era of HAART. Survival times continued their upward climb into the early 2000's and furthermore into the late 2000's.

**(Data as of 06/30/2013)**

**Special note:** The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



## Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2012, Orlando EMA

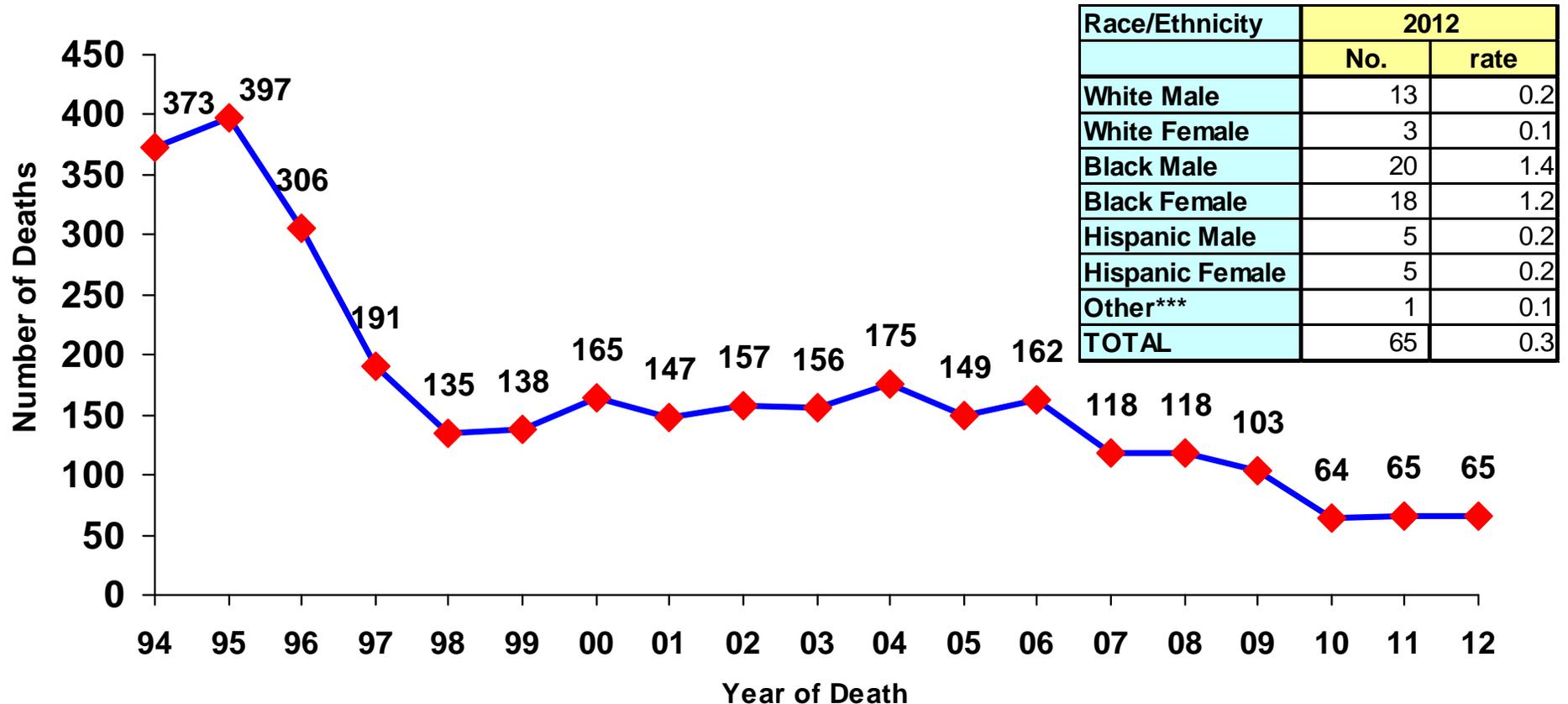
<b>Period of Death: 2007 - 2012</b>			
	<b><u>Males</u></b>	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>90 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>	<b>89 mo.</b>
	225 deaths	52 deaths	307 deaths
<b>Black</b>	<b>38 mo.</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>	<b>34 mo.</b>
	303 deaths	159 deaths	462 deaths
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>48 mo.</b>	<b>41 mo.</b>	<b>47 mo.</b>
	117 deaths	49 deaths	166 deaths

**Comment:** These data show that the median survival time for females of all races is less than that of their respective male counterparts. This could be due to women being diagnosed with AIDS later in their course of illness thus shortening their apparent survival time. (Data as of 06/30/2013)

**Special note:** The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



# Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2012, West Palm Beach EMA



These data represent a 84% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2012. This is higher than the 79% decline observed by the state.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS.



