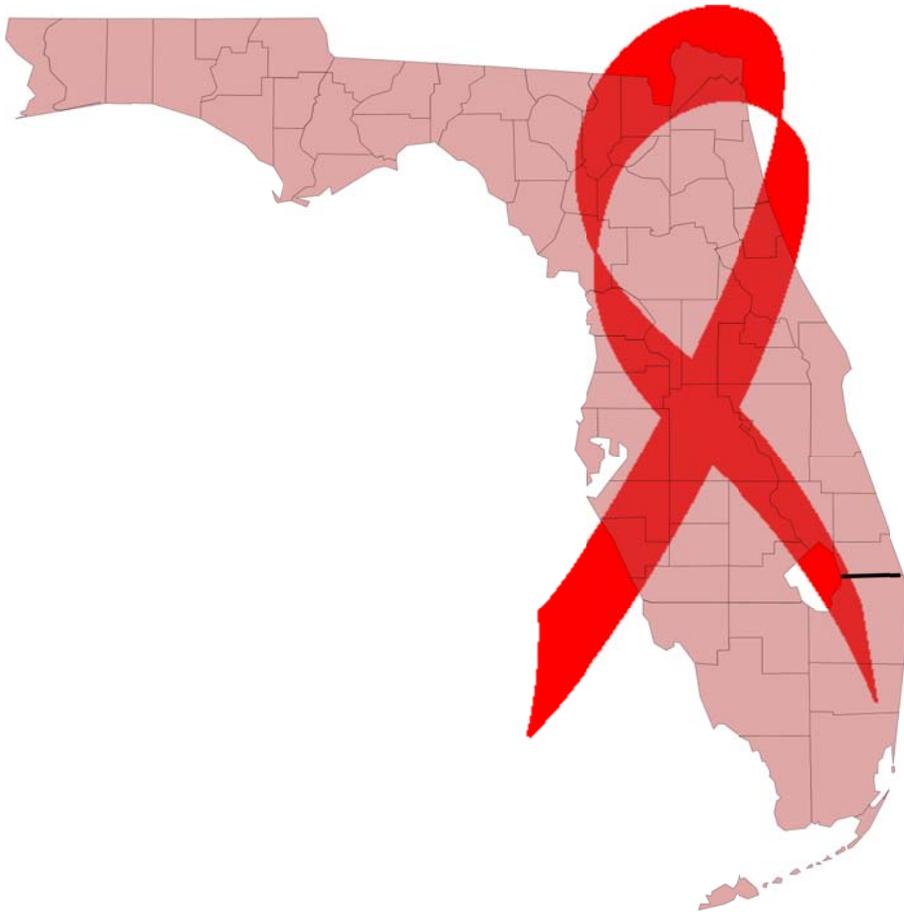


HIV and AIDS



Among Haitian-Born Adults in Florida

For additional data, please visit our website at <http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html> or contact the HIV/AIDS Data Analysis staff in the HIV/AIDS Section, Surveillance Program at 850-245-4430.

Annual data as of 12/31/2013
Living data as of 06/30/2014

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Special acknowledgement given to Ms. Darneshia Williams from Florida A&M University for her contribution to this report.

Overview

The Florida Department of Health (FDOH), Bureau of Communicable Disease, HIV/AIDS Section collects, analyzes, and disseminates surveillance data on HIV infection. These surveillance data are useful for the improvement of HIV and AIDS prevention on a local, state, and federal level. This epidemiologic profile summarizes the HIV/AIDS infection cases among Haitian-Born adults in Florida.

Interpretation of HIV/AIDS Data

All HIV/AIDS data are current as of December 31, 2013.

