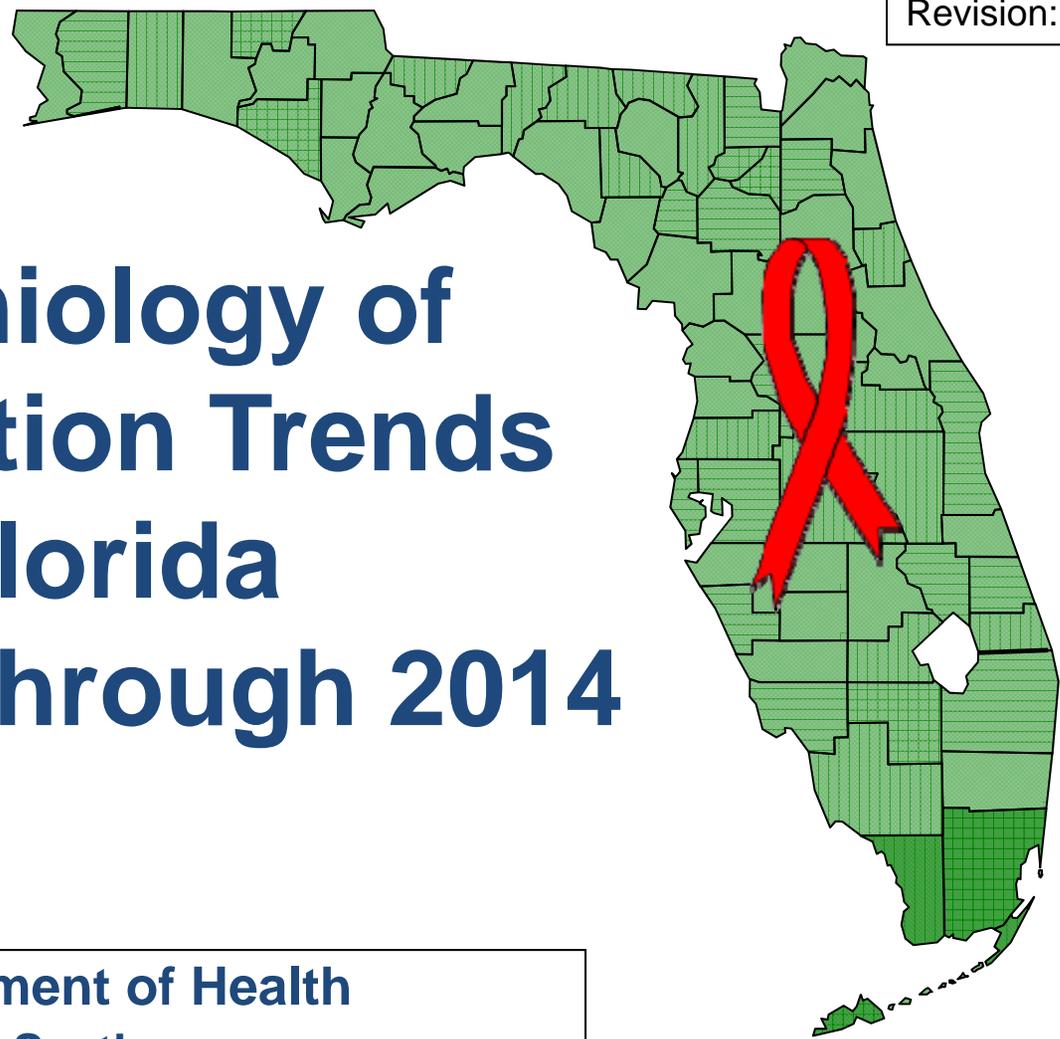


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/04/14  
Revision: 10/19/15



# Epidemiology of HIV Infection Trends in Florida Reported through 2014

**Florida Department of Health**  
**HIV/AIDS Section**  
**Division of Disease Control and Health Protection**  
Annual data as of 12/31/2014



# HIV and AIDS Case Data

- ⦿ HIV Infection reporting represents newly reported HIV cases, regardless of AIDS status at time of report.
- ⦿ HIV infection cases classified as Stage 3 (AIDS) became reportable in Florida in 1981.
- ⦿ HIV infection cases (without an AIDS diagnosis) became reportable in Florida on July 1, 1997.
- ⦿ AIDS cases and HIV infection 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 CHARTS and all grant-related data where annual data are included.
- ⦿ HIV prevalence data are prepared later in the year, when most of the “expected” death data are complete, usually in July.

# HIV and AIDS Case Data (con't)

- ⦿ **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.**

# Surveillance Case Definition for AIDS in Florida under age 6

**Laboratory evidence and/or medical documentation by a physician of a person with a positive confirmatory HIV antibody test and/or positive virologic test (qualitative or quantitative) *and***

## For children under age 6:

-  Has been diagnosed with one or more AIDS-defining illness (Opportunistic Infections)**

# Surveillance Case Definition for AIDS in Florida age 6 and older

**Laboratory evidence and/or medical documentation by a physician of a person with a positive confirmatory HIV antibody test and/or positive virologic test (qualitative or quantitative) *and***

**For persons 6 years of age or older:**

- Ⓡ Has a CD4 absolute lymphocyte count below 200, or a CD4 of less than 14% total lymphocytes and/or**
- Ⓡ Has been diagnosed with one or more AIDS-defining illness (i.e., Opportunistic Infections) excluding multiple or recurrent bacterial infections**

# Surveillance Case Definition for HIV in Florida

## Laboratory Criteria

**Positive result on a screening test for HIV antibody, followed by a positive result on a confirmatory test for HIV antibody (e.g., Western blot, IFA, multispot, etc)**

**OR**

**🚫 Positive result or report of a detectable quantity of any of the following HIV virologic (non-antibody) tests:**

- **HIV nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) detection test (e.g., polymerase chain reaction [PCR])** Has a CD4 of less than 14 percent total lymphocytes
- **HIV p24 antigen test, (excluding neutralization assay)**
- **HIV isolation (viral culture)**

# HIV Infection Reporting in Florida

**HIV Case Reporting in Florida is based on a positive antibody or antigen test for HIV:**

- ⦿ HIV (not AIDS) cases became reportable in Florida on 07/1997, but only via confirmatory Western Blot (antibody) HIV tests. Reporting was NOT retroactive. Previously positive tests required re-testing with a confirmatory test before they could become reportable.**
- ⦿ Viral load (antigen) HIV tests became reportable in Florida on 11/20/2006.**
- ⦿ As of 2009, all states now have confidential name-based HIV infection reporting.**

# Reporting Sources of HIV and AIDS Cases

- 🚫 Private MDs
- 🚫 Medical Records
- 🚫 Death Certificates
- 🚫 Laboratories
- 🚫 Medical Examiners
- 🚫 Counseling & Testing Sites
- 🚫 Correctional Facilities
- 🚫 Hospitals (ICD-9), Billing
- 🚫 HIV Patient Care Clinics
- 🚫 Registries (e.g., AZT, TB, Cancer)

Surveillance for HIV/AIDS relies on reporting from the above sources. Additionally, local public health professionals are responsible for case finding and/or epidemiologic follow-up, resulting in a very high completeness of reporting and decent classification of exposure (risk) category.

# The Epidemic in Florida

**Population in 2014: 19.6 million →**  
(3<sup>rd</sup> in the nation)

**Newly *diagnosed*\*\* HIV infections in 2014: 5,897**  
(1<sup>st</sup> in the nation in 2013, up 17% from 2013 in FL)

**Newly *diagnosed*\*\* AIDS cases in 2014: 2,349**  
(1<sup>st</sup> in the nation in 2013, down 21% from 2013 in FL)

**Cumulative pediatric AIDS cases *diagnosed*\*\* through 2014: 1,548**  
(2<sup>nd</sup> in the nation in 2013)

**Persons *diagnosed* and living\*\*\*  
with HIV disease through 2014: 110,000→**  
(3<sup>rd</sup> in the nation in 2013)

**HIV prevalence estimate through 2014: 126,100**  
(accounts for 12.8% national estimated unaware of their status)

**HIV Incidence Estimates in 2013: 4,120**  
(There was a 18% decrease from 2007-2013)

**HIV-related deaths in 2014: 878**  
(Down 6% from 2013)

57% White  
15% Black  
24% Hispanic  
4% Other\*

30% White  
47% Black  
21% Hispanic  
2% Other\*

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

\*\* Data by year of diagnosis for 2014, data as of 06/30/2015

\*\*\* Living (prevalence) data as of 06/30/2015

# HIV Incidence Estimates, 2007-2012, Florida\*

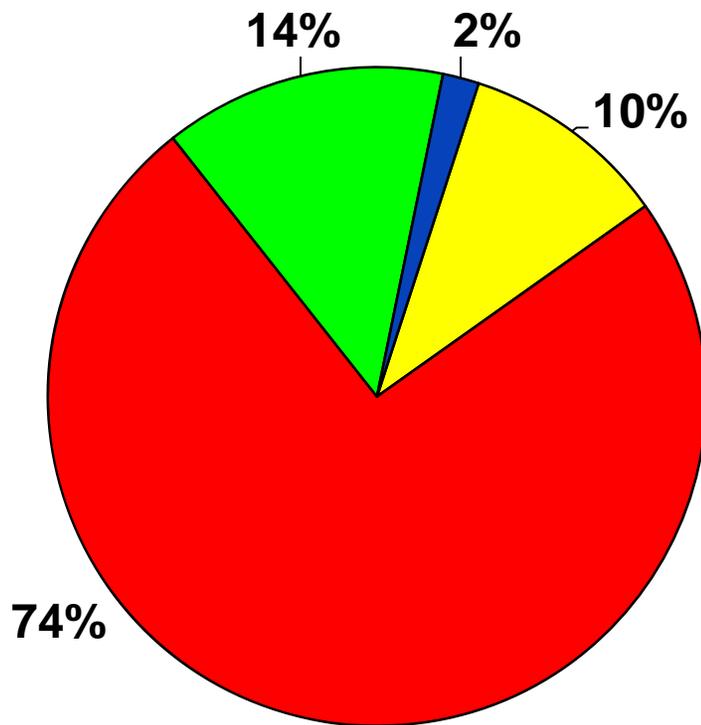
Year	No.	Change From Previous Year	Change From 2007 To 2012
2007	5,026	--	--
2008	5,504	+10%	--
2009	4,491	-18%	--
2010	3,555	-21%	--
2011	4,198	+18%	--
2012	4,147	-1%	-17%

\* Florida HIV incidence is calculated using the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Stratified Extrapolation Approach. The complex statistical algorithm uses data collected by the HIV Incidence Surveillance unit, which includes STARHS results and data collected on testing and treatment behavior.

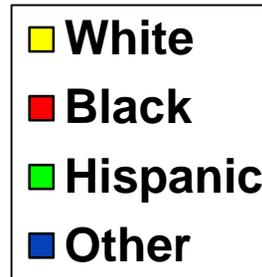
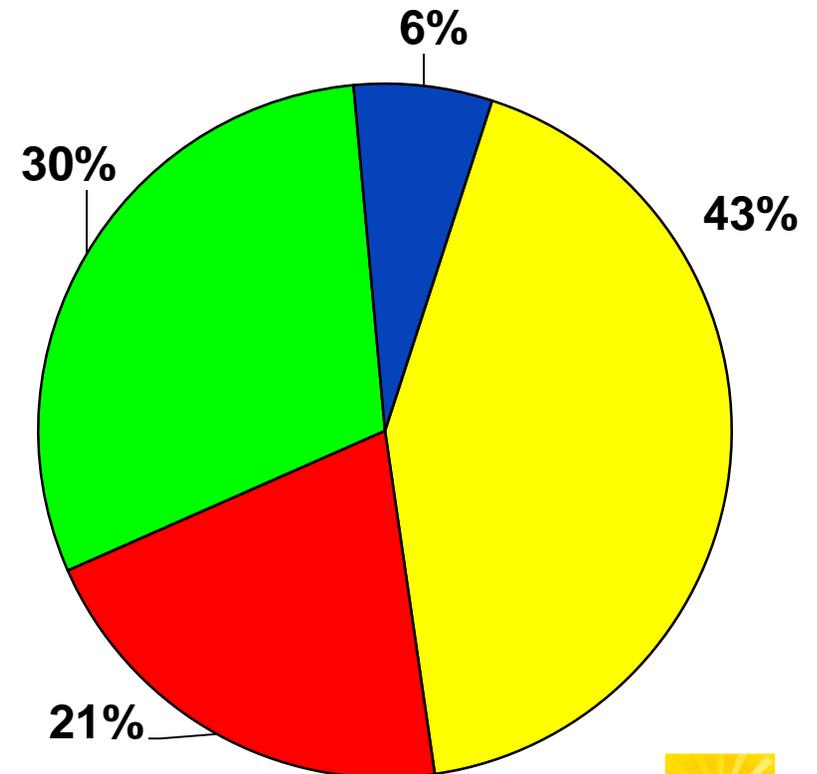


# Pediatric HIV Infection Cases and State Population\*\* in Children <13 years of age, by Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

**Pediatric HIV Infection Cases**  
N=2,474

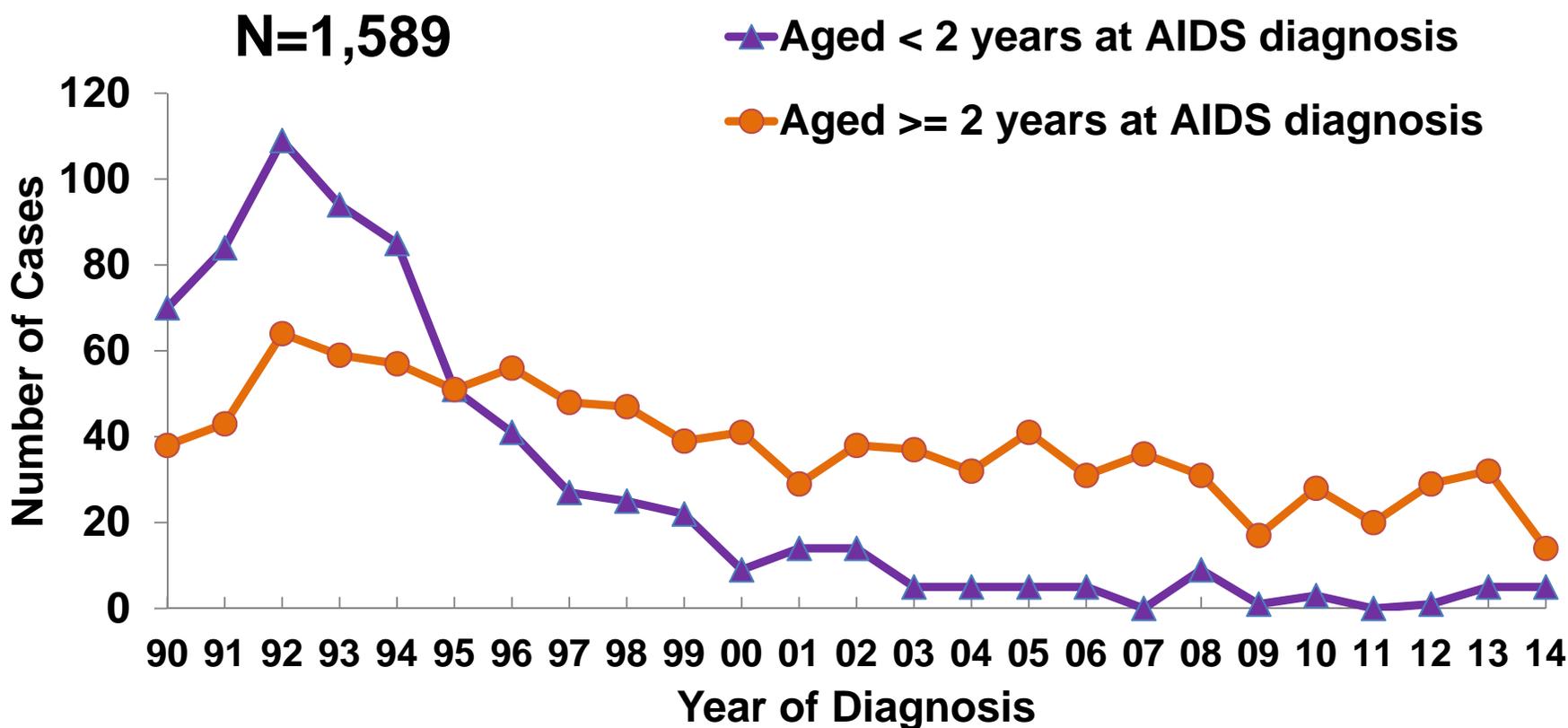


**Population Estimates**  
N= 2,924,237



\*\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.

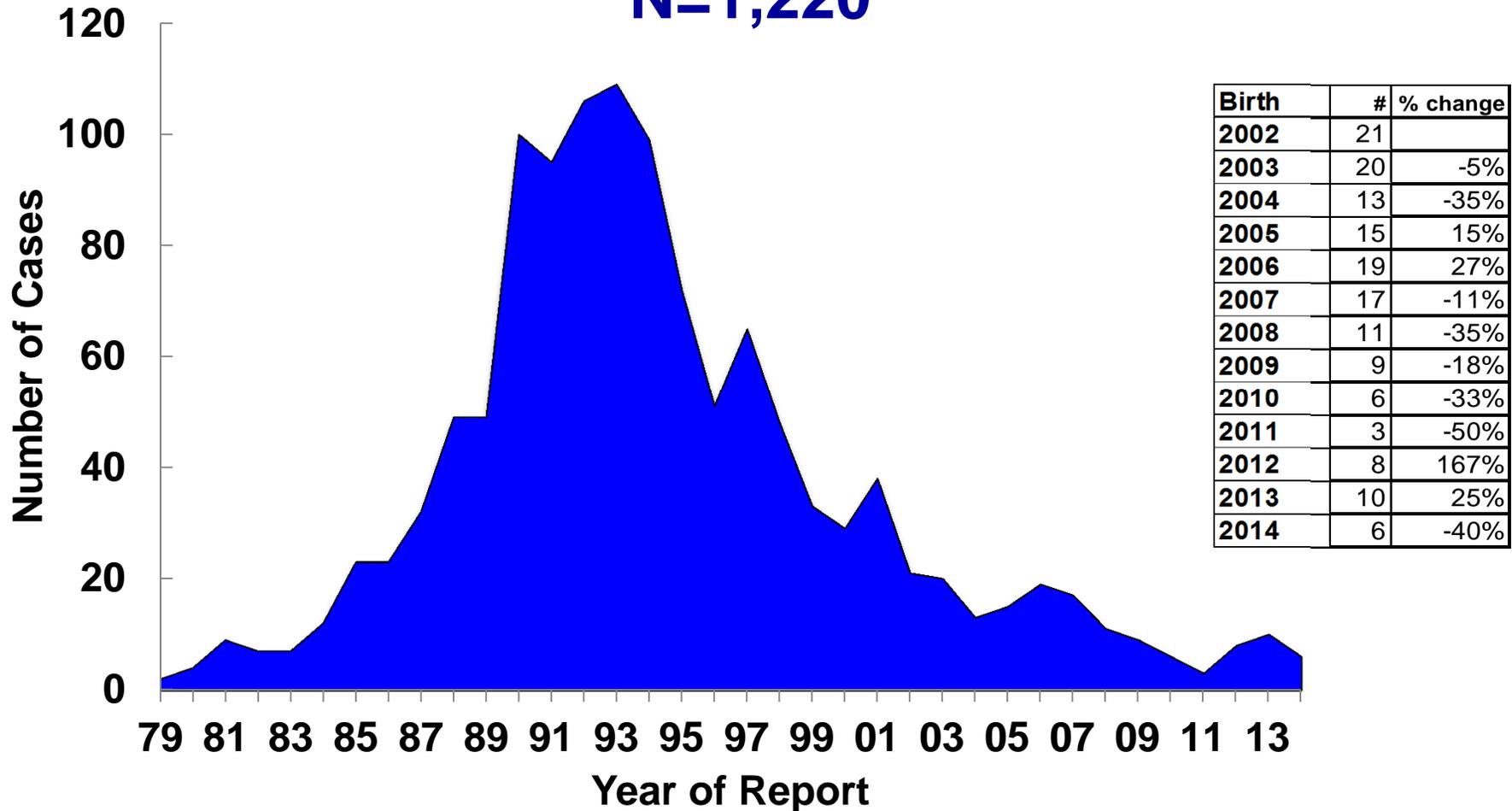
# Pediatric AIDS Cases by Age Group at Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 1990-2014, Florida



These data represent an 89% decline in pediatric AIDS cases *by year of diagnosis* from 1992 (N=177) to 2014 (N=21). Due to reporting lags, 2014 data by year of diagnosis are provisional. Data as of 06/30/2015.



# Perinatally Acquired HIV Infected Cases, Born in Florida, by Year of Birth, 1979-2014, N=1,220

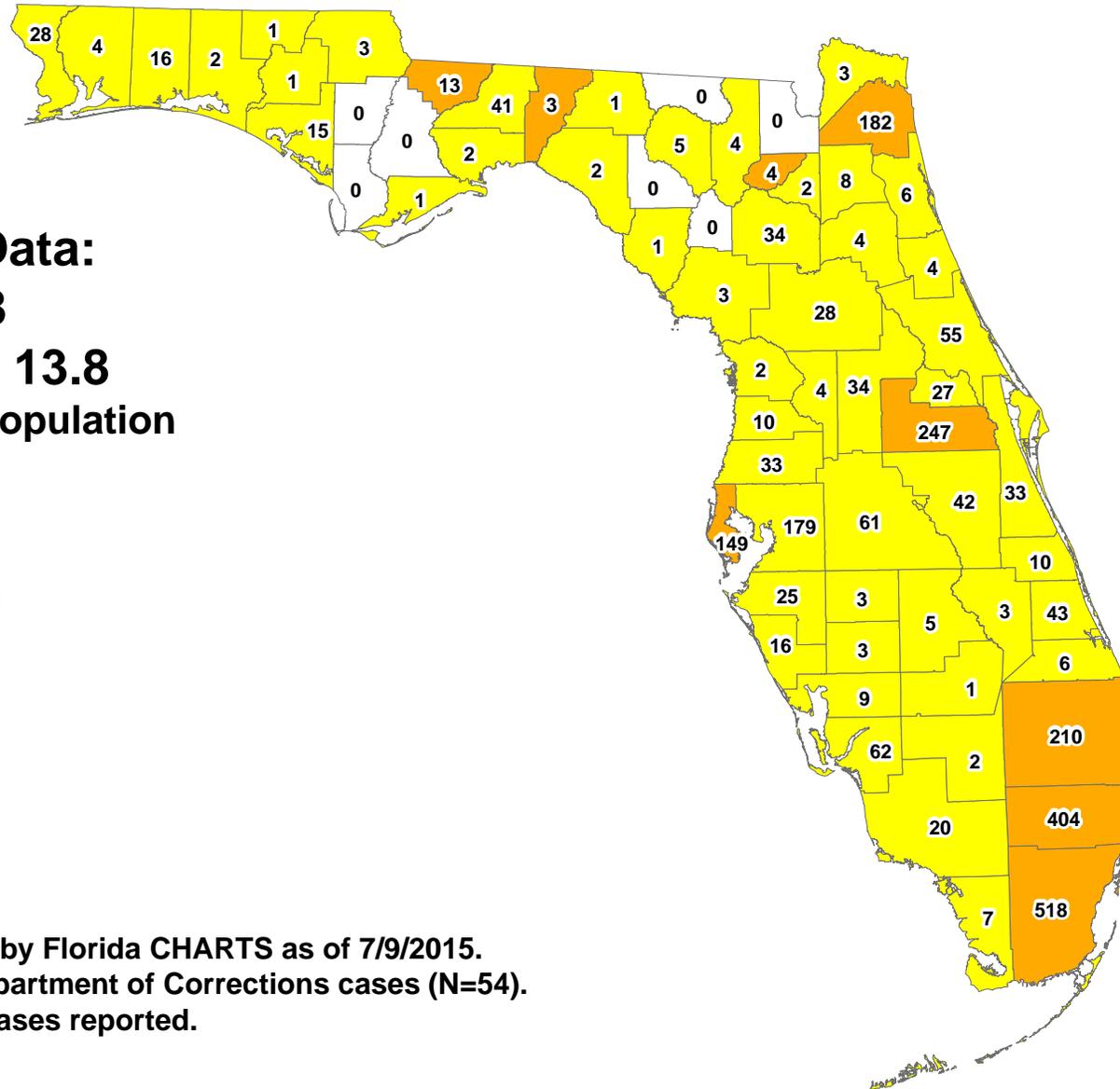


Note: These data represent a **95% decline** in HIV-perinatally infected births from 1993 (N=109) to 2014 (N=6). These data include ALL perinatally acquired HIV Infection cases BORN in Florida. 2014 data are provisional. One of the babies born in 2014 have developed AIDS. Data as of 06/30/2015.





# AIDS Case Rates\* by County of Residence,\*\* Reported in 2014, Florida



**Statewide Data:**

**N=2,698**

**State Rate = 13.8**

**Rate per 100,000 Population**



\*Population data provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.  
 \*\*County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=54).  
 Numbers on counties are cases reported.



