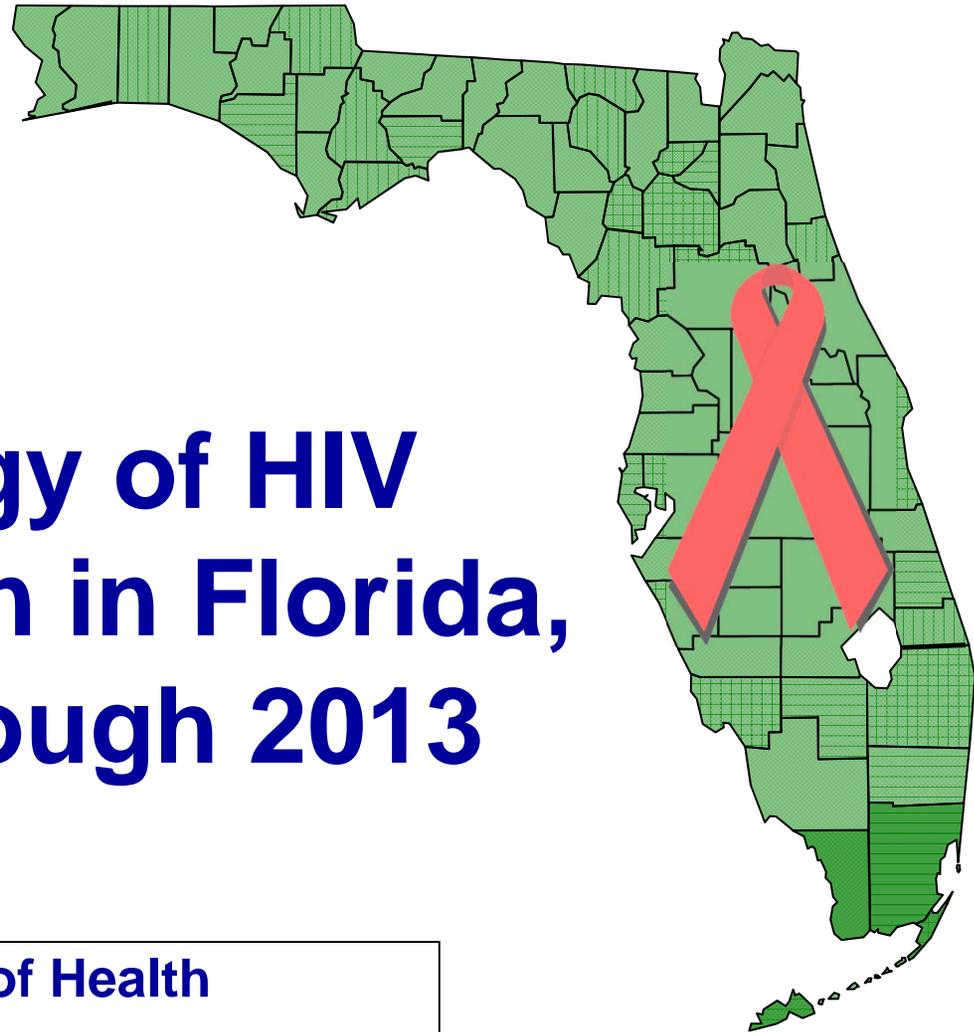


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/27/13

Revision: 10/02/14



Epidemiology of HIV Among Women 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**



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.**

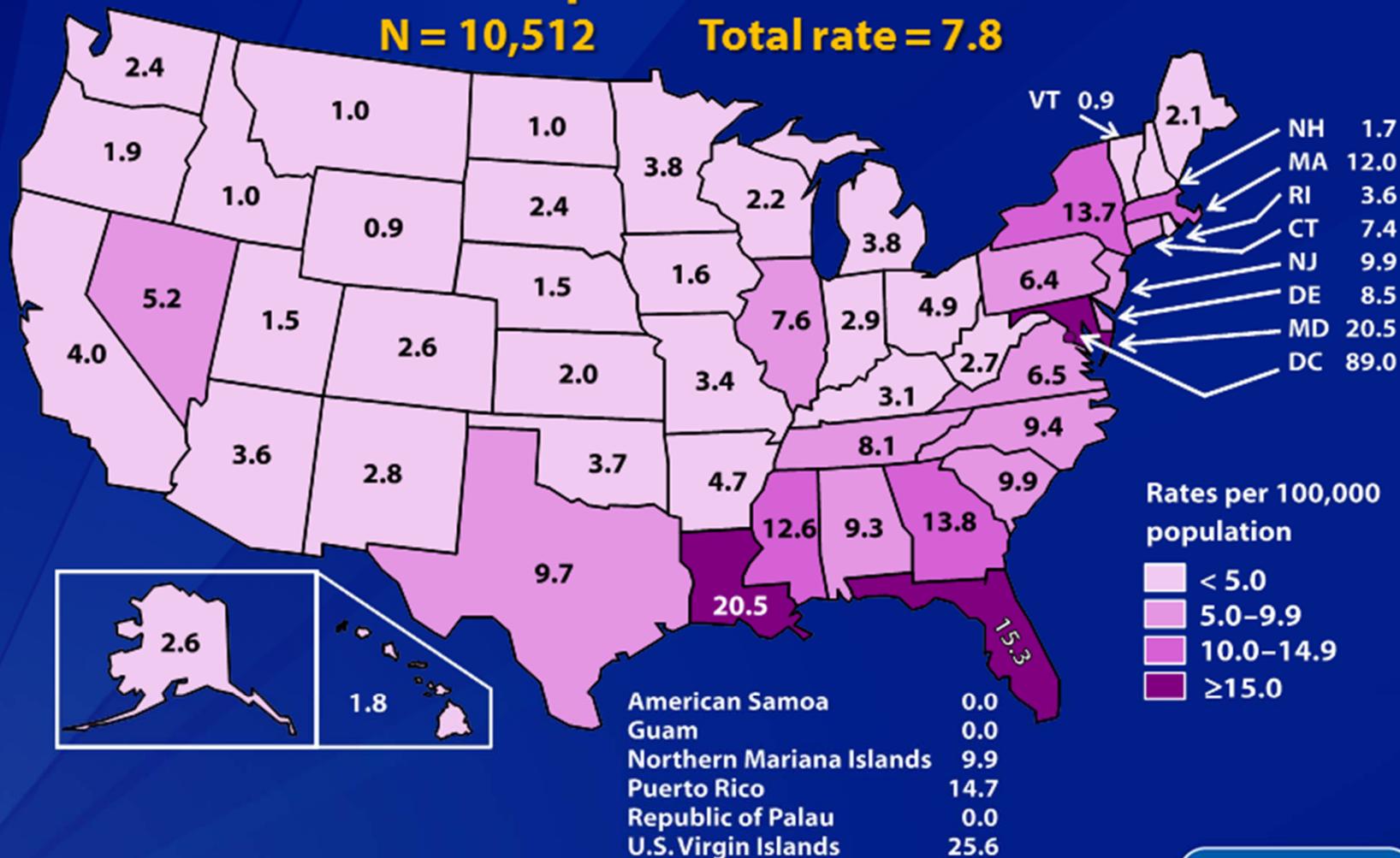
Selected slides from the Florida HIV Trends Slide Set, see site below for entire set.

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html



Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adult and Adolescent Females, 2011—United States and 6 Dependent Areas

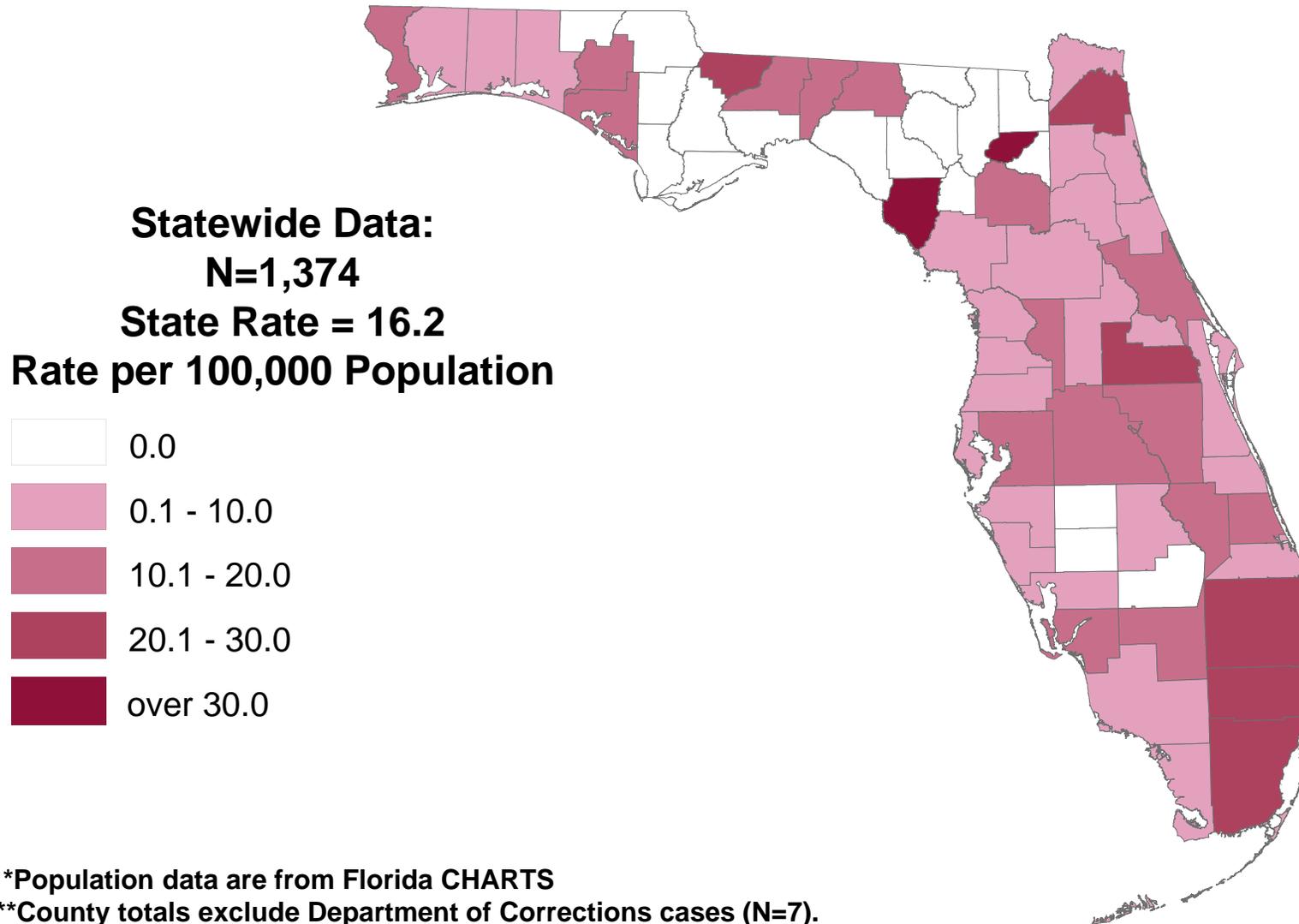
N = 10,512 Total rate = 7.8



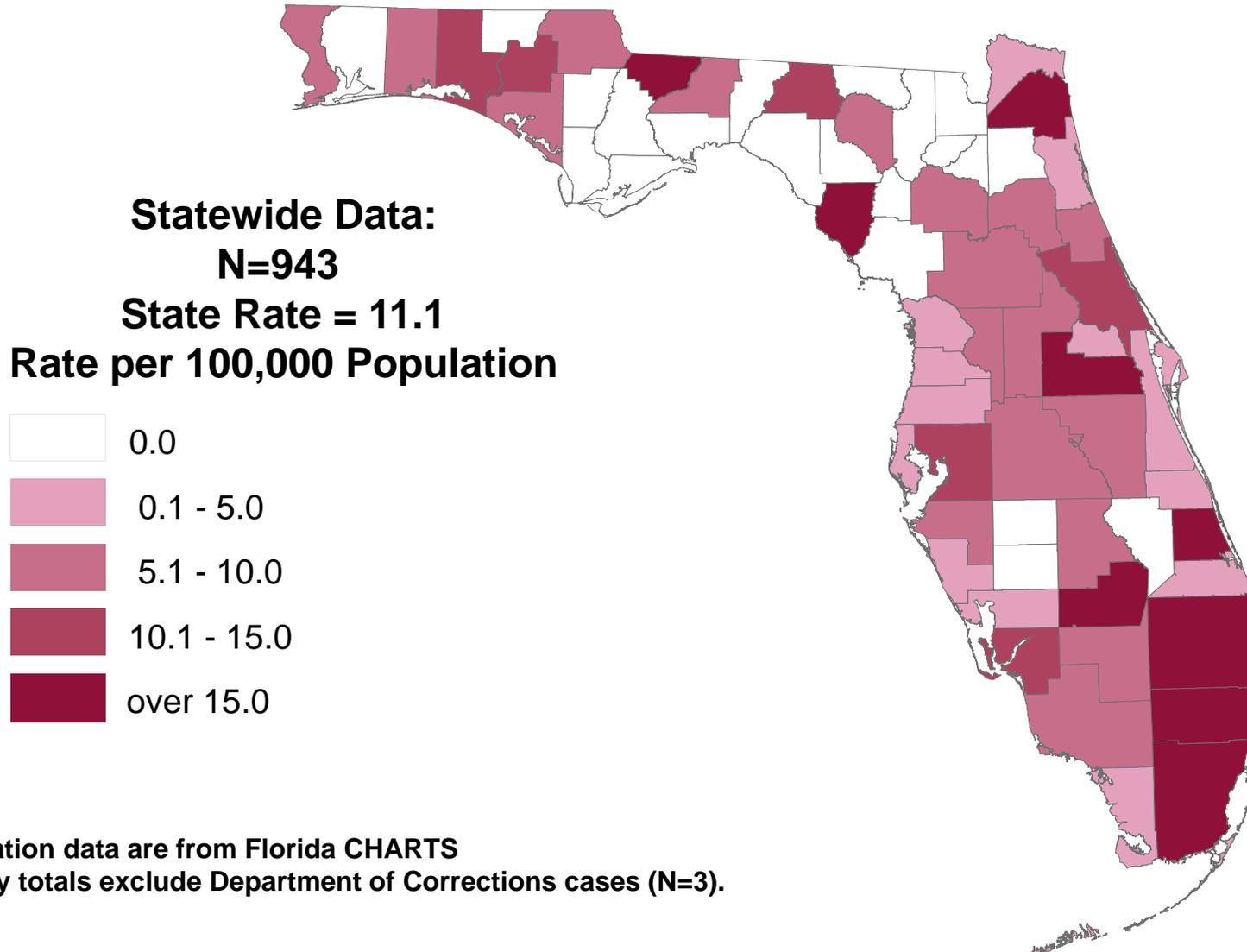
Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.



Adult HIV Case Rates* Among Females, by County of Residence**, Reported in 2013, Florida



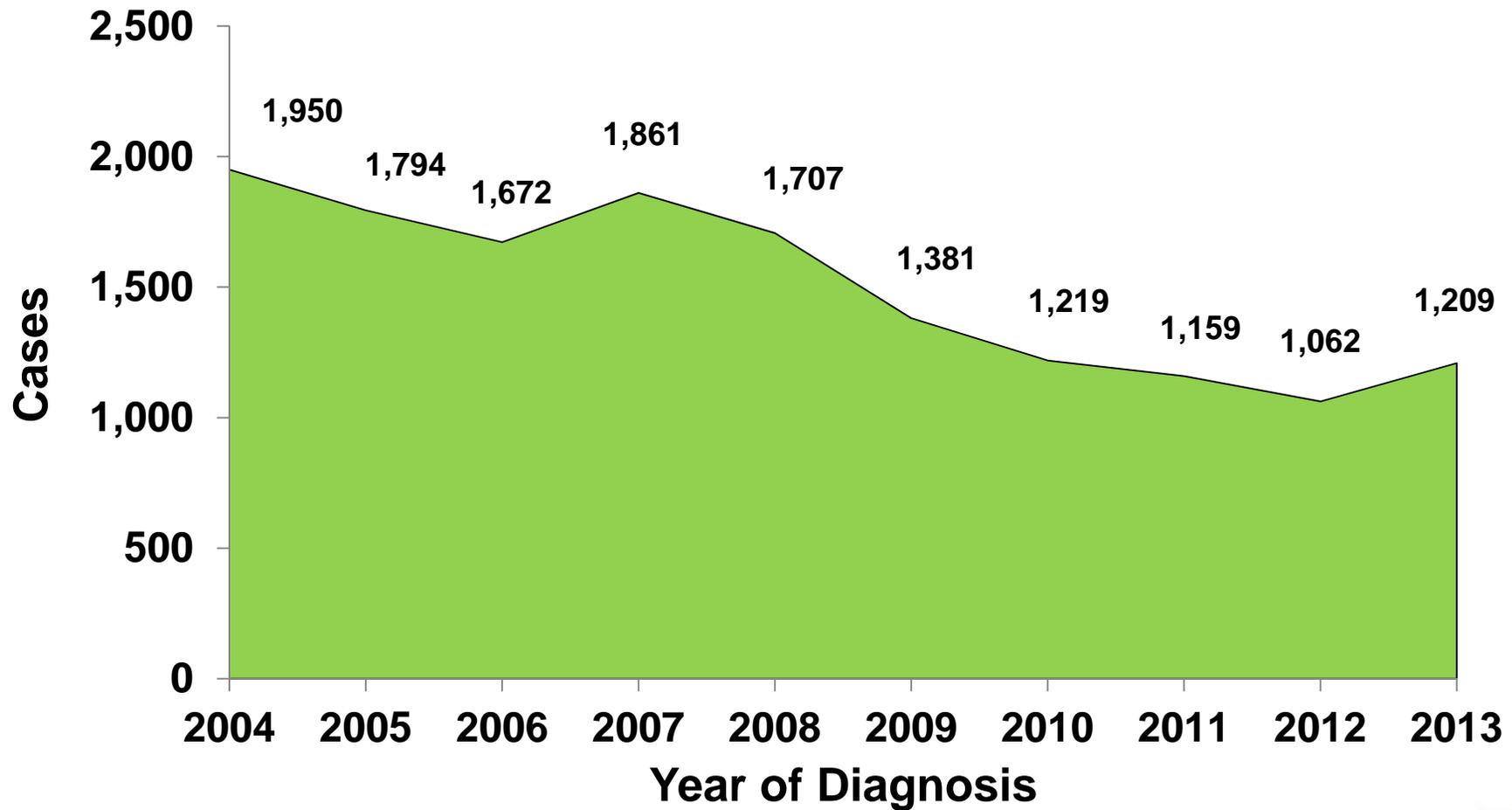
Adult AIDS Case Rates* Among Females, by County of Residence**, Reported in 2013, Florida



