

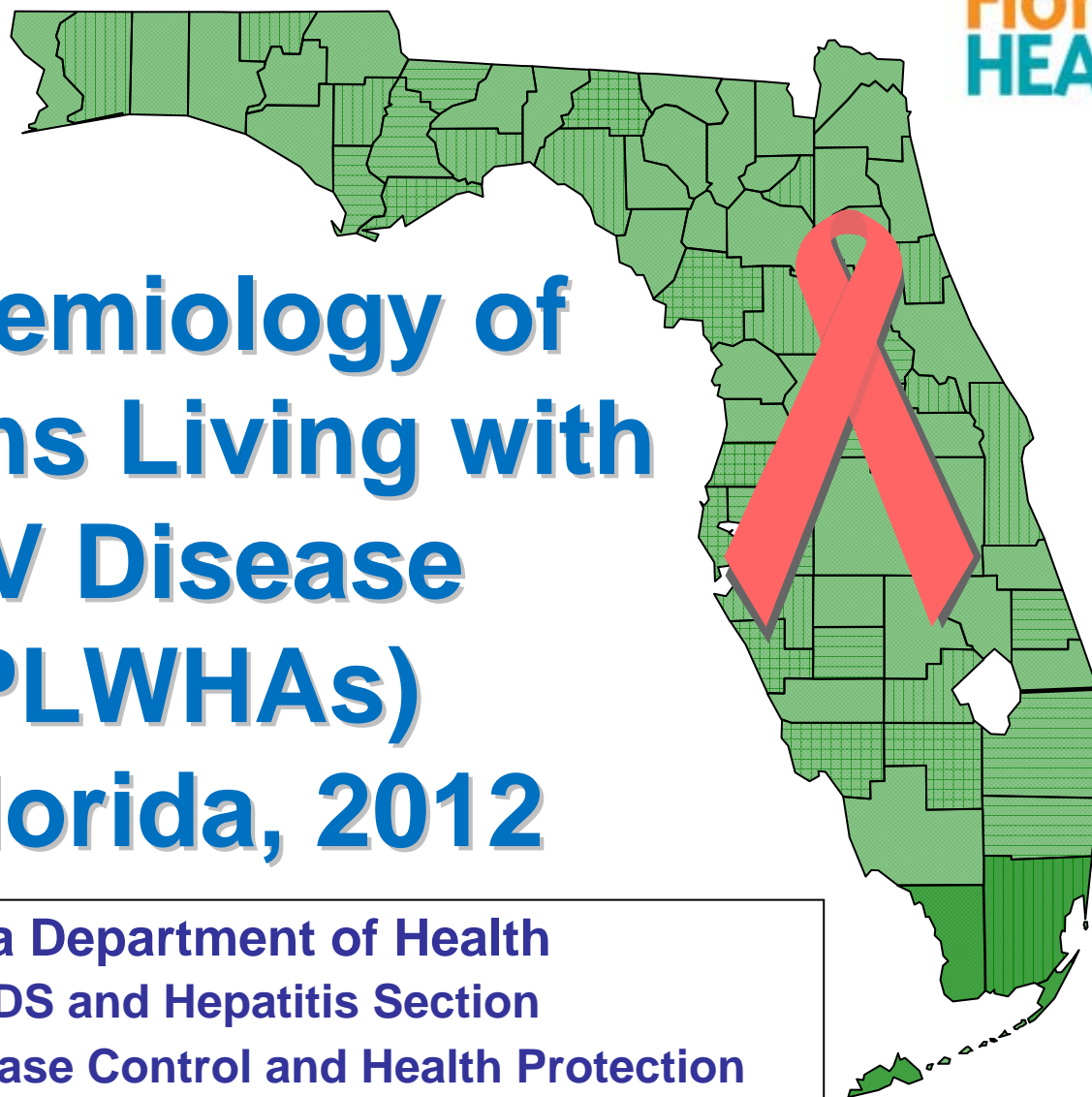
To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 06/30/13

Revision: 09/20/13



# **Epidemiology of Persons Living with HIV Disease (PLWHAs) in Florida, 2012**



**Florida Department of Health  
HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section  
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection  
Living (Prevalence) Data as of 06/30/2013**

# Cases Living with HIV Disease

- ⦿ Data in these slides represent cases living with HIV Disease, also referred to as Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), who were reported through the most recent calendar year. Living data are also referred to as prevalence cases.
- ⦿ HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in May, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.
- ⦿ Adult cases represent ages 13 and older, pediatric cases are those under 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 at diagnosis.
- ⦿ Unless otherwise noted, whites are non-Hispanic and blacks are non-Hispanic.
- ⦿ Total statewide data will include Department of Correction Cases (DOC) unless otherwise noted. County data will exclude DOC cases.
- ⦿ HIV “incidence estimates” are approximations of the numbers of people who are newly infected, which include those whose infection has not yet been diagnosed or reported.

# The Epidemic in Florida, 2012

**Population: 19.1 million →**

*(4<sup>th</sup> in the nation)*

**Newly reported HIV infections: 5,388**

*(2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation in 2011)*

**Newly reported AIDS cases: 2,775**

*(3<sup>rd</sup> in the nation in 2011)*

**Cumulative pediatric AIDS cases : 1,544**

*(2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation in 2011)*

57% White  
15% Black  
23% Hispanic  
5% Other\*

**Persons living\*\* with HIV disease: 98,530→**

*(3<sup>rd</sup> in the nation in 2010)*

**HIV prevalence estimate: at least 130,000**

*(11.3% of the U.S. estimate for 2010)*

29% White  
49% Black  
20% Hispanic  
2% Other\*

**HIV Incidence Estimates 2010: 3,454**

*(There was a 30% decrease from 2007-2010)*

**HIV-related deaths: 923 (2012)**

*(Down 8.2% from 2011. The first time to ever be under 1,000 deaths in a given year.)*

\*Other = Asian/Pacific Islanders; American Indians/Alaskan Natives; multi-racial.

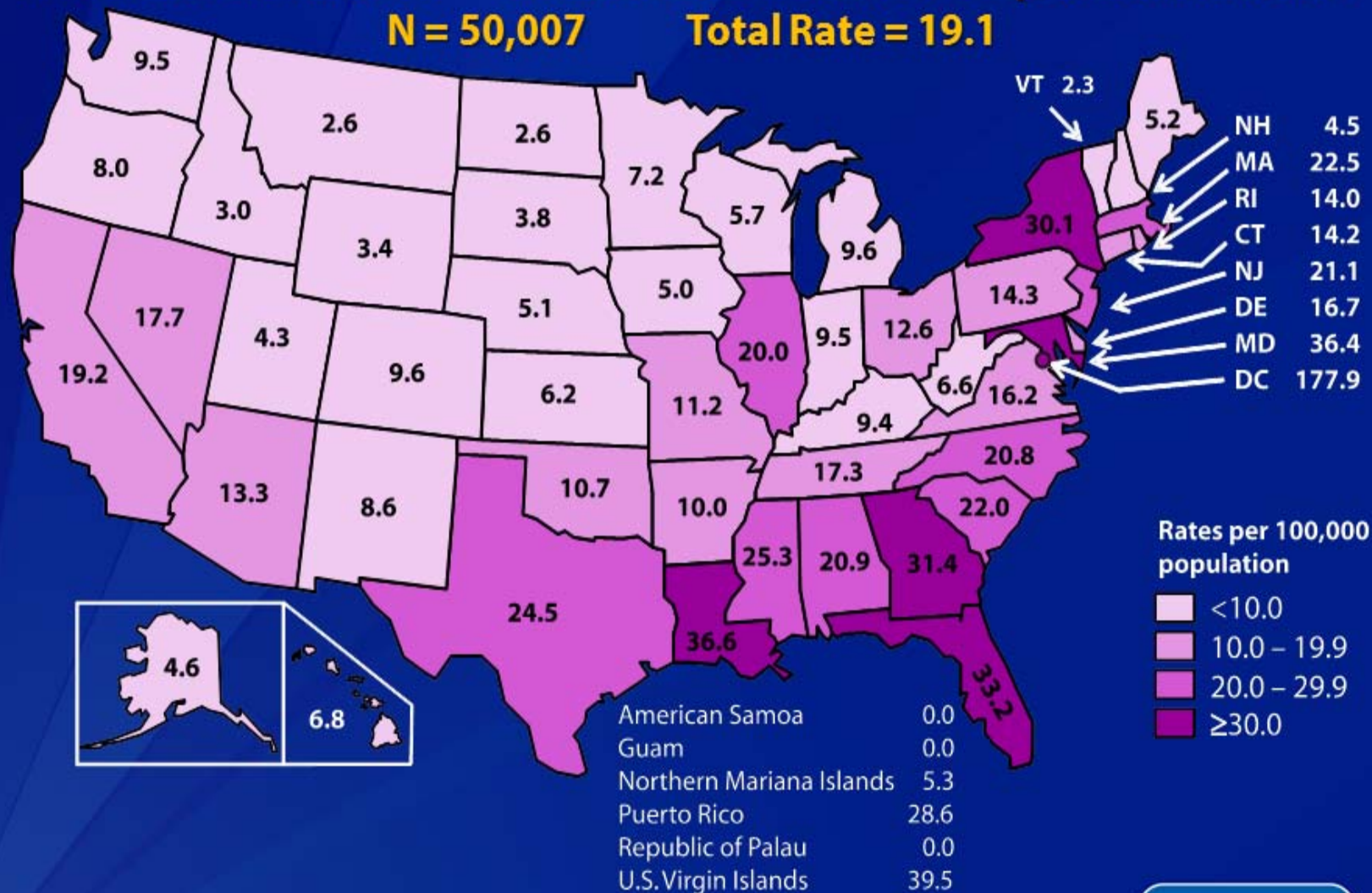
Trend data as of 12/31/2012, \*\* Living data as of 06/30/2013



# Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adults and Adolescents, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

N = 50,007

Total Rate = 19.1



Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.



# Persons Living with HIV Disease

## by Selected Demographics and Risk Factors

### U.S. (2010)\* and Florida (2012)

Subgroup N=	U.S. 872,990	Florida 98,530
Male	75%	70%
Female	25%	30%
White	34%	29%
Black	44%	49%
Hispanic	19%	20%
Other	3%	2%
Age 0-24	5%	4%
Age 25-49	60%	54%
Age 50+	35%	42%
MSM	50%	46%
IDU	16%	9%
MSM/IDU	6%	4%
Heterosexual	26%	39%
Other	2%	2%

Note: M:F ratio: U.S., 3.0:1. FL, 2.4:1

Source: U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2011 (most recent available) Vol. 23, Table 15a (HIV data for all 50 states)

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>

Florida data: FL Department of Health, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section, alive and reported through 2012, as of 06/30/13.





# Persons Living with AIDS

## by Selected Demographics and Risk Factors

### U.S. (2010)\* and Florida (2012)\*\*

Subgroup N=	U.S. 487,692	Florida 55,434
Male	76%	71%
Female	24%	29%
White	33%	29%
Black	43%	50%
Hispanic	20%	19%
Other	3%	2%
Age 0-24	2%	2%
Age 25-49	56%	49%
Age 50+	41%	48%
MSM	48%	43%
IDU	19%	12%
MSM/IDU	6%	4%
Heterosexual	25%	39%
Other	2%	2%

Note: M:F ratio: U.S., 3.2:1. FL, 2.4:1,

Source: U.S. Data: CDC, HIV Surveillance Report, 2011, Vol. 23, Table 16a.

\*U.S. Living data through 2010 is most recent available.

\*\*Florida Data: eHARS, alive and reported through 2012, as of 06/30/13.





# HIV Disease in the United States and Florida

~50,000 new HIV infections in the US per year.

~5,000 new HIV infections in Florida per year.

~ In the U.S., HIV was the 8<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in 2011 for all races combined in the age group 25-44.

~ In Florida, among those aged 25-44, HIV was the 6<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in 2012.

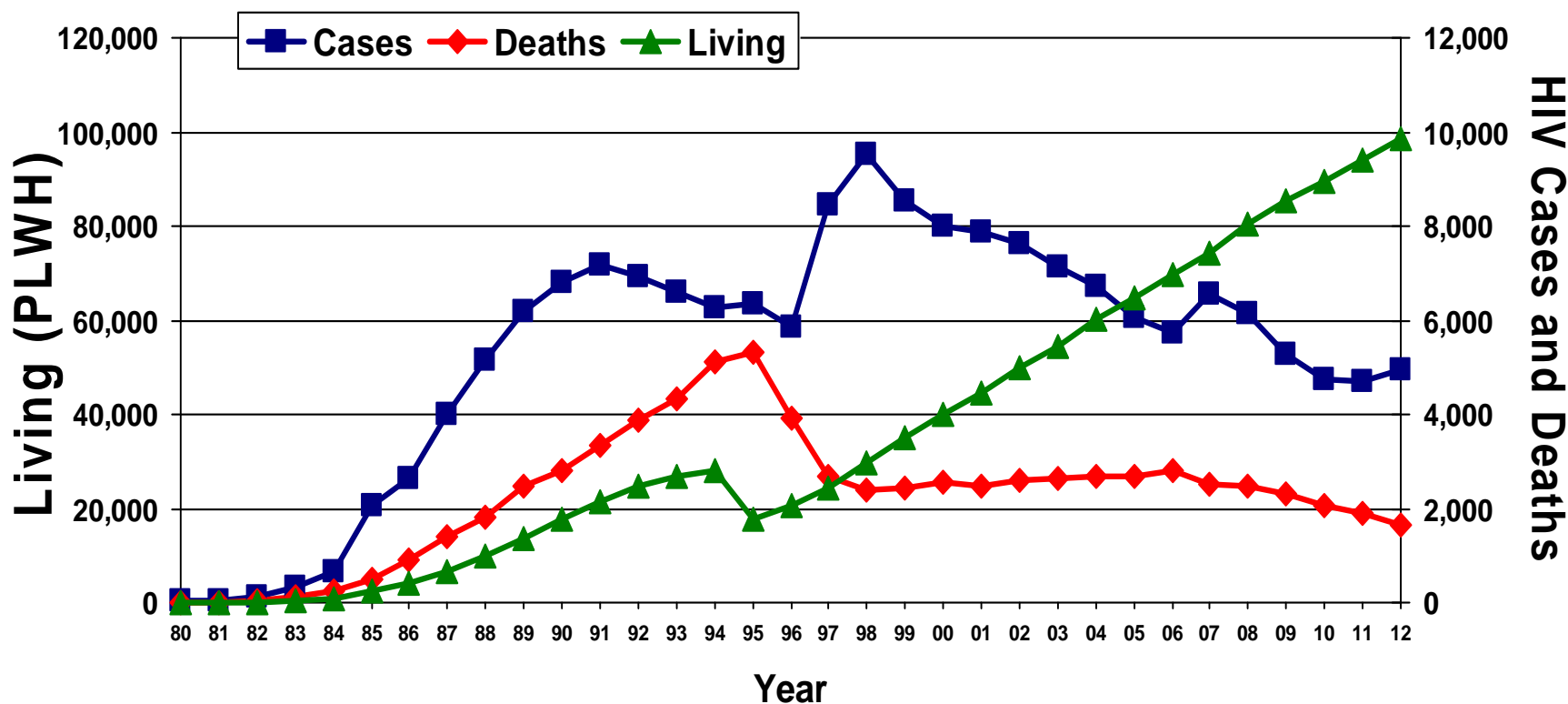
~In 2010, 31% of new HIV infections in the U.S. occurred among individuals aged 25-34 years, followed by 26% among individuals aged 13-24 years.

~More than 1.1 million people aged 13 and older are living with HIV in the US  
(0.3-0.4% of the US population in 2012)  
~98,530 people are living with HIV in Florida  
(0.5-0.6% of the FL population in 2012)

~636,048 Cumulative AIDS deaths through 2010 in the U.S.



# Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection Cases, HIV Case Deaths and Persons Living with HIV Disease (PLWH) by Year, 1980-2012, Florida\*



\*Newly diagnosed HIV infection includes all new HIV cases regardless of disease status in Florida (HIV only or AIDS). HIV case deaths are HIV infection cases whose status is now dead, regardless of cause of death. PLWHs are HIV infection cases who were not known to be deceased.

