

# HIV/AIDS

## Epidemiology Partnership 10

### Broward County

**Excluding Dept. of Corrections**

Created: 01/02/14

Revision: 07/09/14

Florida Department of Health  
HIV/AIDS Section  
Annual data trends as of 12/31/2013  
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2014



# HIV and AIDS Case Data

- Ⓡ AIDS Cases became reportable in Florida in 1981.**
- Ⓡ HIV (not AIDS) became reportable in Florida on July 1, 1997.**
- Ⓡ HIV Infection reporting represents newly Adult HIV Infection Cases, regardless of AIDS status at time of report, that were previously reported.**
- Ⓡ 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 generated later in the year, usually in July, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.**

# 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.**
- Ⓡ Unless otherwise noted. Area and county data will exclude DOC cases.**

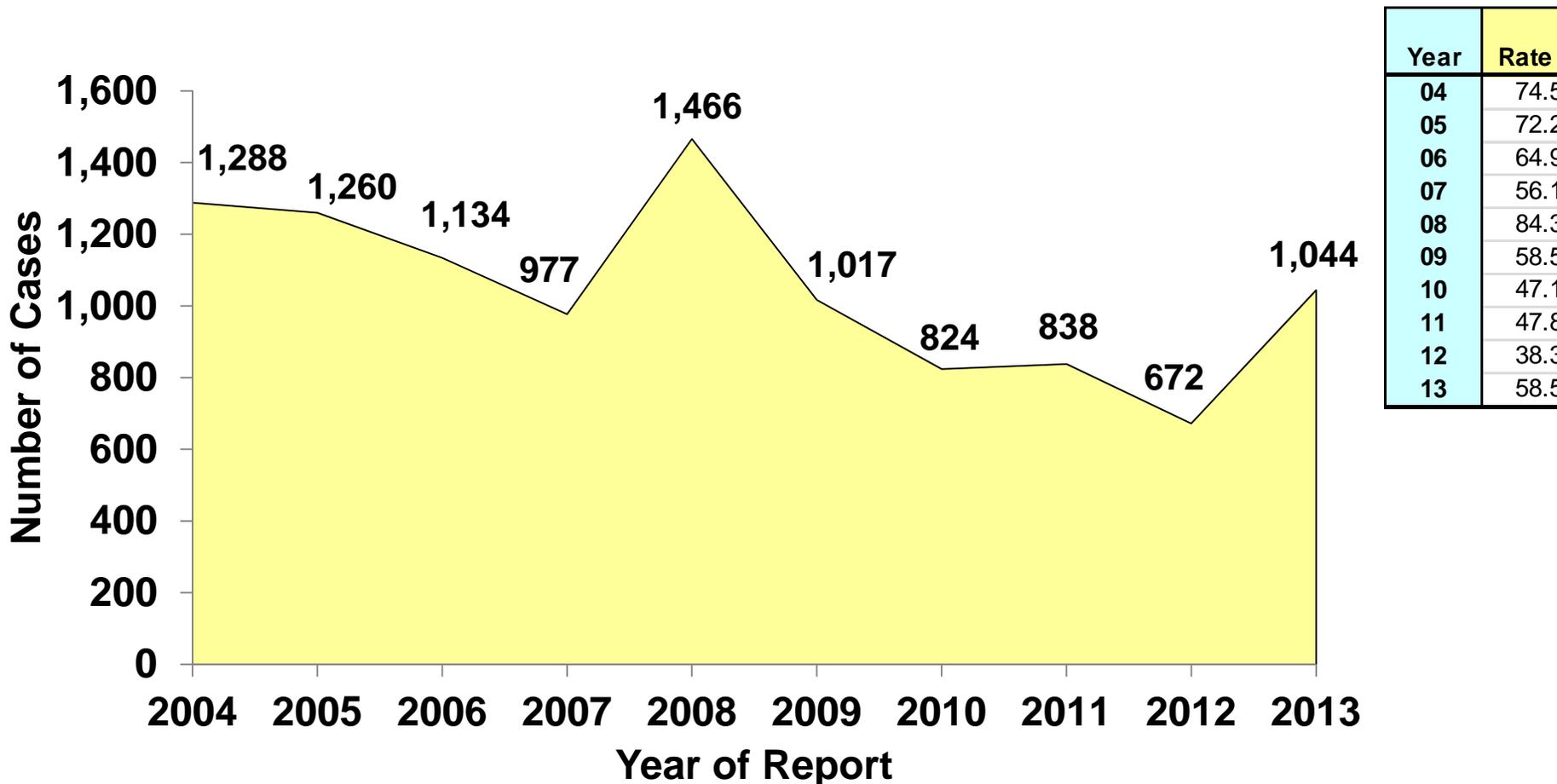
# Snapshot of Persons Reported with HIV Disease, 2013, Partnership 10

	HIV Infection and AIDS Cases Reported in 2013*			
	Adults (Age 13+)	Pediatrics (Age <13)	TOTAL	
	HIV Infection Cases	1,043	1	1,044
AIDS Cases	498	-	498	
*HIV infection cases and AIDS cases by year of report are NOT mutually exclusive and CANNOT be added together.				
Total Population, 2013  <b>1,785,823</b>	Cumulative HIV/AIDS Cases Reported 1981-2013			
	Adults (Age 13+)	Pediatrics (Age <13)	TOTAL	
	HIV (not AIDS) Cases**	8,864	95	8,959
	AIDS Cases	20,362	264	20,626
	<b>Total</b>	29,226	359	29,585
**HIV (not AIDS) cases were NOT reportable until 07/1997				
Persons Living with HIV Disease through 2013, as of 06/30/2014:			17,248	



# HIV Infection Cases and Rates\*

## By Year of Report, 2004-2013, Partnership 10



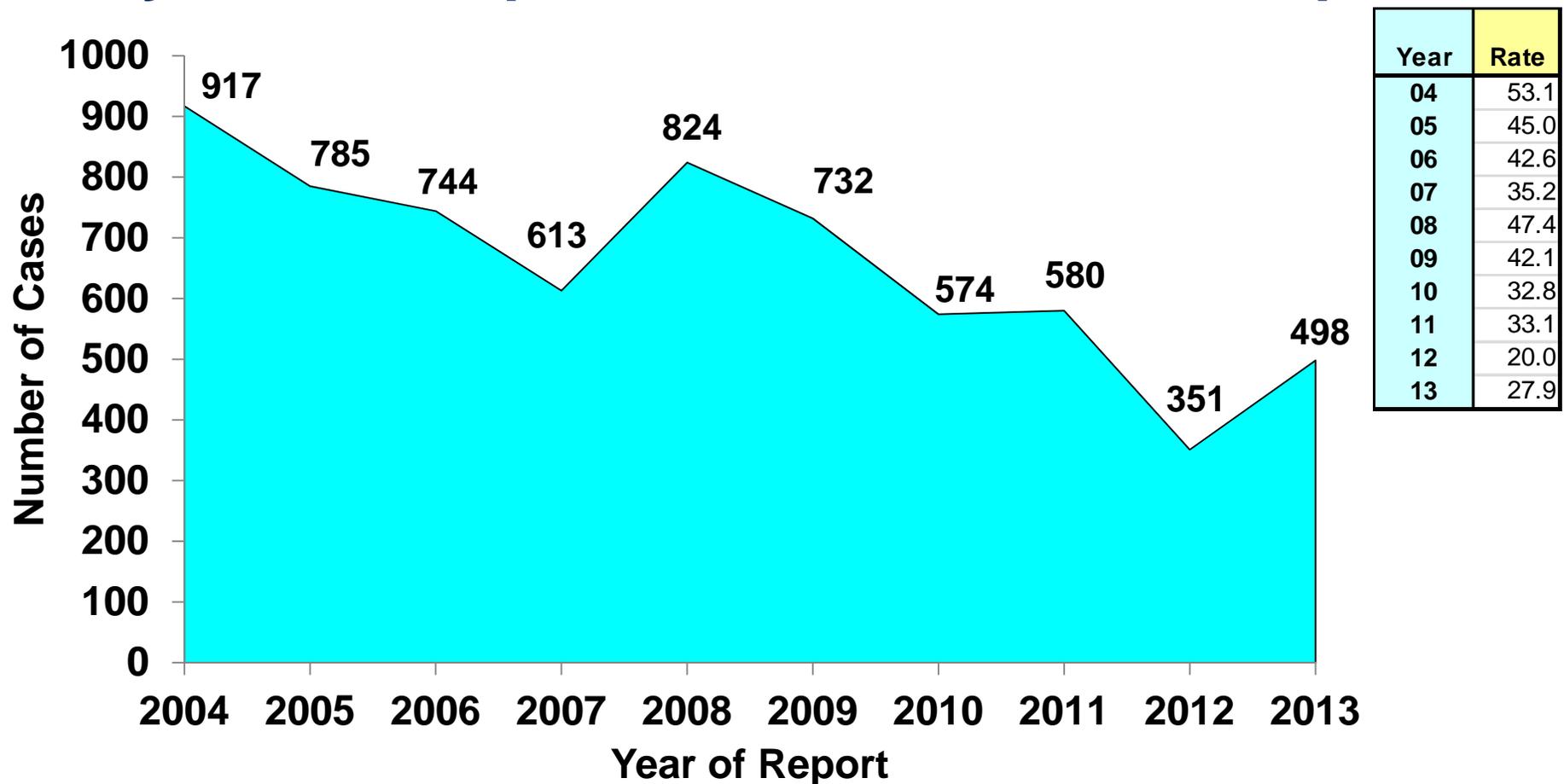
Note: Enhanced laboratory reporting (ELR) laws in 2006 and the expansion of ELR in 2007 led to an artificial peak in newly reported cases of HIV infection in 2008. This was followed by a general decline in reported cases through 2012. Another surge in the expansion of ELR in 2012 was followed by another increase in newly reported cases of HIV infection in 2013. These trends were observed across most race/sex/risk groups throughout the state.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 06/03/2014. Rates are expressed as per 100,000 population.



# AIDS Cases and Rates\*

## By Year of Report, 2004-2013, Partnership 10

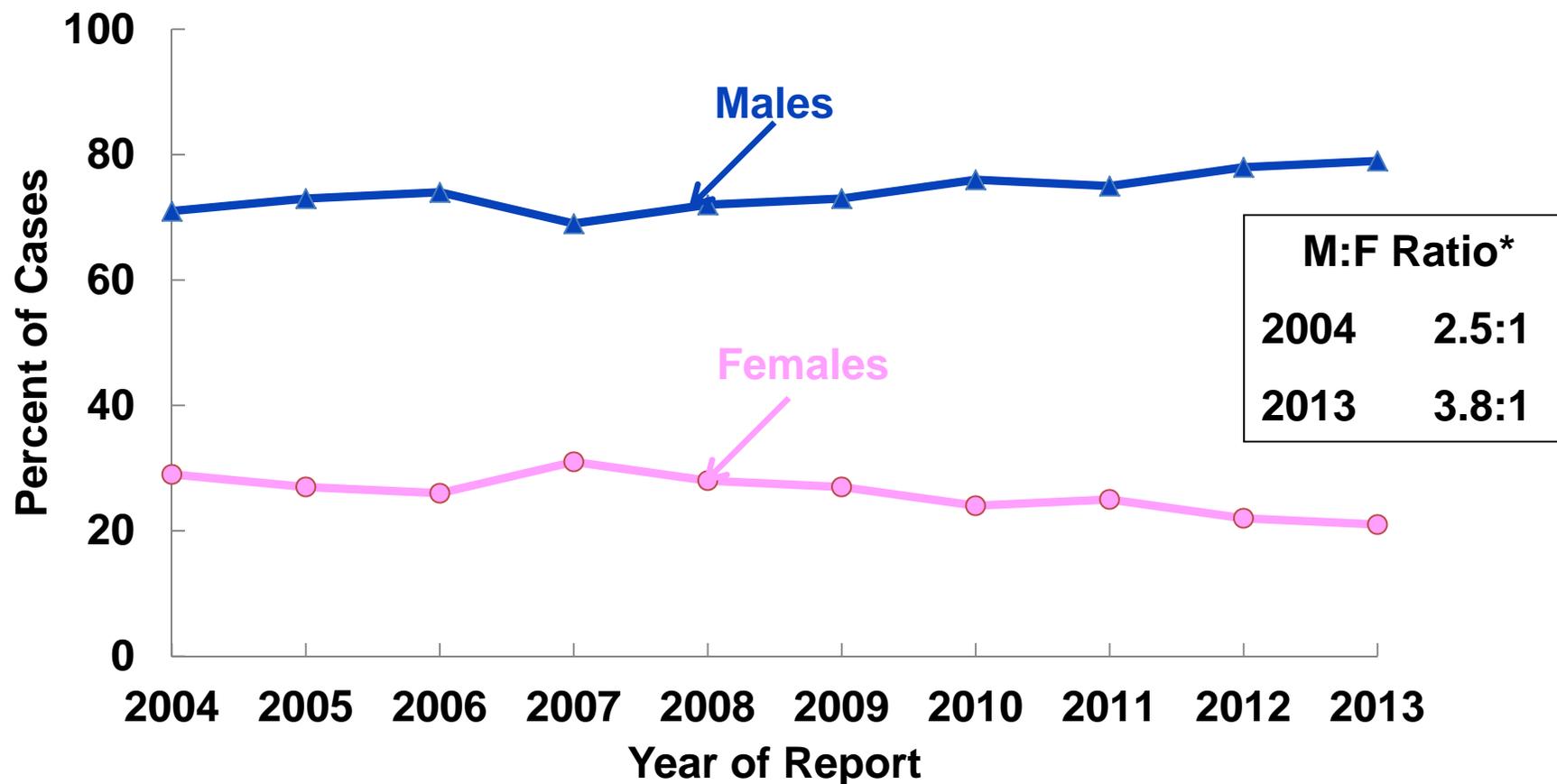


Enhanced laboratory reporting (ELR) laws in 2006 and the expansion of ELR in 2007 led to an artificial peak in newly reported cases of AIDS in 2008. This was followed by a general decline in reported cases through 2012. Another surge in the expansion of ELR in 2012 was followed by another increase in newly reported cases of AIDS in 2013. These trends were observed across most race/sex/risk groups throughout the state.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 06/03/2014. Rates are expressed as per 100,000 population.



