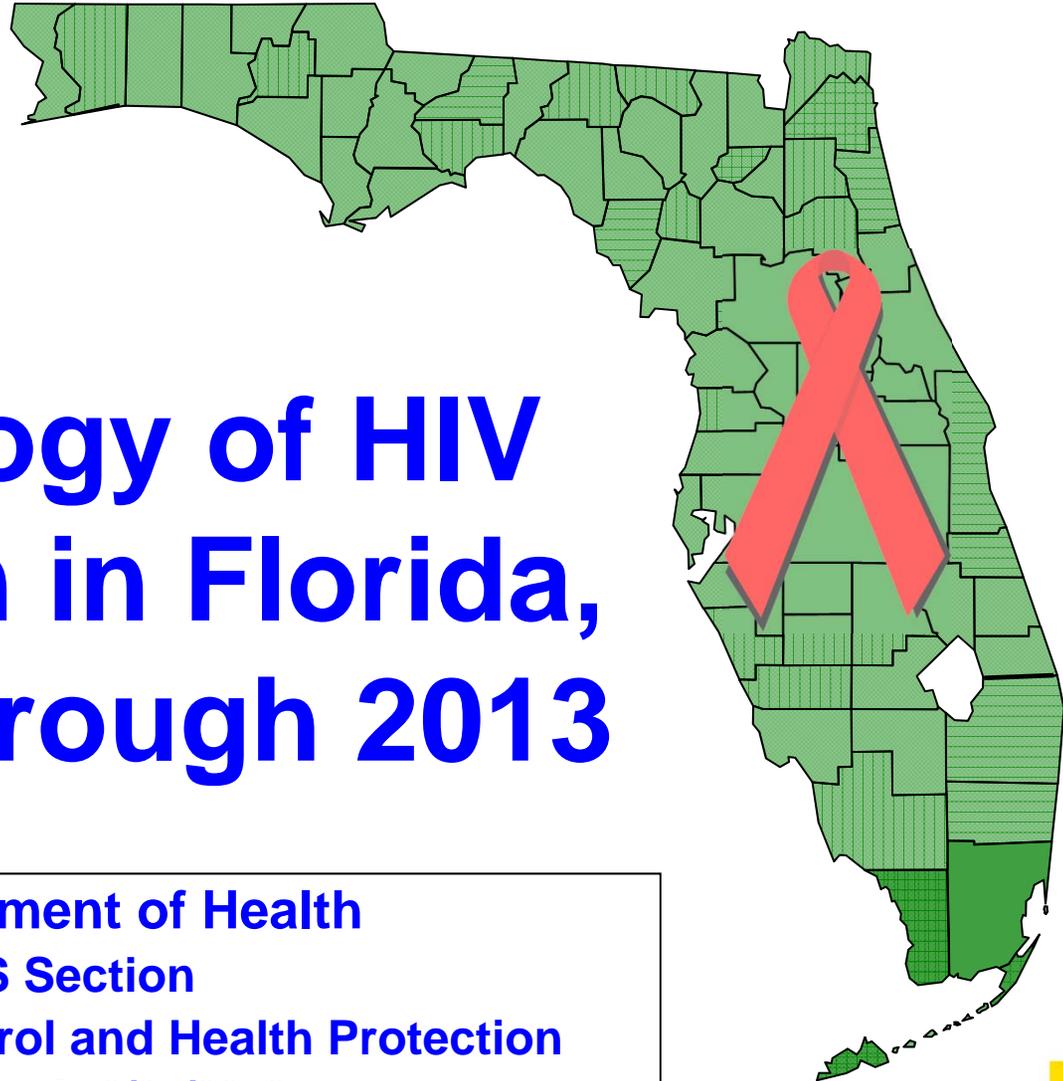


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/27/13

Revision: 10/02/14



# Epidemiology of HIV Among Men in Florida, Reported through 2013

**Florida Department of Health  
HIV/AIDS Section  
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection  
Annual data as of 12/31/2013  
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2014**



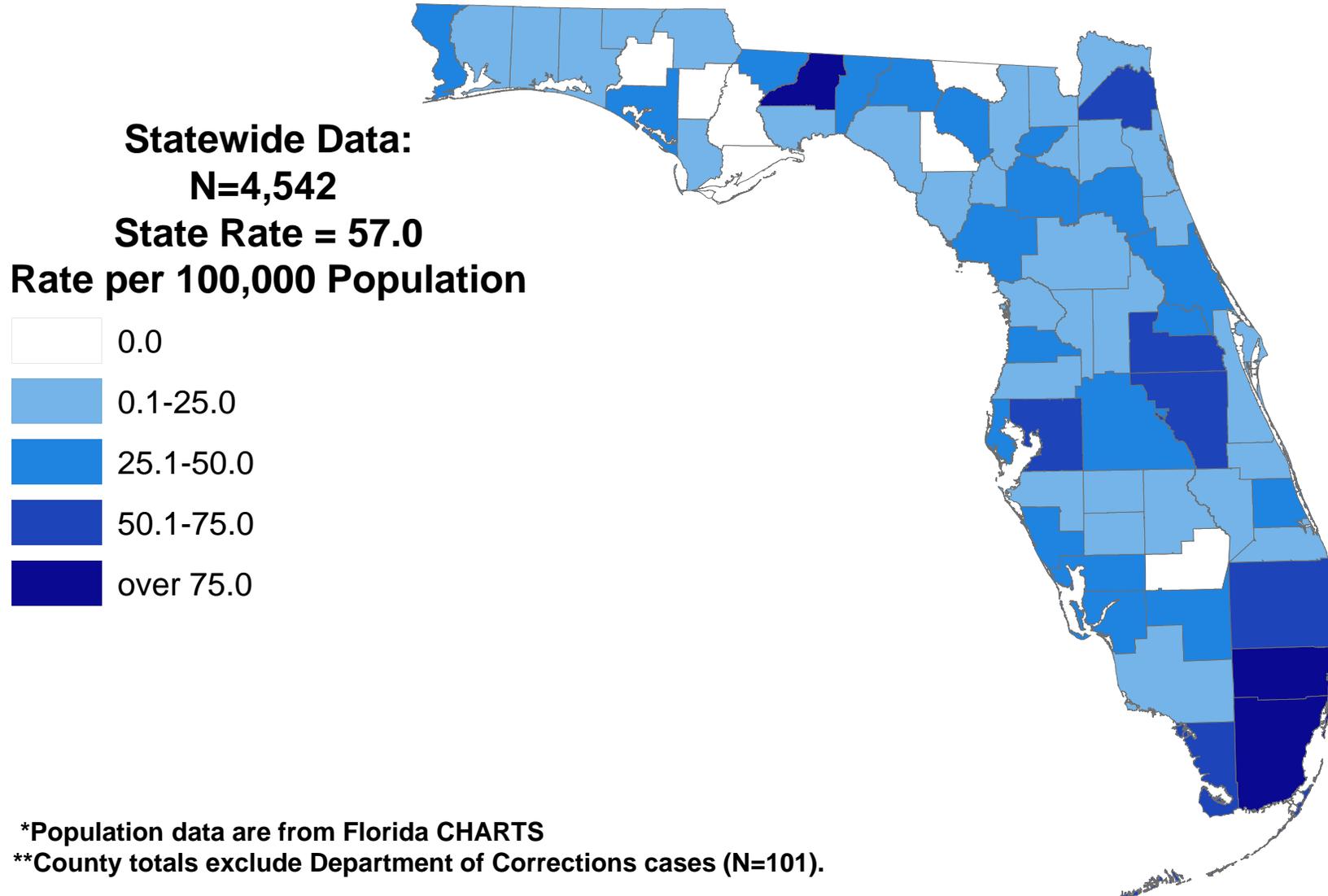
# HIV and AIDS Case Data

- ⦿ **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.**

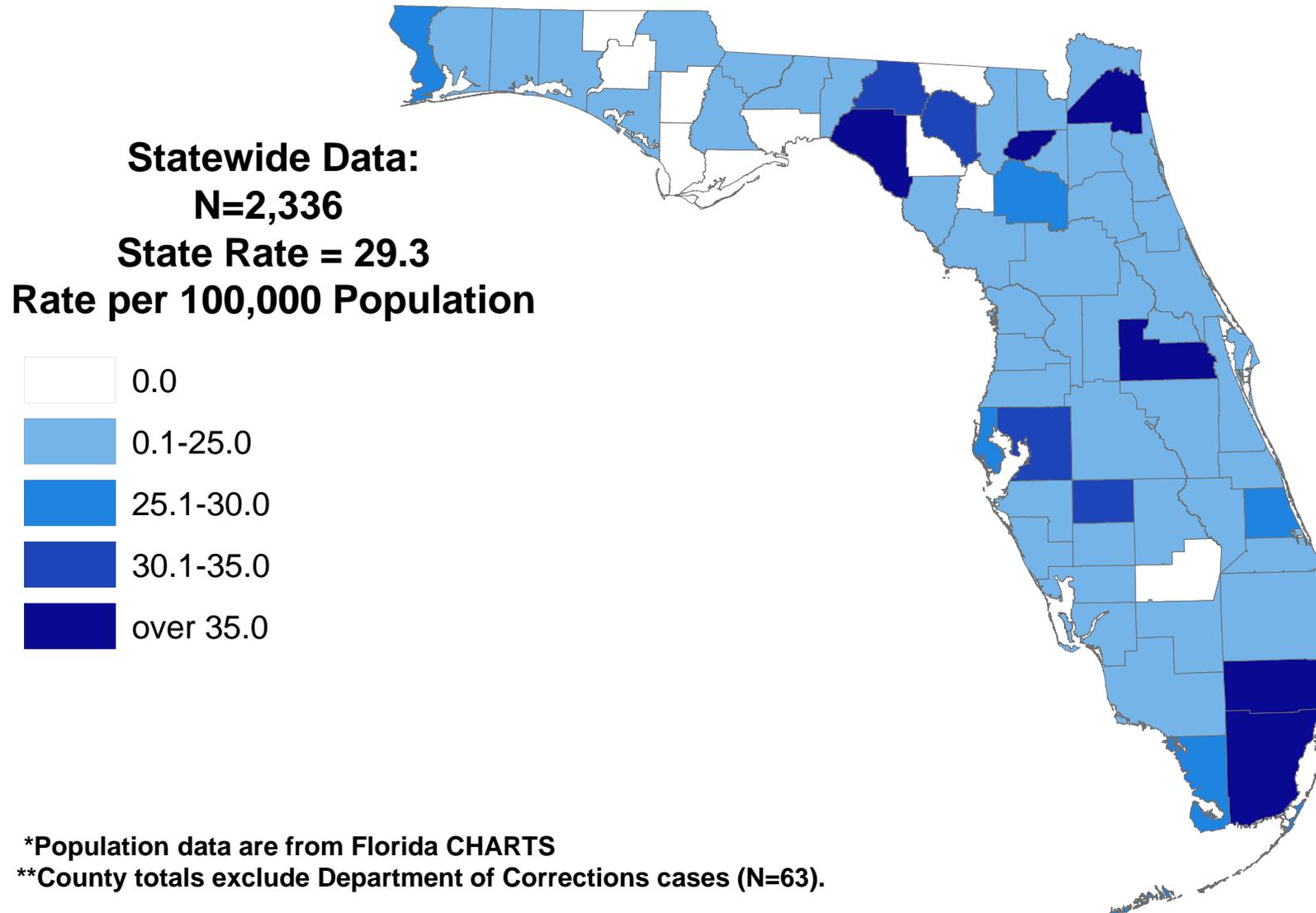
**Selected slides from the Florida HIV Trends Slide Set, see site below for entire set.  
<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>**