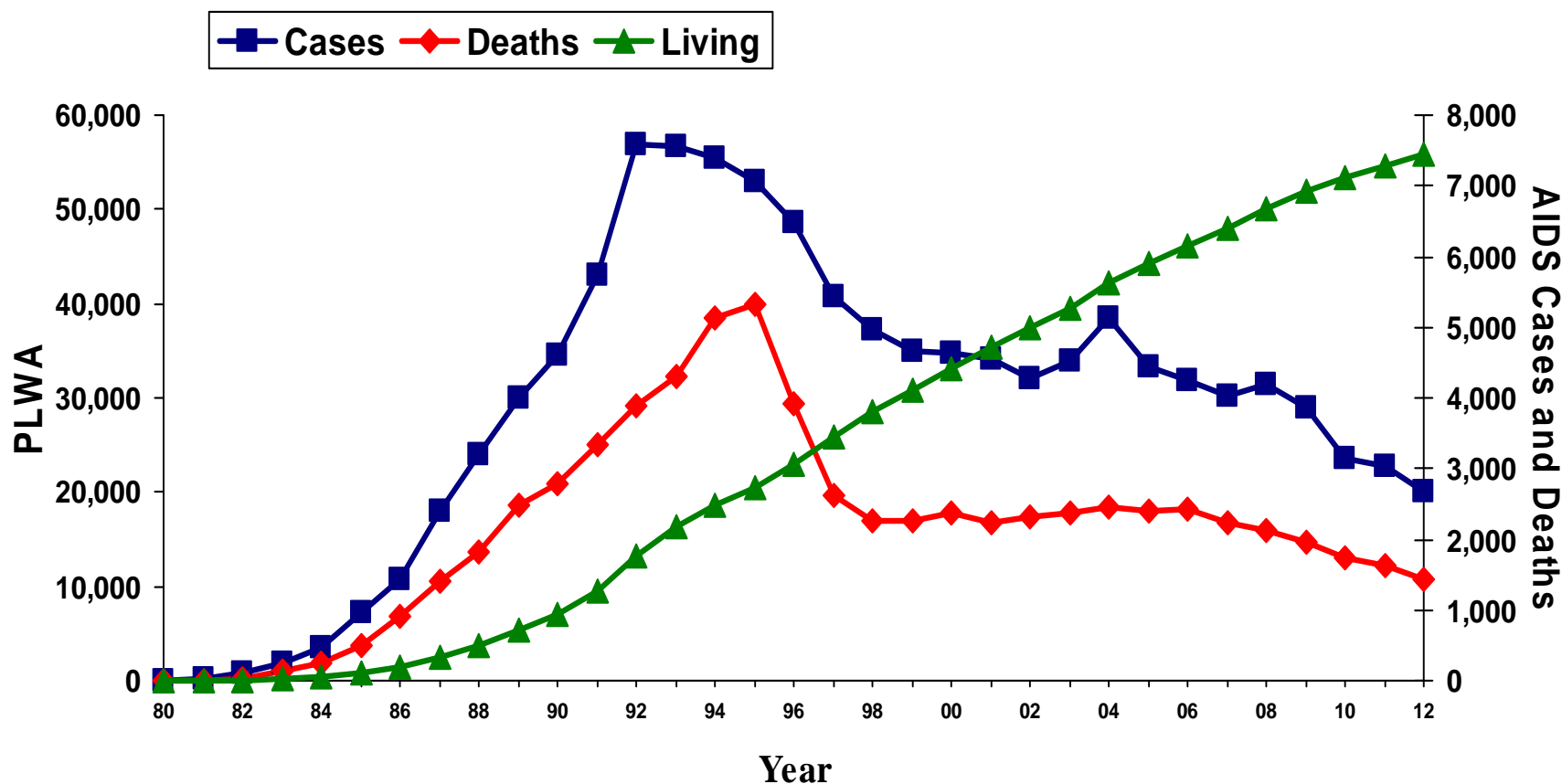
On 07/01/1997 HIV became reportable with a confirmed antibody test, and on 11/20/2006 HIV reporting laws were expanded; these changes in reporting inadvertently led to fluctuations in reporting. The advent of HAART in 1996, was followed by a decline in case deaths.

Data as of 06/30/2013





# Newly Diagnosed AIDS Cases AIDS Case Deaths and Persons Living with AIDS (PLWA) by Year, 1980-2012, Florida\*



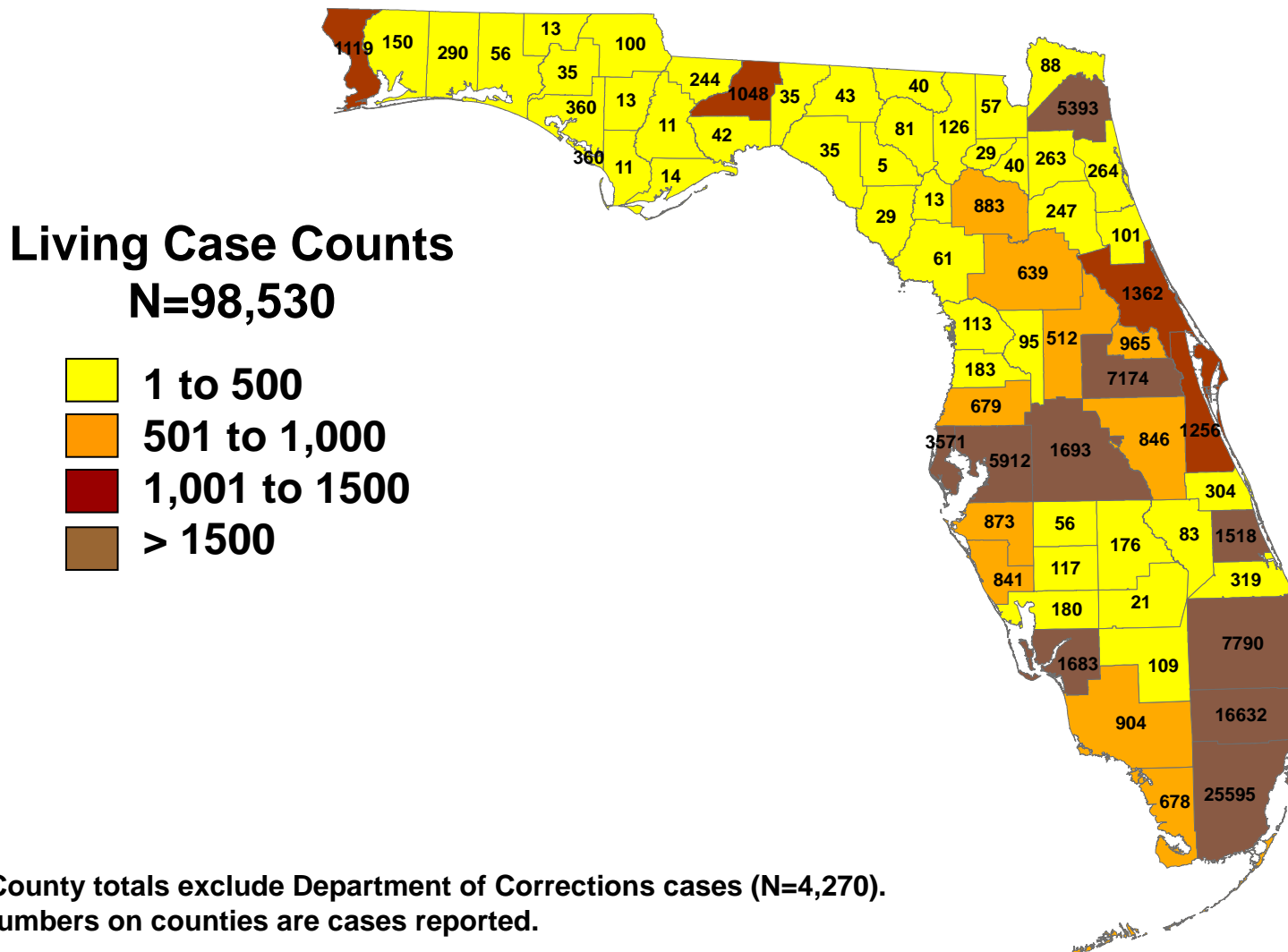
\*AIDS cases by year of diagnosis in FL, regardless of state of HIV diagnosis. AIDS case deaths by year of death, regardless of cause of death. PLWAs are AIDS cases who were not known to be deceased.

\*\*AIDS Case definition was expanded in 1993.

Data as of 6/30/2013.

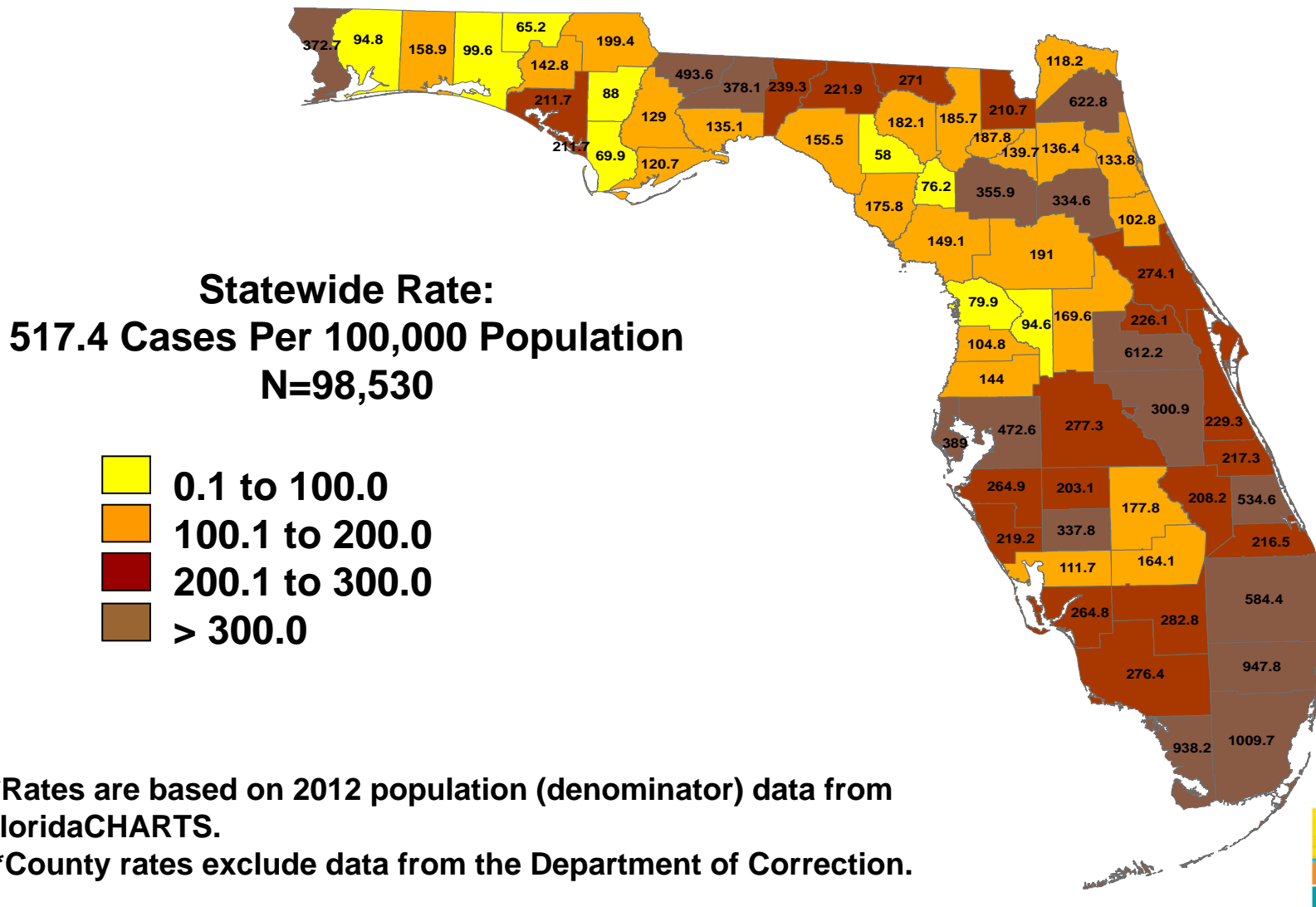


# Persons Living with HIV Disease, by County of Residence,\* Reported through 2012, Florida



**\*County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=4,270). Numbers on counties are cases reported.**

# Rates\* of Persons Living with HIV Disease, by County of Residence,\*\* Reported through 2012, Florida

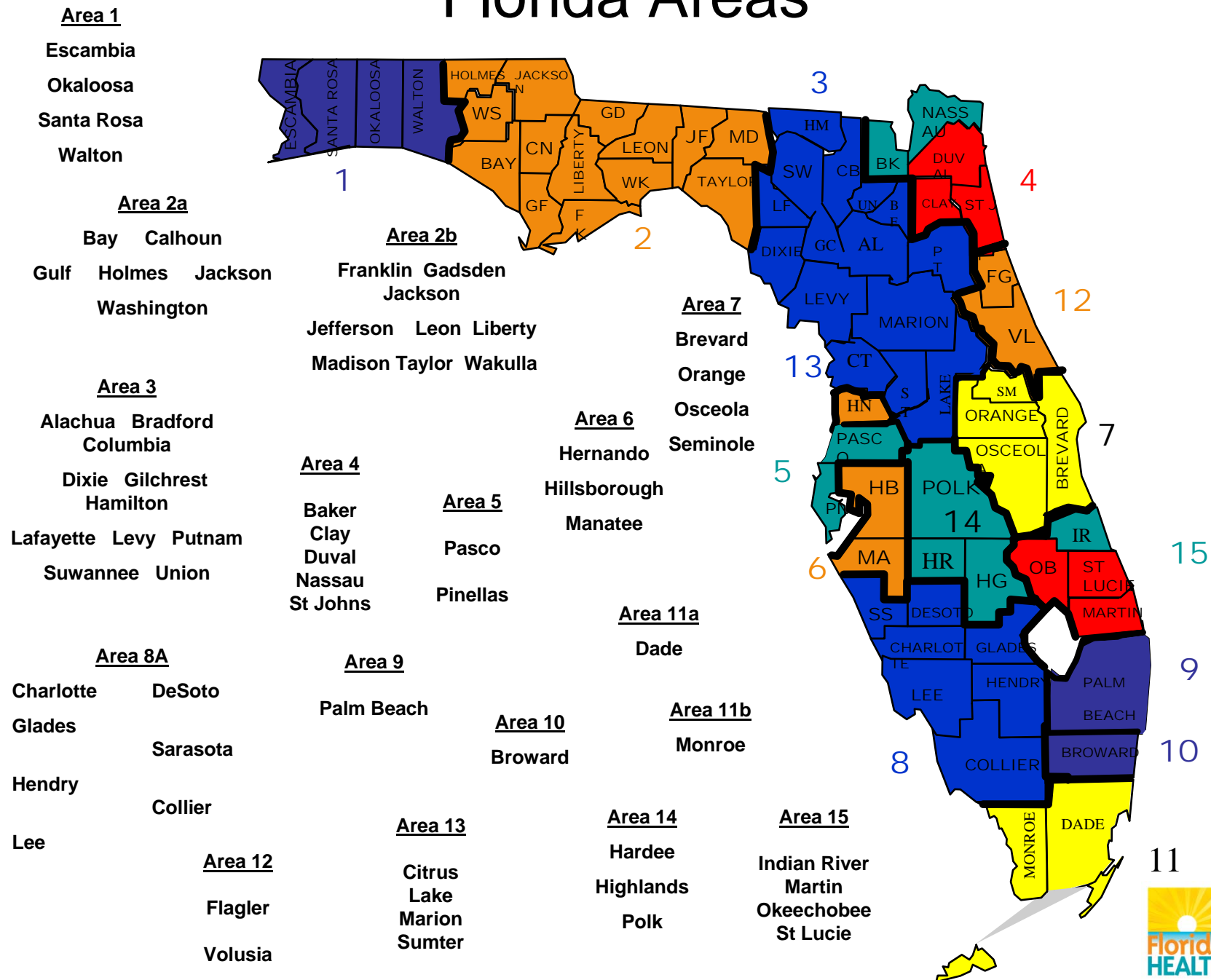


\*Rates are based on 2012 population (denominator) data from FloridaCHARTS.

