

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



Created: 12/04/14
Revision: 05/27/16

Impact of HIV Disease, Among the Caribbean-Born, Florida, 2014

Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS Section
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
Annual data trends as of 12/31/2014
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2015



HIV and AIDS Case Data

- Ⓡ **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 prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in July, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.**
- Ⓡ **Unless otherwise note, cases with an unknown or blank country of birth were eliminated from these analyses.**

For expanded data on Country of Birth, see the COB Slide set:

<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/epi-slide-sets.html>



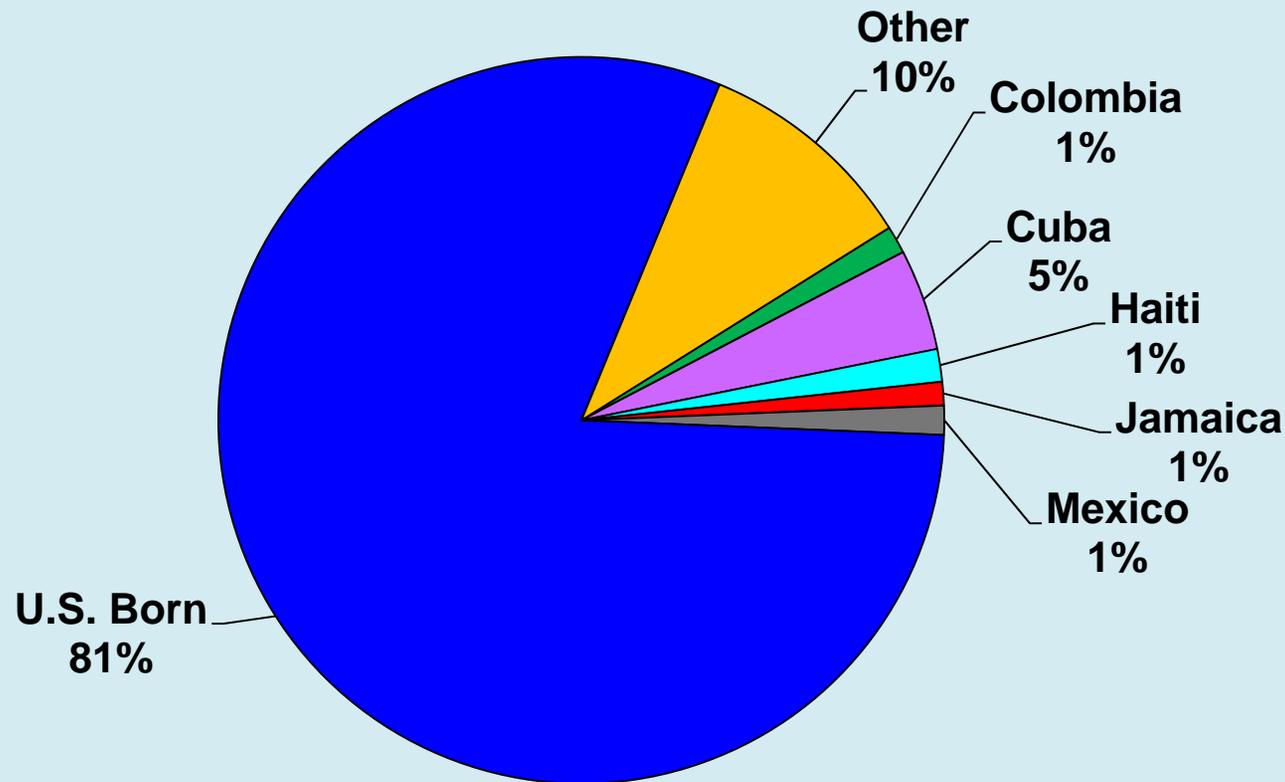
HIV/AIDS Cases among Caribbean-Born, by Country of Birth, Diagnosed through 2014, N=29,068

Caribbean Country of Birth	Frequency	Percent of Total
Aruba	10	0%
Anguilla	3	0%
Netherlands Antilles	7	0%
Antigua and Barbuda	34	0%
Bahamas	713	2%
Bermuda	14	0%
Barbados	81	0%
Cuba	7,968	27%
Cayman Islands	12	0%
Dominica	23	0%
Dominican Republic	597	2%
Guadeloupe	1	0%
Grenada	29	0%
Haiti	12,774	44%
Jamaica	1,820	6%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	8	0%
Saint Lucia	33	0%
Montserrat	1	0%
Martinique	2	0%
Puerto Rico	4,341	15%
Turks and Caicos Islands	72	0%
Trinidad and Tobago	252	1%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	21	0%
Virgin Islands, British	19	0%
Virgin Islands, U.S.	233	1%
Total	29,068	100%

Note: Of the 29,068 HIV/AIDS cases who were born in the Caribbean, 28,918 were adults (age 13+) and 150 were pediatric cases. A total of 16,203 of these adult cases are living and a total of 102 of these pediatric cases are living.



