

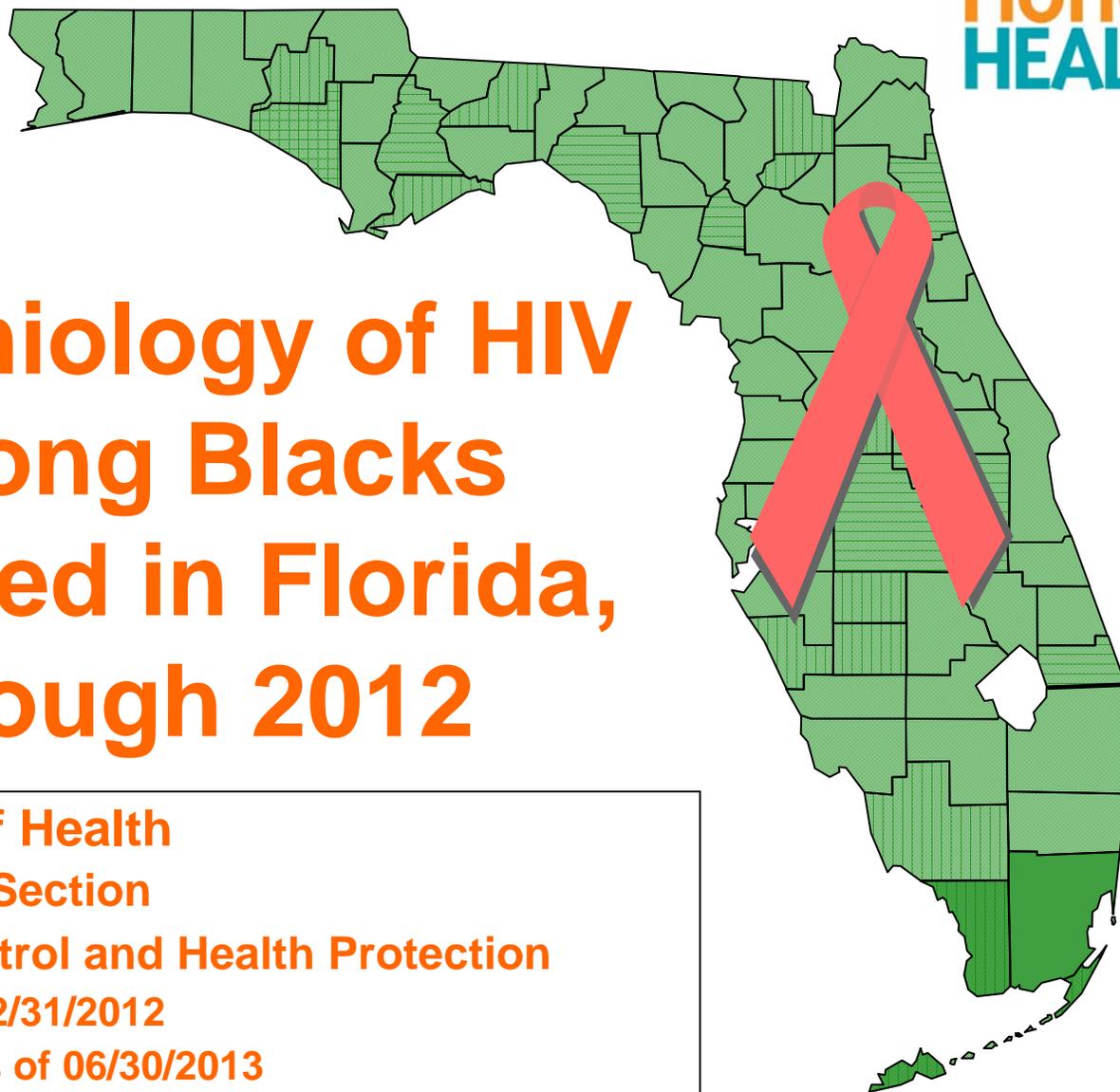
To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.



Created: 05/23/13

Revision: 09/20/13

# Epidemiology of HIV Among Blacks Reported in Florida, Through 2012



**Florida Department of Health**  
**HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section**  
**Division of Disease Control and Health Protection**  
Annual data trends as of 12/31/2012  
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2013

# HIV and AIDS Case Data

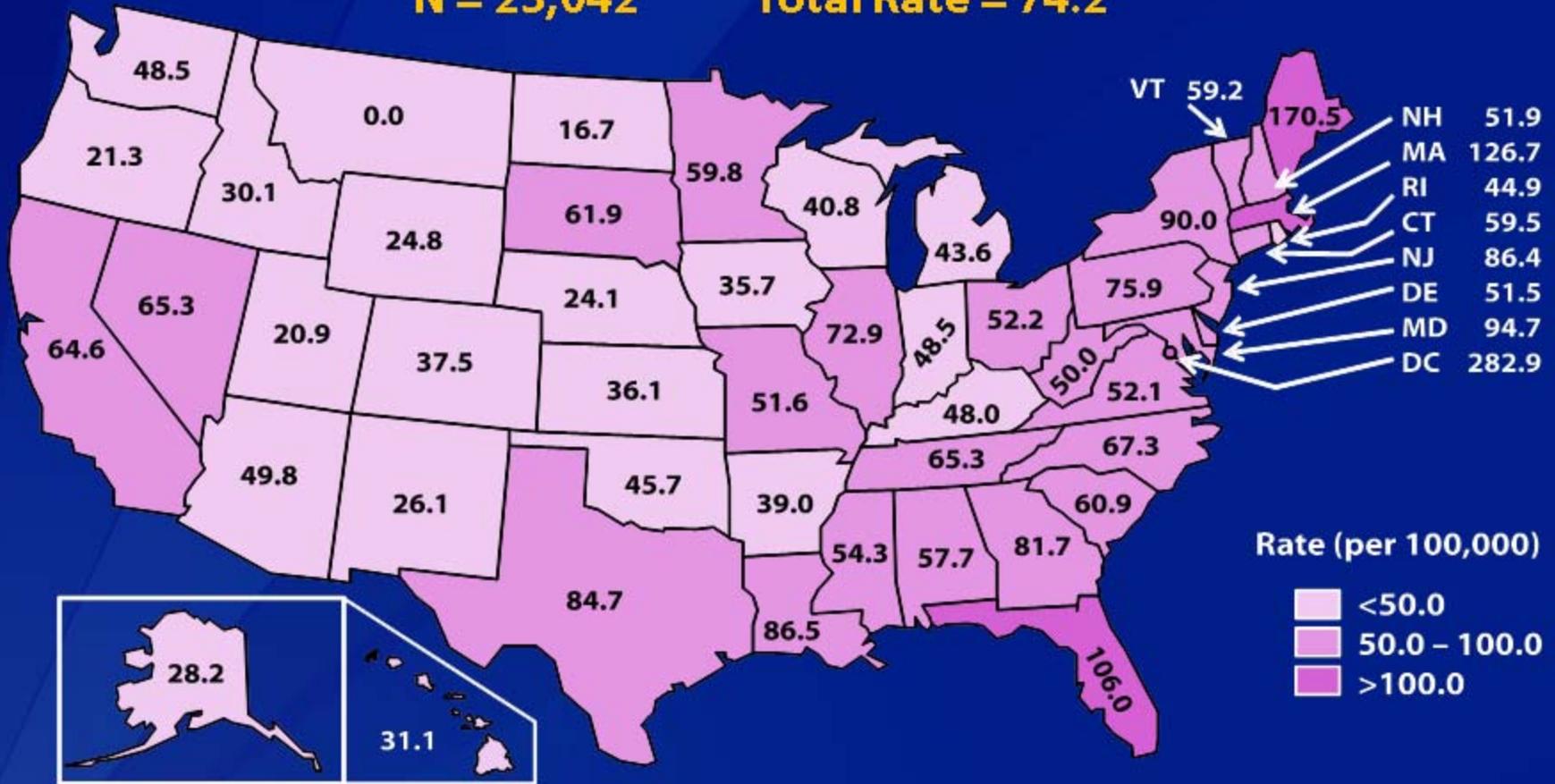
- Ⓡ **Adult cases represent ages 13 and older, pediatric cases are those under the age of 13. For data by year, the age is by age of diagnosis. For living data, the age is by current age at the end of the most recent calendar year, regardless of age at diagnosis.**
- Ⓡ **Unless otherwise noted, whites 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 May, 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](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html)



# Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adult and Adolescent Blacks/African Americans, 2011—United States

N = 23,042      Total Rate = 74.2

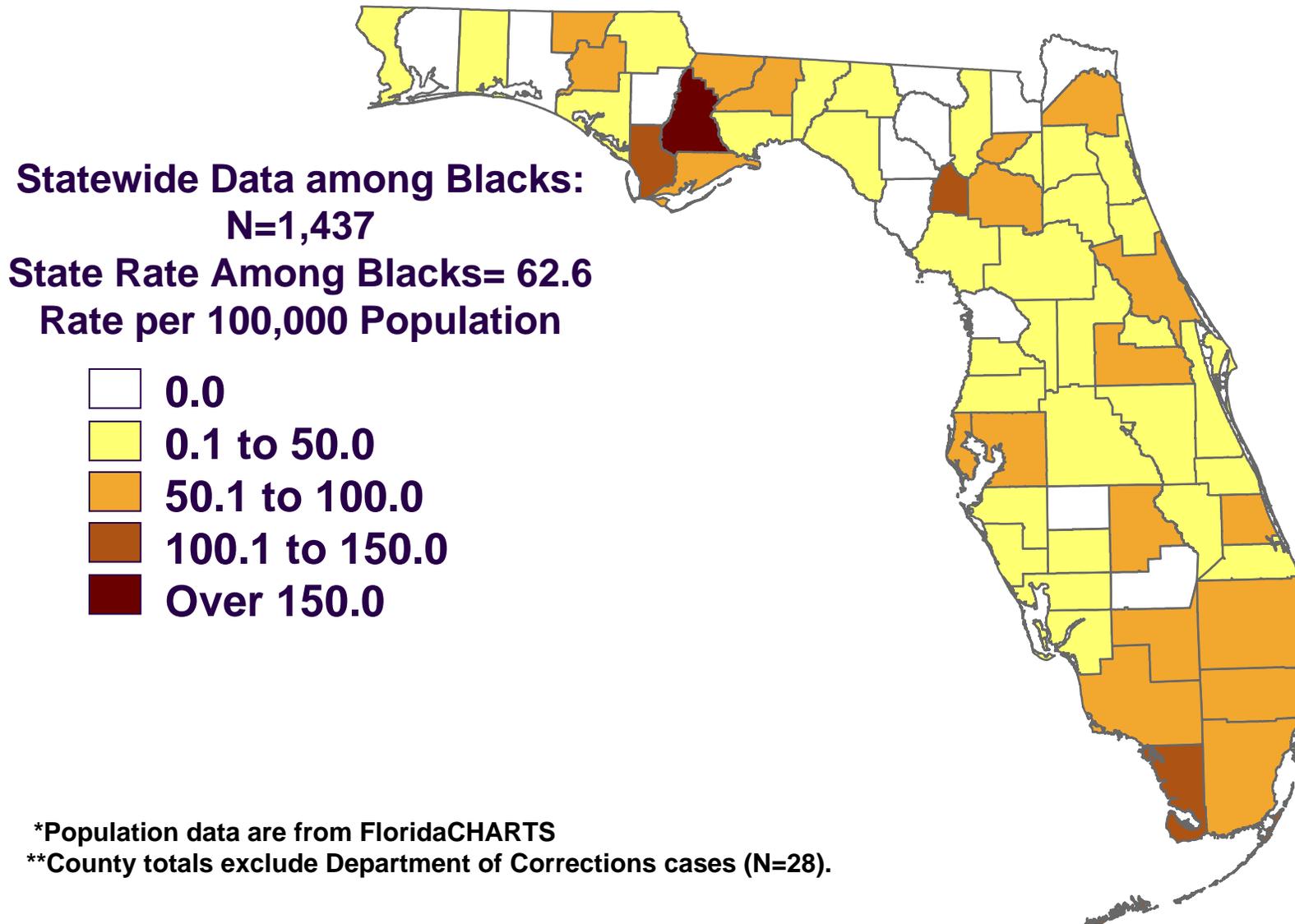


Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.





# Adult AIDS Case Rates\* Among Blacks, by County of Residence\*\*, Reported in 2012, Florida

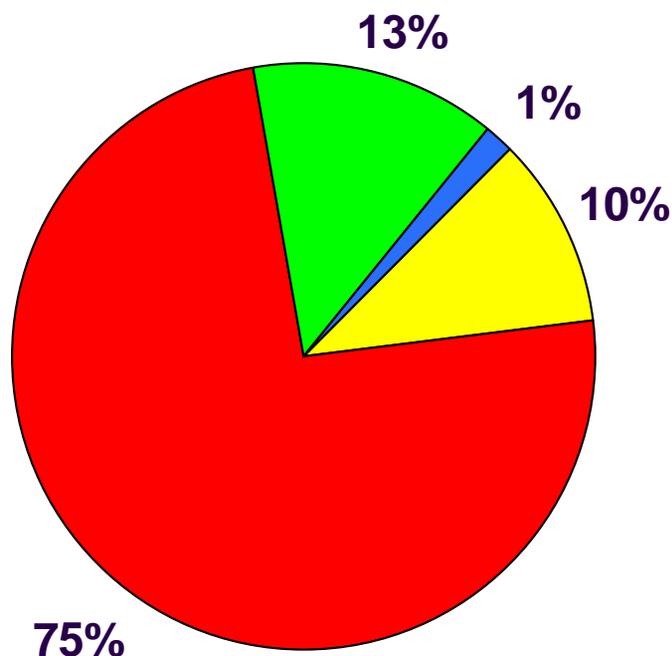




# Pediatric\* HIV/AIDS Cases and State Population\*\* in Children <13 years of age, by Race/Ethnicity, Reported\* through 2012, Florida