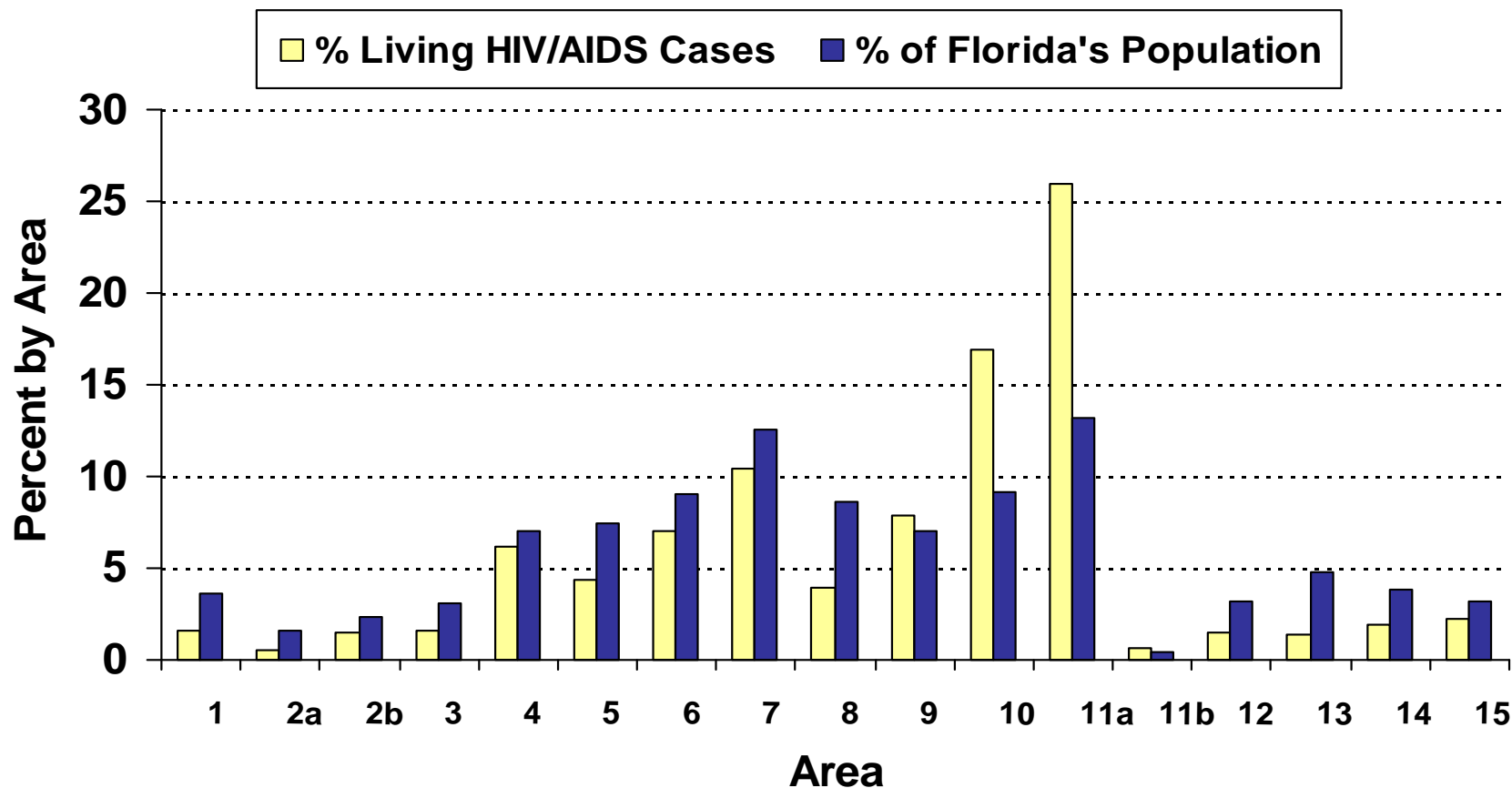
\*\*County rates exclude data from the Department of Correction.



# Florida Areas



# Adults Living with HIV Disease and Population\* by Area, Reported through 2012, Florida



\*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



## Rates\* of Adults Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity, for the Top 5 Counties\*\*in Each Category, Reported through 2012, Florida

COUNTY	White	COUNTY	Black	COUNTY	Hispanic
Monroe	1,083	Miami-Dade	3,339	Miami-Dade	729
Miami-Dade	992	Palm Beach	2,725	Monroe	666
Broward	861	St. Lucie	2,623	Broward	612
Orange	540	Broward	2,226	Orange	567
Hillsborough	390	Monroe	2,231	Martin	519
State Rate	300	State Rate	2,034	State Rate	557

Note: The burden or impact of HIV/AIDS is greatest among blacks.

\*Rates per 100,000 population; Population data are from FloridaCHARTS

\*\*For Counties with >600 total PLWHAs.





# One-In-Statement for Adults

There were 98,291 reported adult (age 13+) Persons Living with HIV Disease (PLWHAs) in Florida through 2012.

**1 in 165 adult Floridians are known to be currently living with HIV infection.**

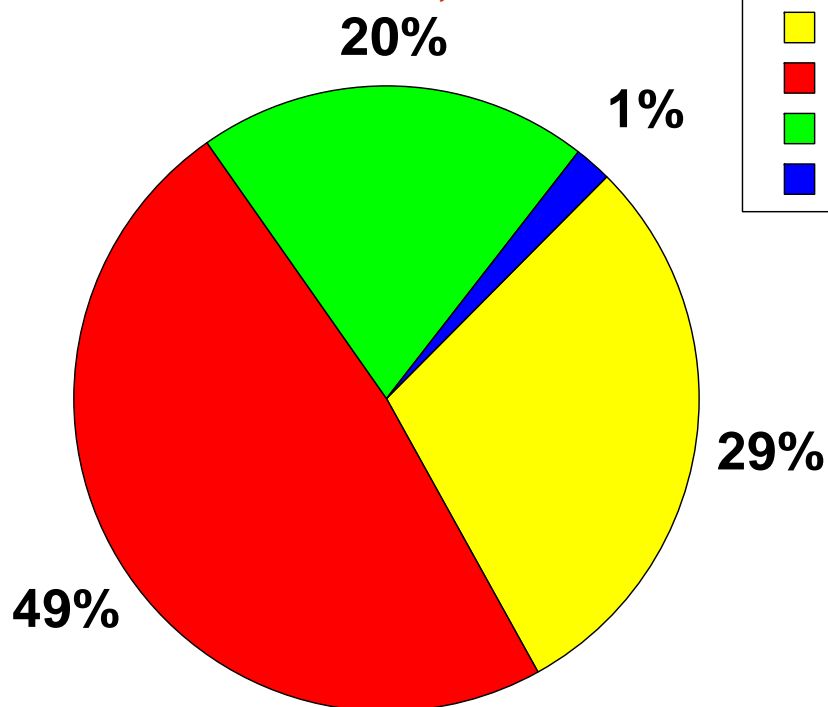
By Race/Ethnicity (adults age 13+):

- 1 in 333 whites are currently living with HIV infection
- 1 in 49 blacks are currently living with HIV infection
- 1 in 180 Hispanics are currently living with HIV infection

# Adults Living with HIV Disease, and State Population\*, by Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, Florida

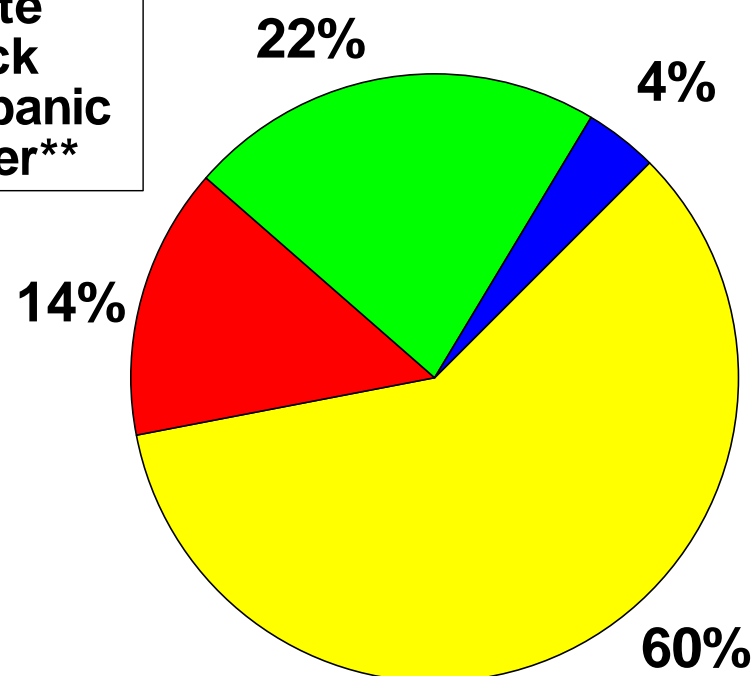
**Living Adult HIV/AIDS Cases**

**N=98,291**



**Population Estimates**

**N=16,190,842**



**Note:** In this snapshot of living adult HIV/AIDS cases through 2012, 49% are black, whereas only 14% of Florida's adult population are black. This indicates a disparity of HIV/AIDS in the black population.

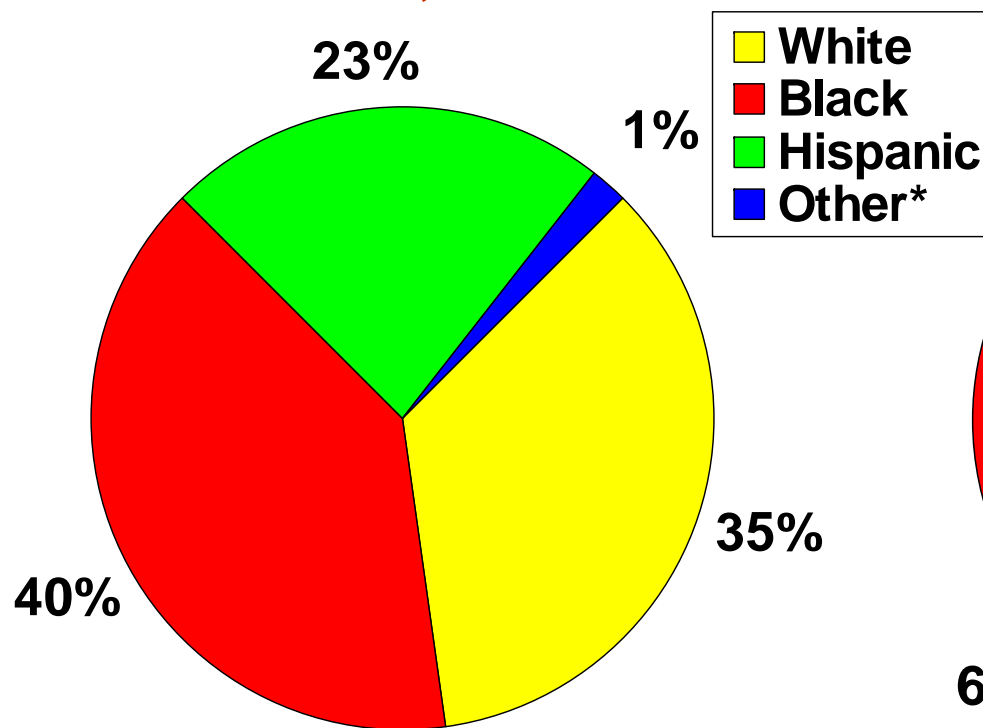
**\*Source:** Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

**\*\*Other** includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Alaskans/American Indians.

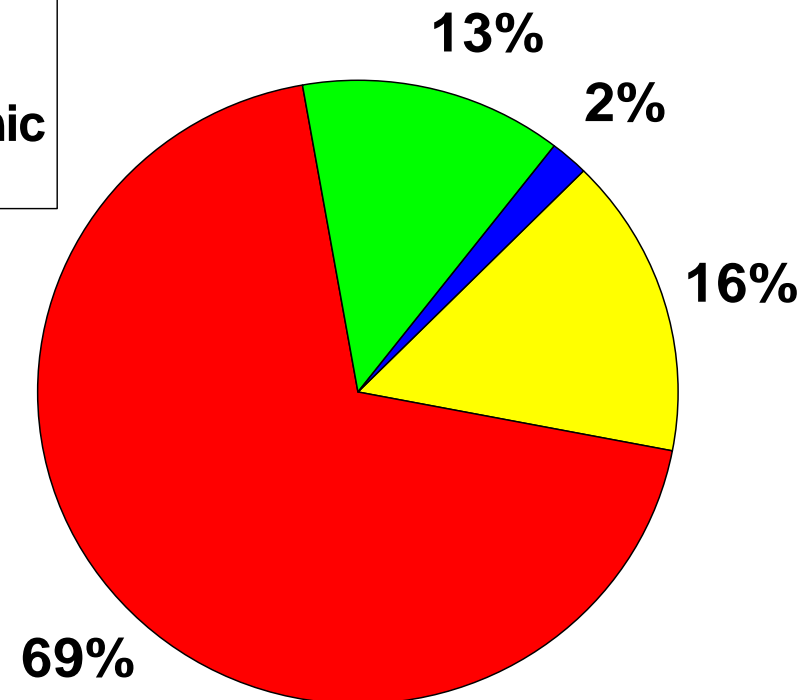


# Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2012, Florida

**Males**  
**N=69,202**



**Females**  
**N=29,089**

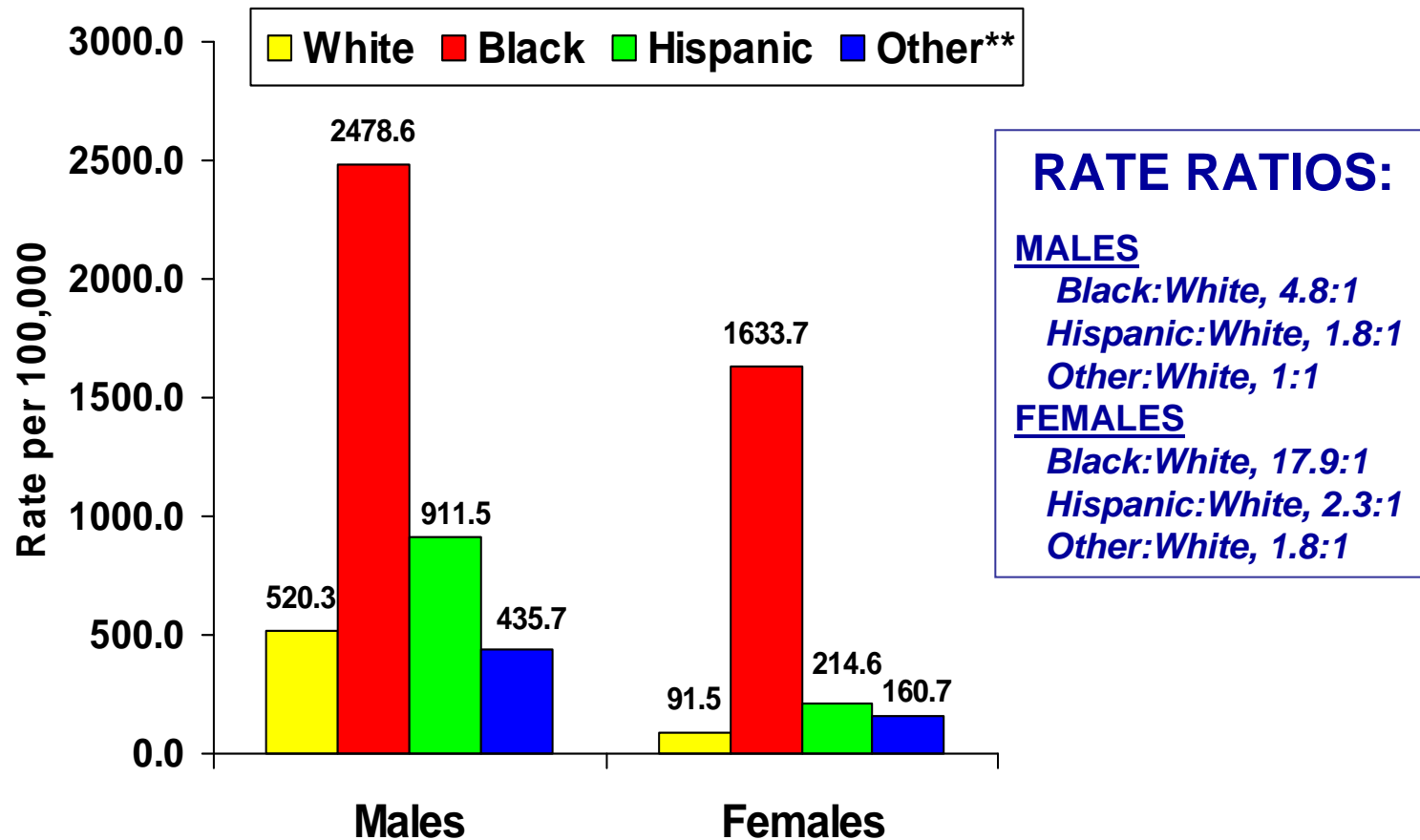


**Note:** Among adults living with HIV disease, blacks represent the race most affected among both males (40%) and females (69%).