# Adult HIV Infection Case Rates\* Among Males, by County of Residence\*\*, Reported in 2013, Florida



# Adult AIDS Case Rates\* Among Males, by County of Residence\*\*, Reported in 2013, Florida

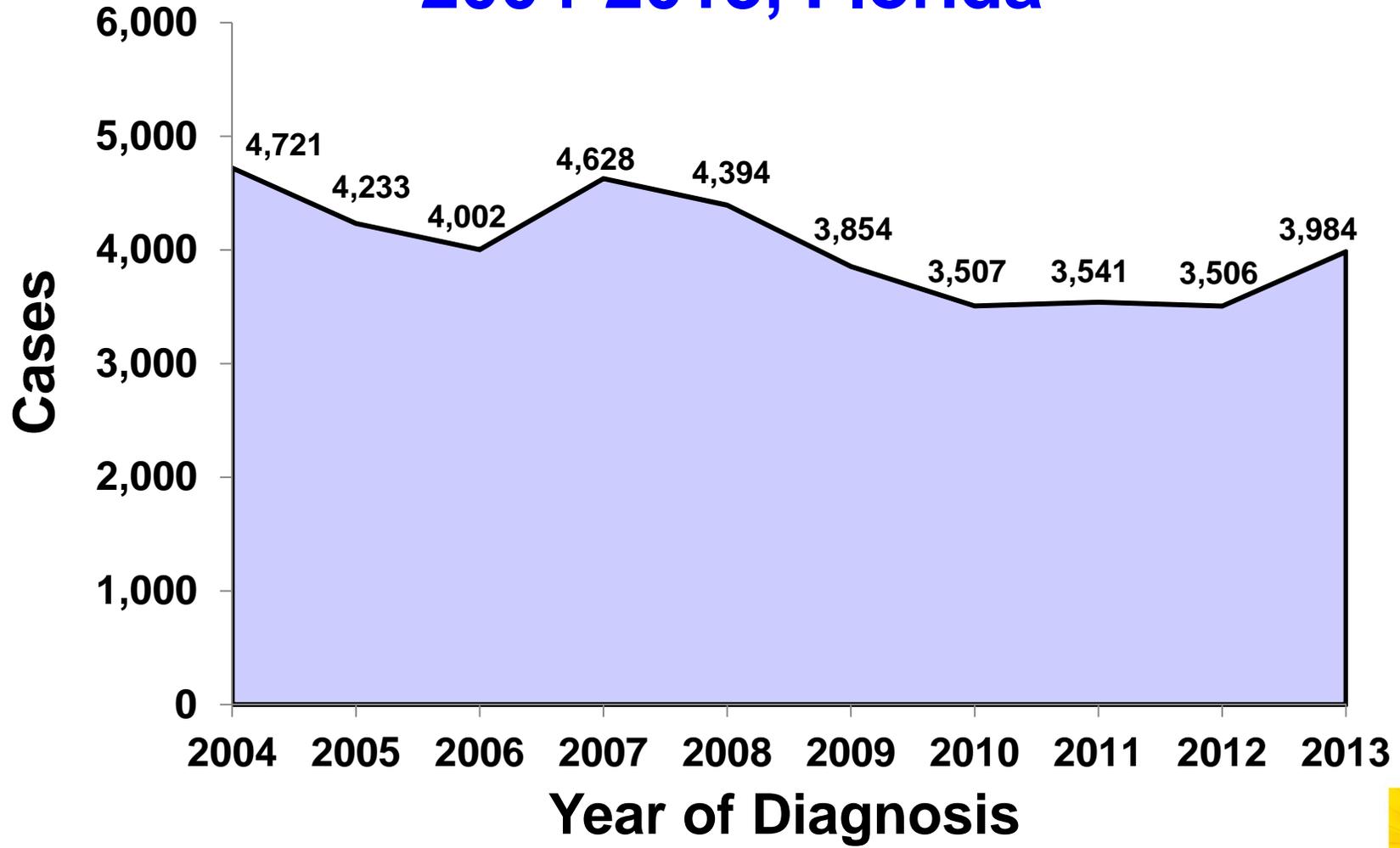


\*Population data are from Florida CHARTS

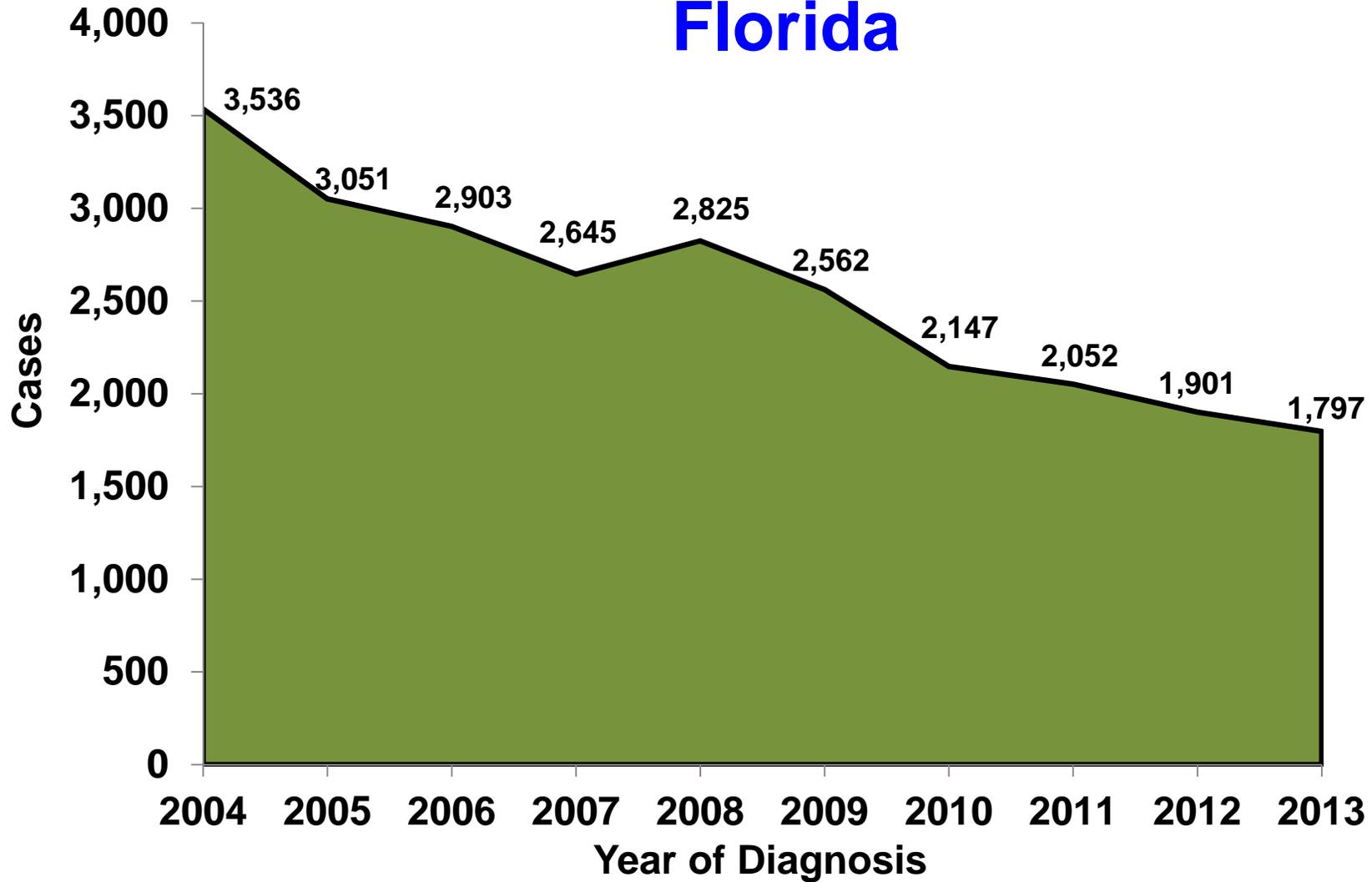
\*\*County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=63).



# Adult HIV Infection Cases Among Men by Year of Diagnosis, 2004-2013, Florida

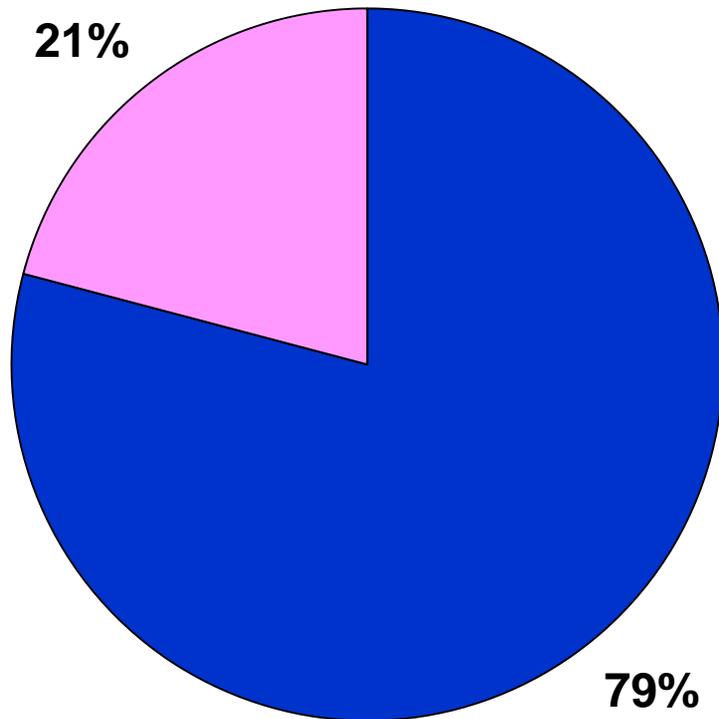


# Adult AIDS Cases Among Men by Year of Diagnosis, 2004-2013, Florida

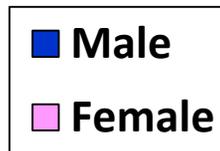
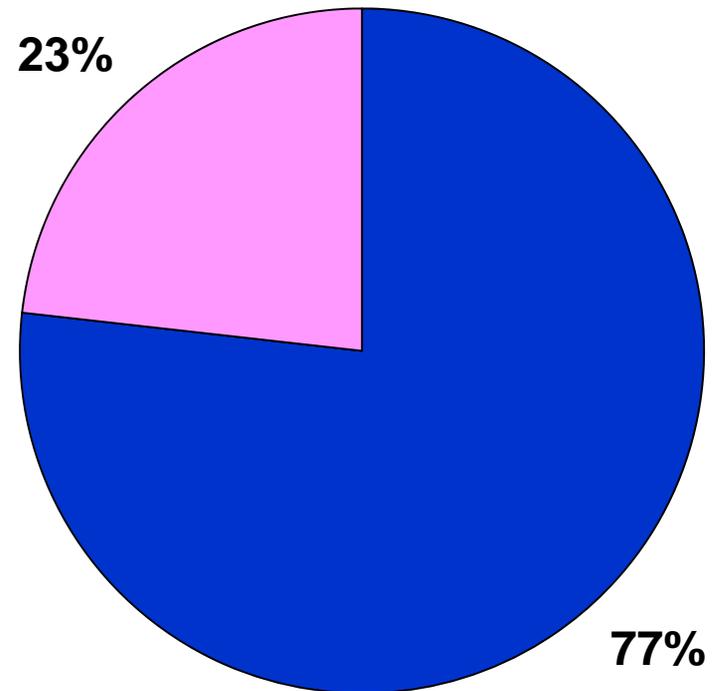


# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex, Reported in the United States\* and Florida

**U.S., 2011**  
**N=49,273**



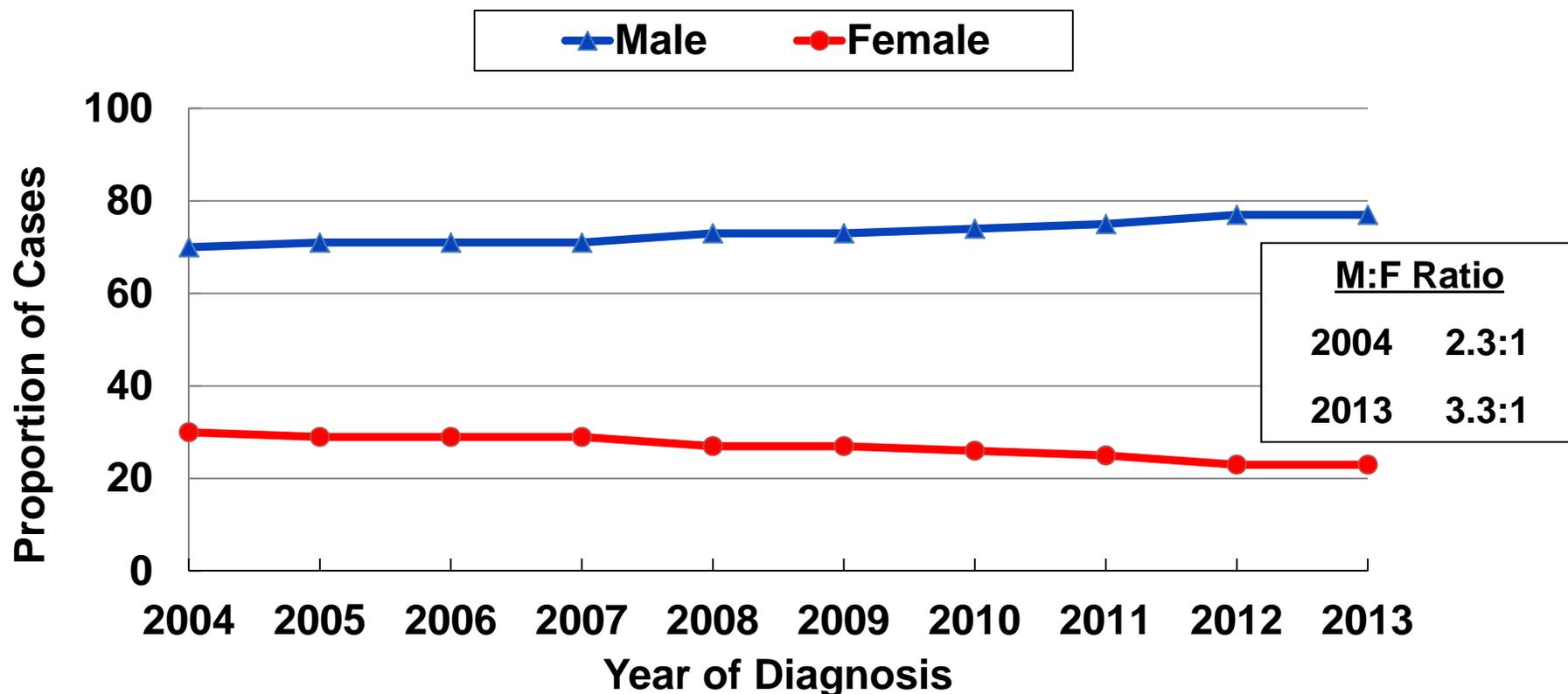
**Florida, 2013**  
**N=5,916**



**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. 23, Table 1a, 2012 data not available. HIV cases are estimated reports for all 50 states with confidential HIV reporting.



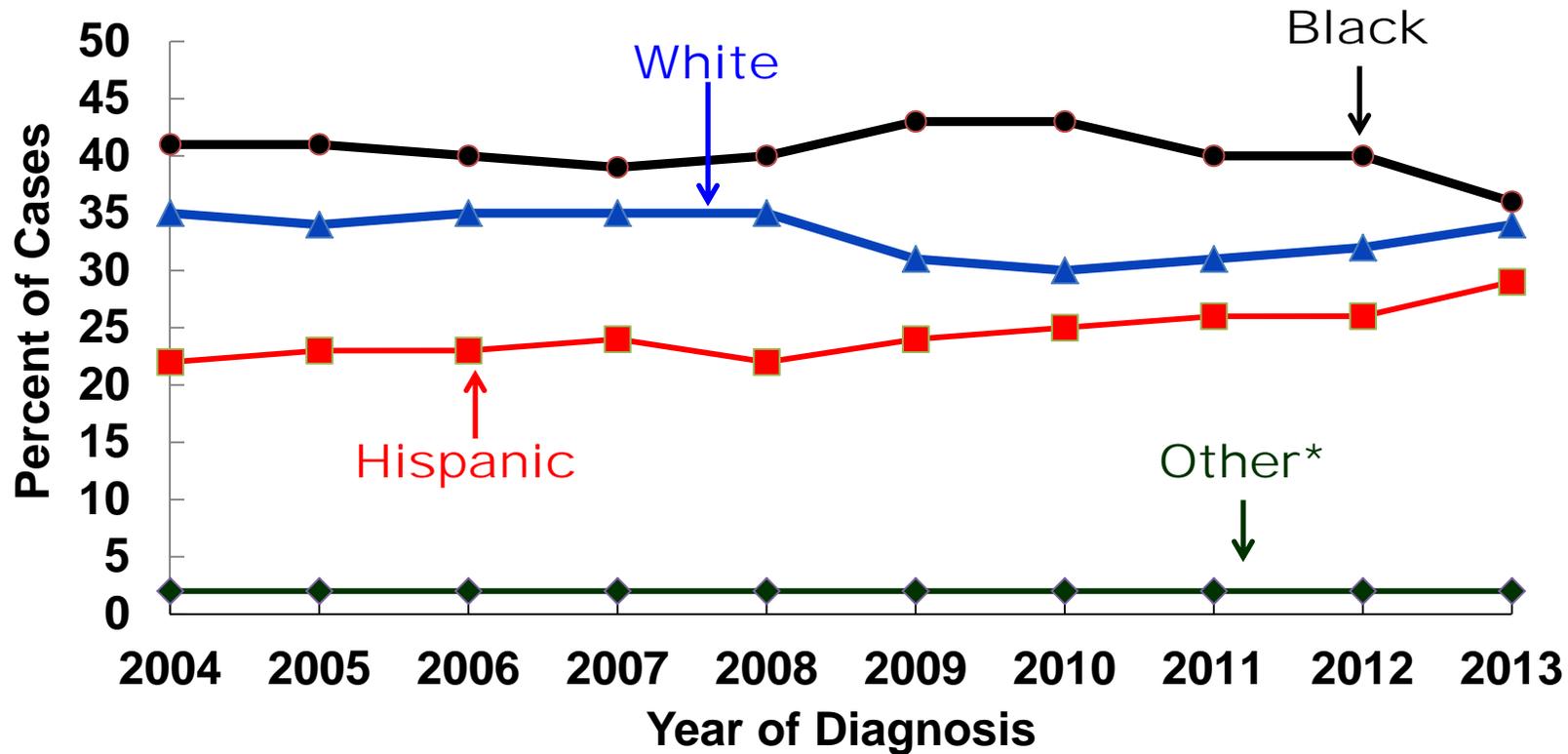
# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Year of Diagnosis, 2004-2013, Florida



**Note:** In 2013, 77% of the adult HIV infection cases were male, compared to only 70% in 2004. 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 2.3:1 in 2004 to 3.3:1 in 2013. The relative increase in male HIV cases might be attributed to proportional increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM).



# Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Diagnosis, 2004–2013, Florida



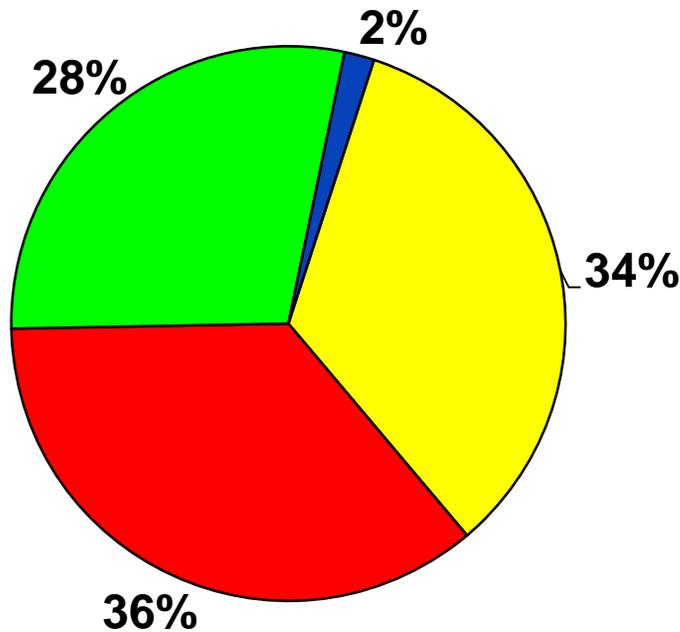
Note: Over the past ten years, black men represented the highest proportion (> 35%) of male HIV infection cases by race/ethnicity. From 2004 to 2013, the percentage of male HIV cases increased among Hispanics by 7 percentage points. In contrast, the HIV cases decreased by 1 percentage point among whites and 5 percentage points among blacks over the same time period.

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

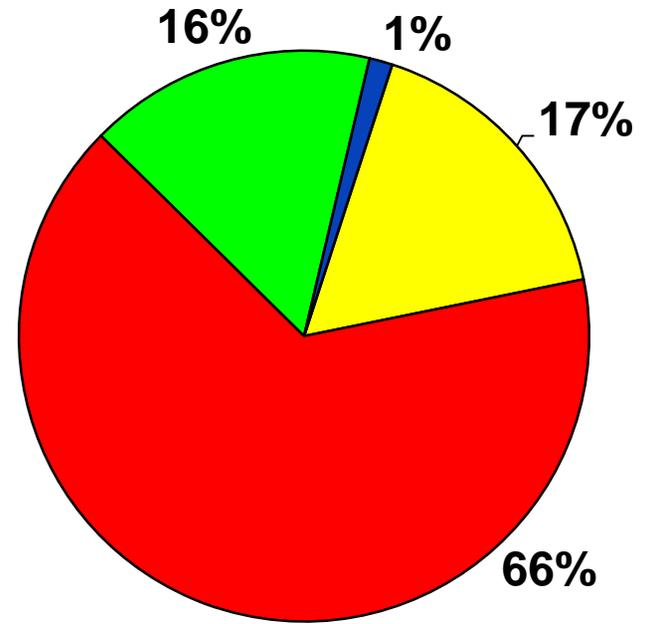


# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2013, Florida

**Males**  
**N=4,542**



**Females**  
**N=1,374**



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Other\*

Note: In this snapshot of 2013, HIV cases by race/ethnicity among males is more evenly split compared to HIV cases among females where blacks are over-represented, accounting for 66% of adult cases among women.

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



## HIV Infection and AIDS Cases and Rates\* Among Adult Males by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2013, 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>1,537</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>144.1</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>90.6</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,542</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>2,336</b>	<b>29.3</b>

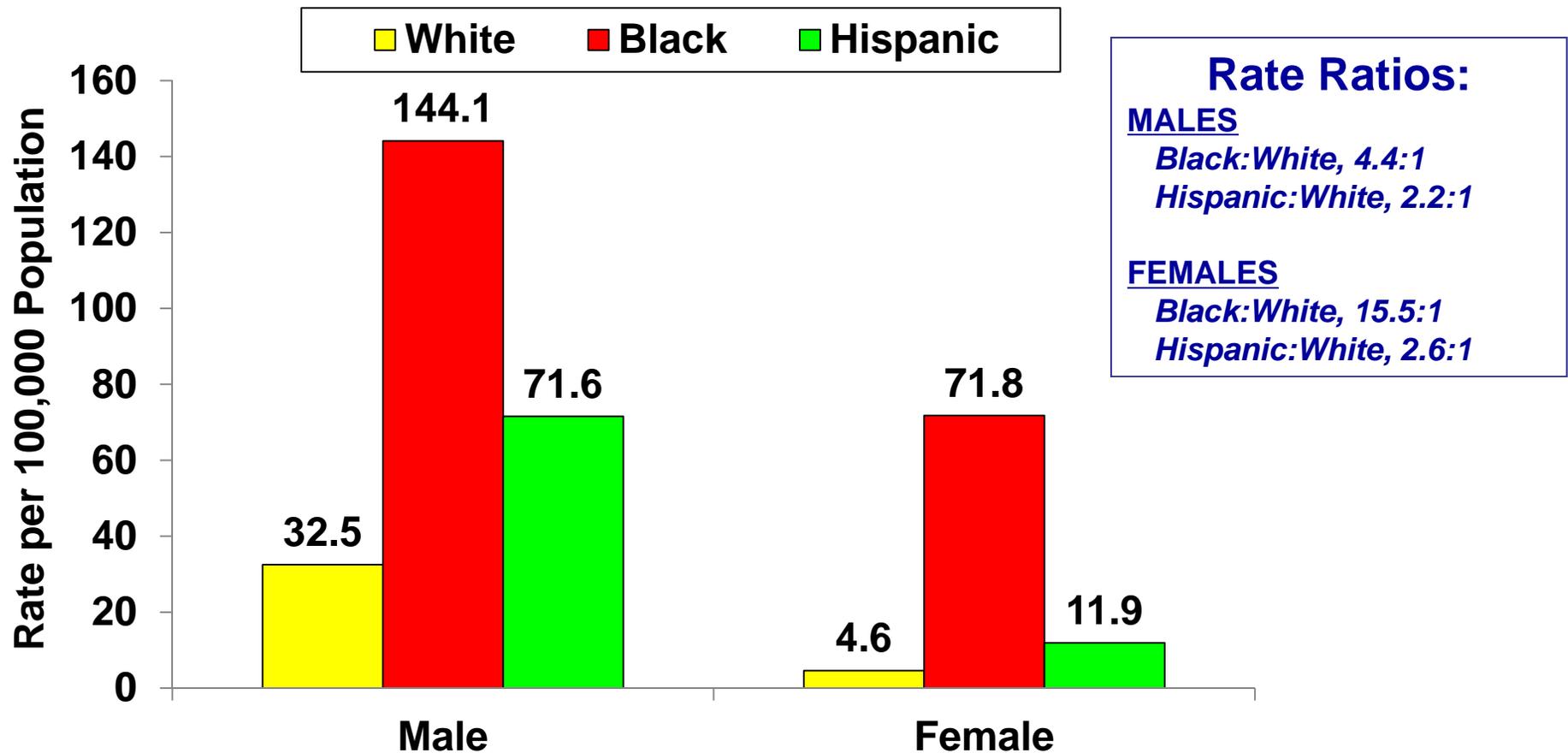
HIV rate ratios: Black-to-White – 4.4:1  
Hispanic-to-White – 2.2:1

AIDS rate ratios: Black-to-White – 6.1:1  
Hispanic-to-White – 2.1:1

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



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



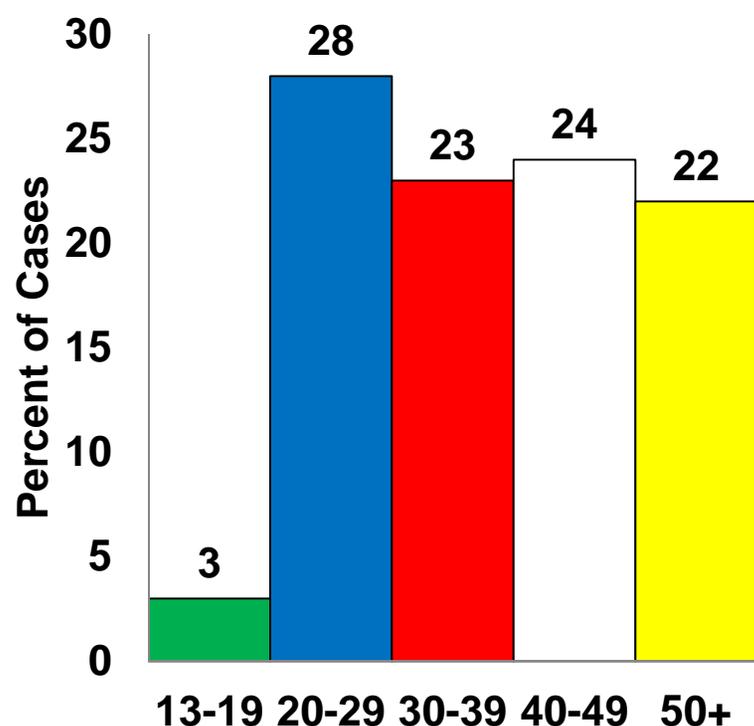
Note: Similar to AIDS, black men and, to an even greater extent, black women are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. The HIV case rate for 2013 is 4 times higher among black men than the rate among white men. Among black women, the HIV case rate is nearly 16-fold greater than the rate among white women. 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 06/03/2014.

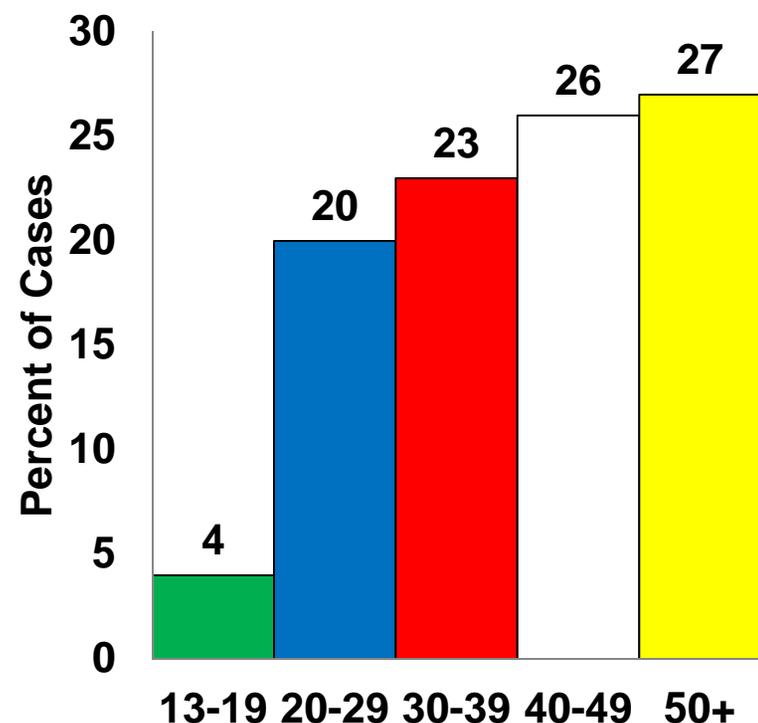


# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2013, Florida

**Males**  
N=4,542



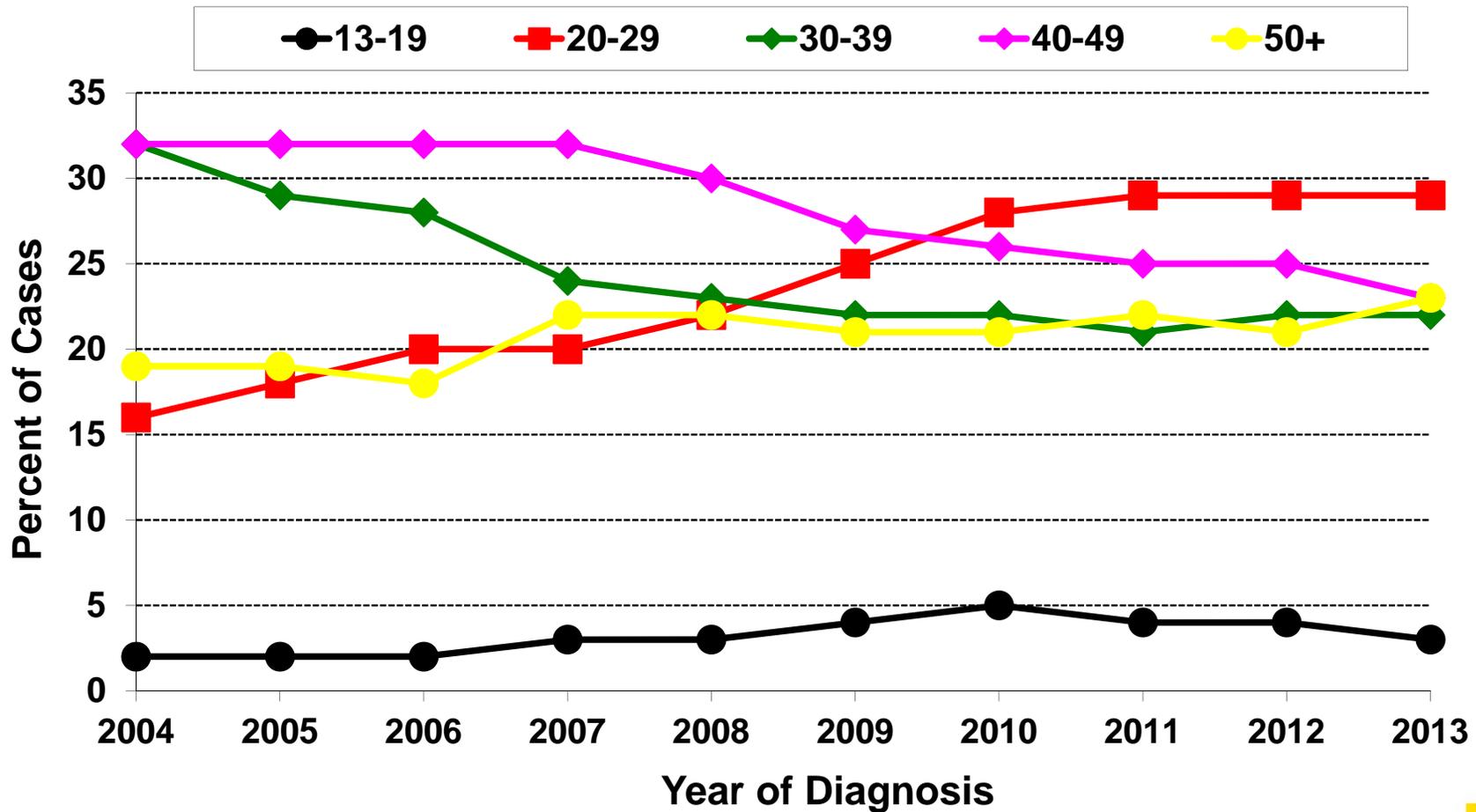
**Females**  
N=1,374



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, 28% of HIV infection cases occur among those in the 20-29 age group, whereas among females, 27% of HIV infection cases occur among those in the 50 and older age group.