# Florida Areas

**Area 1**

Escambia  
Okaloosa  
Santa Rosa  
Walton

**Area 2a**

Bay Calhoun  
Gulf Holmes Jackson  
Washington

**Area 2b**

Franklin Gadsden Jackson  
Jefferson Leon Liberty  
Madison Taylor Wakulla

**Area 3**

Alachua Bradford  
Columbia  
Dixie Gilchrest Hamilton  
Lafayette Levy Putnam  
Suwannee Union

**Area 4**

Baker  
Clay  
Duval  
Nassau  
St Johns

**Area 5**

Pasco  
Pinellas

**Area 6**

Hernando  
Hillsborough  
Manatee

**Area 7**

Brevard  
Orange  
Osceola  
Seminole

**Area 11a**

Dade

**Area 11b**

Monroe

**Area 8**

Charlotte DeSoto  
Glades Sarasota  
Hendry Collier  
Lee

**Area 9**

Palm Beach

**Area 10**

Broward

**Area 13**

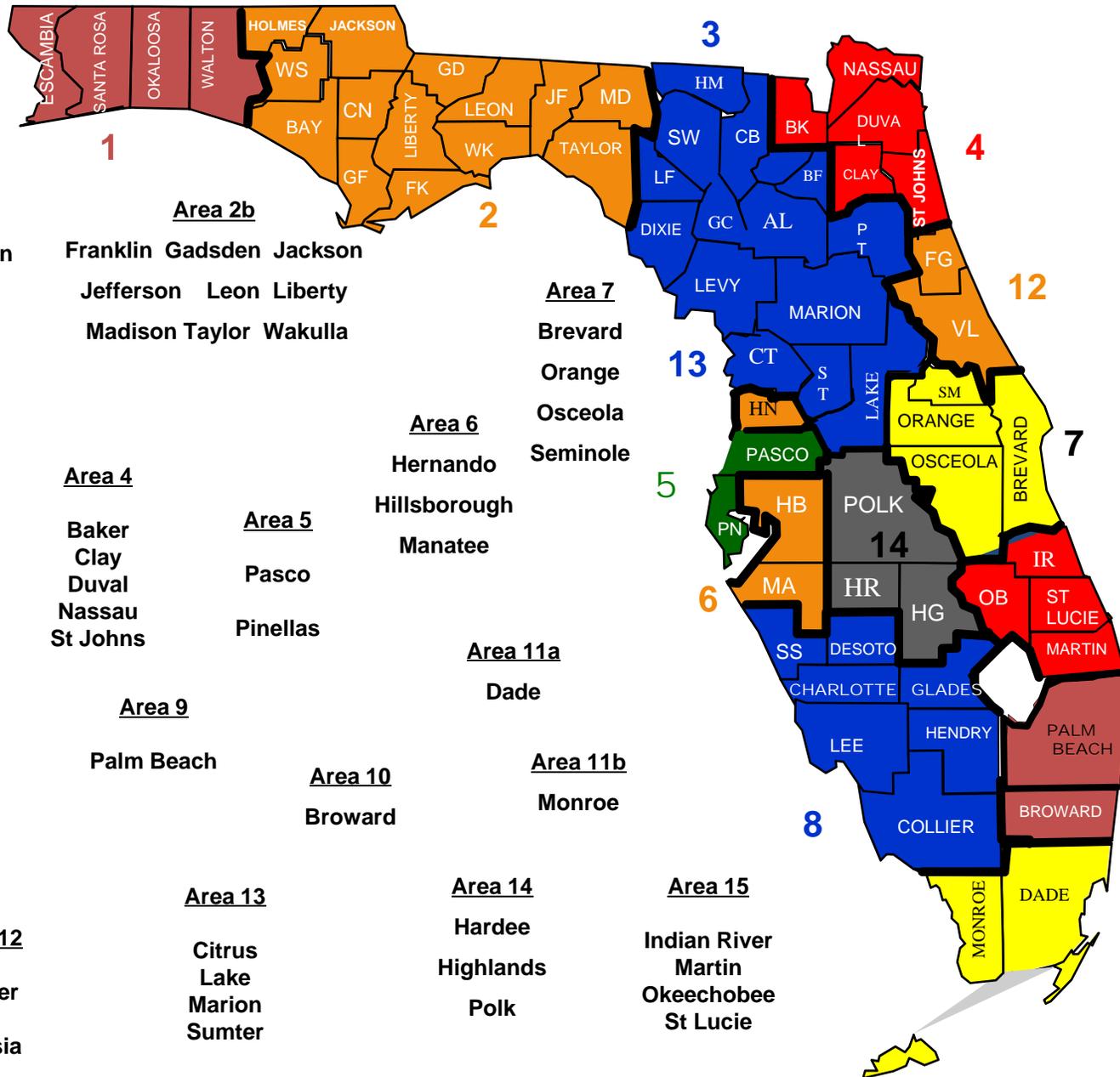
Citrus  
Lake  
Marion  
Sumter

**Area 14**

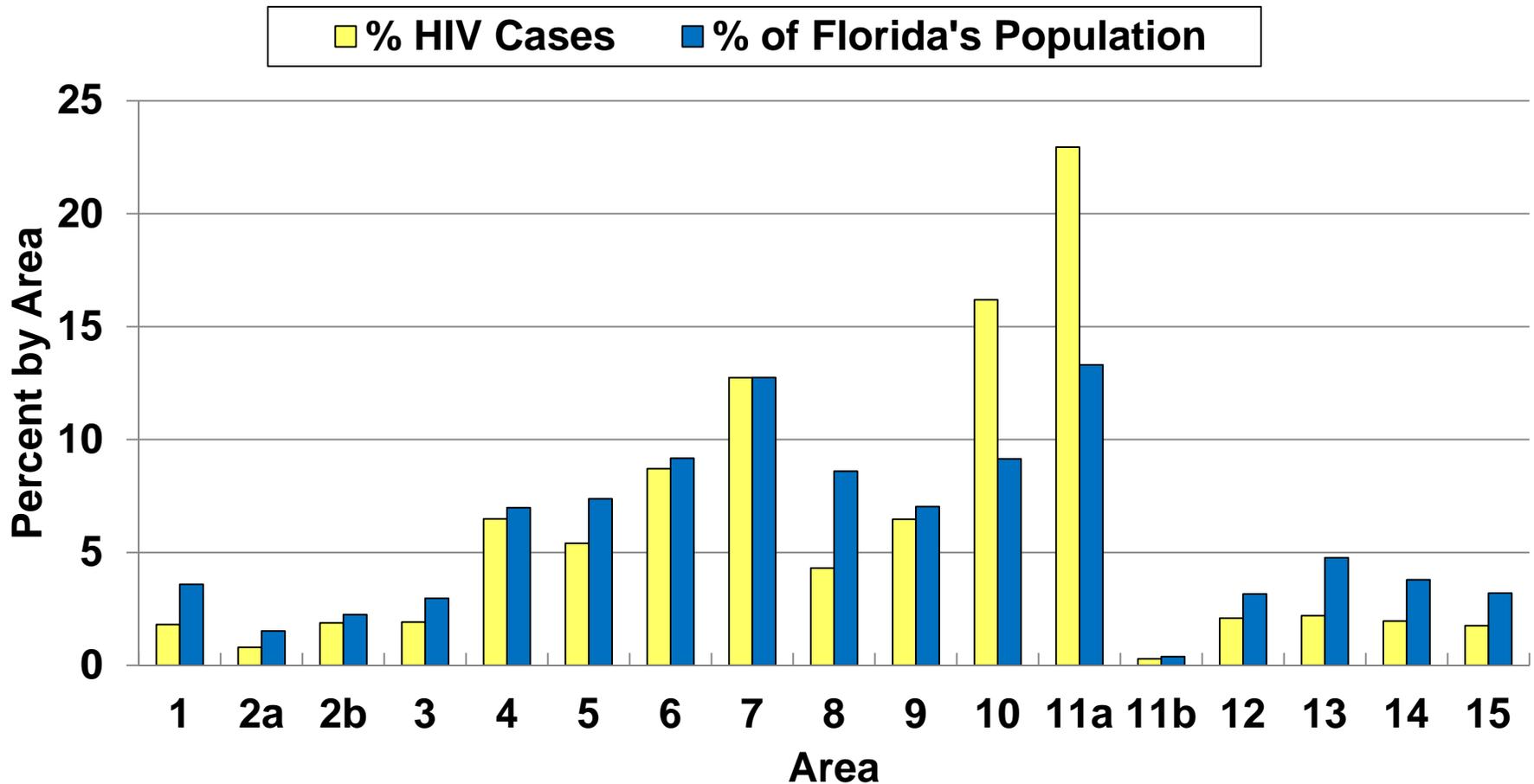
Hardee  
Highlands  
Polk

**Area 15**

Indian River  
Martin  
Okeechobee  
St Lucie



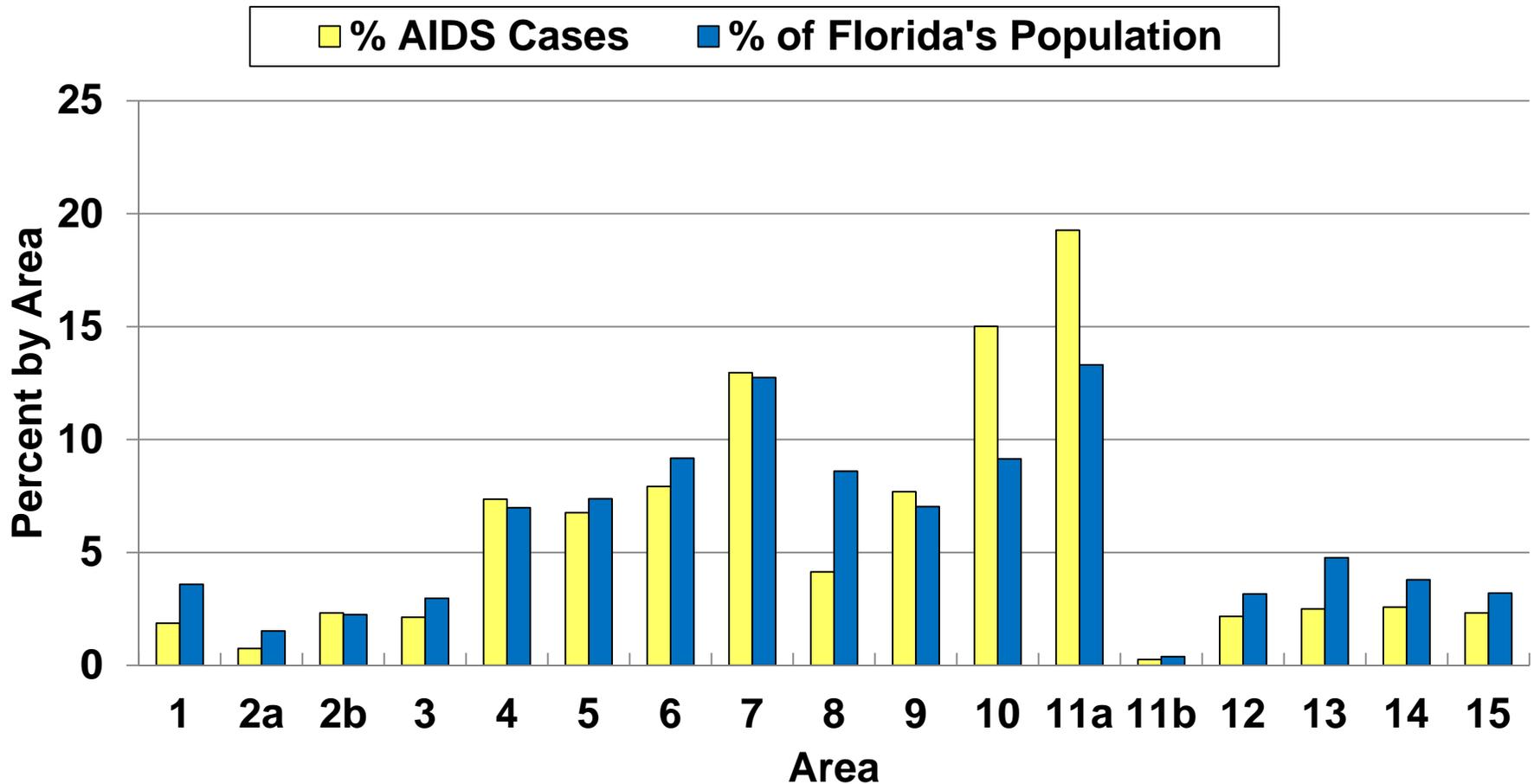
# Adult HIV Infection Cases and Population\* by Area, Reported in 2014, Florida



\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015



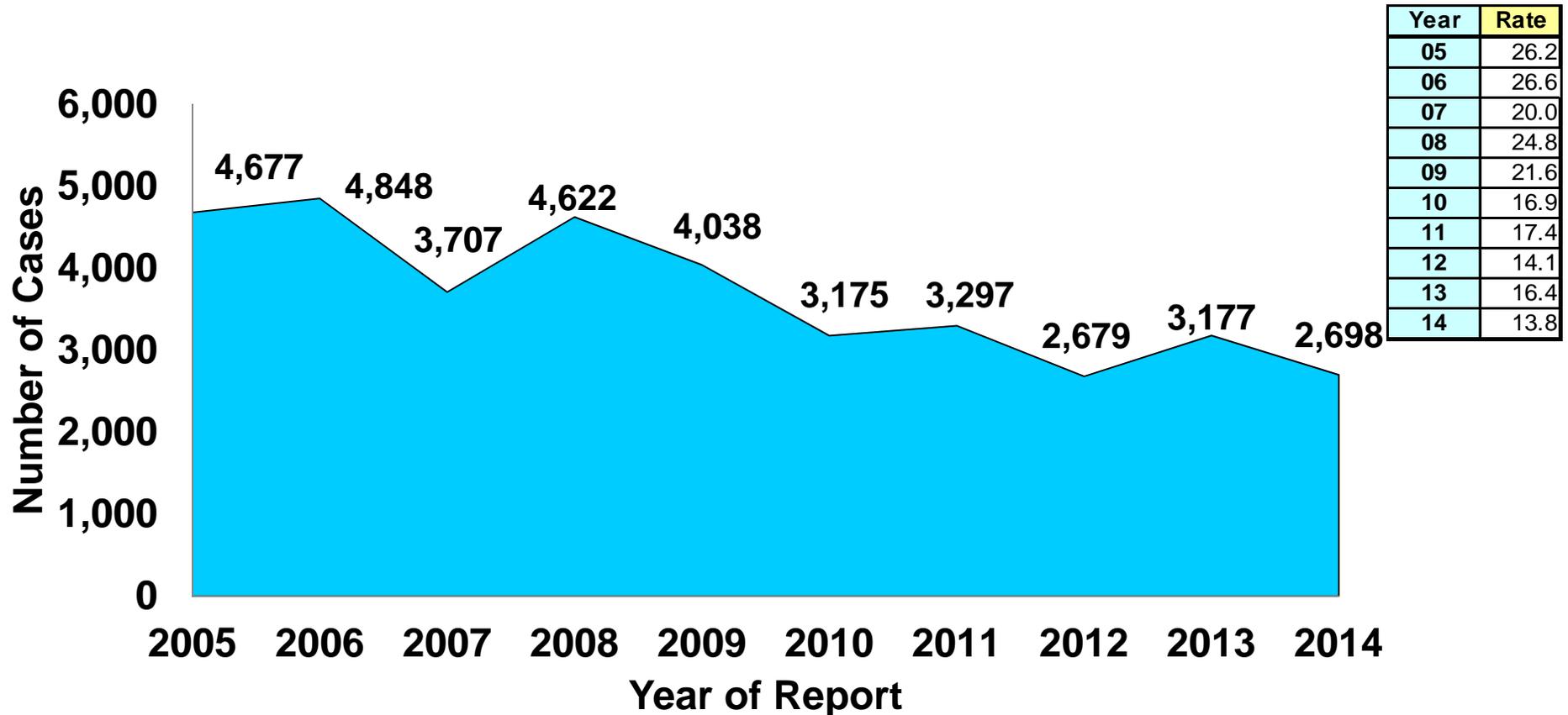
# Adult AIDS Cases and Population\* by Area, Reported in 2014, Florida



\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015



# AIDS Cases and Rates\*, by Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida

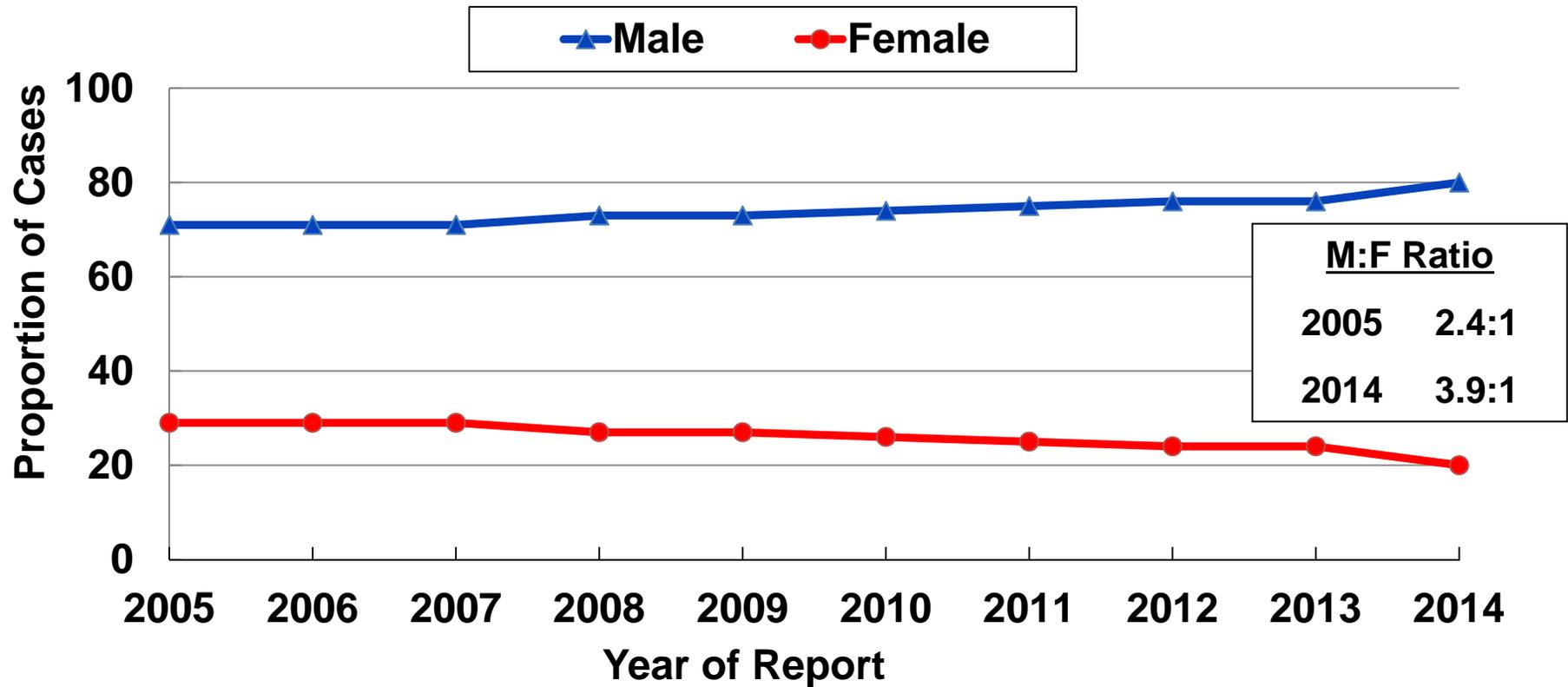


Note: Enhanced laboratory reporting (ELR) laws in 2006 and the expansion of ELR in 2007 led to an artificial peak in newly reported cases of AIDS in 2008. This was followed by a general decline in reported cases through 2012. Another surge in the expansion of ELR in 2012 was followed by another increase in newly reported cases of AIDS in 2013. AIDS cases in 2014 dropped by 15% from the previous year. Expanded efforts to link people and retain people in care may be a contributor to this decrease.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.



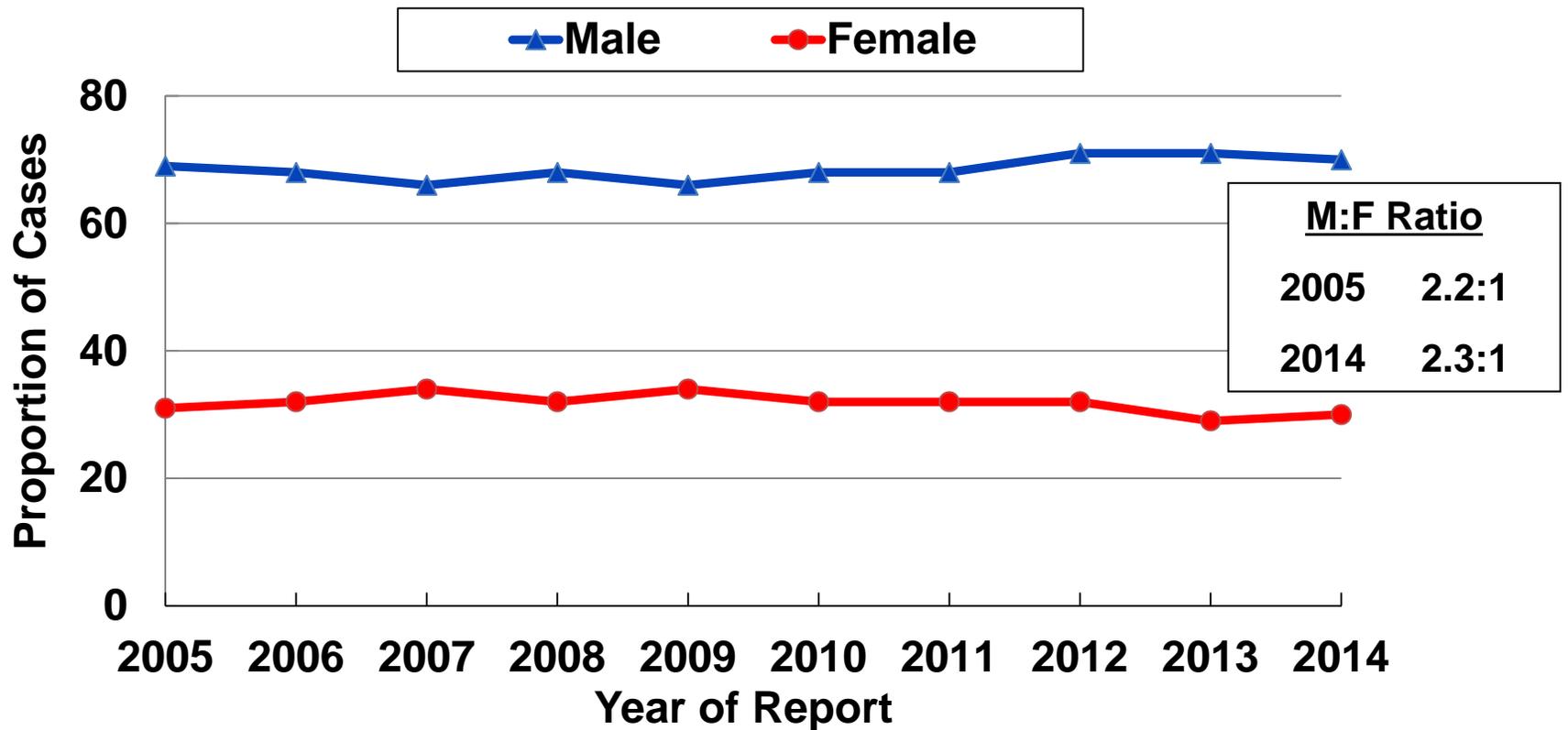
# Proportion of Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



**Note:** In 2014, 80% of the adult HIV infection cases were male, compared to 71% in 2005. Over the past ten years, the proportion of HIV infection cases among men has increased while the proportion among women has decreased. The result is an increase in the male-to-female ratio, from 2.4:1 in 2005 to 3.9:1 in 2014. The relative increase in male HIV cases might be attributed to proportional increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM).



# Proportion of Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida

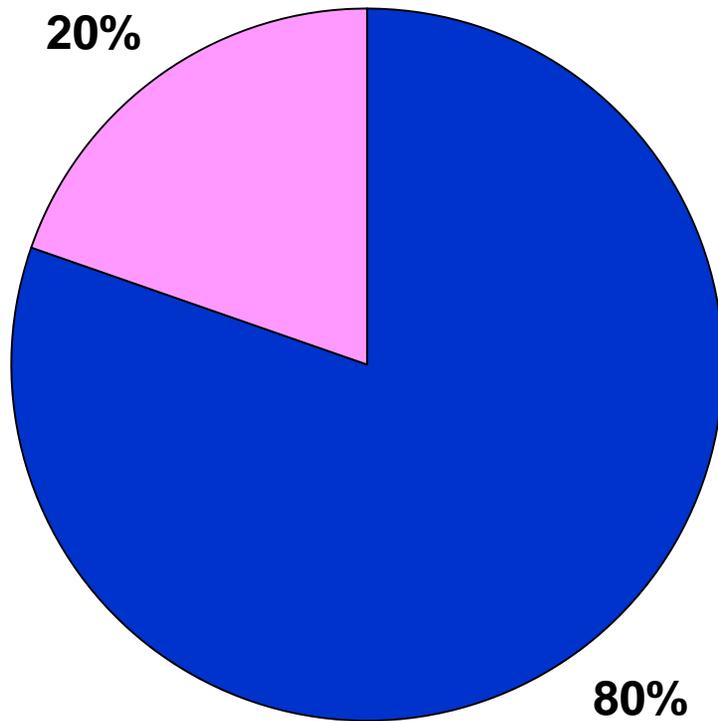


Note: The proportion of adult AIDS cases among men and women has remained fairly level throughout the past ten years, with male AIDS cases at or above 66%. The male-to-female ratio increased slightly from 2.2:1 in 2005 to 2.3:1 in 2014.