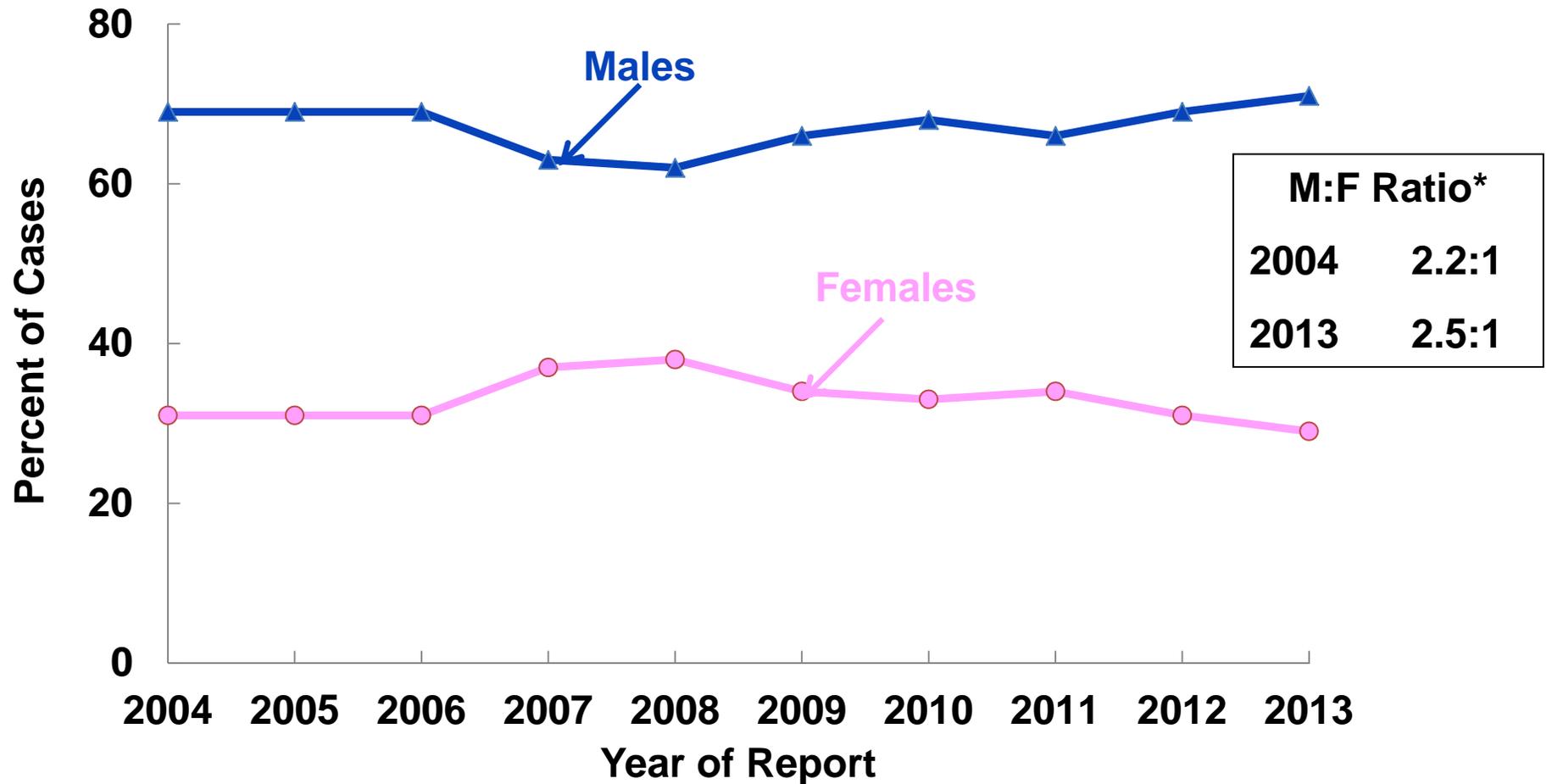
# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2004-2013, Partnership 10



Note: Recent trends in HIV transmission are best described by the HIV case data. The relative increases in male HIV Infection Cases might be attributed to proportional increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM), which may influence future AIDS trends. \*The male-to-female ratio is the number of cases among males divided by the number of cases among females.



# Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2004-2013, Partnership 10



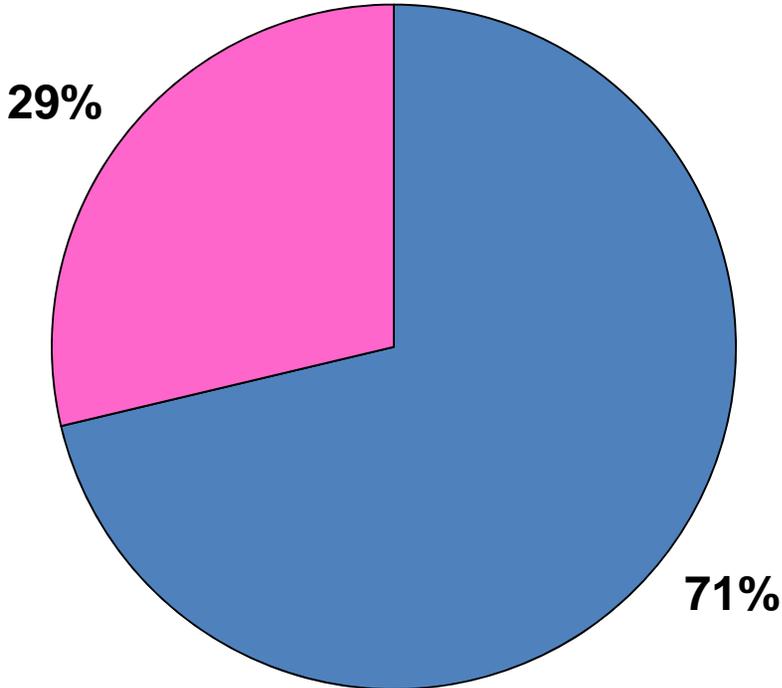
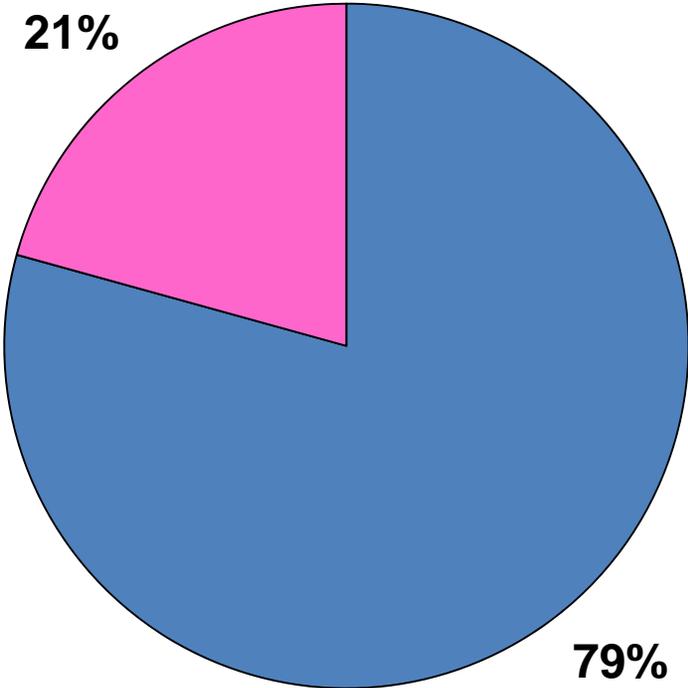
Note: AIDS cases tend to represent HIV transmission that occurred many years ago. The relative increases in males cases reflect the changing face of the AIDS epidemic over time. \*The male-to-female ratio is the number of cases among males divided by the number of cases among females.



# Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases by Sex, Reported in 2013, Partnership 10

**HIV Infection**  
**N=1,043**

**AIDS**  
**N=498**

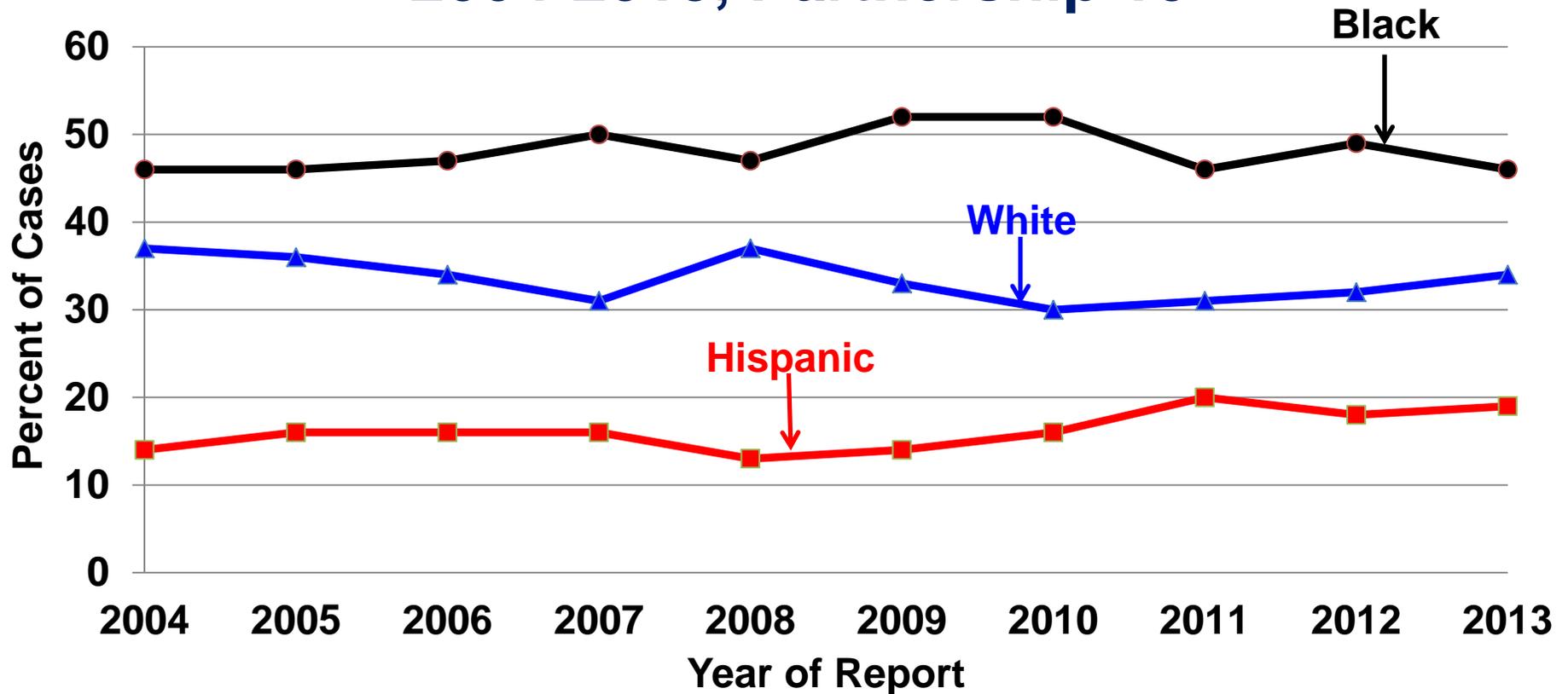


■ Male  
■ Female

Note: Partnership 10's Adult Population is: 48% Male and 52% Female.



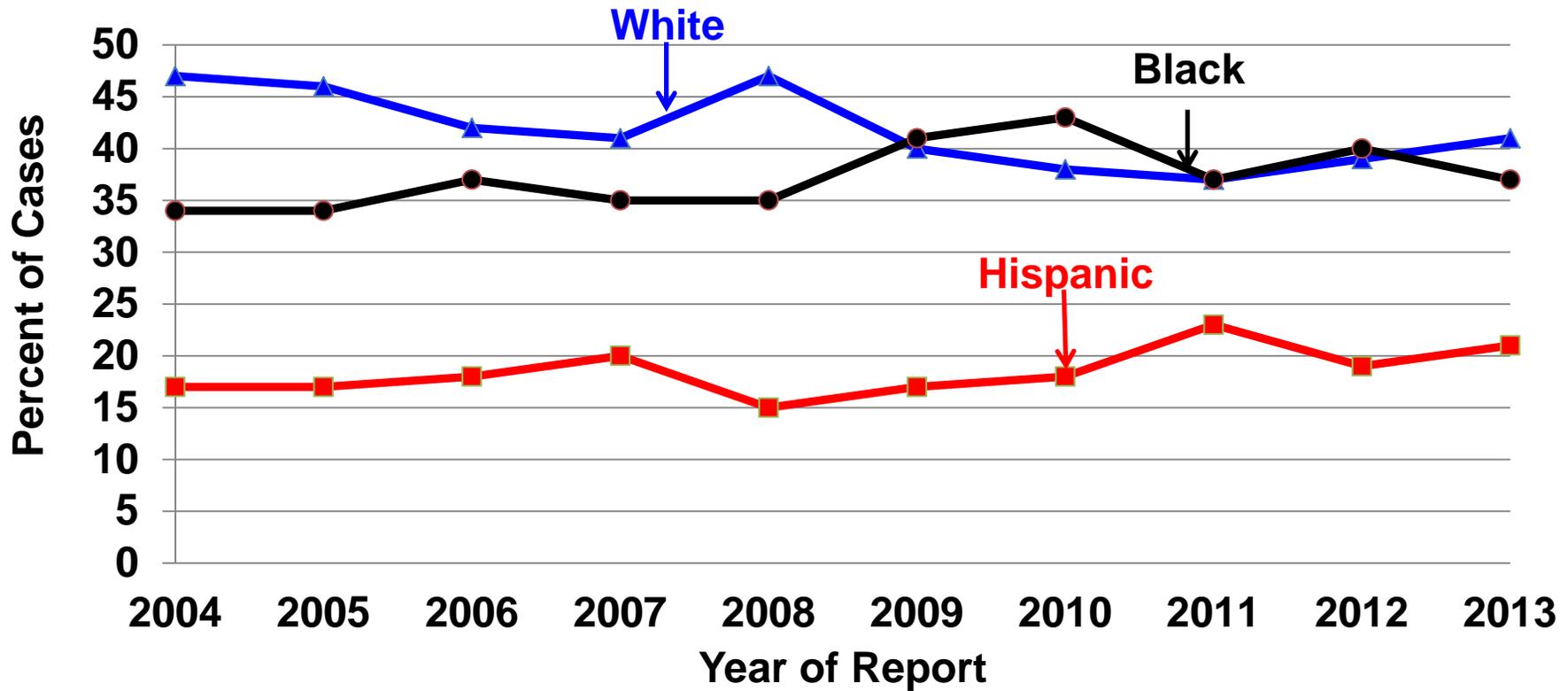
# Adult HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2004-2013, Partnership 10



**Note:** HIV case reporting reflects more recent trends in the epidemic with respect to the distribution of cases by race/ethnicity. For the past ten years, blacks represented 46% or more of the cases each year. From 2004 to 2013, the proportion of HIV infection cases among whites decreased by 3 percentage points. In contrast, the proportion of HIV infection cases among Hispanics increased by 5 percentage points, while the proportion of cases among blacks remained unchanged during the same time period. Other races represent less than 3% of the cases and are not included.