- HIV infection reporting represents newly reported HIV cases, regardless of AIDS status at time of report.
- HIV infection cases and AIDS cases by year of report are NOT mutually exclusive and CANNOT be added together.
- Frozen databases of year-end data are generated at the end of each calendar year. These are the same data used for Florida Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS) and all grant-related data where annual data are included.
- HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in May, when most of the estimated death data are complete.
- Adult cases represent ages 13 and older, pediatric cases are those younger than the age of 13.
- For data by year, the age is by age of diagnosis.
- For living data, the age is by current age at the end of the most recent calendar year, regardless of age of diagnosis.
- Unless otherwise noted, race/ethnicity references to white residents and black residents represent persons who are white non-Hispanic and black non-Hispanic, respectively. Also, all references to Hispanic for race/ethnicity represent persons of Hispanic heritage regardless of race.
- Total statewide data will include Department of Correction (DOC) cases unless otherwise noted. County data will exclude DOC cases.
- HIV incidence estimates are approximations of the number of people who are newly infected, which include those whose infection has not yet been diagnosed or reported.

HIV/AIDS Exposure Mode Categories are as follows:

- MSM = Men who have sex with men
- IDU = Injection Drug User
- MSM/IDU = Men who have sex with men and injection drug user
- Other = Includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks, along with other confirmed risks
- NIR = Cases reported with No Identified Risk
- Redistribution of NIRs = This illustrates the effect of statistically assigning (redistributing) the NIRs to recognize exposure (risk) categorized by applying the proportions of historically reclassified NIRs to the unresolved NIRs

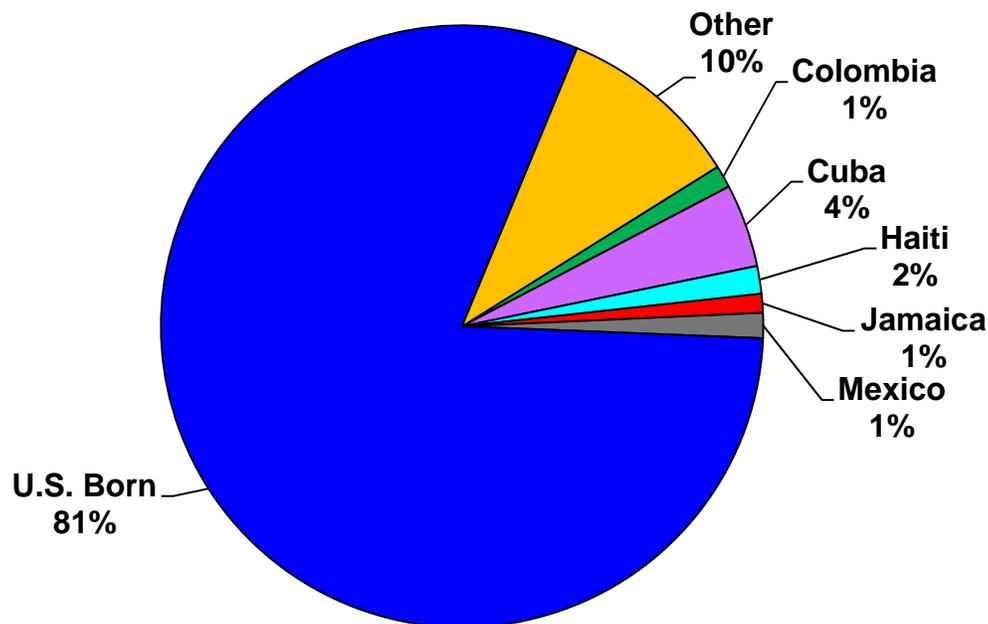
Impact of HIV/AIDS among Haitians

In 2013, there were approximately 35 million people living with HIV globally. Since the start of the epidemic around 78 million have become infected with HIV and 39 million people have died of AIDS-related illnesses.¹ At the end of 2013, there are an estimated 250,000 adults and children living with HIV in the Caribbean. Five countries account for 96% of all people living with HIV in the region. These five countries are Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Haiti accounts for 55% of all people living with HIV in the Caribbean.¹ Similarly, in 2013, there were an estimated 11,000 AIDS-related deaths in the Caribbean. The AIDS-related deaths were highly concentrated with 98% occurring in five countries, namely, the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. Haiti alone accounted for 59% of all AIDS-related deaths in the Caribbean.² Although there was an estimated 12,000 new HIV infections in the Caribbean in 2013, according to the Joint United Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Haiti has witnessed a 44% reduction in the number of new HIV infections, from 12,000 in 2005 to 6,700 in 2013.¹