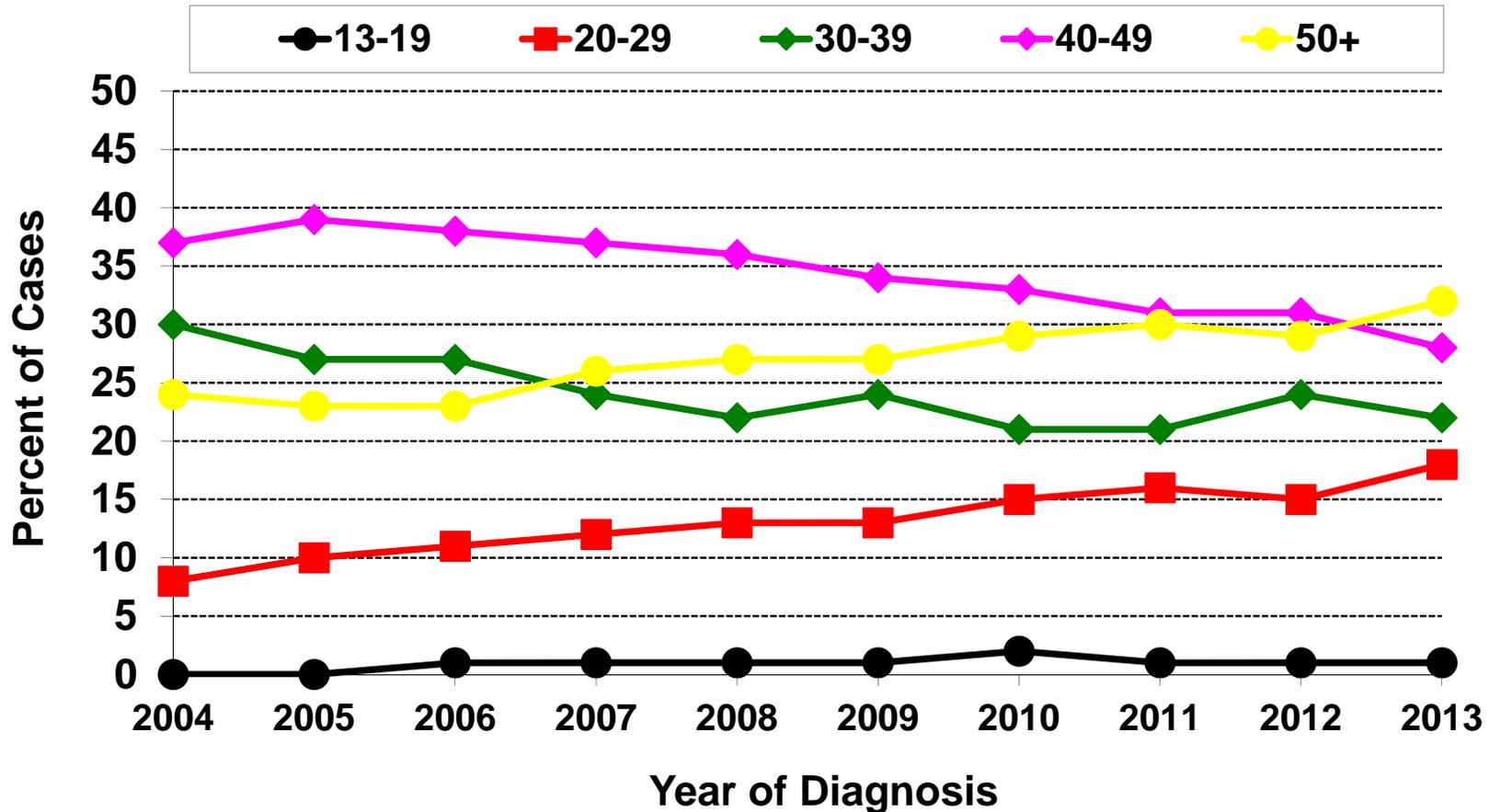
# Adult Male HIV Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2004–2013, Florida



Over the past several years, the proportion of newly reported HIV cases among men has shown increases for both the 20-29 and 50+ age groups.



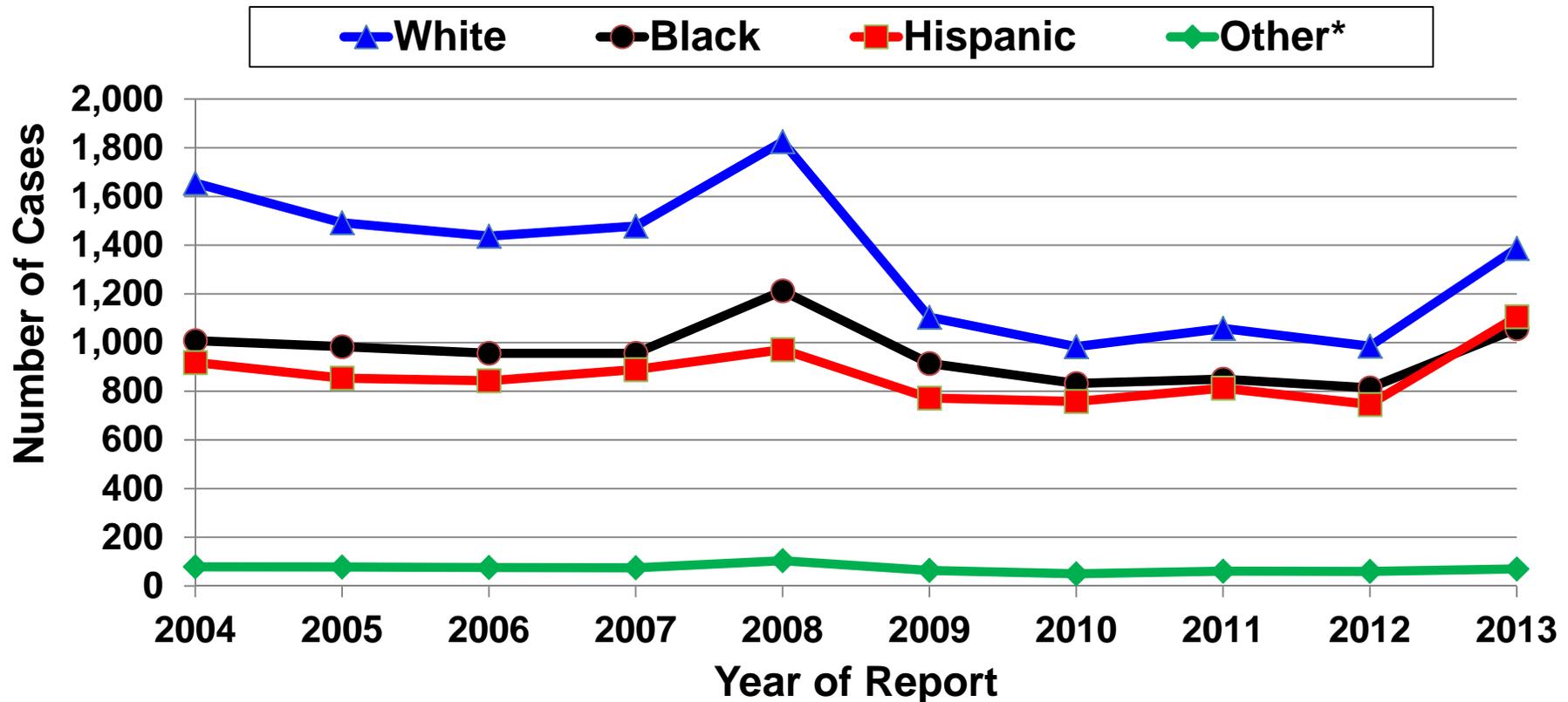
# Adult Male AIDS Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2004–2013, Florida



Over the past several years, the proportion of newly reported male AIDS cases has shown increases for both the 20-29 and 50+ age groups. The age group 13-19 has remained level.



# Adult HIV Infection Cases among MSM\* by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2004–2013, Florida



Note: Over the past ten years, the number of MSM HIV infection cases decreased by 16% among whites. However, the number of cases increased by 5% among blacks and 20% among Hispanics, yet remained fairly level among Hispanic and other race/ethnic groups.

\* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug Use (IDU) cases.

\*\* Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and persons of multiple races.

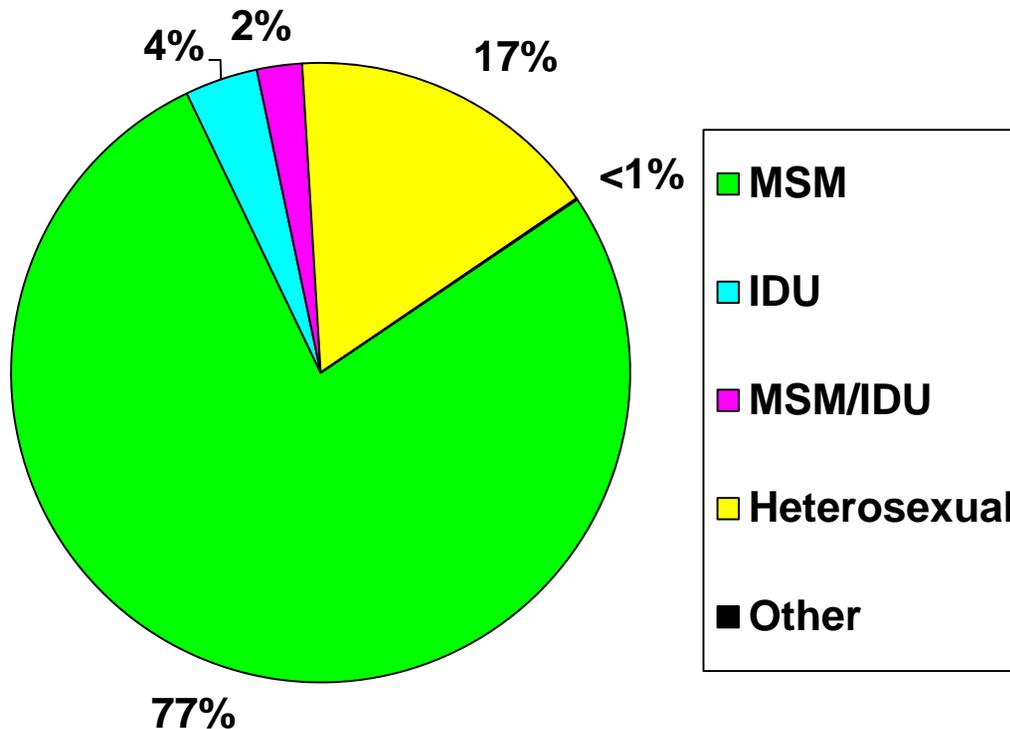


# Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

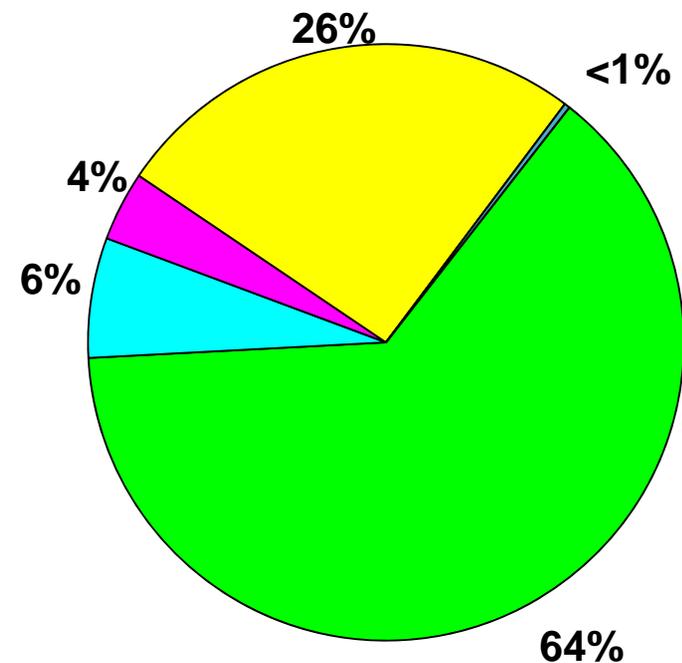
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug User
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, other pediatric 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 and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2013, Florida

**HIV Infection**  
N=4,542

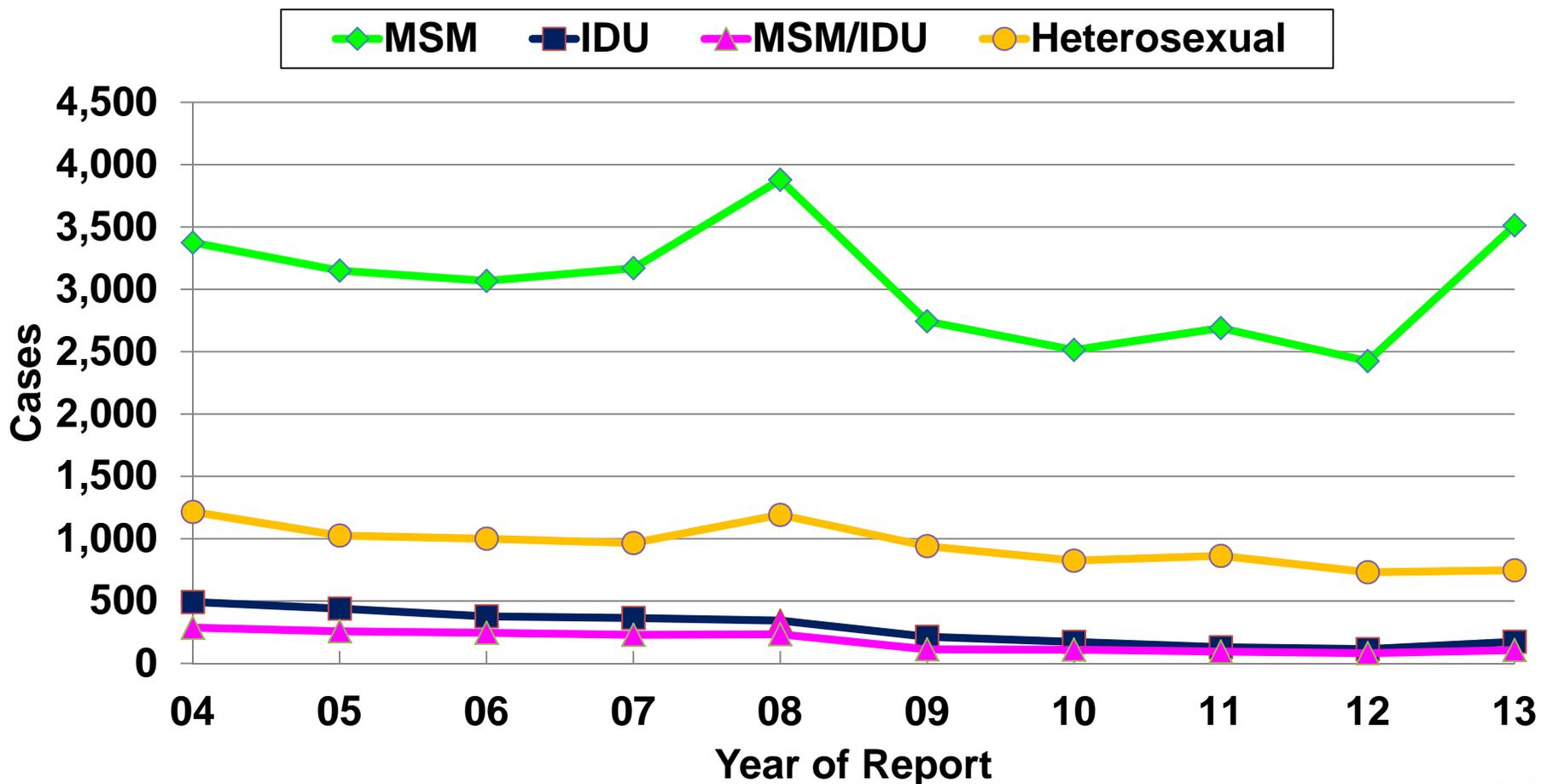


**AIDS**  
N=2,336



Note: NIRs redistributed. For HIV infection and AIDS cases in men reported in 2013, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common risk factor (77% and 64% respectively) followed by cases with a heterosexual risk (17% for HIV and 26% for AIDS). HIV cases tend to represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.

# Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Diagnosis, 2004–2013, Florida



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



# Persons Living with HIV Disease

- ⓧ Data in these slides represent persons living with HIV disease, also referred to as Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), who were reported through the most recent calendar year. Living data are also referred to as prevalence cases.
- ⓧ HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in July, 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.

## Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Current Age Group and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida

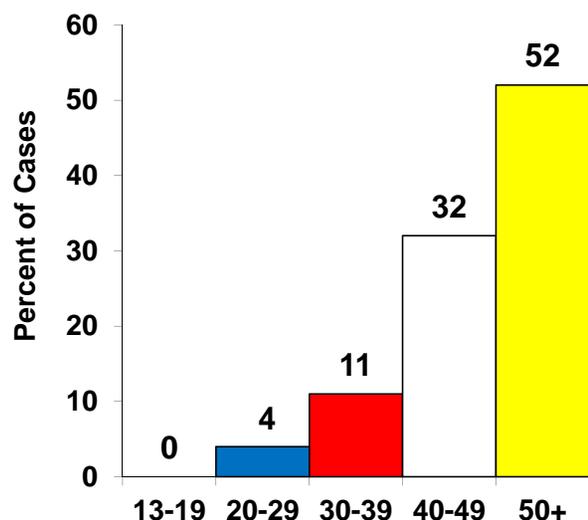
Race/Ethnicity	No.	Percent
White	25,276	35%
Black	28,425	39%
Hispanic	17,057	24%
Other	1,375	2%
<b>Age Group</b>		
13-19	362	1%
20-29	6,065	8%
30-39	10,613	15%
40-49	21,816	30%
50+	33,277	46%
<b>Mode of Exposure*</b>		
MSM	47,902	66%
IDU	54,020	75%
MSM/IDU	3,711	5%
Heterosexual Contact	14,401	20%
Other Confirmed Risk	698	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>72,133</b>	
Adjustments have been made to redistribute NIR cases.		

\*NIRs redistributed.

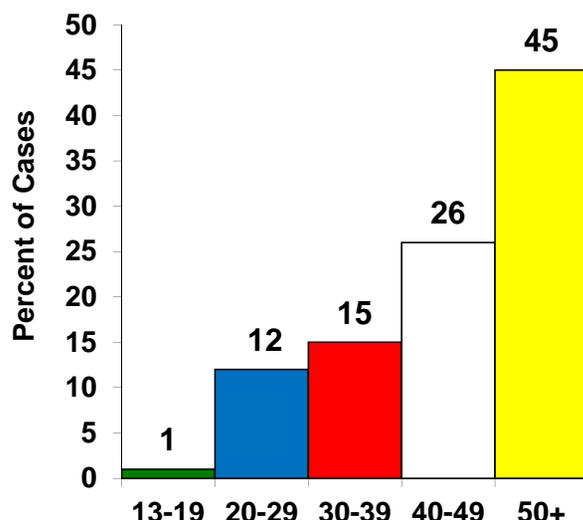


# Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Current Age Group, Reported through 2013, N=72,133, Florida

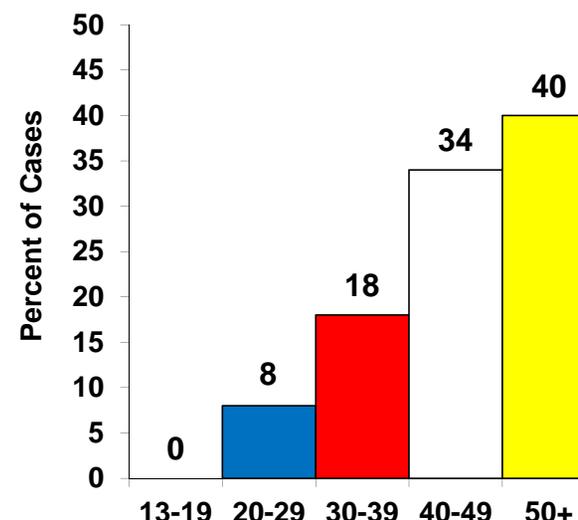
**White**  
N = 25,276



**Black**  
N = 28,425



**Hispanic**  
N = 17,057

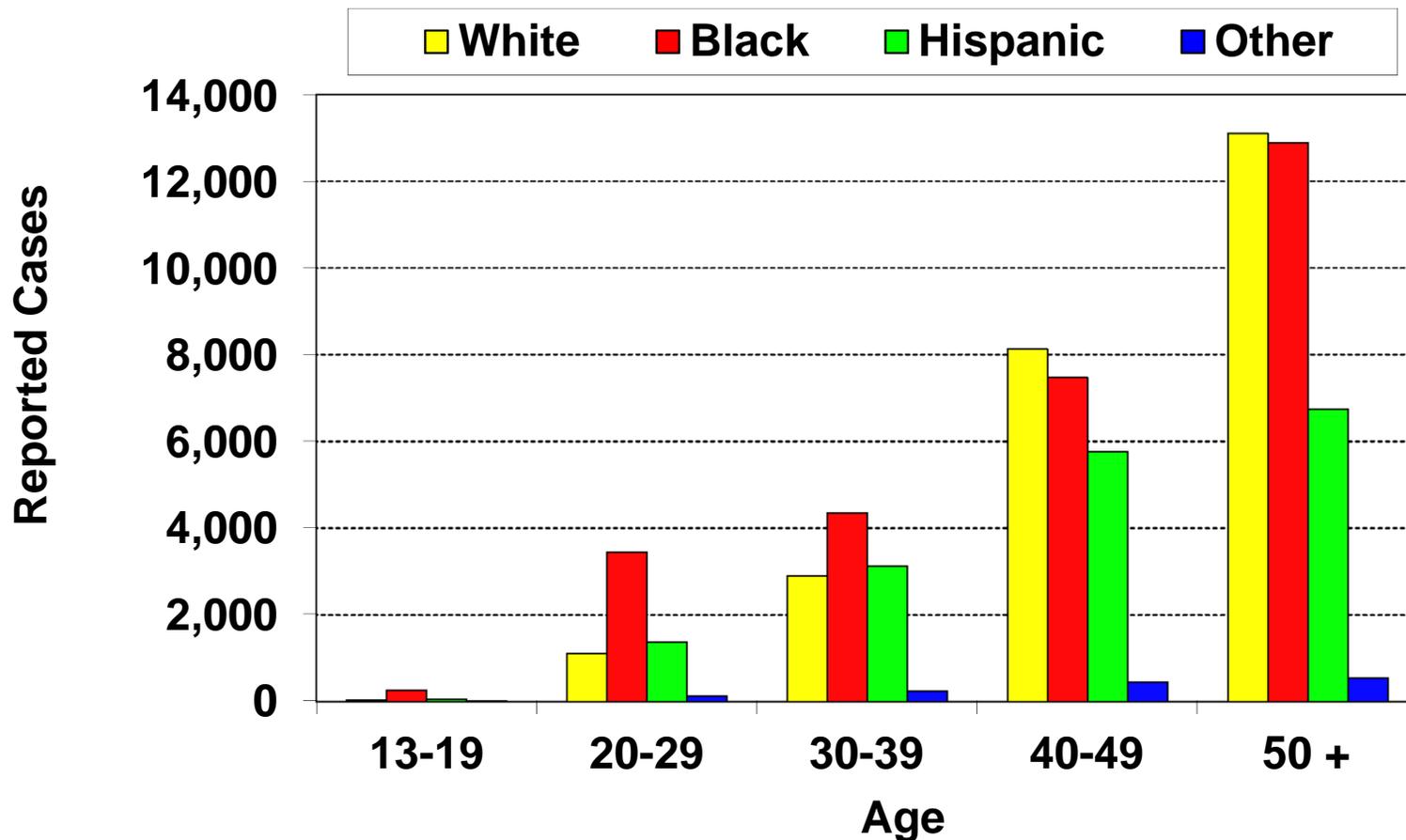


**Note:** White males living with HIV disease have a higher proportion of cases living past the age of 40 (84%), compared to blacks (71%) and Hispanics (74%).

Data for Other is not shown (N=1,375).



# Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Current Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2013, N=72,133, Florida



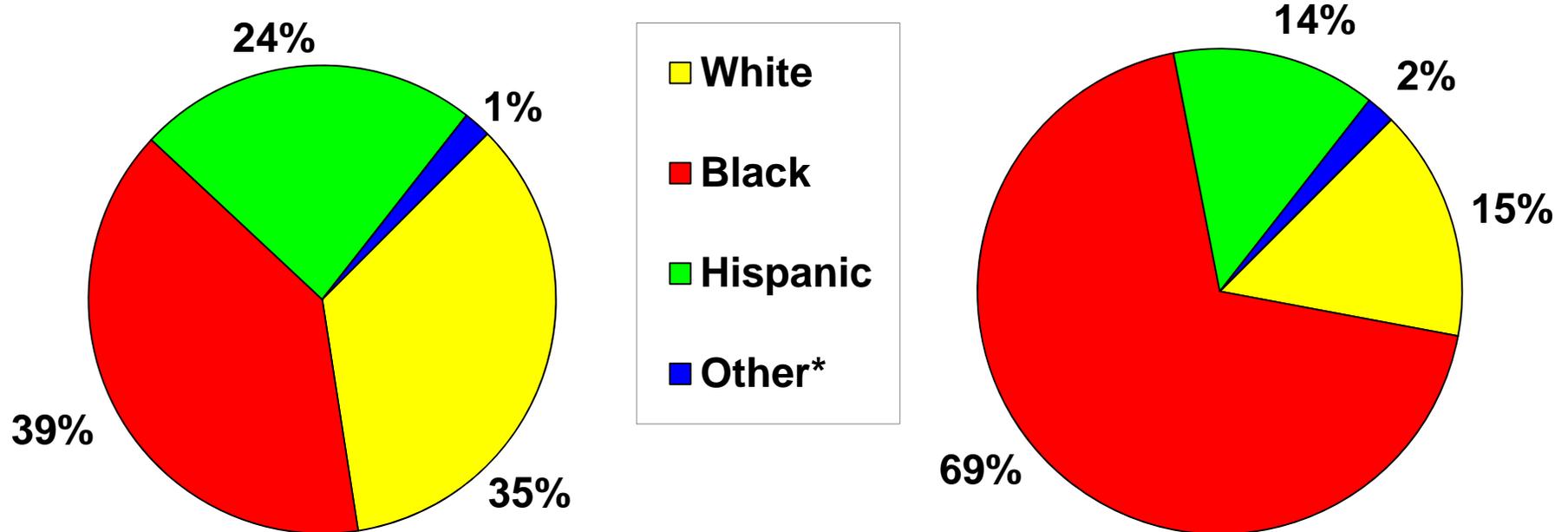
Note: Adult males living with HIV disease vary by race/ethnicity and age group. Blacks represent the highest proportions for each age group except 40-49 and 50+, where whites have the highest proportion.



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

**Males**  
N=72,133

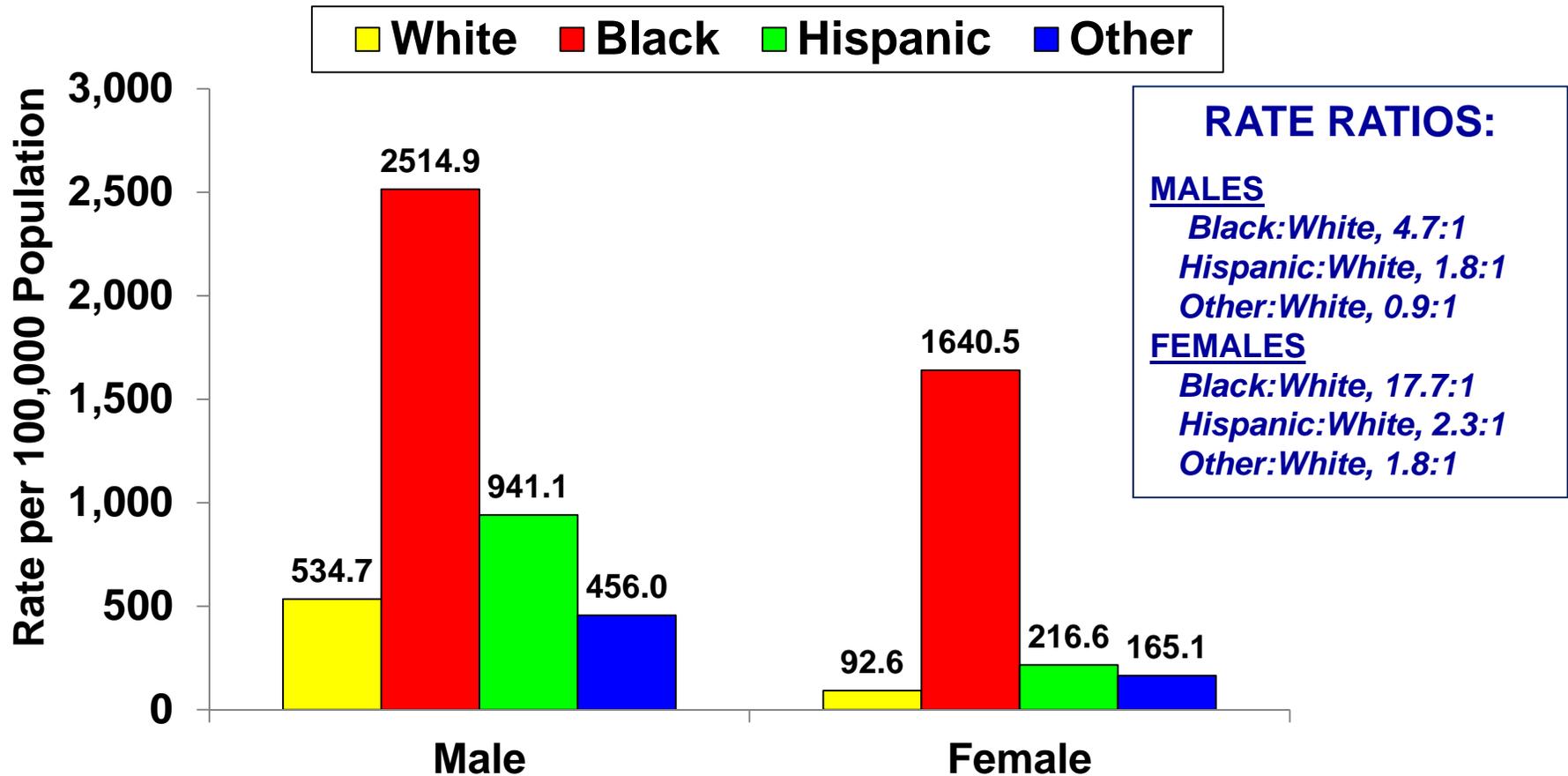
**Females**  
N=29,844



Note: Among adults living with HIV disease, blacks represent the race most affected among both males (39%) and females (69%).