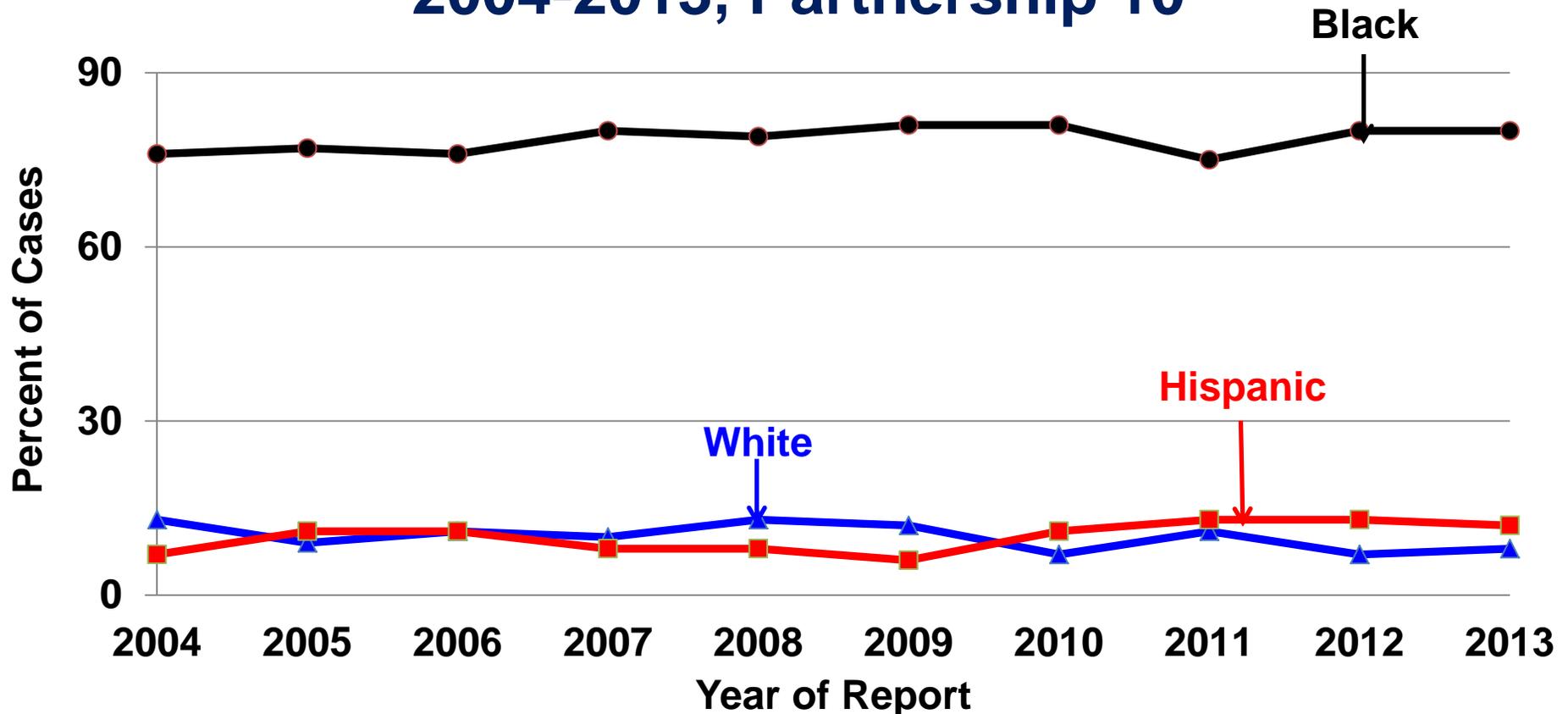
# Adult Male HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2004-2013, Partnership 10



**Note:** The proportion of adult male HIV infection cases among blacks and whites has shifted up and down over the years, at times, crossing paths. From 2004 to 2013, the proportion of HIV infection cases among Hispanic and black males increased by 5 and 3 percentage points, respectively. In contrast, HIV infection cases among white males decrease by 6 percentage points. Other races represent less than 3% of the cases and are not included.



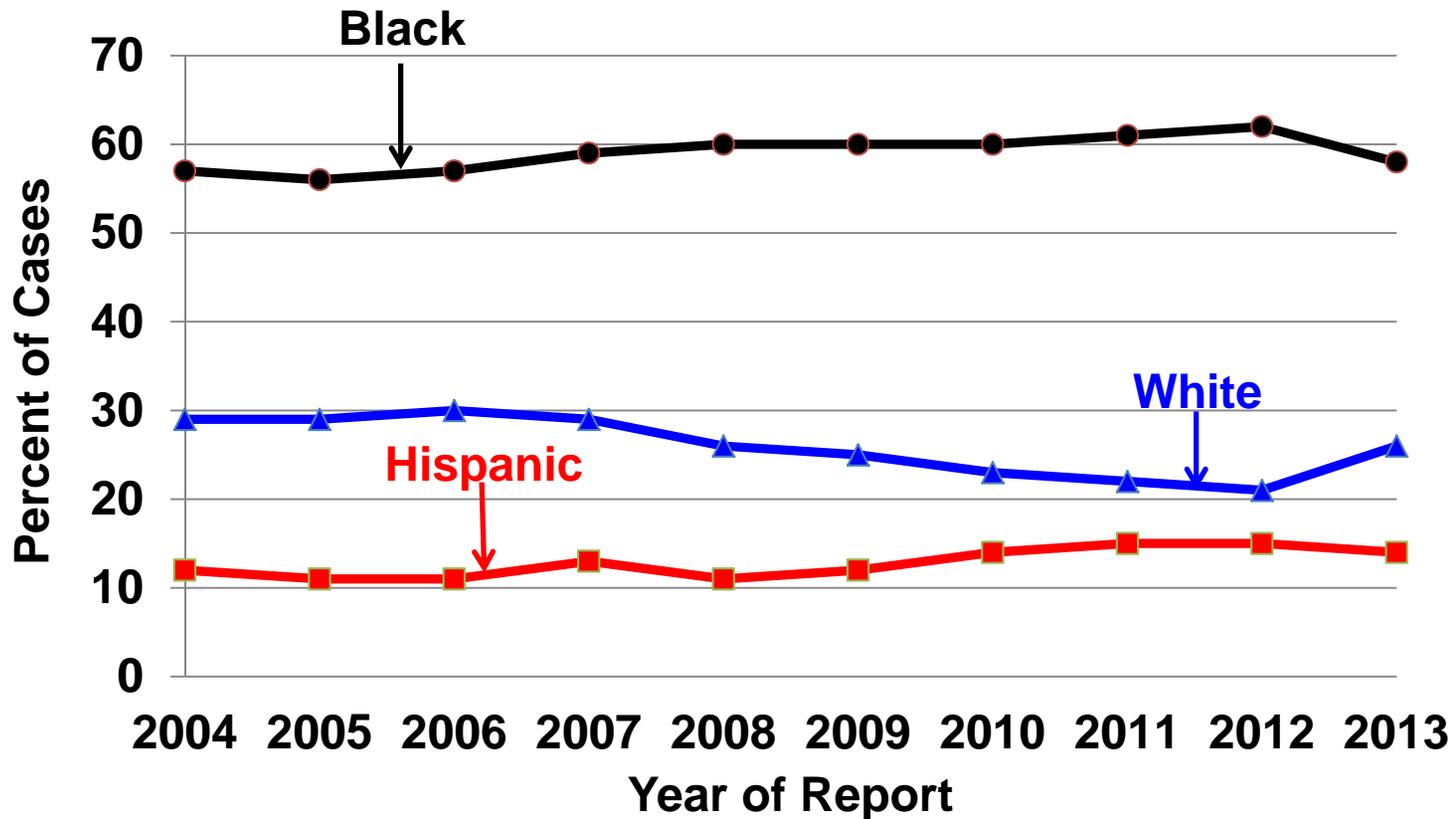
# Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2004-2013, Partnership 10



Note: HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented 75% or more of the cases each year. From 2004 to 2013, the proportion of adult female HIV infection cases among white females decreased by 5 percentage points. In contrast, the proportion of HIV infection cases among black and Hispanic females increased by 4 and 5 percentage points, respectively, during the same time period. Other races represent less than 5% of the cases and are not included.



# Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2004-2013, Partnership 10



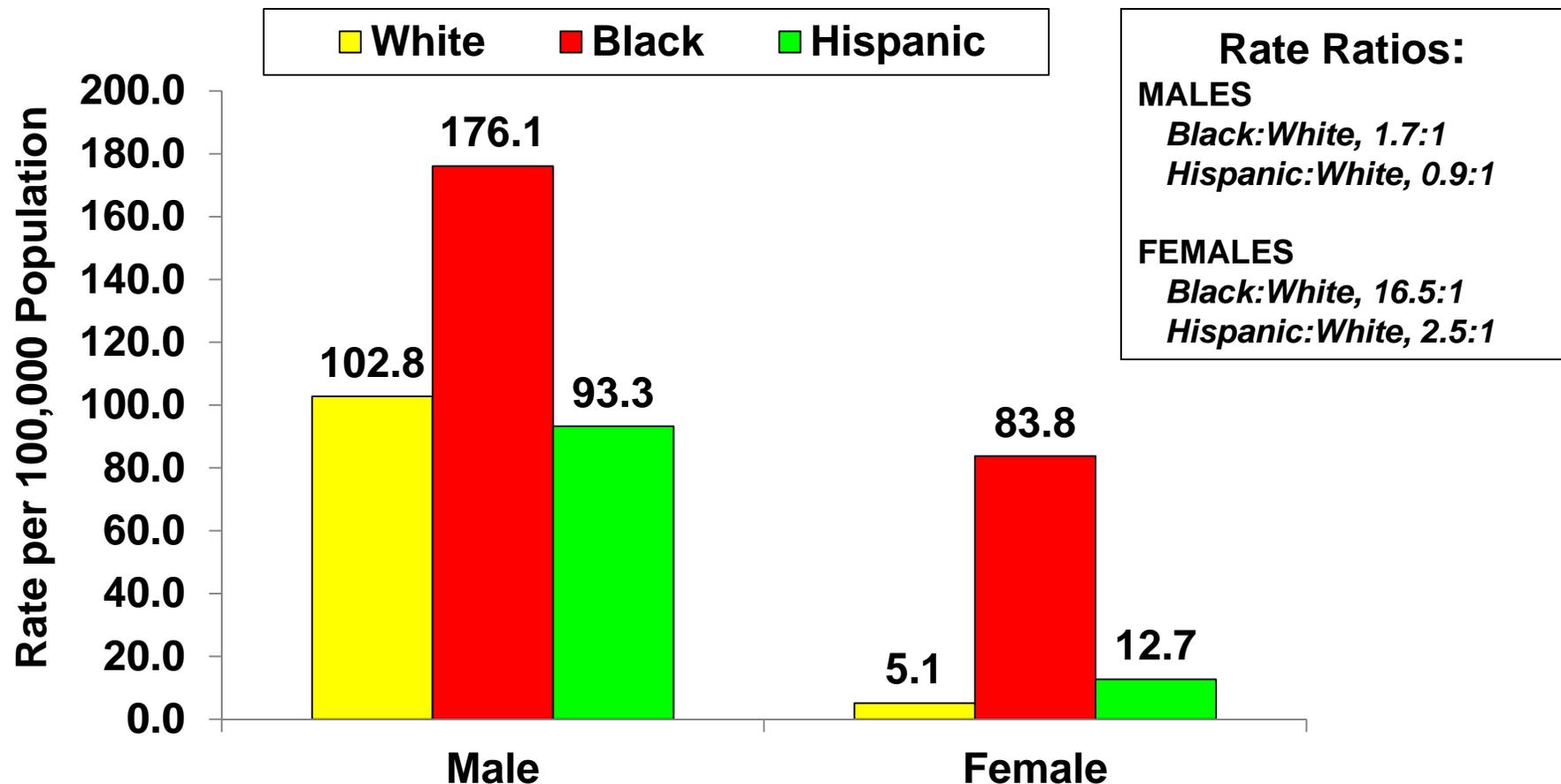
## Factors Affecting Disparities

- Late diagnosis of HIV.
- Access to/ acceptance of care.
- Delayed prevention messages.
- Stigma.
- Non-HIV STD's in the community.
- Prevalence of injection drug use.
- Complex matrix of factors related to socioeconomic status

**Note:** In 2013, blacks accounted for 58% of adult AIDS cases, but only 25% of the population. From 2004 to 2013, the proportion of AIDS cases among blacks and Hispanics increased by 1 and 2 percentage points, respectively. In contrast, the proportion of AIDS cases among whites decreased by 3 percentage points. Numerous disparities can affect the increases of HIV disease in a given population. Other races represent less than 4% of the cases and are not included.