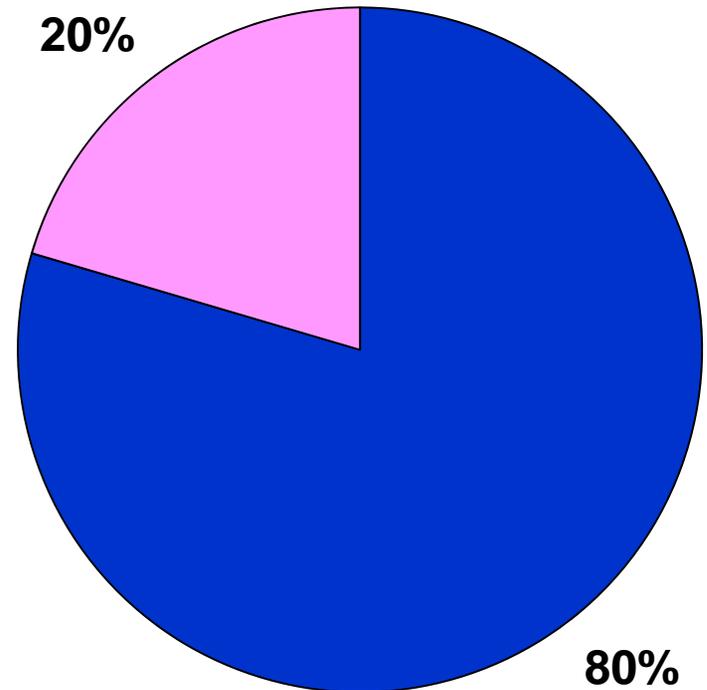


# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex, Reported in the United States\* and Florida

**U.S., 2013**  
**N=47,165**



**Florida, 2014**  
**N=6,132**



■ Male  
■ Female

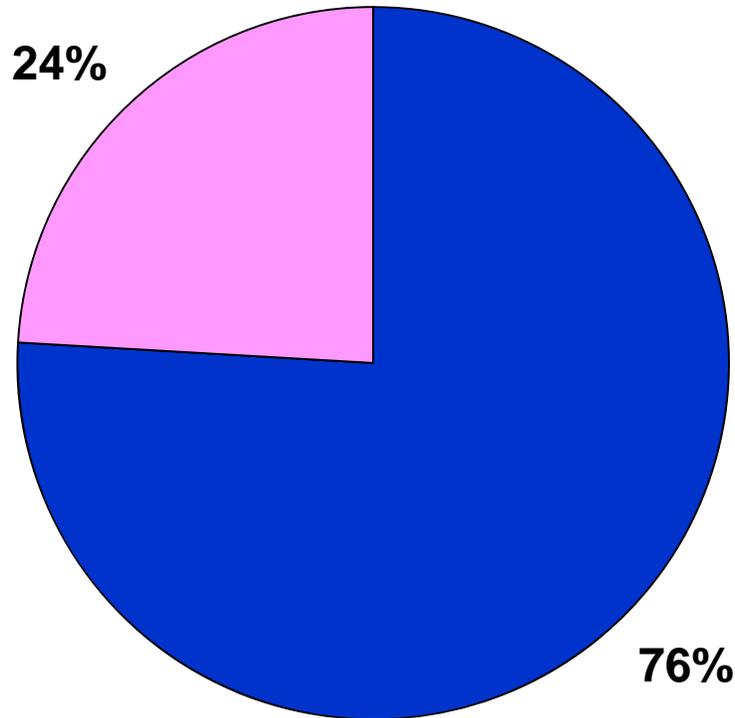
Note: Florida had similar proportion of male and female cases reported in the most recent year, compared to the U.S.

\*Source: U.S. data, CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 25, Table 1a, 2014 data not available. HIV cases are estimated reports for all 50 states with confidential HIV reporting.

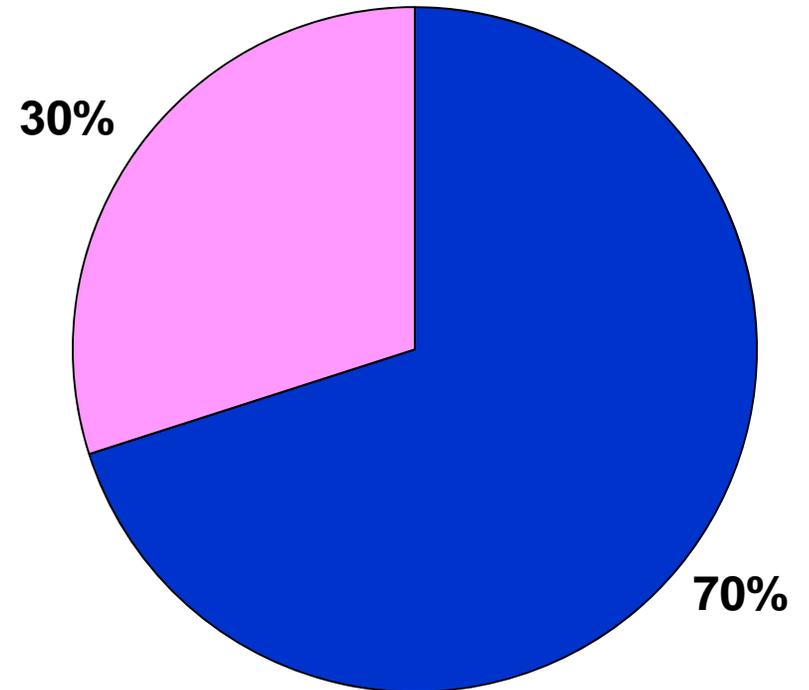


# Adult AIDS Cases by Sex, Reported in the United States\* and Florida

**U.S., 2013**  
**N=26,680**



**Florida, 2014**  
**N=2,685**



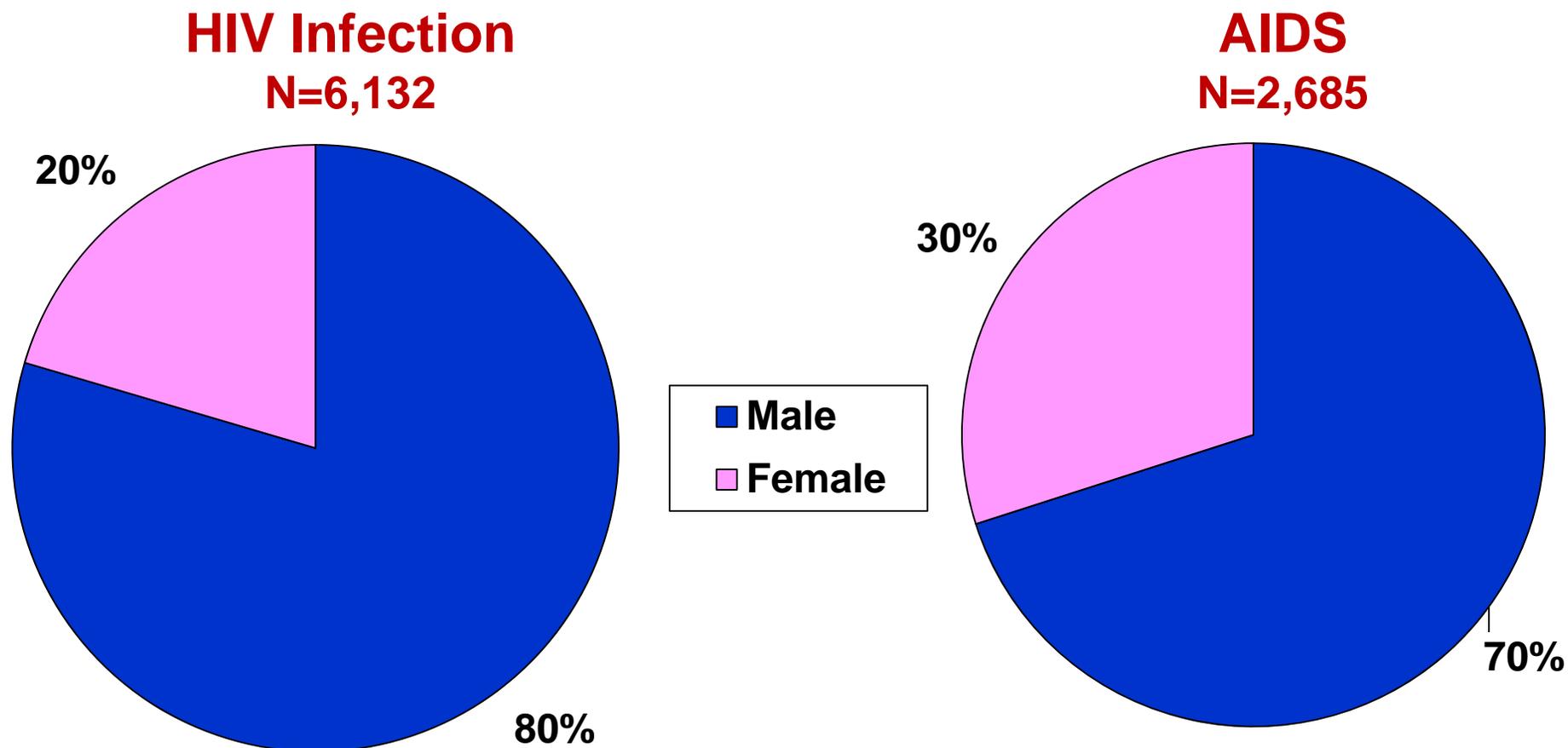
■ Male  
■ Female

Note: Florida has a higher proportion of female cases reported in the most recent year, compared to the U.S.

\*Source: U.S. data, CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 25, Table 2a, 2014 data not available.



# Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Sex, Reported in 2014, Florida



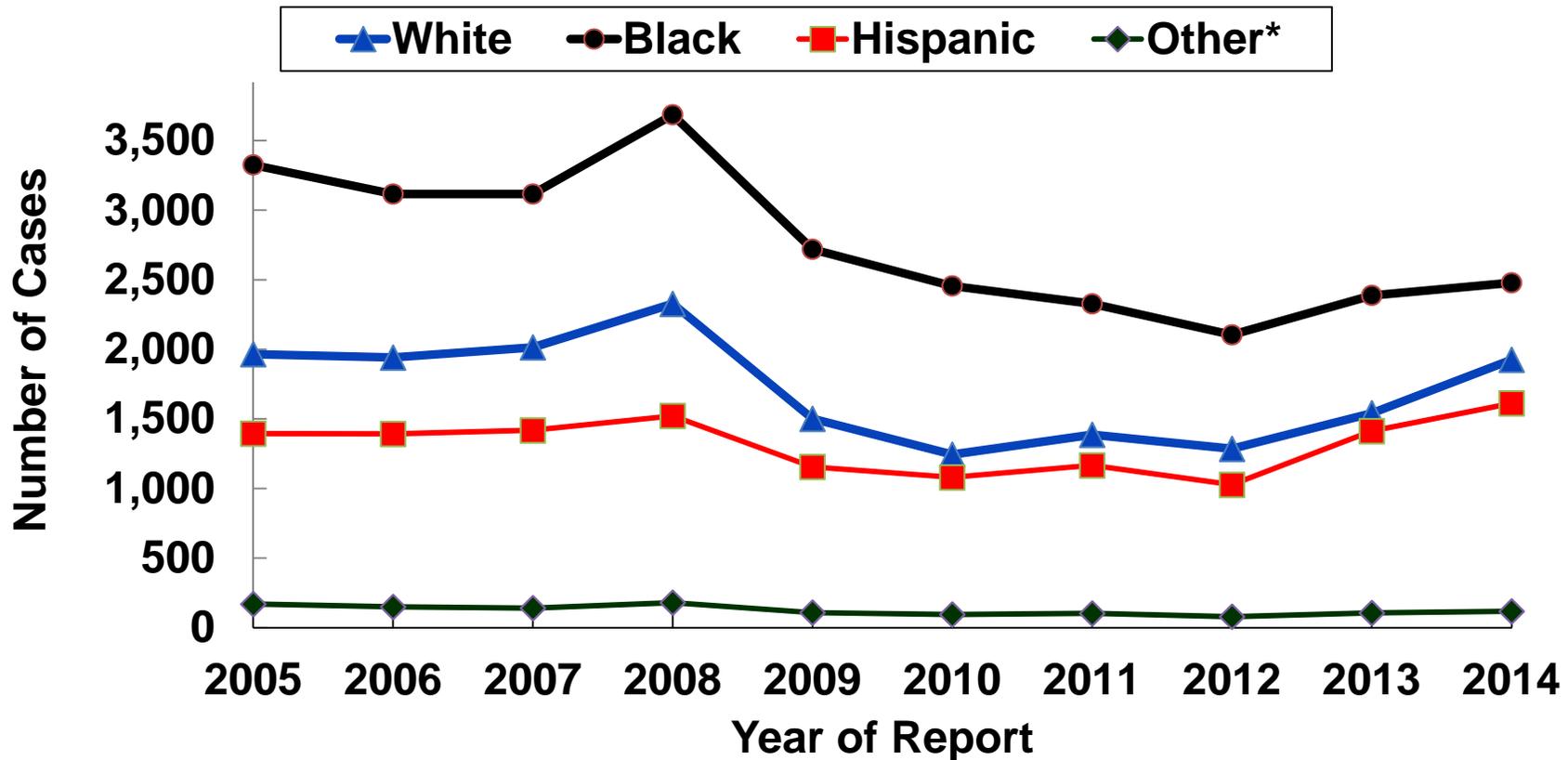
Note: In 2014, a larger proportion of AIDS cases were reported among women compared to the proportion of HIV infection reported among women.

# Underlying Factors Affecting HIV/AIDS Disparities

- Amount of HIV already in the community
- Late diagnosis of HIV or AIDS\*
- Access to/acceptance of care\*
- Stigma, denial\*
- Discrimination, homophobia\*
- HIV/AIDS complacency\*
- Poverty and unemployment

**\*Factors that HIV/AIDS initiatives can impact.**

# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida

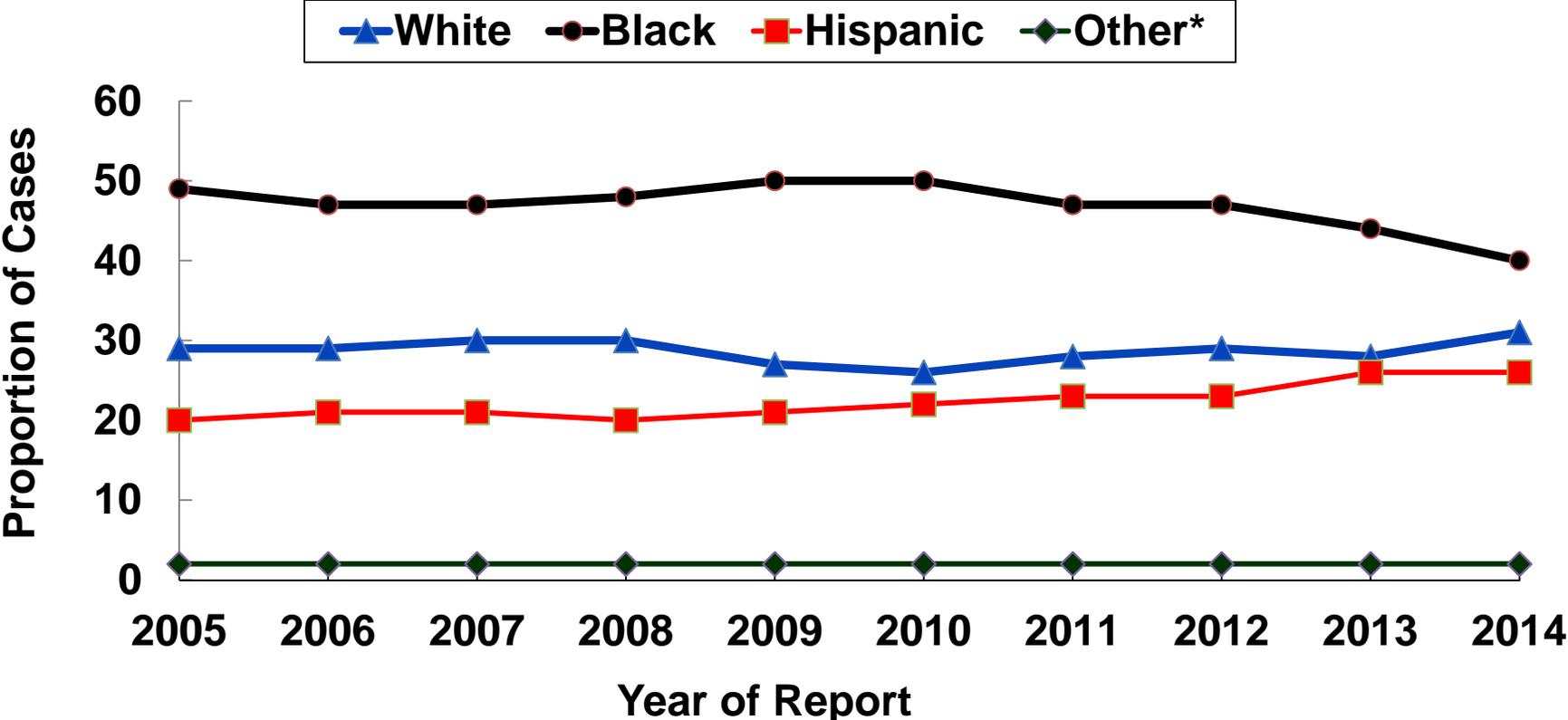


**Note:** Over the past ten years, HIV infection cases decreased among blacks by 25% and among whites by 2%. In contrast, there was a 16% increase in HIV infection cases among Hispanics during this same period.

\*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



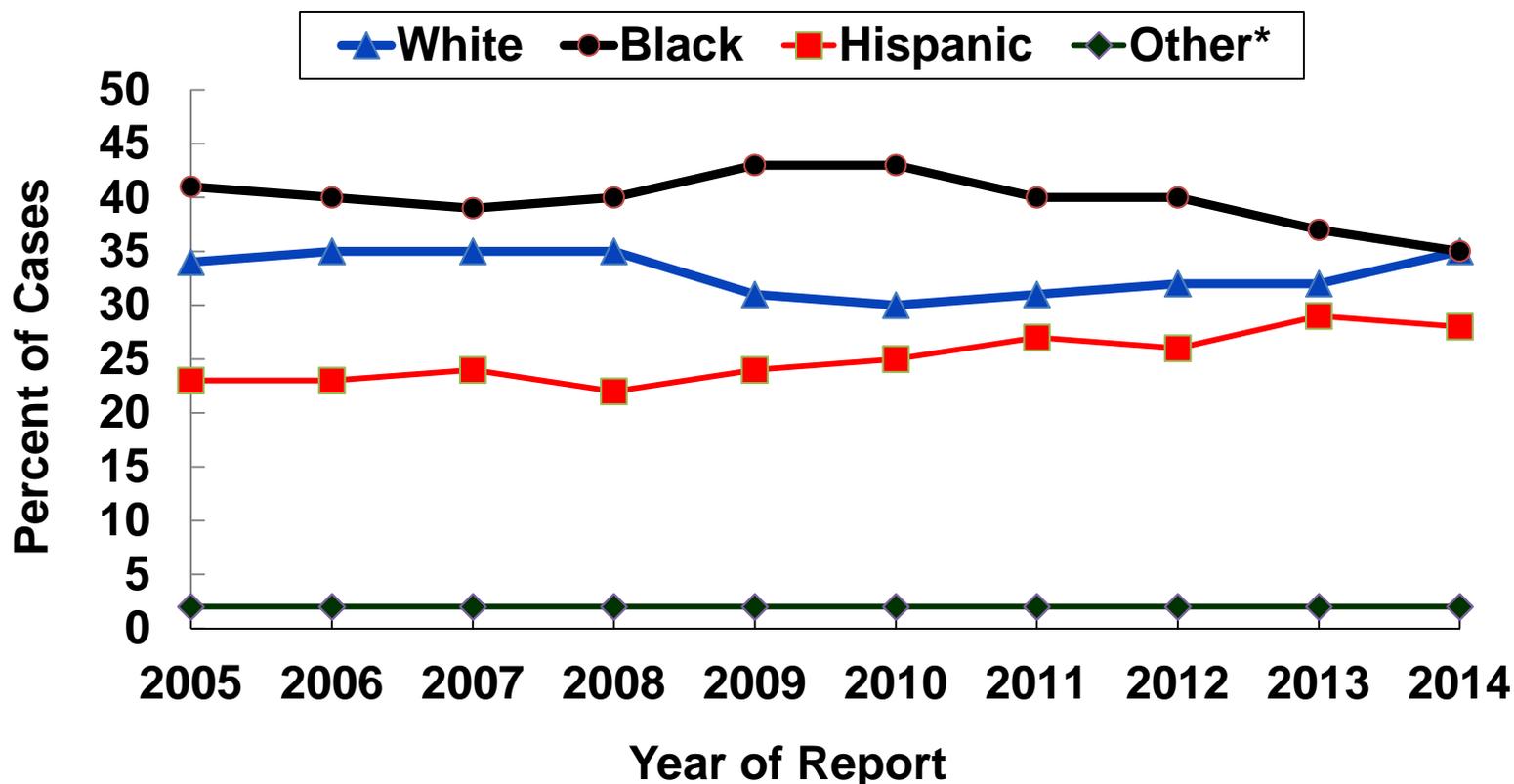
# Proportion of Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



Note: From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of adult HIV cases among blacks decreased by 9 percentage points. In contrast, increases were observed among both whites (2 percentage points) and Hispanics (6 percentage points) over this same time period.



# Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida

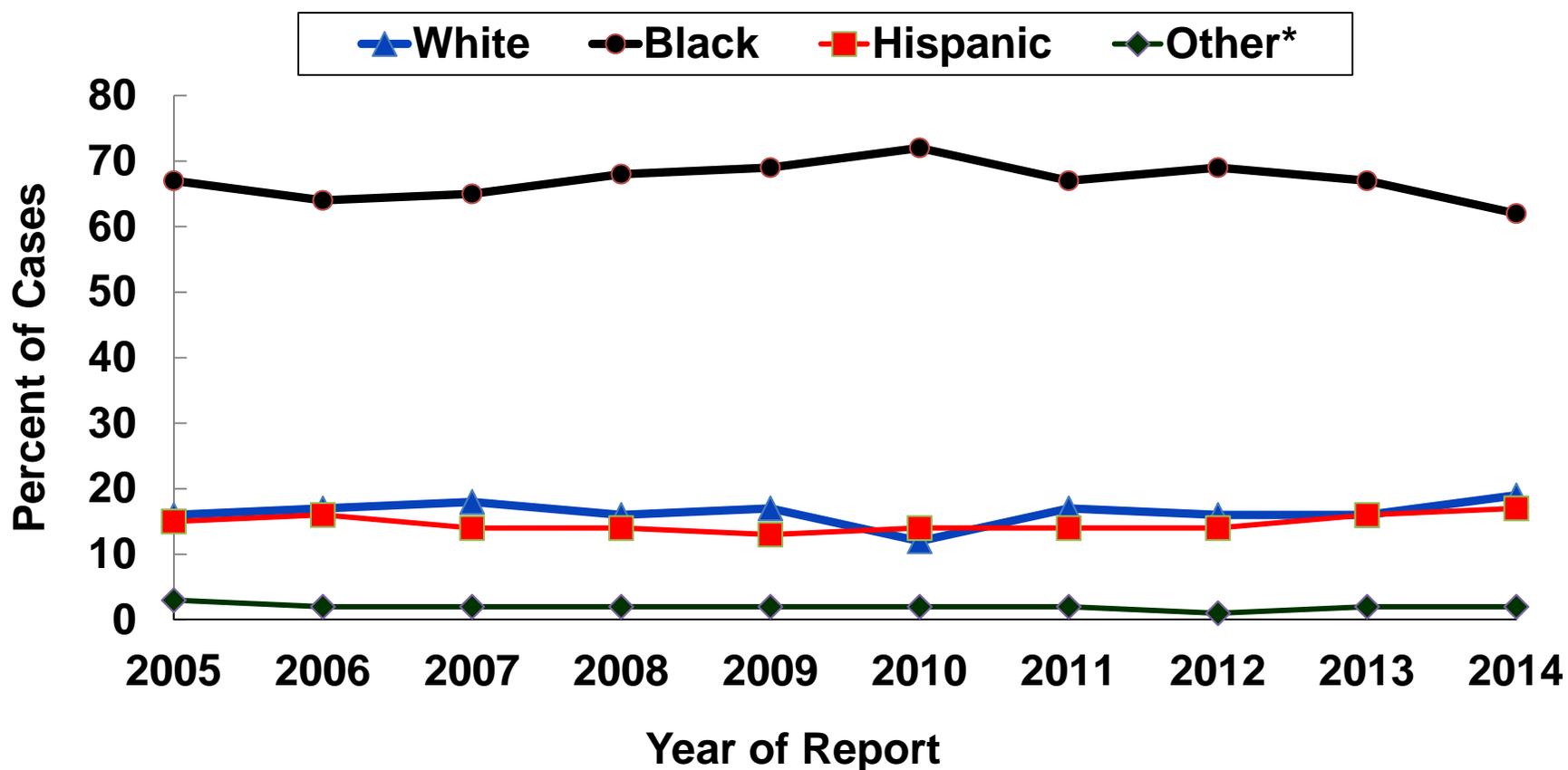


**Note:** Over the past ten years, black men represented the highest proportion (> 35%) of male HIV infection cases by race/ethnicity. From 2005 to 2014, the percentage of male HIV cases increased by 5 percentage points among Hispanics and 1 percentage point among whites. In contrast, the HIV cases decreased by 6 percentage points among blacks over the same time period.