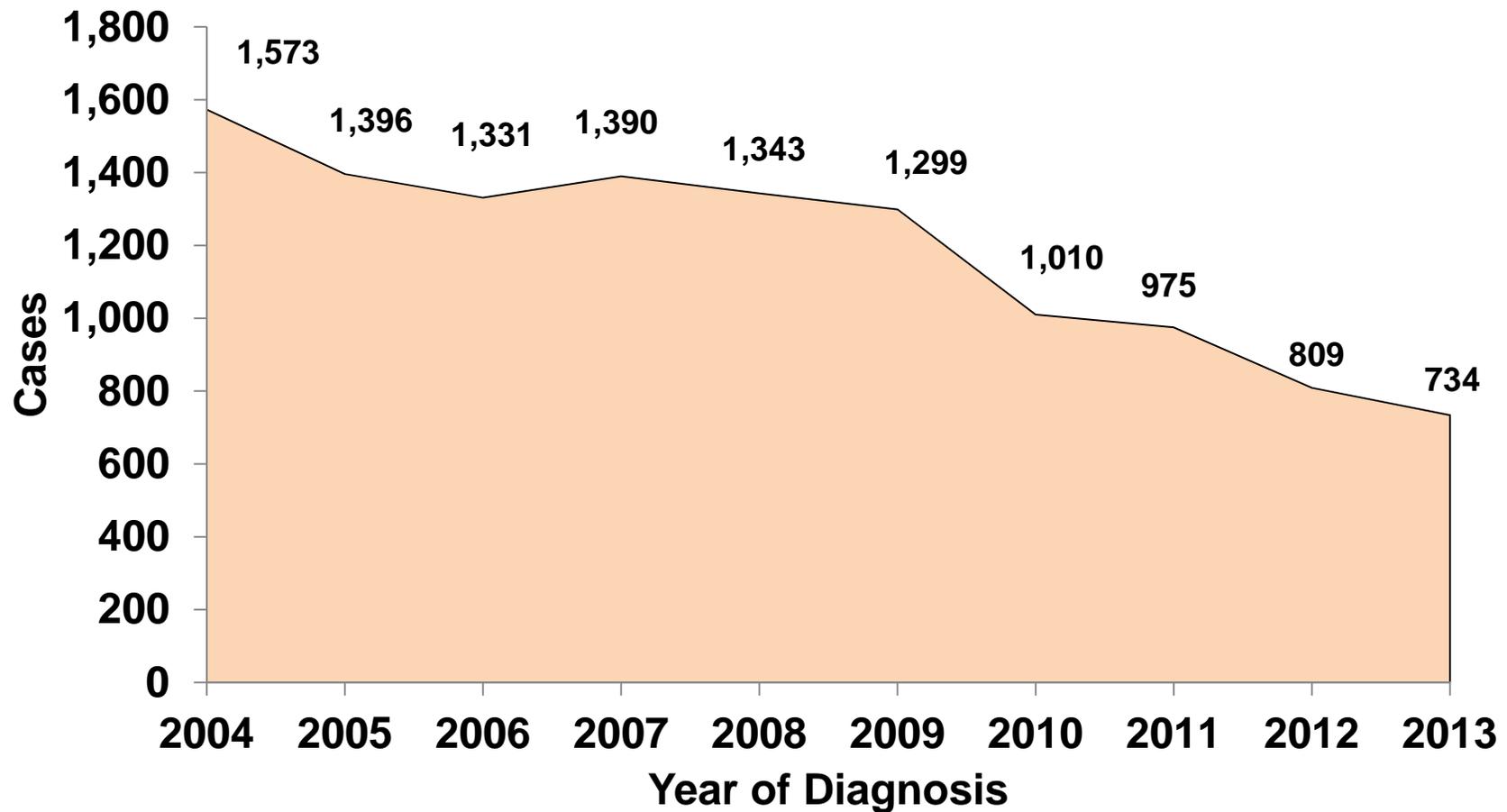
*Population data are from Florida CHARTS

**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=3).

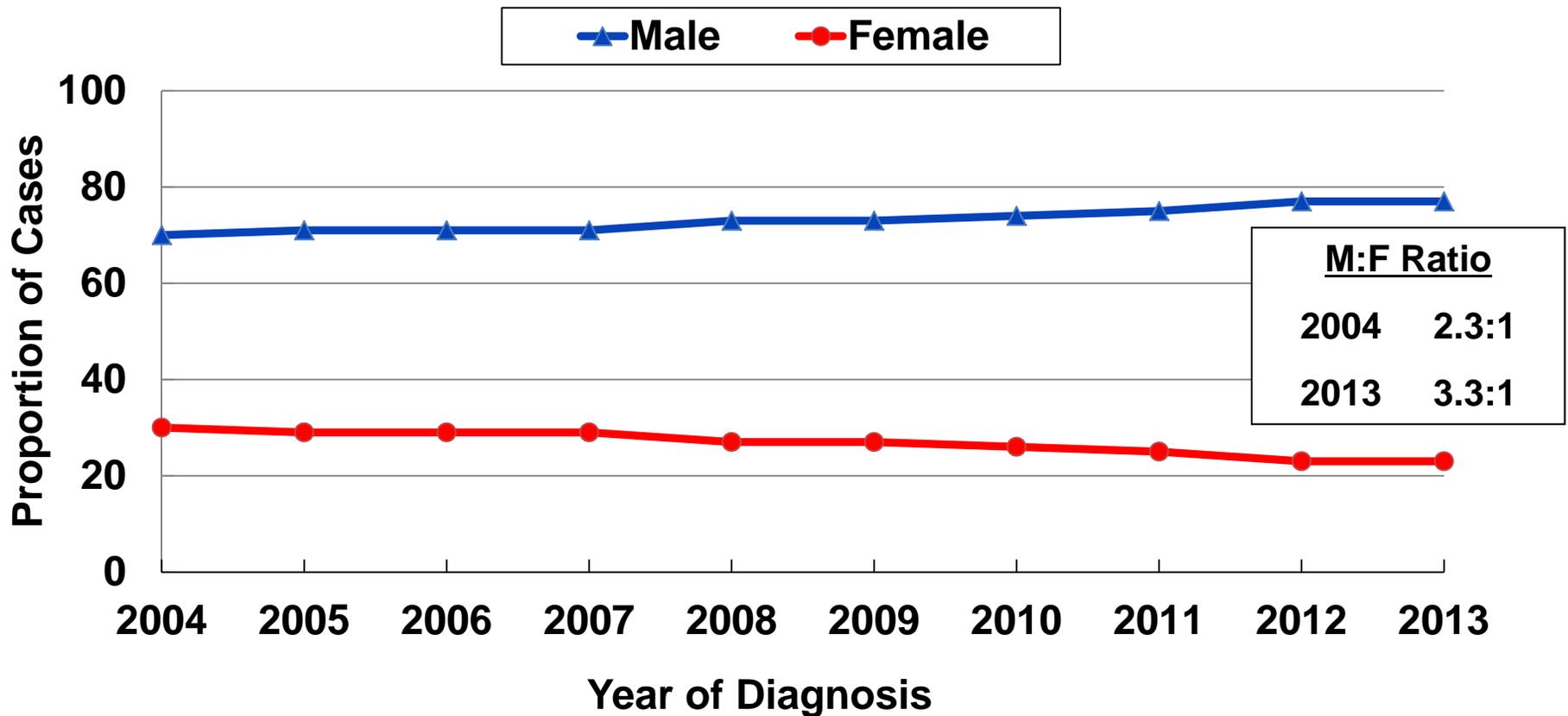
Adult HIV Cases Among Women by Year of Diagnosis, 2004-2013, Florida



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



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

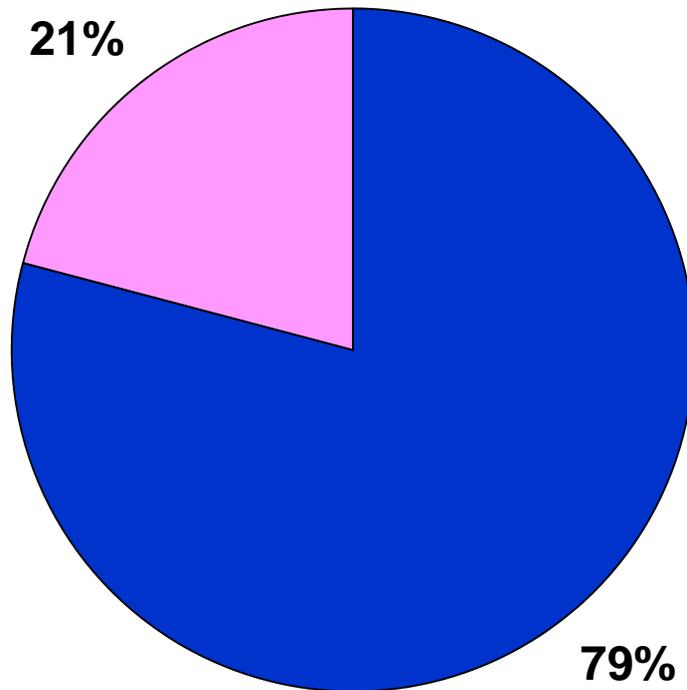


Note: In 2013, 77% of the adult HIV infection cases were male, compared to only 70% in 2004. Over the past ten years, the proportion of HIV infection cases among men has increased while the proportion among women has decreased. The result is an increase in the male-to-female ratio, from 2.3:1 in 2004 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).

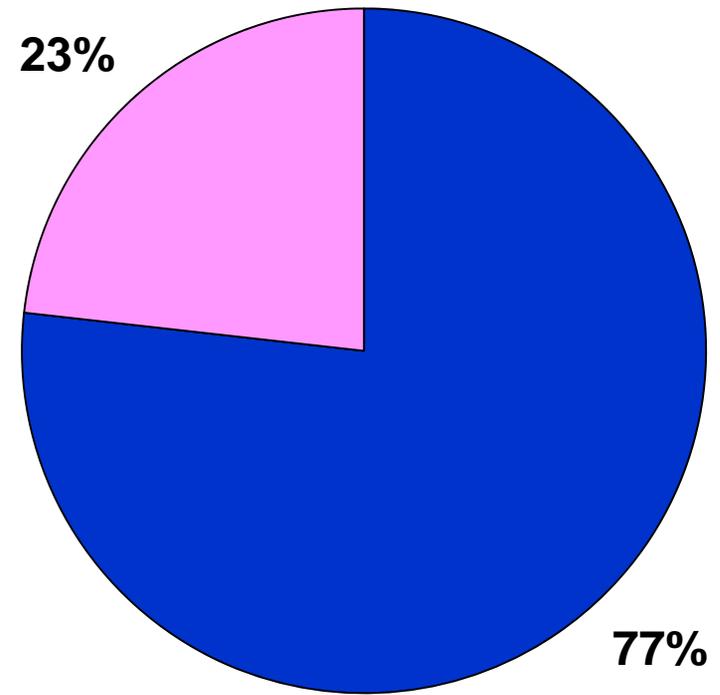


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex, Reported in the United States* and Florida

U.S., 2011
N=49,273



Florida, 2013
N=5,916

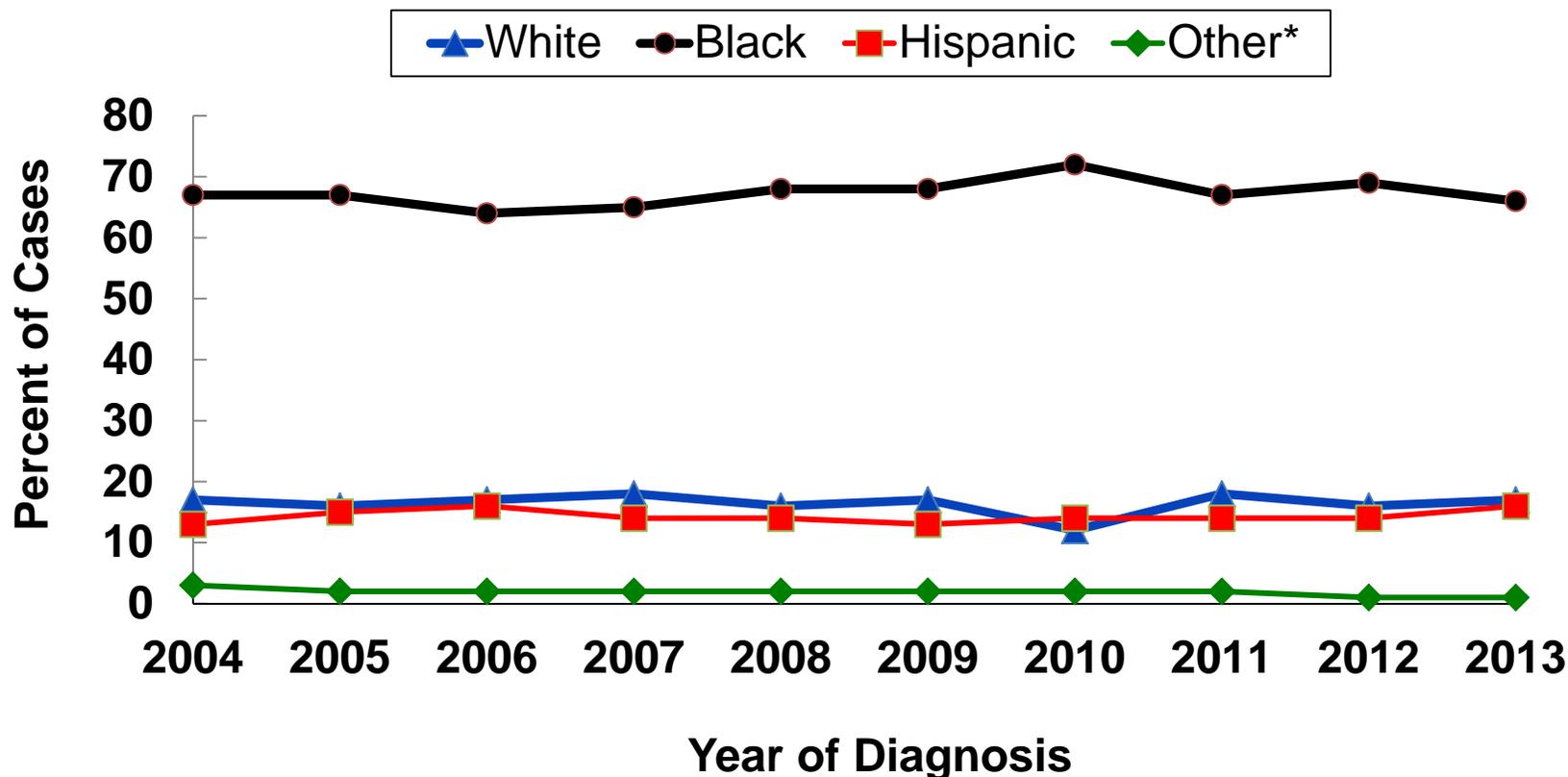


■ Male
■ Female

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



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



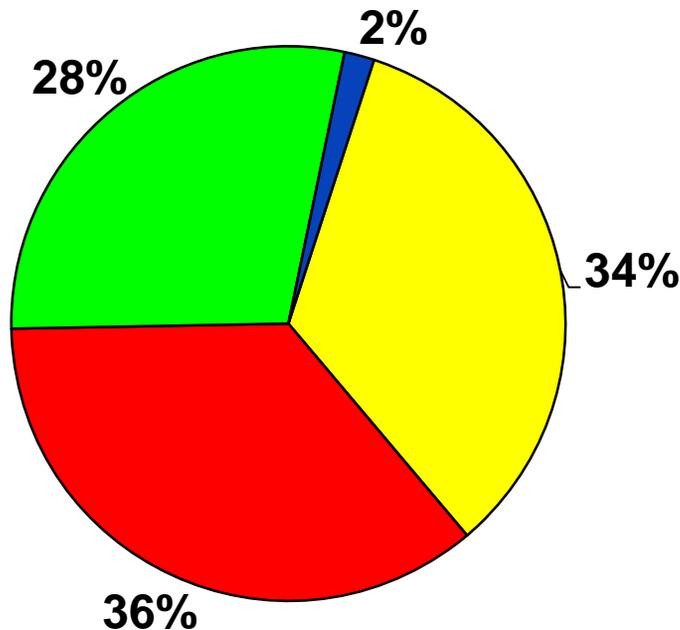
Note: HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented over 63% of the cases each year. From 2004 to 2013, the proportion of cases by race/ethnicity among women remained fairly stable.