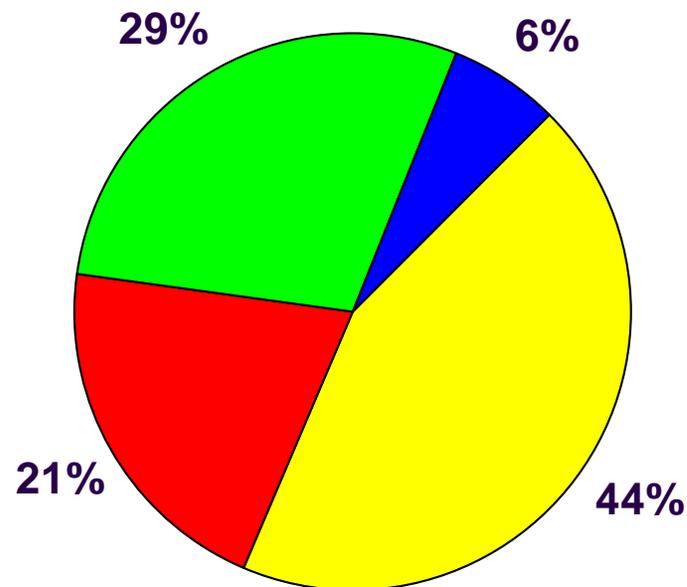
**Pediatric HIV/AIDS Cases**

**N=2,529**



**Population Estimates**

**N= 2,851,616**



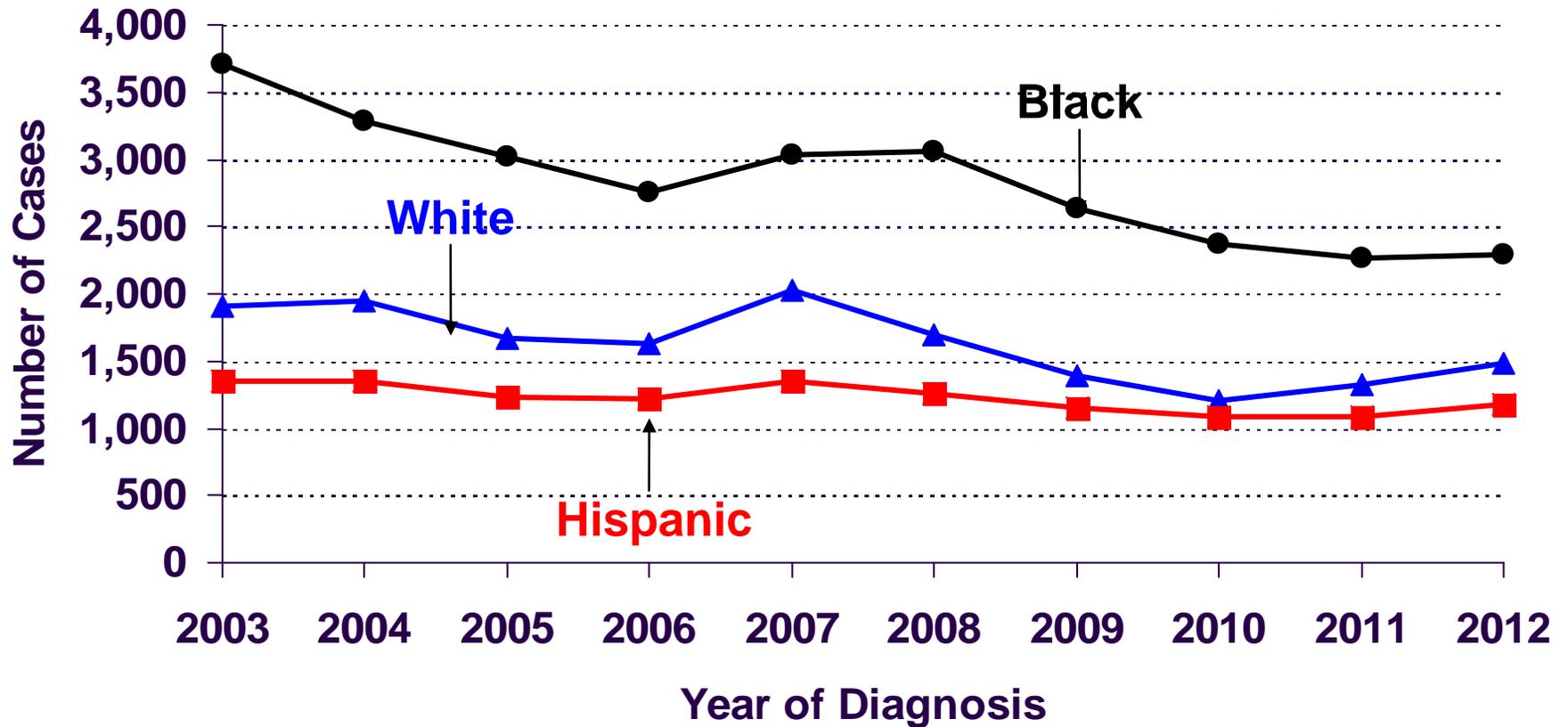
**Note:** Non-Hispanic blacks are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS compared with those of other race/ethnicities. This same trend is seen in adult HIV/AIDS cases but is more pronounced in those diagnosed with HIV Disease under 13 years of age.

\*The first pediatric AIDS case was reported in 1983.

\*\*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 5/17/2013.



# Adult HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of HIV Diagnosis, 2003 – 2012, Florida



Percentage change from 2003 – 2012:

Whites: 12% decrease

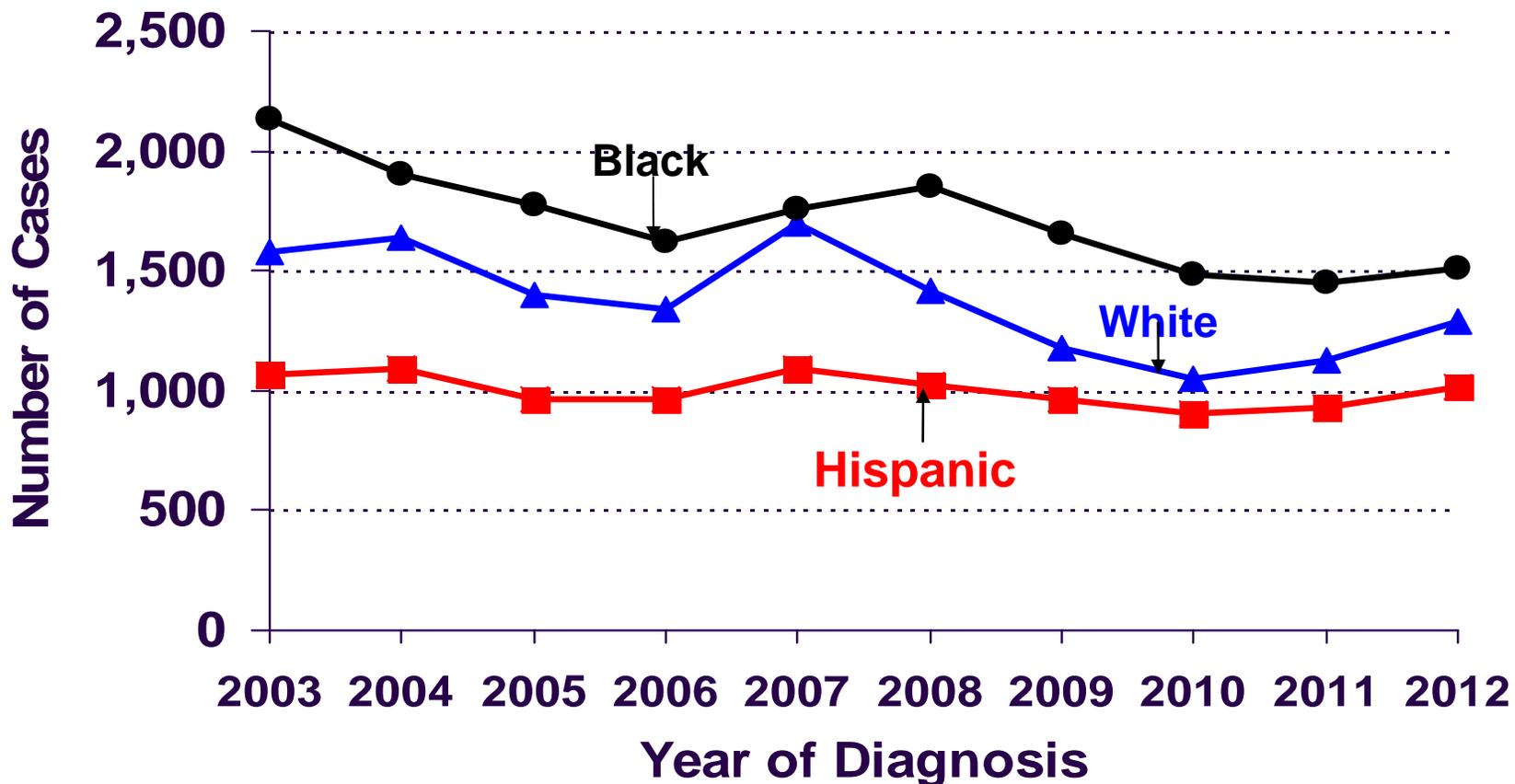
Blacks: 38% decrease

Hispanics: 13% decrease

Data as of 05/21/2013



# Adult MALE HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of HIV Diagnosis, 2003 – 2012, Florida



Percentage change from 2003 – 2012:

White males: 18% decrease

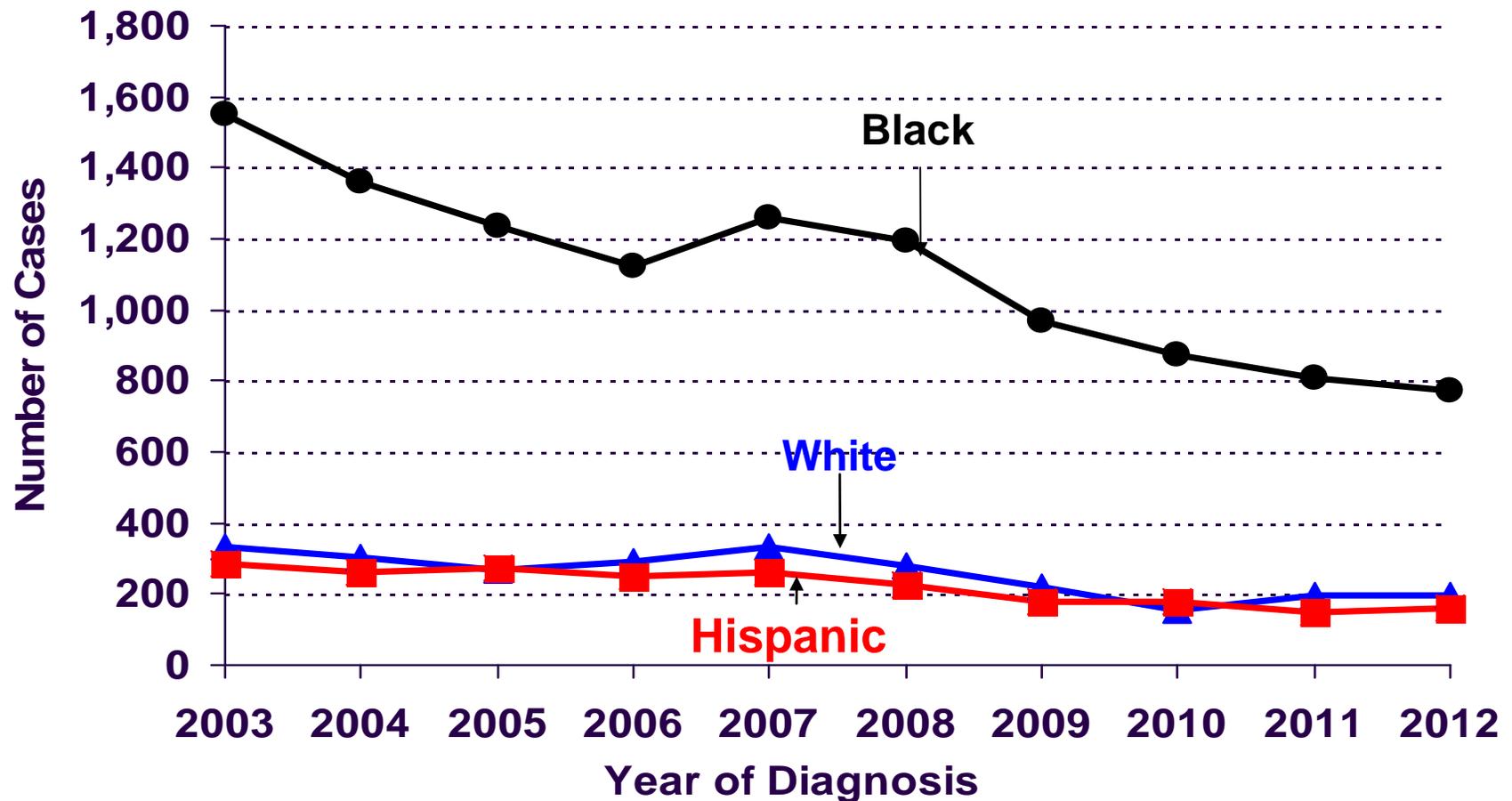
Black males: 30% decrease

Hispanic males: 5% decrease

Data as of 05/21/2013



# Adult FEMALE HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of HIV Diagnosis, 2003 – 2012, Florida



Percentage change from 2003 – 2012:

Whites: 42% decrease

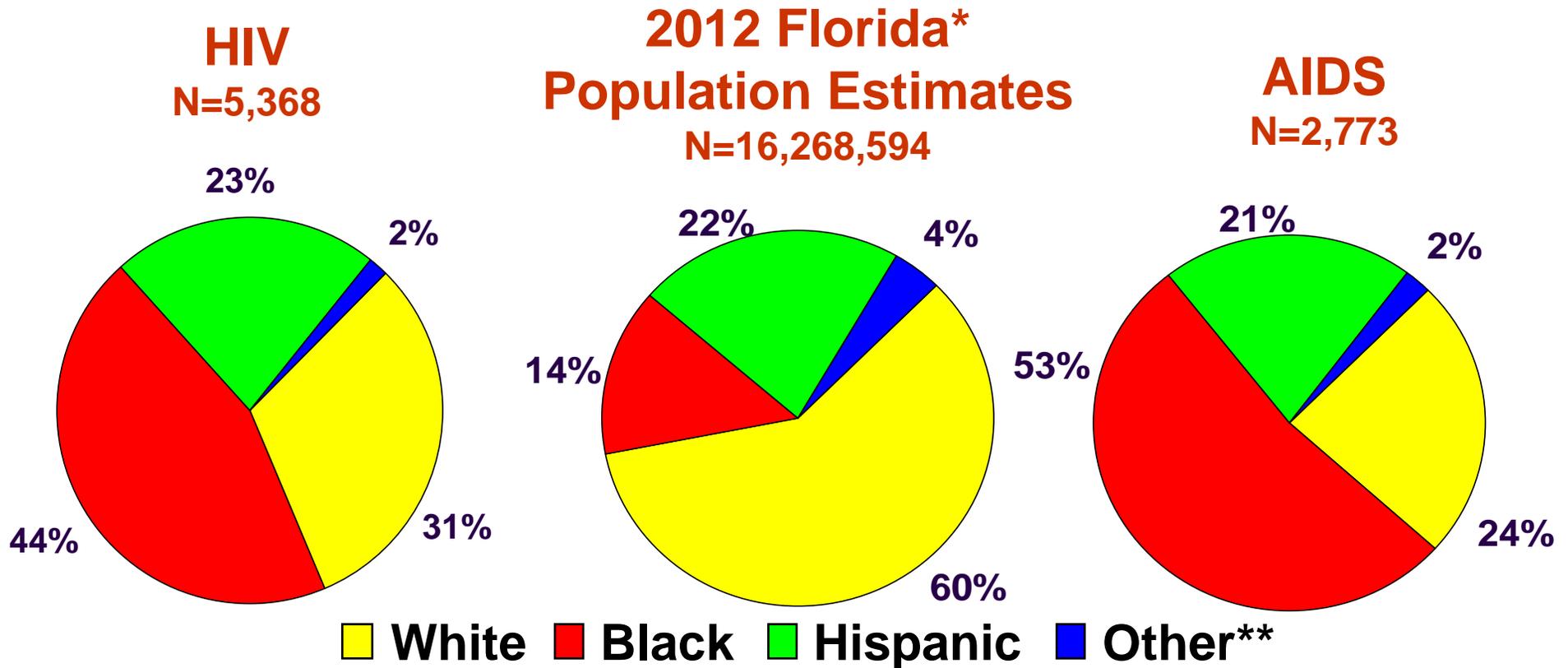
Blacks: 50% decrease

Hispanics: 44% decrease

Data as of 05/21/2013



# Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases Reported in 2012 and Population, by Race/Ethnicity, Florida



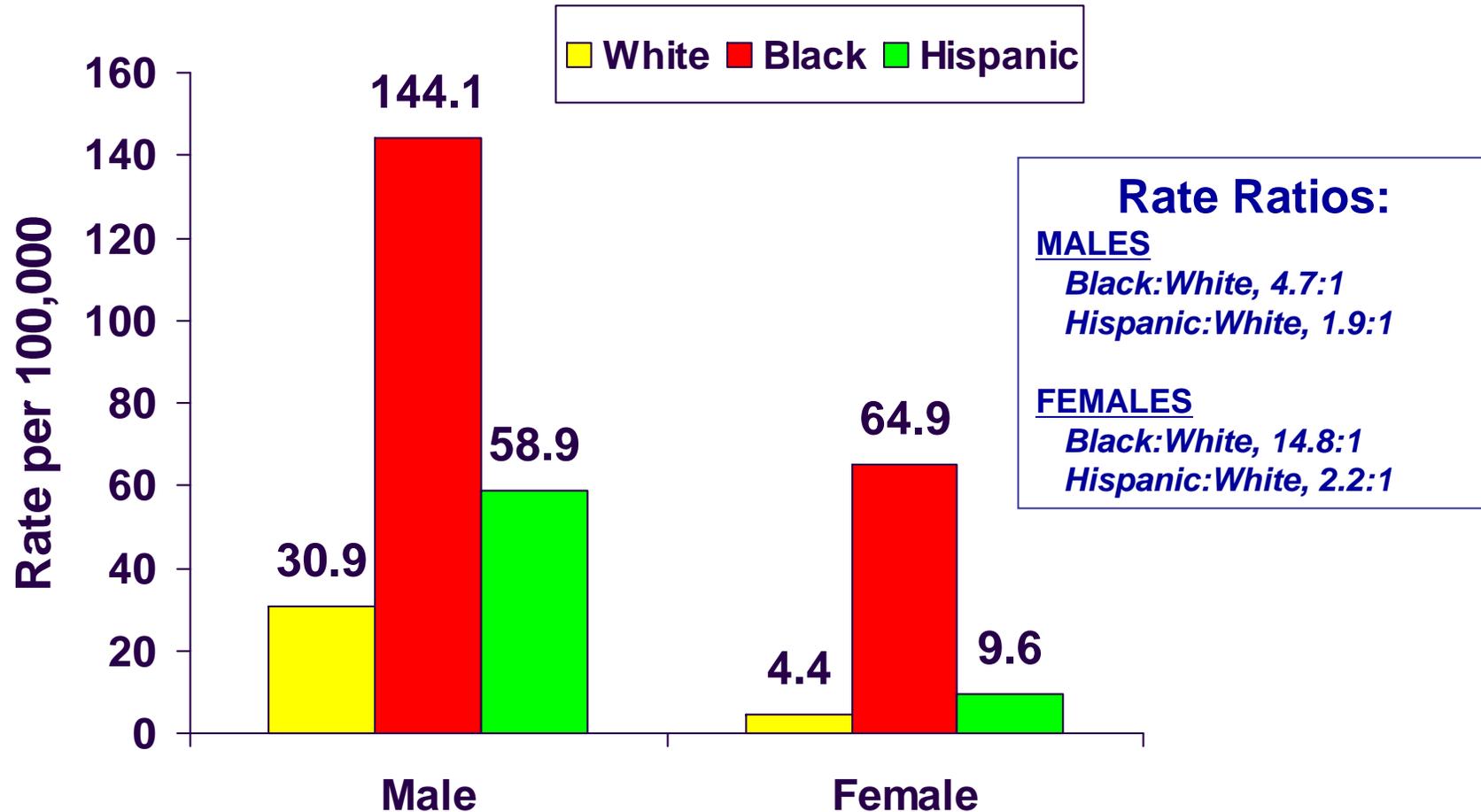
Note: Blacks comprise only 14% of the adult population in Florida, but represent 44% of adult HIV infection cases and 53% of adult AIDS cases reported in 2012. Hispanics comprise 22% of Florida's adult population, yet account for 23% of the HIV infection cases and 21% of the AIDS cases.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