\*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



# Adult Female HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida

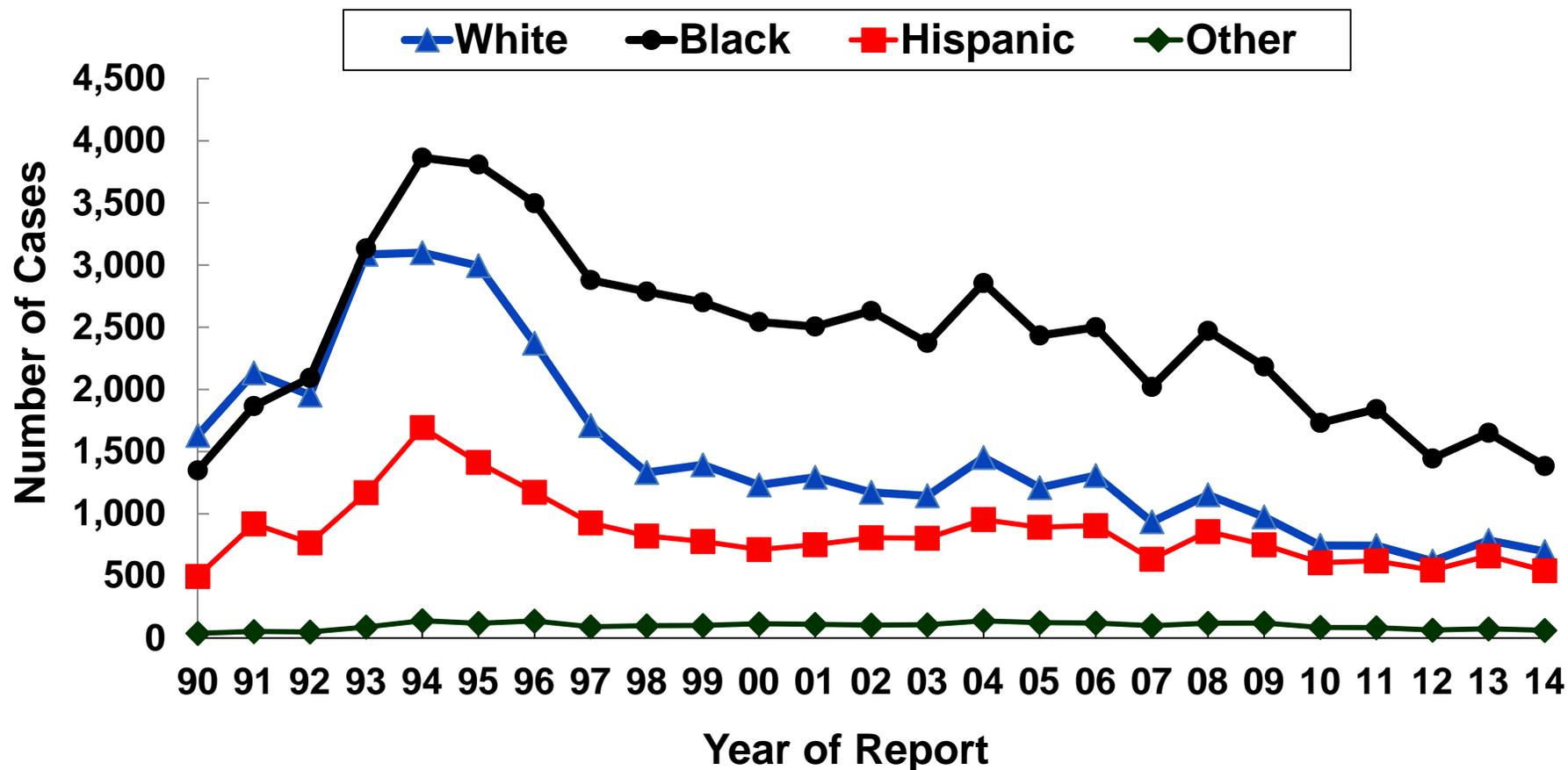


**Note:** HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented over 63% of the cases each year. From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of cases by race/ethnicity among women remained fairly stable.

\*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



# Adult AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 1990–2014, Florida

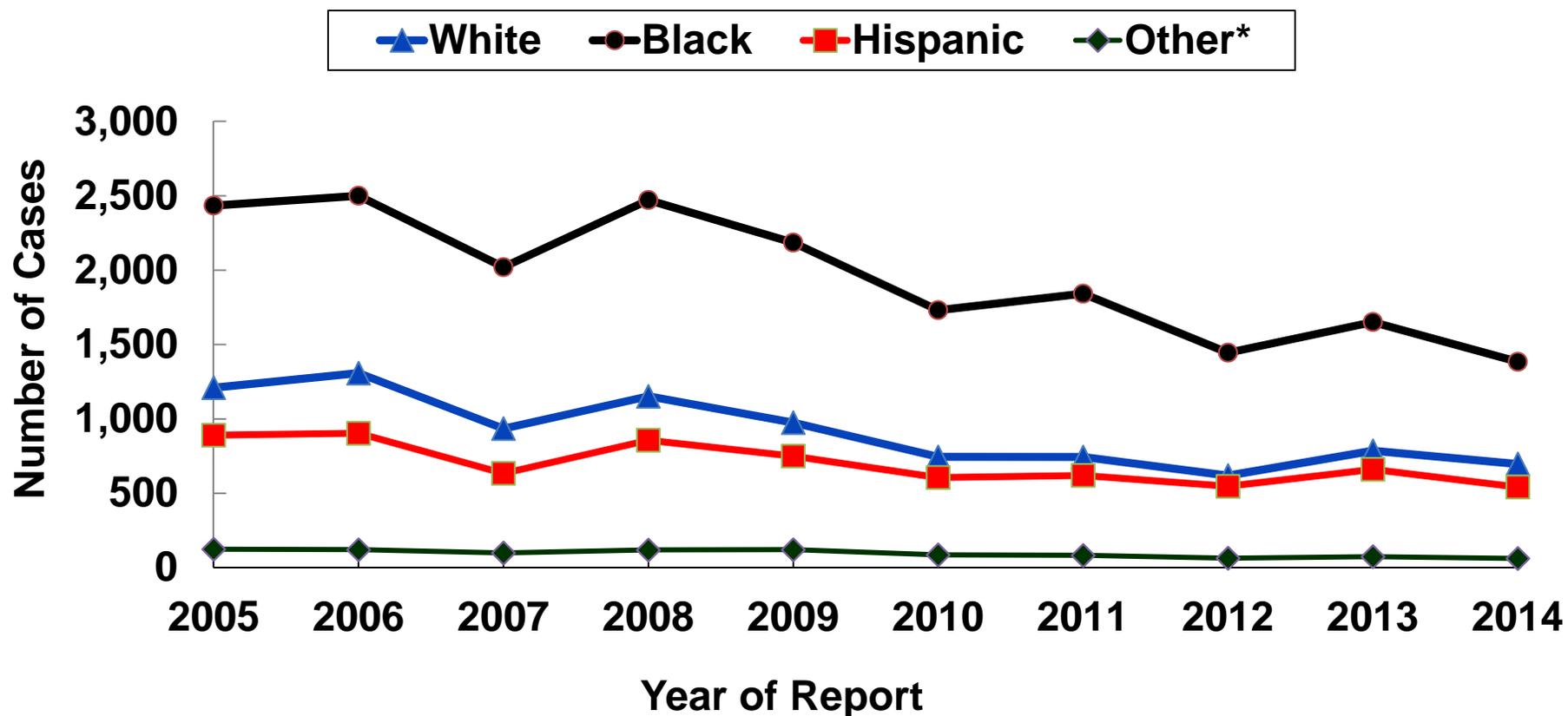


Note: This 25 year trend shows the change in the epidemic over time. The peak in AIDS cases in 1994 can be associated with the expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition in 1993. The overall declines in new AIDS cases among all race/ethnic groups are due in part to the success of highly active antiretroviral therapies (HAART), introduced in 1996.

\*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



## Adult AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida

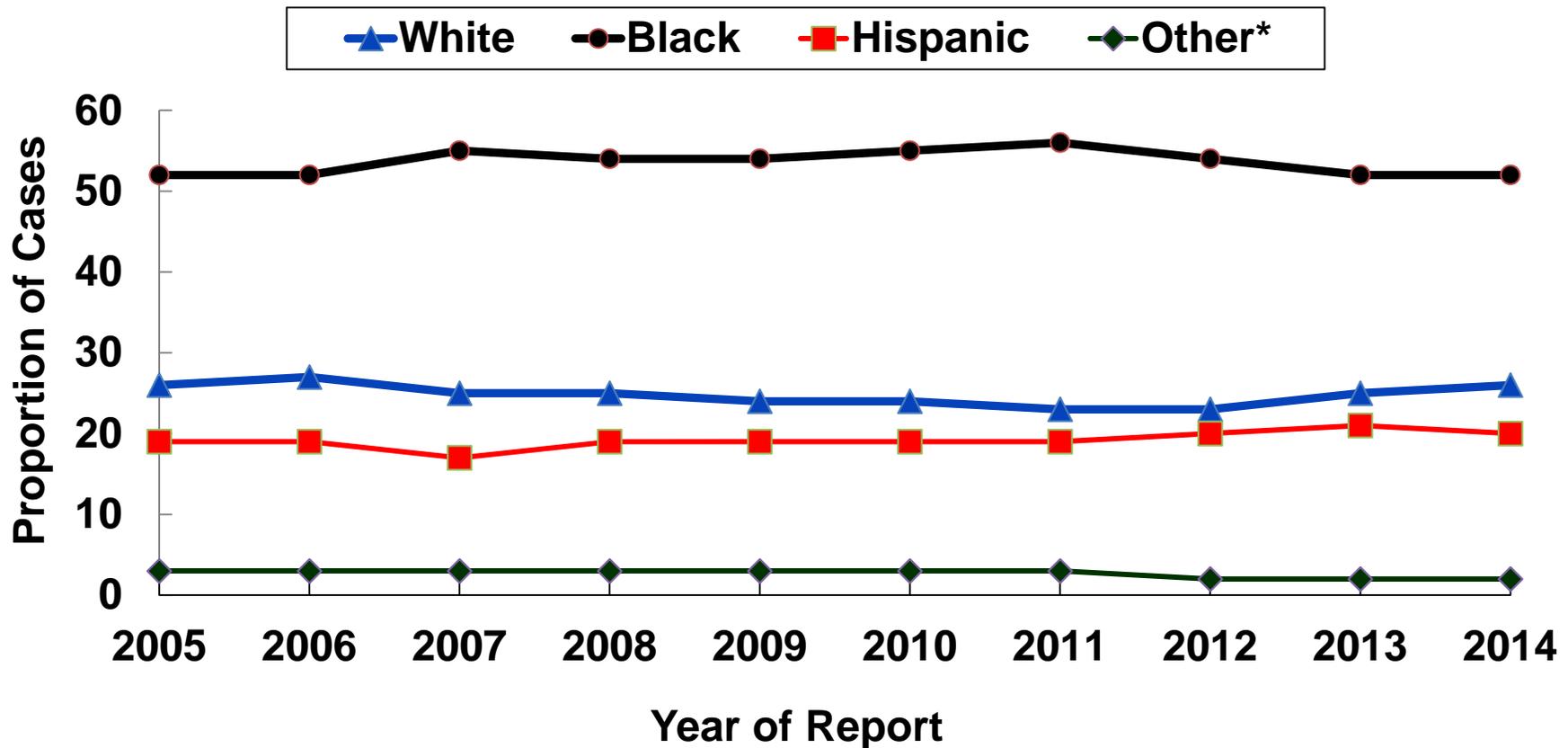


**Note:** The overall declines in new AIDS cases over the past ten years among all race/ethnic groups are due in part to the success of getting persons with HIV disease into care and their use of highly active antiretroviral therapies. From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of adult AIDS cases decreased by 42% among whites, 43% among blacks and 39% among Hispanics.

\*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



# Proportion of Adult AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida

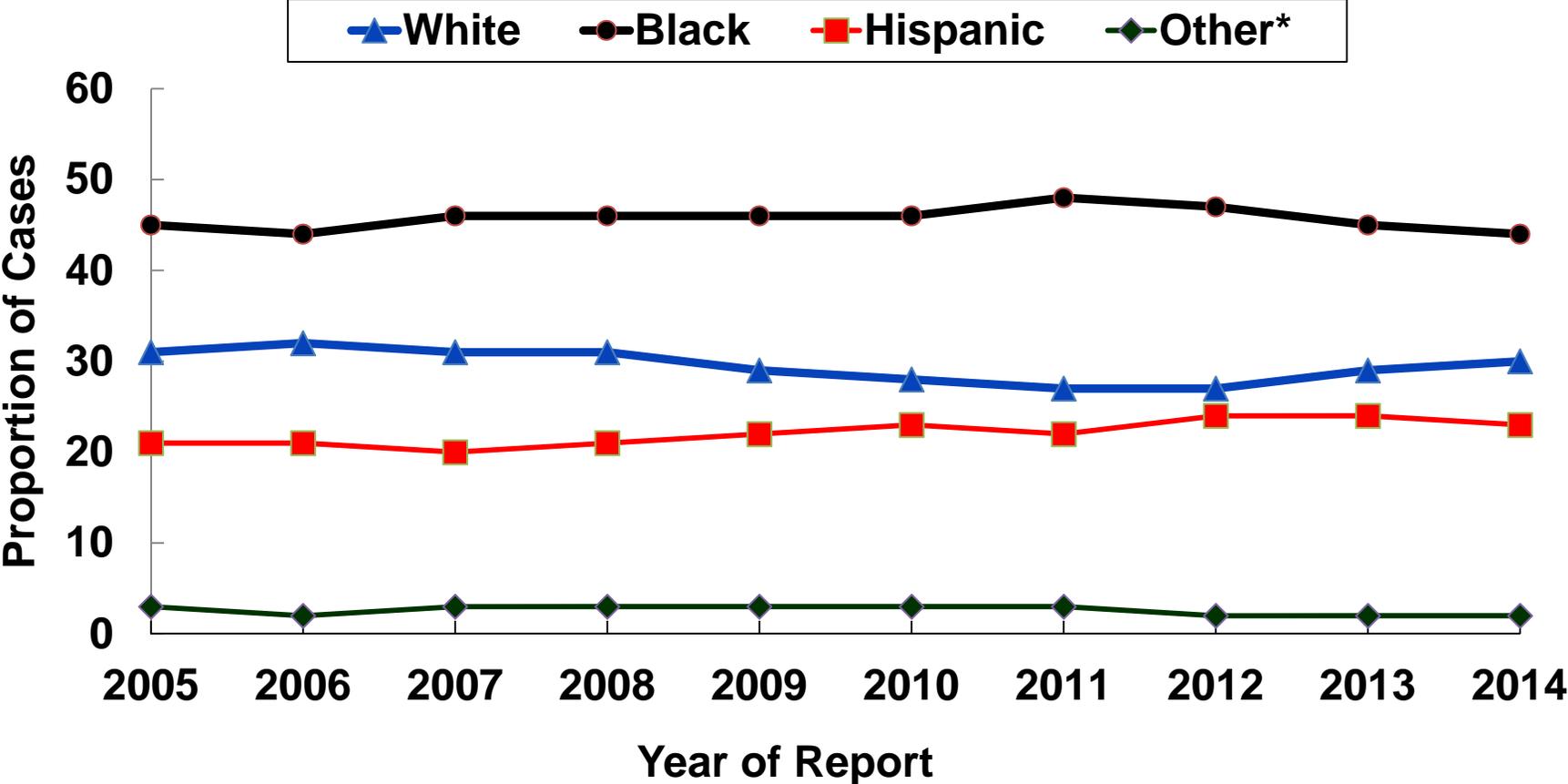


Note: Historically, blacks account for over 50% of the reported AIDS cases each year. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of adult AIDS cases has remained fairly level among all race/ethnic groups. Of the adult AIDS cases reported in 2014, 26% were white, compared to 52% black and 20% Hispanic.

\*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



# Proportion of Adult Male AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida

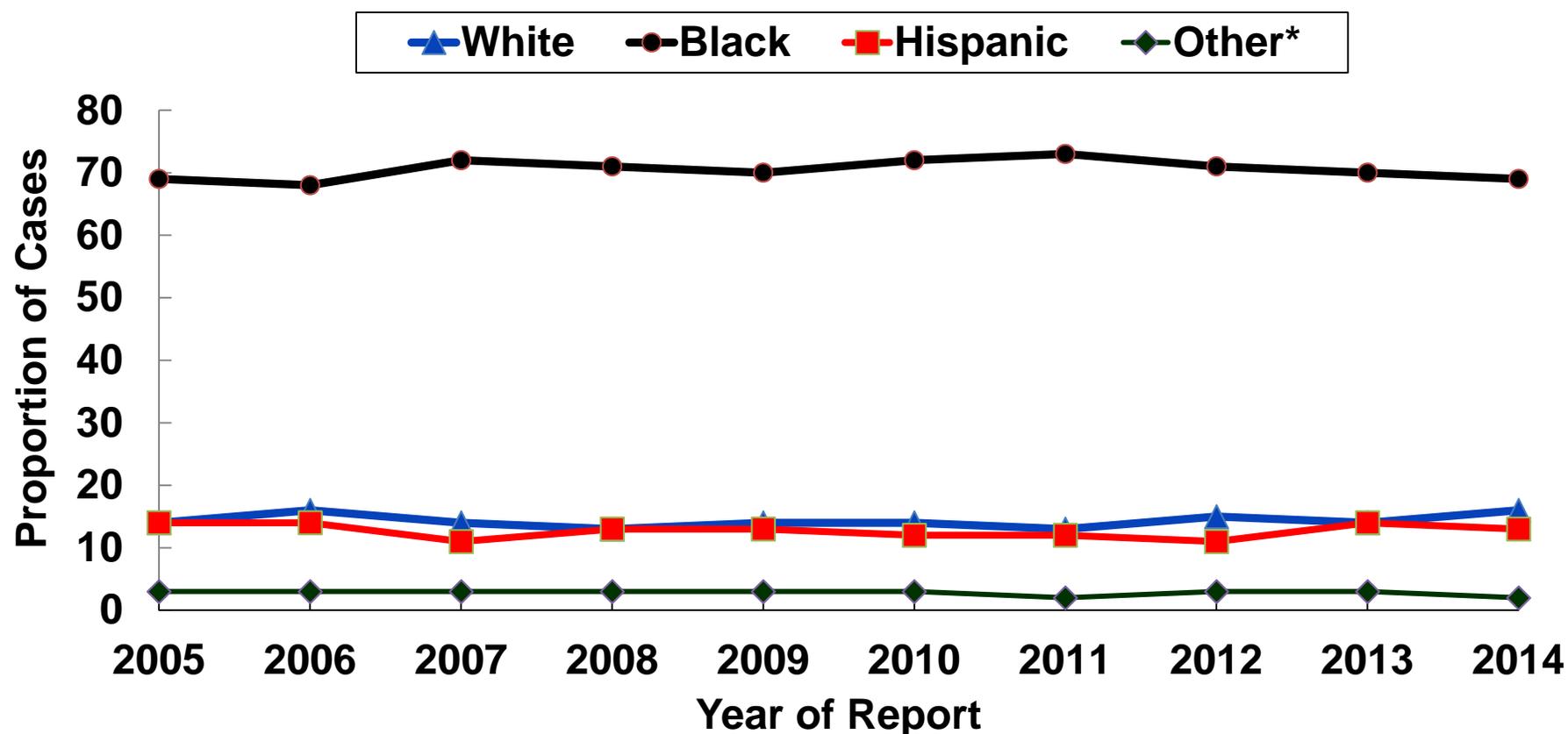


Note: For most of the past 10 years, black males accounted for just under 50% of all AIDS cases among men. The proportion of adult male AIDS cases during this time period has remained fairly level among all race/ethnic groups. Of the adult male AIDS cases reported in 2014, 30% were white, compared to 44% black and 23% Hispanic.

\*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



# Proportion of Adult Female AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



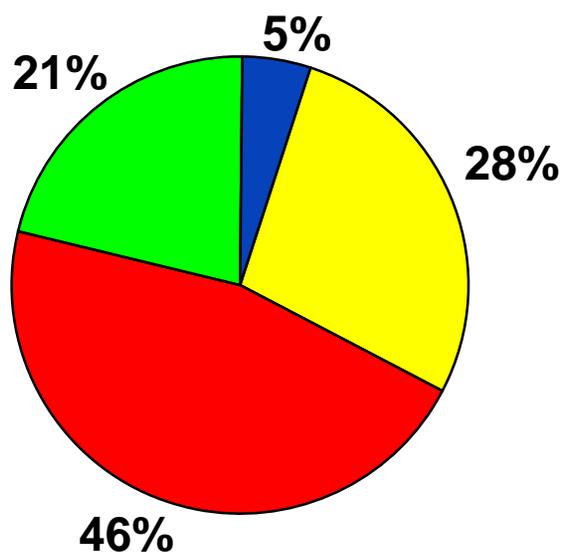
Note: AIDS case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented 68% or more of the female AIDS cases. The proportion of adult female AIDS cases during this time period has remained fairly level among all race/ethnic groups. Of the adult female AIDS cases reported in 2014, 16% were white, compared to 69% black and 13% Hispanic.

\*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.

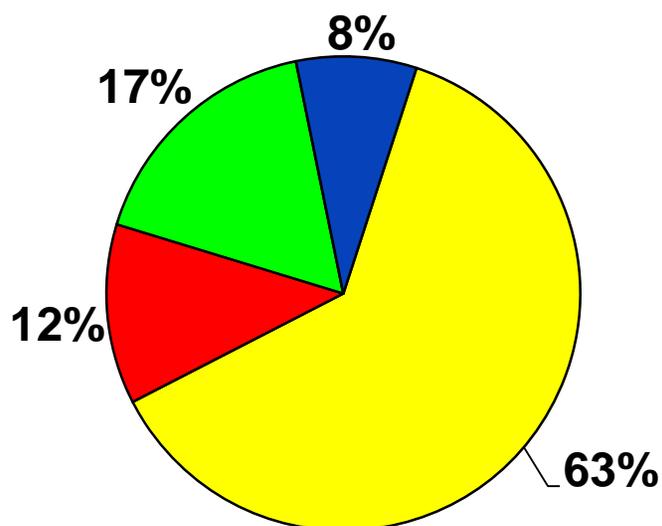


# Total HIV and AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 2013 and Population, by Race/Ethnicity, United States\*

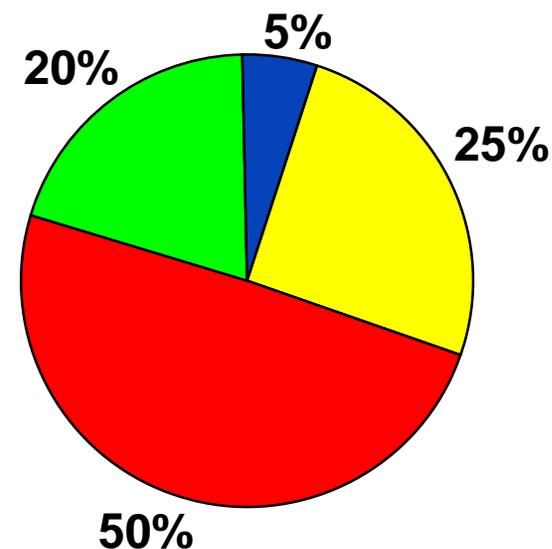
**HIV\*\***  
N=47,352



**2013 U.S. Population Data**  
N=316,128,839



**AIDS**  
N=26,688



■ White 
 ■ Black 
 ■ Hispanic 
 ■ Other\*\*\*

Note: In 2013, blacks are over-represented among the HIV and AIDS cases, accounting for 46% of HIV cases and 50% of AIDS cases, but only 12% of the population. Similarly, Hispanics represent 17% of the population and account for 21% of the HIV cases and 20% of the AIDS cases. All displayed data are estimates. Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

\*Source: U.S. data, CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 25, Tables 1a & 2a, 2014 data not available,

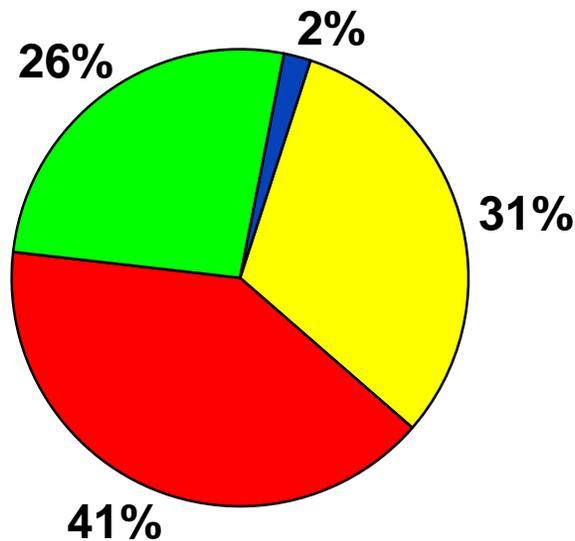
\*\*HIV infection data are estimated reports from all 50 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting.

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

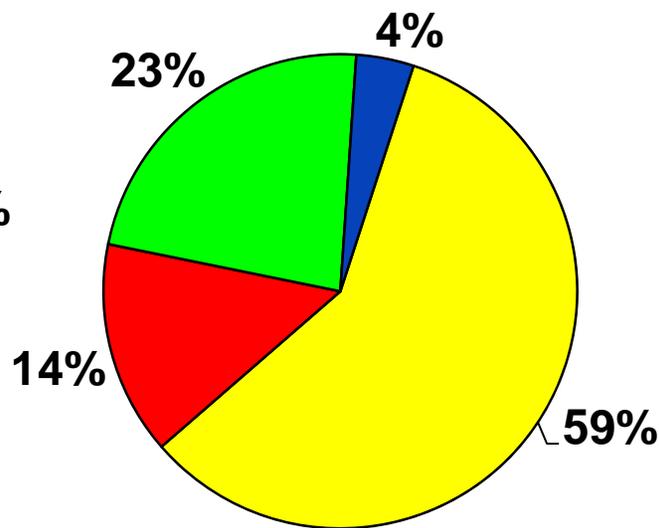


# Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases Reported in 2014 and Population, by Race/Ethnicity, Florida

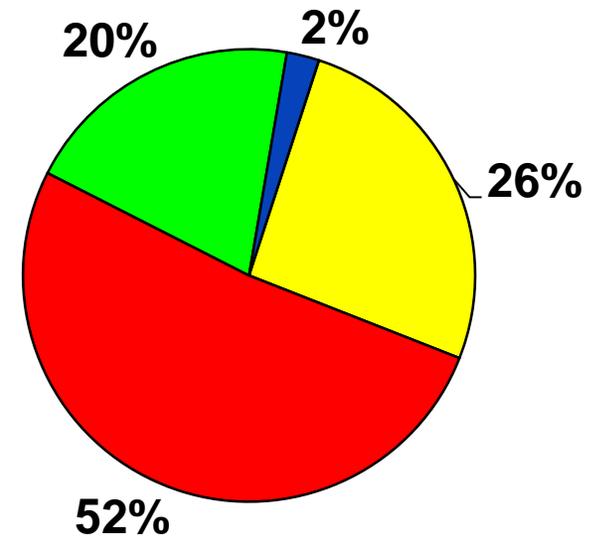
**HIV**  
N=6,132



**2014 Florida\***  
**Population Estimates**  
N=16,623,794



**AIDS**  
N=2,685



■ White 
 ■ Black 
 ■ Hispanic 
 ■ Other\*\*

Note: Blacks comprise only 14% of the adult population in Florida, but represent 41% of adult HIV infection cases and 52% of adult AIDS cases reported in 2014. Similarly, Hispanics comprise 23% of Florida's adult population, yet account for 26% of the HIV infection cases and 20% of the AIDS cases.