Florida's Population* By Country of Birth (2013 U.S. Census)

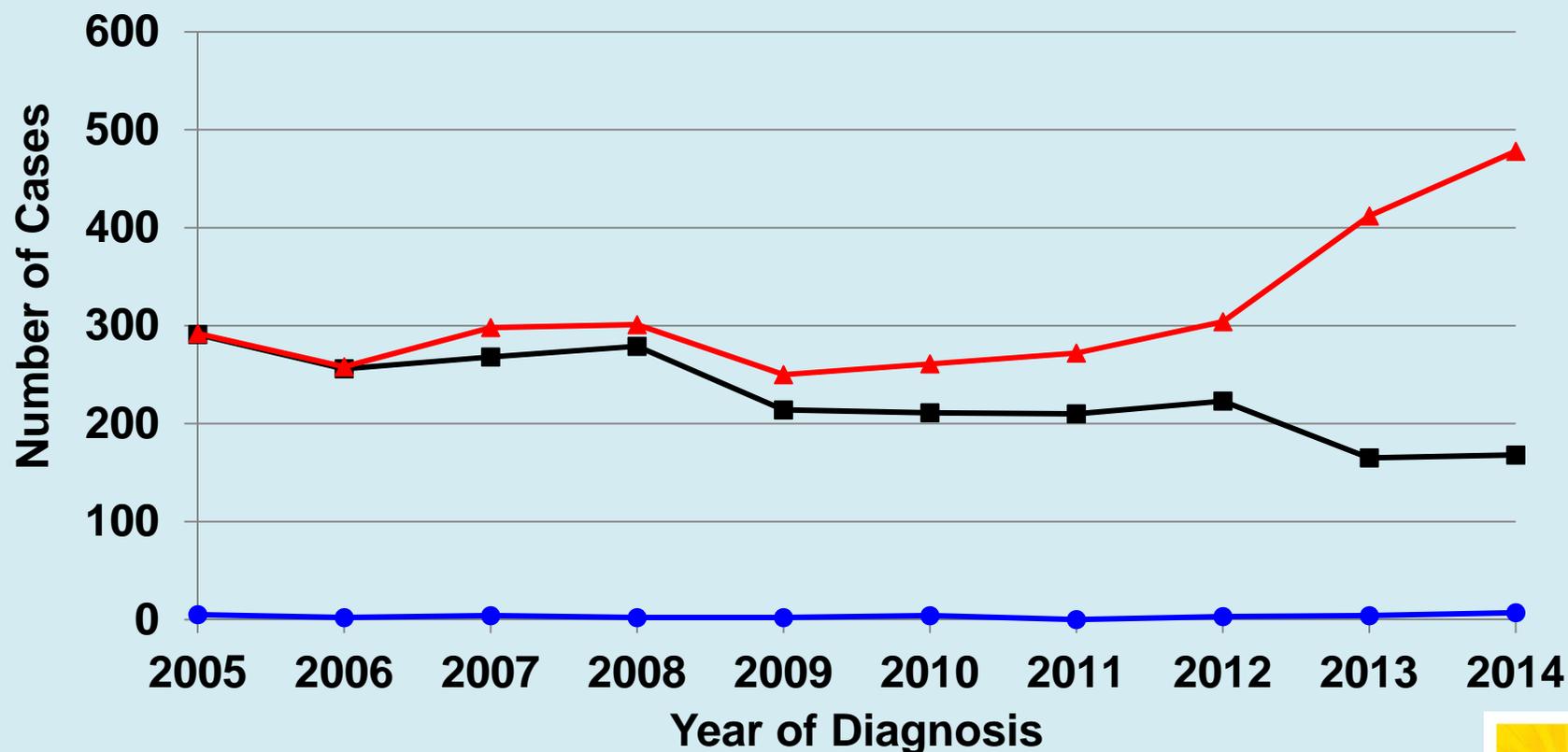


* U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey 1-year Estimate
Foreign-born population excludes population born at sea
<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>



Male Caribbean-Born HIV/AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis, 2005-2014, Florida