\*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, Florida



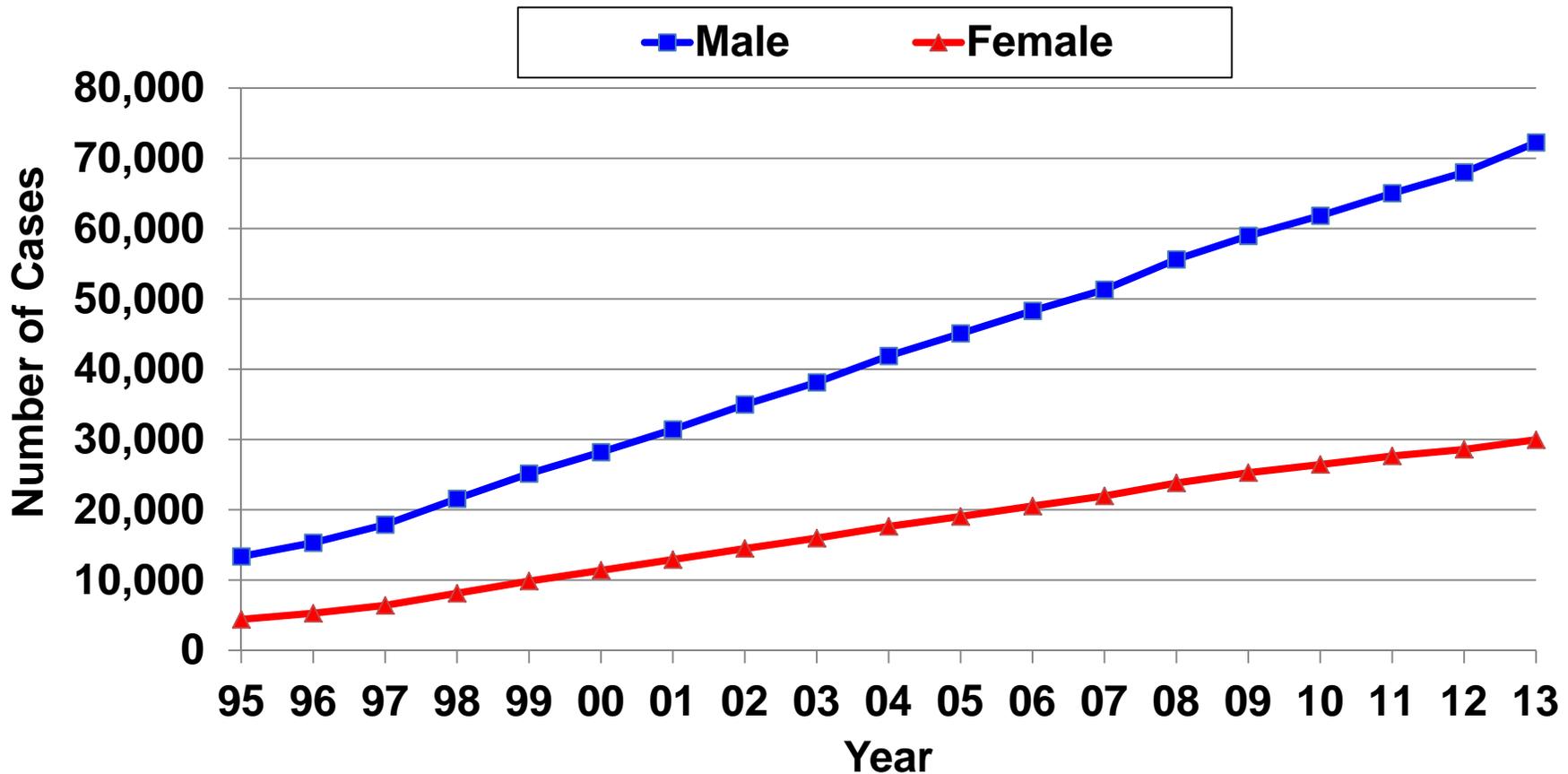
Note: In 2013, among black males, the case rate is nearly 5 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the case rate is nearly 18-fold greater than the rate among white females. Among Hispanic females, the case rate is nearly 2 times higher than the rate among their white counterparts. The case rate among Hispanic males is slightly lower to the rate among their white counterparts.

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

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



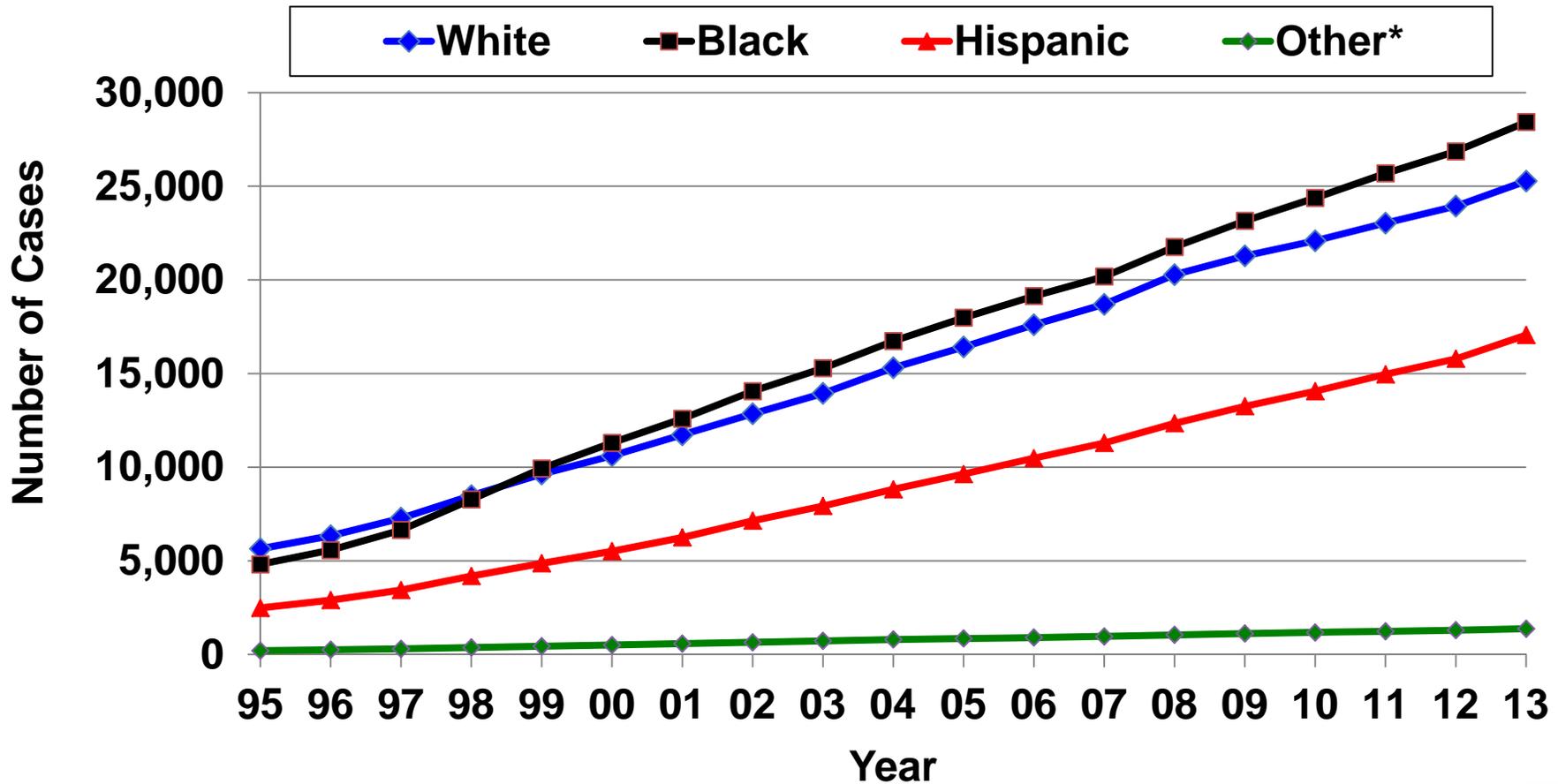
# Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease by Sex, 1995-2013, Florida



Note: Although increases are seen among both men and women, women account for an increasing proportion of persons living with HIV disease. In 2013, women accounted for 29% of persons living with HIV disease, compared with 25% in 1995.



# Annual Prevalence of Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2013, Florida

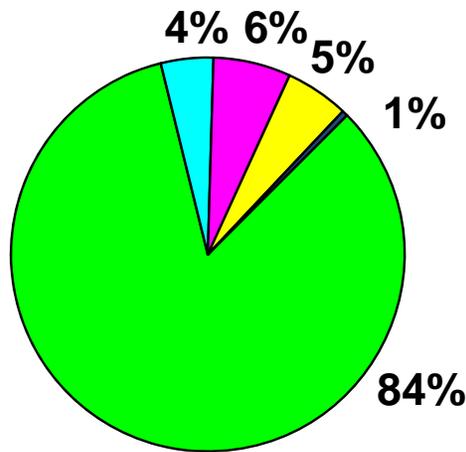


\*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial individuals.

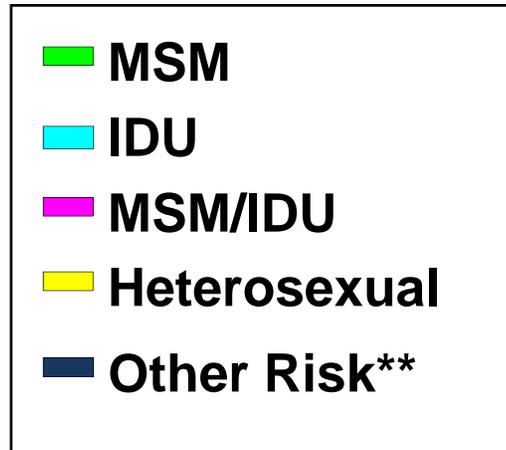
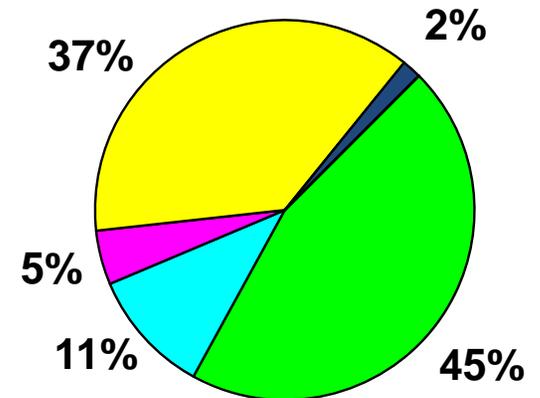


## Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida

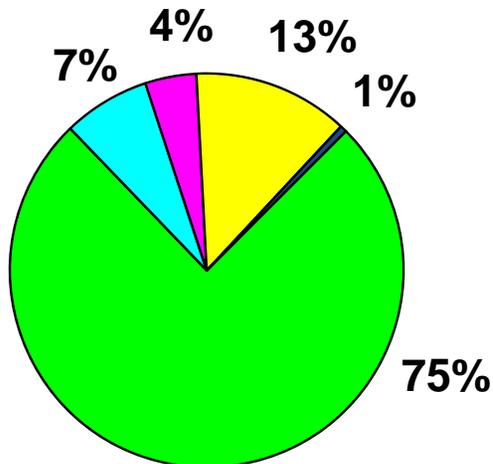
**White**  
N=25,276



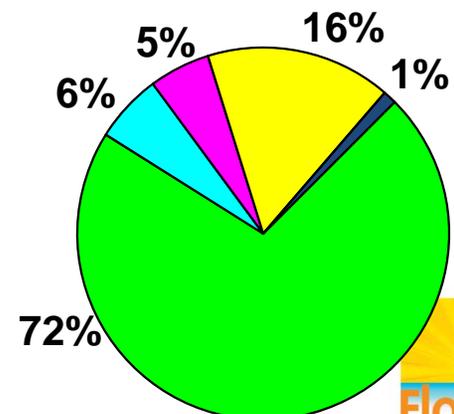
**Black**  
N=28,425



**Hispanic**  
N=17,057



**Other\***  
N=1,375



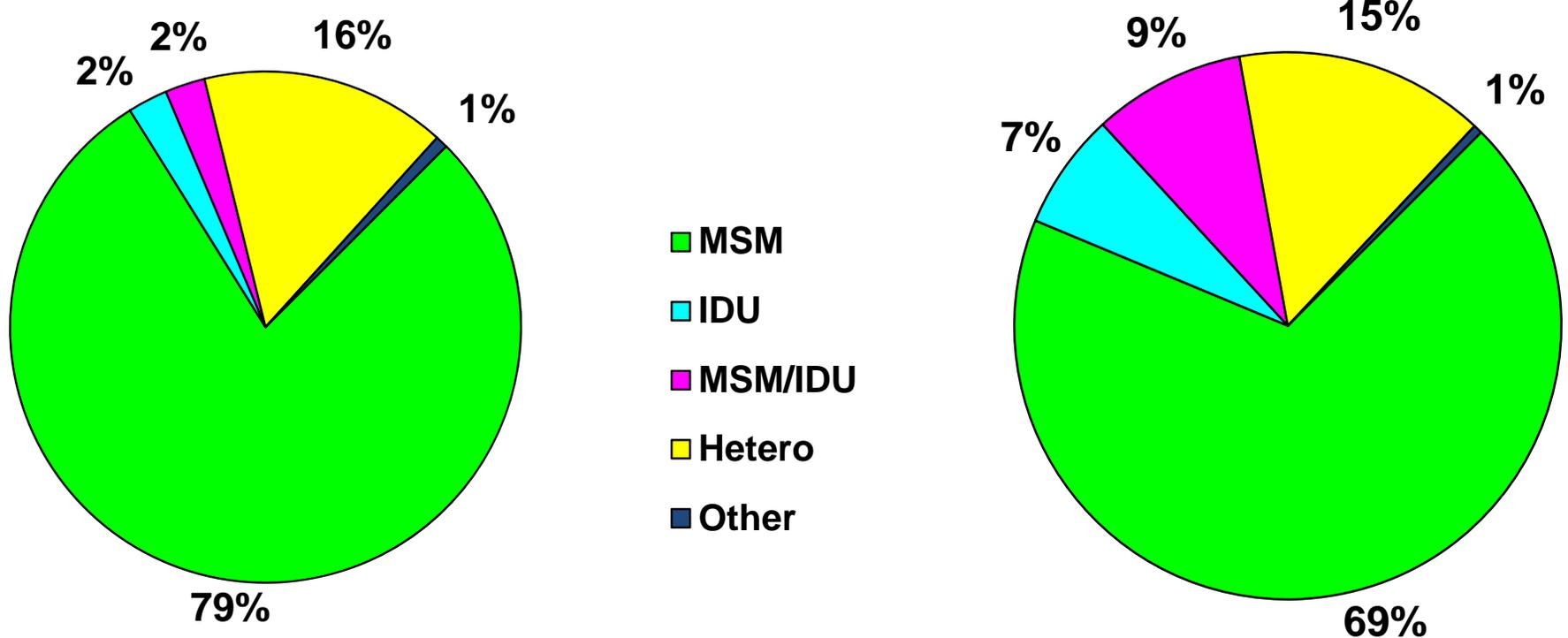
\* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan/American Indian and Multi-racial individuals.  
\*\* Other Risk includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks as well as other confirmed risks.