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

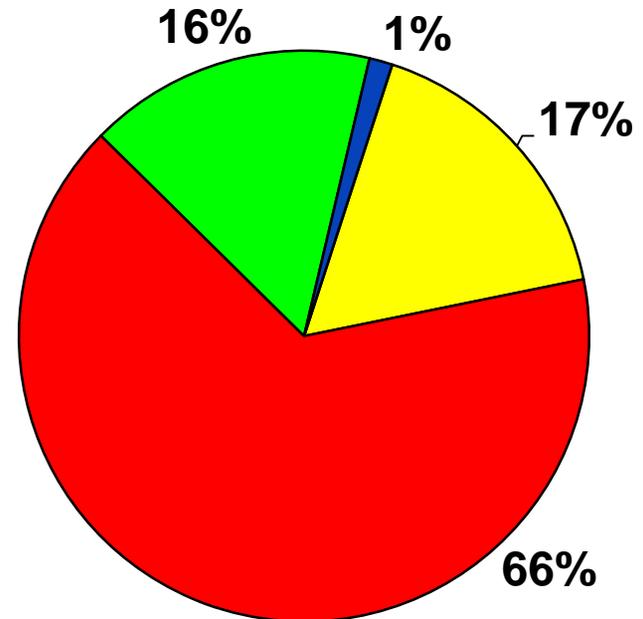


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2013, Florida

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 Females by Race/Ethnicity Reported in 2013, Florida

	HIV		AIDS	
Race/Ethnicity	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
White	231	4.6	132	2.7
Black	901	71.8	654	52.1
Hispanic	224	11.9	132	7.0
Other	18	5.2	25	7.2
Total	1,374	16.2	943	11.1

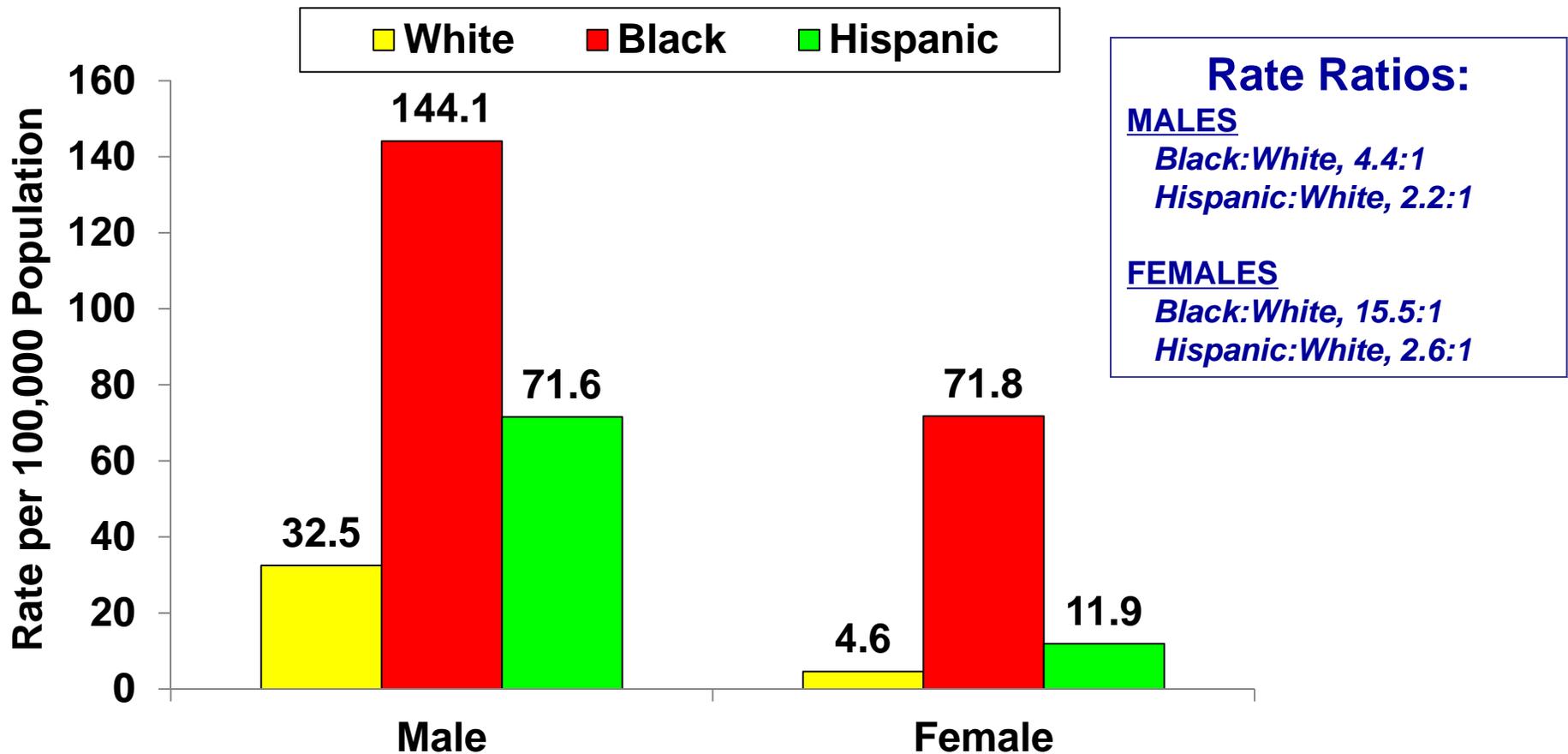
HIV rate ratios: Black-to-White – 15.5:1
Hispanic-to-White – 2.6:1

AIDS rate ratios: Black-to-White – 19.6:1
Hispanic-to-White – 2.6:1

*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



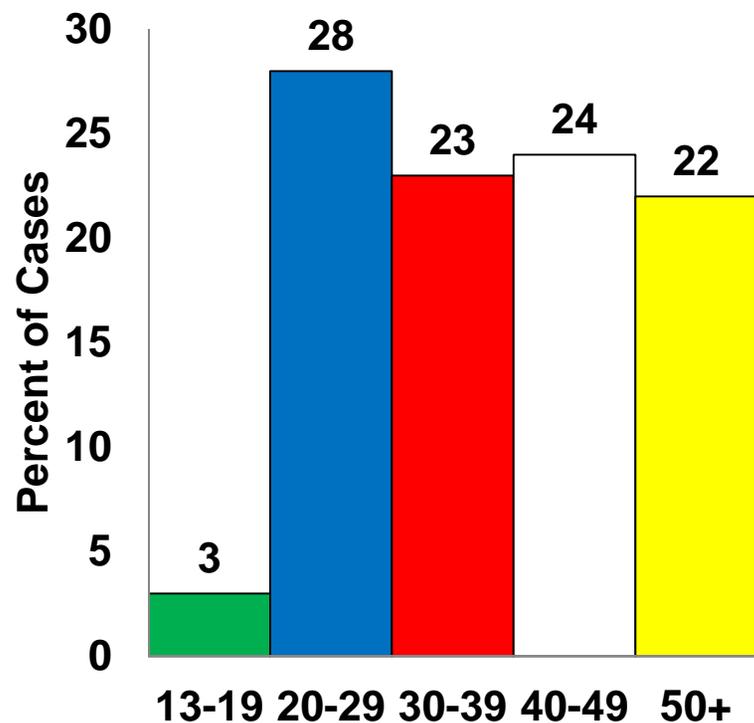
Note: Similar to AIDS, black men and, to an even greater extent, black women are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. The HIV case rate for 2013 is 4 times higher among black men than the rate among white men. Among black women, the HIV case rate is nearly 16-fold greater than the rate among white women.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

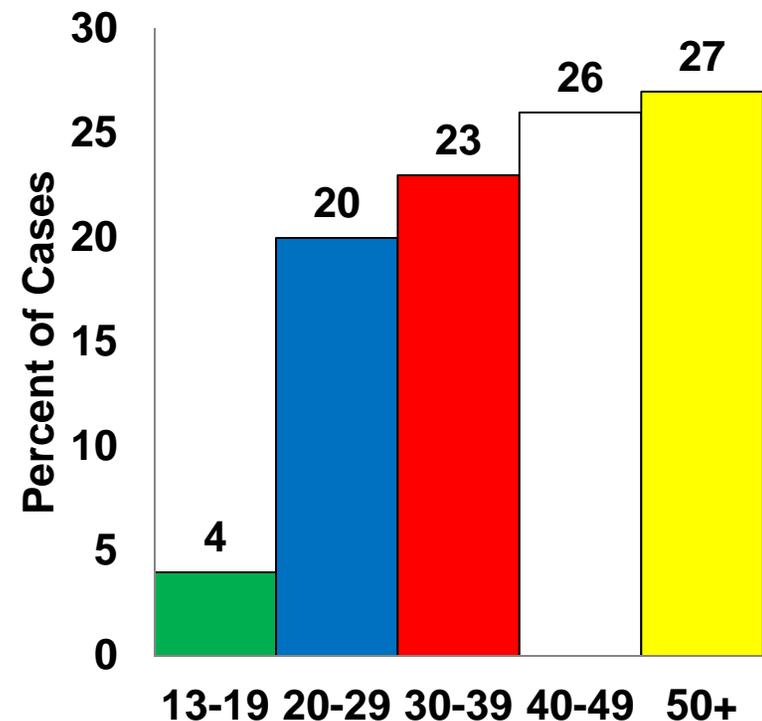


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2013, Florida

Males
N=4,542



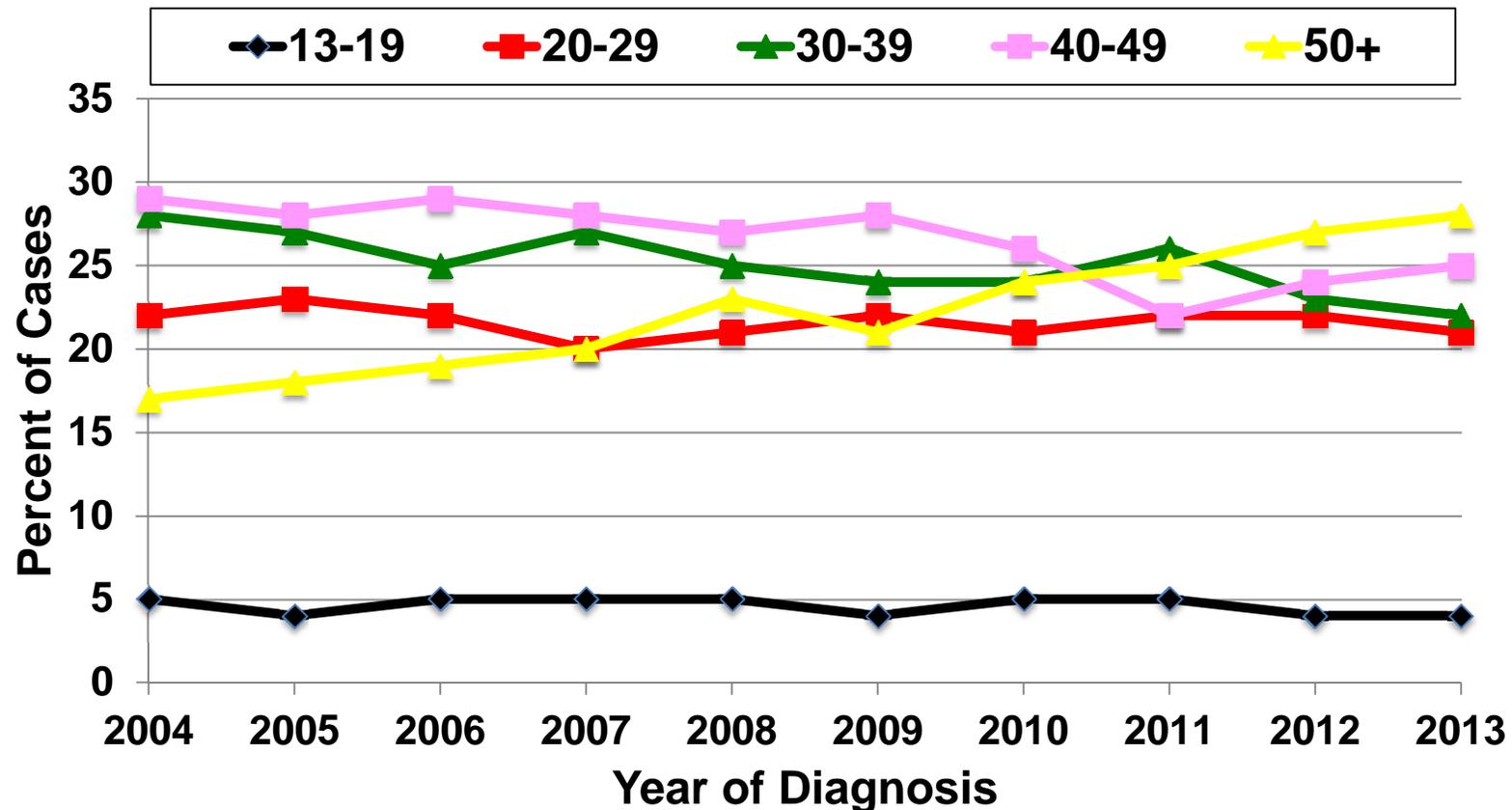
Females
N=1,374



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.



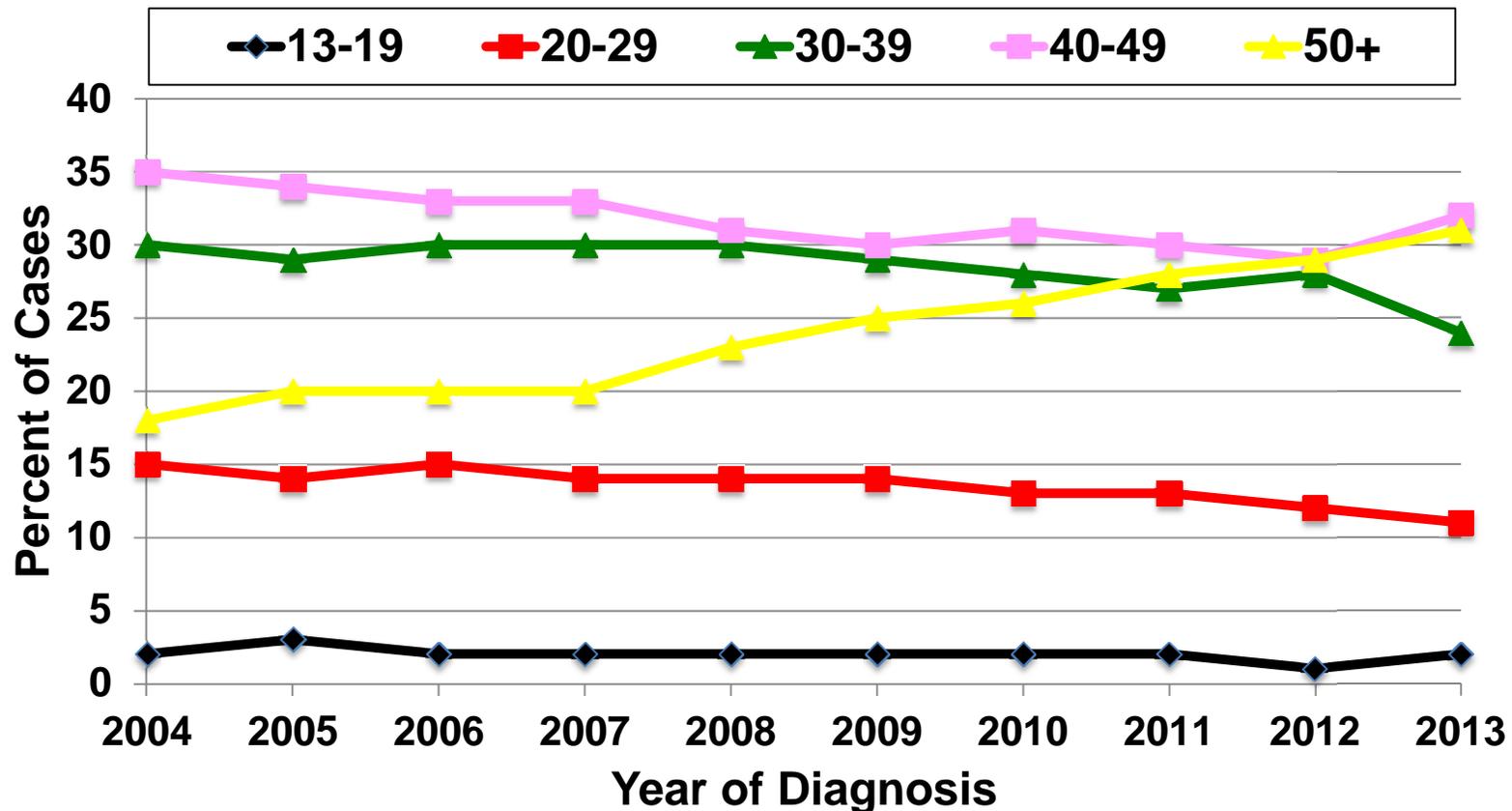
Adult Female HIV Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2004–2013, Florida



Note: As with AIDS cases, over the past several years, the proportion of newly reported female HIV cases have shown increases for those aged 50 and older. This age group has increased 11 percentage points over the past ten years.



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



Note: Over the past several years, the proportion of newly reported female AIDS cases has shown increases for the 50+ age group. This age group has increased by 13 percentage points over the past ten years.