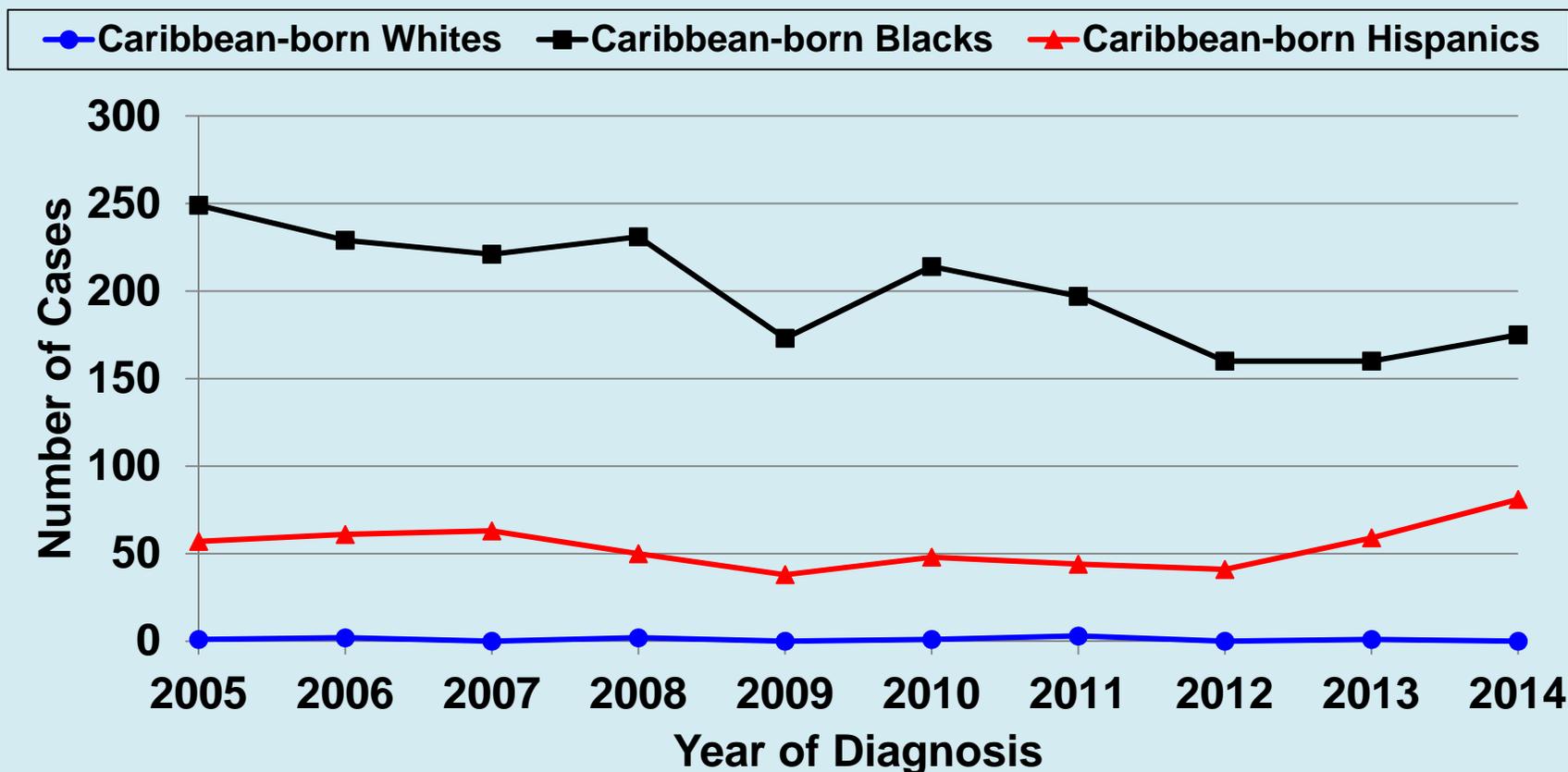
● Caribbean-born Whites ■ Caribbean-born Blacks ▲ Caribbean-born Hispanics



Note: From 2005 to 2014, Caribbean-born Hispanic males represent the majority of HIV/AIDS cases among Caribbean-born males. Over the past ten years, HIV/AIDS cases among Caribbean-born black males decreased by 42%.