## Adult HIV Infection Case Rates\* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2013, Partnership 10

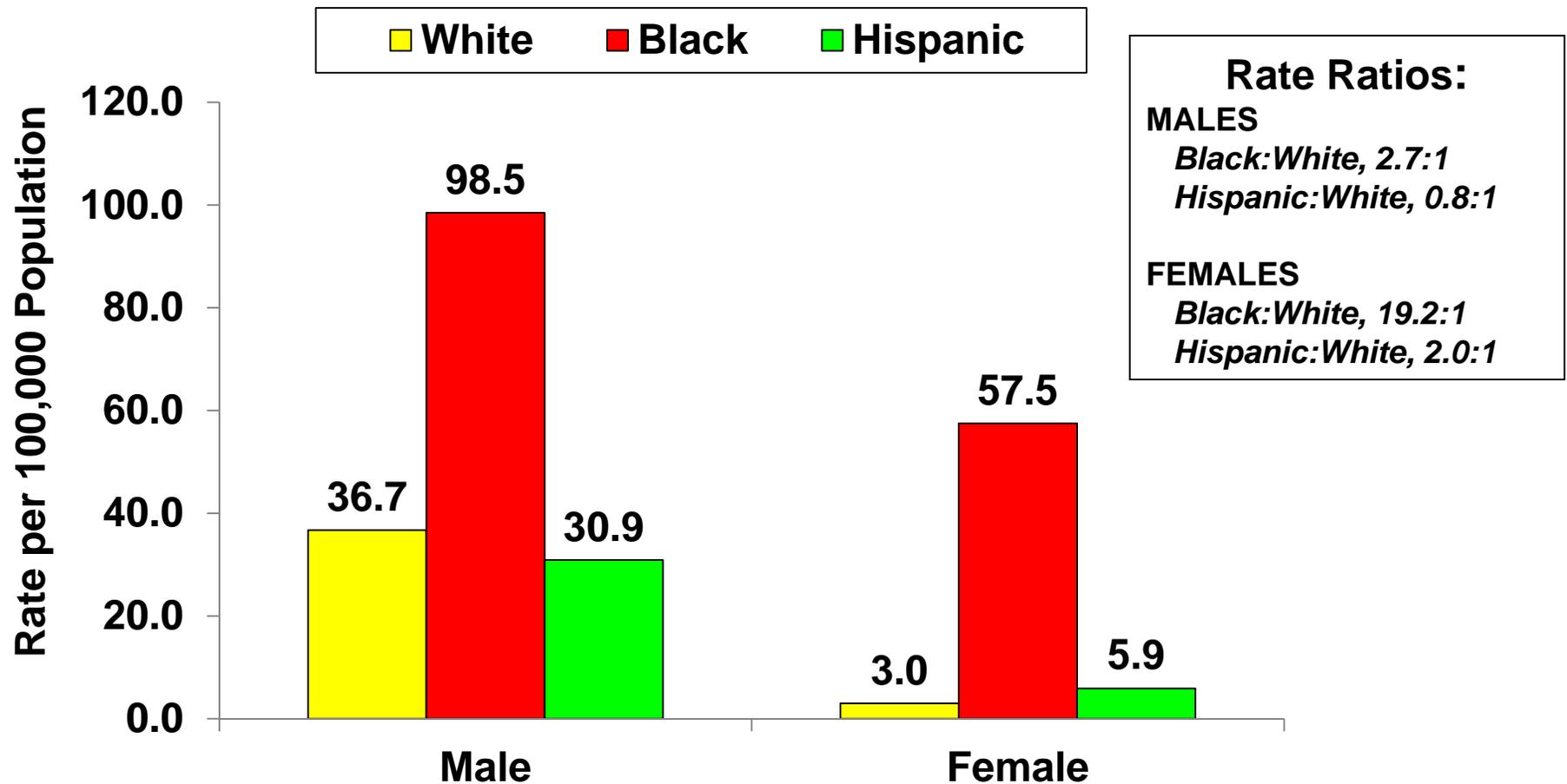


Note: Among black males, the HIV infection case rate is nearly 2 times higher than the rate among white males. Similarly, among black females, the HIV case rate is nearly 17-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic females have a HIV case rate that is nearly 3 times higher than the rate among white females. In contrast, Hispanic males have a slightly lower HIV case rate compared to the rate among white males.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 06/03/2014.



## Adult AIDS Case Rates\* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2013, Partnership 10



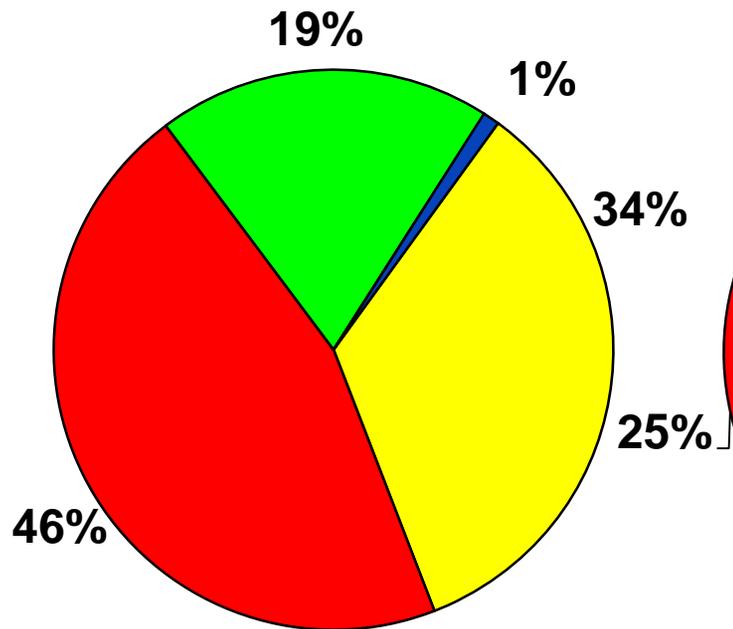
**Note:** Among black males, the AIDS case rate is nearly 3 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 19-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic males have an AIDS case rate that is lower than the rate among white males. In contrast, the AIDS case rate among Hispanic females is 2 times higher than the rate among white females.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 06/03/2014.

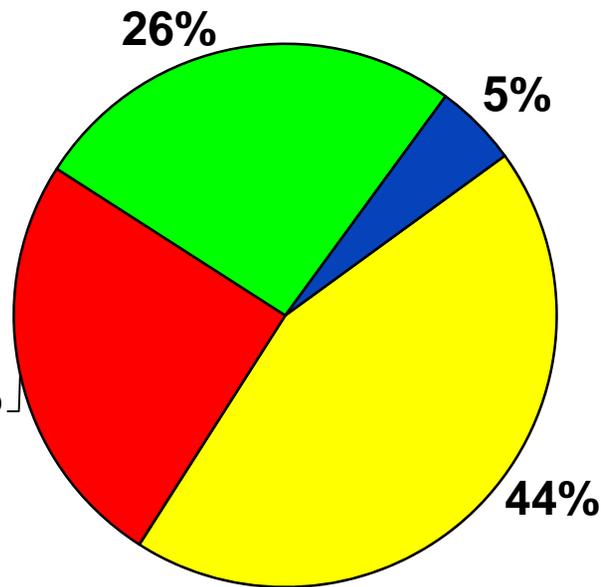


# Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Reported in 2013 and Population Data, by Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 10

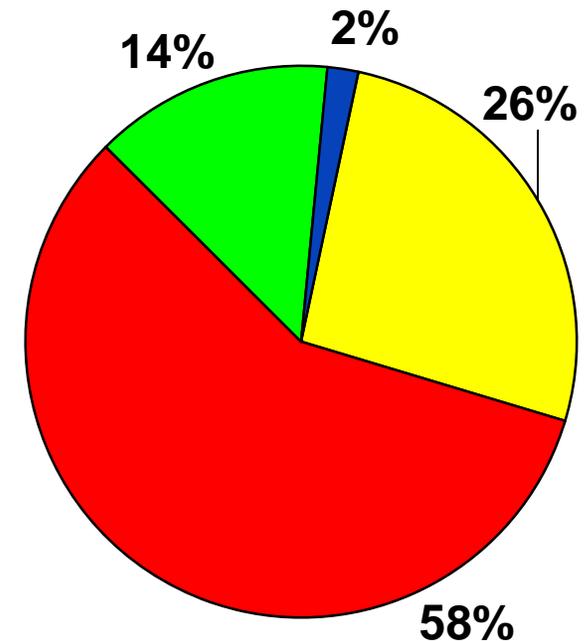
**HIV Infection**  
N=1,043



**2013 Partnership 10  
Population Estimates\***  
N=1,508,534



**AIDS**  
N=498



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

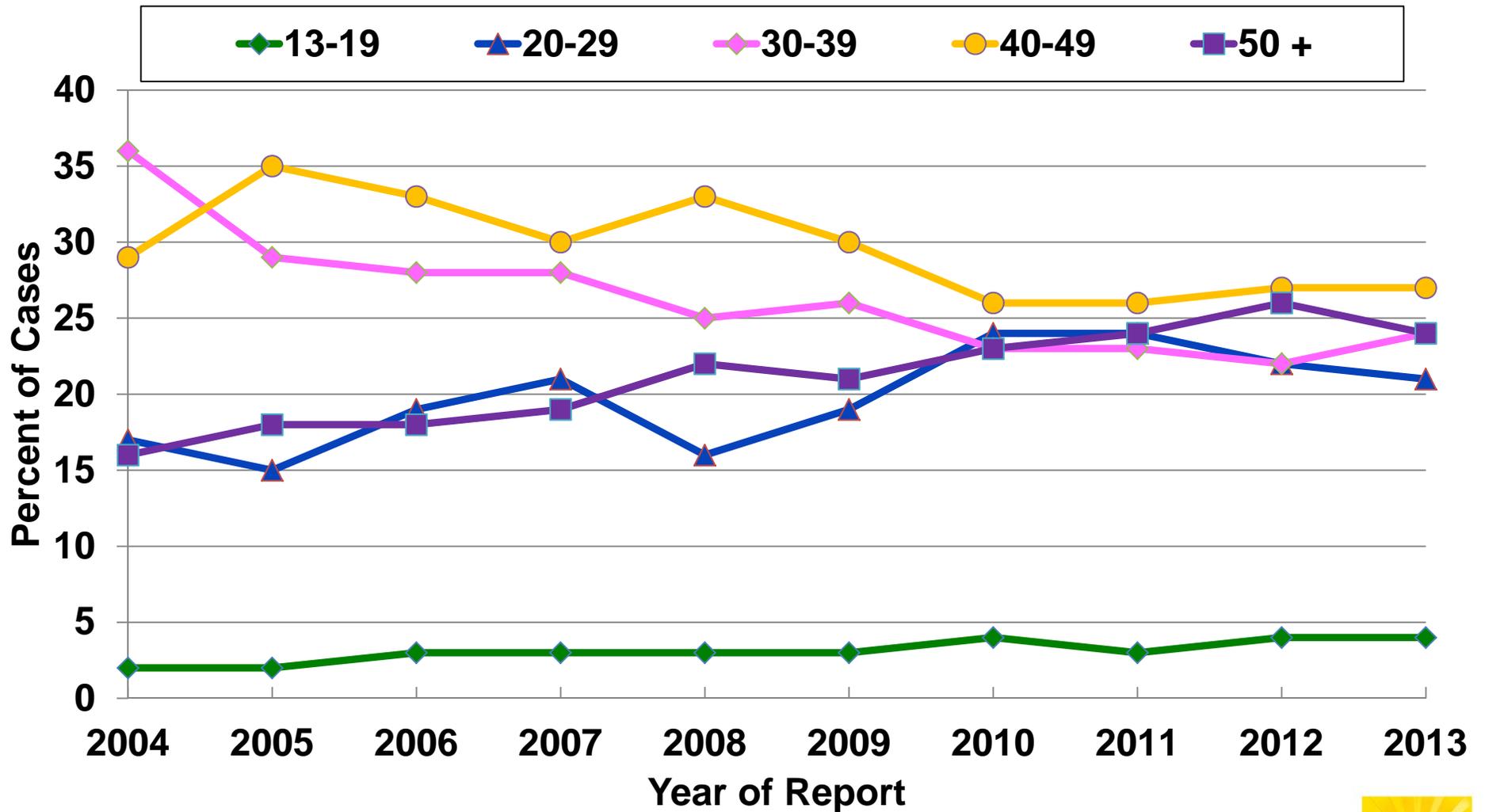
Note: In this snapshot for 2013, blacks are over-represented among the HIV and AIDS cases, accounting for 46% of adult HIV cases and 58% of adult AIDS cases, but only 25% of the adult population. A group is disproportionately impacted to the extent that the percentage of cases exceeds the percentage of the population.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 06/03/2014.

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



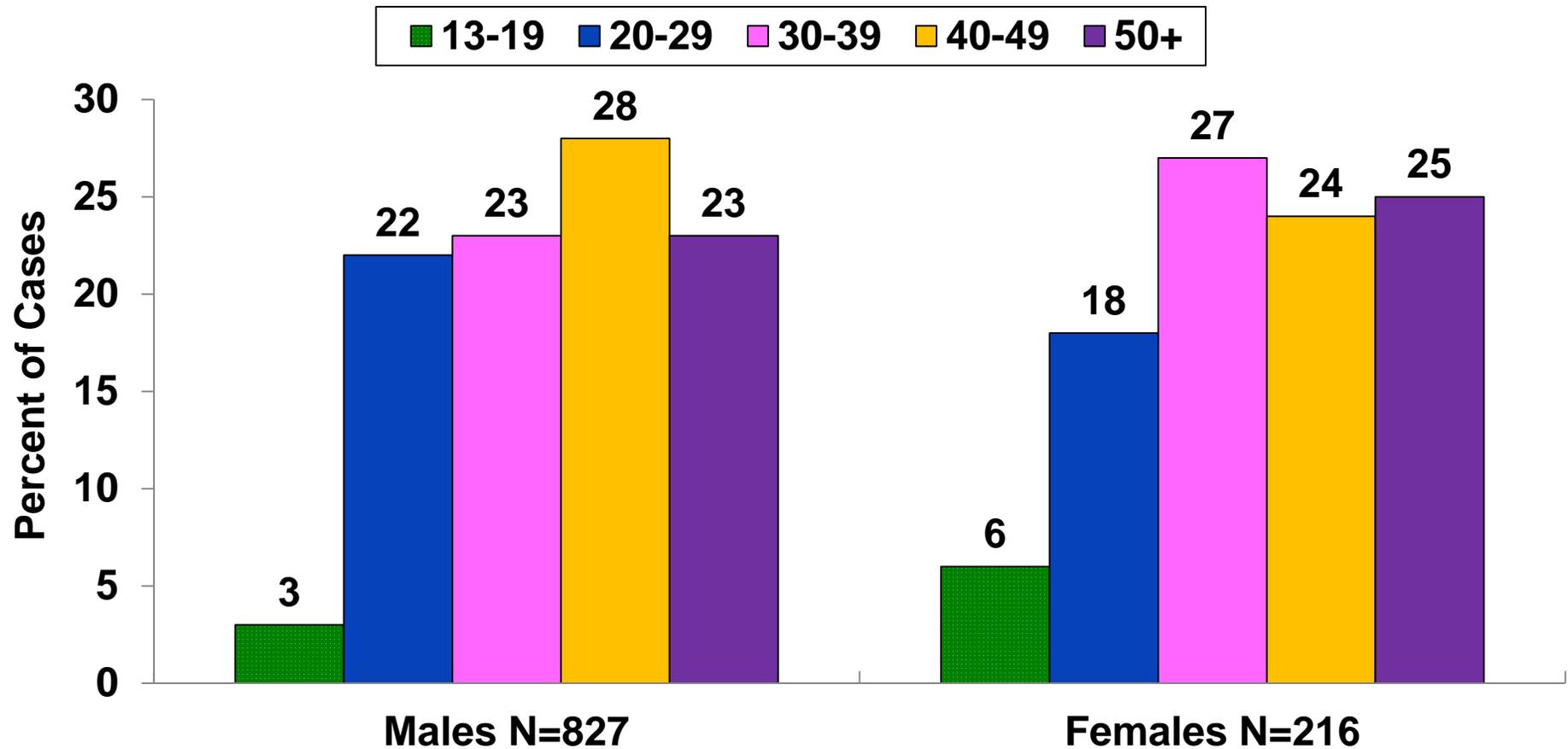
## Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2004–2013, Partnership 10



Note: From 2004 to 2013, the proportion of adult HIV infection cases among those aged 20-29 and those aged 50+ increased by 4 and 8 percentage points, respectively.



# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2013, Partnership 10



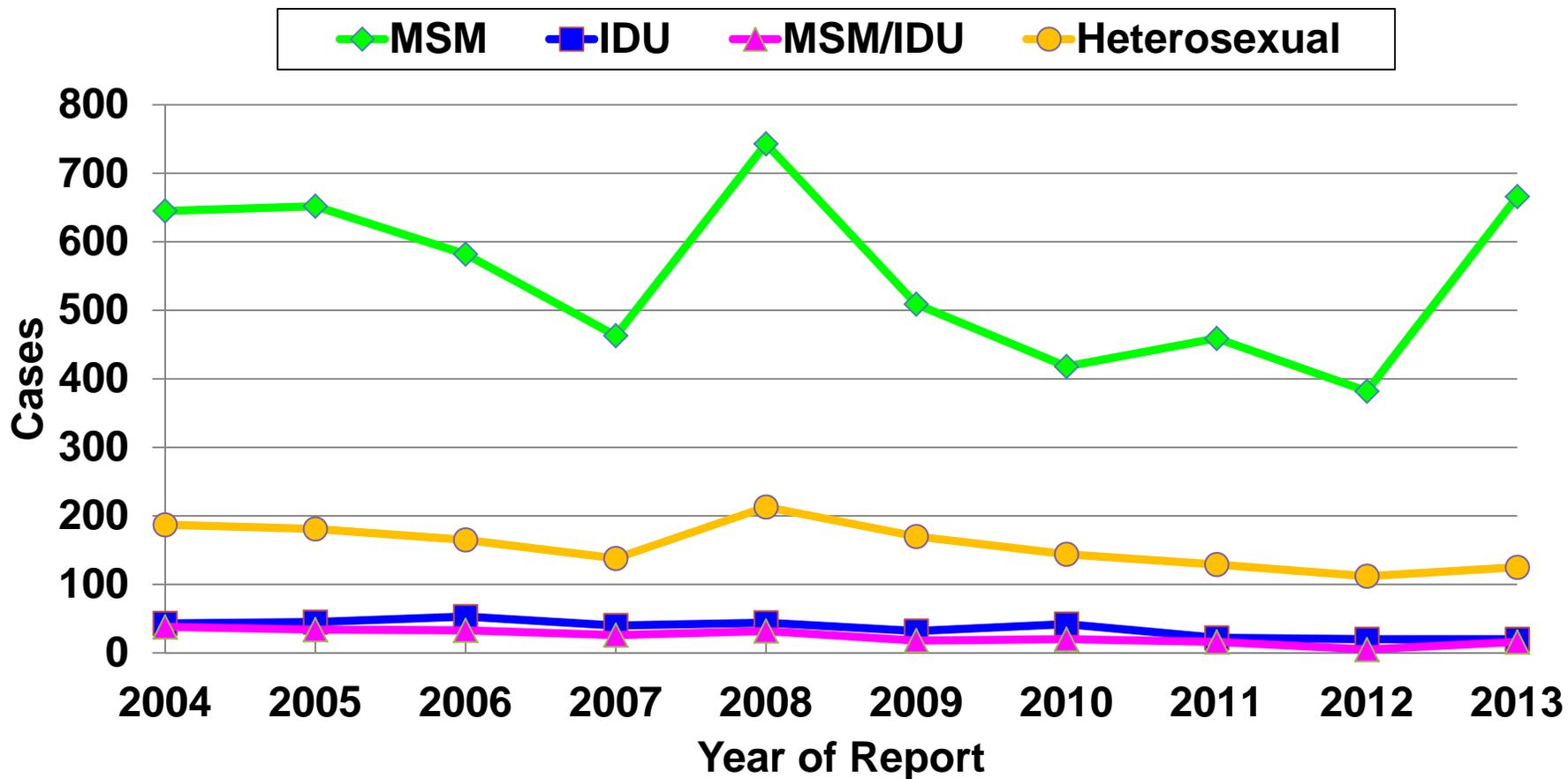
Note: HIV infection cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. With regard to the age groups with the highest percent of HIV infection cases, recent estimates show that among males, 28% of HIV infection cases occur among those aged 40-49, whereas among females, 27% of HIV infection cases occur among those aged 30-39.



# Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & 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.

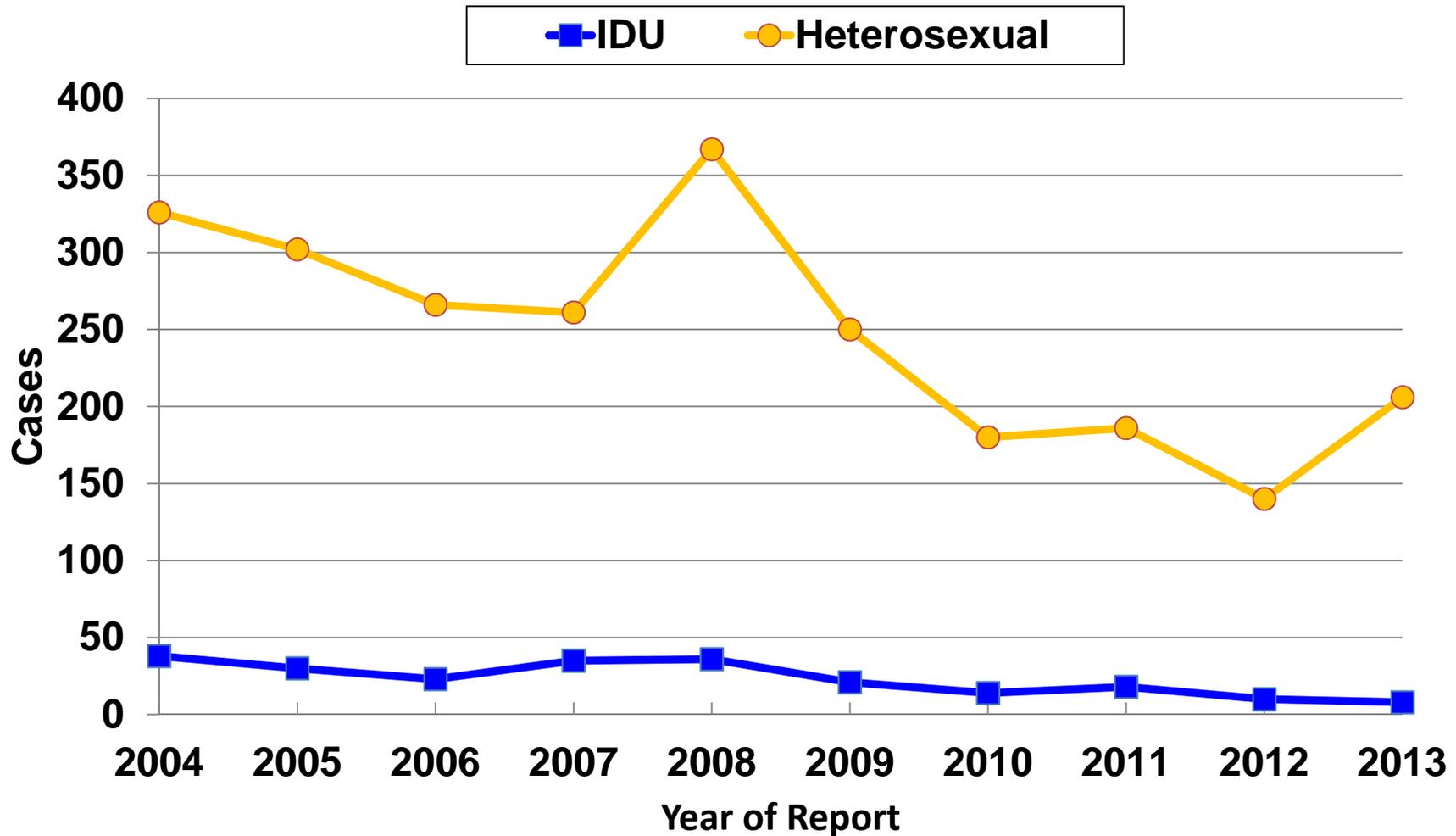
# Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2004–2013, Partnership 10



Note: NIRs redistributed. Men who have sex with men (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Partnership 10, followed by heterosexual contact.



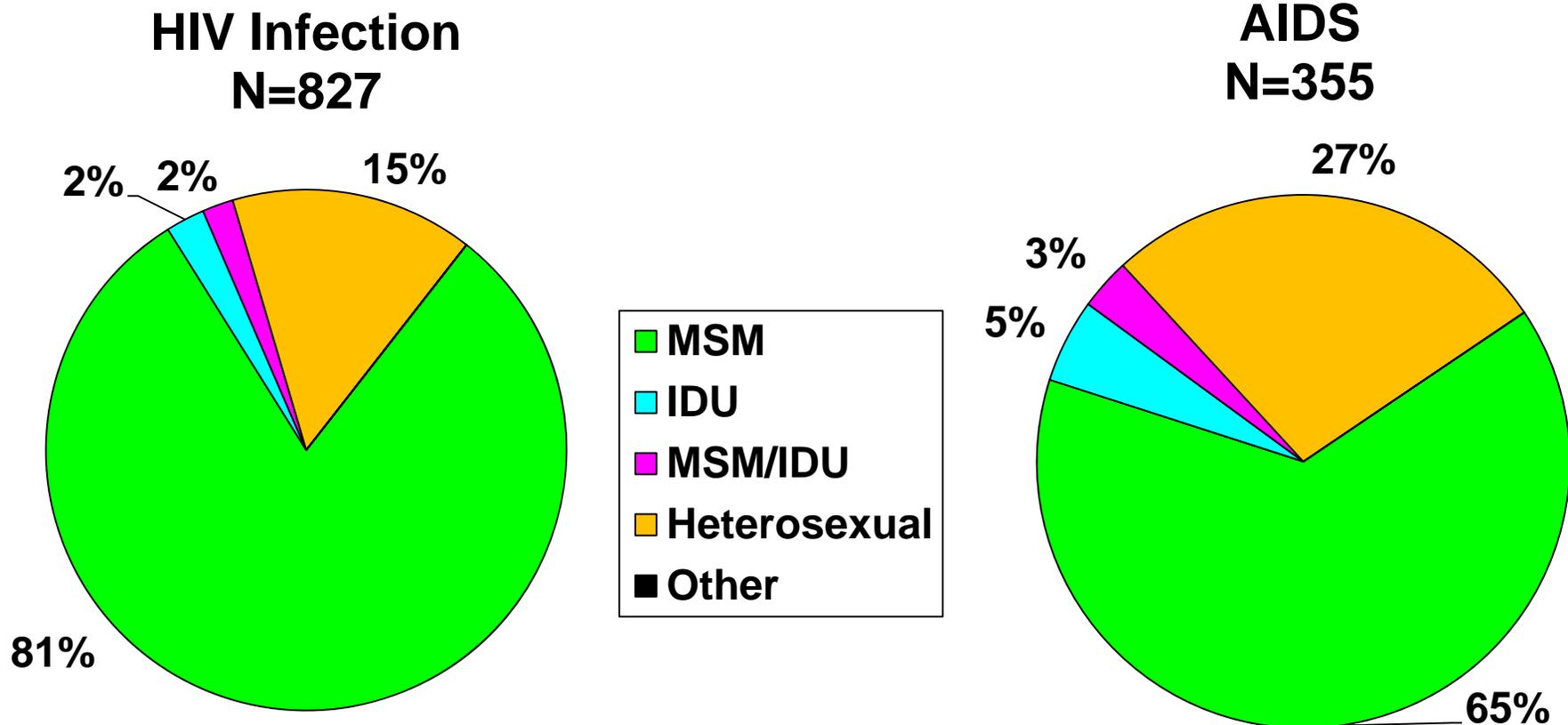
# Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Report, 2004-2013, Partnership 10



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

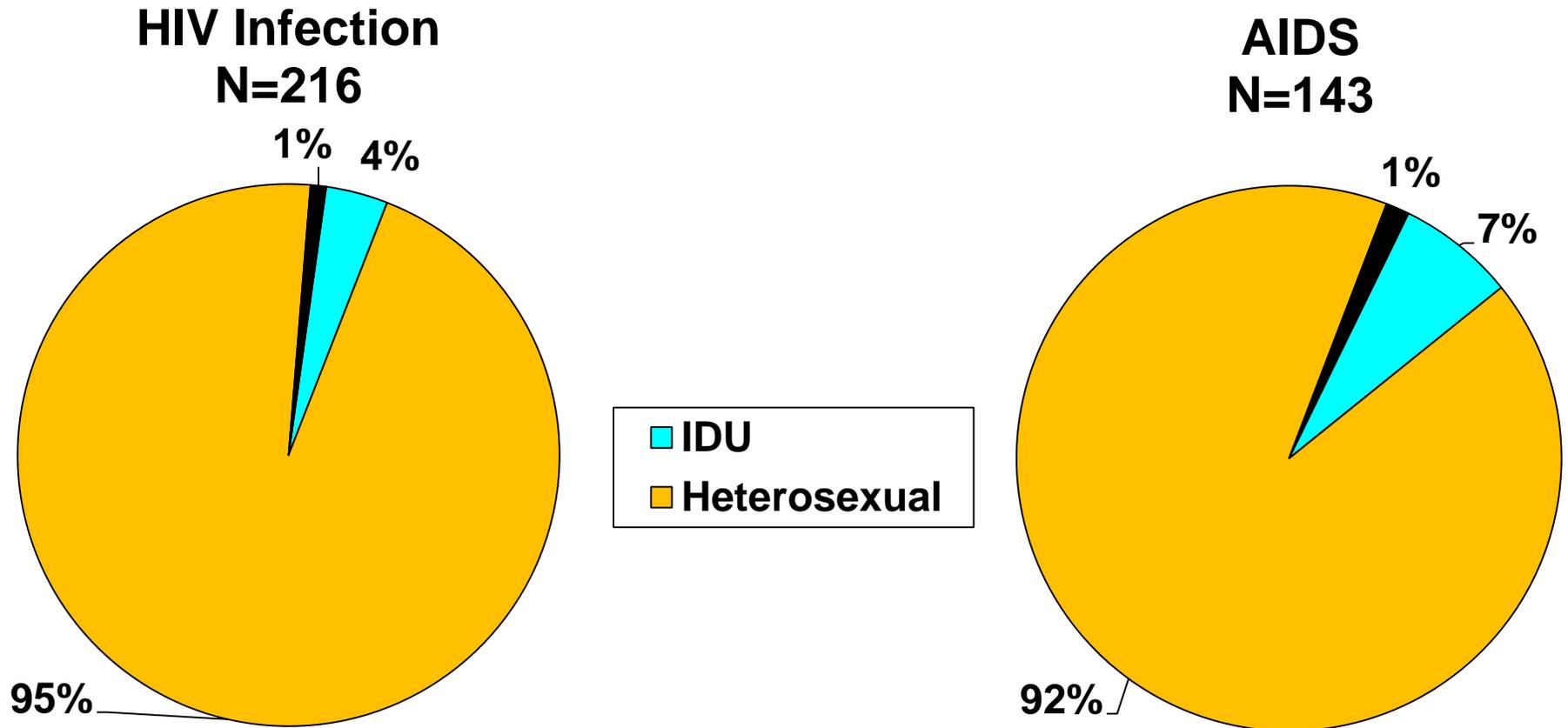


# Adult Male HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2013, Partnership 10



Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the male AIDS and HIV infection cases reported for 2013, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common risk factor (65% and 81%, respectively) followed by cases with a heterosexual risk (27% for AIDS and 15% for HIV). The recent increase among MSM is indicated by the higher MSM among HIV infection cases compared to AIDS cases, as HIV infection cases tend to represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.