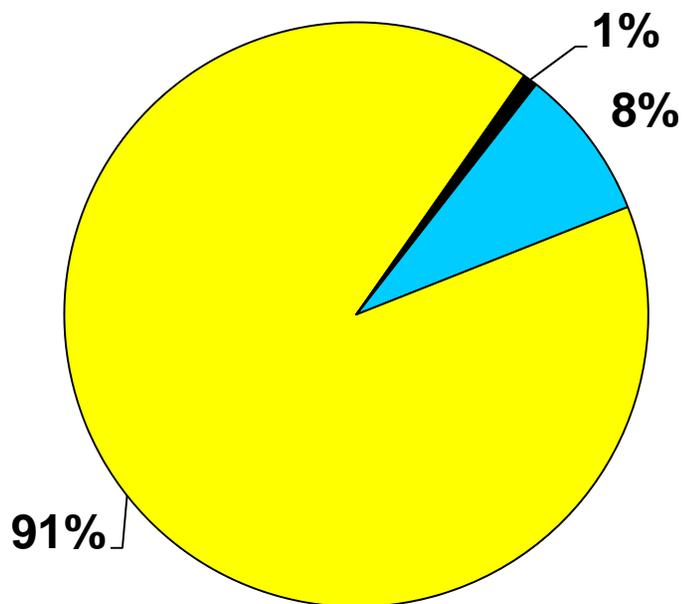


Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

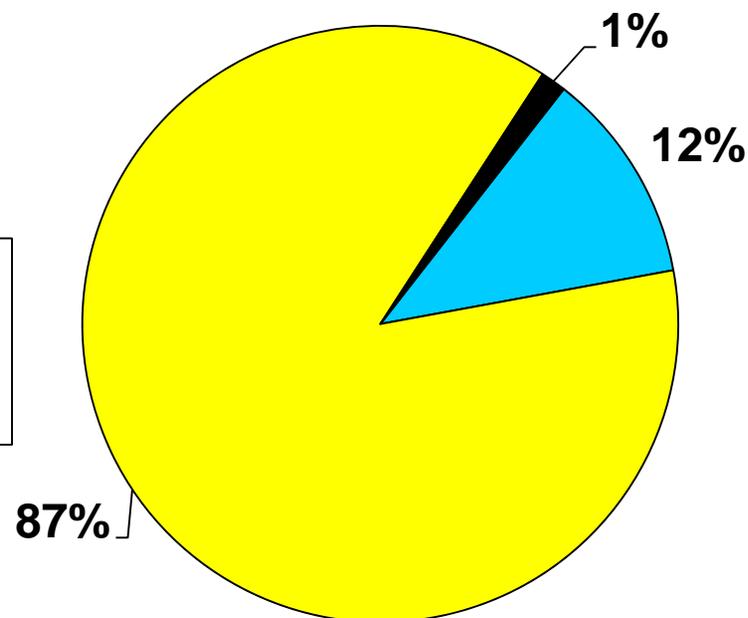
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, other pediatric risks, and other confirmed risks.
- ◆ **NIR** = Cases reported with No Identified Risk
- ◆ **Redistribution 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 Female HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2013, Florida

HIV Infection
N=1,374

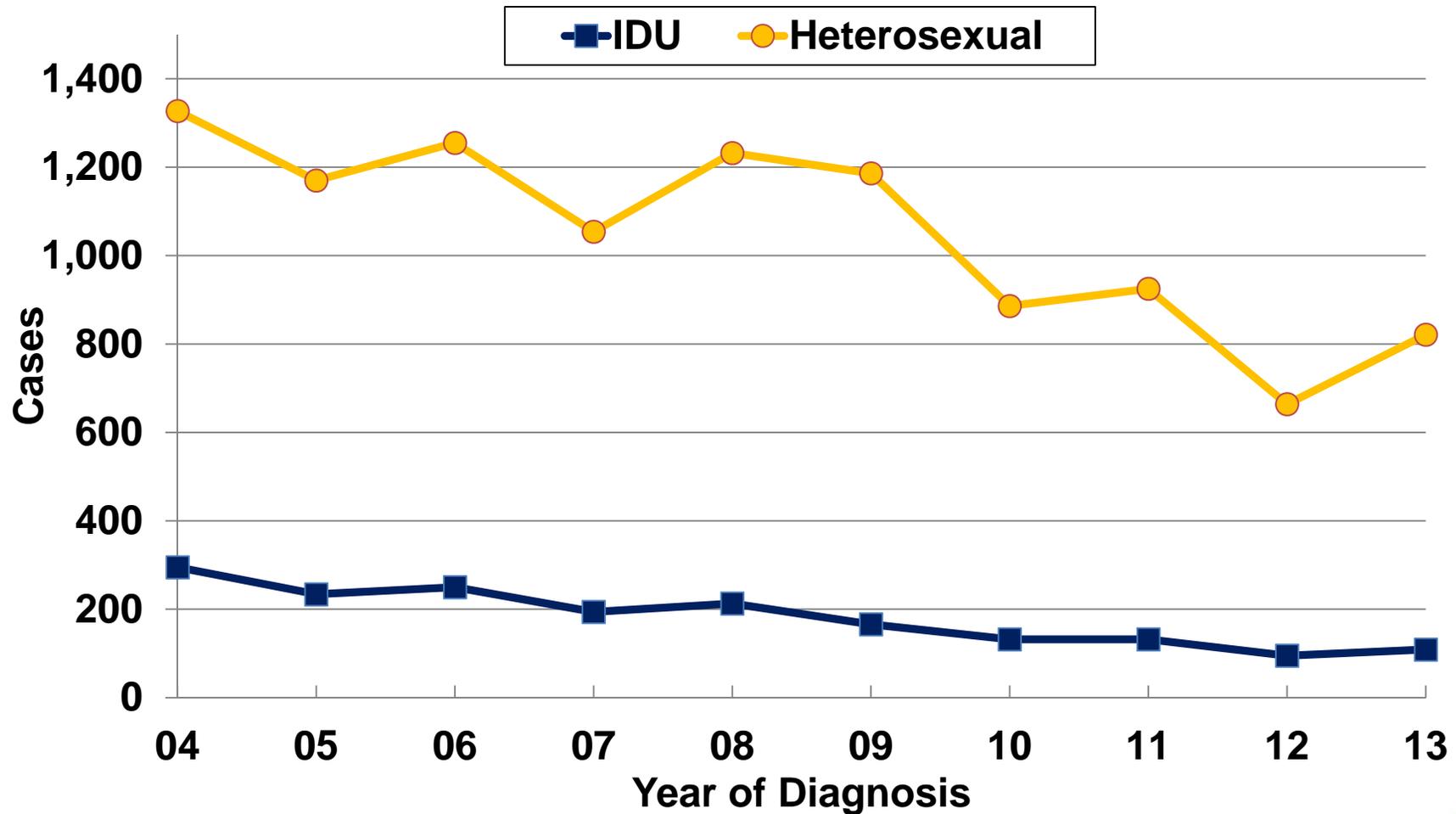


AIDS
N=943



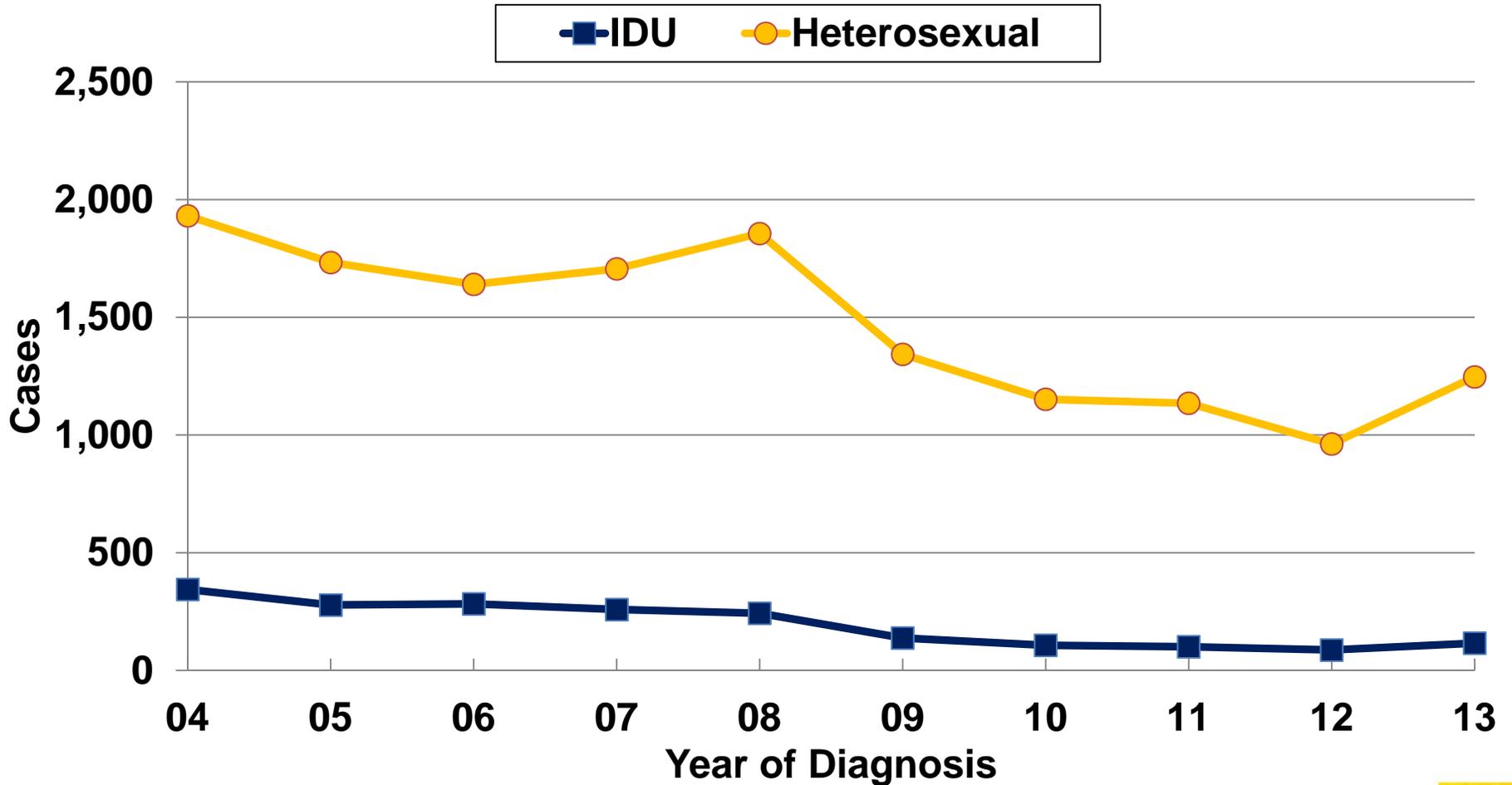
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the female HIV and AIDS cases reported for 2013, heterosexual contact was the highest risk (91% and 87% respectively).

Adult Female AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Diagnosis, 2004–2013, Florida



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

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



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



Cases Living with HIV Disease

- Ⓡ Data in these slides represent cases living with HIV Disease, also referred to Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), who were reported through the most recent calendar year. Living data are also referred 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.

Selected slides from the Florida HIV Prevalence Slide Set, see site below for entire set.

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



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

Race/Ethnicity	No.	Percent
White	4,610	15%
Black	20,588	69%
Hispanic	4,074	14%
Other	572	2%
Age Group		
13-19	355	1%
20-29	2,427	8%
30-39	6,100	20%
40-49	9,105	31%
50+	11,857	40%
Mode of Exposure*		
IDU	4,011	13%
Heterosexual Contact	25,024	84%
Other Confirmed Risk	809	3%
Total	29,844	
Adjustments have been made to redistribute NIR cases.		

*NIRs redistributed.

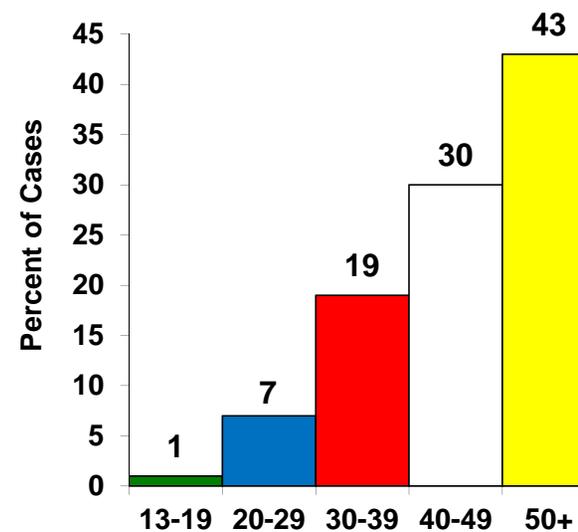
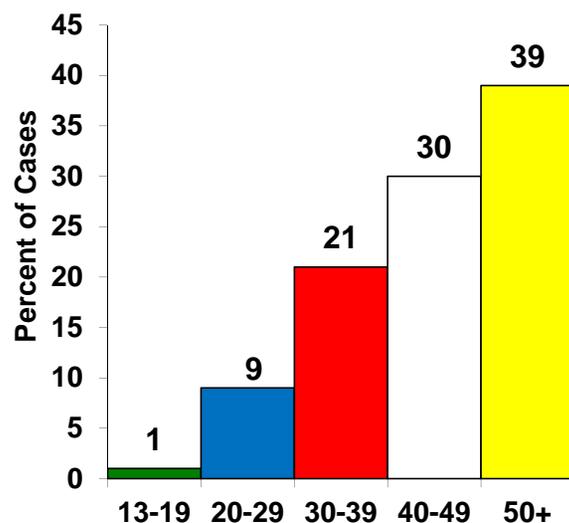
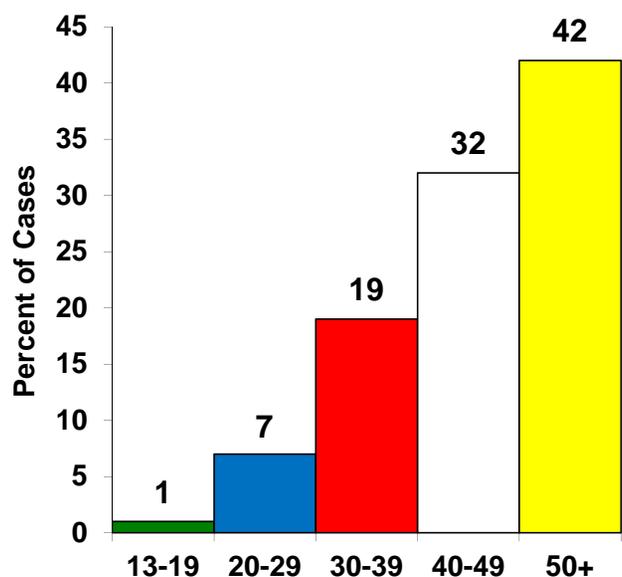


Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Current Age Group, Reported through 2013, N=29,844, Florida

White
N = 4,610

Black
N = 20,588

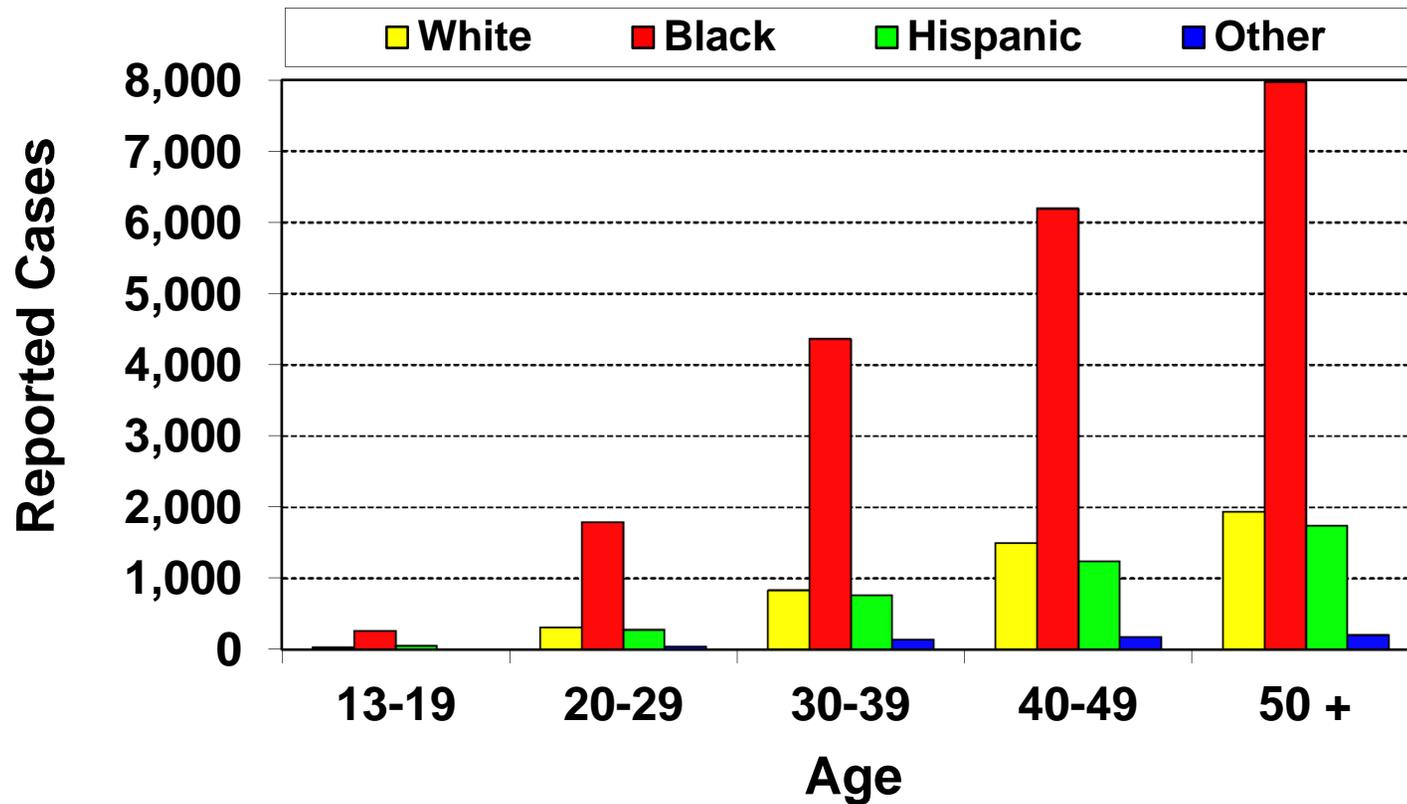
Hispanic
N = 4,074



Note: Black females living with HIV disease have a lower proportion of cases living past the age of 40 (69%), compared to whites (74%) and Hispanics (73%).
Data for Other is not shown (N=572).



Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Current Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2013, N=29,844, Florida

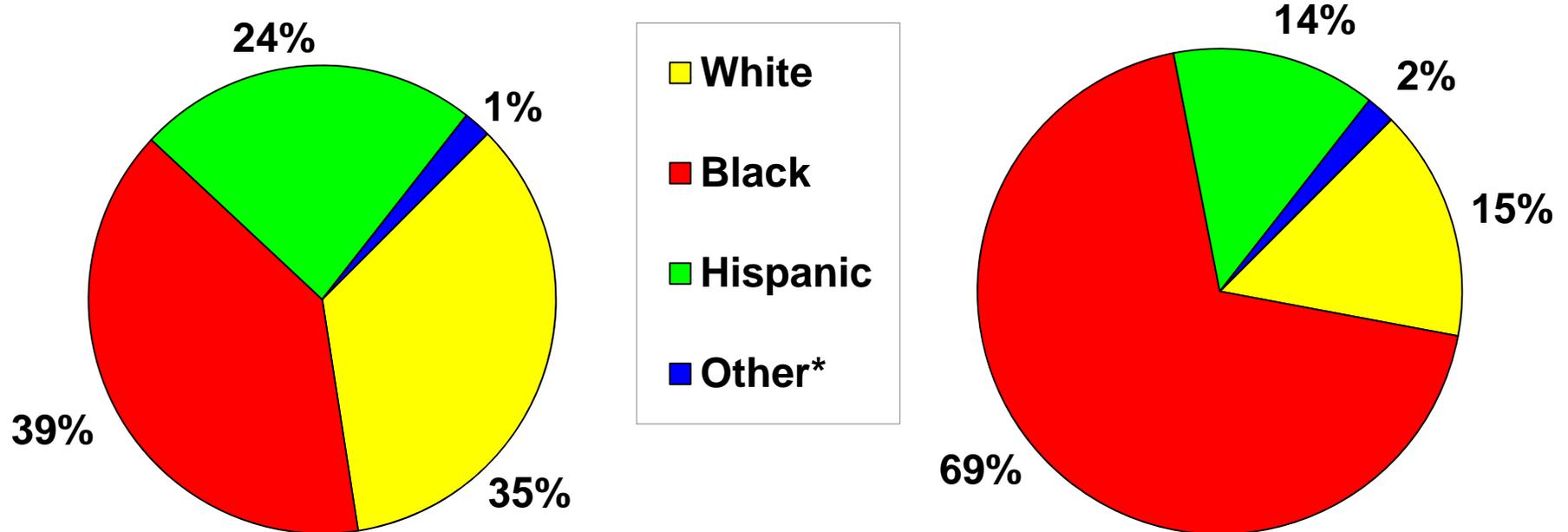


Note: Among females living with HIV disease, blacks represent the highest proportion cases for each age group.

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

Males
N=72,133

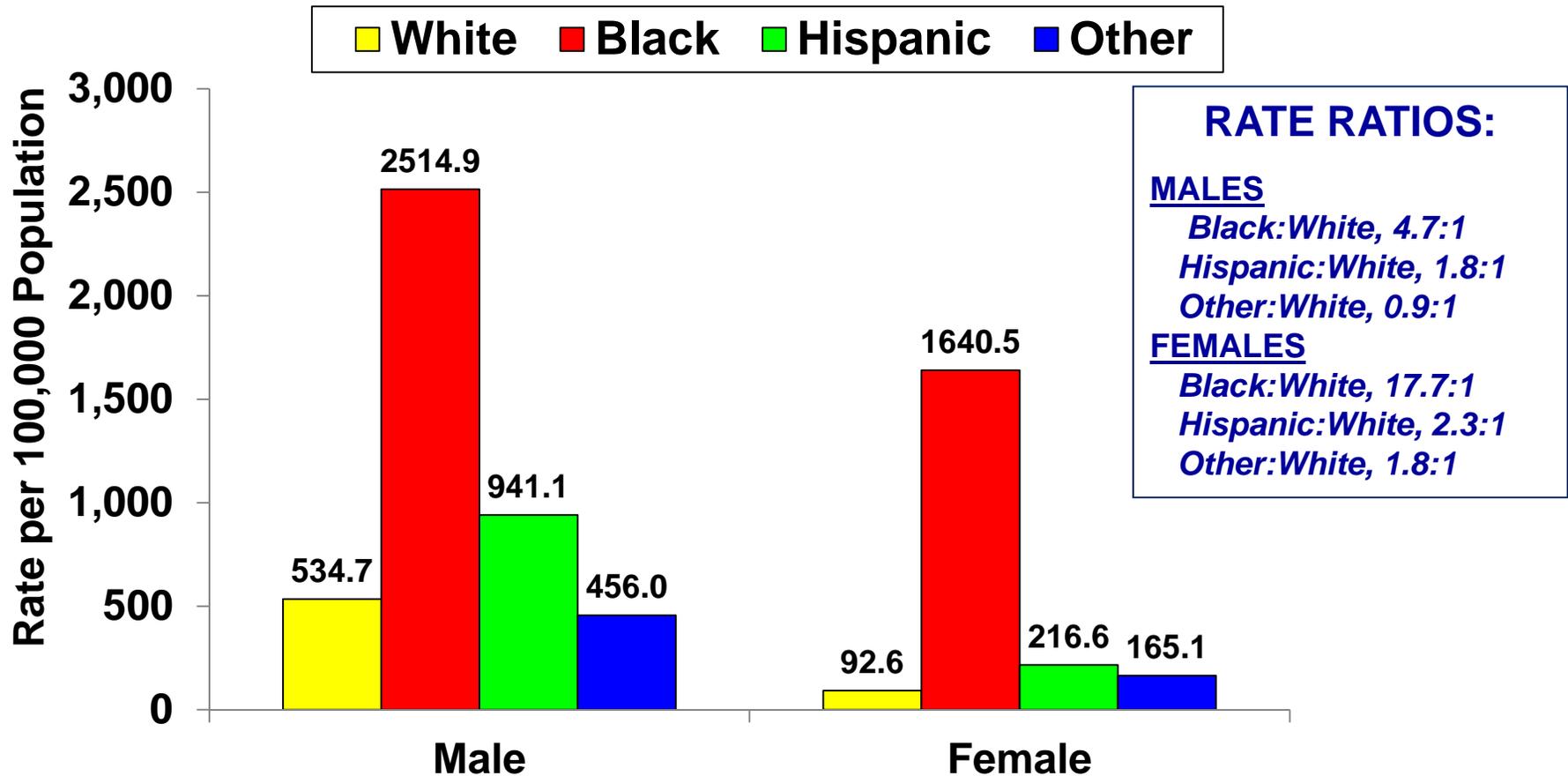
Females
N=29,844



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



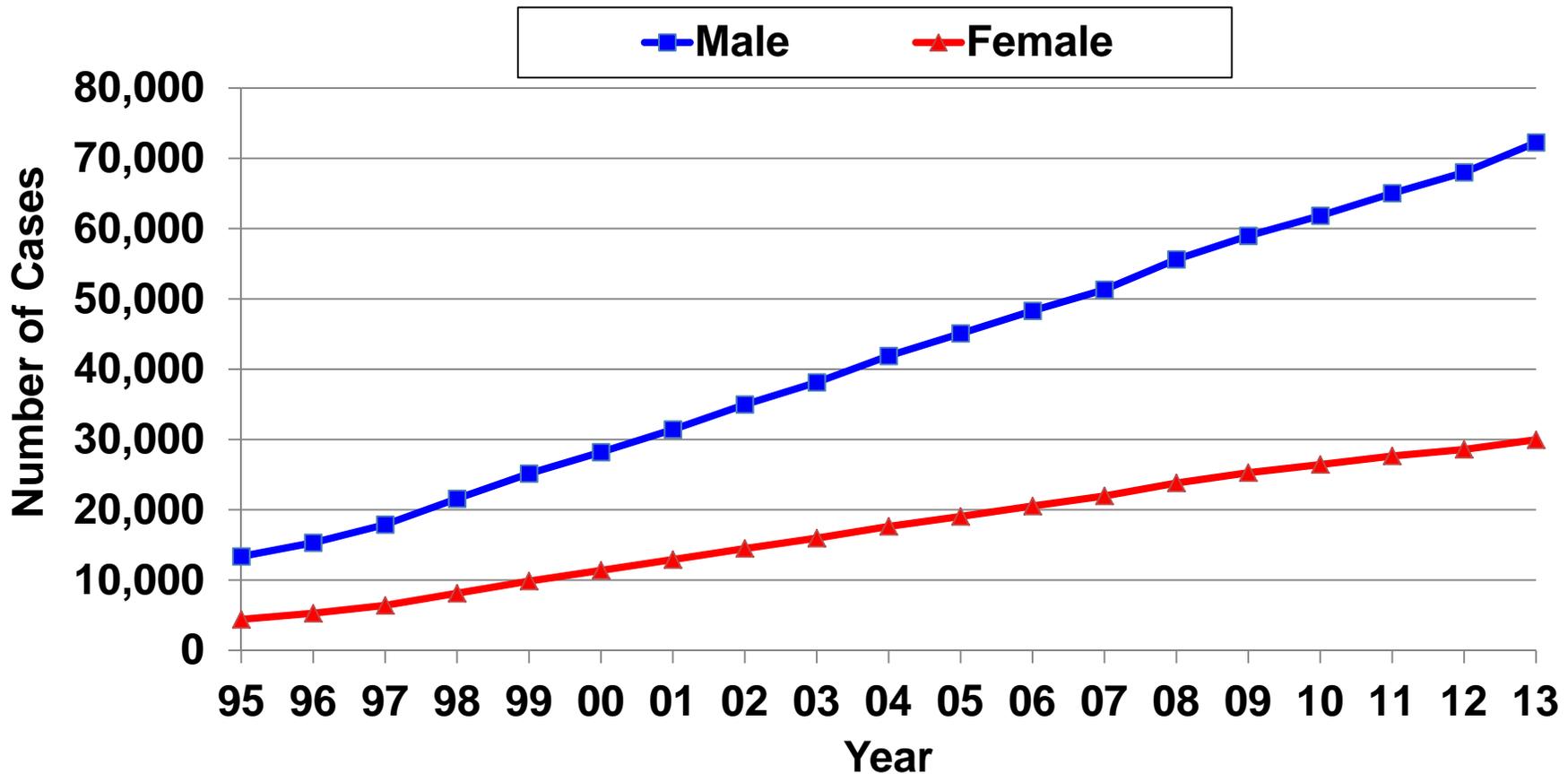
Note: In 2013, among black males, the case rate is nearly 5 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the case rate is nearly 18-fold greater than the rate among white females. Among Hispanic females, the case rate is nearly 2 times higher than the rate among their white counterparts.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



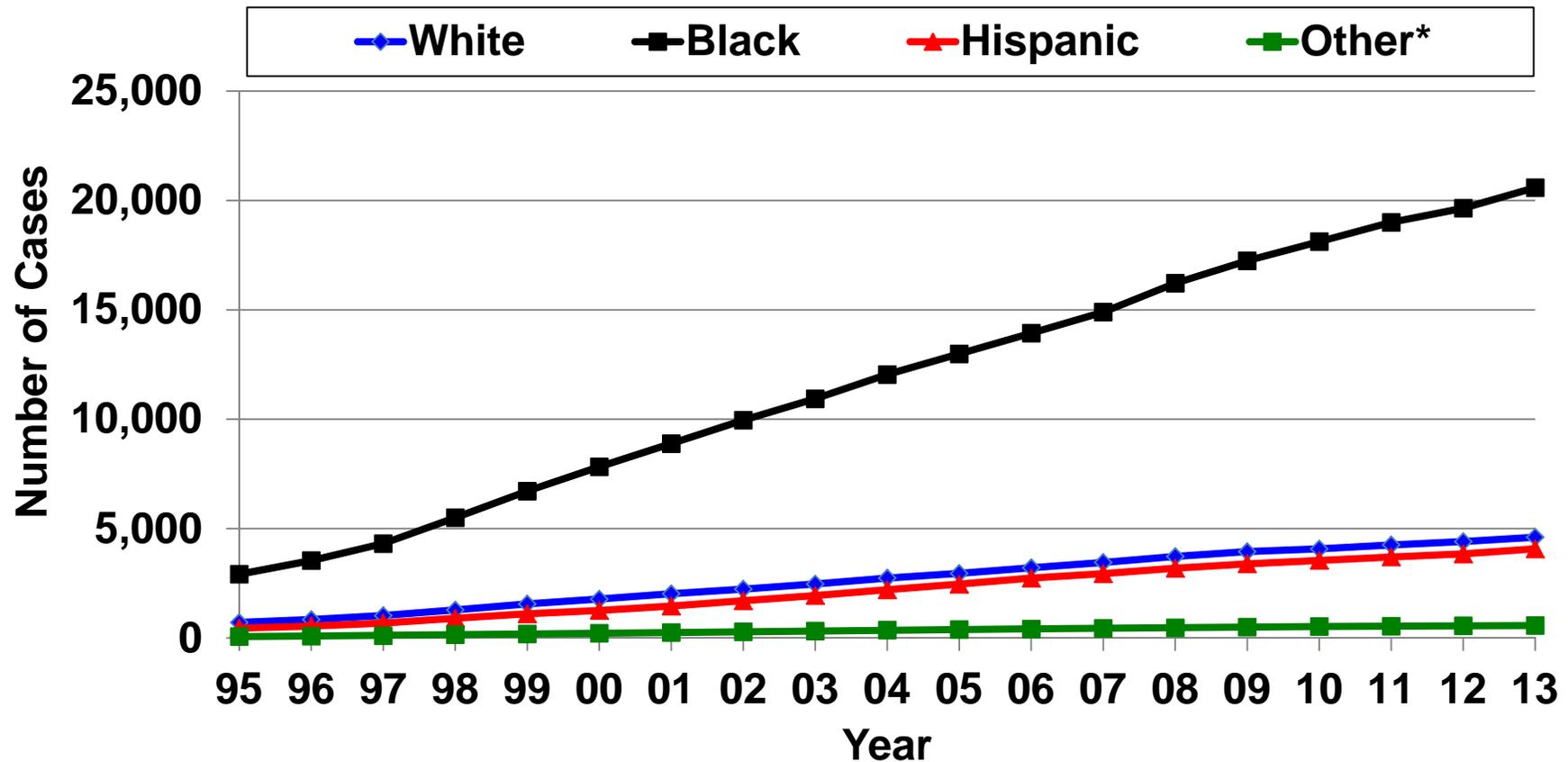
Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease by Sex, 1995-2013, Florida



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.



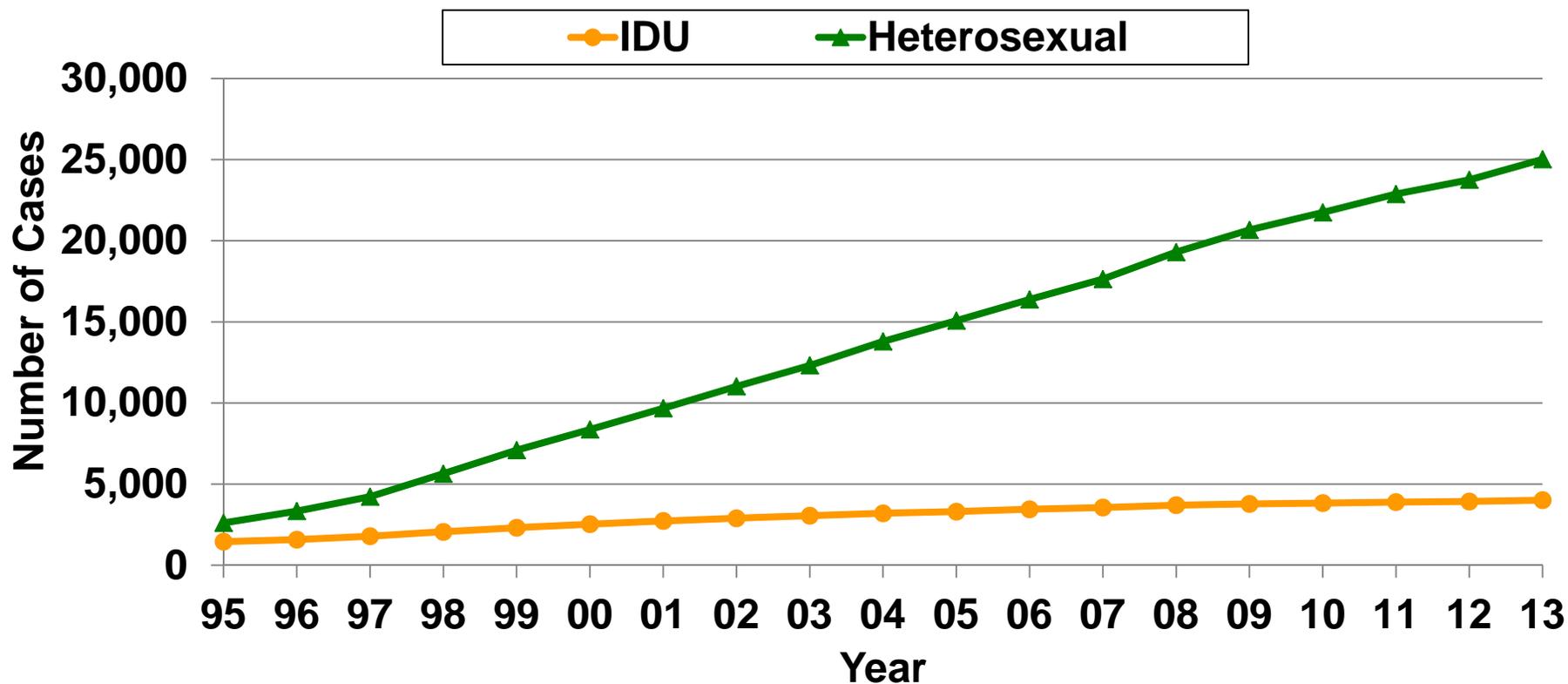
Annual Prevalence of Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2013, Florida