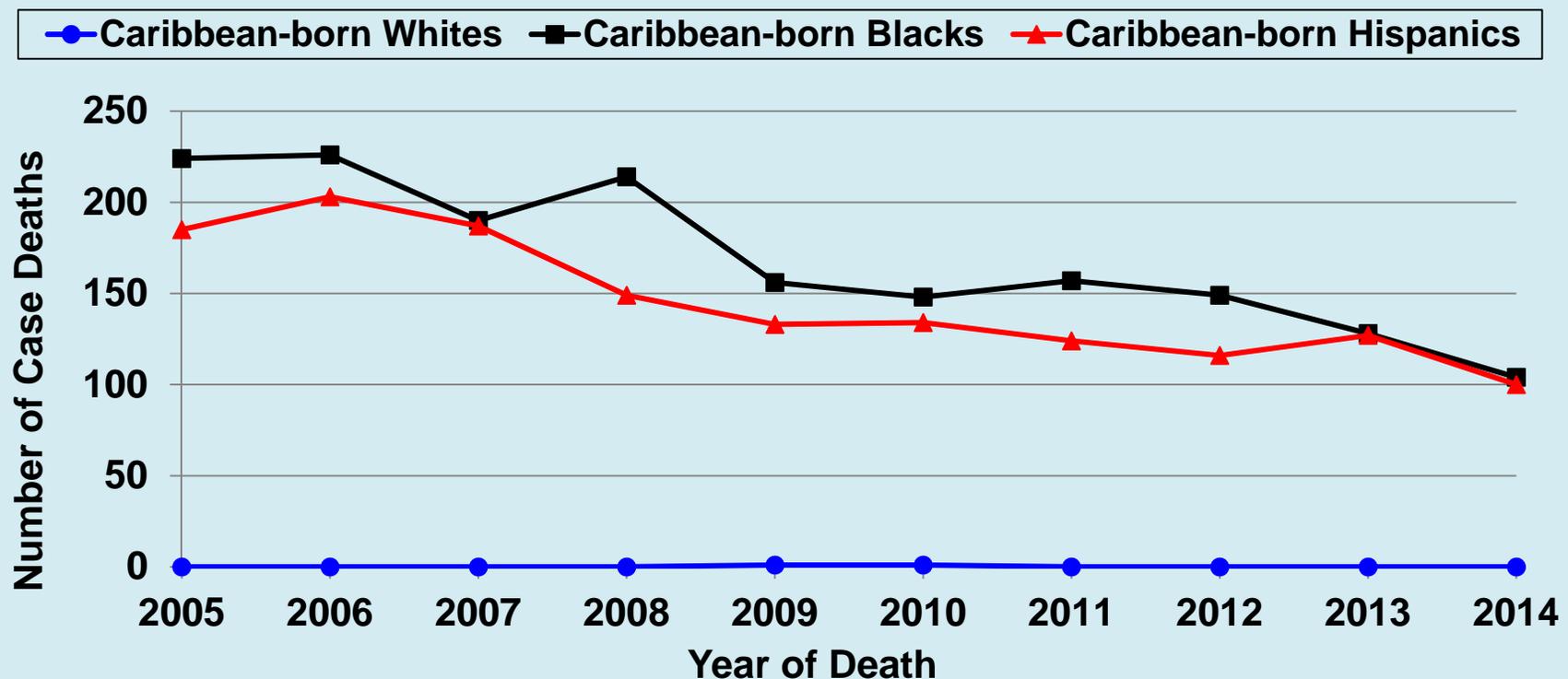
Female Caribbean-Born HIV/AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis, 2005-2014, Florida



Note: From 2005 to 2014, Caribbean-born black females represent the majority of HIV/AIDS cases among Caribbean-born females. However, over the past ten years, the number of HIV/AIDS cases among Caribbean-born black females have decreased by 30%. In contrast, the number of HIV/AIDS cases among Caribbean-born Hispanic females have increased by 42% during the same time period.



Caribbean-Born Adult HIV/AIDS Cases, Known Dead, Regardless of Cause, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2005-2014, Florida



Note: From 2005 to 2014, the number of deaths among Caribbean-born HIV/AIDS cases were highest among Caribbean-born blacks. However over the past ten years, the overall number of Caribbean-born HIV/AIDS case deaths have decreased among Caribbean-born blacks and Caribbean-born Hispanics by 54% and 46% respectively.