# Adult Female HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2013, Partnership 10



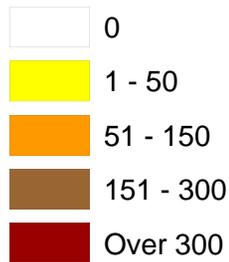
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the female HIV infection and AIDS cases reported for 2013, heterosexual contact was the highest risk (95% and 92%, respectively).



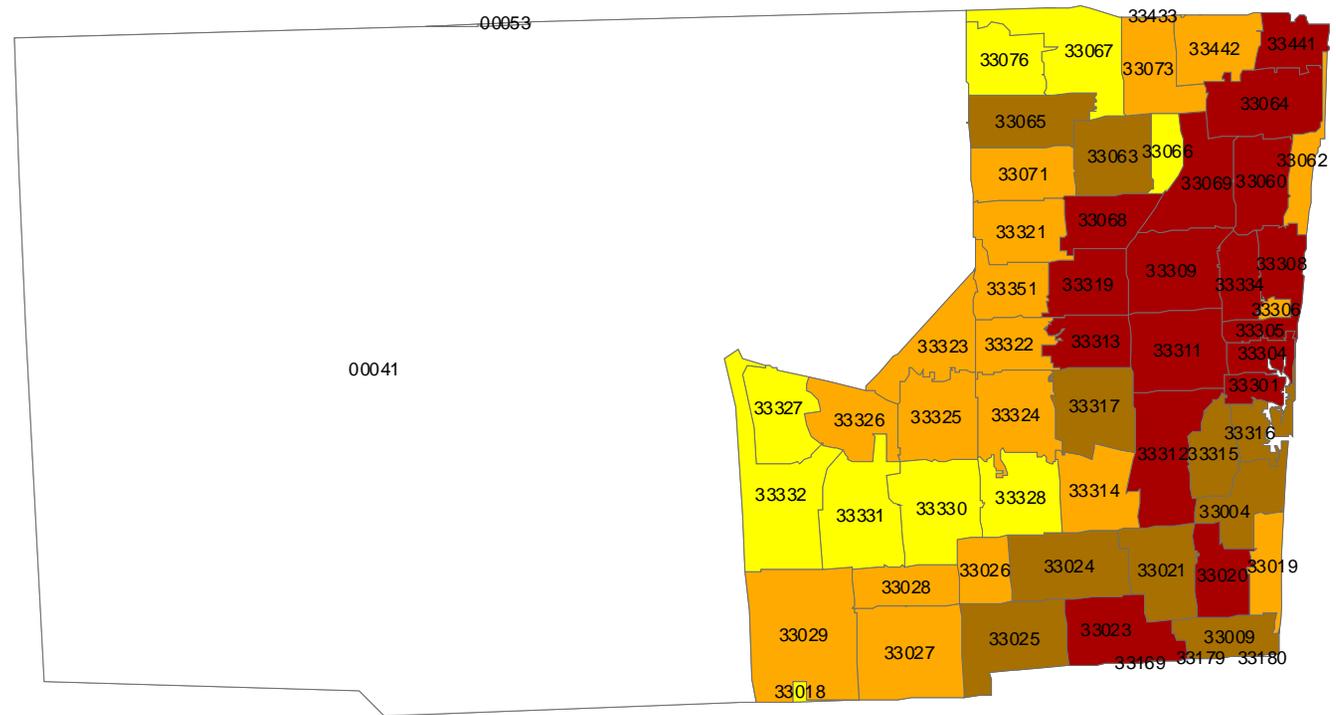
# Cases Living with HIV Disease

# Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2013, Partnership 10

## Total Living HIV/AIDS Cases



**N=17,572**

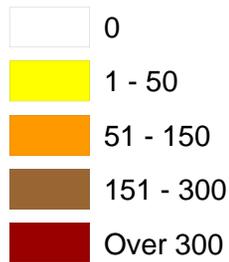


NIRs are not redistributed.  
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.  
Data as of 04/07/2014

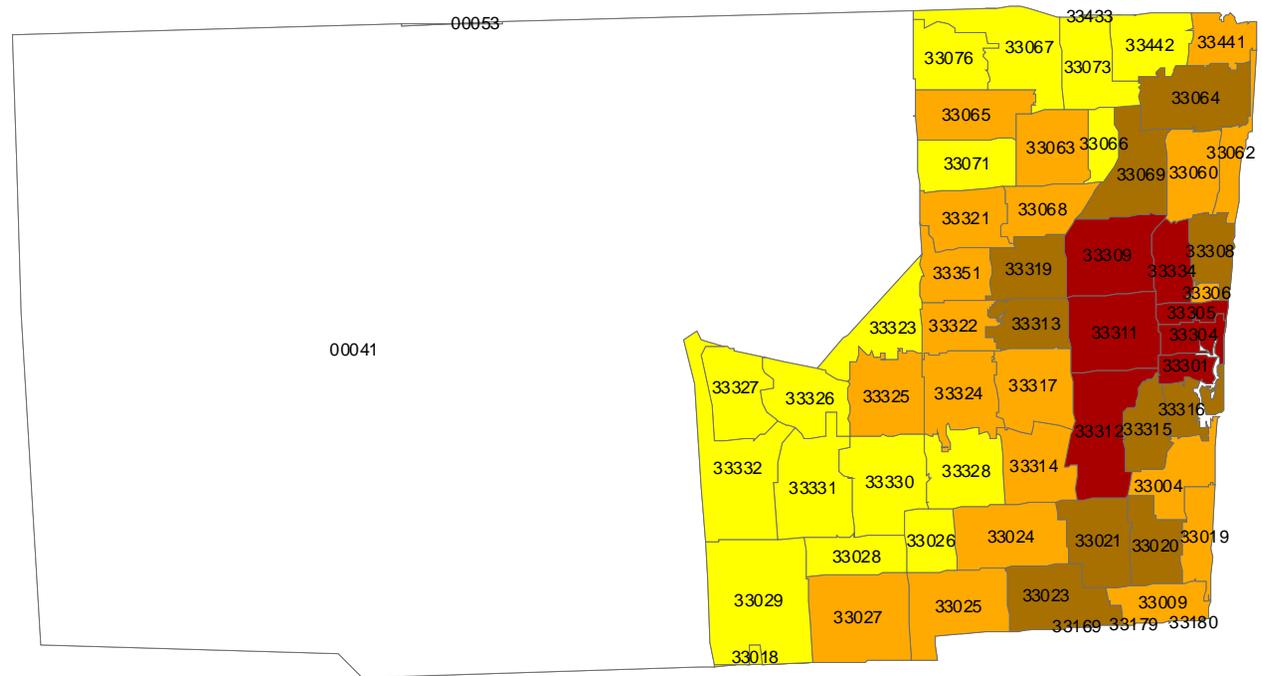


# Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)\* Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2013, Partnership 10

## Presumed Living MSM HIV/AIDS Cases



**N=9,152**



NIRs are not redistributed.  
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.  
\*Includes MSM/IDU cases.  
Data as of 04/07/2014





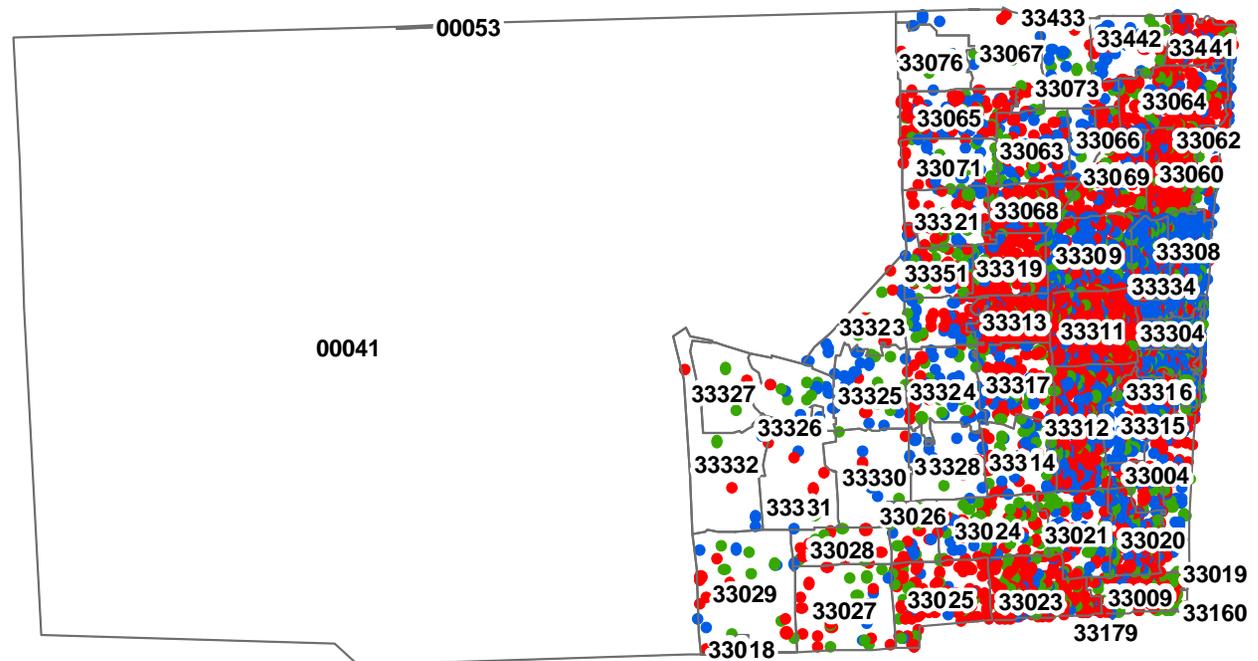


# Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2013, Partnership 10

1 Dot = 3 cases  
Dots are randomly  
placed within zip codes.

- Hispanic
- Black, not-Hispanic
- White, not-Hispanic

**N=17,172**



Total includes all races, some which are not on map.  
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.  
Data as of 04/07/2014

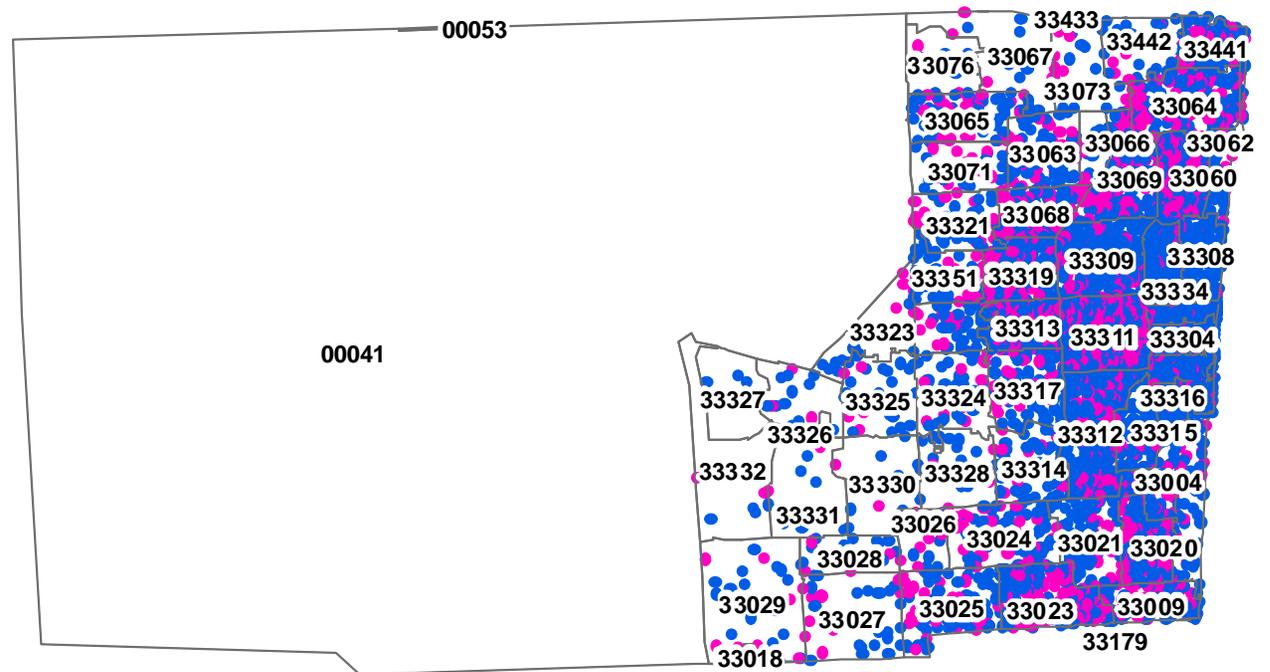


# Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Sex, Reported through 2013, Partnership 10

