

HIV DISEASE: UNITED STATES VS. FLORIDA



UNITED STATES

According to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in 2013, 47,352 cases were newly diagnosed with HIV infection in the U.S.:

187 were among children younger than 13 years of age
Of the adult cases, 80% were males
46% were black, 28% white, 21% Hispanic, and 2% multi-races

The leading **states** with the highest number of newly diagnosed HIV infection cases in 2013 were:

Florida (N=5,377), followed by
California (N=5,334),
Texas (N=4,854),
New York (N=3,803) and
Georgia (3,020).

The leading **states** with the highest number of HIV infection cases diagnosed among children (younger than the age 13) in 2013 were:

California and Texas tied (N=18), followed by
Illinois (N=15), and
Florida (N=13).

The leading **states** with the highest HIV infection case rates (excluding District of Columbia) in 2013 were

Maryland (36.7), followed by
Louisiana (30.3),
Georgia (30.2),
Florida (27.5) and
New Jersey (24.5).

The ten **metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs)/divisions** with the highest number of HIV infection cases diagnosed in 2013 were:

New York Division, NY (N=3,849)
Los Angeles Division, CA (N=2,026)
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA (N=1,919)
Chicago Division, IL- (N=1,706)
Washington DC Division (N=1,634)
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX (N=1,556)
Miami Division, FL (N=1,332)
Dallas Division, TX (N=1,076)
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD (N=1,010)
Ft. Lauderdale Division, FL (N=862)

The three **MSAs/Divisions** with the highest HIV infection case rates diagnosed in 2013 were:

Miami Division, FL (50.9)
Ft. Lauderdale Division, FL (46.9)
New Orleans-Metaire, LA (43.4)

FLORIDA

In 2014, 6,132 people newly reported with HIV infection in Florida, 15 were among children younger than 13 years of age. Of the adult cases (those older than 13 years of age):
80% were males
41% were black, 31% white, 26% Hispanic and 2% multi-races

The five leading counties in Florida reporting the highest number of HIV cases in 2014 were:

Miami-Dade (N=1,411)
Broward (N=993)
Orange (N=503)
Hillsborough (N=443)
Palm Beach (N=398)

HIV infection cases by year of report 2005-2014, Florida

Year	Total	Female	% of total	Male	% of total
2005	6,923	2,041	29%	4,882	71%
2006	6,658	1,950	29%	4,708	71%
2007	6,853	2,048	30%	4,805	70%
2008	7,814	2,133	27%	5,681	73%
2009	5,524	1,503	27%	4,021	73%
2010	4,896	1,278	26%	3,618	74%
2011	4,997	1,244	25%	3,753	75%
2012	4,512	1,066	24%	3,446	76%
2013	5,467	1,312	24%	4,155	76%
2014	6,147	1,264	21%	4,883	79%

HIV tests conducted by publicly funded testing program:

Total HIV Tests, Number of Positive Tests, and Positivity Rate, 2005-2014, Florida

Year	# Tested	# Positive	% Positive
2005	294,545	5,232	1.8%
2006	296,835	4,786	1.6%
2007	330,051	5,047	1.5%
2008	373,102	5,540	1.5%
2009	395,299	5,205	1.3%
2010	410,678	4,541	1.1%
2011	420,586	4,642	1.1%
2012	408,119	4,067	1.0%
2013	428,293	4,200	1.0%
2014	412,307	4,127	1.0%

In 2014, there were 6,147 new HIV infections (a 12% increase from 2013, but a 11% decrease from 2005).

In 2014, there were known 6 HIV-perinatally infected births, (down by 95% from 1993 [N=110]).



HIV DISEASE:

UNITED STATES VS. FLORIDA (CON'T)

Overall, Florida ranked **first** nationally in the number of new HIV infection cases diagnosed in 2013. Additionally, all SIX of Florida's large metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs)*, reported more cases individually than many states as a whole. For example, Miami reported more cases than all but four other states in the U.S. Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, Jacksonville and West Palm Beach are all included in this table for comparison.