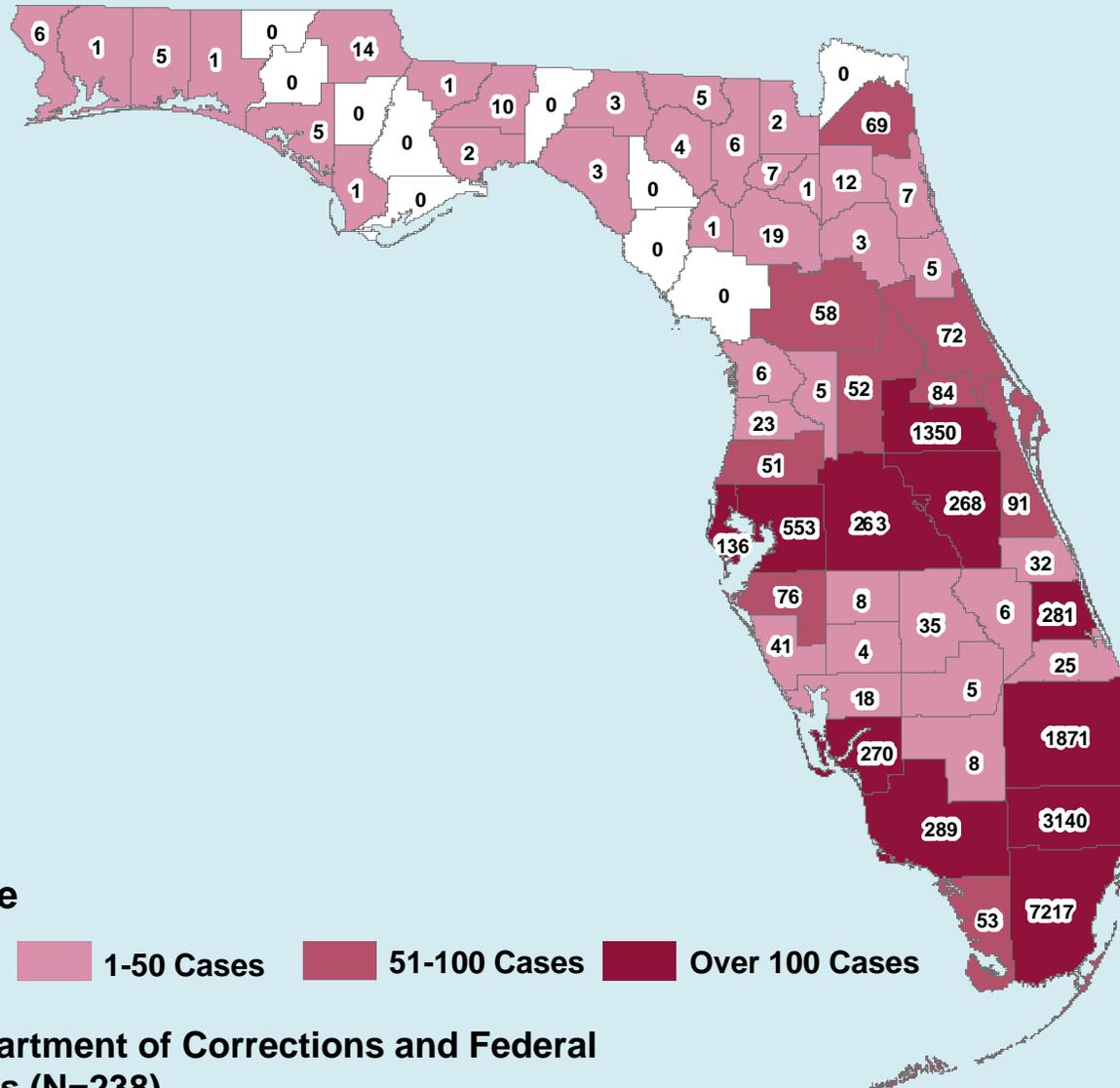
Cases Living with HIV Disease

- ⓧ Unless otherwise noted, data in the following slides represent persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), who were living in Florida (regardless where diagnosed) through the most recent calendar year. Living data are also referred to as prevalence cases or living with HIV disease.
- ⓧ HIV prevalence data are generated with data as of June 30th each year, 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.



Caribbean-Born Adults Living with HIV Disease, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

N=16,822



Living with HIV Disease

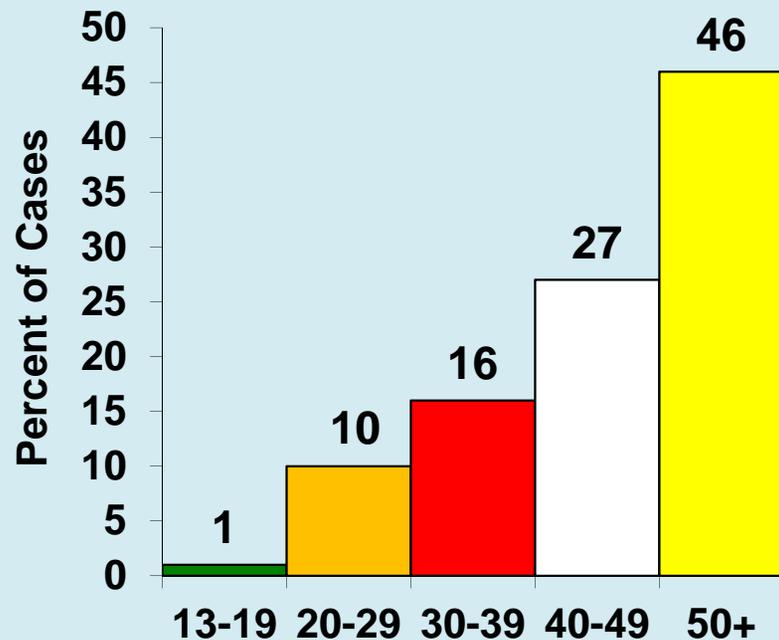
0 Cases
 1-50 Cases
 51-100 Cases
 Over 100 Cases

County totals exclude Department of Corrections and Federal Correction Institution cases (N=238).