**\*Other** includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Alaskans/American Indians.



# Case Rates\* of Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, Florida



Note: In 2012, among black males, the case rate is nearly 5 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the case rate is nearly 18-fold greater than the rate among white females. Among Hispanic females, the case rate is nearly 2 times higher than the rate among their white counterparts. The case rate among Hispanic males is equivalent to the rate among their white counterparts.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

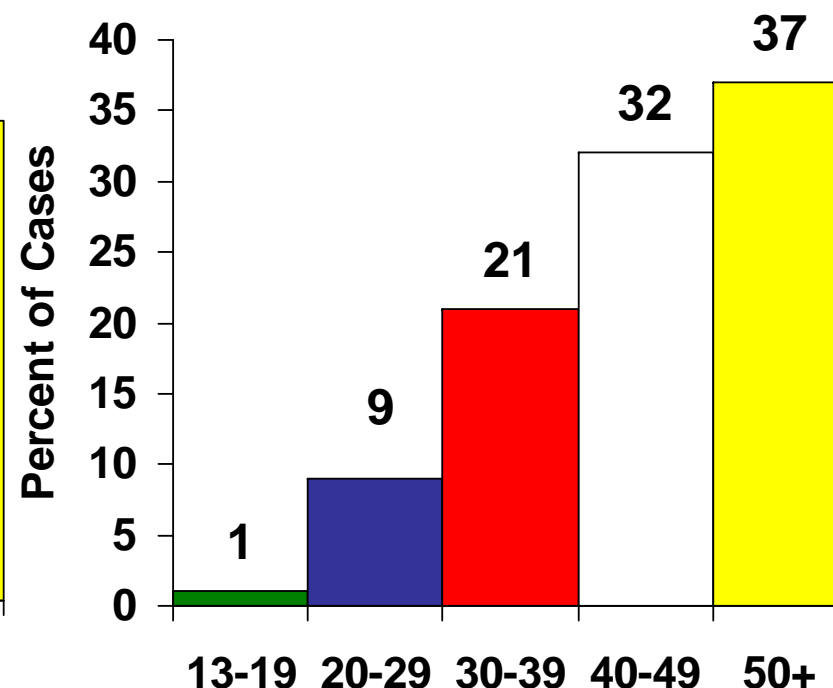
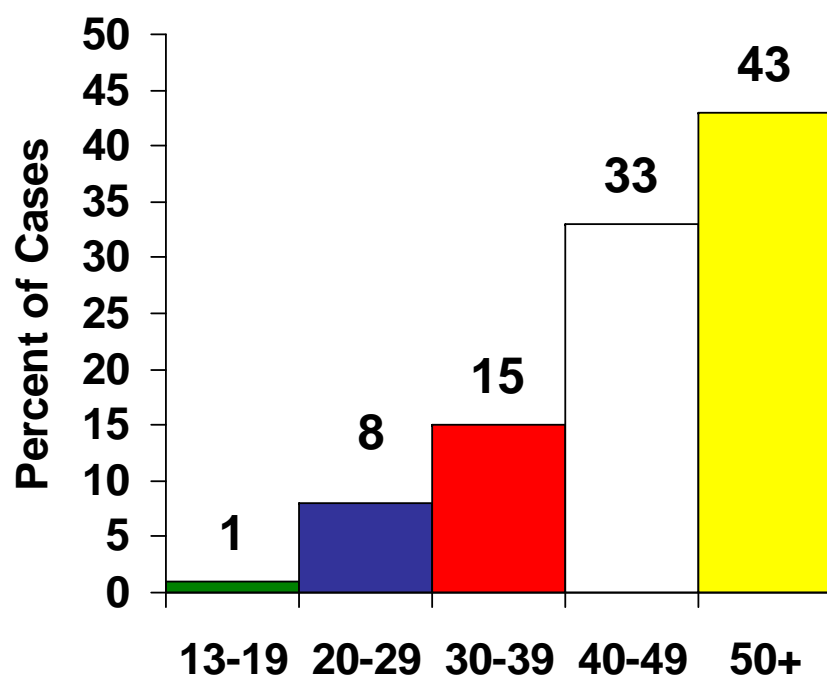
\*\*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Alaskans/American Indians.



# Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Current Age Group, Reported through 2012, Florida

**Males**  
**N=69,202**

**Females**  
**N=29,089**

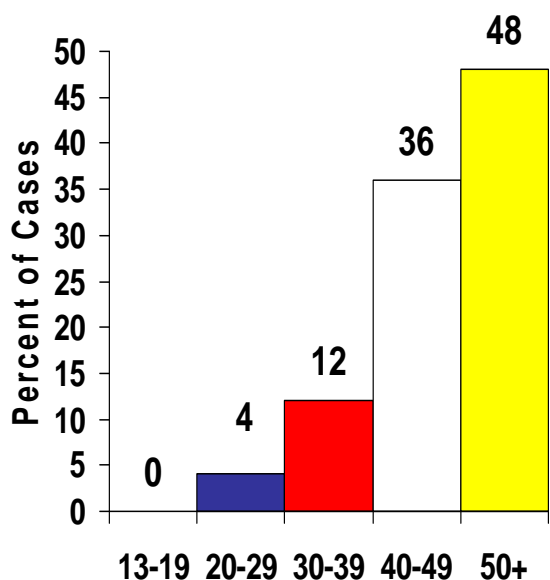


**Note: Males Living with HIV disease have a higher proportion of cases who are currently 40 years of age or older (76%), compared with females Living with HIV Disease (69%).**

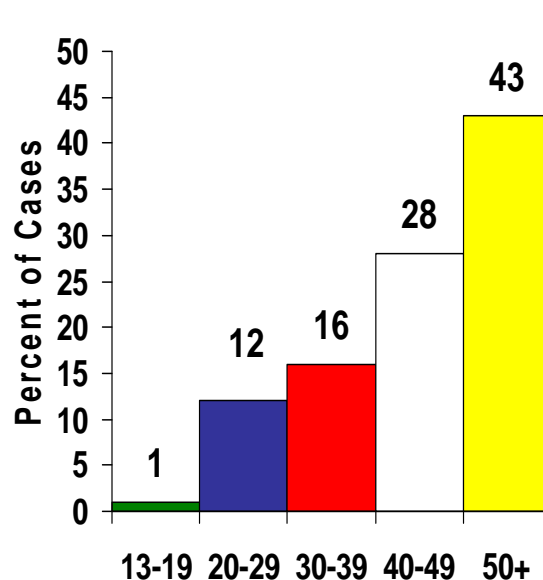


# Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Current Age Group, Reported through 2012, N=69,202, Florida

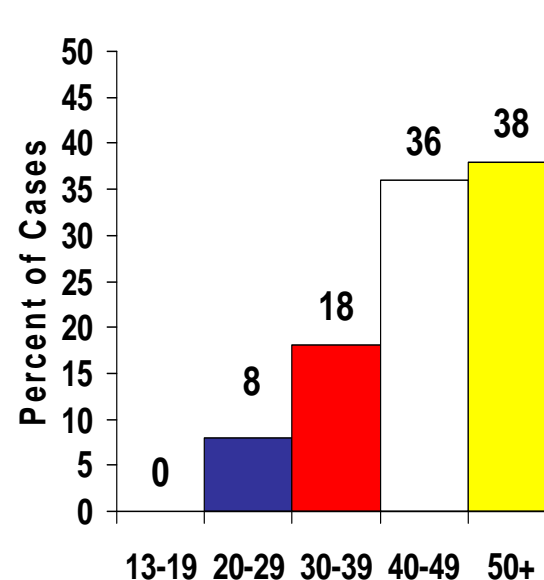
**White**  
N = 24,411



**Black**  
N = 27,468



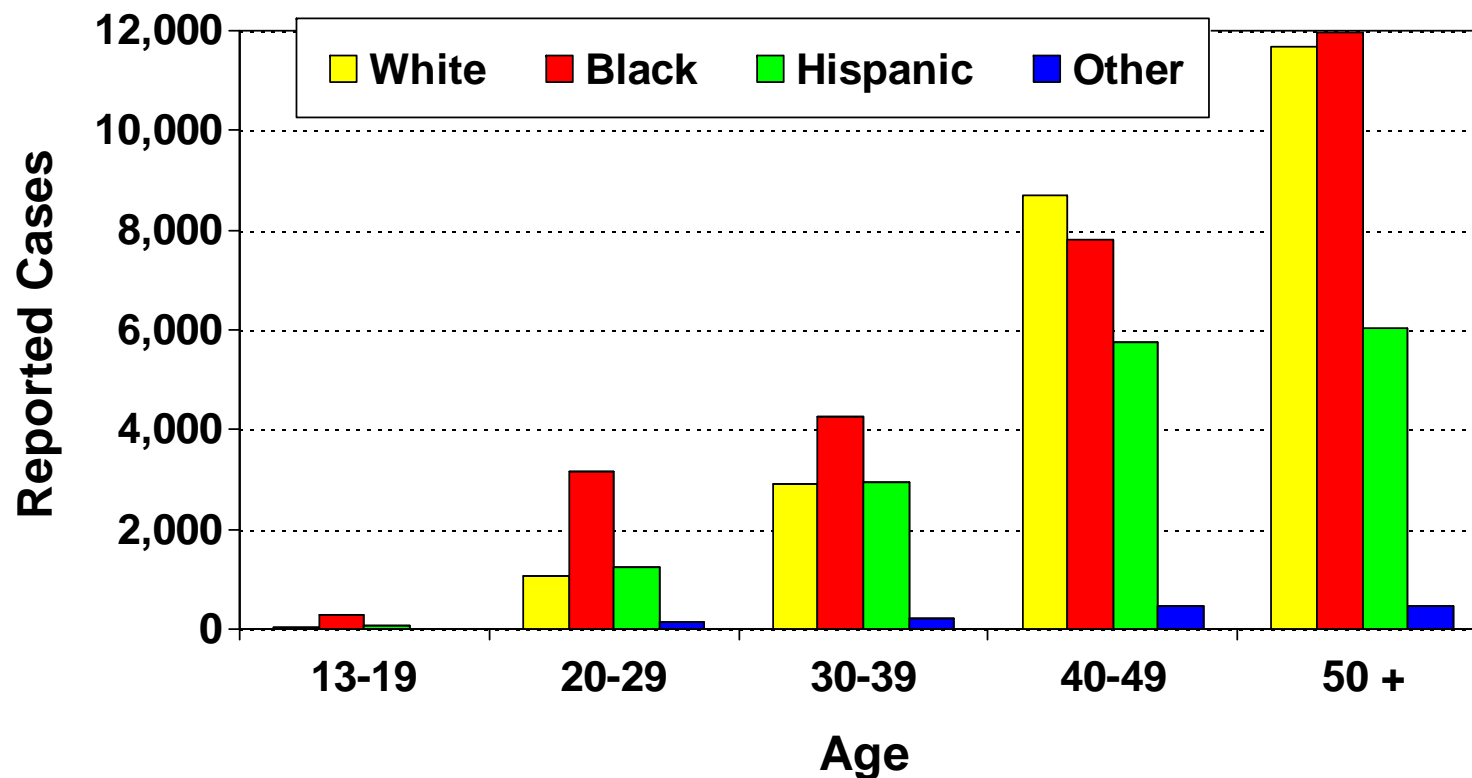
**Hispanic**  
N = 16,036



**Note:** White males living with HIV disease have a higher proportion of cases living past the age of 40 (84%), compared to blacks (71%) and Hispanics (74%).  
Data for Other is not shown (N=1,287).



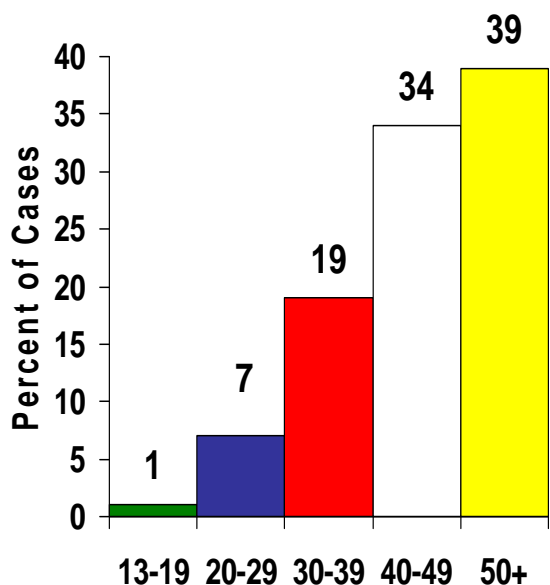
# Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Current Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, N=69,202, Florida



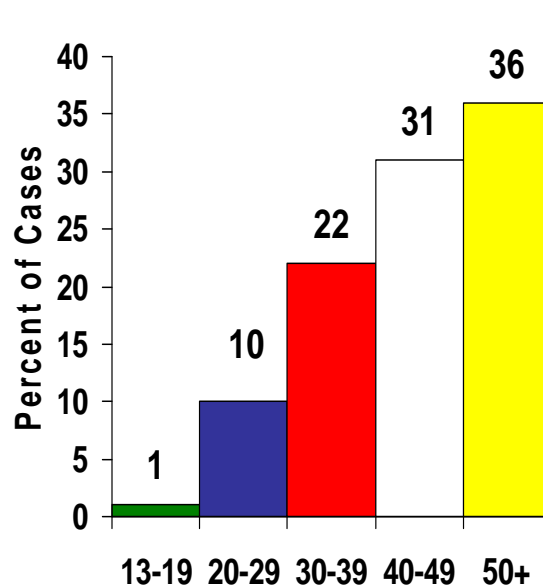
Note: Living male HIV/AIDS cases vary by race/ethnicity and age group. Blacks represent the highest proportions for each age group except 40-49, where whites have the highest proportion.

# Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Current Age Group, Reported through 2012, N=29,089, Florida

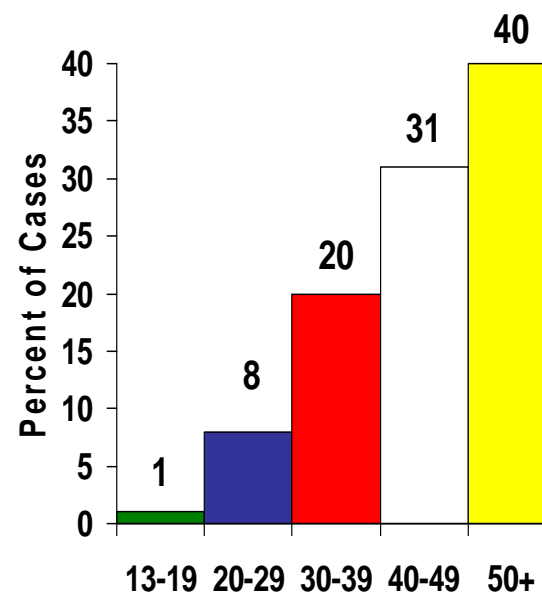
**White**  
**N = 4,524**



**Black**  
**N = 20,104**



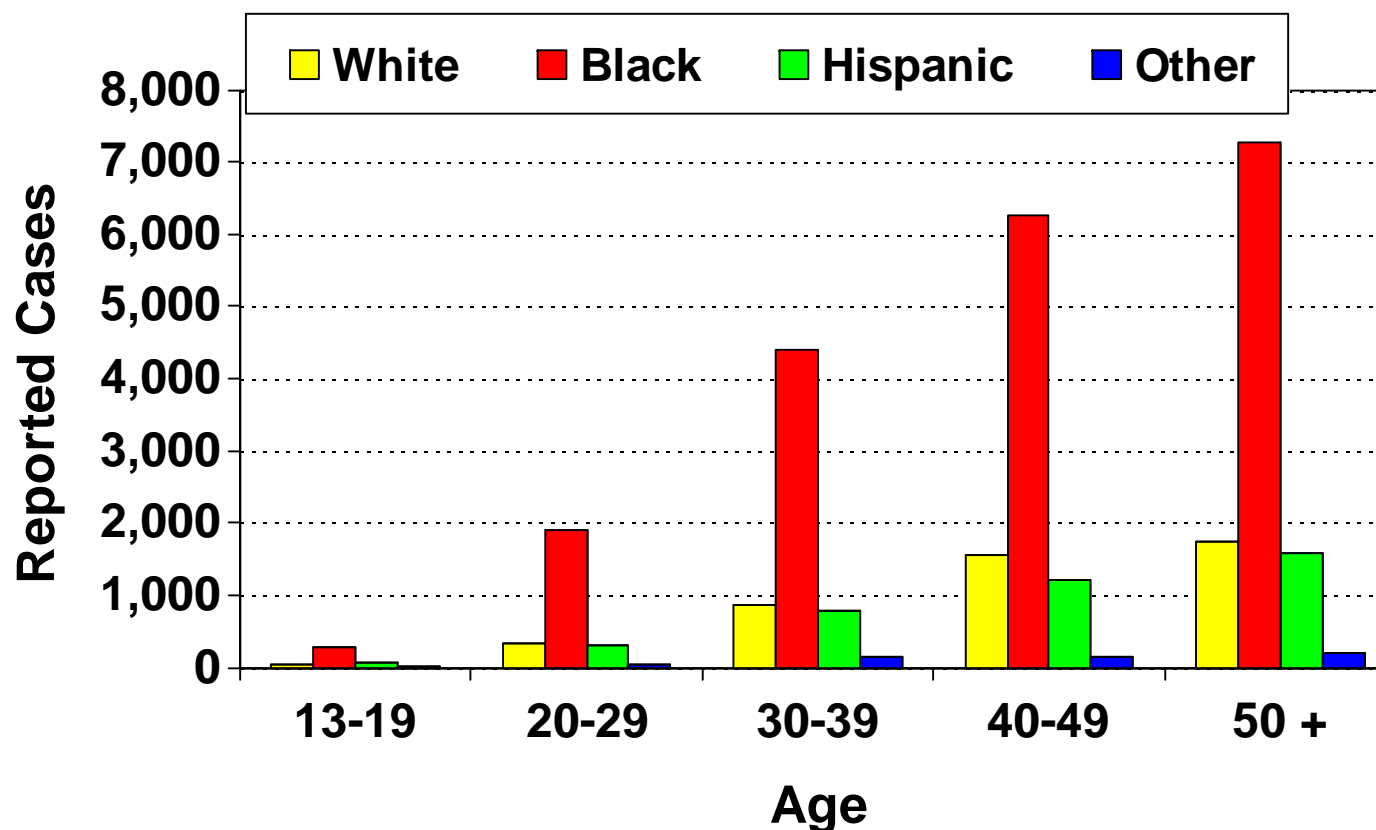
**Hispanic**  
**N = 3,915**



**Note:** White and Hispanic females living with HIV Disease have a higher proportion of cases living past the age of 40 (73%), compared to blacks (71%).  
Data for Other is not shown (N=546).

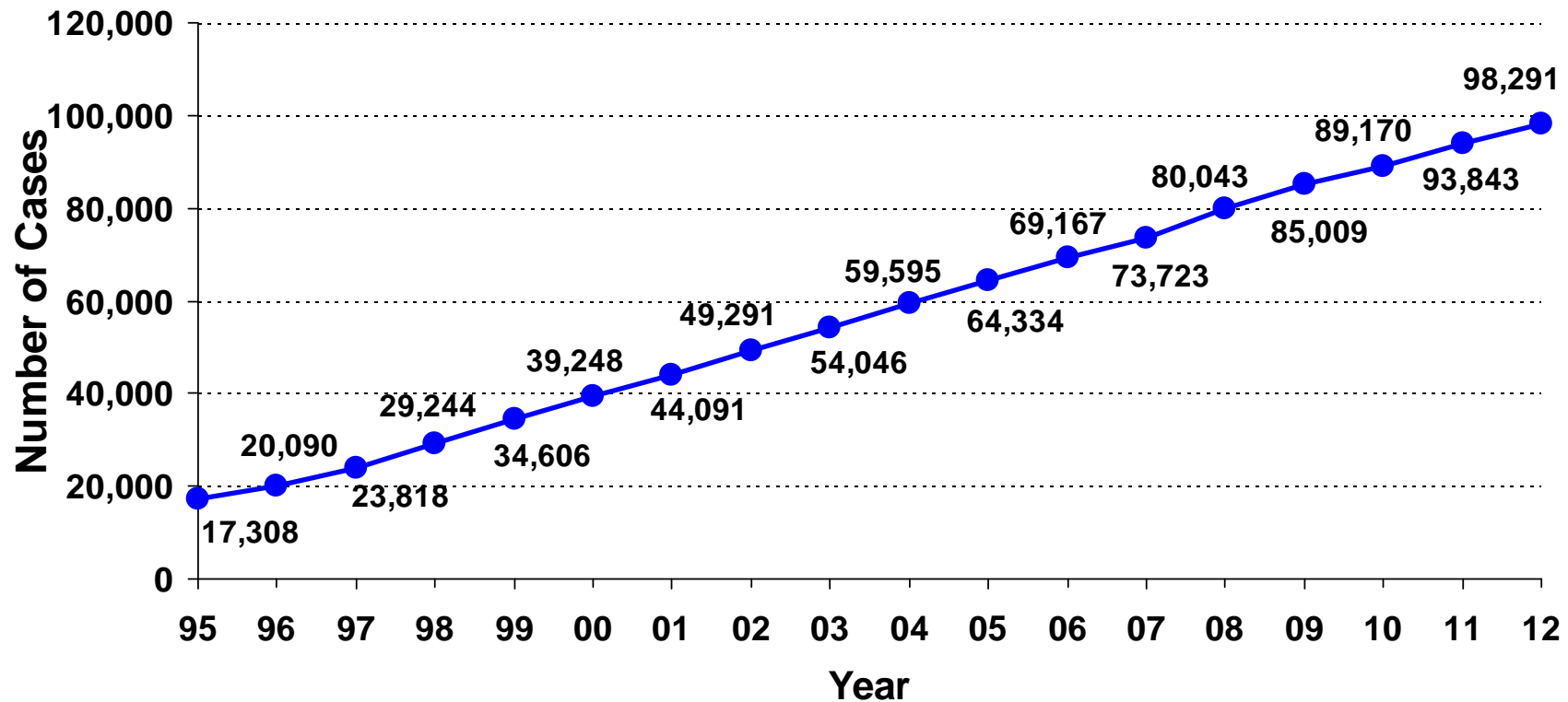


# Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Current Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, N=29,089, Florida



Note: For living HIV/AIDS cases among females, blacks represent the highest proportion of living HIV/AIDS cases for each age group.

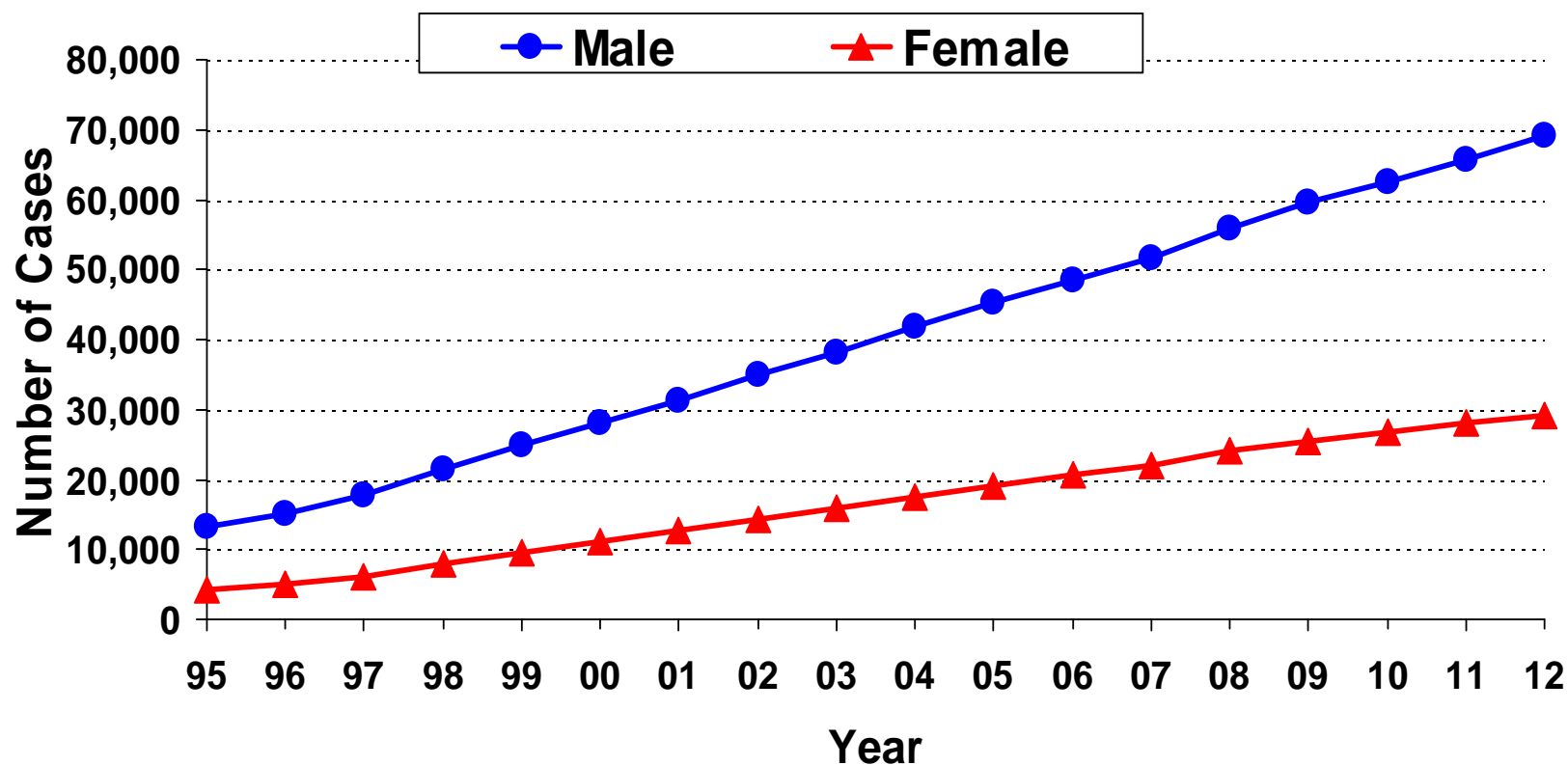
# Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease, 1995-2012, Florida



As a result of declining deaths, annual HIV/AIDS diagnoses have exceeded deaths since 1995, and the number of persons reported with HIV/AIDS that are presumed to be alive has been increasing. Since the year 1995, prevalent cases have increased by 468%. In 2012, the prevalence increased by 4.7% from the previous year.



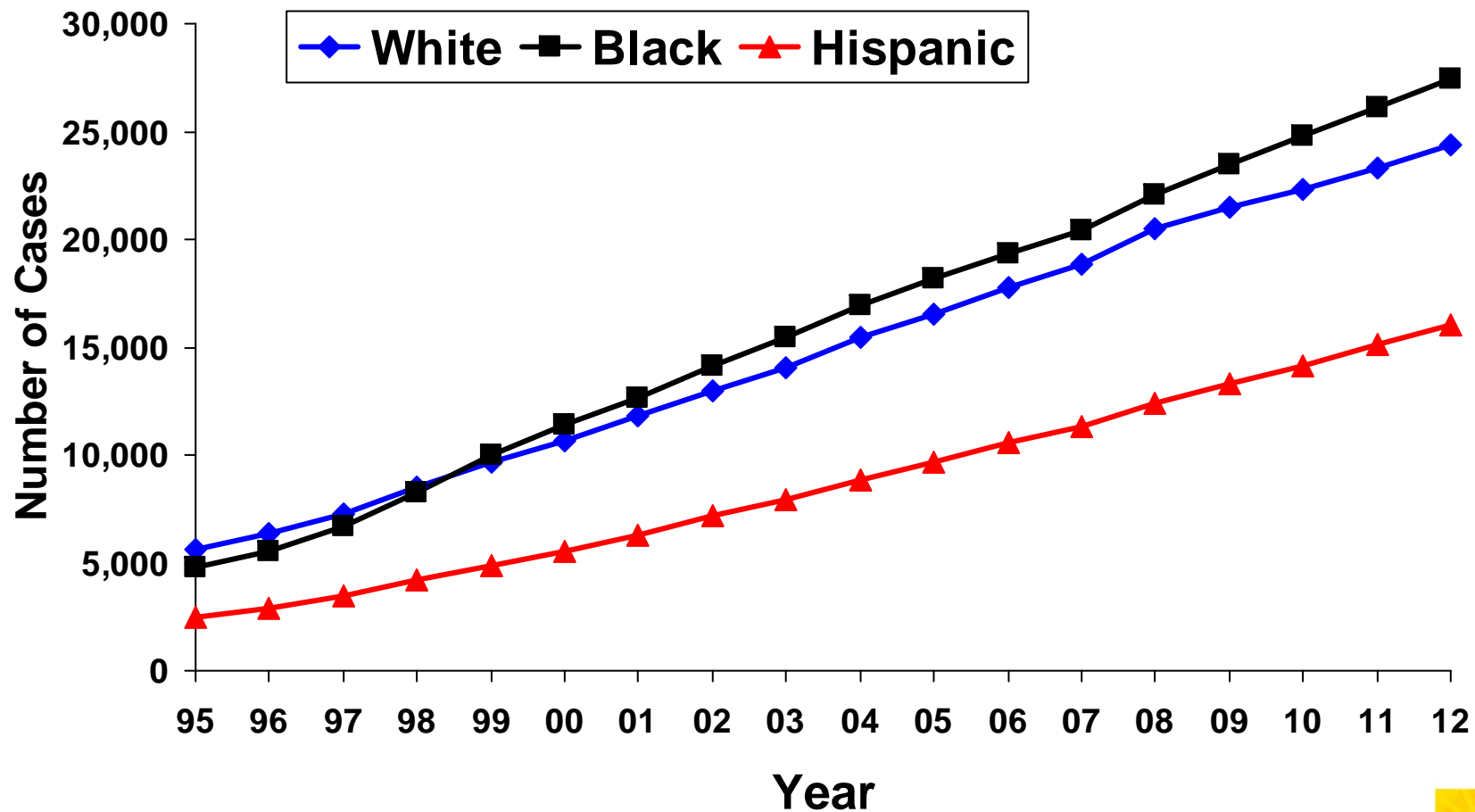
# Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease by Sex, 1995-2012, Florida



Note: Although increases are seen among both men and women, women account for an increasing proportion of persons living with HIV disease. In 2012, women accounted for 30% of persons living with HIV disease, compared with 24% in 1995.