# Resident Deaths\* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2007-2012, West Palm Beach EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2007	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
White Male	15	17	13%	15	-12%	8	-47%	5	-38%	13	160%
White Female	14	8	-43%	5	-38%	6	20%	5	-17%	3	-40%
Black Male	37	50	35%	40	-20%	24	-40%	26	8%	20	-23%
Black Female	47	32	-32%	38	19%	21	-45%	24	14%	18	-25%
Hispanic Male	4	5	25%	4	-20%	2	-50%	4	100%	5	25%
Hispanic Female	-	3	N/A	-	-100%	1	N/A	1	0%	5	400%
Other*	1	3	200%	1	-67%	2	100%	-	-100%	1	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>-13%</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>-38%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>0%</b>

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).



## Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, West Palm Beach EMA

	<u>Early Years</u>		<u>HAART</u>		
	<u>1980-1988</u>	<u>1989-1995</u>	<u>1996-2000</u>	<u>2001-2006</u>	<u>2007-2012</u>
<b>White</b>	<b>4 mo.</b>	<b>13 mo.</b>	<b>25 mo.</b>	<b>63 mo.</b>	<b>80 mo.</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>10 mo.</b>	<b>20 mo.</b>	<b>50 mo.</b>	<b>71 mo.</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>5 mo.</b>	<b>11 mo.</b>	<b>16 mo.</b>	<b>27 mo.</b>	<b>47 mo.</b>

**Comment:** The median survival time nearly doubled from the Early Years, moving into the era of HAART. Survival times continued their upward climb into the early 2000's and furthermore into the late 2000's.  
(Data as of 06/30/2013)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



## Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months), by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2012, West Palm Beach EMA