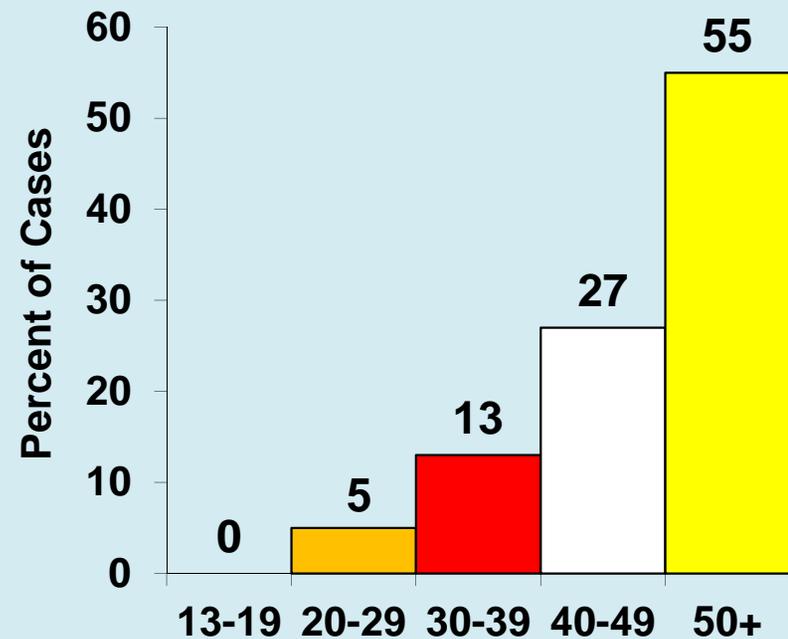


Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Current Age Group and Country of Birth, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

U.S. Born
N=77,671



Caribbean Born
N=16,822



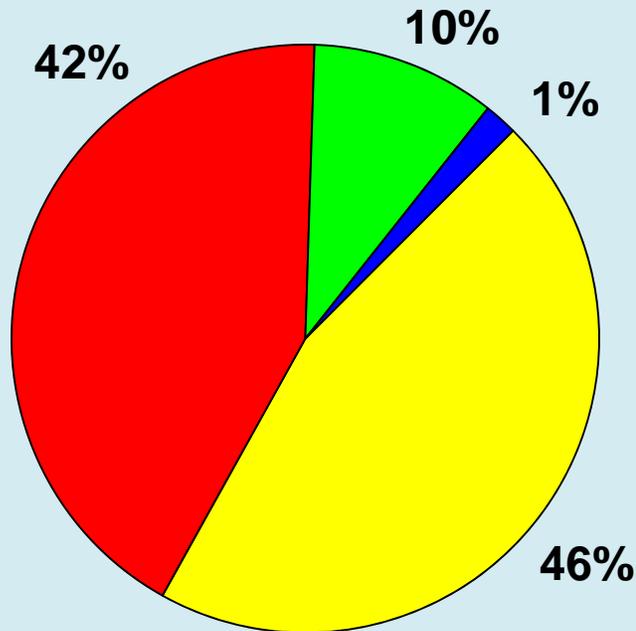
Note: Among both U.S. born and Caribbean-born adults living with HIV disease the greatest proportion of cases diagnosed were among those aged 50 and older (46% for U.S. born and 55% for Caribbean-born).

An additional 4 Caribbean-born and 155 US-born cases were under the age of 12, data not shown.

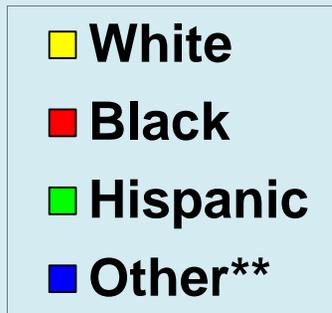
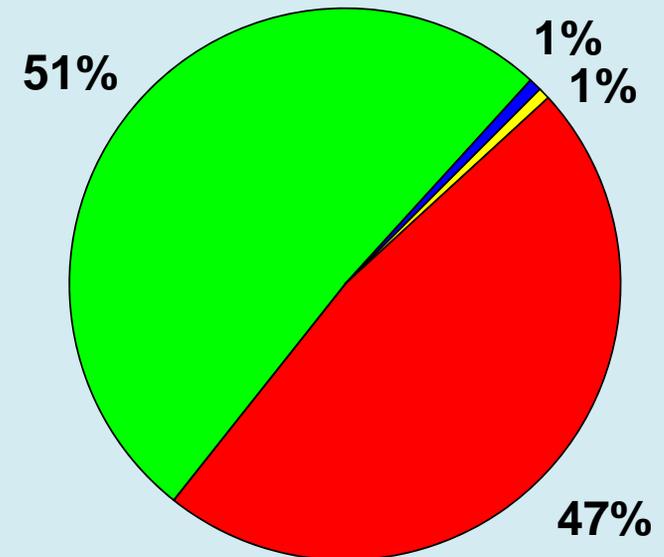