HIV/AIDS among Haitian-Born Adults in Florida

In 2012, there is an estimated 19 million people residing in Florida. According to the 2012 United States Census Bureau, Haitian-born individuals make up approximately 2% (N=287,502) of Florida's total population (Figure 1).

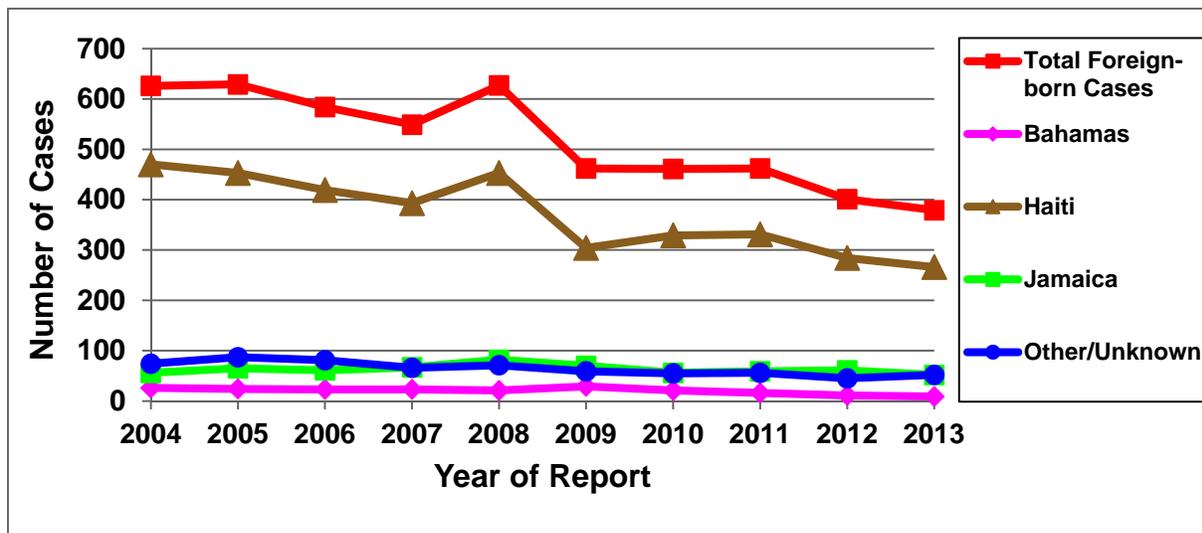
Figure 1: Florida's Population by Country of Birth (2012 U.S. Census)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. (2014). 2012 American Community Survey 1-year Estimate. Retrieved from <http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>