1 Dot = 3 cases  
Dots are randomly  
placed within zip codes.

- Male
- Female

**N=17,572**

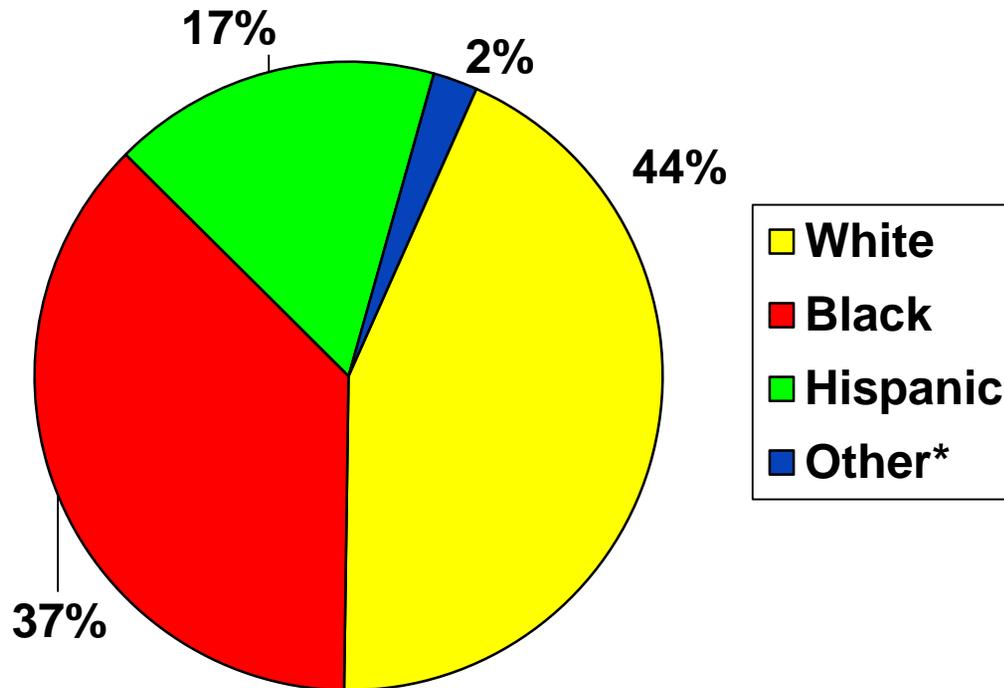


Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.  
Data as of 04/07/2014

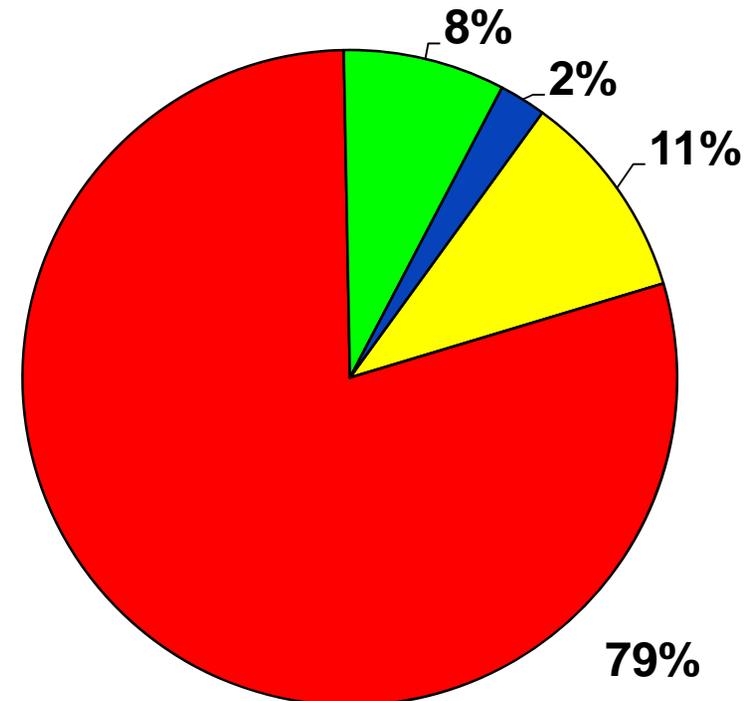


# Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2013, Partnership 10

**Males**  
N=12,261

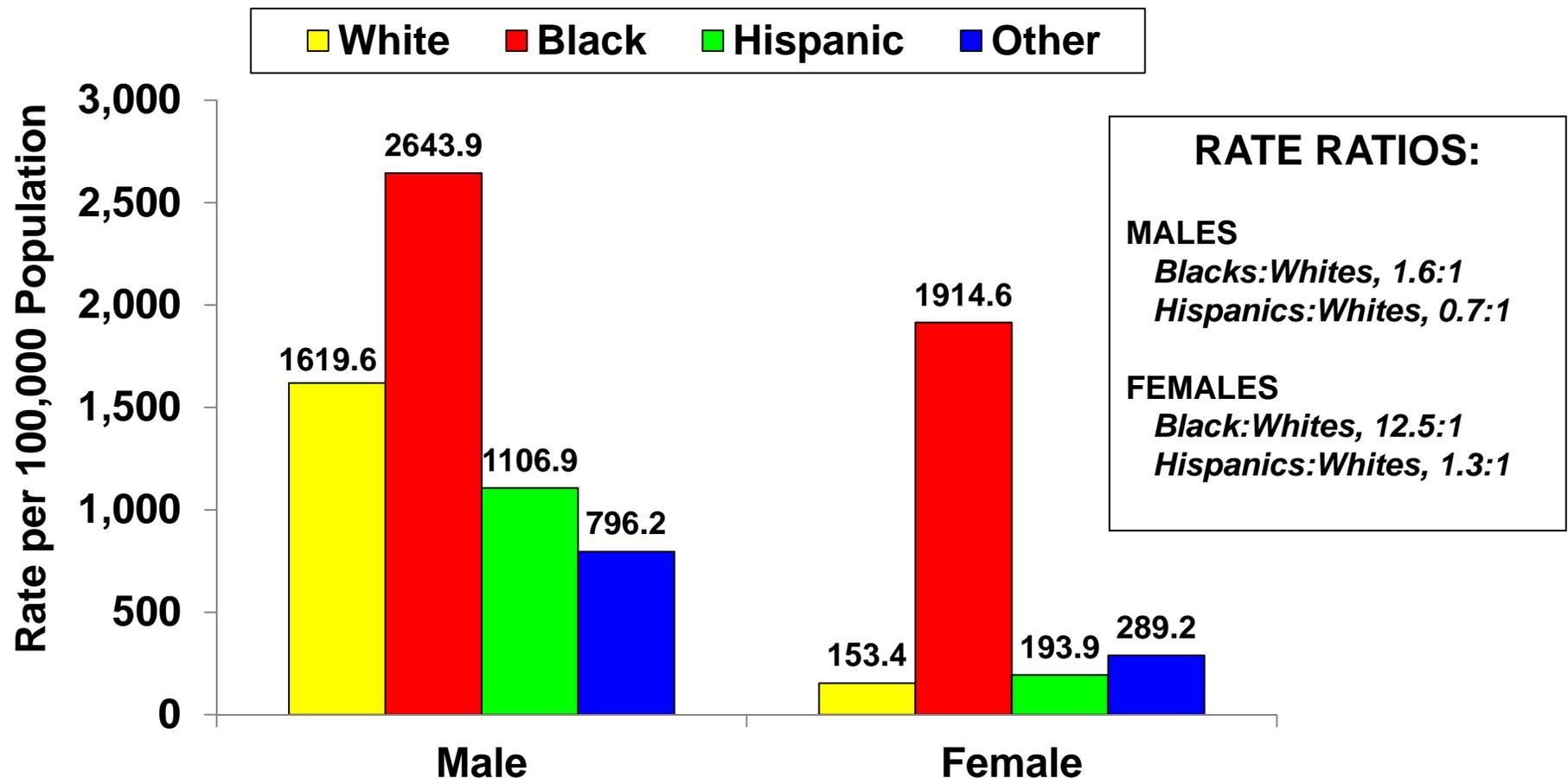


**Females**  
N=4,953



**Note:** Among adult males living HIV disease, whites represent the race most affected (44%). Among adult females, blacks represent the race most affected (79%).  
\*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.

# Case Rates\* of Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2013, Partnership 10



Note: Among black males living with HIV disease reported through 2013, the case rate is nearly 2 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females living with HIV disease, the case rate is nearly 13 times higher than the rate among white females. The Hispanic male rate is less than the rate among their white counterpart, whereas the Hispanic female rate is slightly higher than the rate among their white counterpart. Data excludes Department of Corrections cases.

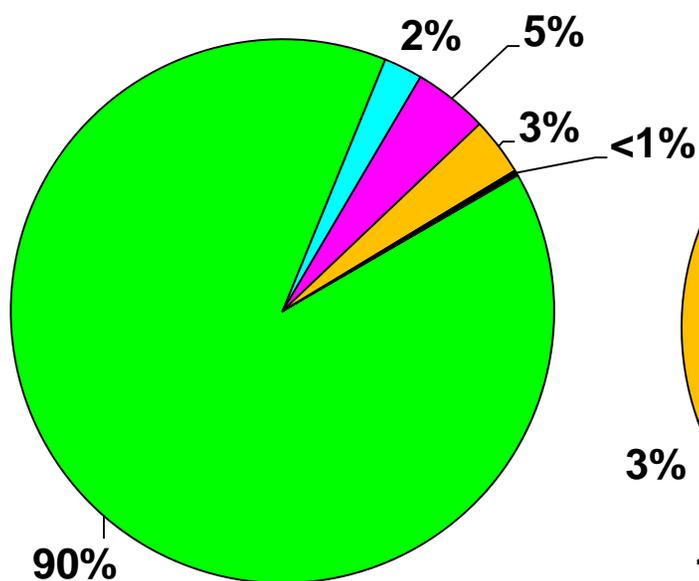
\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS.

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

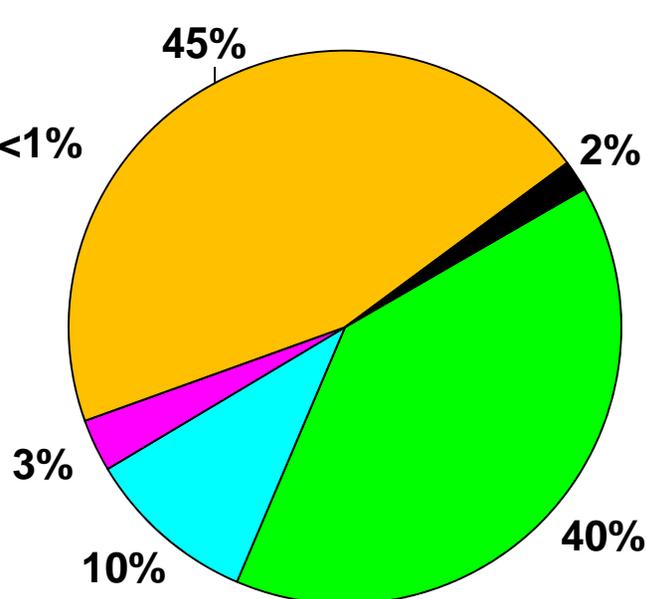


# Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2013, Partnership 10

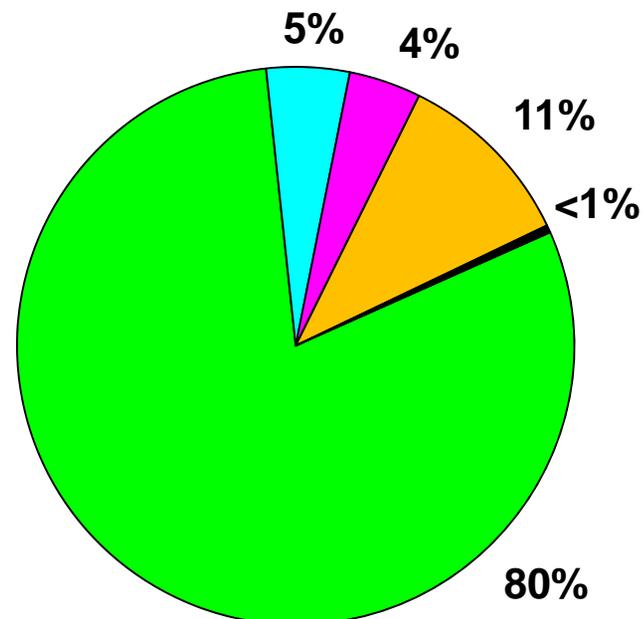
White, Non-Hispanic  
N=5,341



Black, Non Hispanic  
N=4,563



Hispanic  
N=2,077



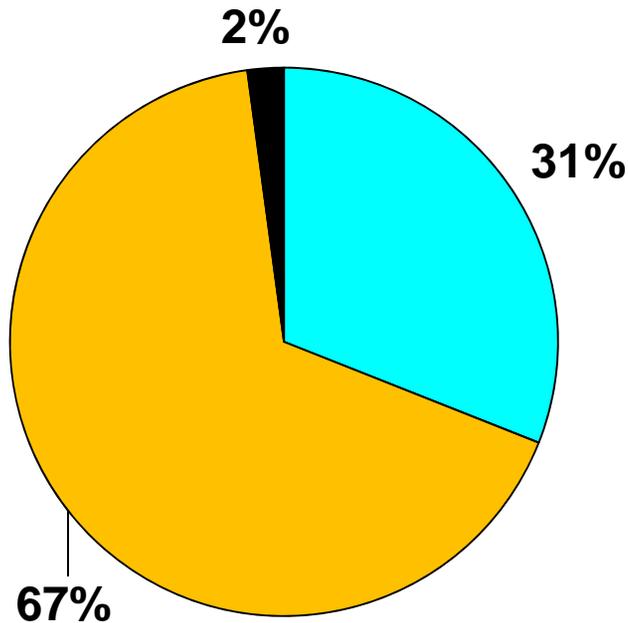
■ MSM ■ IDU ■ MSM/IDU ■ Heterosexual ■ Other

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.