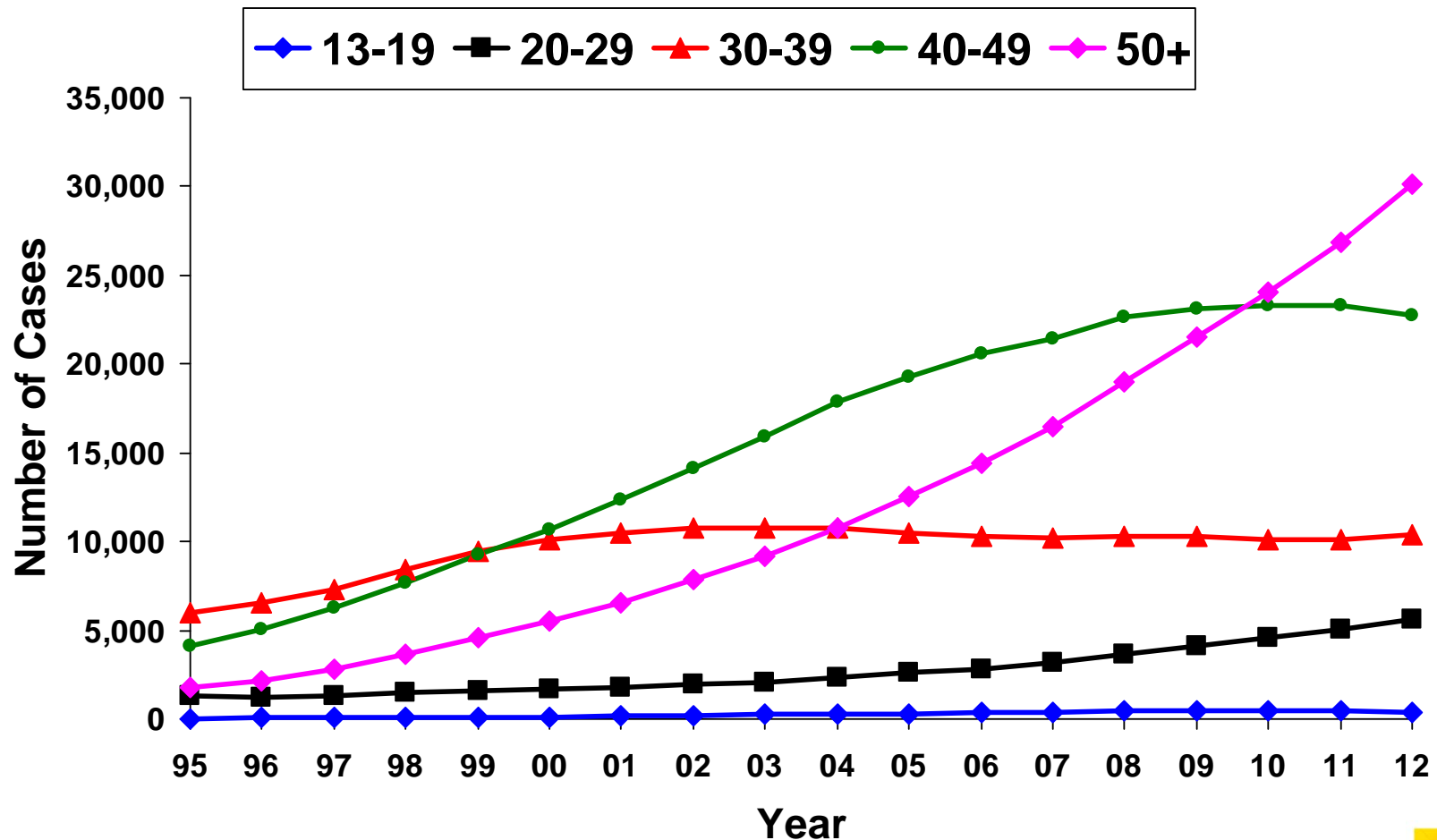


# Annual Prevalence of Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2012, Florida

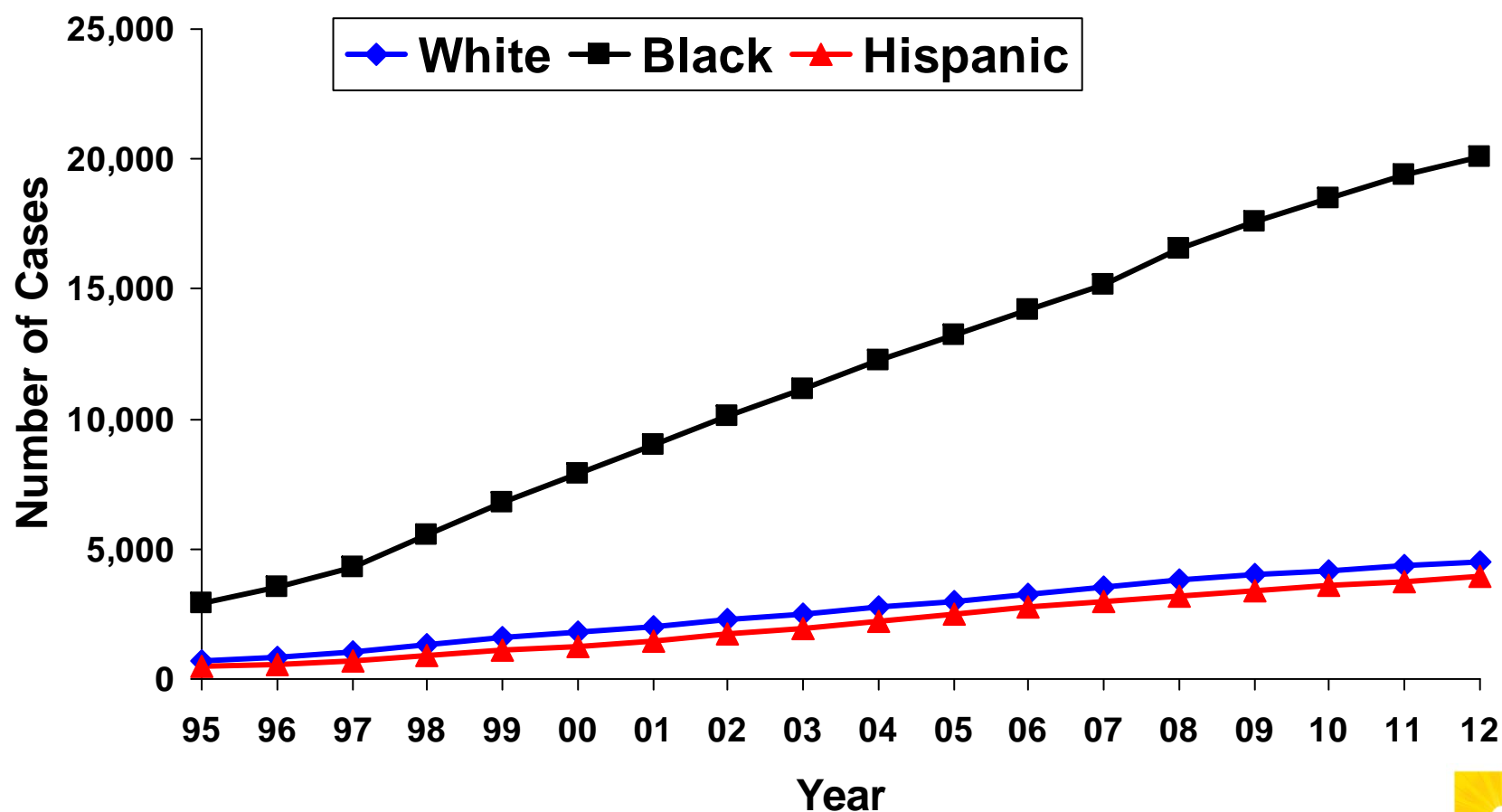




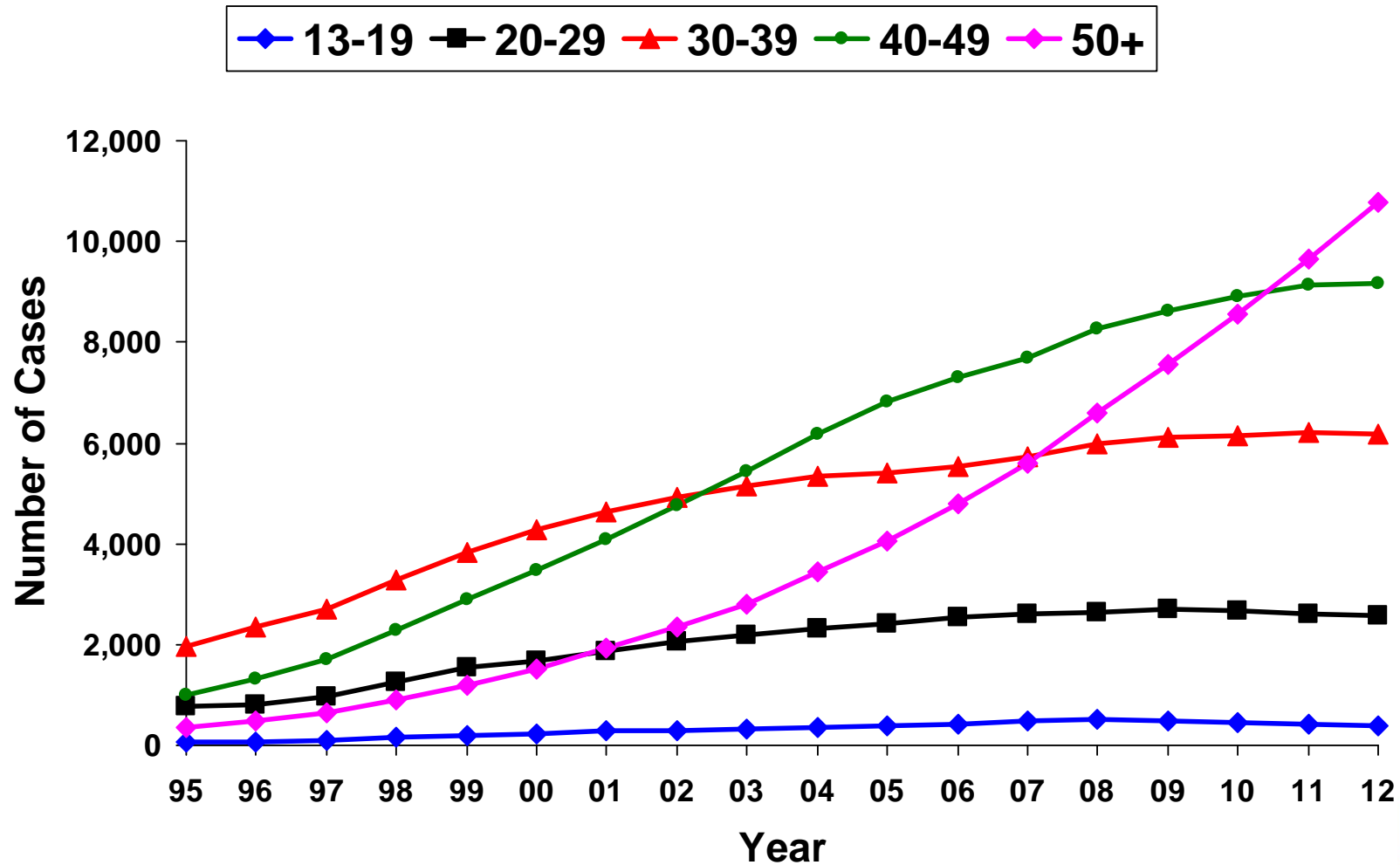
# Annual Prevalence of Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Current Age, 1995-2012, Florida



# Annual Prevalence of Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2012, Florida



# Annual Prevalence of Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Current age, 1995-2012, Florida



# Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

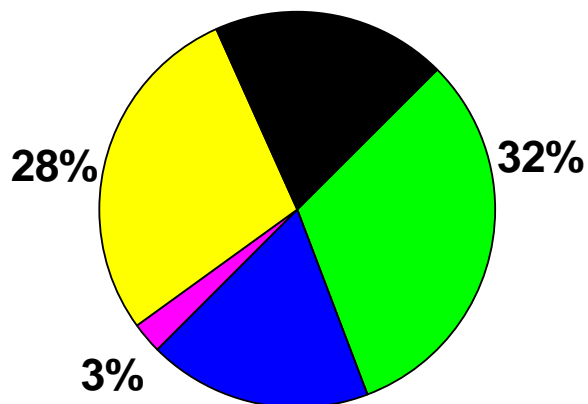
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.
- ◆ **NIR** = Cases reported with No Identified Risk
- ◆ **Redistribution of NIRs** = This illustrates the effect of statistically assigning (redistributing) the NIRs to recognized exposure (risk) categories by applying the proportions of historically reclassified NIRs to the unresolved NIRs.

## Adults Living with HIV Disease by Mode of Exposure for Selected States

**New York**  
**N=128,653**

*(Cases reported and confirmed  
through December 2010)*

**19%**

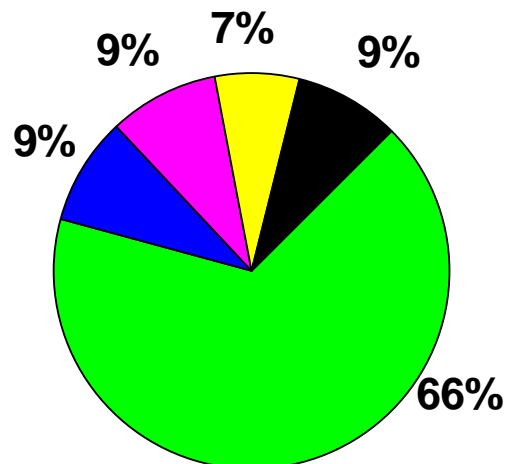


**18%**

**California**

**N=212,442**

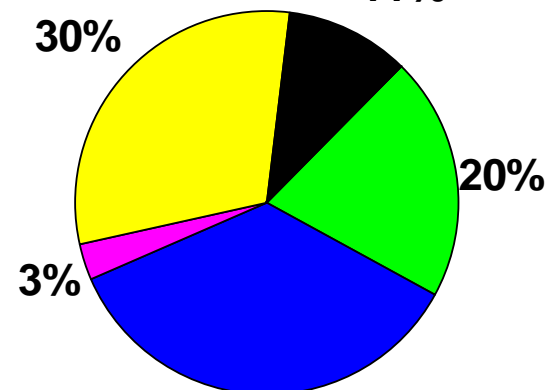
*(Reported HIV/AIDS cumulative  
through December 31, 2012)*



**New Jersey**  
**N=77,828**

*(Reported as of December 31, 2012)*

**11%**

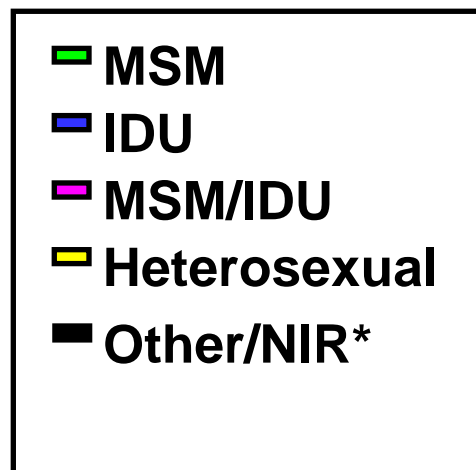
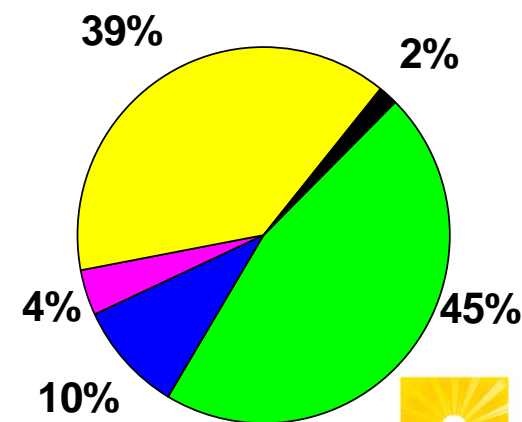