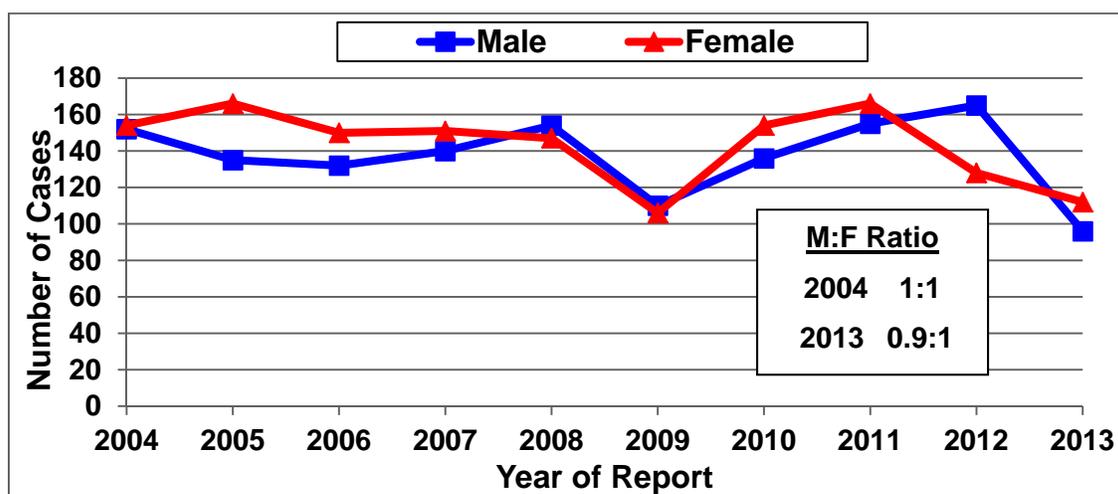
In 2013, of the 47,439 adult black people living with HIV disease in Florida, Haitian-born adults account for 16% (n=7,455). Each year, the majority of black foreign born adults reported with HIV disease were Haitian born (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Black Foreign Born Adults Reported with HIV Disease by Country of Birth and Year of Report, 2004 – 2013, Florida



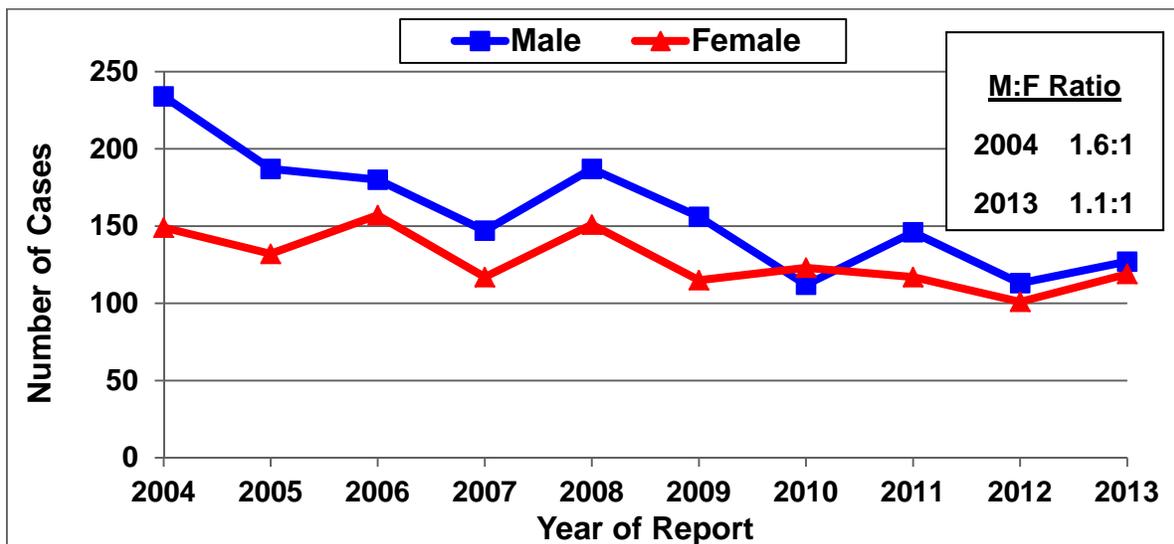
Florida observed a noteworthy shift among both genders between the years 2005 to 2007, 2010 to 2011 and again in 2013, where the number of HIV cases among females exceeded male cases (Figure 3). Over the past ten years, the number of Haitian-born HIV infection cases has decreased by 37% among males and 27% among females. Similarly the male to female ratio has also declined over the same time period from 1:1 in 2004 to 0.9:1 in 2013.