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

U.S. Born
N=55,136



Caribbean-Born
N=11,126

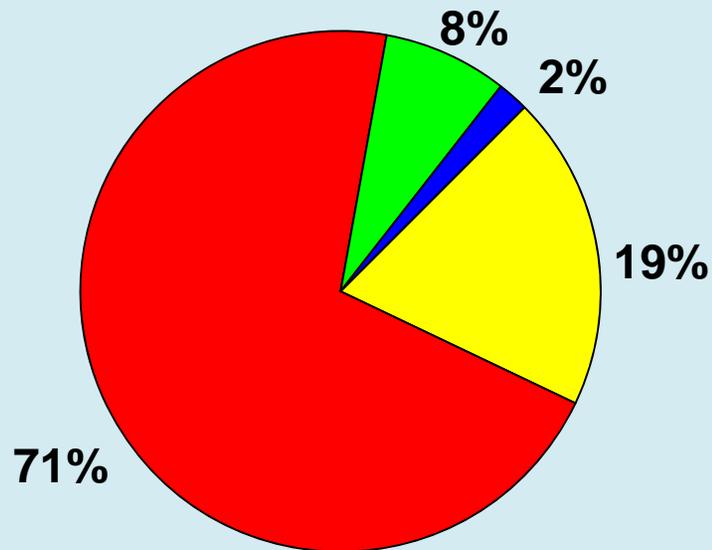


Note: In this snapshot of adult males living with HIV disease, among U.S. born, the majority of cases were among whites (46%) followed closely by blacks (42%), whereas among the Caribbean-born, the majority of cases were among Hispanics (51%) followed by blacks (47%).
**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.

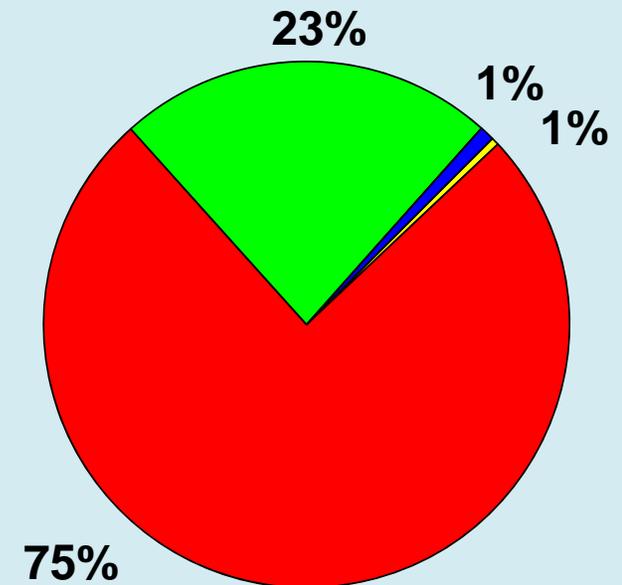


Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

U.S. Born N=22,535



Caribbean-Born N=5,696



Note: In this snapshot of adult females living with HIV disease, among US-born, the majority of cases were among blacks (71%) followed by whites (19%), whereas among the Caribbean-born, the majority of cases were among blacks (75%) followed by Hispanics (23%).

**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.



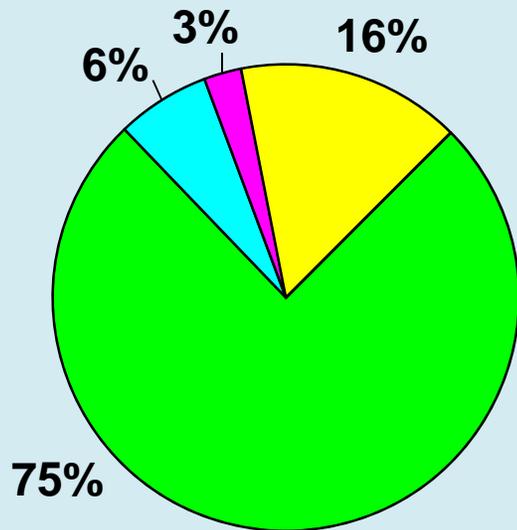
Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact & Injection Drug User
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, 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.