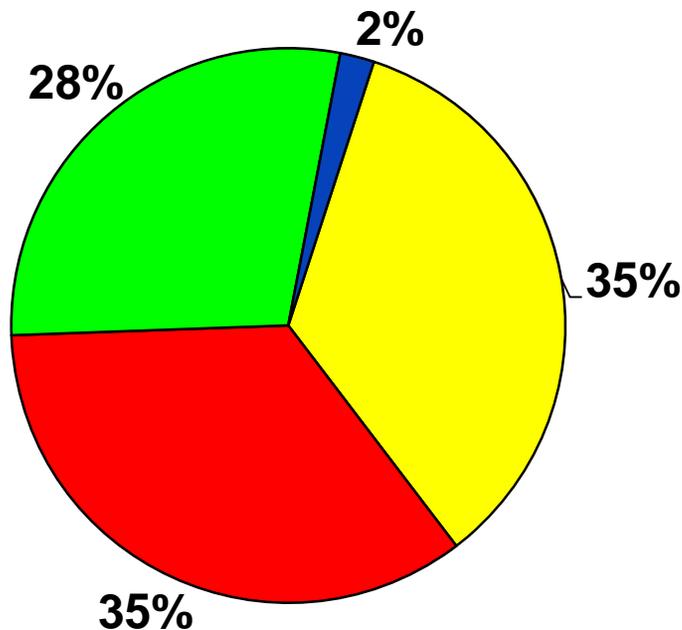
\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.

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

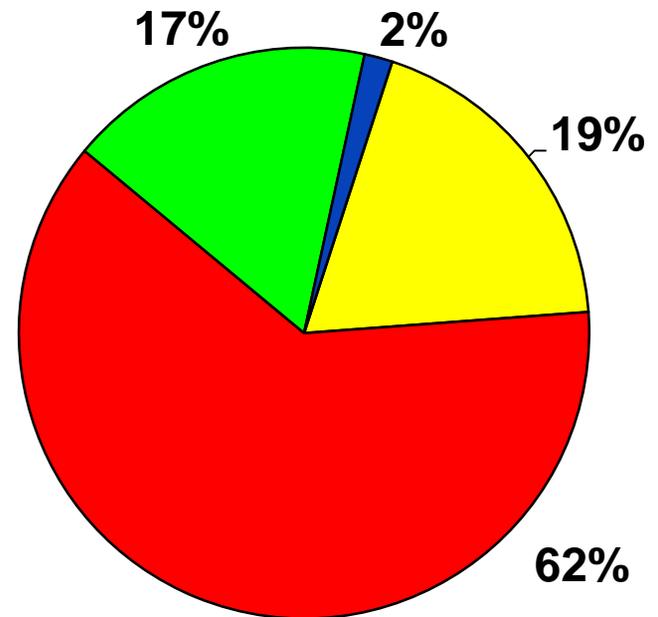


# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

**Males**  
**N=4,878**



**Females**  
**N=1,254**



■ White
 ■ Black
 ■ Hispanic
 ■ Other\*

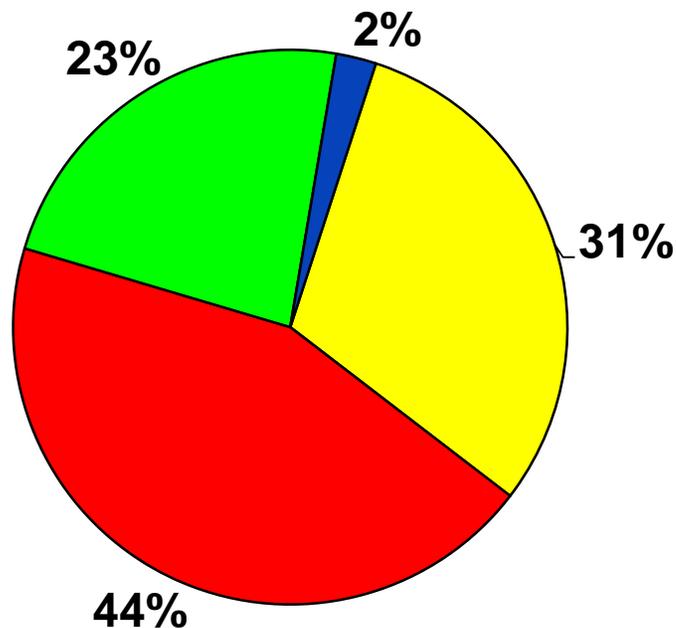
Note: In this snapshot of 2014, HIV cases by race/ethnicity among males is more evenly split compared to HIV cases among females where blacks are over-represented, accounting for 62% of adult cases among women.

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

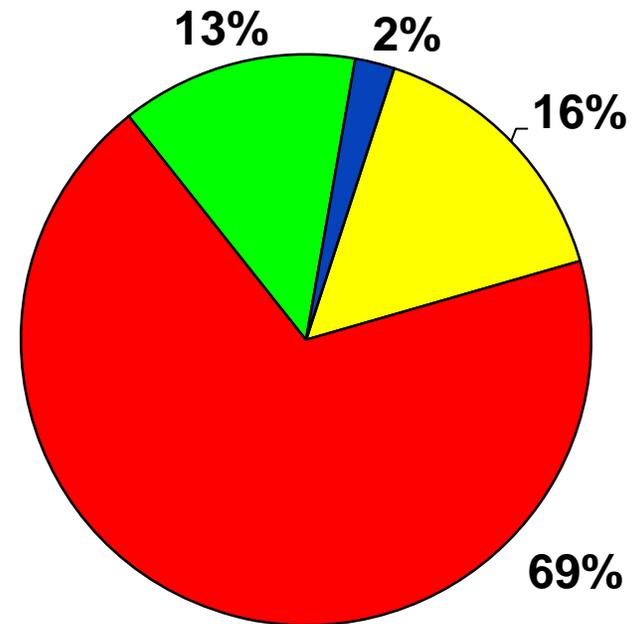


# Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

**Males**  
**N=1,881**



**Females**  
**N=804**



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Other\*

Note: In this snapshot of 2014, blacks are over-represented among the AIDS cases, accounting for 44% of adult cases among men and 69% of the adult cases among women.

\*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races



# THE FORMULA USED FOR CALCULATING RATE IS:

$$\text{RATE} = \frac{\text{Number of cases in a specified time}}{\text{Population at that time}} \times 100,000$$

- A specific example, using Florida AIDS data:

$$\frac{\text{Number of AIDS Cases Reported in 1996} \times 100,000}{\text{Estimated Population of Florida in 1996}} = \frac{7,300 \times 100,000}{14,000,000}$$

$$= 52.1 \text{ per } 100,000 \text{ population}$$

*(This is the same rate as 5.21 per 10,000 population or 0.521 per 1,000 or 0.0521 percent.)*

***Rates allow direct comparison of the burden of disease on various communities, by taking the population size into account.***



## HIV Infection and AIDS Cases and Rates\* Among Adult Males by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

	<b>HIV</b>		<b>AIDS</b>	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>12.1</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1,698</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>72.4</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>23.2</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,878</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>23.3</b>

HIV rate ratios: Black-to-White – 4.2:1  
Hispanic-to-White – 2.1:1

AIDS rate ratios: Black-to-White – 6.0:1  
Hispanic-to-White – 1.2:1

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.



## HIV Infection and AIDS Cases and Rates\* Among Adult Females by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

	<b>HIV</b>		<b>AIDS</b>	
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>43.4</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>9.4</b>

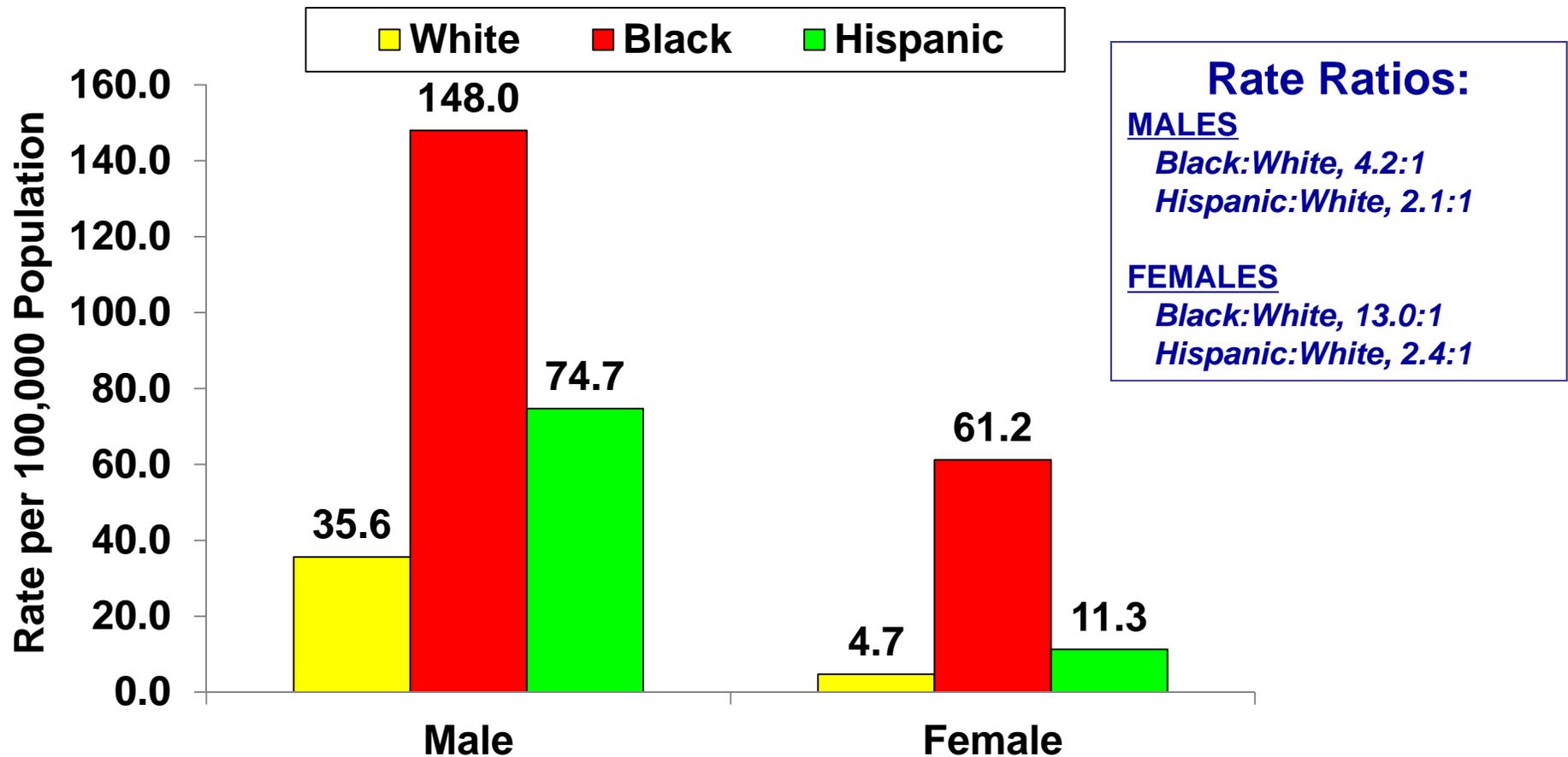
HIV rate ratios: Black-to-White – 13.0:1  
Hispanic-to-White – 2.4:1

AIDS rate ratios: Black-to-White – 17.4:1  
Hispanic-to-White – 2.2:1

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.



# Adult HIV Infection Case Rates\* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

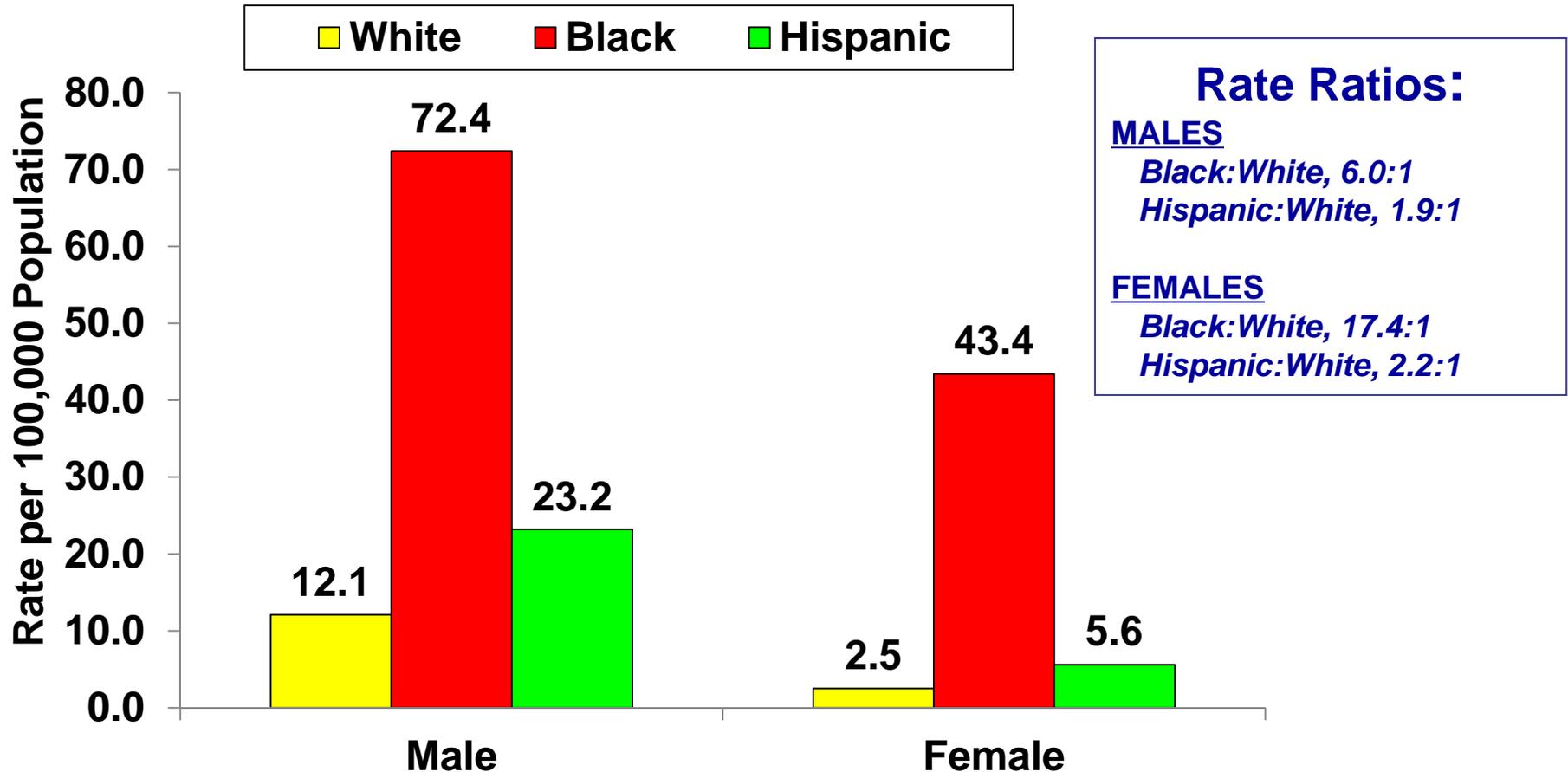


Note: Similar to AIDS, black men and to an even greater extent, black women are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. The HIV case rate for 2014 is 4 times higher among black men than the rate among white men. Among black women, the HIV case rate is 13-fold greater than the rate among white women. Hispanic male and female HIV case rate is higher than the rate among their white counterparts.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.



# Adult AIDS Case Rates\* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida



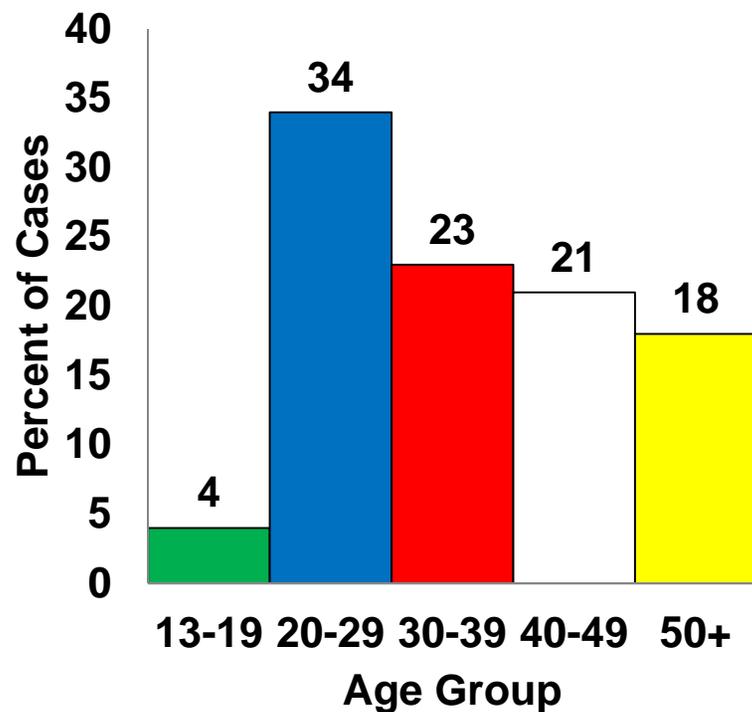
Note: Black men are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. In 2014, the AIDS case rate among black males is 6 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 17-fold greater than the rate among white females. Both Hispanic male and female case rate is higher than the rate among their white counterparts.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.

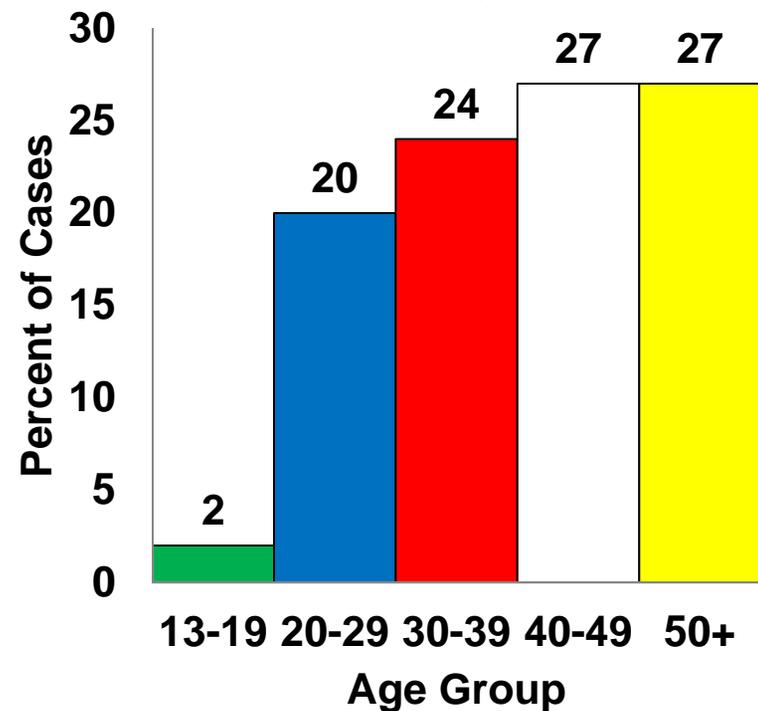


# Adult Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, Diagnosed in 2013, United States\*

## HIV Infection\*\* N=47,165



## AIDS N=26,680



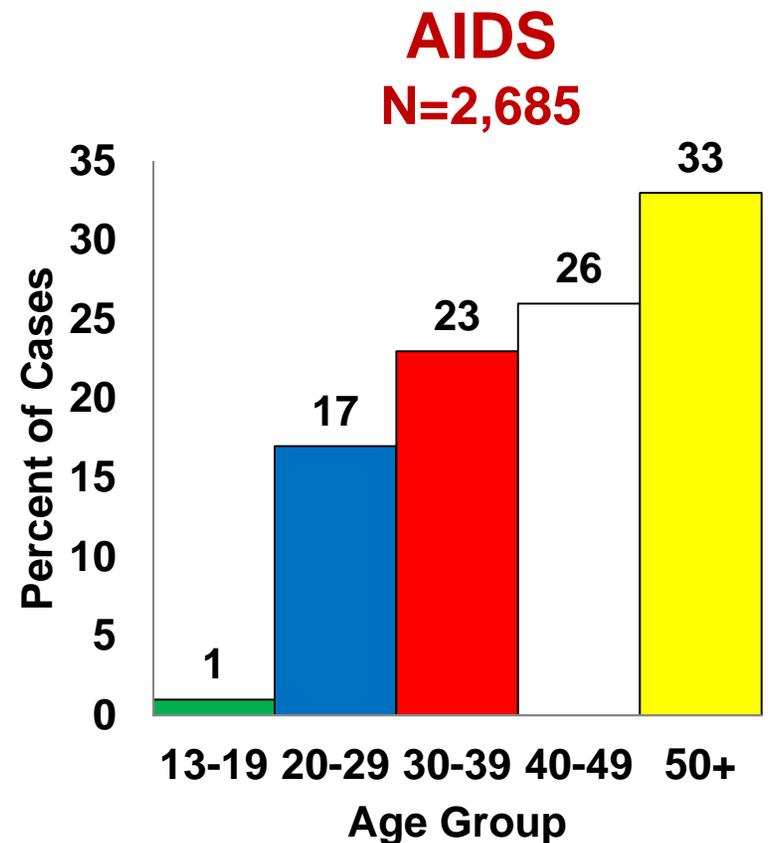
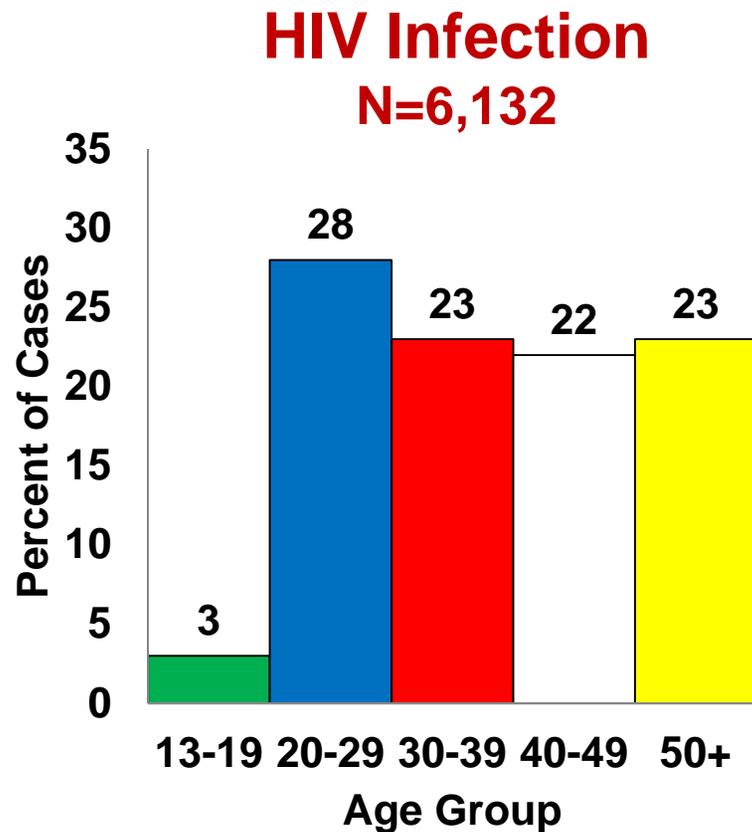
\*Source: CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 25, Tables 1a & 2a, 2014 data not available.

\*\*HIV cases are for all 50 states with confidential HIV reporting.

Note: All displayed data are estimates. Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.