Figure 3: HIV Infection Among Haitian-Born Adults, by Sex and Year of Report, 2004 – 2013, Florida



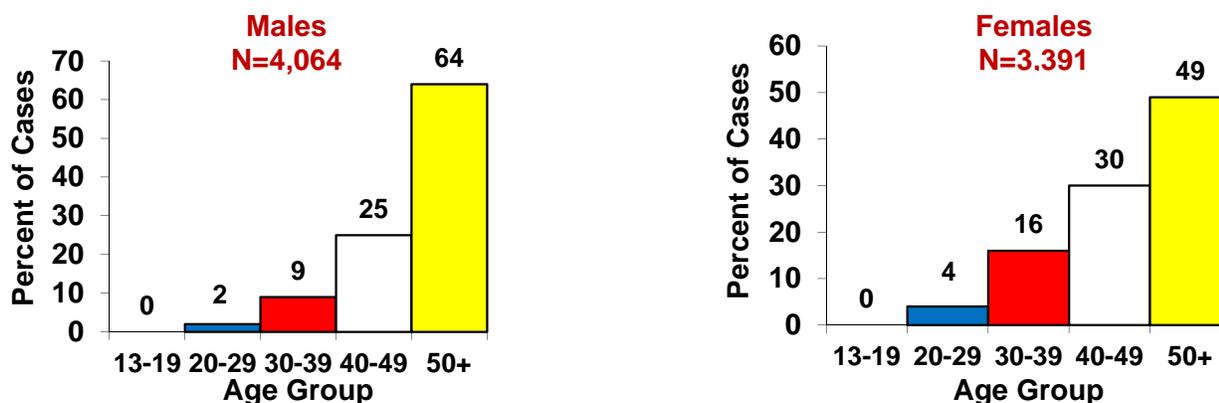
AIDS cases tend to represent HIV transmission that occurred many years ago. Over the past ten years, the number of Haitian-born HIV infection cases has decreased by 46% among males and 20% among females. The male-to-female ratio has also decreased over the same time period from 1:6:1 in 2004 to 1.1:1 in 2013 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: AIDS Among Haitian-Born Adults, by Sex and Year of Report, 2004 – 2013, Florida



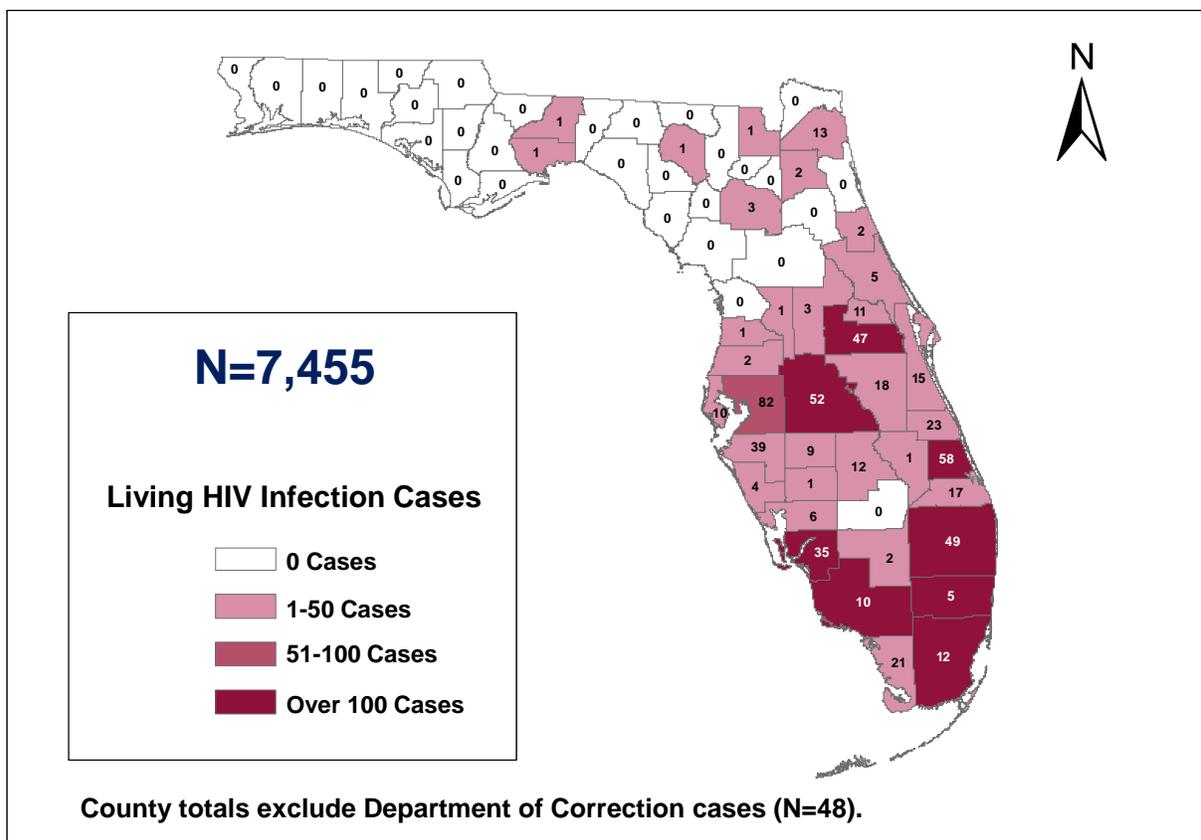
Among both male and female Haitian-born adults living with HIV disease, the greatest proportion of cases reported through 2013 were among those aged 50 or older. More specifically, 64% of cases among Haitian-born males were aged 50 or older and 49% of cases among Haitian-born females were aged 50 or older (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Haitian-Born Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Current Age Group, Reported through 2013, Florida