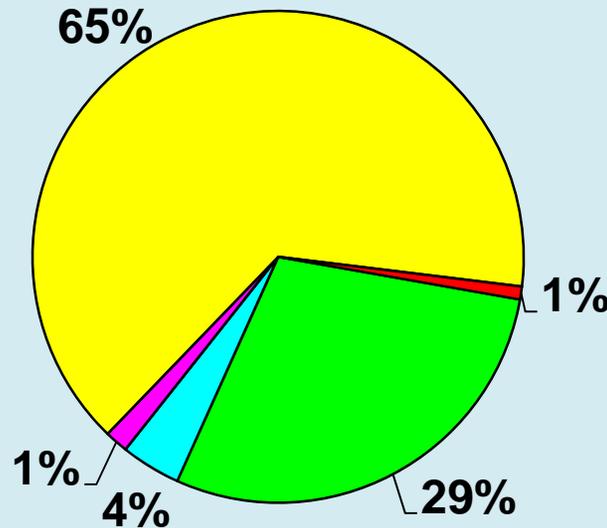


Caribbean-Born Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

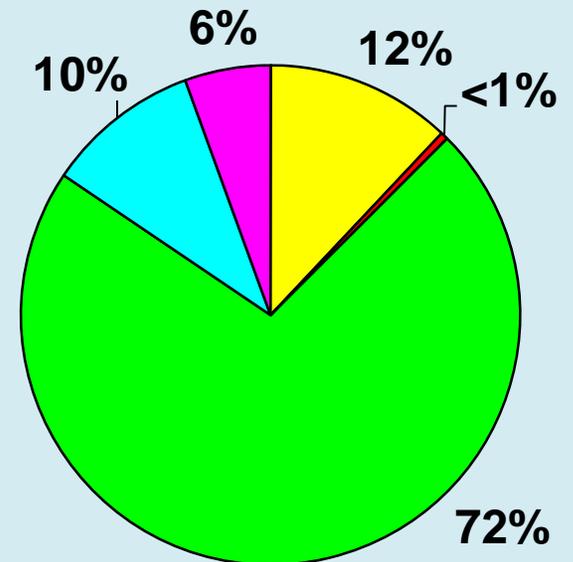
**White, non-Hispanic
N=77**



**Black, non-Hispanic
N=5,283**



**Hispanic
N=5,683**



■ MSM
 ■ IDU
 ■ MSM/IDU
 ■ Heterosexual
 ■ Other*

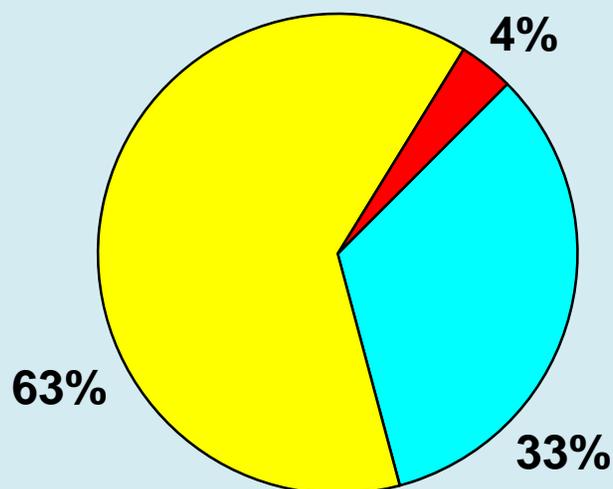
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among Caribbean-born males living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among blacks differs from that among whites and Hispanics. MSM represents the largest proportion of risk for whites and Hispanics, whereas blacks have a much larger proportion of cases with heterosexual risk.

*Other includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.

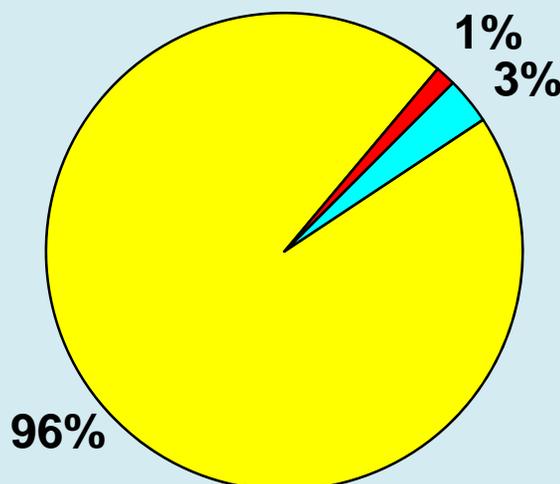


Caribbean-Born Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

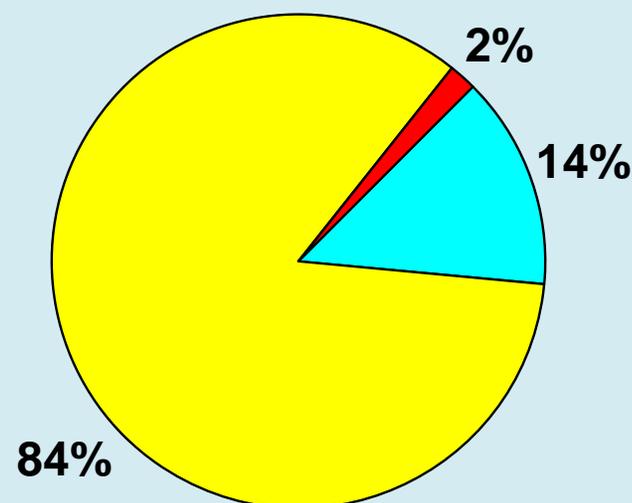
White, non-Hispanic
N=27



Black, non-Hispanic
N=4,293



Hispanic
N=1,324



■ IDU
 ■ Heterosexual
 ■ Other*

Note: NIRs redistributed. Among Caribbean-born females living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among whites differs from that among blacks and Hispanics. Heterosexual contact is the most common risk for all races, however, whites have a larger proportion of cases with IDU risk.

*Other includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.



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