HIV Infection Cases Diagnosed for 30 States & Florida's Title I EMAs in 2013

RANK	STATE (Florida MSA)	TOTAL
1	FLORIDA	5,377
2	California	5,334
3	Texas	4,854
4	New York	3,803
5	Georgia	3,020
	Miami - Ft. Lauderdale - West Palm Beach, FL	2,582
6	New Jersey	2,177
7	Maryland	2,174
8	Illinois	2,091
9	North Carolina	1,578
10	Pennsylvania	1,425
11	Louisiana	1,399
12	Ohio	1,208
13	Virginia	1,062
14	Massachusetts	995
15	Tennessee	843
16	Michigan	815
17	South Carolina	780
18	Arizona	754
19	Alabama	622
	Tampa - St. Petersburg - Clearwater, FL	617
	Orlando - Kissimmee - Sanford, FL	604
20	Mississippi	540
21	Indiana	508
22	Missouri	484
23	Washington	483
24	Oklahoma	464
25	Nevada	461
26	Kentucky	405
27	Arkansas	386
	Jacksonville, FL	386
28	Connecticut	348
29	Colorado	333
30	Minnesota	322

Miami (Miami-Dade County), Ft. Lauderdale (Broward County) and West Palm Beach (Palm Beach County) are all Divisions within the Miami MSA.

The Orlando MSA is composed of Lake, Osceola, Orange and Seminole counties. IT is NOT just the city of Orlando.

The Tampa MSA is the same as the EMA (Pinellas, Pasco, Hillsborough and Manatee Counties). IT is NOT just the city of Tampa.

The Jacksonville MSA is all of Area 4 Counties, including Baker. IT is NOT just the city of Jacksonville.



AIDS: UNITED STATES VS. FLORIDA



UNITED STATES

According to CDC, in 2013, 26,688 cases were newly diagnosed with AIDS in the U.S.:

8 were among children younger than 13 years of age
Of the adult cases, 76% were males
49% were black, 25% white, 20% Hispanic and 3% multi-races

The leading **states** with the highest number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases in 2013 were:

Florida (N=3,225), followed by
California (N=2,725),
Texas (N=2,707)
New York (N=2,319) and
Georgia (N=1,648)

The leading **states** (excluding District of Columbia) with the highest AIDS case rates diagnosed in 2013 were:

Maryland (21.7), followed by
Louisiana (16.9),
Florida & Georgia tied (16.5) and
Mississippi (14.6).

The leading **(MSAs)/Divisions** with the highest number of AIDS cases in 2013 were:

New York Division, NY (N=2,160)
Los Angeles Division, CA (N=1,034)
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA (N=1,020)

The leading **MSAs/Divisions** with the highest AIDS case rates in 2013 were:

Memphis, TN-MS-AR (31.3)
Jackson, MS (29.6)
Miami Division, FL (27.4)
Ft. Lauderdale Division, FL (25.6)
Baton Rouge, LA (25.4)

Cumulatively through December 2013, 1,194,039 cases were classified as AIDS in U.S., of which 55% are known dead.

The leading **states** with the highest number of cumulative AIDS cases through 2013 were:

New York (N=204,721)
California (N=171,795),
Florida (N=131,774) and
Texas (N=90,978)

The leading **states** with the highest number of cumulative AIDS cases among children (N=9,843) through 2013 were:

New York (N=2,447)
Florida (N=1,553),
New Jersey (N=800) and
California (N=692)

FLORIDA

In 2014, 2,690 AIDS cases were diagnosed in Florida, 12 were among children younger than 13 years of age. Of the adult cases (those older than 13 years of age):

70% were males
52% were black, 26% white and 20% Hispanic and 2% were multi-races.

The five leading counties in Florida reporting the highest number of AIDS cases in 2014 were:

Miami-Dade (N=518)
Broward (N=403)
Orange (N=245)
Palm Beach (N=209)
Duval (N=182)

Cumulatively through December 2014, 132,205 cases were classified as AIDS in Florida, of which 55% are known dead.

Of the cumulative AIDS cases, 1,528 were among children (under the age of 13), of which 59% are known dead.

AIDS by year of report 2005-2014, Florida

Year	Total	Female	% of total	Male	% of total
2005	4,624	1,424	31%	3,200	69%
2006	4,820	1,529	32%	3,291	68%
2007	3,661	1,268	35%	2,393	65%
2008	4,600	1,468	32%	3,132	68%
2009	4,027	1,361	34%	2,666	66%
2010	3,166	1,031	33%	2,135	67%
2011	3,282	1,072	33%	2,220	67%
2012	2,677	789	29%	1,888	71%
2013	3,171	932	29%	2,239	71%
2014	2,690	813	30%	1,877	70%

Note, CDC defines AIDS (Stage 3) as: Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition or either a CD4 count of <200 cells/ μ L or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of <14. Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition supersedes a CD4 count or percentage that would not, by itself, be the basis for an AIDS classification.