In Florida, there were 7,455 Haitian-born adults living with HIV disease reported through 2013 (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Haitian-Born Adults Living with HIV Disease, Reported through 2013, Florida



Due to the vast number of immigrants located in Florida, specifically South Florida, a more detailed profile of the Haitian population has been completed for the state. Among the HIV/AIDS cases prevailing Florida, the bulk of cases reside in the southern counties which include: Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach. These counties have the largest Haitian, Bahamian, and Jamaican populations in the state. Among the counties, Palm Beach County ranks highest (30%) in HIV/AIDS cases among Haitian-born adults living in Florida (Table 1).

Table 1: Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth*, Reported through 2013, for Florida and Selected South Florida Counties**

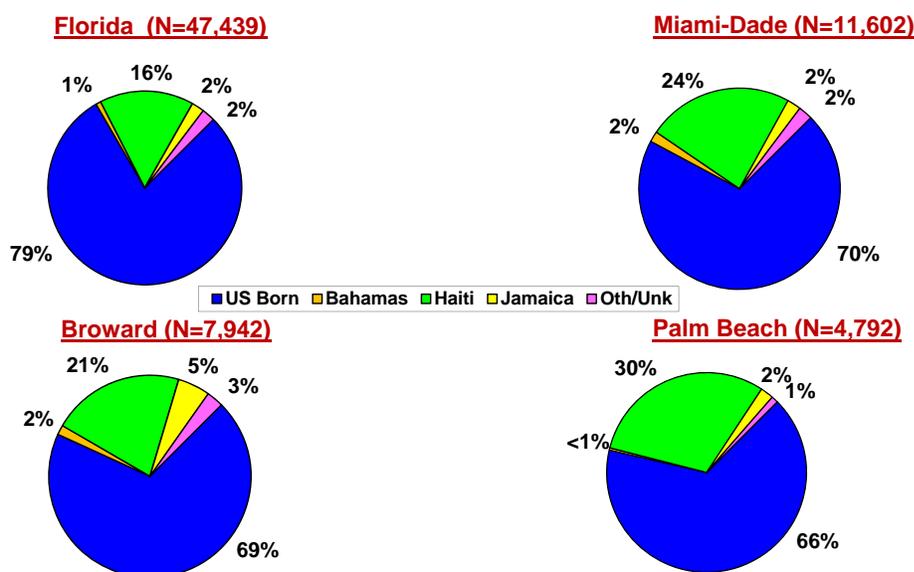
Country of Birth	Florida		Miami-Dade		Broward		Palm Beach	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
United States	37,535	79%	8,158	70%	5,505	69%	3,168	66%
Haiti	7,455	16%	2,725	24%	1,687	21%	1,453	30%
Jamaica	1,003	2%	259	2%	411	5%	102	2%
Bahamas	400	1%	197	2%	123	2%	17	<1%
Other	1,046	2%	263	2%	216	3%	52	1%
TOTAL	47,439	100%	11,602	100%	7,942	100%	4,792	100%