Note: NIRs redistributed.

# Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Mode of Exposure, Asian / Hawaiian / Pacific Islanders and American Indians / Alaska Natives, Reported through 2013, Florida

**Asian / Hawaiian / Pacific Islanders (N=514)**

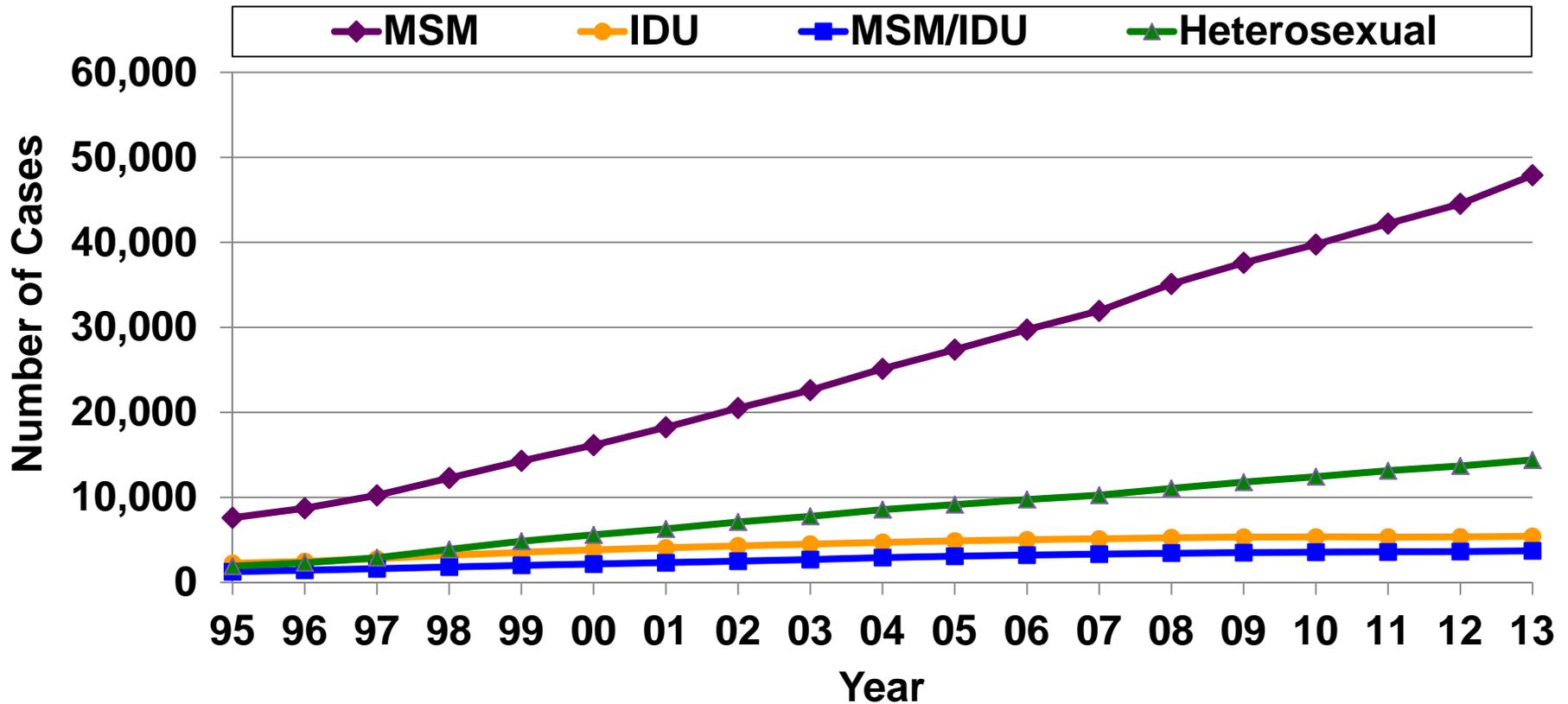
**American Indian / Alaska Natives (N=189)**



**Note:** NIRs redistributed. MSM is the primary risk for each group (79% and 69% respectively), followed by heterosexual contact 16% and 15% respectively). IDU and MSM/IDU had a much higher percent of cases among American Indians, compared to Asians.



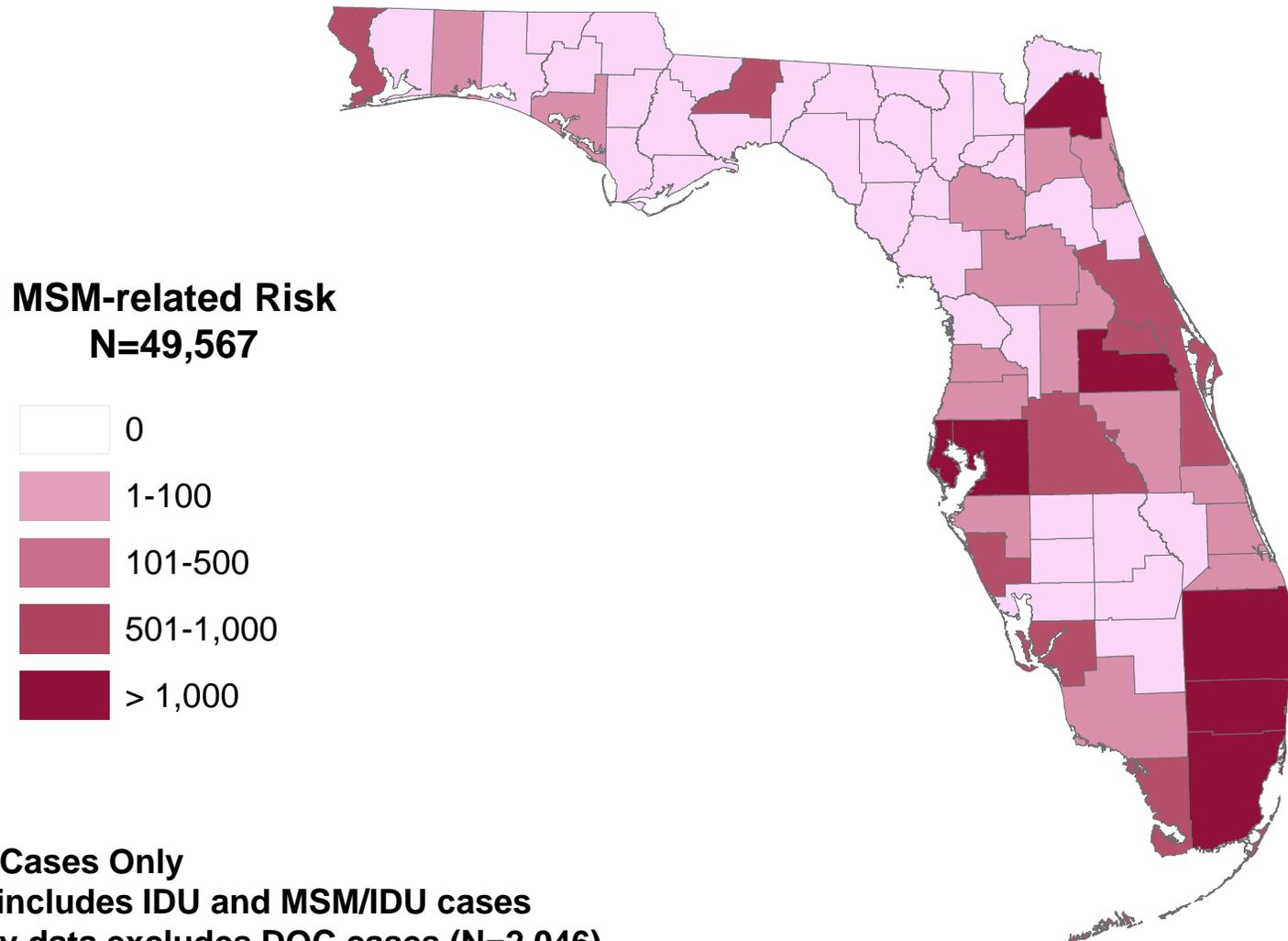
# Annual Prevalence of Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Mode of Exposure, Reported 1995-2013, Florida



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



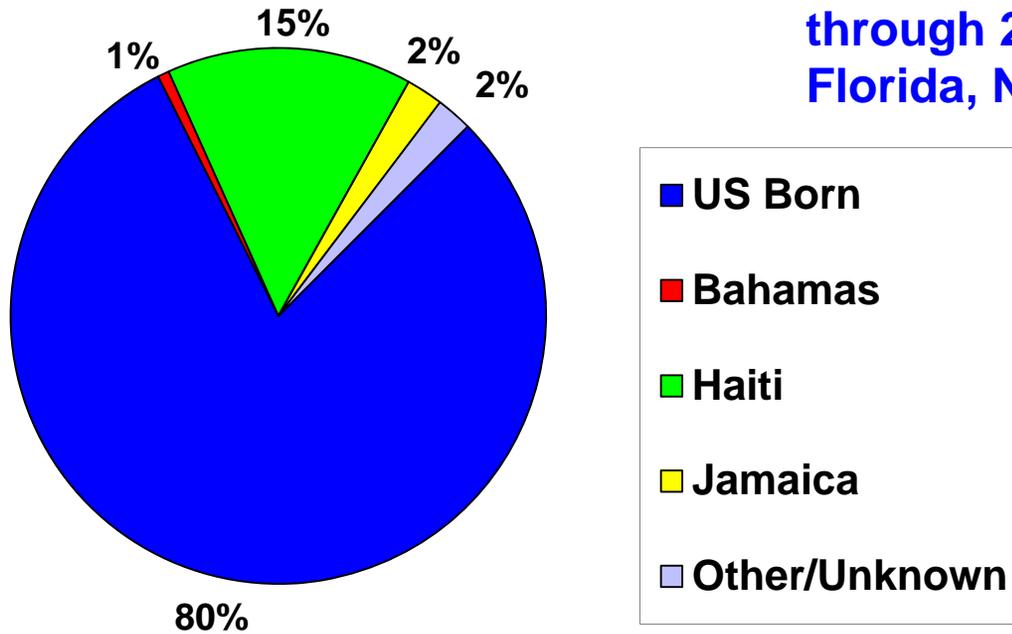
**Persons Living with HIV Disease,\*  
with a Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) Risk,\*\*  
by County of Residence,\*\*\*  
Reported through 2013, Florida**



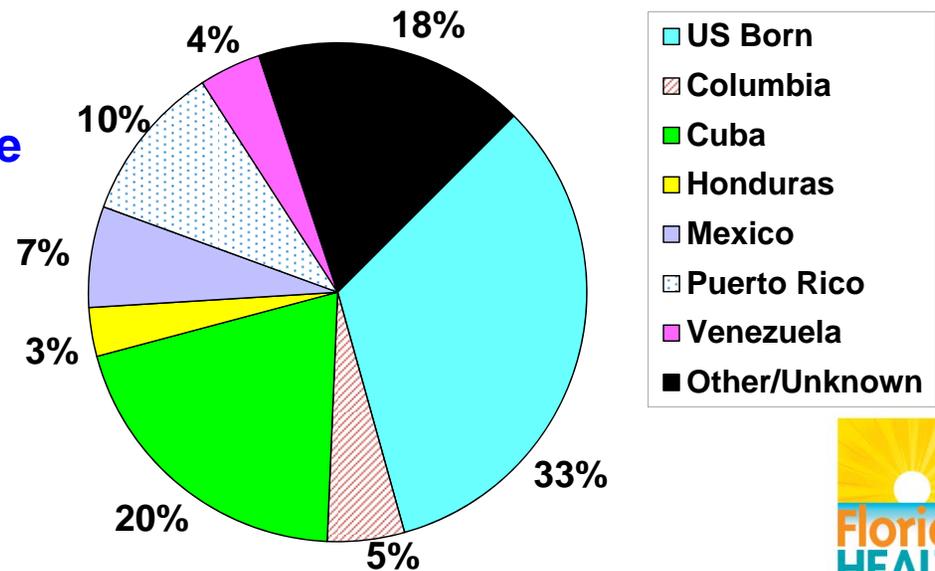
**\*Adult Cases Only**  
**\*\*MSM includes IDU and MSM/IDU cases**  
**\*\*\*County data excludes DOC cases (N=2,046)**



**Black Males Living with HIV Disease  
by Country of Birth and Sex, Reported  
through 2013,  
Florida, N=27,434**



**Hispanic Males Living with HIV Disease  
by Country of Birth and Sex, Reported  
through 2013,  
Florida, N=15,057**



# HIV Mortality in Florida

**🚫 Resident HIV deaths due to HIV disease represent persons who resided in Florida and whose underlying cause of death was HIV disease, regardless if they were reported with HIV disease in Florida or not.**

- The data source is death certificate data from the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