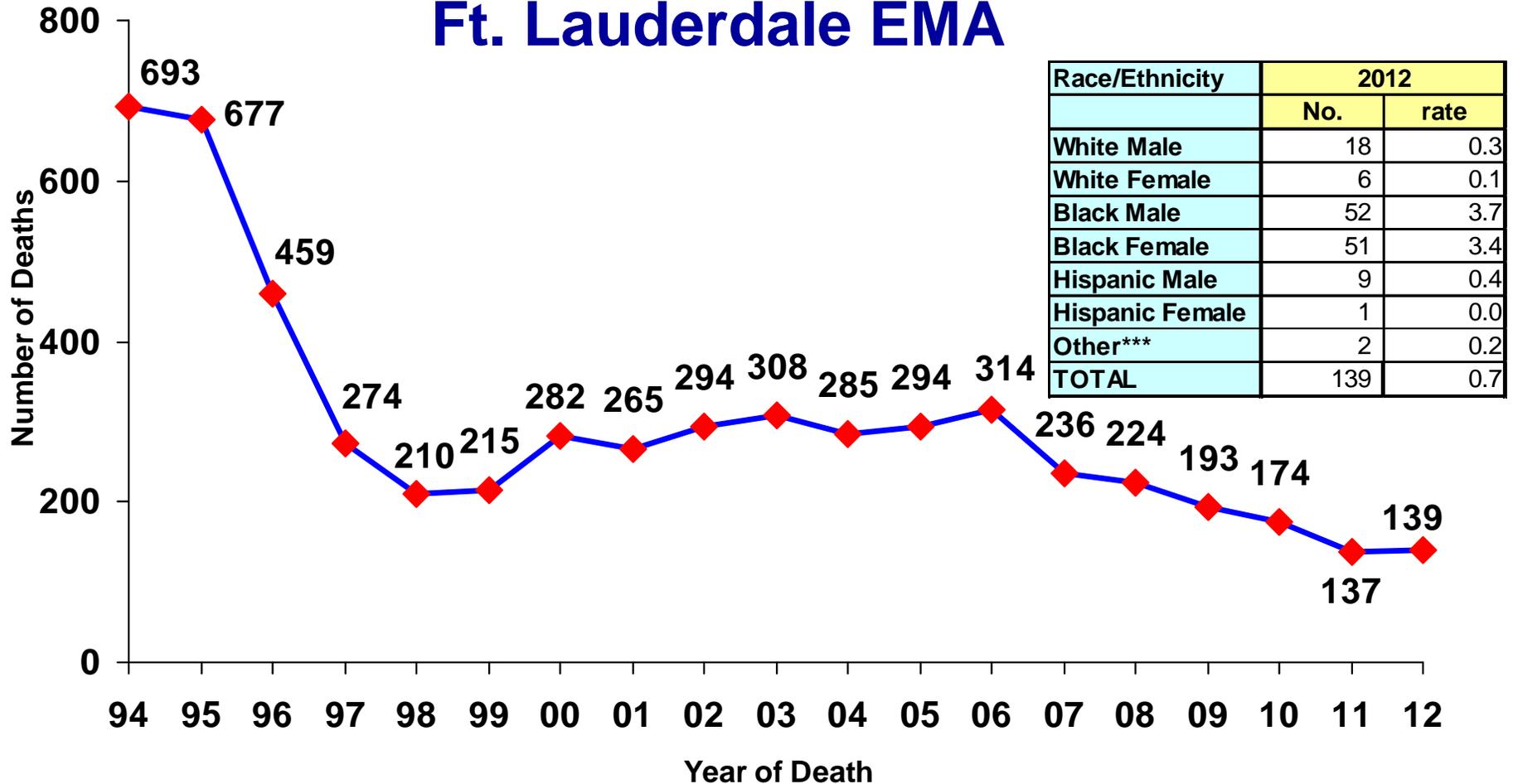
<b>Period of Death: 2007 - 2012</b>			
	<b><u>Males</u></b>	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>91 mo.</b>	<b>38 mo.</b>	<b>80 mo.</b>
	156 deaths	48 deaths	204 deaths
<b>Black</b>	<b>70 mo.</b>	<b>75 mo.</b>	<b>71 mo.</b>
	332 deaths	263 deaths	595 deaths
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>59 mo.</b>	<b>32 mo.</b>	<b>47 mo.</b>
	54 deaths	27 deaths	81 deaths

**Comment:** These data suggest that white and Hispanic females have a later diagnosis of AIDS than white or Hispanic males, as their subsequent median survival time is shorter. Conversely, the median survival times of AIDS diagnosis to death is shorter for black males than that of their female counterparts. (Data as of 06/30/2013)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



# Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994 – 2012, Ft. Lauderdale EMA



These data represent a 79% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2012. This is similar to the 79% decline observed by the state.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013). Population data are provided by FloridaCHARTS.



# Resident Deaths\* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2007-2012, Ft. Lauderdale EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2007	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
White Male	65	44	-32%	41	-7%	41	0%	33	-20%	18	-45%
White Female	14	7	-50%	6	-14%	12	100%	4	-67%	6	50%
Black Male	71	78	10%	79	1%	57	-28%	55	-4%	52	-5%
Black Female	65	71	9%	49	-31%	47	-4%	34	-28%	51	50%
Hispanic Male	15	14	-7%	12	-14%	9	-25%	5	-44%	9	80%
Hispanic Female	5	7	40%	3	-57%	4	33%	3	-25%	1	-67%
Other*	1	3	200%	3	0%	4	33%	3	-25%	2	-33%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>-14%</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>-21%</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>1%</b>

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).



## Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, Ft. Lauderdale EMA

	<u>Early Years</u>		<u>HAART</u>		
	<u>1980-1988</u>	<u>1989-1995</u>	<u>1996-2000</u>	<u>2001-2006</u>	<u>2007-2012</u>
<b>White</b>	<b>4 mo.</b>	<b>14 mo.</b>	<b>32 mo.</b>	<b>68 mo.</b>	<b>89 mo.</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>8 mo.</b>	<b>20 mo.</b>	<b>40 mo.</b>	<b>55 mo.</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>11 mo.</b>	<b>29 mo.</b>	<b>53 mo.</b>	<b>58 mo.</b>

**Comment:** The median survival time nearly doubled from the Early Years, moving into the era of HAART. Survival times continued their upward climb into the early 2000's and furthermore into the late 2000's.  
(Data as of 06/30/2013)

**Special note:** The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



## Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months), by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2012, Ft. Lauderdale EMA

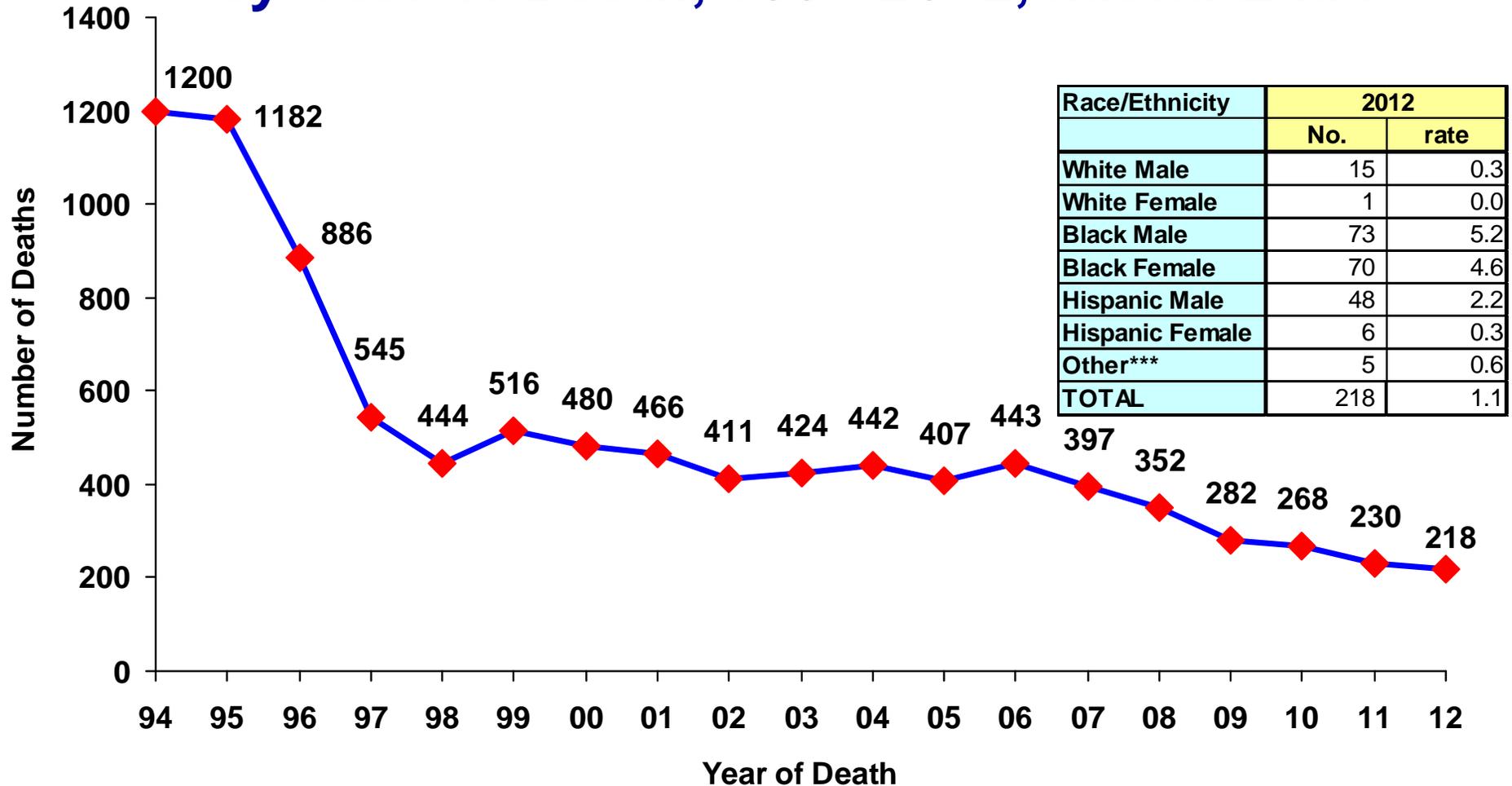
<b>Period of Death: 2007 - 2012</b>			
	<b><u>Males</u></b>	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>95 mo.</b>	<b>50 mo.</b>	<b>89 mo.</b>
	426 deaths	61 deaths	487 deaths
<b>Black</b>	<b>53 mo.</b>	<b>57 mo.</b>	<b>55 mo.</b>
	542 deaths	427 deaths	969 deaths
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>58 mo.</b>	<b>55 mo.</b>	<b>58 mo.</b>
	142 deaths	37 deaths	179 deaths