* Data sorted by foreign country of birth by number of cases and excludes cases whose country of birth is unknown.

** County data exclude Department of Correction cases.

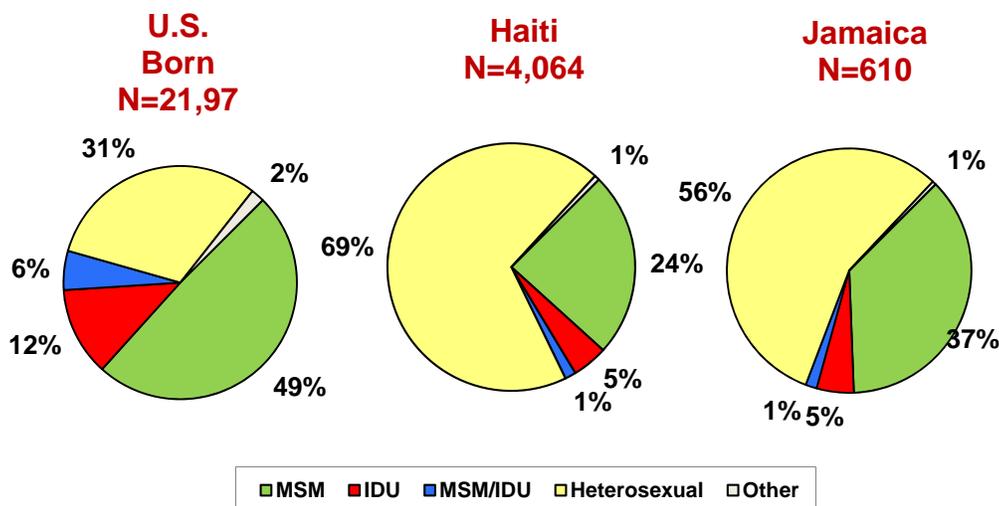
In Florida, among black adults living with HIV disease by country of birth, 79% are US born, 16% are Haitian-born, 2% are Jamaican-born, 1% are Bahamian-born. Figure 7 shows that the majority of all cases among foreign-born black adults living with HIV disease reside in the southern most counties of Florida (i.e., Broward, Miami-Dade, and Palm Beach).

Figure 7: Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth, Reported through 2013, Florida and Selected South Florida Counties



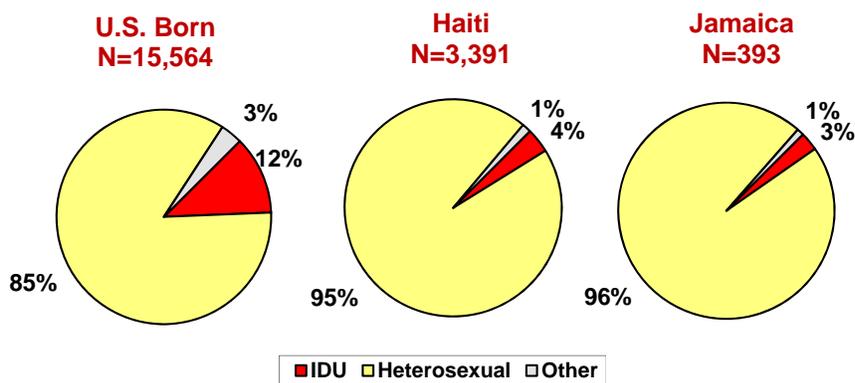
In terms of mode of exposure, heterosexual contact is a much more common risk factor among Haitian-born and Jamaican-born males compared to US-born males. Conversely, men who have sex with men (MSM) is the most common risk factor among US-born males compared to Haitian-born and Jamaican-born males (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Black Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida



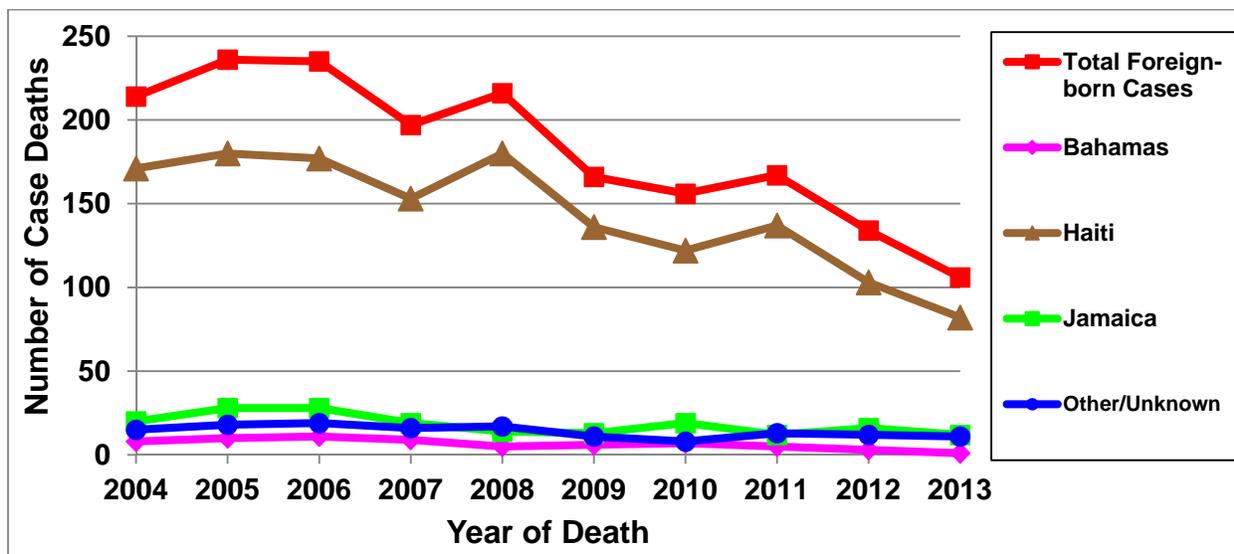
In Florida, although heterosexual contact is the primary mode of exposure of HIV infection among females, injection drug use is a more common risk factor among US-born females than their Haitian-born or Jamaican-born counterparts (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Black Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida



The data demonstrates a general decline in the proportion of deaths over the years. This may be a result of HIV treatment, prevention methods, and patient care initiatives. Compared to the total number of deaths among black foreign-born cases, Haitian-born adults represent the majority of case deaths over the past ten years (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Black Foreign-Born, Adult HIV Infection Cases, Known Dead, Regardless of Cause, by Country of Birth and Year of Death, 2004 – 2013, Florida



Conclusion

With the Haitian-born population standing at approximately 2% of the total population in Florida in 2012 and approximately 0.17% of the U.S. population that same year but making up nearly 16% of black foreign-born adults living with HIV disease highlights much effort that still needs to be done in order to decrease prevalence in this community. The most effective programs for reaching the Haitian population are comprehensive, interactive/ objective strategies for delivering prevention messages. Comprehensive programs should be: culturally competent, have clearly defined audiences, objectives, interventions, and be based in behavioral and social science theory and research. Since the main mode of exposure to HIV infection for both Haitian-born men and women is heterosexual contact, focusing on altering HIV-risk behaviors would be the most beneficial.

References

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