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



# Adult HIV Infection Case Rates\* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida

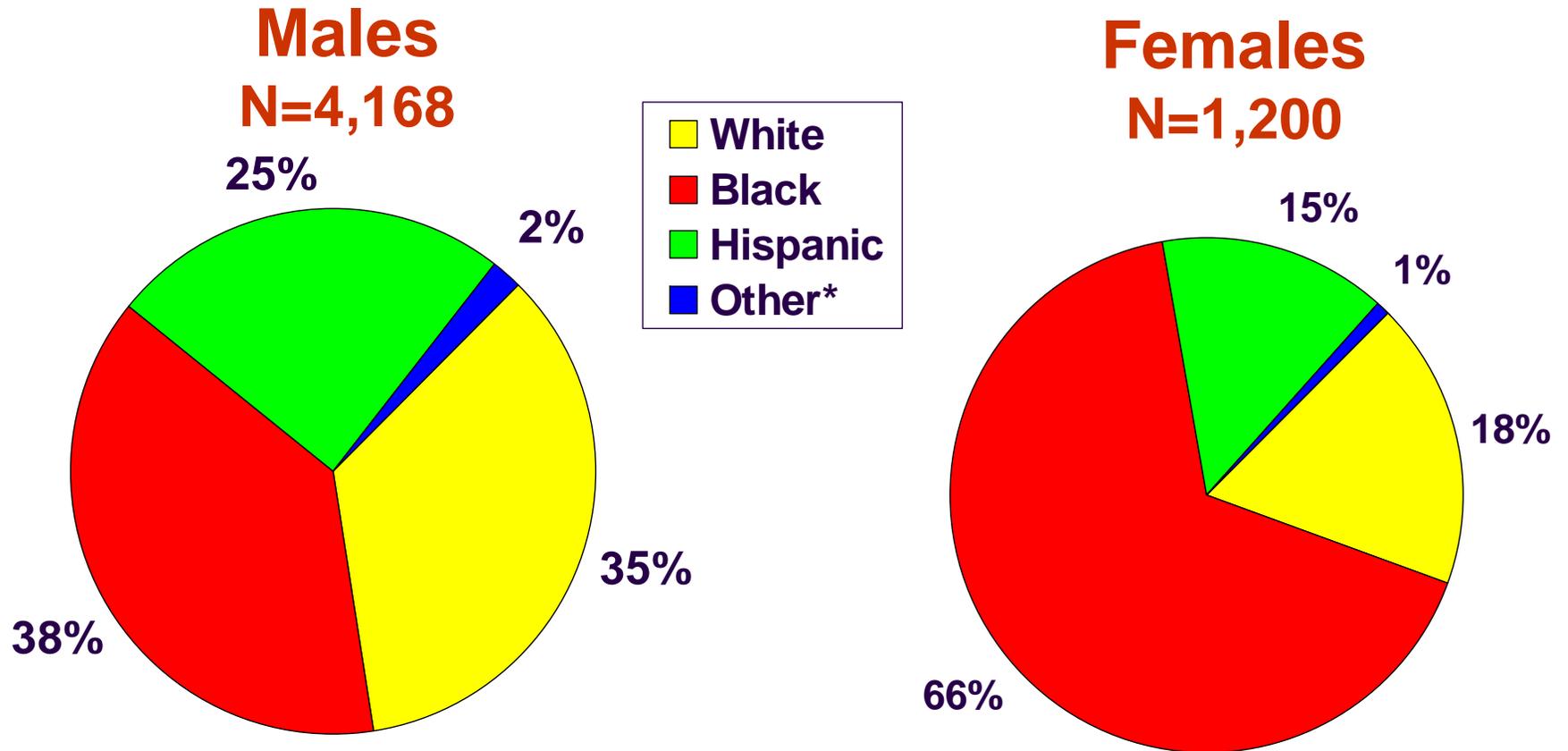


Note: Similar to AIDS, black men and, to an even greater extent, black women are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. The HIV case rate for 2012 is nearly 5 times higher among black men than among white men. Among black women, the HIV case rate is nearly 15-fold greater than among white women. Hispanic male and female HIV case rates are 2 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



# Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida



Note: In this snapshot of 2012, 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.

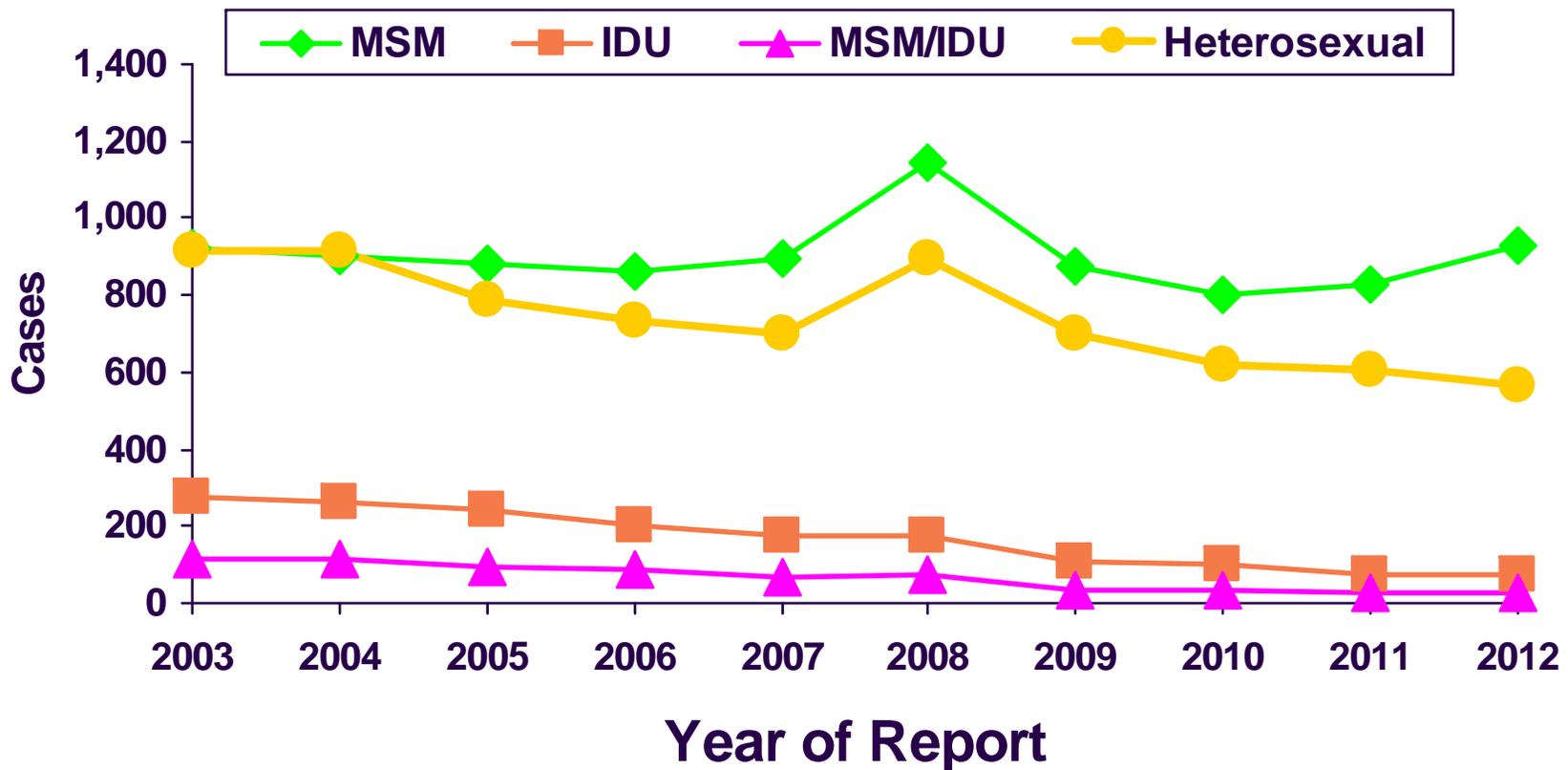
\*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races



# Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and 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.