**Comment:** These data suggest that white females have a later diagnosis of AIDS than white males, as their subsequent median survival time is shorter. There is little difference in the median times of AIDS diagnosis to death between black and Hispanic males and their respective female counterparts.  
(Data as of 06/30/2013)

**Special note:** The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



# Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2012, Miami EMA



These data represent a 82% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1994 to 2012. This is higher than the 79% decline observed by the state.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013). Population data are provided by FloridaCHARTS.



## Resident Deaths\* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2007-2012, Miami EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2007	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	No.	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
White Male	25	19	-24%	13	-32%	18	38%	13	-28%	15	15%
White Female	3	6	100%	5	-17%	7	40%	6	-14%	1	-83%
Black Male	164	151	-8%	109	-28%	110	1%	84	-24%	73	-13%
Black Female	107	92	-14%	76	-17%	69	-9%	66	-4%	70	6%
Hispanic Male	81	60	-26%	59	-2%	52	-12%	48	-8%	48	0%
Hispanic Female	12	22	83%	17	-23%	5	-71%	10	100%	6	-40%
Other*	5	2	-60%	3	50%	7	133%	3	-57%	5	67%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>-11%</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>-20%</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>-14%</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>-5%</b>

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).



# Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, Miami EMA

	<u>Early Years</u>		<u>HAART</u>		
	<u>1980-1988</u>	<u>1989-1995</u>	<u>1996-2000</u>	<u>2001-2006</u>	<u>2007-2012</u>
<b>White</b>	<b>6 mo.</b>	<b>14 mo.</b>	<b>34 mo.</b>	<b>73 mo.</b>	<b>123 mo.</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>9 mo.</b>	<b>21 mo.</b>	<b>42 mo.</b>	<b>63 mo.</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>3 mo.</b>	<b>11 mo.</b>	<b>22 mo.</b>	<b>52 mo.</b>	<b>70 mo.</b>

**Comment:** The median survival time nearly doubled from the Early Years, moving into the era of HAART. Survival times continued their upward climb into the early 2000's and furthermore into the late 2000's.  
(Data as of 06/30/2013)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



**Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months), by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2012, Miami EMA**

<b>Period of Death: 2007 - 2012</b>			
	<b><u>Males</u></b>	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>130 mo.</b>	<b>87 mo.</b>	<b>123 mo.</b>
	204 deaths	34 deaths	238 deaths
<b>Black</b>	<b>69 mo.</b>	<b>52 mo.</b>	<b>63 mo.</b>
	953 deaths	674 deaths	1,627 deaths
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>73 mo.</b>	<b>62 mo.</b>	<b>70 mo.</b>
	647 deaths	169 deaths	816 deaths

**Comment: These data show that the median survival time for females of all races is less than for males. This could be due to women being diagnosed with AIDS later in their course of illness thus shortening their apparent survival time. (Data as of 06/30/2013)**

**Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.**



For Florida HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data  
**Contact: (850) 245-4444**



**Lorene Maddox, MPH**

**Ext. 2613**

**Tracina Bush, BSW**

**Ext. 2612**

**Madgene Moise, MPH**

**Ext. 2373**

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