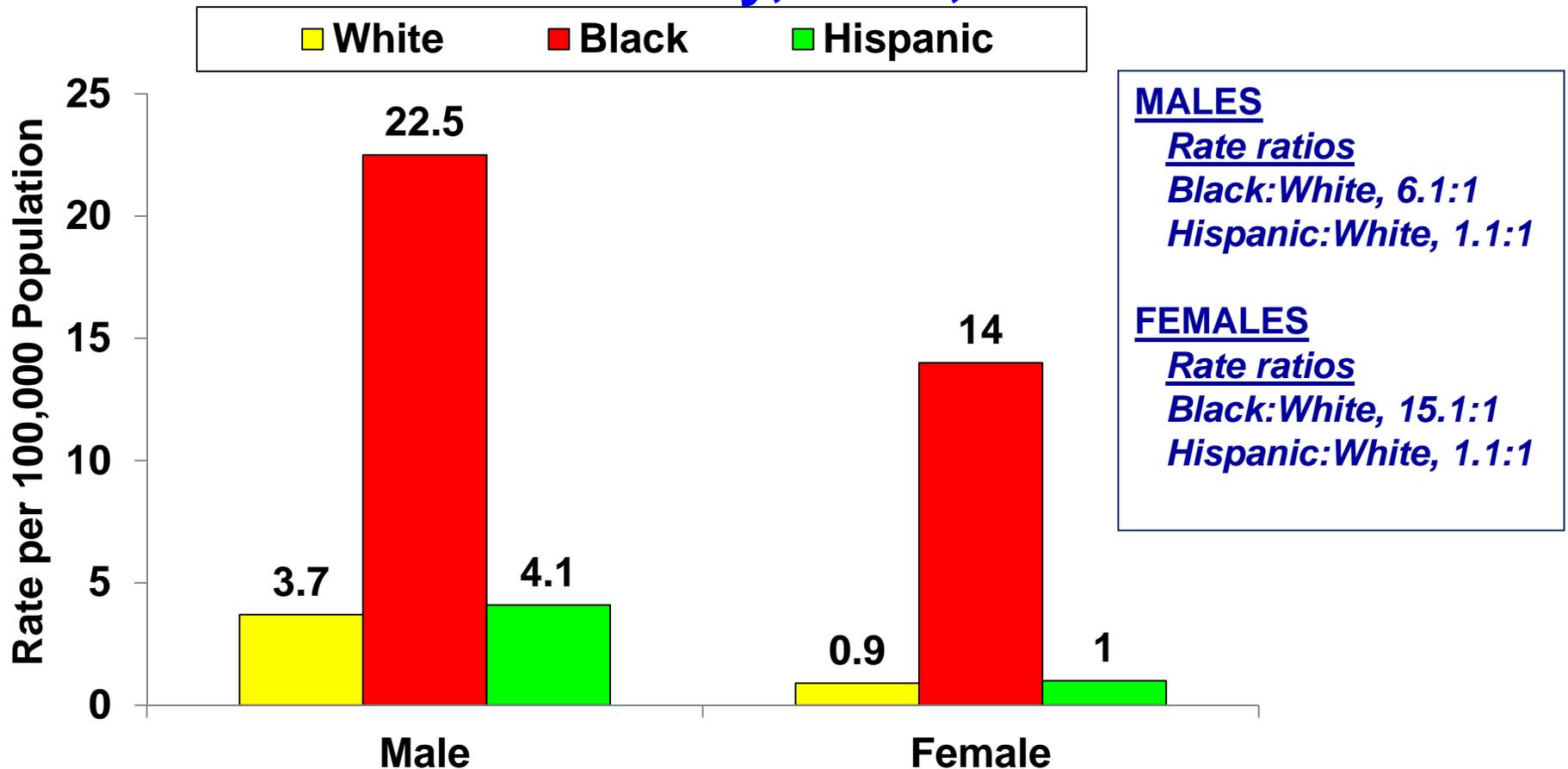
**🚫 HIV case deaths are known cases of HIV disease (regardless of AIDS status) reported in Florida and are known to be dead, regardless of the cause of death. It is important to understand if any known HIV/AIDS cases died in any given year for estimates of the current burden of HIV/AIDS care and treatment needs within the state.**

- The data source is the Florida HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) from the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

**Selected slides from the Florida Deaths Slide Set, see site below for entire set.**  
**[http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html)**



# Rate\* of Resident Deaths\*\* due to HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2013, Florida



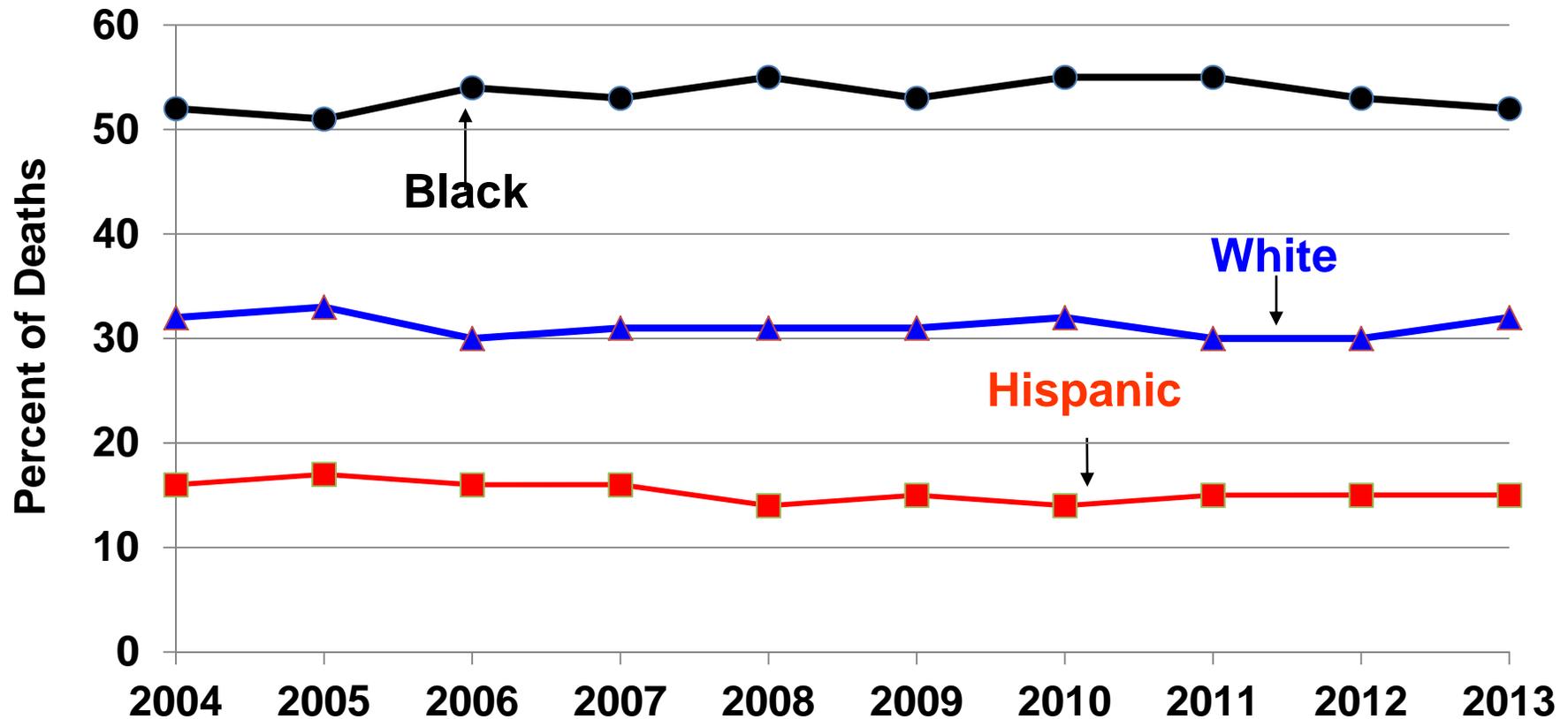
Note: In 2013, black males were 6 times more likely than white males to die of HIV disease. The HIV disease death rate among black females was 15-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates were slightly higher than the rate among their white counterparts, respectively.

\*Source: Population data were provided by Florida CHARTS (as of 06/03/2014).

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



# Resident Deaths\* Due to HIV Disease Among Males, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2004-2013, Florida

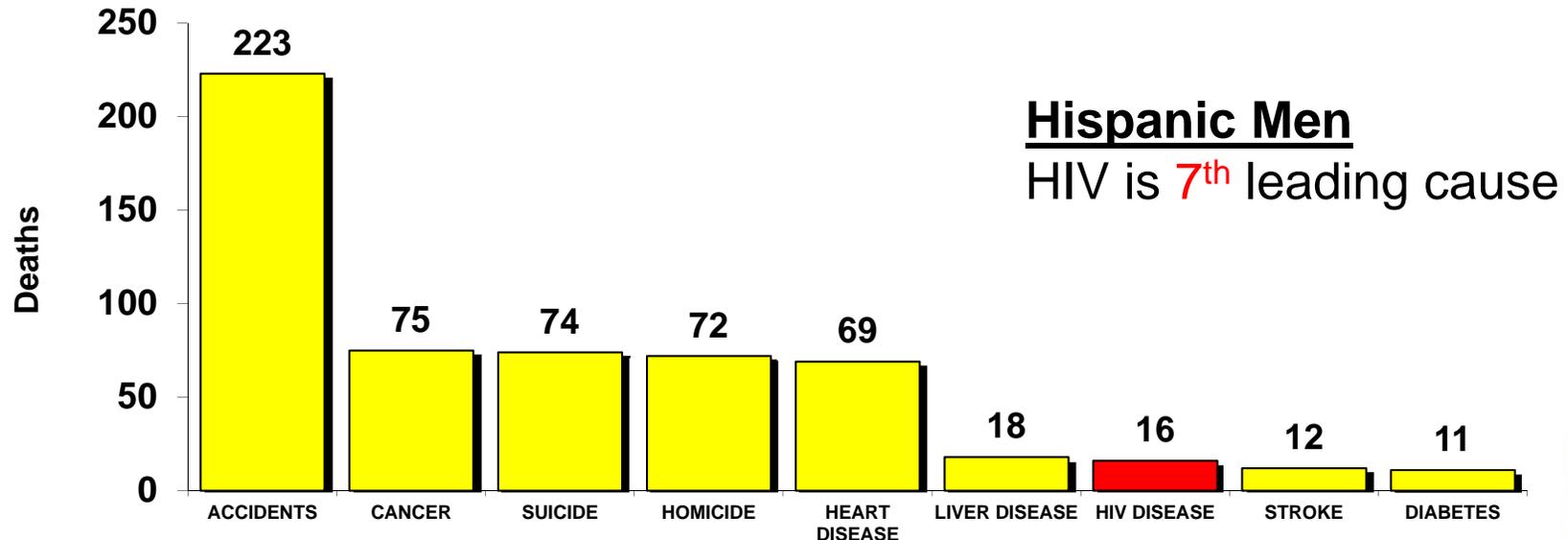
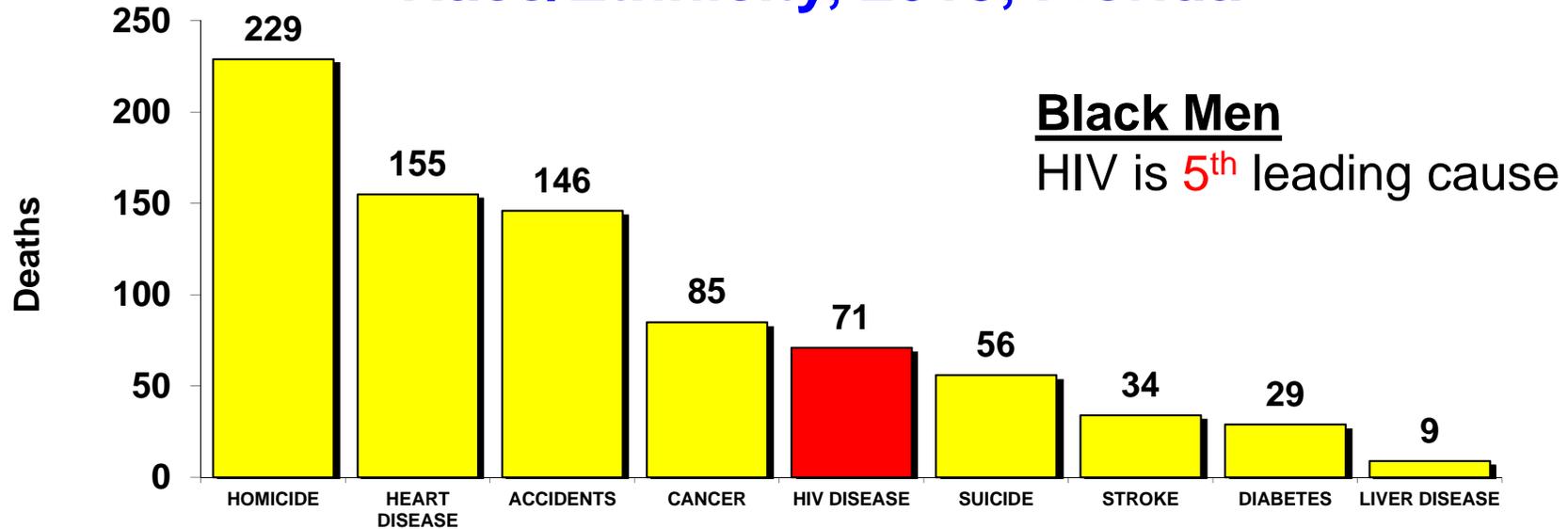


Note: In 2013, the proportional distribution of male resident HIV deaths due to HIV disease by race/ethnicity was: 32% among whites, 52% among blacks and 15% among Hispanics. This compared to 30%, 53% and 15%, respectively for 2012.

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



# Leading Causes of Death Among Men 25-44 Years Old by Race/Ethnicity, 2013, Florida



Note: Among White Males (data not shown) HIV is the 8<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death.



## Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Sex and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, Florida

<b>Period of Death: 2007 - 2013</b>		
<b><u>Males</u></b>	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>72 mo.</b>	<b>59 mo.</b>	<b>68 mo.</b>
8,682 deaths	3,894 deaths	12,576 deaths

**Note:** These data show that the median survival time for females is about 13 months less than the median survival time for males. This could be due to women being diagnosed with AIDS later in their course of illness thus shortening their apparent survival time. However, it could also reflect that females enter care for HIV disease later, have more drug adherence issues, or a host of other factors that could be damaging to a patient's underlying health status and outcomes.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2014)



**Median Survival Time (in months)  
from AIDS Diagnosis to Death,  
by Race/Ethnicity and Sex,  
and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, Florida**

<b>Period of Death: 2007 - 2013</b>			
	<b><u>Males</u></b>	<b><u>Females</u></b>	<b><u>TOTAL</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>89 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>	<b>83 mo.</b>
	2,738 deaths	599 deaths	3,337 deaths
<b>Black</b>	<b>65 mo.</b>	<b>58 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>
	4,226 deaths	2,753 deaths	6,979 deaths
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>62 mo.</b>	<b>58 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>
	1,448 deaths	421 deaths	1,869 deaths
<b>Amer. Ind.</b>	<b>86 mo.</b>	<b>34 mo.</b>	<b>79 mo.</b>
	33 deaths	12 deaths	45 deaths
<b>Asian</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>	<b>26 mo.</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>
	36 deaths	14 deaths	50 deaths

**Note:** These data show that the differences in median survival time by gender discussed on the previous table are not uniform for all racial/ethnic groups. For instance, the gender difference among whites and American Indians are much larger than the difference between genders for blacks, Hispanics and Asians. This confirms the assertion that there are no biologic differences between these groups that account for their differences in outcomes but rather it is most likely social and cultural barriers that are leading to poorer outcomes.

**\*Source:** Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2014)



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