# Age Distribution of Adult HIV Infection Cases Compared with the Age Distribution of Adult AIDS Cases, Reported in 2014, Florida

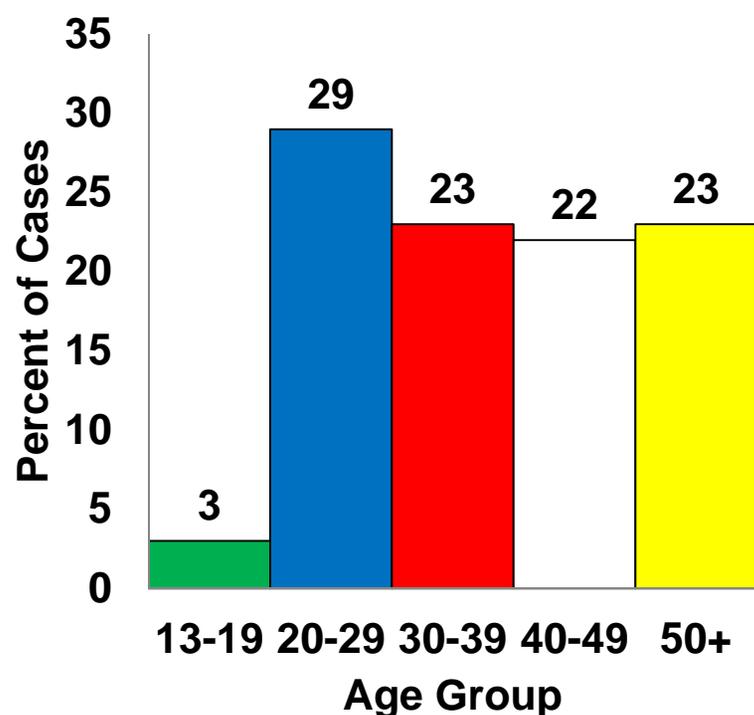


Note: HIV cases tend to be younger than AIDS cases. The greatest proportion of HIV infection cases reported in 2014 were among those aged 20-29 (28%), followed by those aged 30-39 and 50 or older (23%, respectively for each). Conversely, the largest proportion of AIDS cases reported in 2014 was among persons aged 50 or older (33%), followed by those aged 40-49 (26%).

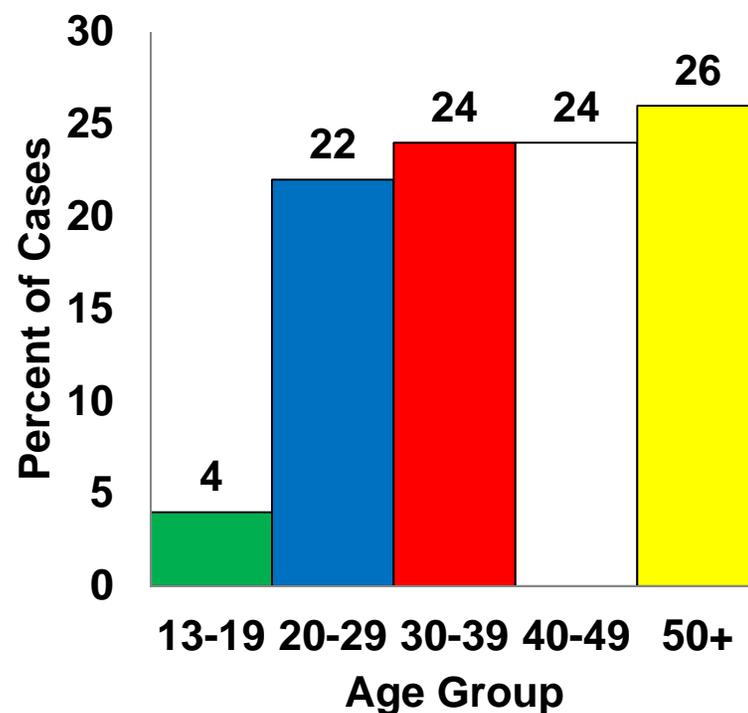


# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2014, Florida

**Males**  
N=4,878

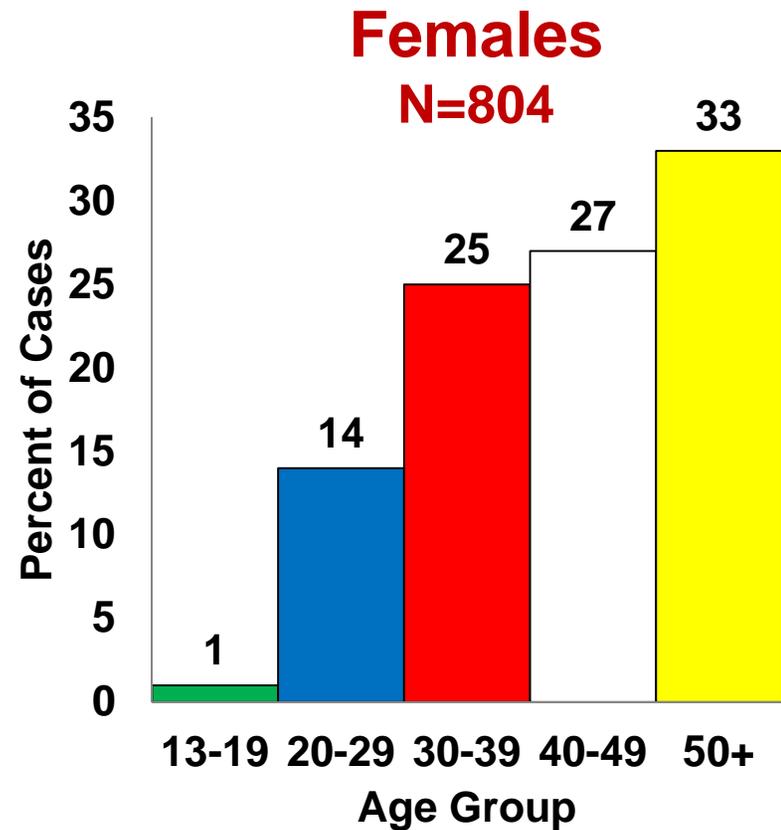
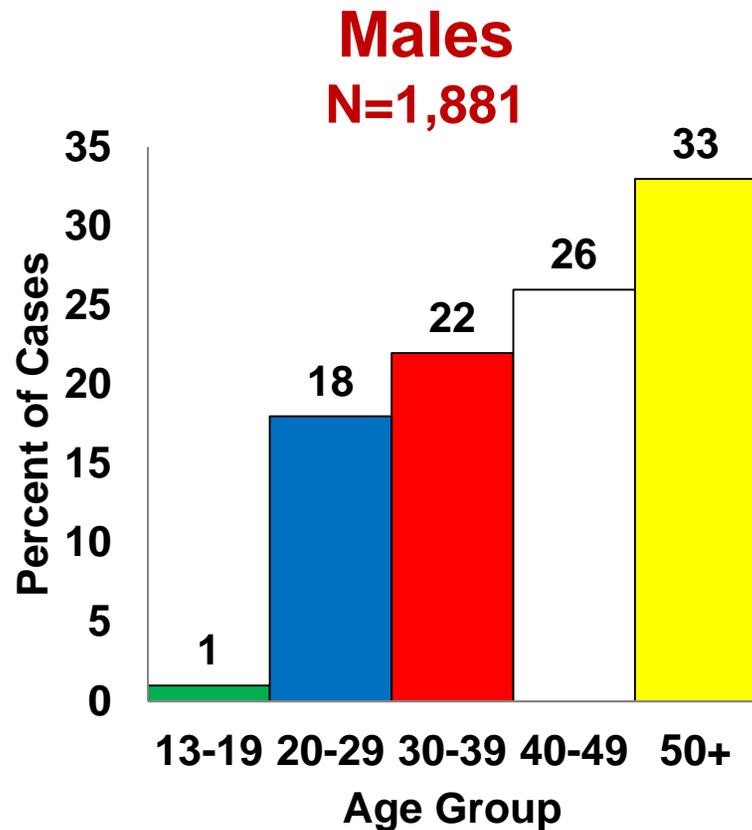


**Females**  
N=1,254



Note: HIV cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. With regard to the age group with the highest percent of HIV infection cases, recent estimates show that among males, 29% of HIV infection cases occur among those in the 20-29 age group, whereas among females, 26% of HIV infection cases occur among those in the 50 or older age group.

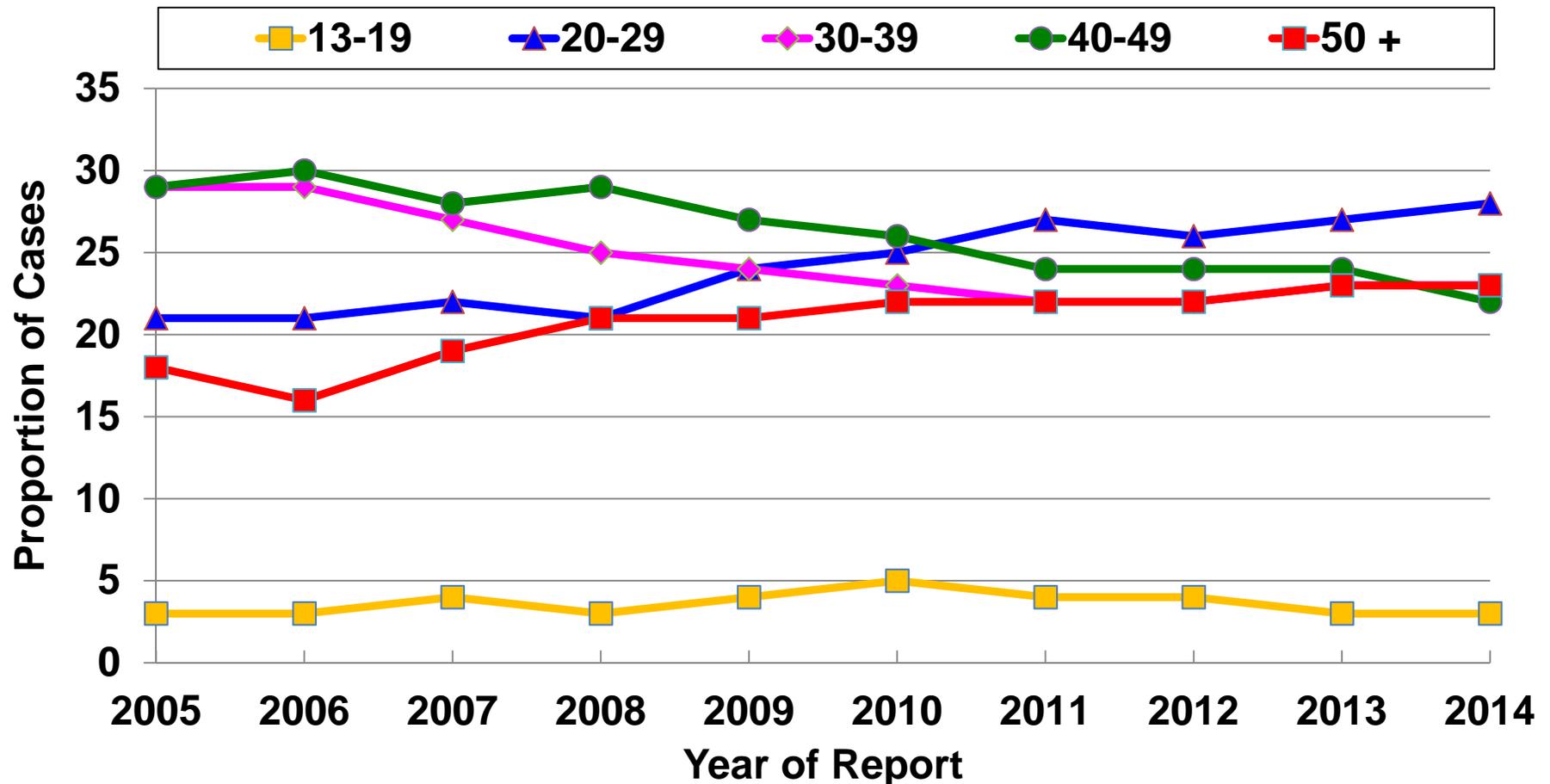
# Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2014, Florida



Note: In 2014, recent estimates show that among males, the majority of HIV infection cases occur among those aged 50 or older (33%), similarly among females, the majority of HIV infection cases occur among those in the 50 or older age group (33%).

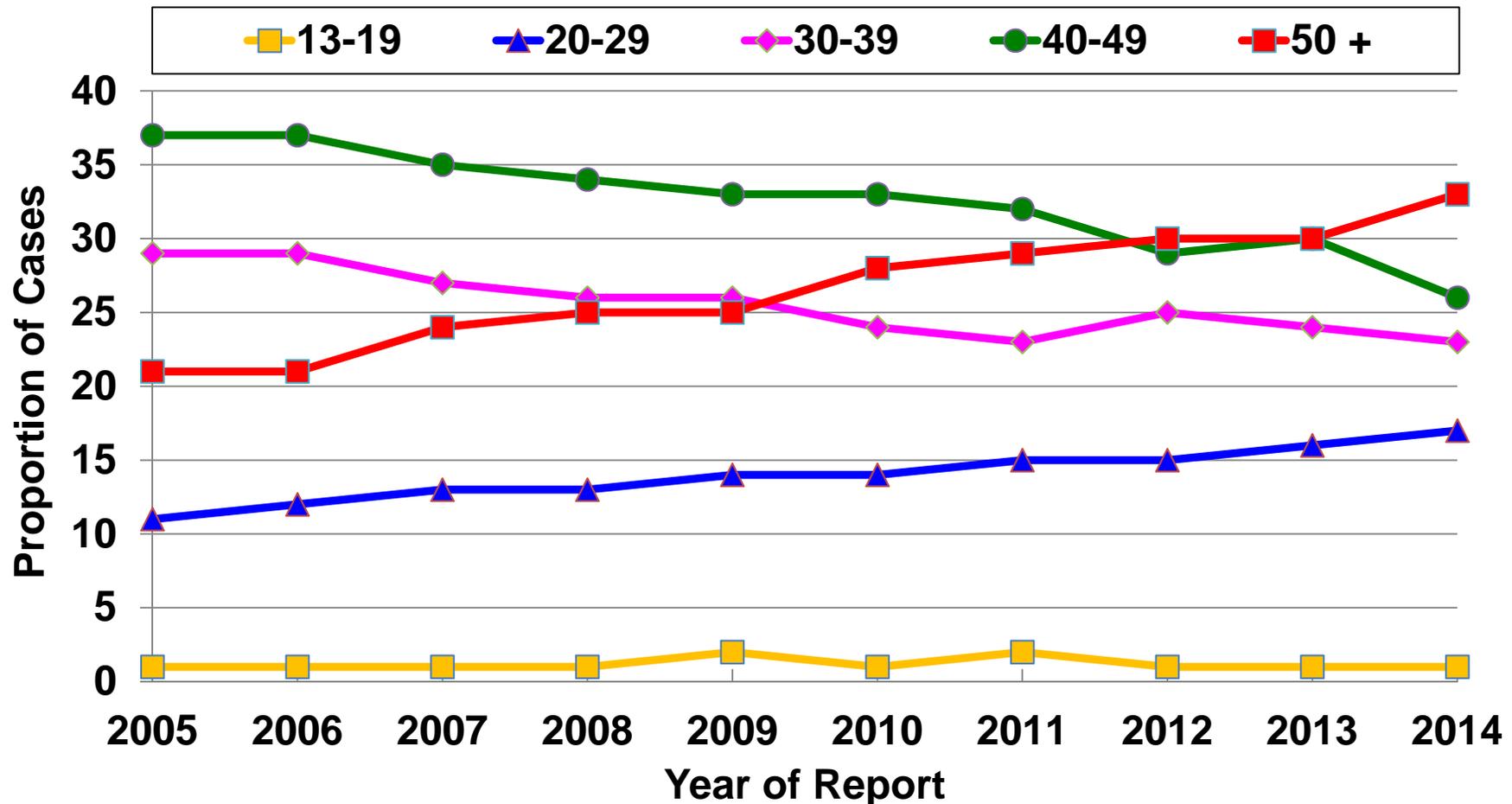


# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



Over the past ten years, the proportion of newly reported adult HIV cases has shown increases for both the 20-29 (7 percentage points) and 50+ (5 percentage points) age groups. In contrast, the proportion of newly reported adult HIV cases among those in the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups decreased by 6 and 7 percentage points respectively, over the same time period.

# Adult AIDS Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



Over the past ten years, the proportion of newly reported cases has shown increases for both the 20-29 and 50+ age groups. The 20-29 age group increased by 6 percentage points and the 50+ age group increased by 12 percentage points over the past ten years. In contrast, the 30-39 age group decreased by 6 percentage points and the 40-49 age group decreased by 11 percentage points over the past ten years. The 13-19 age group remained relatively level throughout the years.

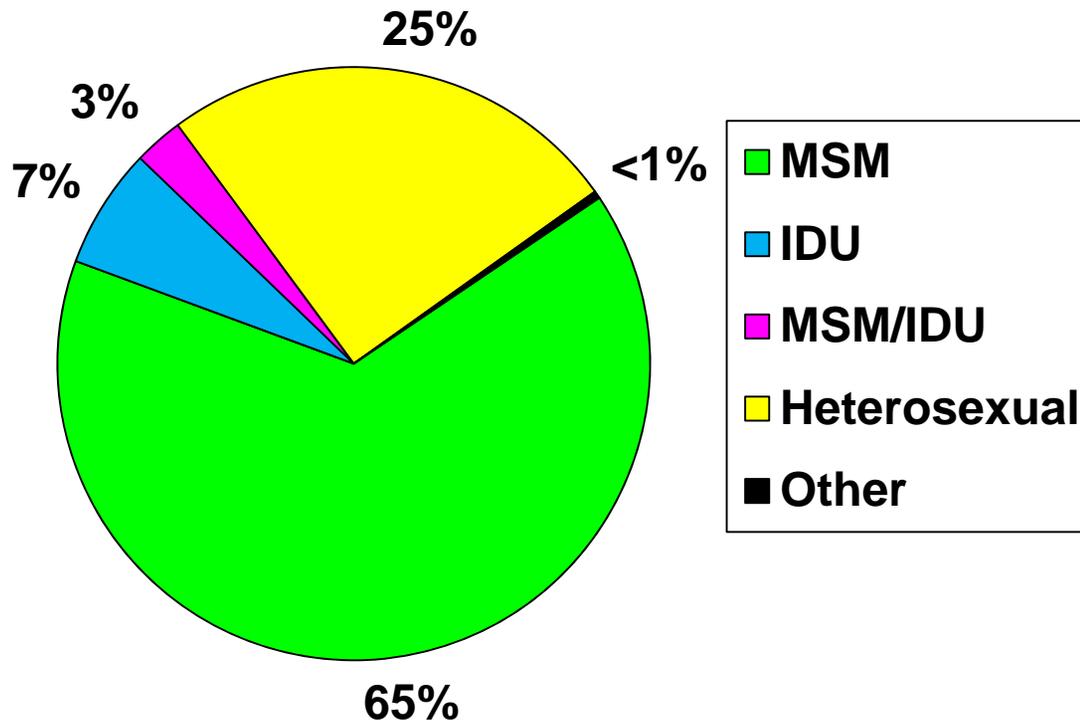


# Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

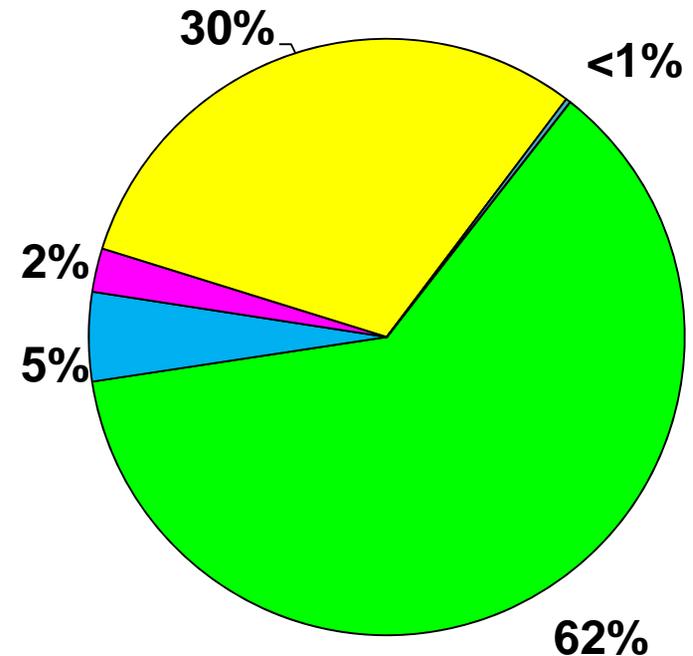
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact & Injection Drug User
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person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

# Adult HIV Infection Cases by Mode of Exposure, Reported in the United States\* and Florida

**U.S. (2013)**  
N=47,165



**Florida (2014)**  
N=6,132



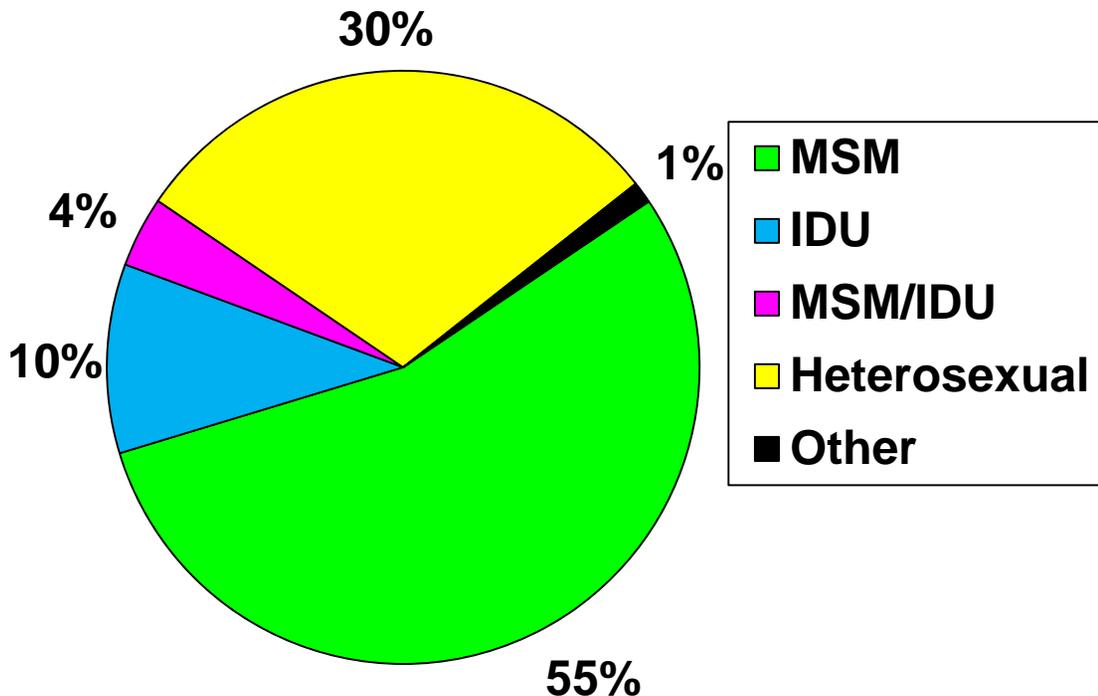
Note: NIRs redistributed. Similar to the AIDS data, the estimated proportion of reported MSM cases for the US is larger than that of Florida (65% vs. 62% respectively). Also, the proportion of IDU cases are higher in the U.S. (7% vs. 5%) and heterosexual cases are smaller (25% vs. 30%) when compared to HIV Infection cases reported in Florida.

\*Source: US data, CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 25, Table 1a, (from all 50 states) 2014 data not available.

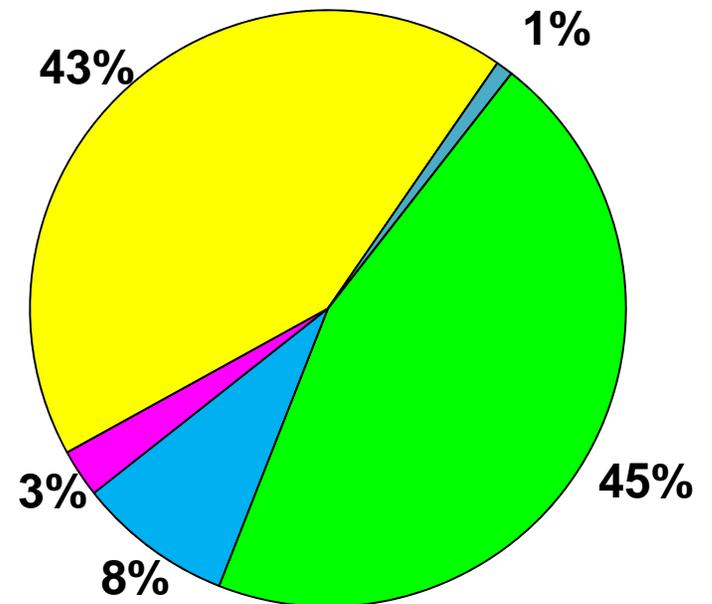


# Adult AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure, Reported in the United States\* and Florida

**U.S. (2013)**  
N=26,680



**Florida (2014)**  
N=2,685



Note: NIRs redistributed. The proportion of MSM cases for the US is much larger than that of Florida (55% vs. 45% respectively). Additionally, the proportion of IDU cases are larger in the US (10% vs. 8%). The proportion of heterosexual cases are much smaller for the US than that of Florida (30% vs. 43%).

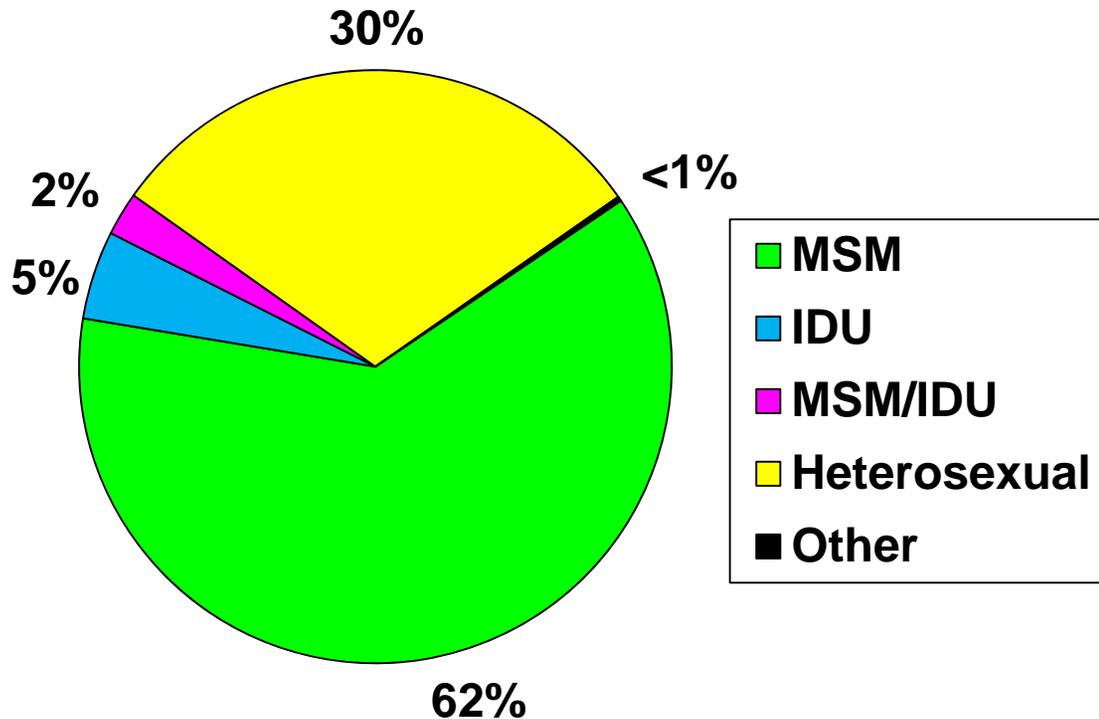
\*Source: US data, CDC HIV surveillance report, Vol. 25, Table 2a, from all 50 states, 2014 data not available.



# Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2014, Florida

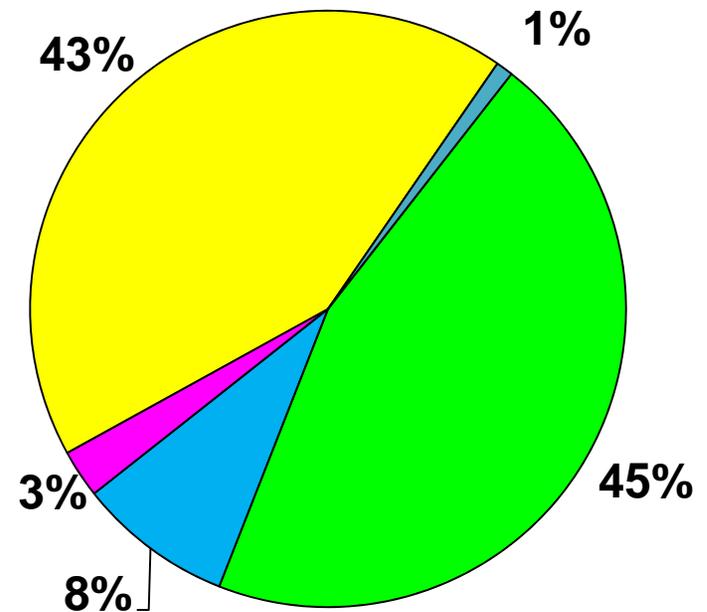
## HIV Infection

N=6,132



## AIDS

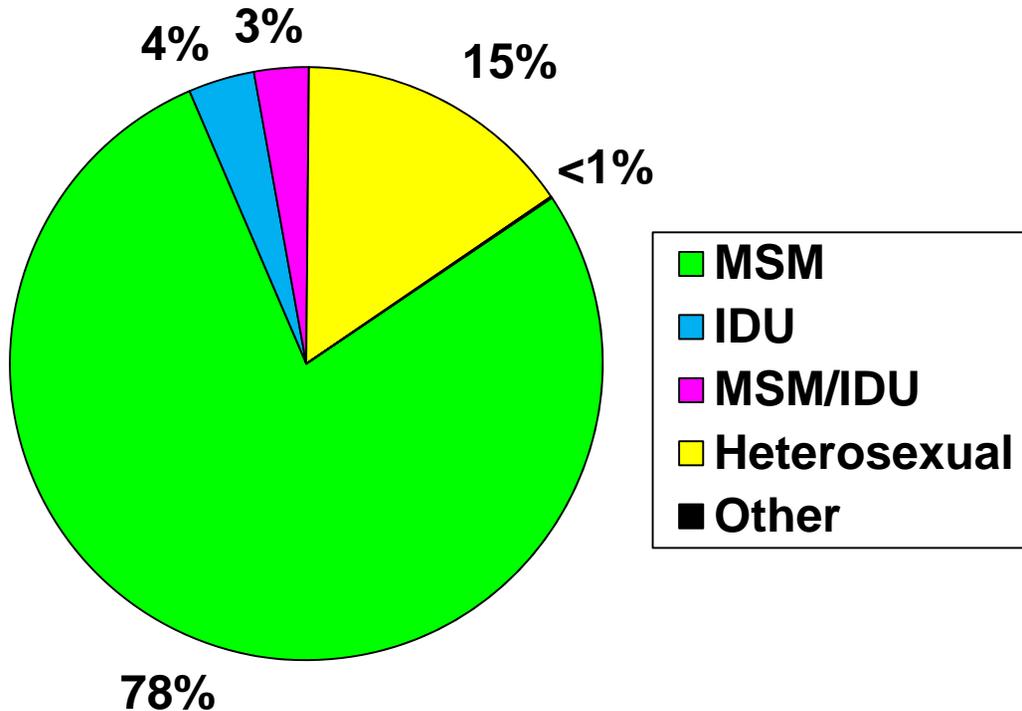
N=2,685



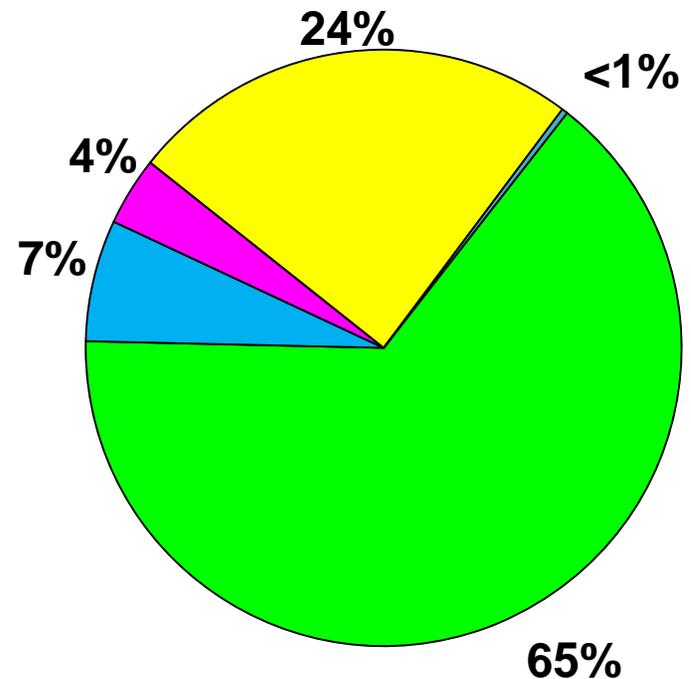
Note: NIRs redistributed. In 2014, male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) exposure (62%) was the highest risk for newly reported HIV cases followed by heterosexual sex (30%). Similarly, MSM exposure (45%) was the highest risk for newly reported AIDS cases, followed by heterosexual sex (43%). The higher proportion of MSM among HIV cases compared to AIDS cases, is indicative of a possible resurgence of HIV among MSM, as HIV cases represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.

# Adult Male HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2014, Florida

## HIV Infection N=4,878



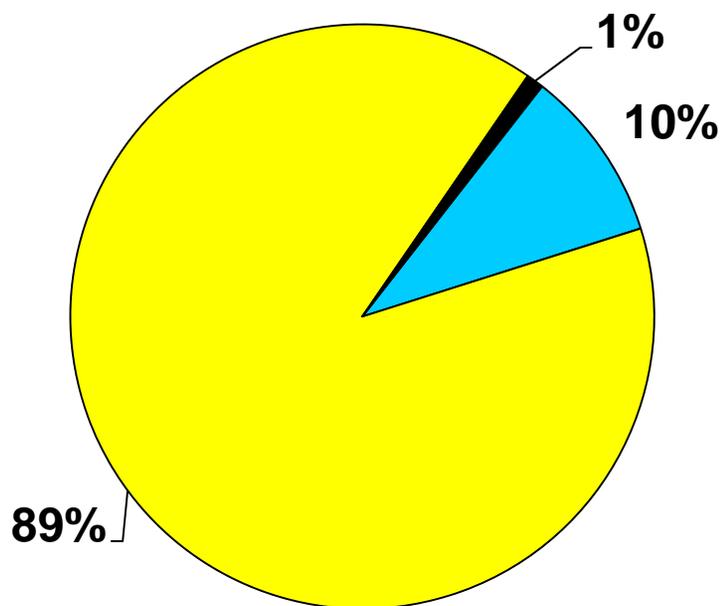
## AIDS N=1,881



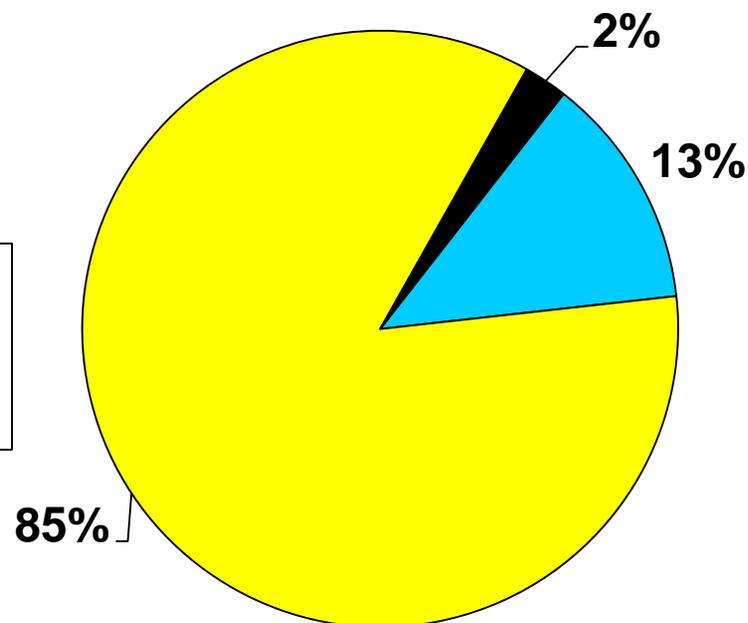
Note: NIRs redistributed. For HIV infection and AIDS cases in men reported in 2014, male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) was the most common risk factor (78% and 65% respectively) followed by cases with a heterosexual risk (15% for HIV and 24% for AIDS). HIV cases tend to represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.

# Adult Female HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2014, Florida

**HIV Infection**  
N=1,254

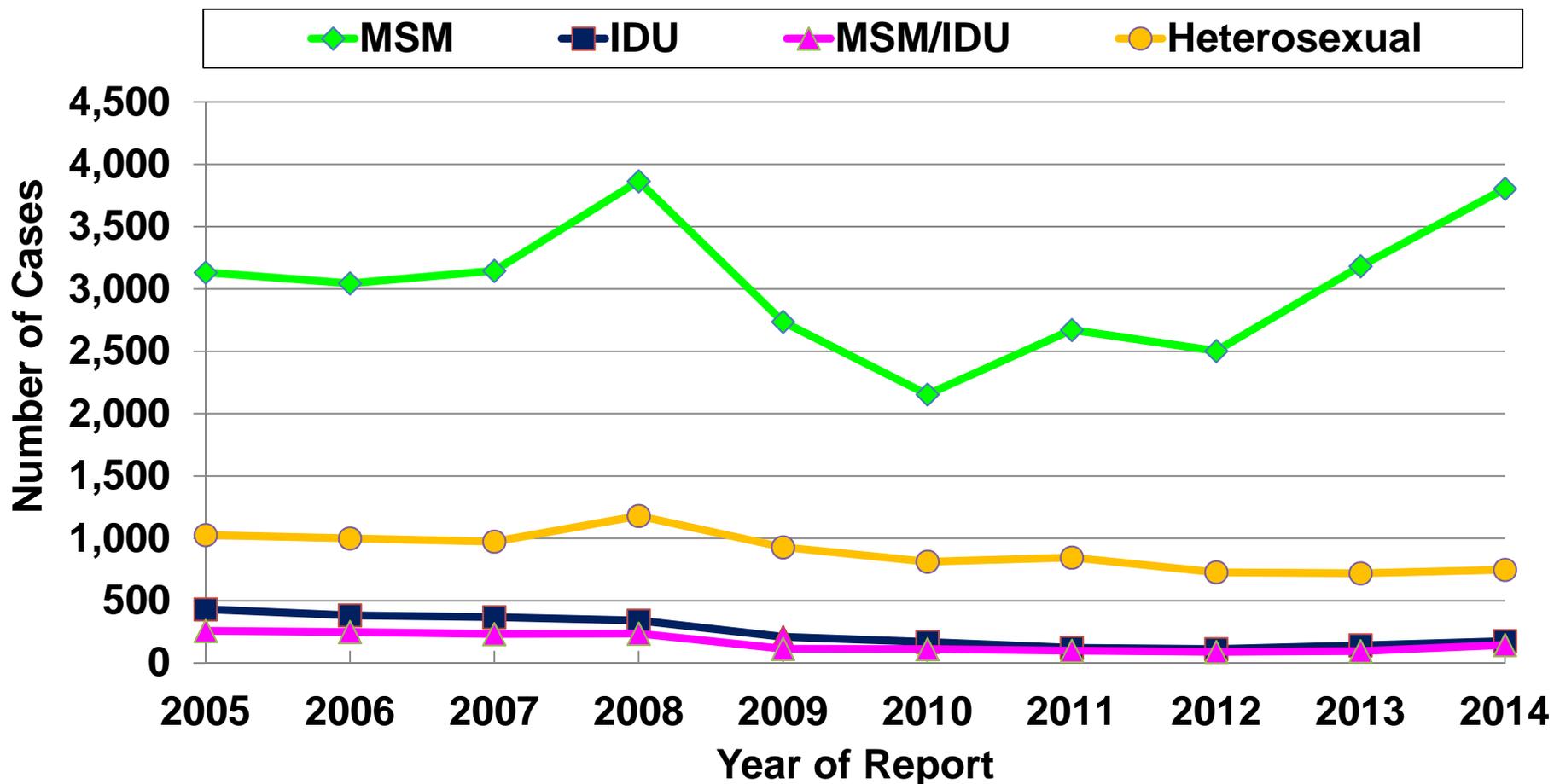


**AIDS**  
N=804



Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the female HIV and AIDS cases reported for 2014, heterosexual contact was the highest risk (89% and 85% respectively).

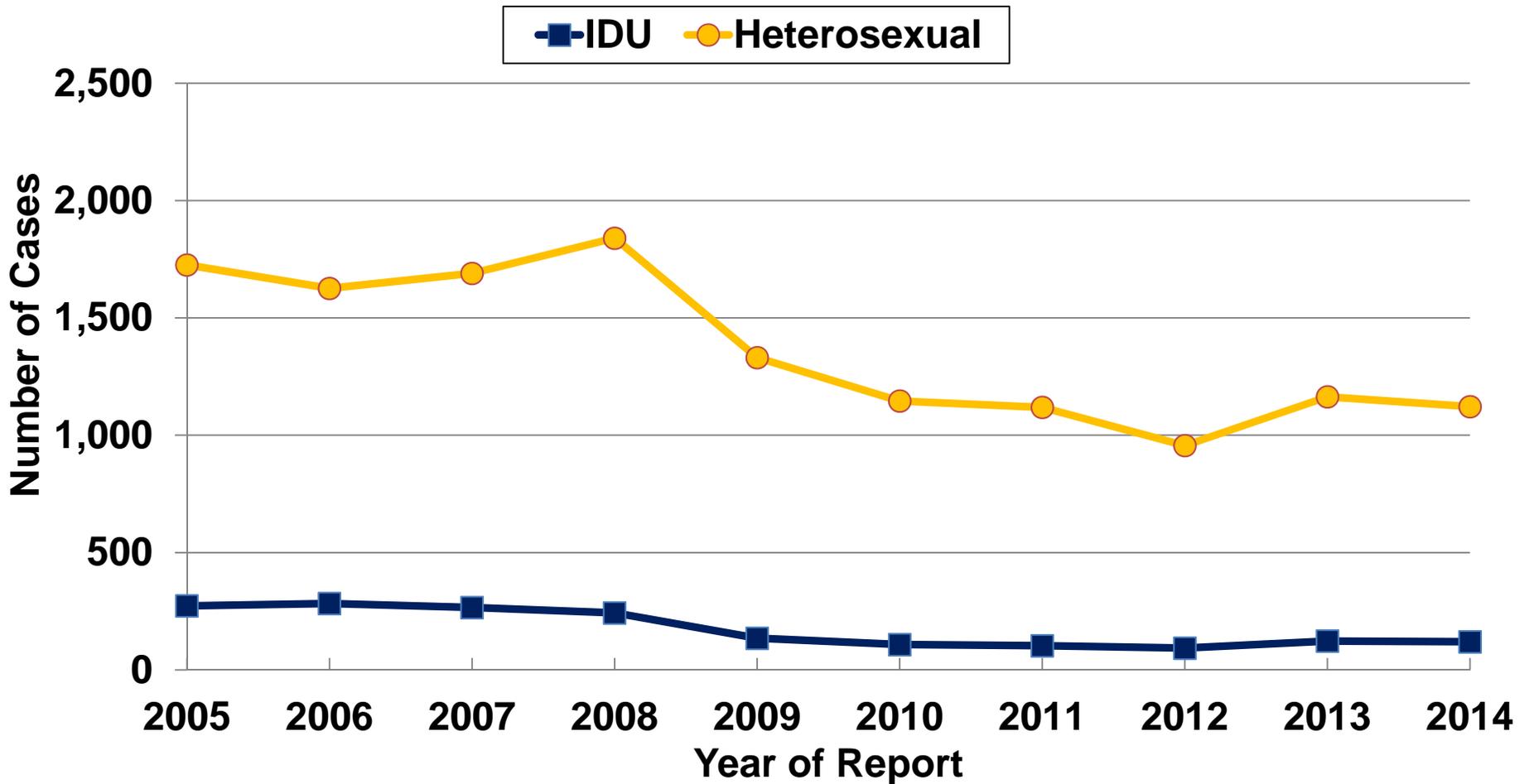
# Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Florida, followed by heterosexual contact.



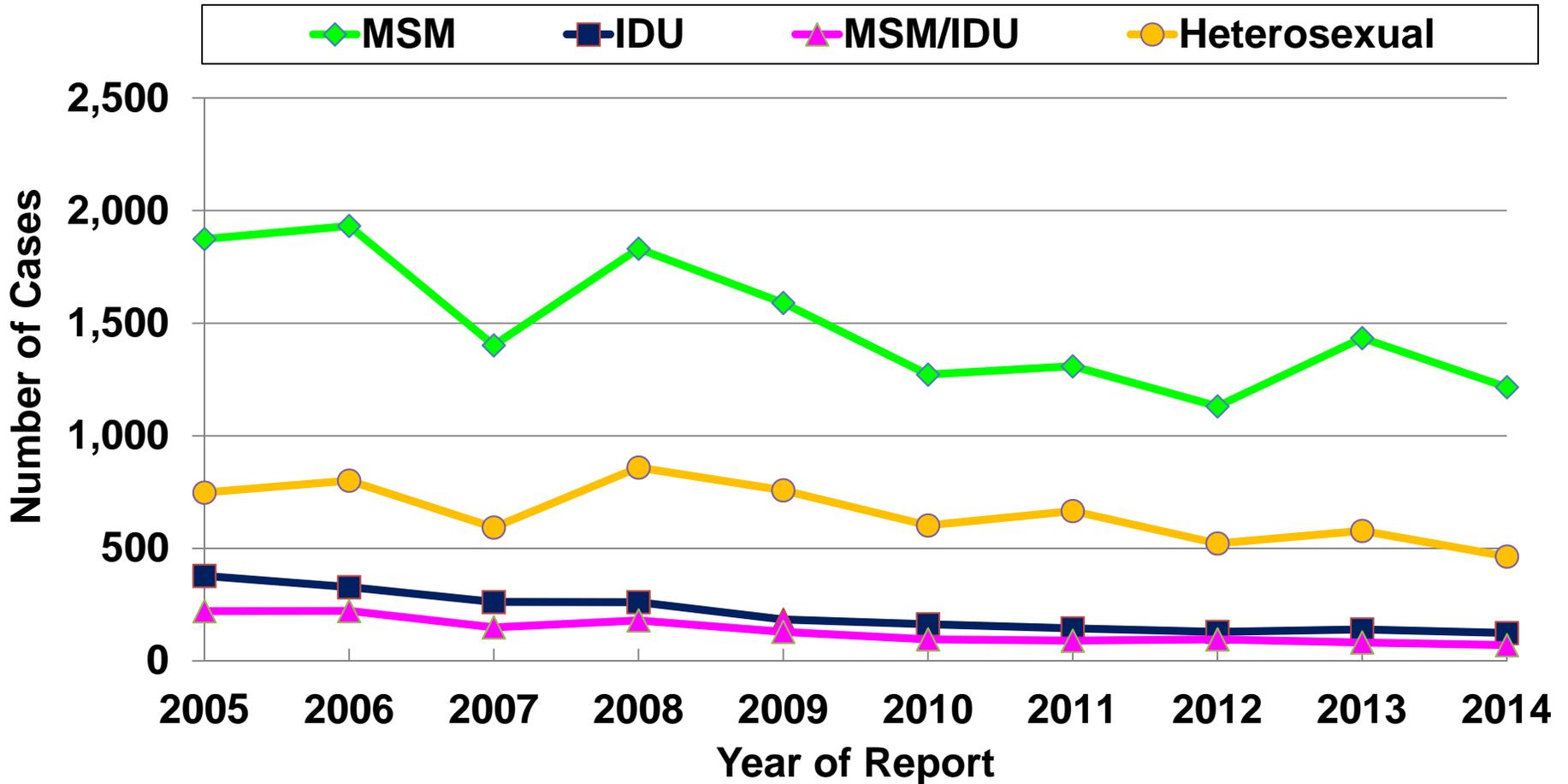
# Adult Female HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure among females.



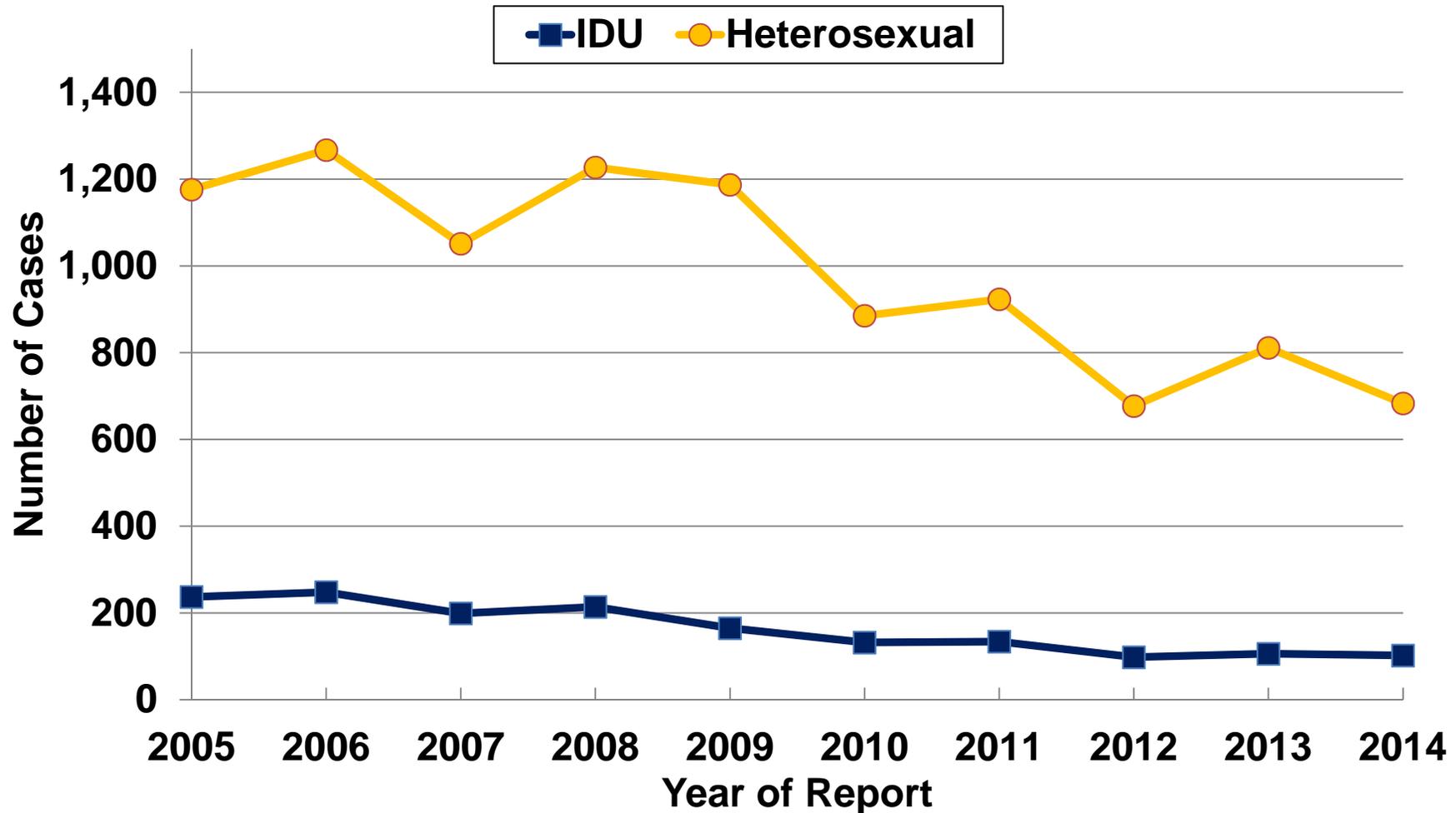
# Adult Male AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Florida, followed by heterosexual contact.