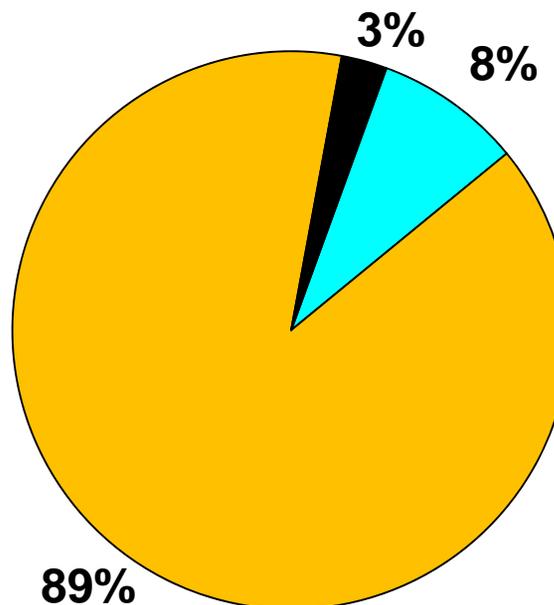


# Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2013, Partnership 10

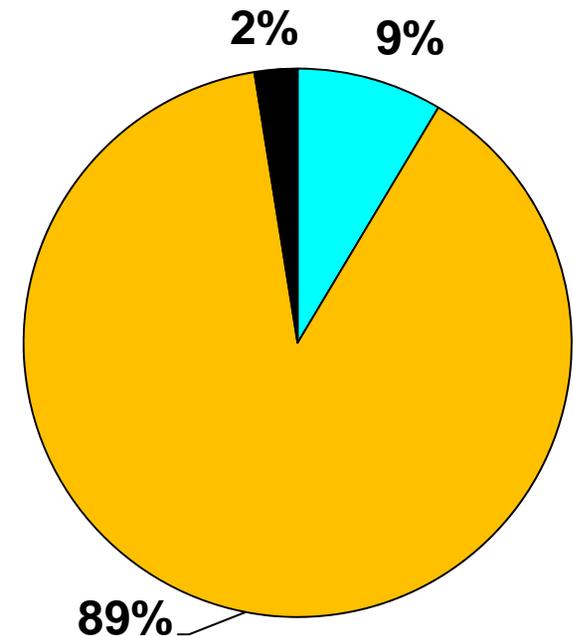
White, Non Hispanic  
N=513



Black, Non Hispanic  
N=3,930



Hispanic  
N=396

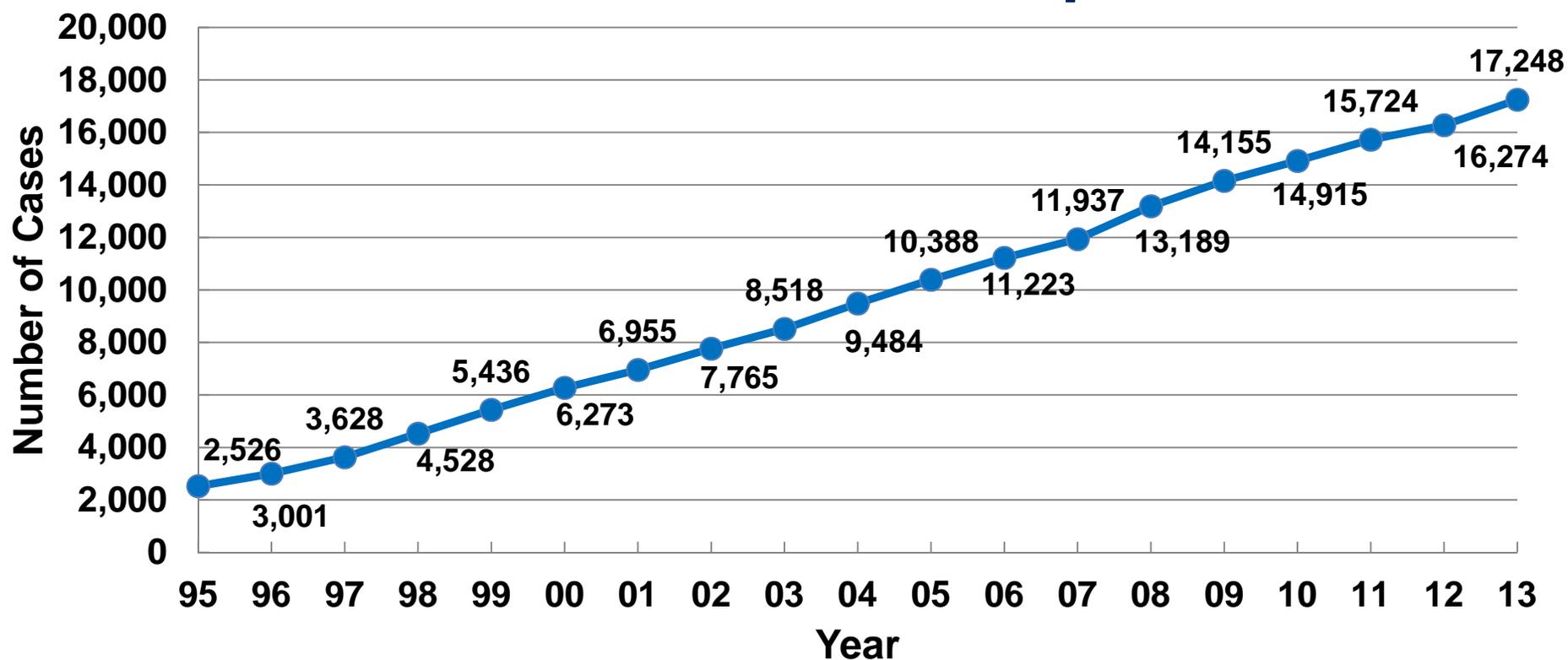


■ IDU ■ Heterosexual ■ Other

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 largest proportion of IDU cases.



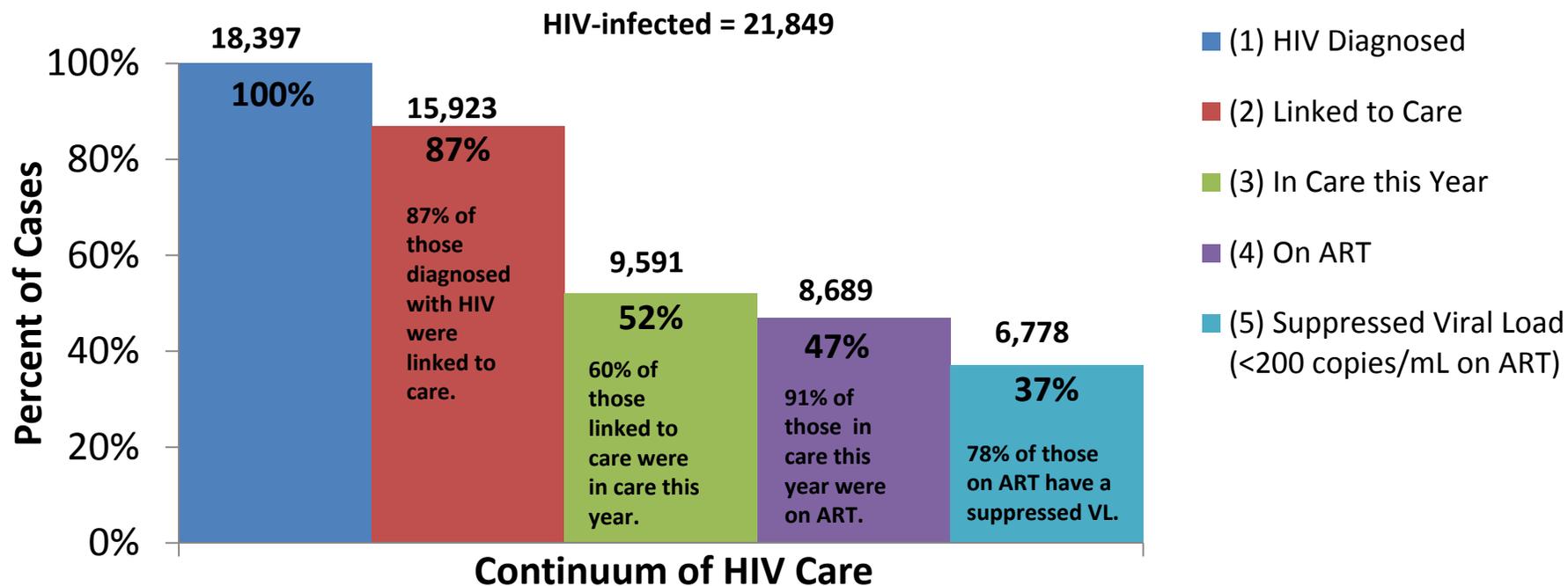
# Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease, 1995-2013, Partnership 10



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 1995, the number of persons reported living with HIV/AIDS has increased over 580%. In 2013, the prevalence increased by 6% since the previous year.



# Number and Percentage of HIV-Infected Persons Engaged in Selected Stages of The Continuum of HIV Care — Partnership 10, 2013



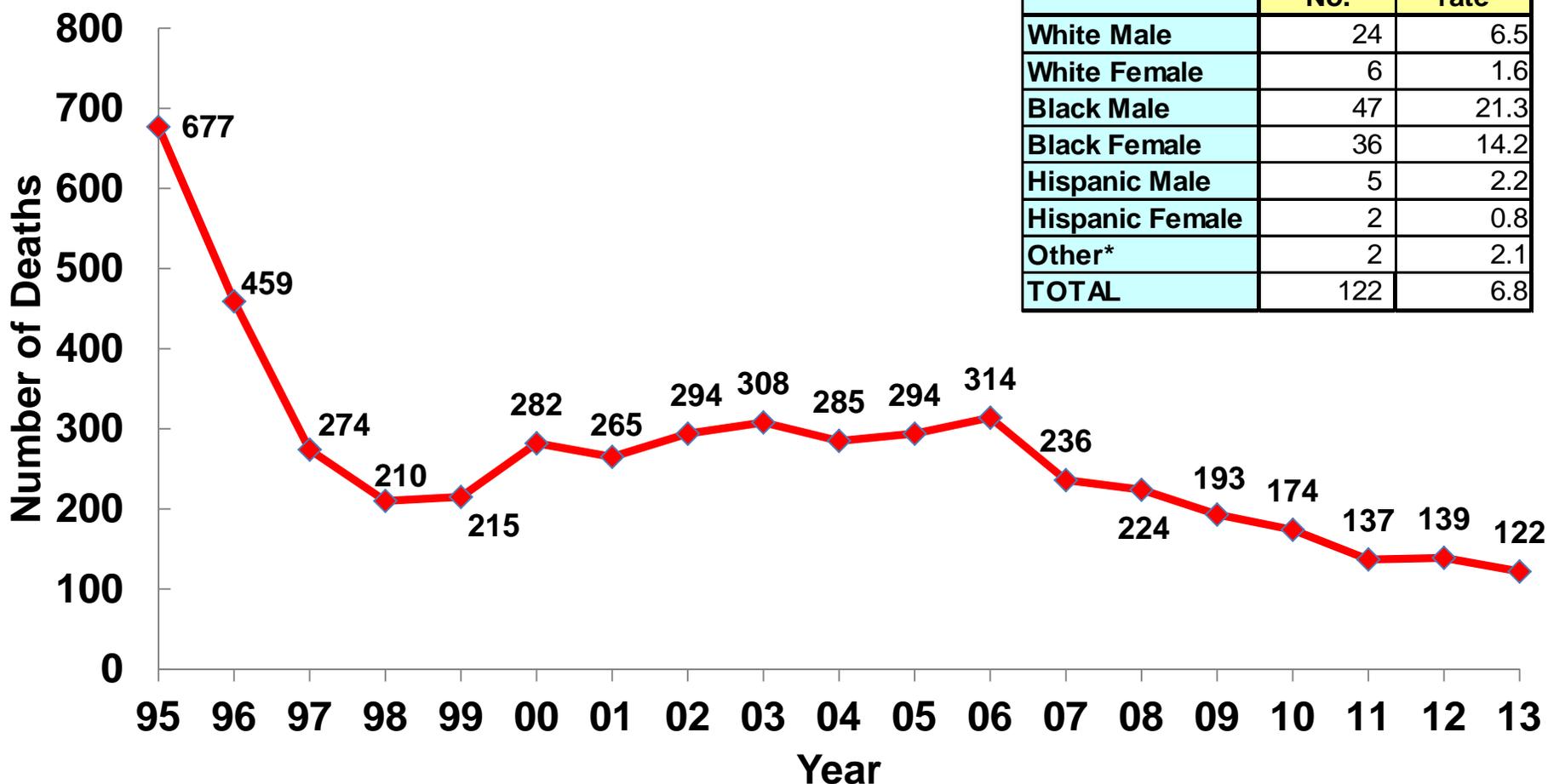
- (1) Number of cases known to be alive and living in Florida through 2013, regardless where diagnosed, as of 06/30/2014 (used for unmet need calculations).
- (2) Ever in Care = 86% of those cases were linked to care, based on persons living with HIV disease in Florida (regardless of where diagnosed) who ever had a CD4 or Viral load (VL) test in the electronic HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). (2010 National estimates are 79%\*).
- (3) 55% of cases were in care this year, based on HRSA unmet need definition, for persons living with HIV in Florida (regardless of where diagnosed) and having at least 1 HIV-related care service involving either a VL or CD4 test or a refill of HIV-related RX. (2010 National estimates for in care are 56%\*).
- (4) Estimated 90.6% of In care and on ART this year in Florida per 2011 MMP data (2010 National estimates are 80%\*).
- (5) Estimated 78.0% on ART & the viral load is <200 this year in Florida per 2011 MMP data (2010 National estimates are 70%\*).

\*Continuum of HIV care among Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program clients, U.S., 2010 (<http://hab.hrsa.gov/data/reports/continuumofcare/index.html>)

For additional information please refer to the Florida Continuum of Care slide set accessible at <http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>



# Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1995-2013, Partnership 10



These data represent a 85% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2013. This is much higher than the 78% decline observed by the state.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014).

Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS.

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



## Some Useful Links

- ⌘ CDC HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports  
(State and Metro Data):  
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm>
  
- ⌘ MMWR (Special Articles on Diseases, Including HIV/AIDS):  
<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/>
  
- ⌘ U.S. Census Data (Available by State, County):  
<http://www.census.gov>
  
- ⌘ Partnership 10 Dept. of Health, HIV/AIDS Section Website  
(Slide sets, Facts Sheets, Monthly Surveillance Report, Counseling & Testing Data, etc.):  
<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>



**“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



# Partnership 10 Surveillance Contact

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Email: [Martha.Duarte@flhealth.gov](mailto:Martha.Duarte@flhealth.gov)



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



**Lorene Maddox, MPH**

**Ext. 2613**

**Tracina Bush, BSW**

**Ext. 2612**

**Madgene Moise, MPH**

**Ext. 2373**

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

**<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>**

**Visit CDC's HIV/AIDS internet site for:**  
**Surveillance Reports, fact sheets and slide sets**

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