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



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

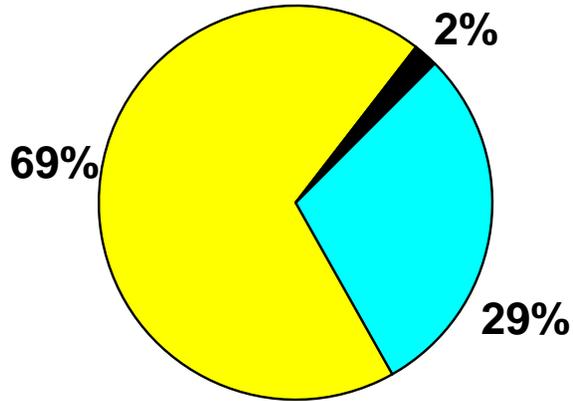


Note: NIRs redistributed. Females living with HIV disease represent those in need of care and secondary prevention initiatives to prevent further transmission. The increase in the number of living female HIV/AIDS cases is primarily attributed to fact that survival time is increasing and outnumbers the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

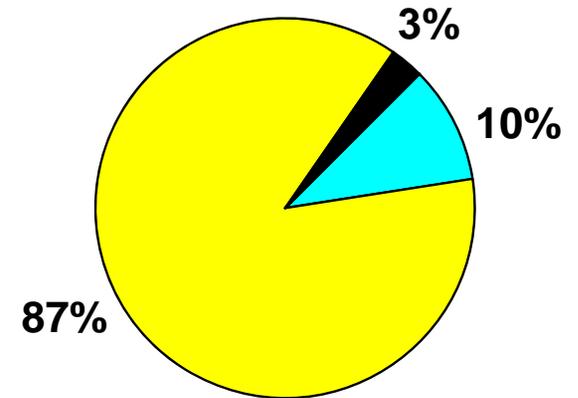


Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida

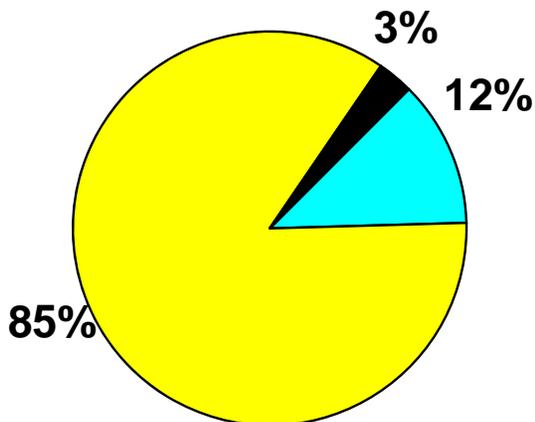
White
N=4,610



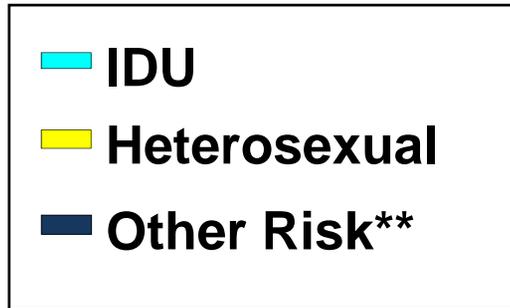
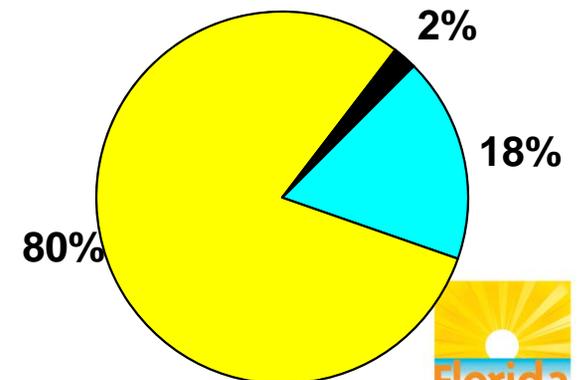
Black
N=20,588



Hispanic
N=4,074



Other*
N=572



* 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.

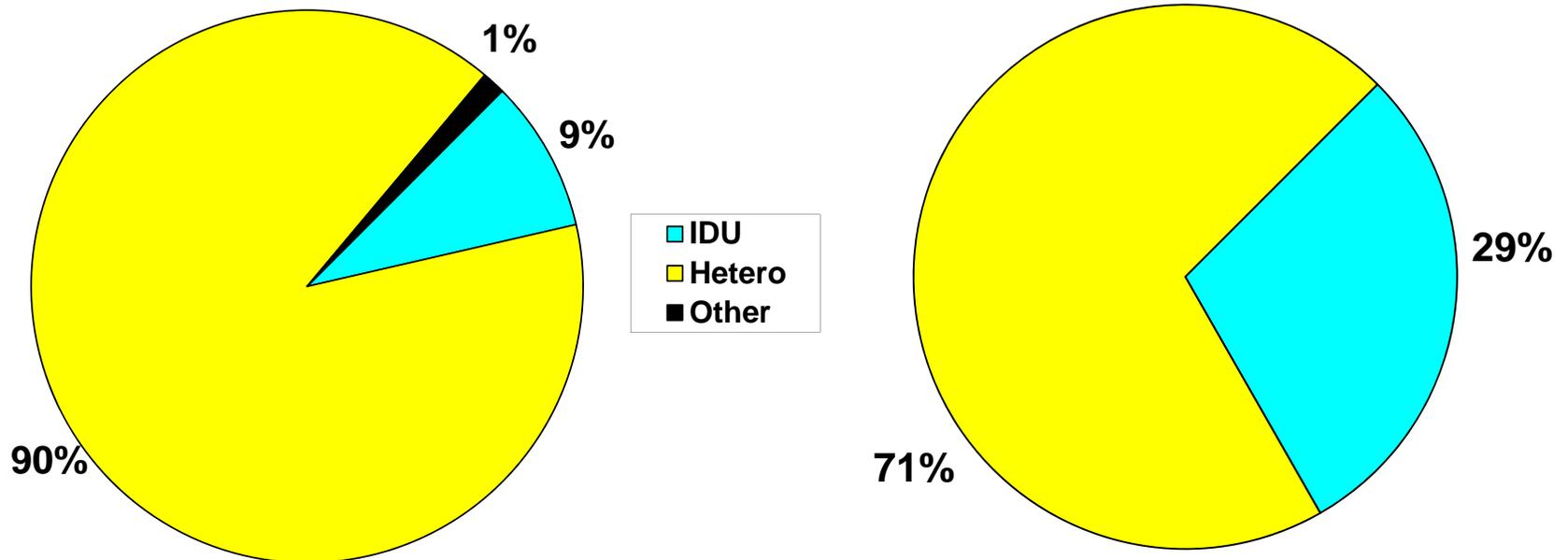
Note: NIRs redistributed.



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

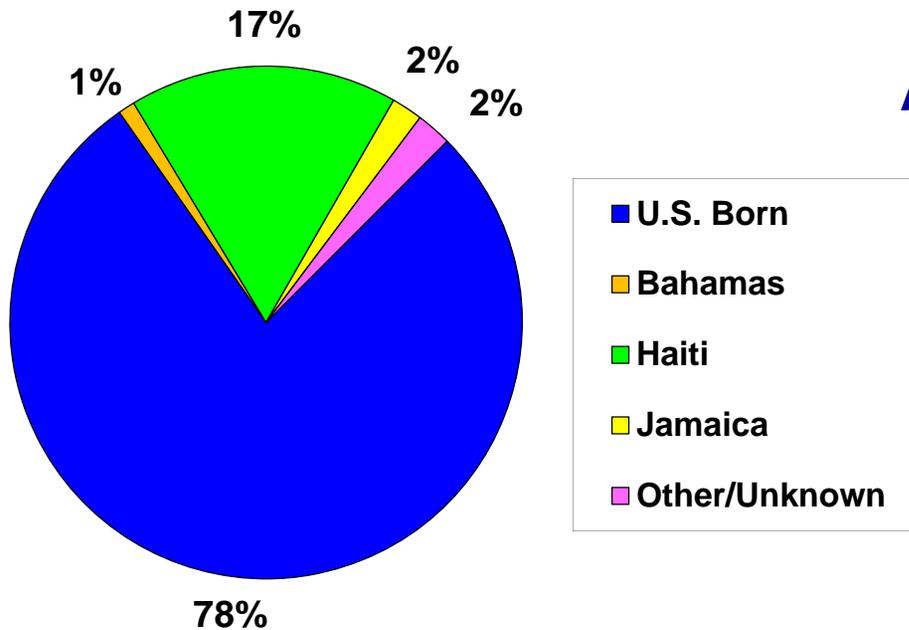
Asian / Hawaiian / Pacific Islanders (N=146)

American Indian / Alaska Natives (N=65)

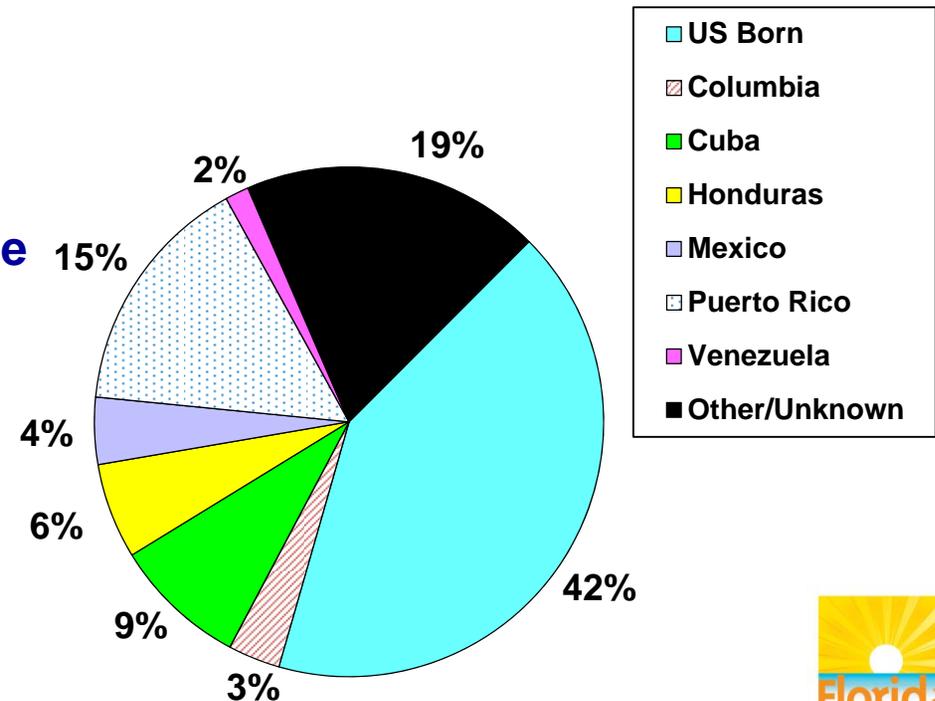


Note: NIRs redistributed. Heterosexual is the primary risk for each group (90% and 71% respectively). IDU risk has a much higher percent of cases among American Indians compared to Asians.

Black Females Living with HIV Disease by Country of Birth and Sex Alive & Reported through 2013, Florida, N=20,005



Hispanic Females Living with HIV Disease by Country of Birth and Sex Alive & Reported through 2013, Florida, N=3,695



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.

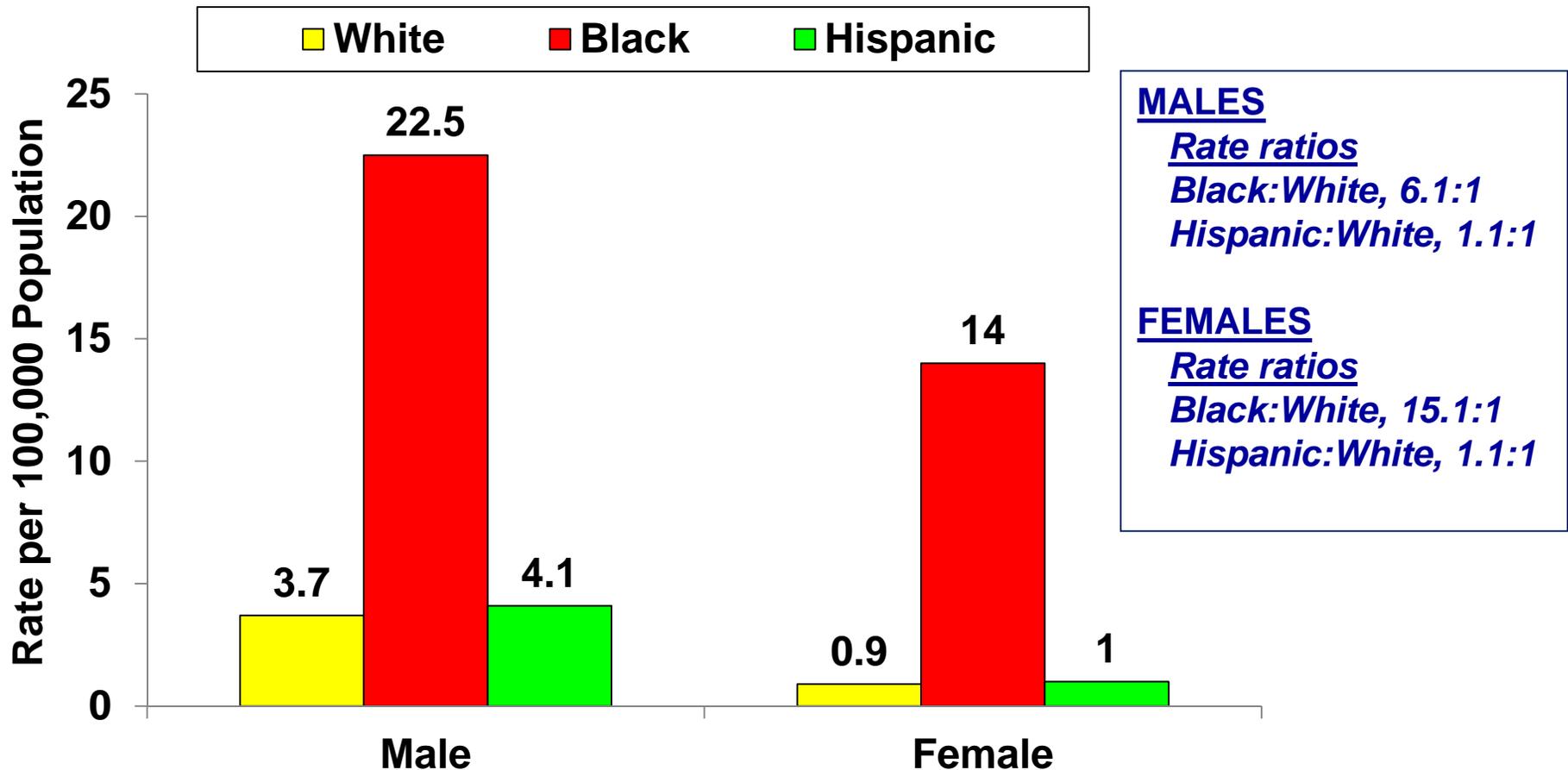
- The data source is the Florida HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) from the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

Selected slides from the Florida Deaths Slide Set, see site below for entire set.

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



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



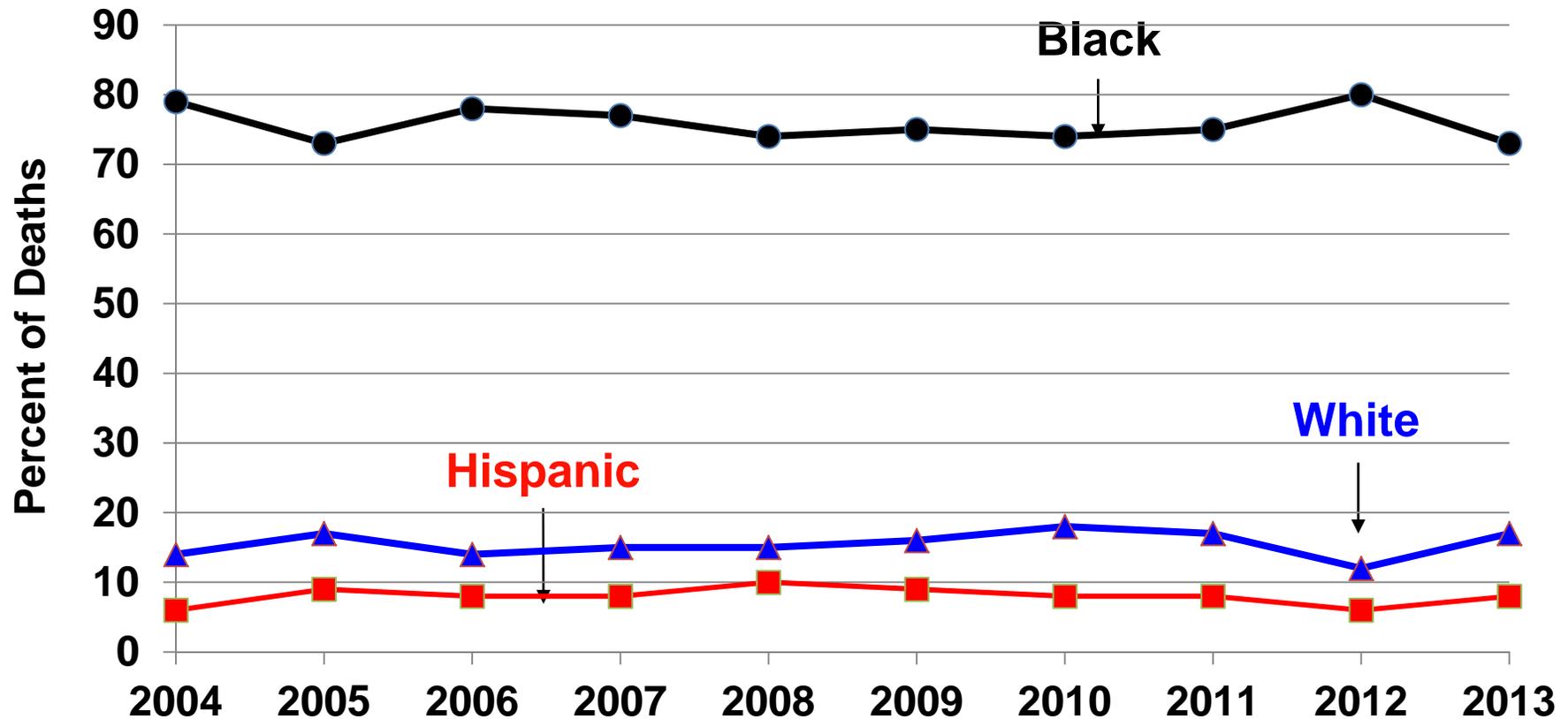
Note: In 2013, black males were 6 times more likely than white males to die of HIV disease. The HIV disease death rate among black females was 15-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates were slightly higher than the rate among their white counterparts, respectively.