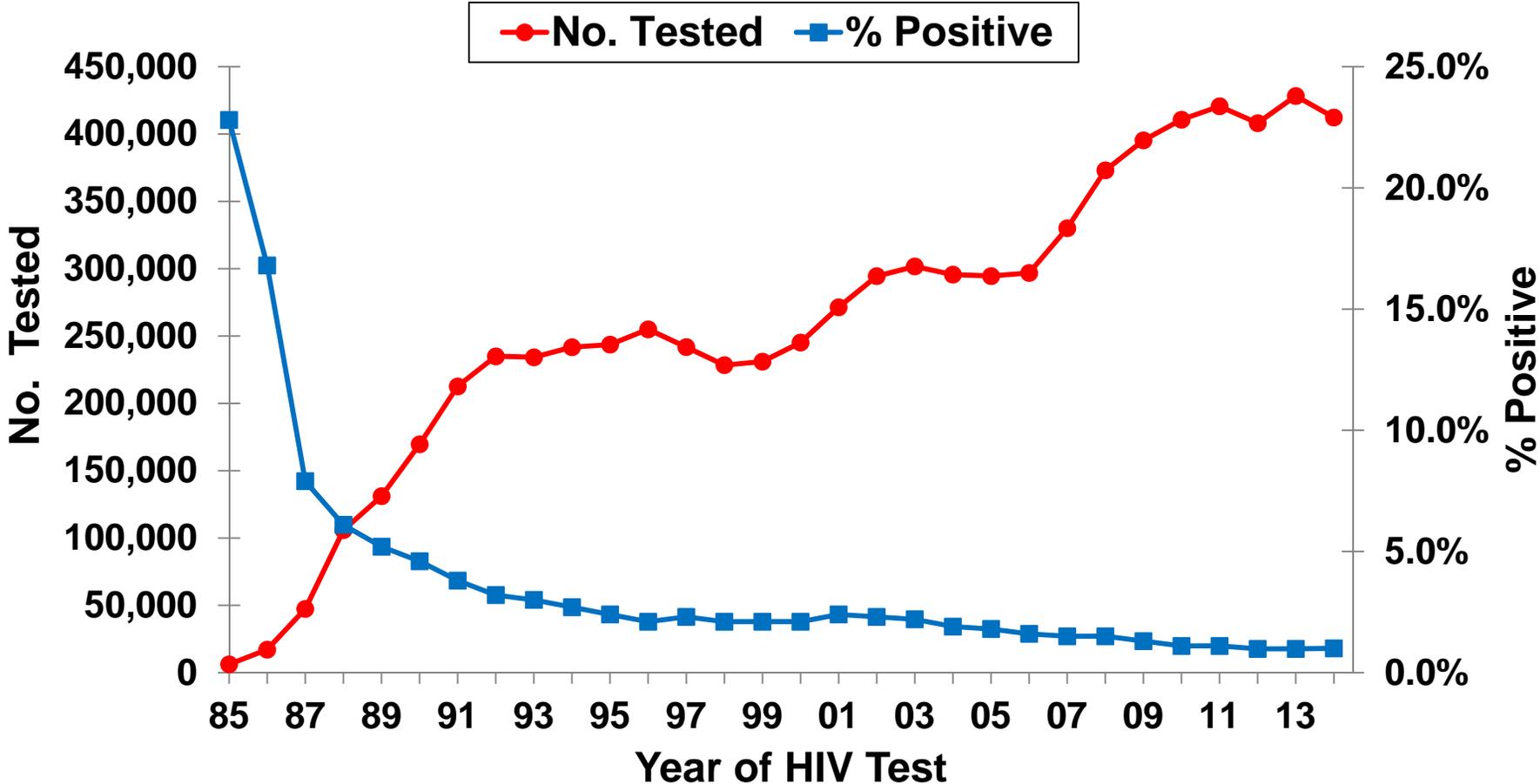


## Adult Female AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure among females with AIDS.

# HIV Tests Conducted in Florida and Seropositivity Rates\*, 1985-2014



\*Seropositivity rates are defined as the percent of positive over the number of tests conducted each year. Data validated from HIV CT as of 3/9/2015.

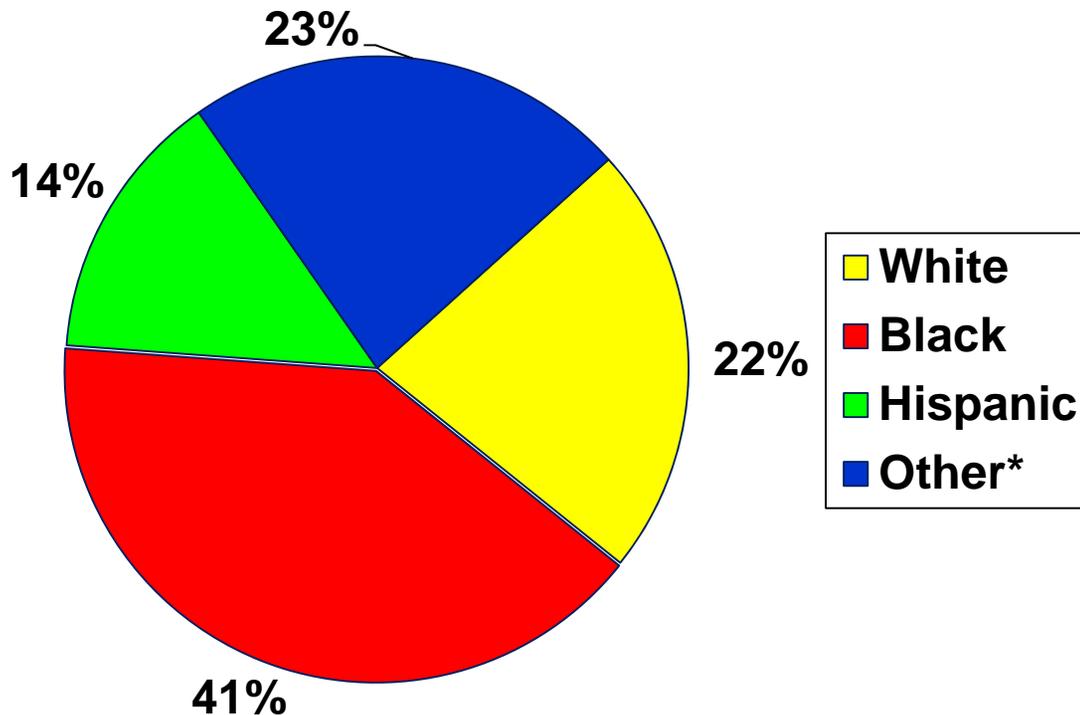


# Impact of STDs on HIV Infection

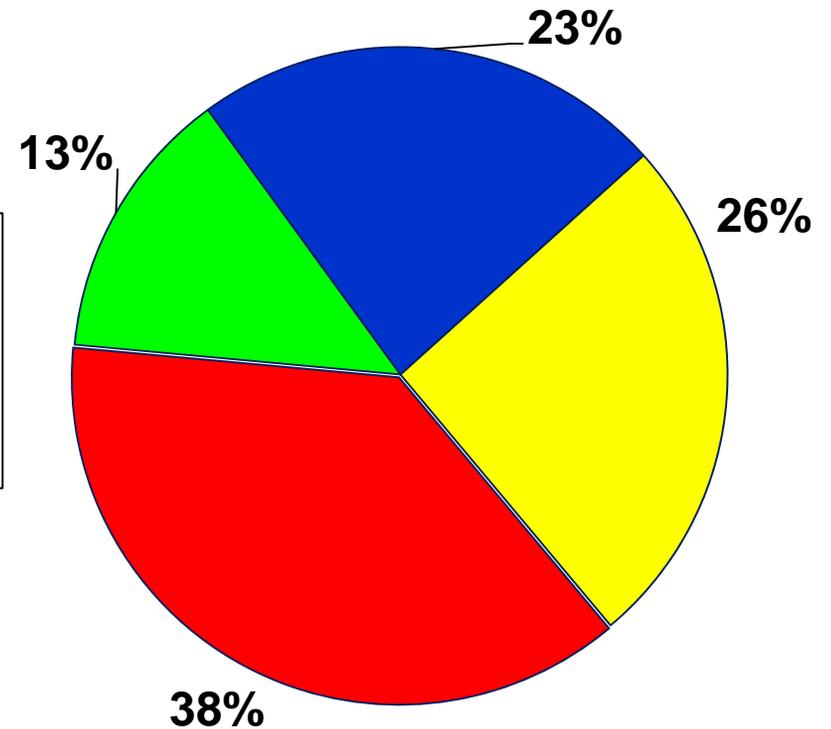
- ❑ **Early detection and treatment of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) has a major impact on sexual transmission of HIV.**
- ❑ **Much of heterosexually transmitted HIV infections can be prevented by reducing other underlying STDs.**
- ❑ **STDs increase HIV infectivity and susceptibility.**

# Chlamydia Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

**Males**  
**N=25,143**



**Females**  
**N=58,628**



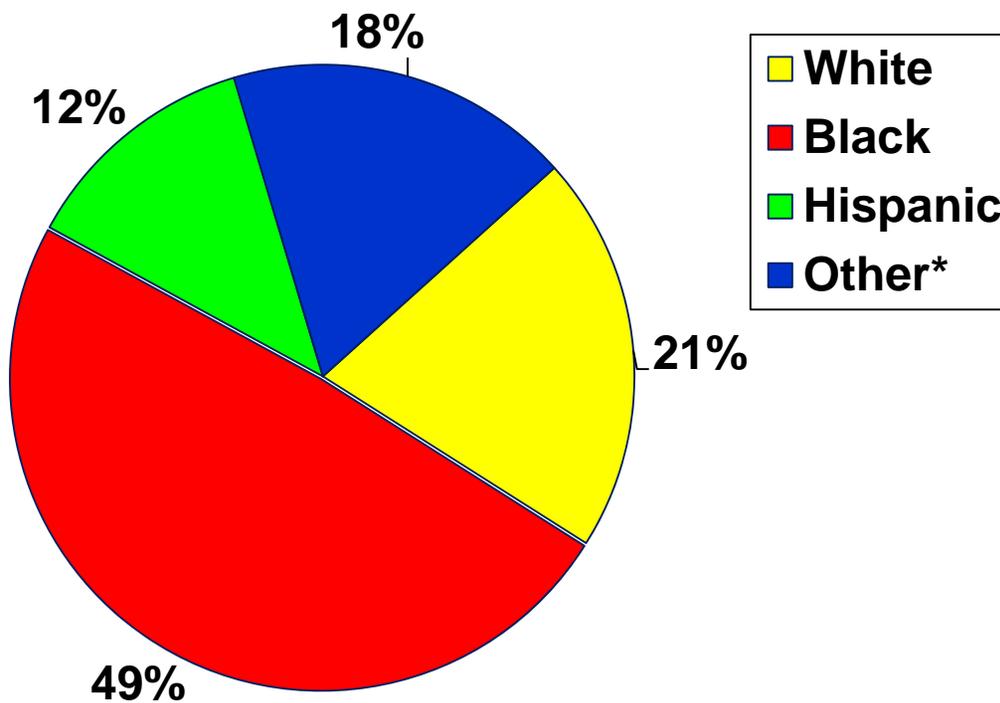
Note: 25% of these cases are among adolescents, ages 13-19.

40% of these cases are among young adults, ages 20-24.

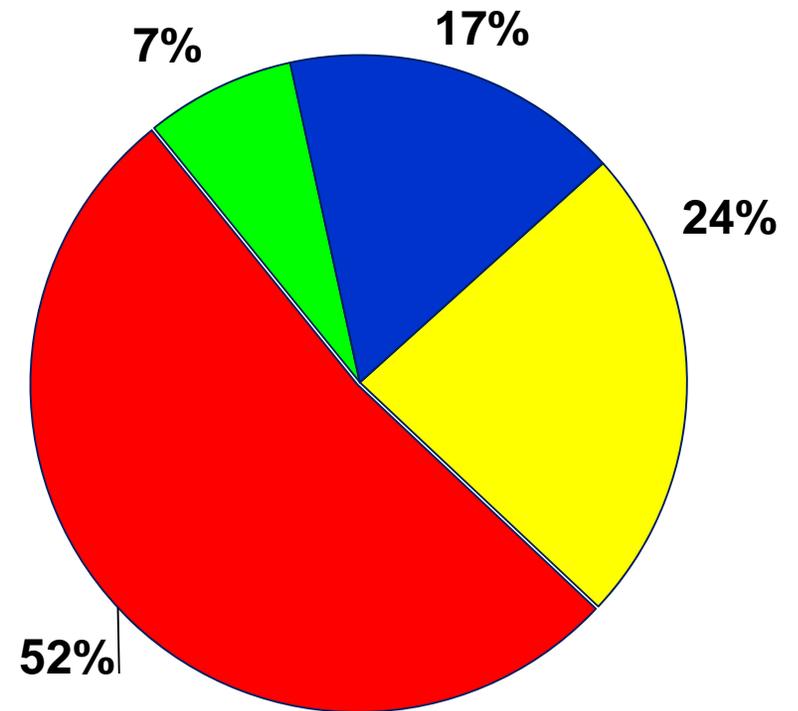
\*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.

# Gonorrhea Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

**Males**  
**N=11,578**



**Females**  
**N=9,072**

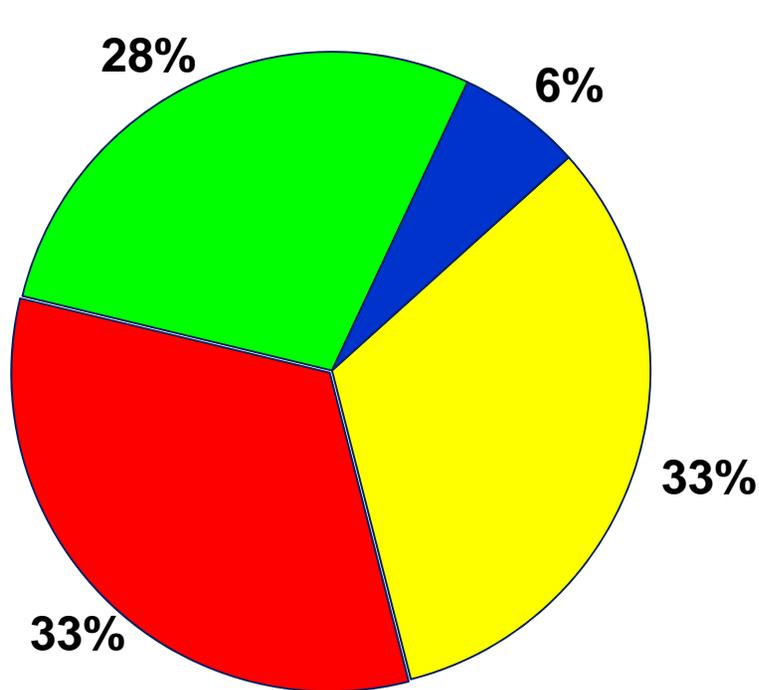


Note: 18% of these cases are among adolescents, ages 13-19.  
33% of these cases are among young adults, ages 20-24.

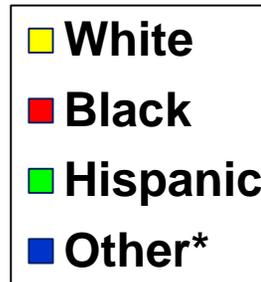
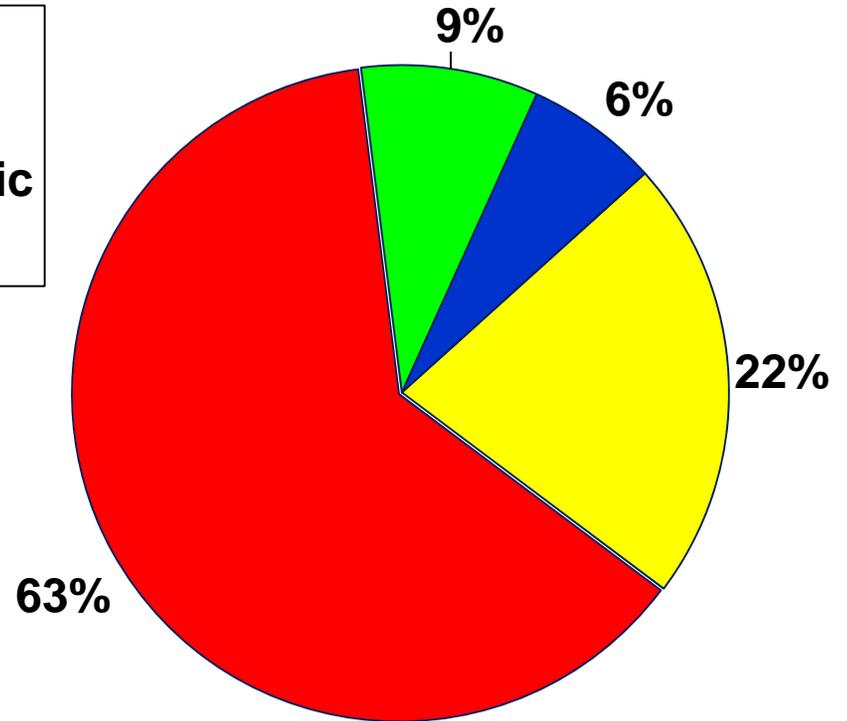
\*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.

# Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

**Males**  
**N=1,579**



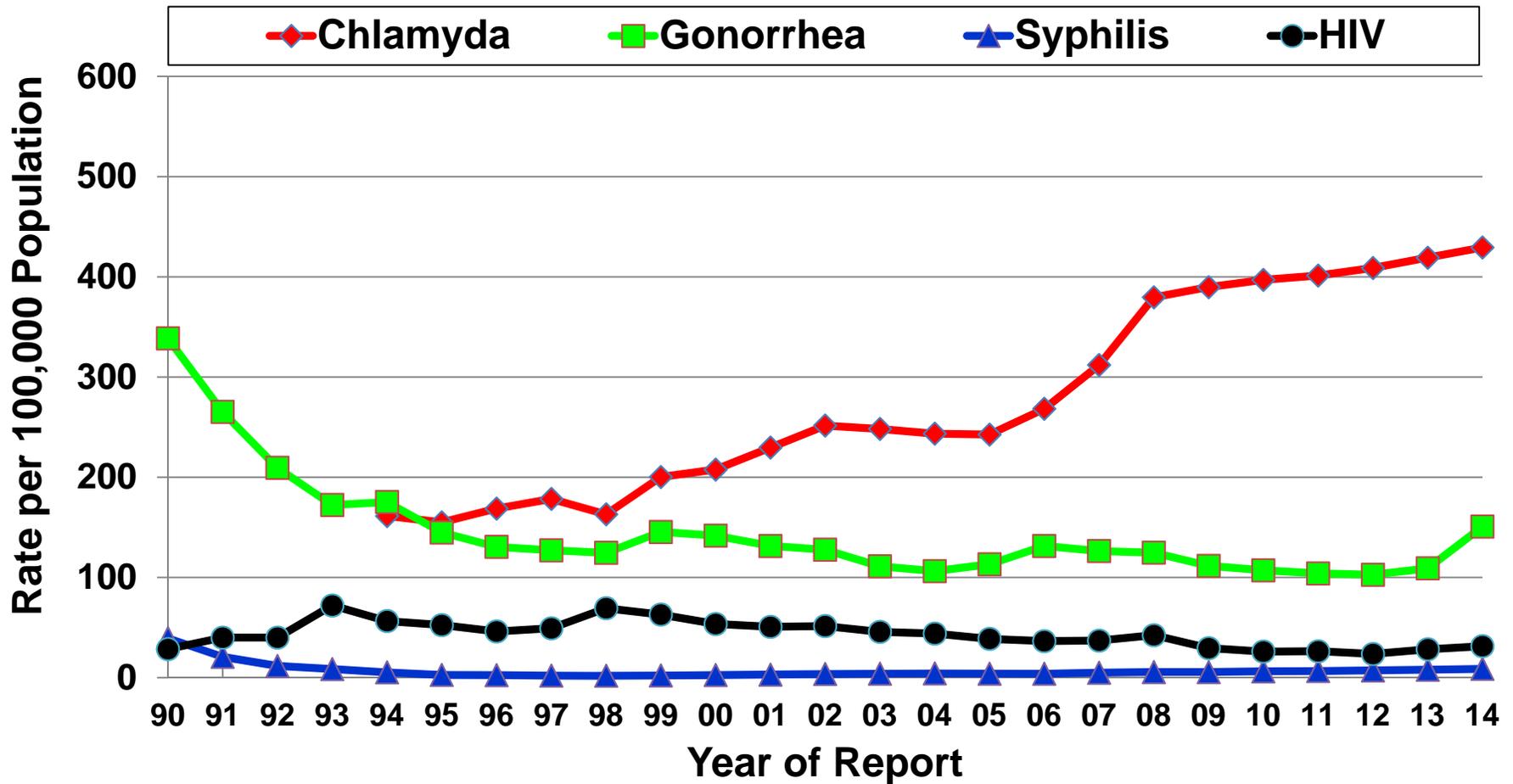
**Females**  
**N=137**



Note: 5% of these cases are among adolescents, ages 13-19.  
19% of these cases are among young adults, ages 20-24.

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

# Chlamydia\*, Gonorrhea, Syphilis\*\* and HIV Rates, Reported 1990-2014, Florida



\* Note: Chlamydia data available starting 1994.

\*\* Note: Syphilis data include both Primary and Secondary Syphilis.

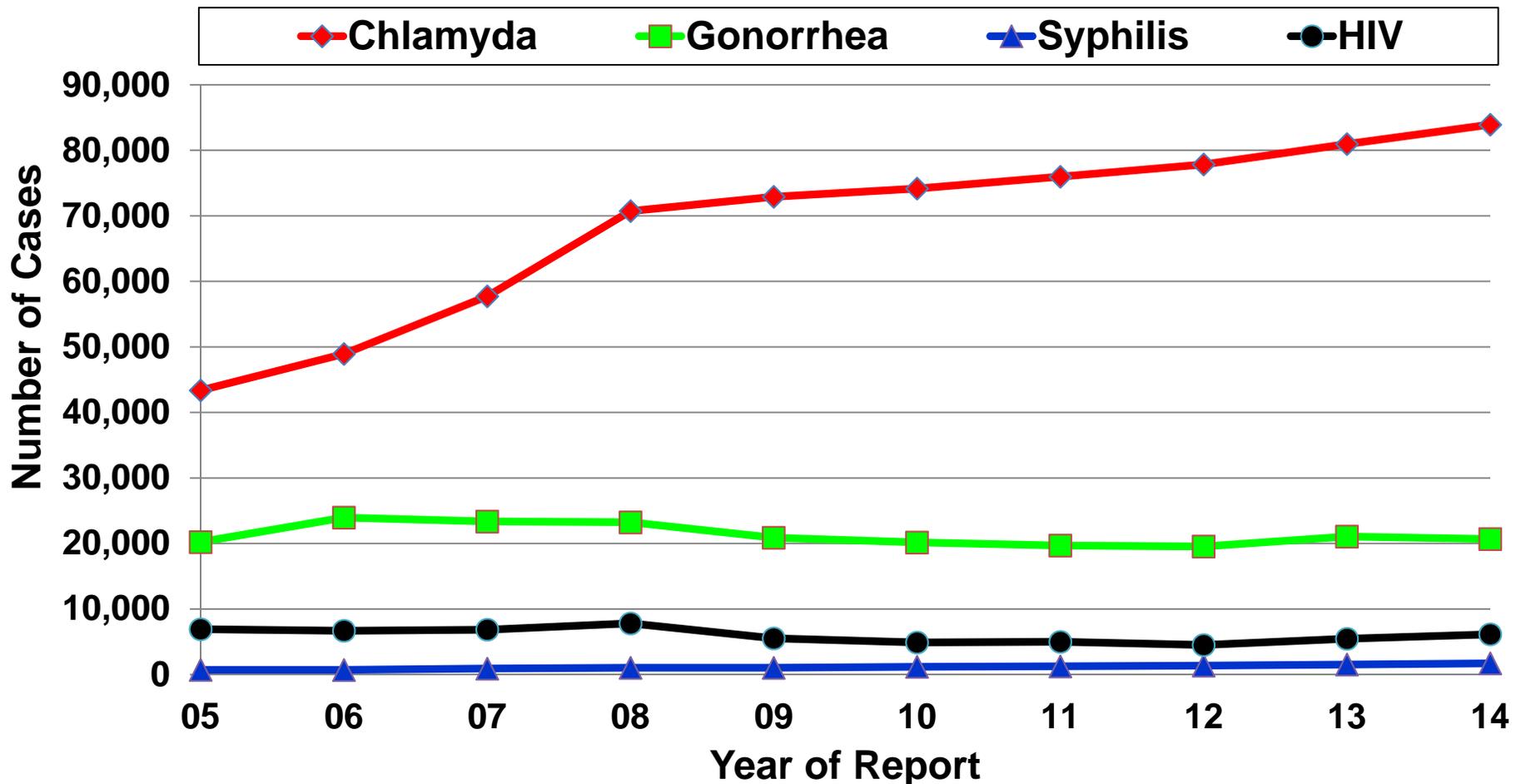
Source: Data from 1990 to 2013 have been validated using Florida CHARTS as of 04/03/2015.

FloridaCHARTS.com is provided by the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management.

2014 data is provisional as of 03/31/2015.



# Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Syphilis\* and HIV Cases, Reported 2005-2014, Florida



\* Note: Syphilis data include both Primary and Secondary Syphilis.

Source: STD data validated through Florida CHARTS as of 04/03/2015. FloridaCHARTS.com is provided by the Florida Department of Health, Division of Public Health Statistics and Performance Management. 2014 data is provisional as of 03/31/2015.



**“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**



For Florida HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data  
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**Ext. 2373**

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**Slide Sets and Fact Sheets**

**Annual Reports and Epi Profiles**

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**Surveillance Reports, fact sheets and slide sets**

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