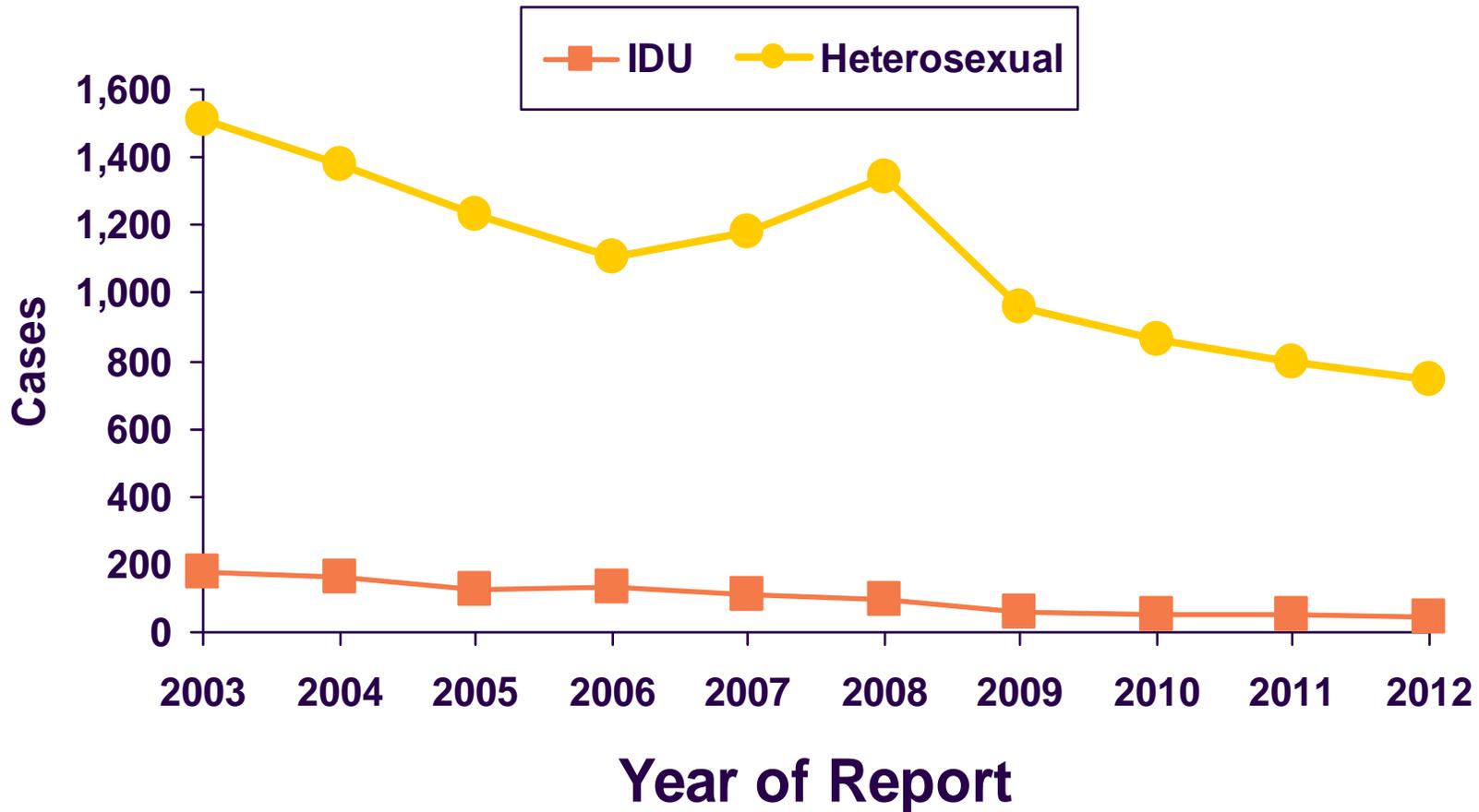
# HIV Infection Cases Among Adult Black Males, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. In more recent years, men who have sex with men (MSM) remained as the primary mode of exposure among black male HIV cases in Florida, followed by heterosexual contact.



# HIV Infection Cases Among Adult Black Females, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



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



# Cases Living with HIV Disease

- Ⓡ Data in these slides represent cases 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 May, 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.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html)



# Blacks Living with HIV Disease in the US\* and in Florida\*\*

<b>United States</b>	<b>Florida</b>
CDC estimates a total of 872,990 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2010	A total of 98,530 persons are living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Florida through 2012
<b>Blacks accounted for:</b>	<b>Blacks accounted for:</b>
44% of total (N=383,353)	49% of total
38% of adult men & 62% of adult women	40% of adult men & 69% of adult women
67% of the pediatric cases	75% of the pediatric cases
31% of MSM	27% of MSM
49% of IDU	54% of IDU
65% of heterosexuals	73% of heterosexuals
49% of deaths with HIV infection in 2010	62% of AIDS case deaths in 2012
According to the 2010 US Population Estimates 12% of the US population is black	According to Florida's 2012 Pop. Estimates, 15% of Florida's population is black

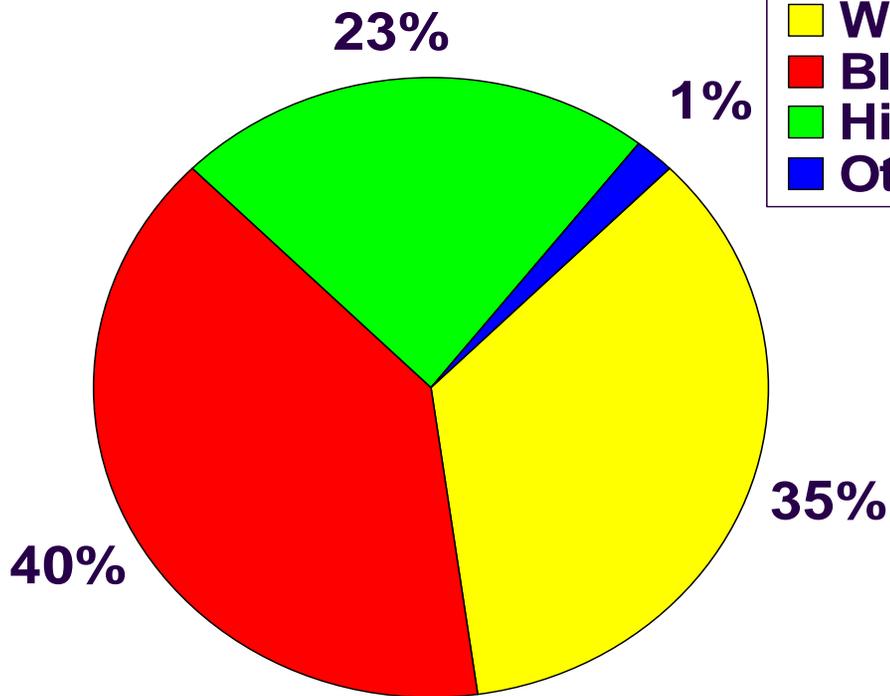
\*Source: CDC HIV Surveillance Report 2011, Vol. #23, (2012 data not yet available, HIV data is for all 50 states).