DEATHS AND PREVALENCE AMONG PERSONS WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF HIV INFECTION UNITED STATES VS. FLORIDA

Deaths among Persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection

According to CDC, in 2012, the southern part of the U.S. accounted for over one third (38%) of all persons with a diagnosis of AIDS who died in the 50 states.

In Florida, the number of HIV-related deaths in 2014 decreased by 6% from the previous year and 79% since the peak year in 1995. Since 2007, deaths have maintained a downward trend.

In Florida as of 2014, blacks still constitute a majority of HIV-related deaths (57%, 503 of 878 deaths). Meanwhile, Hispanics constitute a lower proportion of HIV-related deaths (12%, 108 of 878 deaths).

Deaths due to HIV disease among persons 25 to 44 years old in Florida as of 2014:

- HIV is the 6th leading cause of death overall;
- HIV is the 9th leading cause of death among whites;
- HIV is the 5th leading cause of death among blacks;
- HIV is the 7th leading cause of death among Hispanics;
- HIV is the 6th leading cause of death among men and the 5th leading cause of death among women.

Survival Time (in Months) from AIDS diagnosis to death:

84% of persons diagnosed with AIDS in the U.S. from 2004-2009 lived more than 36 months.

81% of persons diagnosed with AIDS in **Florida** from 2005-2009 lived more than 36 months.

Median Survival Time (in Months):

Persons diagnosed with AIDS in **Florida** who died from 2007-2014 had a median survival time of 72 months.

The survival time by race/ethnicity was:

White	90 months
Black	66 months
Hispanic	67 months
Amer. Ind.*	75 months
Asian*	26 months

*Note: The median survival time for American Indians and Asians may be artificially deflated due to the low number of American Indians and Asians diagnosed since 2007.

Persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection (prevalence)

According to CDC, the leading **states** with the highest number of adults (age 13+) living with a diagnosis of HIV infection cases by the end of 2012 were:

New York (N=129,379), followed by California (N=117,814), and **Florida (N=98,650)**.

There are some small differences and a few substantive differences between the proportional distributions of populations living with HIV infection in Florida as compared to the U.S. as a whole as noted in the table. Florida has a larger proportion of women (28% vs. 24%). By race/ethnicity, Florida has a larger proportion of blacks (47% vs. 43%). By age group, Florida has a larger proportion of persons living with HIV disease over the age of 50 (47% vs. 40%). By mode of exposure, Florida has a smaller proportion of MSM (48% vs. 52%) and IDU exposure (9% vs. 15%). However, Florida has a larger proportion of cases with heterosexual risk exposure (37% vs. 26%).

Subgroup N=	U.S. 2012 914,826	Florida 2014 109,969
Male	76%	72%
Female	24%	28%
White	32%	30%
Black	43%	47%
Hispanic	20%	21%
Other	5%	2%
Age 0-24	5%	4%
Age 25-49	55%	49%
Age 50+	40%	47%
MSM	52%	48%
IDU	15%	9%
MSM/IDU	5%	4%
Heterosexual	26%	37%
Other	2%	2%

From 2006 to 2013, the estimated number of persons aged 13 or older living with HIV in the U.S. increased 7.8% from 1,061,100 to 1,144,500.

Of those infected, 15.8% are estimated to be “unaware” of their HIV status.

At least 128,000 persons are thought to be living with HIV infection in Florida as of the end of 2013 (roughly 11% of the U.S. estimate).

Data sources:

Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Section

For more Florida data, go to <http://floridaaids.org/>, then trends and statistics, then slide shows to find the slide set on women

U.S. data: CDC. HIV Surveillance Report, 2013 (most recent available) Vol. 25 (HIV data for all 50 states)

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

For national facts, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hiv/aids/>

The 2011 indicator report http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/2011_Monitoring_HIV_Indicators_HSSR_FINAL.pdf for “unaware”.