**36%**

**Florida**

**N=98,530**

*(Reported as of December 2012)*



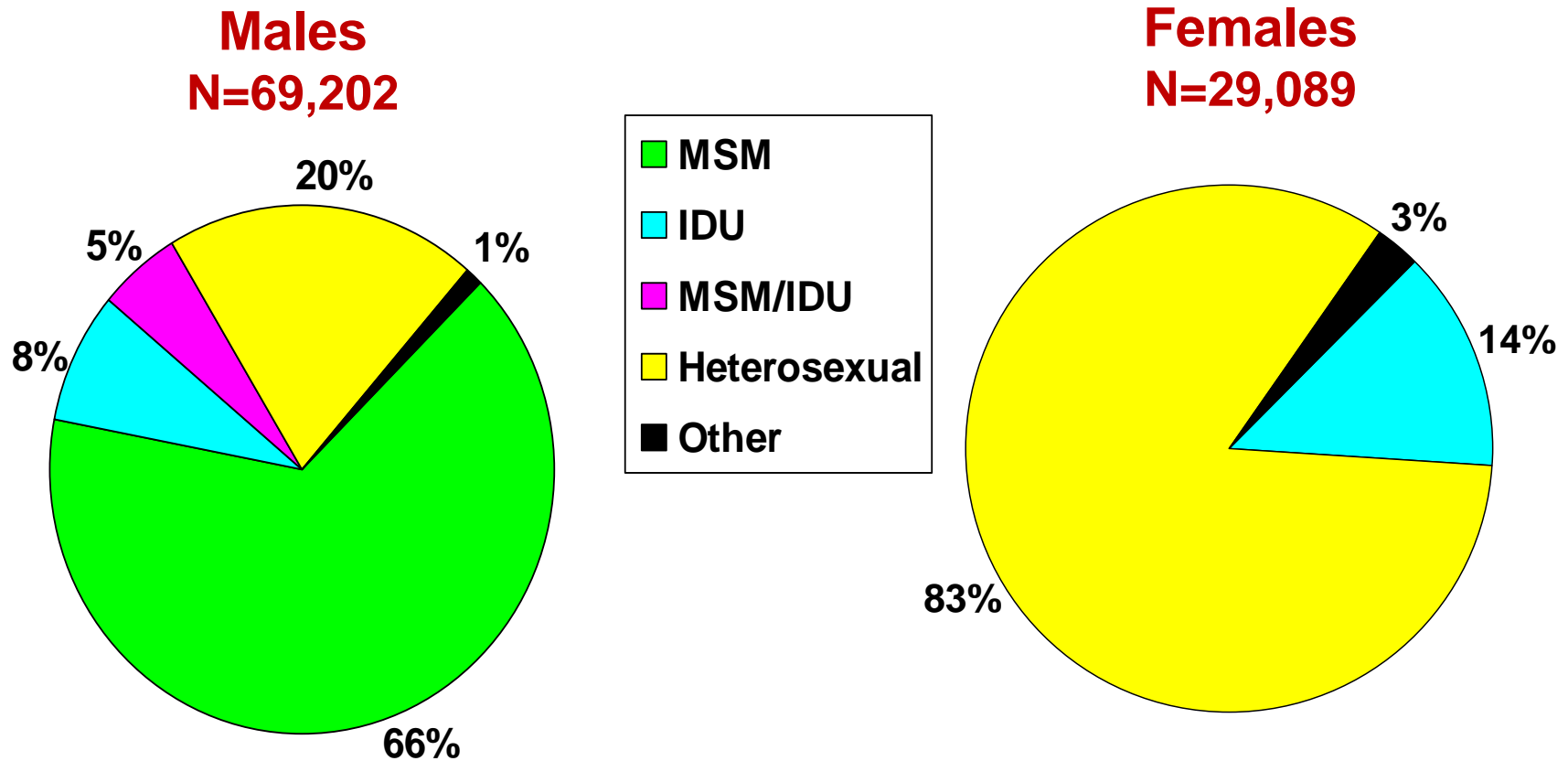
### Compared with the other states:

1. California and Florida have a higher proportion of MSM cases.
2. New York and New Jersey have a higher proportion of IDU cases.
3. New Jersey, New York and Florida have a higher proportion of heterosexual risk cases.

**\*NIRs NOT redistributed**



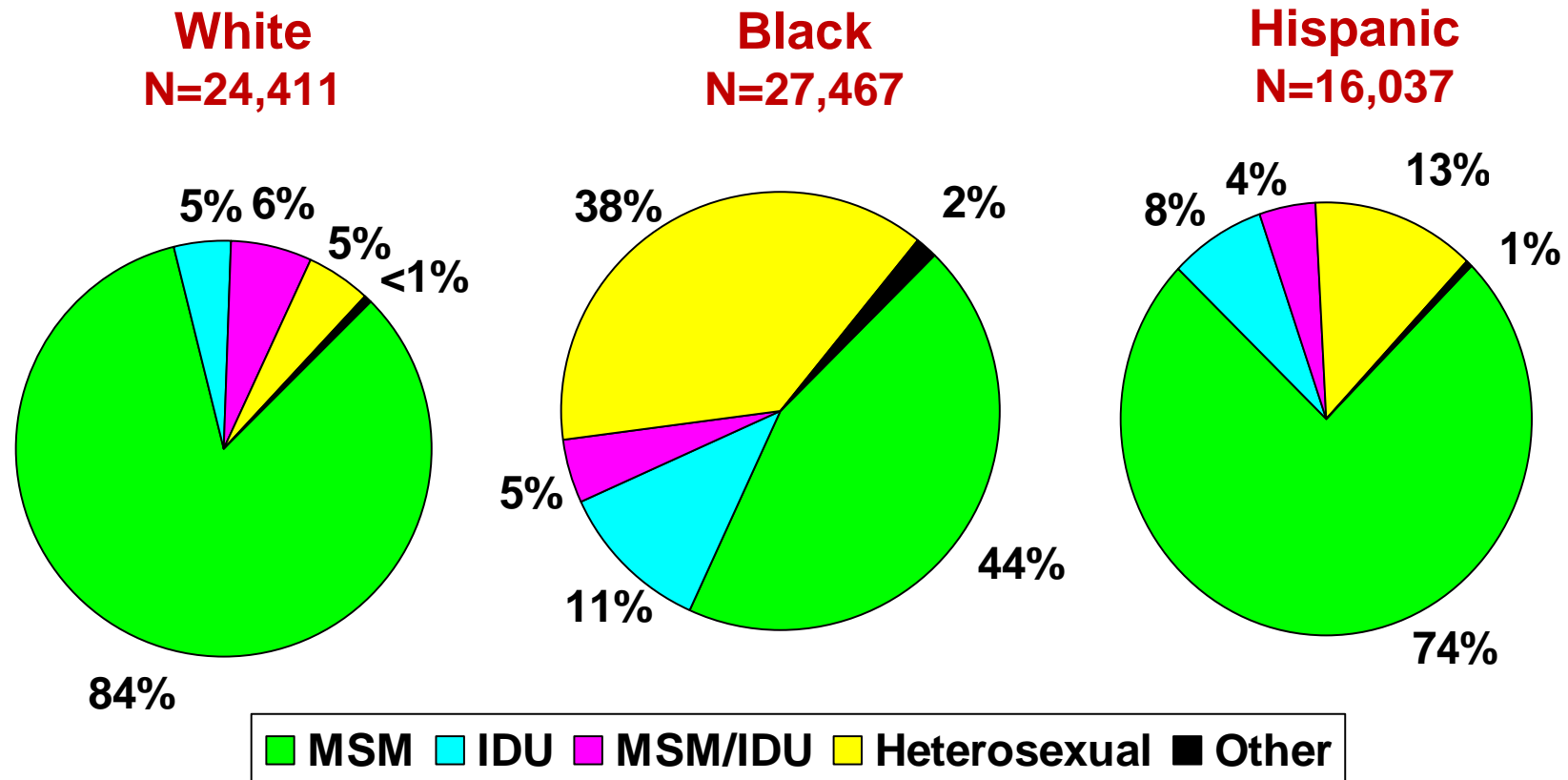
# Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2012, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. MSM is the primary risk among males (66%), followed by heterosexual (20%) and IDU (8%). Heterosexual is the primary risk among females (83%) followed by IDU (14%).

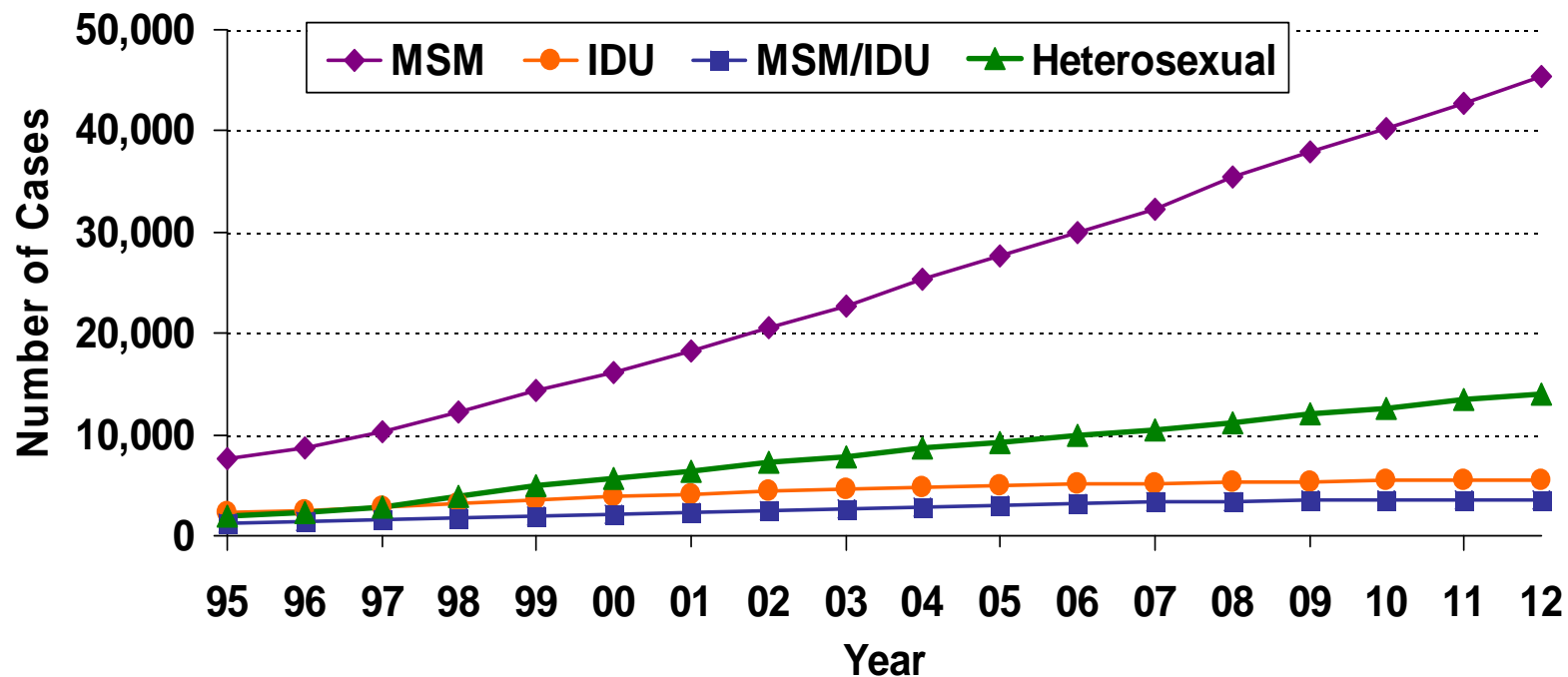


# Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Florida



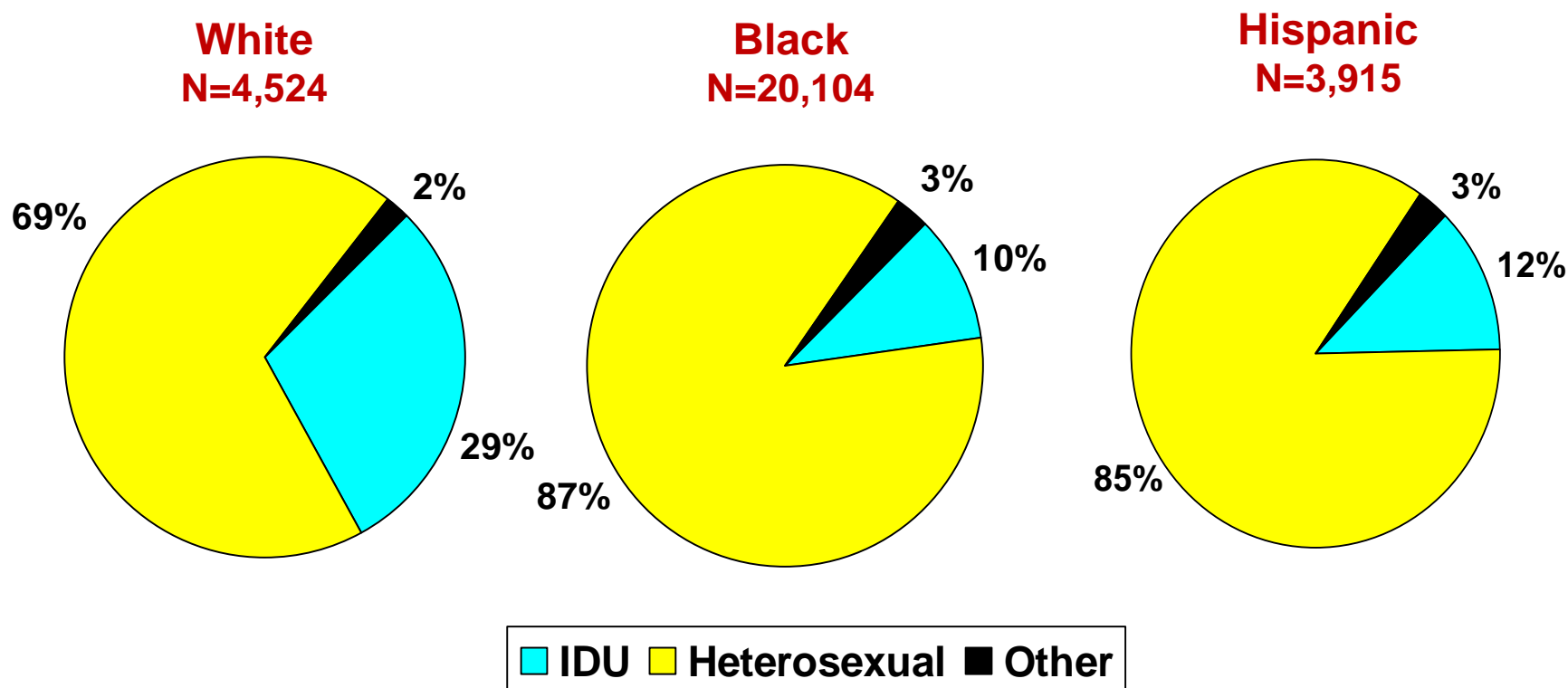
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among males living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among blacks differs from that among whites and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for all races. White males have the smallest proportion of heterosexual contact cases.

# Annual Prevalence of Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Mode of Exposure, Reported 1995-2012, Florida



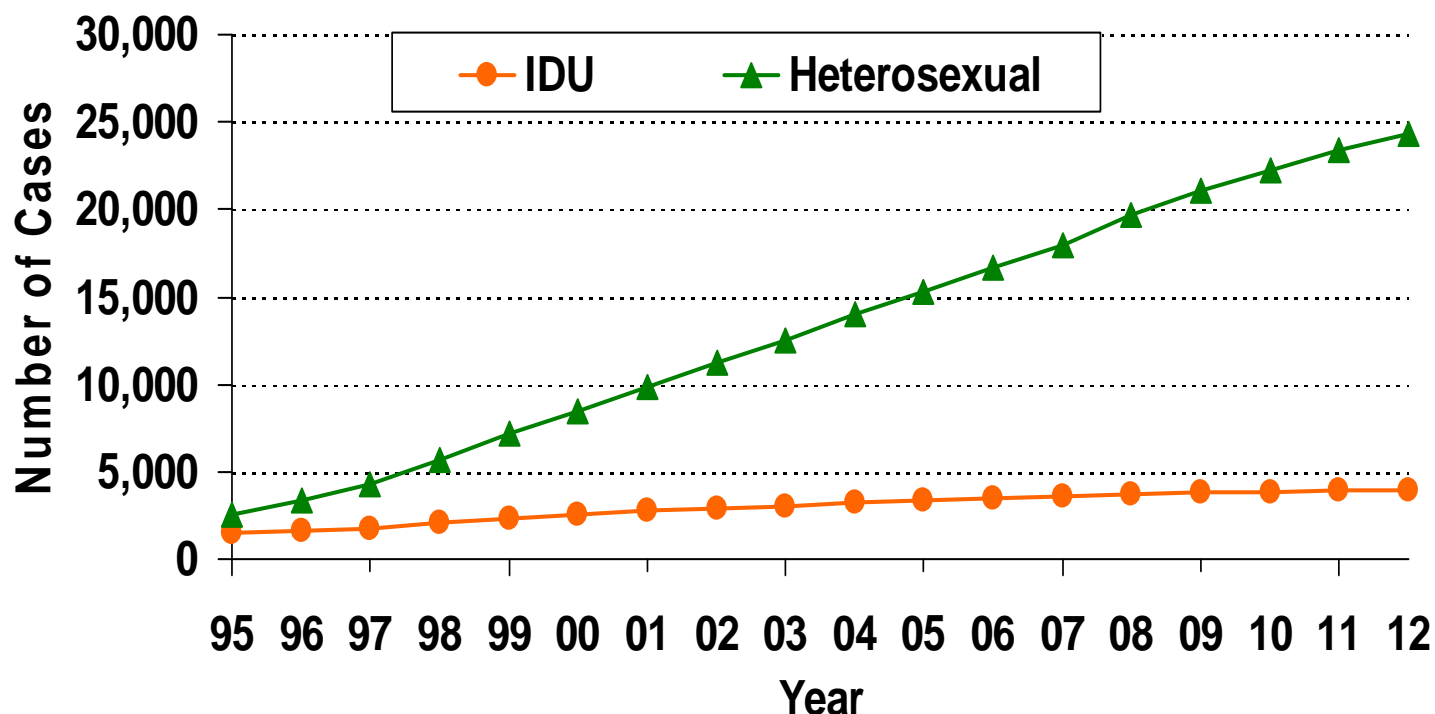
Note: NIRs redistributed. Males Living with HIV Disease represent those in need of care and secondary prevention initiatives to prevent further transmission. The increase in the number of living male HIV/AIDS cases is primarily attributed to fact that survival time is increasing and outnumbers the annual number of newly reported cases. MSM is the predominant mode of exposure and is increasing the fastest.

# Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Florida



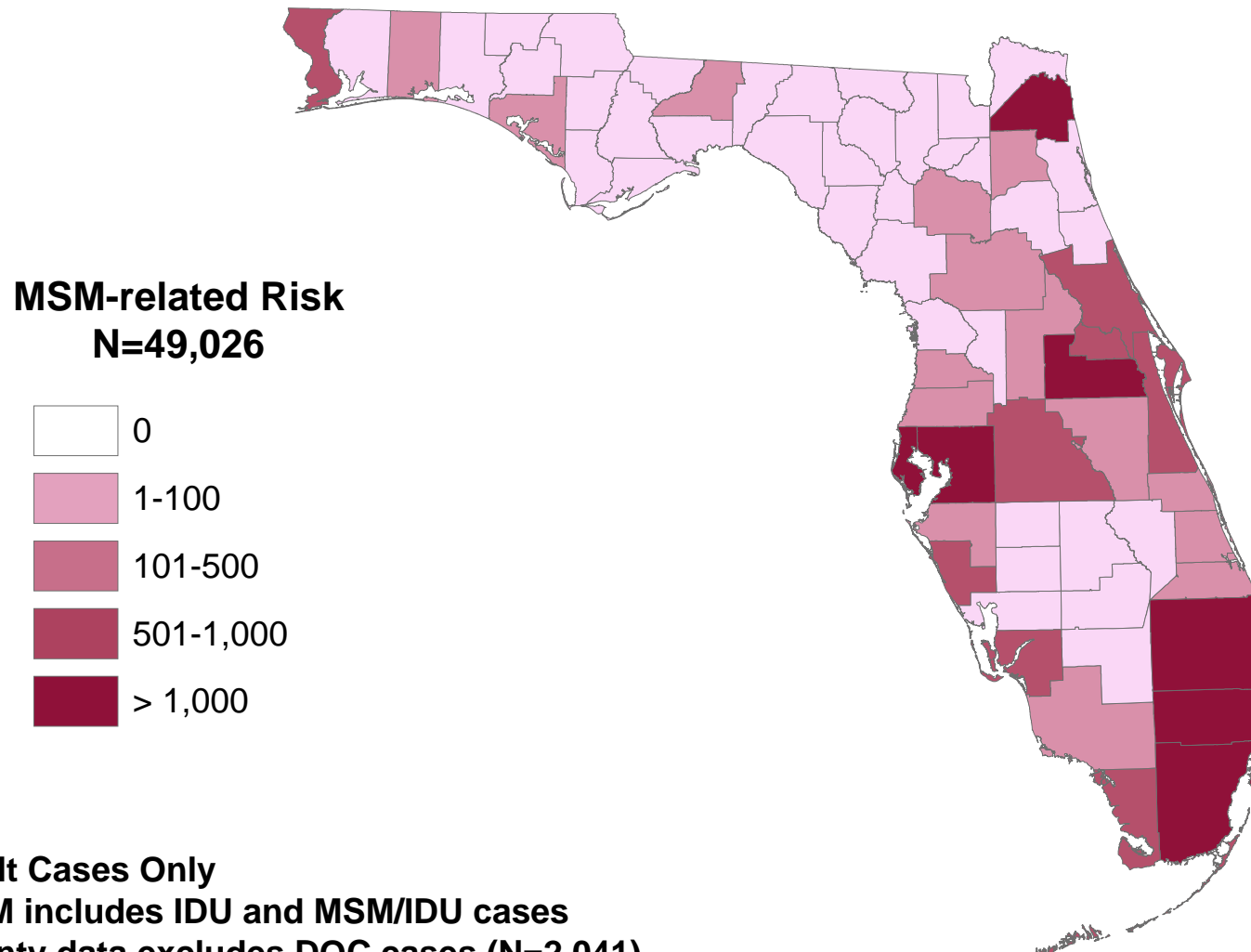
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among females living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among whites differs from that among blacks and Hispanics. Heterosexual contact is the majority risk for all races, however, whites have the highest proportion of IDU cases.

# Annual Prevalence of Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Mode of Exposure, Reported 1995-2012, Florida

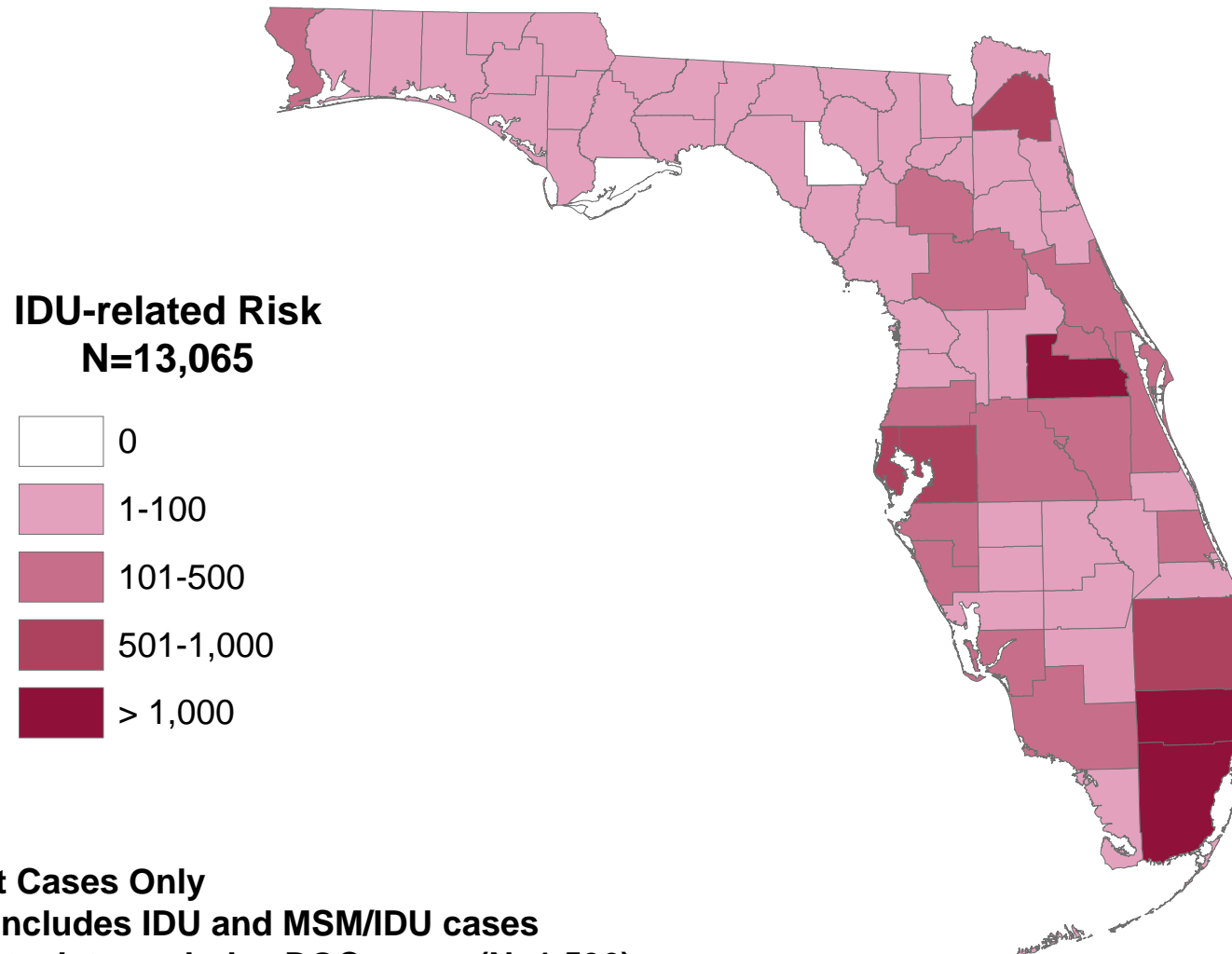


Note: NIRs redistributed. Females Living with HIV Disease represent those in need of care and secondary prevention initiatives to prevent further transmission. The increase in the number of living female HIV/AIDS cases is primarily attributed to fact that survival time is increasing and outnumbers the annual number of newly reported cases. Heterosexual risk is the predominant mode of exposure and is increasing the fastest.

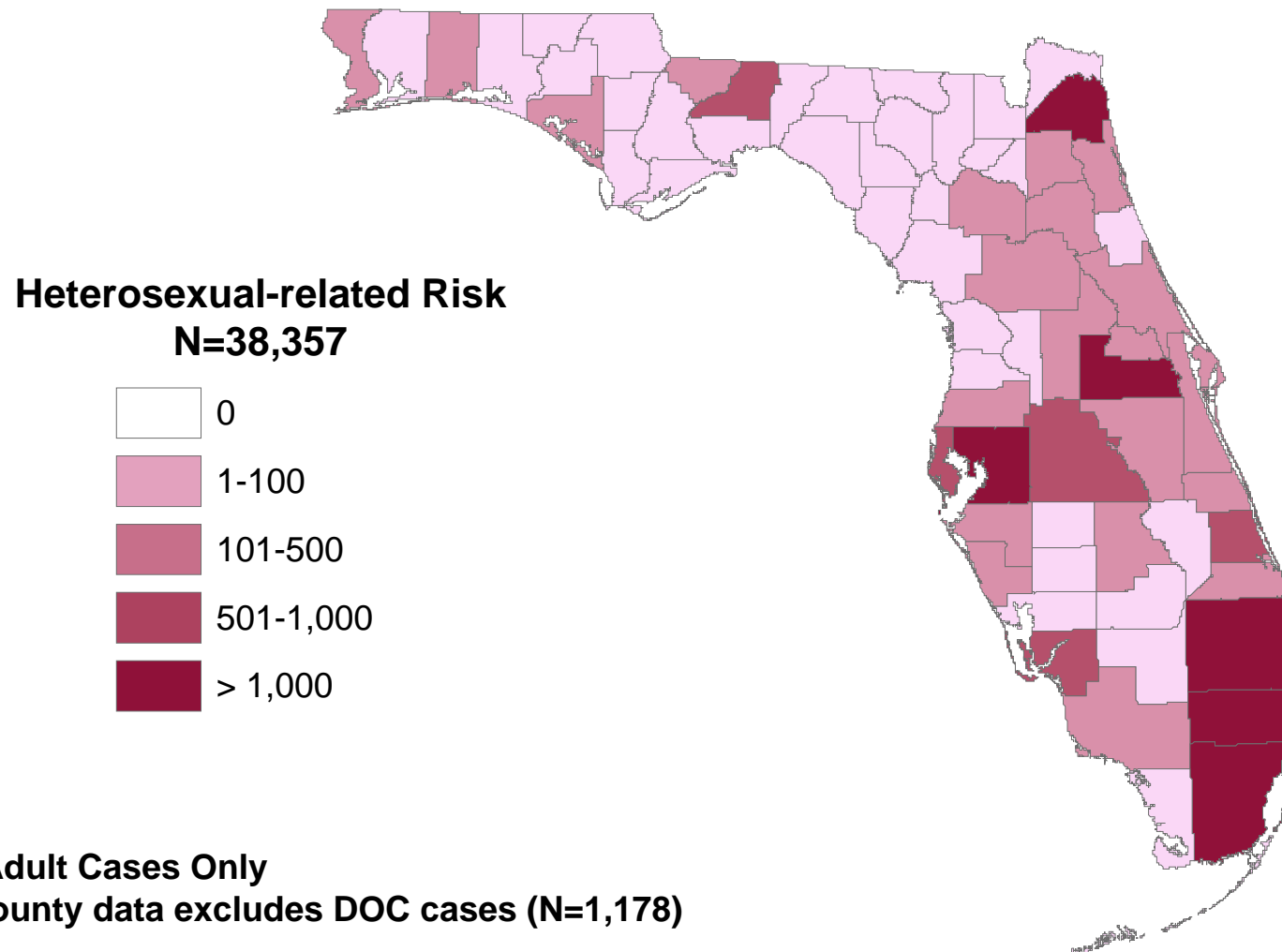
**Persons Living with HIV Disease,  
with a Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) Risk,\*\*  
by County of Residence,\*\*\*  
Reported through 2012, Florida**



**Persons Living with HIV Disease,\*  
with an Injection Drug Use-Associated Risk,\*\*  
by County of Residence,\*\*\*  
Reported through 2012, Florida**



# Persons Living with HIV Disease,\* with a Heterosexual Risk, by County of Residence,\*\* Reported through 2012, Florida



# **Florida's Top-9 Priority Populations in 2012 for Primary and Secondary HIV Prevention Based on Persons Living with HIV Disease**

- 1. Black Heterosexual men and women**
- 2. White Men who have sex with Men**
- 3. Black Men who have sex with Men**
- 4. Hispanic Men who have sex with Men**
- 5. Hispanic Heterosexual men and women**
- 6. White Heterosexual men and women**
- 7. Black Injection Drug User**
- 8. White Injection Drug User**
- 9. Hispanic Injection Drug User**



# AIDS-Defining Conditions\*

## Most Commonly Reported among Adults Alive and Reported through 2012, Florida

AIDS Defining Condition	# Cases	% Cases
No Disease (Immune suppressed only)**	36,234	65%
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia	6,459	12%
Candidiasis, esophageal	4,192	8%
Wasting Syndrome	3,732	7%
Herpes simplex virus	1,778	3%
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1,567	3%
Toxoplasmosis of brain	1,208	2%
Pneumonia, recurrent	1,011	2%
Cytomegalovirus (CMV) disease	1,000	2%
Kaposi's sarcoma	940	2%
HIV encephalopathy	683	1%
Candidiasis, lung	528	1%
Lymphomas (brain, Burkitt's or immunoblastic)	537	1%
Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary	472	1%
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>55,435</b>	

\*Note: data are NOT mutually exclusive, many cases have more than one disease.

\*\*Immune suppressed: CD4 count <200ul or CD4 percent <14%.



## **AIDS Cases Known to Have Been Reported with One or More of these Selected Cancers\*Alive and Reported through 2012, Florida**

<b>AIDS with Selected Cancers</b>	<b># Cases</b>	<b>% Cases</b>
<b>Kaposi's sarcoma</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Lymphomas (brain, Burkitt's or immunoblastic)</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Immunoblastic Lymphoma</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Burkitts Lymphoma</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Lymphoma in Brain</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Cervical Cancer</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Total Cases</b>	<b>55,435</b>	

**\*Note: Data are NOT mutually exclusive, many cases have more than one disease.**



**“The reason for collecting,  
analyzing and disseminating  
information on a disease is to  
control that disease.  
Collection and analysis should  
not be allowed to consume  
resources if action does not  
follow.”**

--Foege WH et al. Int. J of Epidemiology 1976; 5:29-37



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**Visit Florida's internet site for:  
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Slide Sets and Fact Sheets  
Annual Reports and Epi Profiles**

**[http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html)**

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**<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>**