*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 Females by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2004-2013, Florida

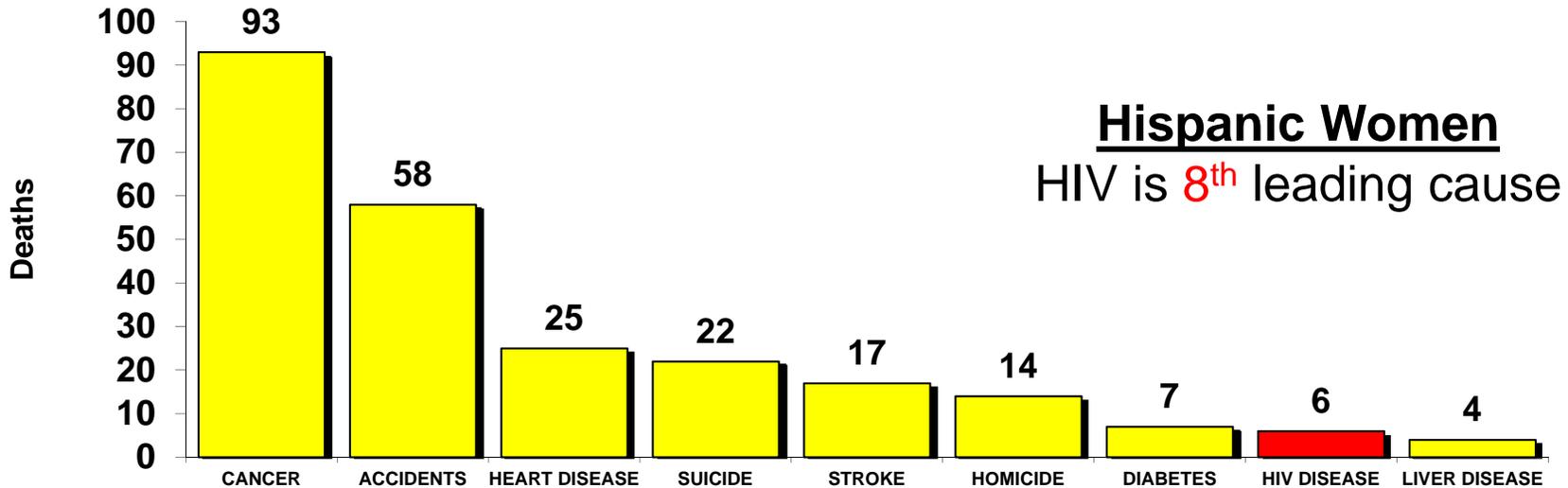
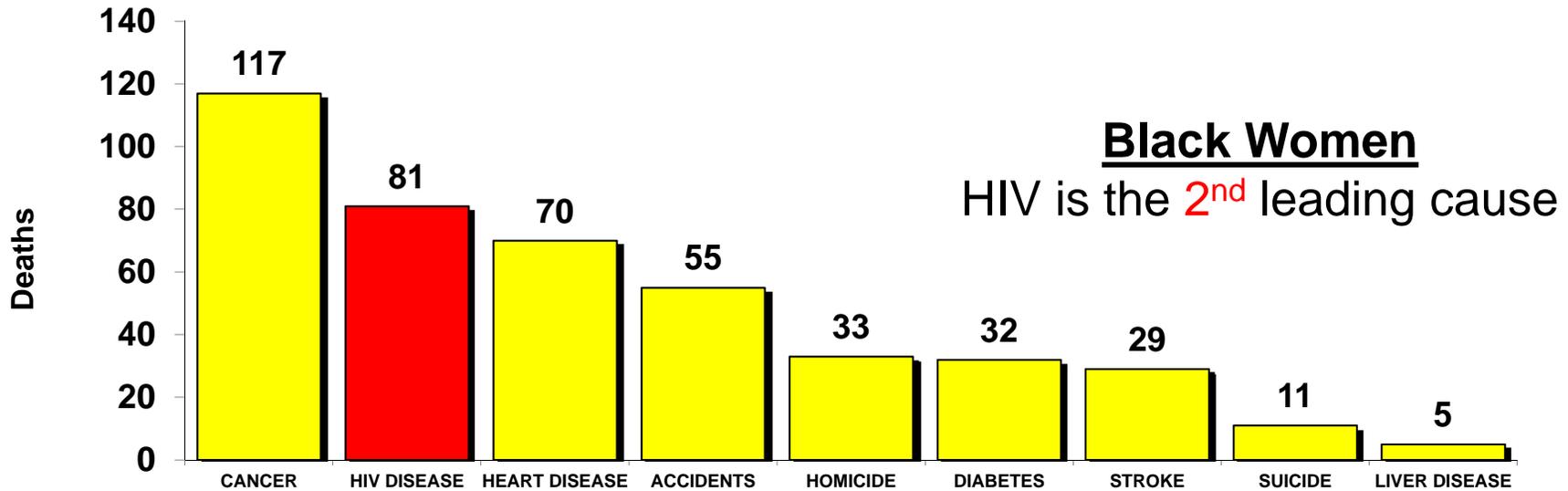


Note: In 2013, the proportional distribution of female resident HIV deaths due to HIV disease by race/ethnicity was: 17% among whites , 73% among blacks and 8% among Hispanics. This compared to 12%, 80% and 6%, respectively for 2012.

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



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



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

Period of Death: 2007 - 2013		
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
72 mo.	59 mo.	68 mo.
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

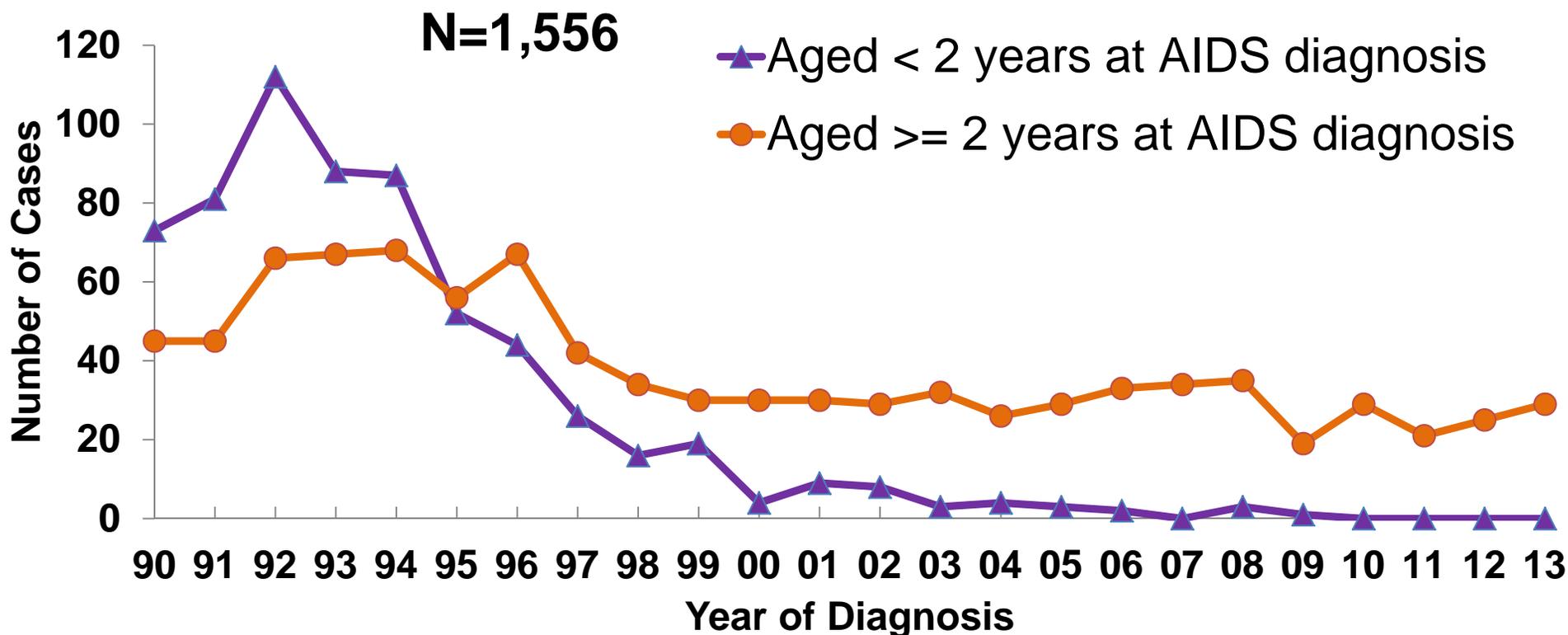
Period of Death: 2007 - 2013			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	89 mo.	60 mo.	83 mo.
	2,738 deaths	599 deaths	3,337 deaths
Black	65 mo.	58 mo.	60 mo.
	4,226 deaths	2,753 deaths	6,979 deaths
Hispanic	62 mo.	58 mo.	60 mo.
	1,448 deaths	421 deaths	1,869 deaths
Amer. Ind.	86 mo.	34 mo.	79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



Pediatric AIDS Cases by Age Group at Diagnosis and Year of Diagnosis, 1990-2013, Florida



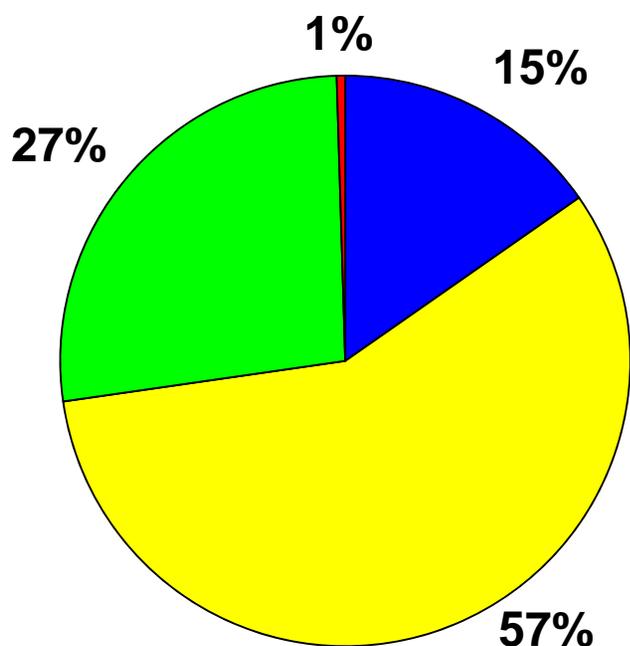
These data represent an 84% decline in pediatric AIDS cases *by year of diagnosis* from 1992 (N=178) to 2013 (N=29). Due to reporting lags, 2013 data by year of diagnosis are provisional. Data as of 06/30/2014.



Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection Cases Born in Florida, by Mother's Mode of Exposure and Year of Birth, 1979-2013

Born 1979-1993

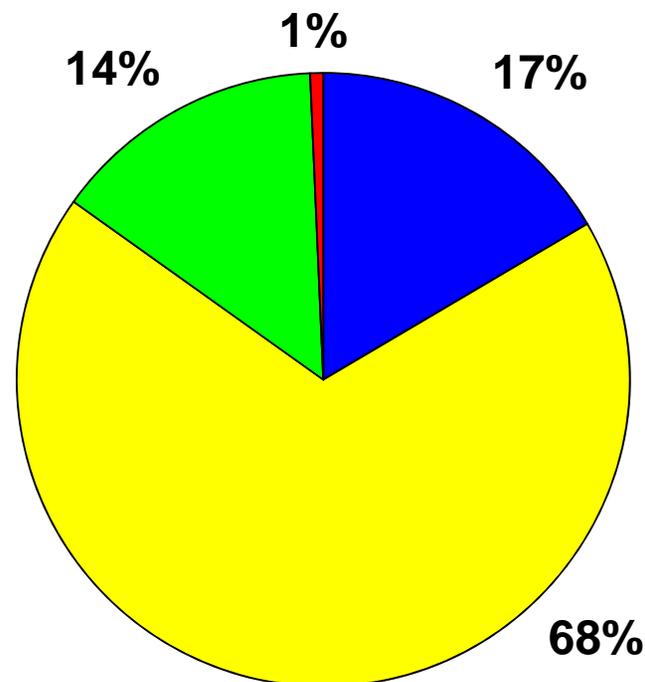
N = 627



N=1,208

Born 1994-2013

N = 581

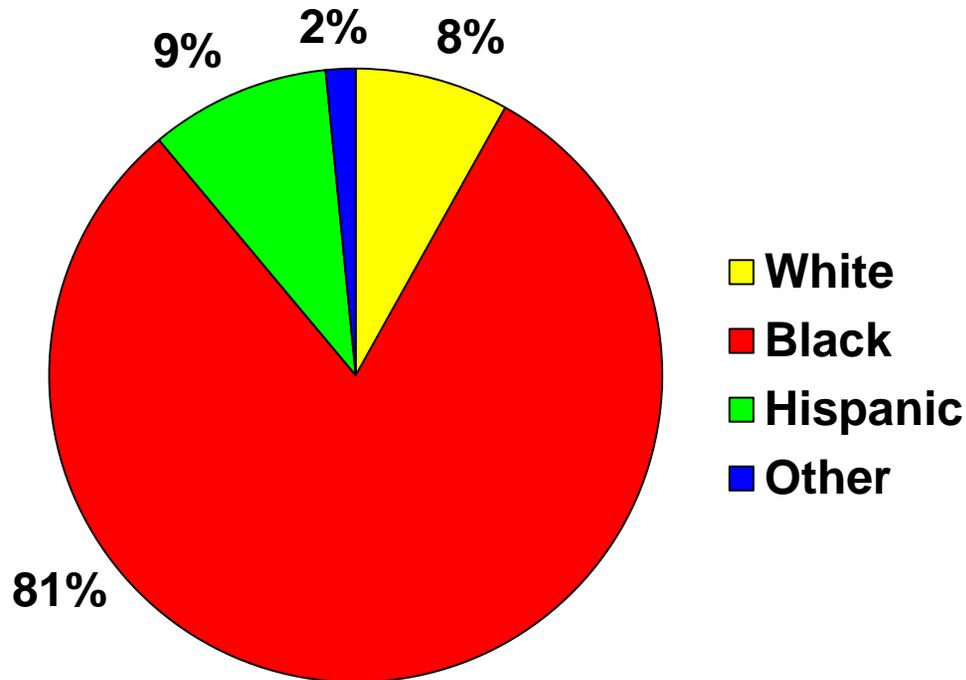


- Mother's risk not specified
- Heterosexual contact
- Injection drug use
- Transfusion

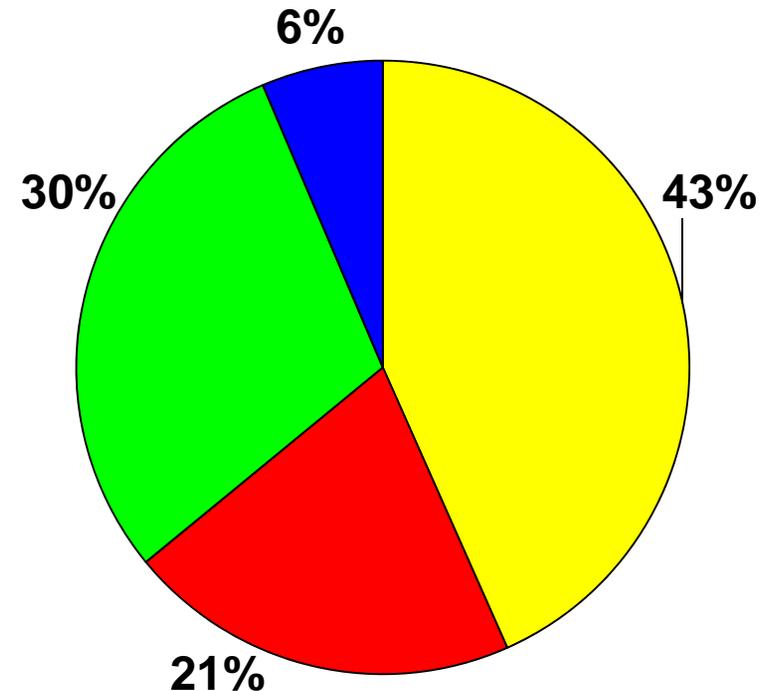
Note: Among children who were infected perinatally with HIV/AIDS, the distribution of their mothers' exposure categories has changed over time. For both time periods, heterosexual contact was the highest risk, with 57% of the cases born between 1979-1993, increasing to 68% of cases born between 1994-2013.

Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection Cases Born in Florida, and State Population*, by Race/Ethnicity, Born through 2013, Florida

**Perinatally Acquired
HIV Infection Cases
N=1,208**



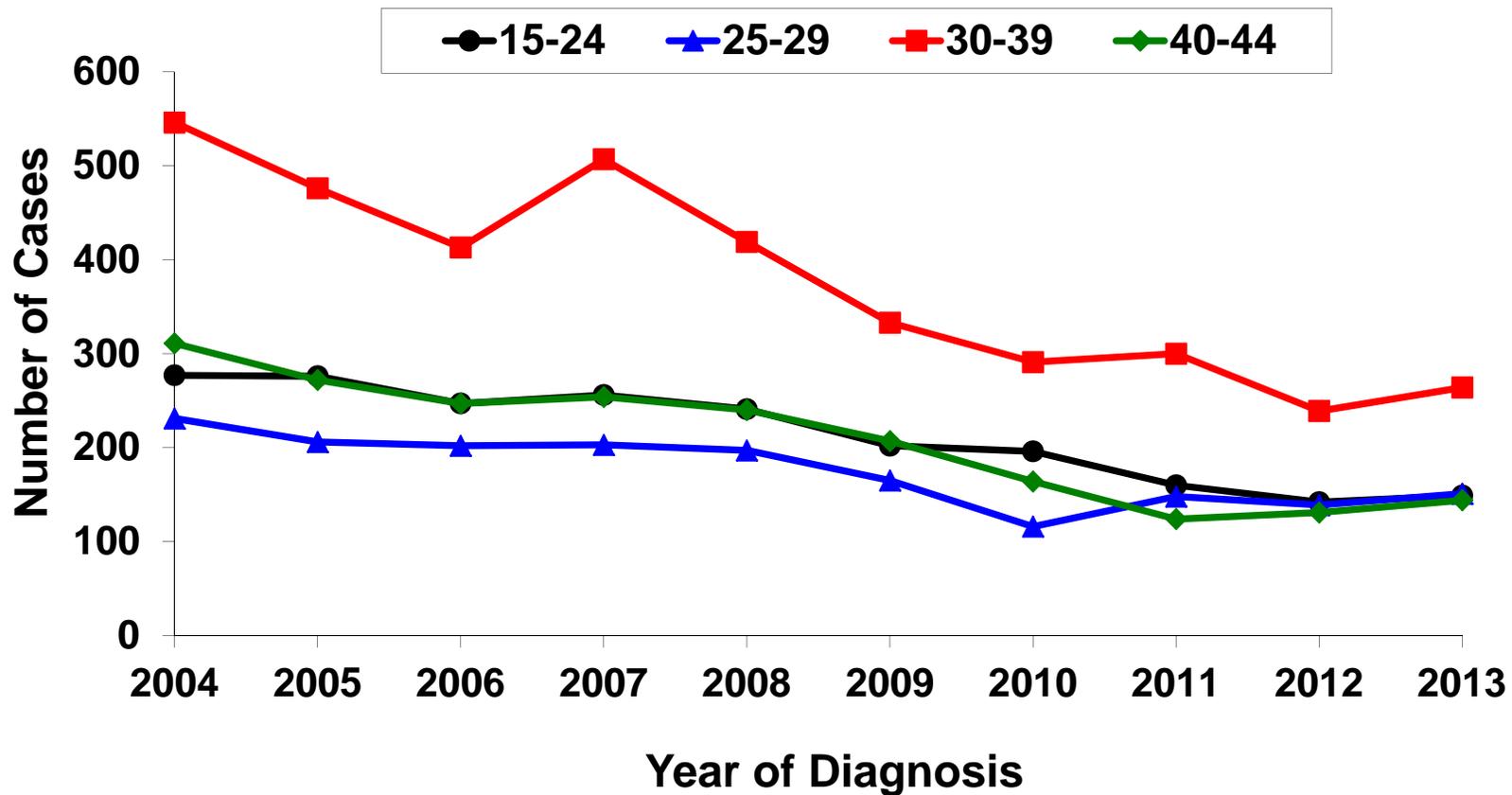
**Population Estimates
N= 2,888,401**



Perinatally acquired HIV infection cases among non-Hispanic blacks are disproportionately affected compared with those of other race/ethnicities. Of the 1,208 perinatally acquired HIV infection cases born in Florida through 2013, 8% were white, 81% were black and 9% were Hispanic.

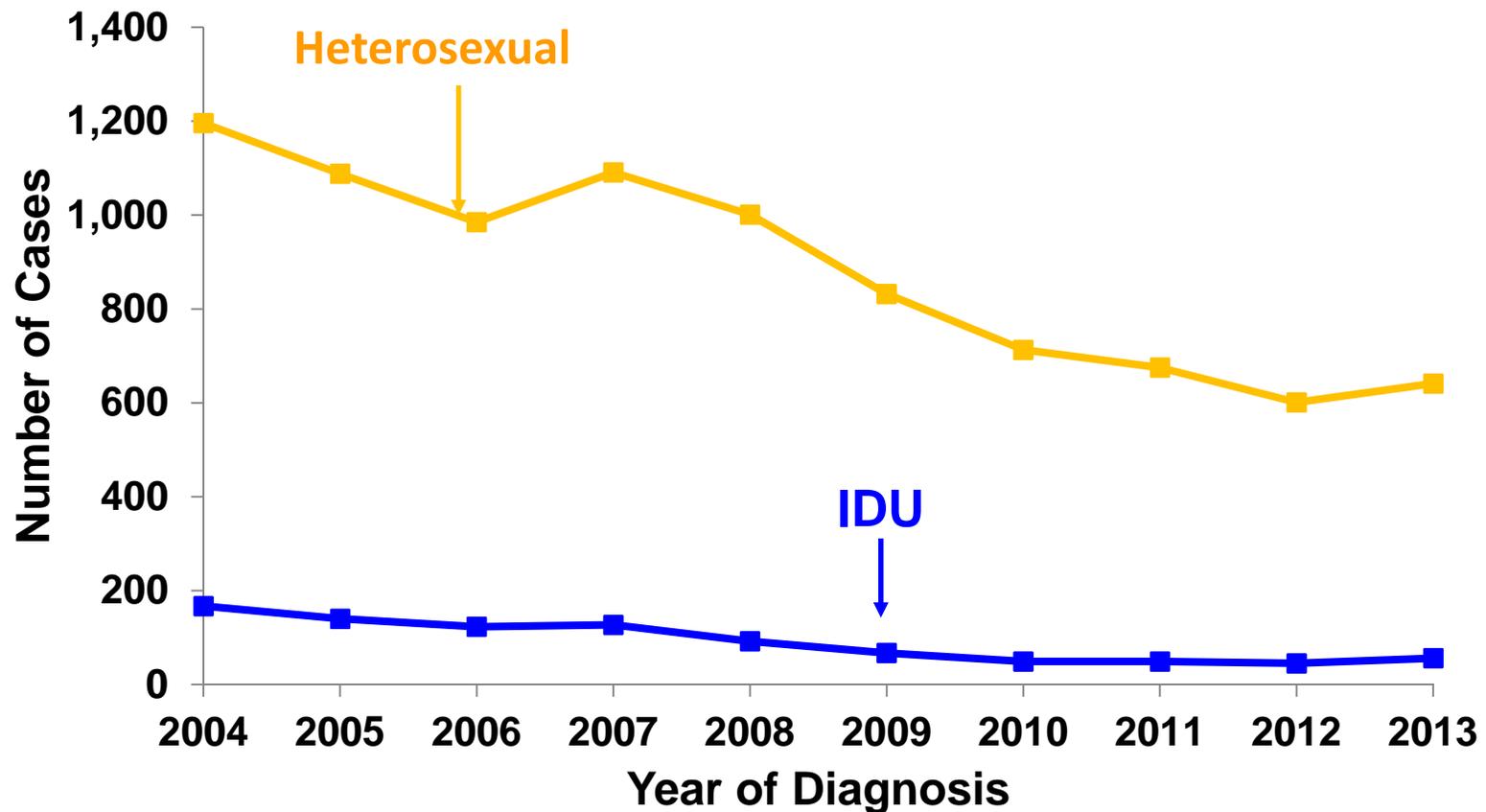
*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 06/03/2014.

Cases of HIV Disease Among Women of Childbearing Age (Ages 15-44), by Age of Diagnosis, and Year of Diagnosis, 2004–2013, Florida



Decreases in newly diagnosis HIV/AIDS cases among women ages 15-44 have been observed by all age groups.

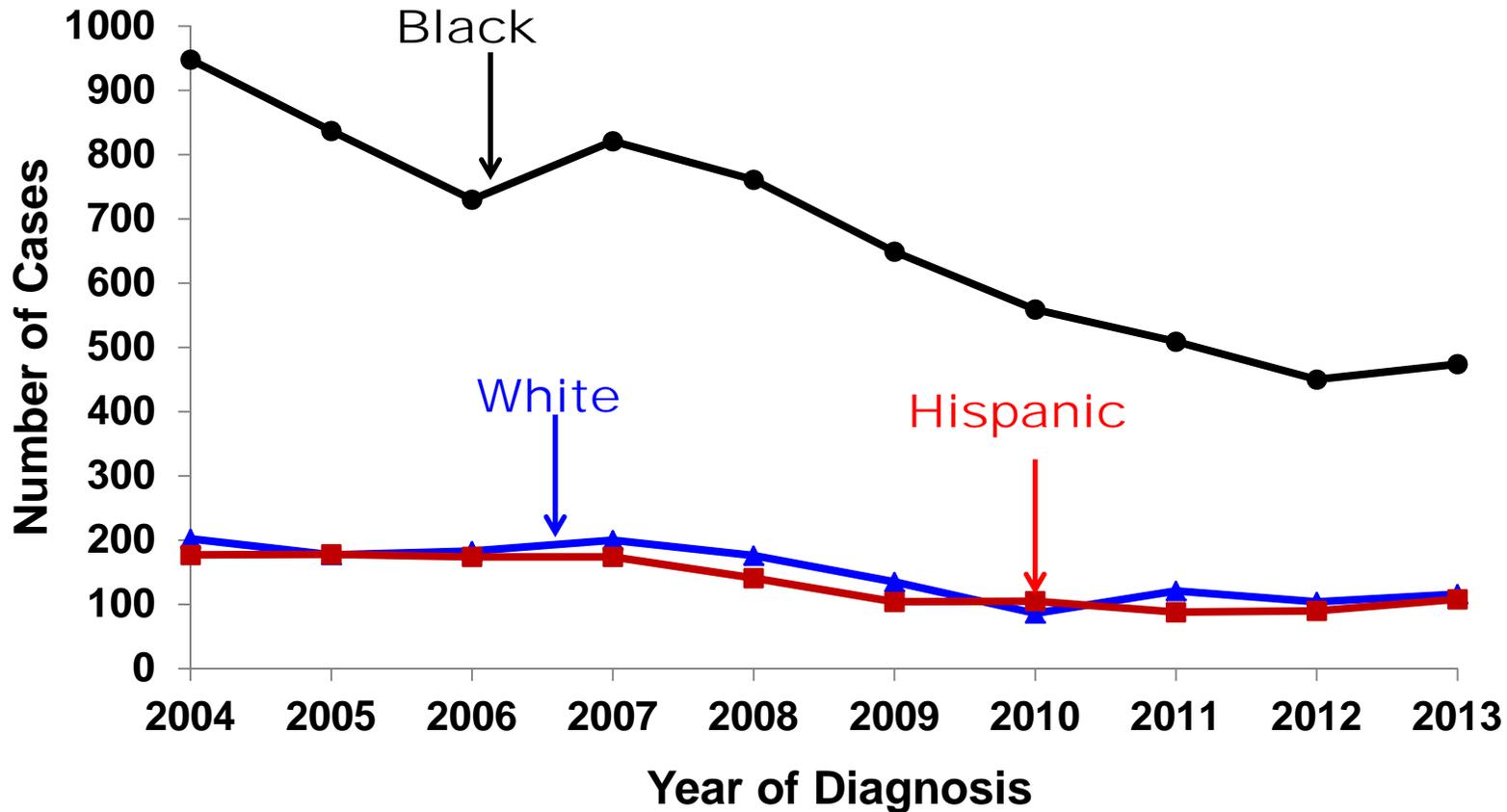
Cases of HIV Disease Among Women of Childbearing Age (Ages 15-44), by Mode of Exposure, and Year of Diagnosis, 2004–2013, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed.



Cases of HIV Disease Among Women of Childbearing Age (Ages 15-44), by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Diagnosis, 2004–2013, Florida

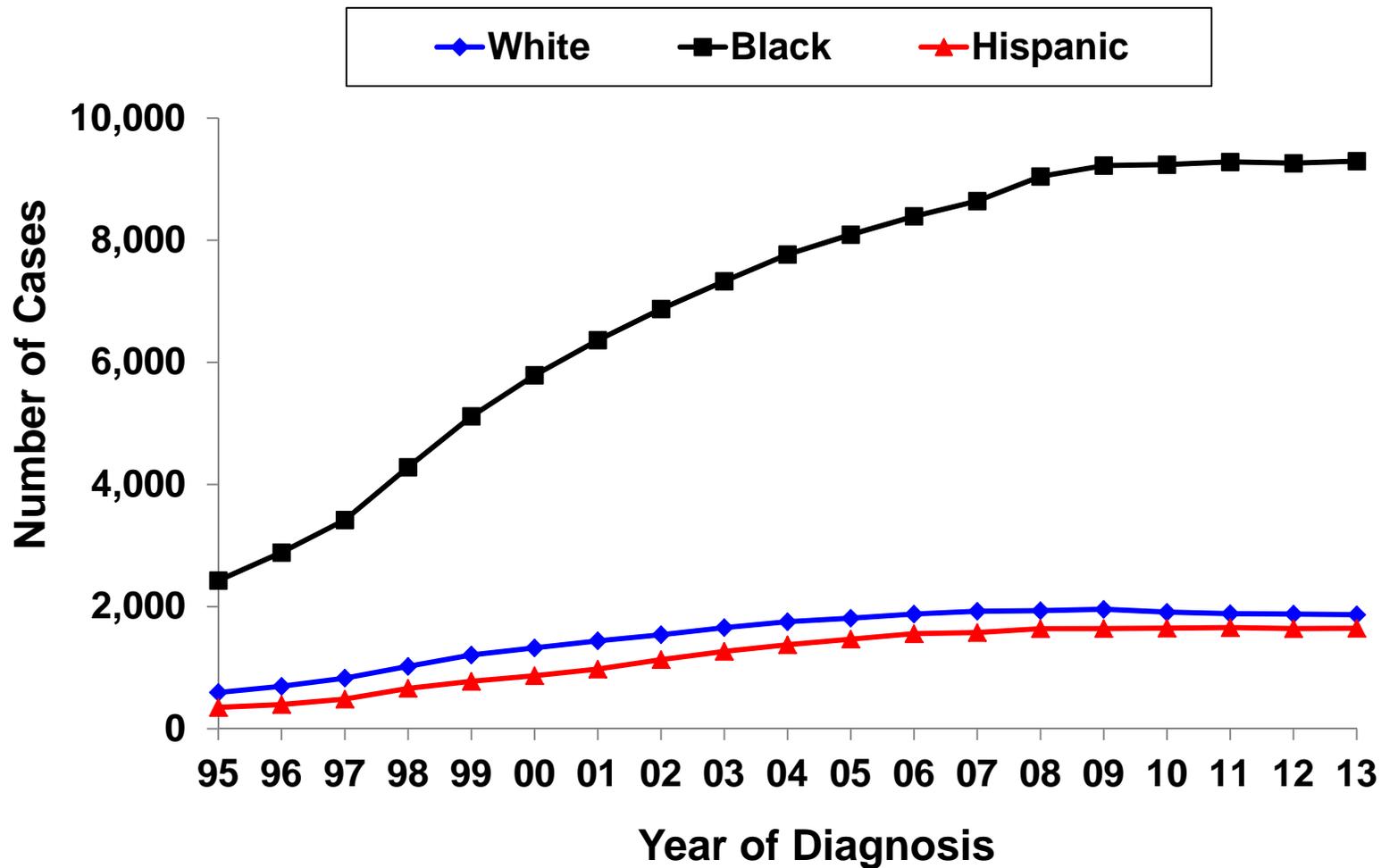


Note: Although the majority of HIV cases among women are black, the number of black female HIV cases has decreased 50% from 2004 to 2013. Likewise, the number of HIV cases decreased by 43% among white females and 39% among Hispanic females, over this same time period.

*Other races represent less than 1% of the cases and are not included. Data as of 06/30/2014



Annual Prevalence of HIV Disease Among Women of Childbearing Age (Ages 15-44), by Race/Ethnicity, Reported 1995-2013, Florida



Women-specific Symptoms of HIV Infection:

- Vaginal yeast infections
- Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- Menstrual irregularities
- Human papillomavirus
- Idiopathic genital ulcers
- Other vaginal infections

Efforts to Prevent HIV Infection in Women may be Complex for Several Reasons:

- Women who are financially dependent on male partners are at a disadvantage in negotiating condom use**
- Women who are sex partners of HIV-infected men, bisexual men, and IDUs are difficult to identify and target**
- Women at highest risk already face a multitude of other problems, including poverty, substance abuse, alcoholism, violence, unemployment and unplanned pregnancies**

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Visit Florida's internet site for:
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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>