\*\*Source: The Florida data represents living HIV/AIDS cases through 2012 as of 06/30/2013.

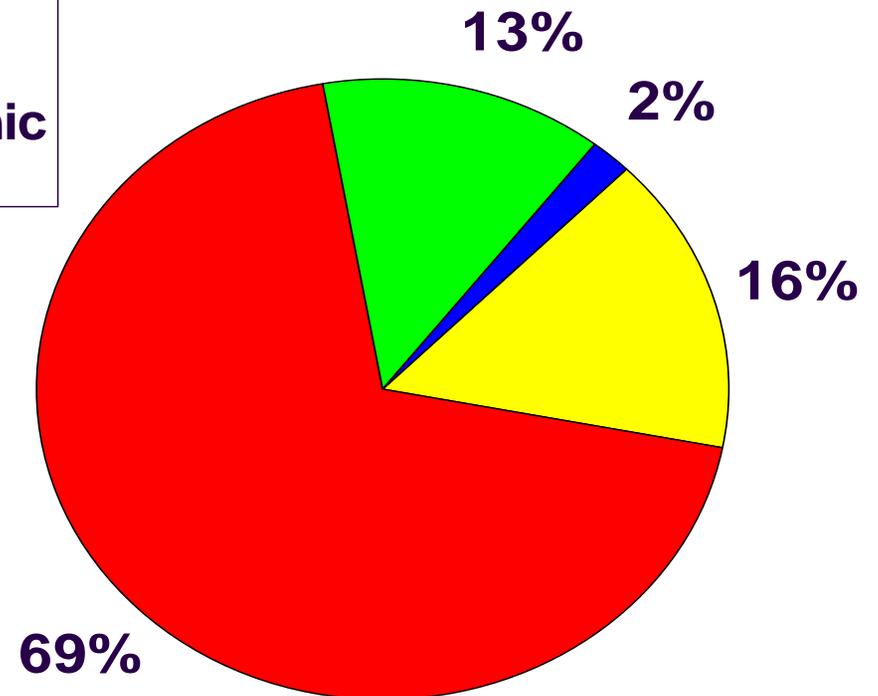


# Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2012, Florida

**Males**  
N=69,202



**Females**  
N=29,089

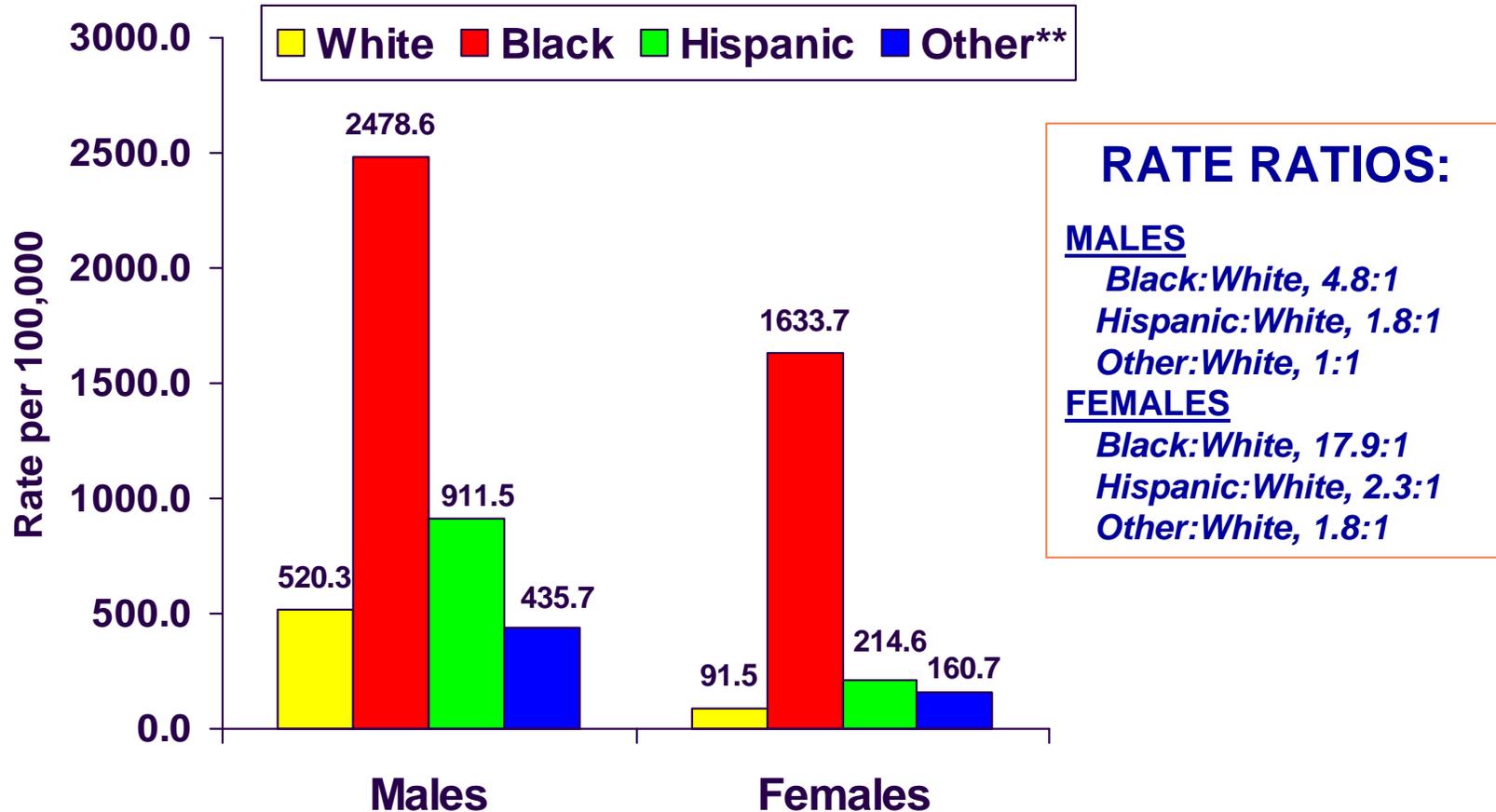


Note: Among adults living with HIV disease, blacks represent the race most affected among both males (40%) and females (69%).

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



# Case Rates\* of Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, Florida



Note: In 2012, 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 equivalent to the rate among their white counterparts.

\*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

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



# One-In-Statement for Adults

There were 98,291 reported adult (age 13+) Persons Living with HIV Disease (PLWHAs) in Florida through 2012.

**1 in 165 adult Floridians are known to be currently living with HIV infection.**

By Race/Ethnicity (adults age 13+):

- 1 in 333 whites are currently living with HIV infection
- 1 in 49 blacks are currently living with HIV infection
- 1 in 180 Hispanics are currently living with HIV infection

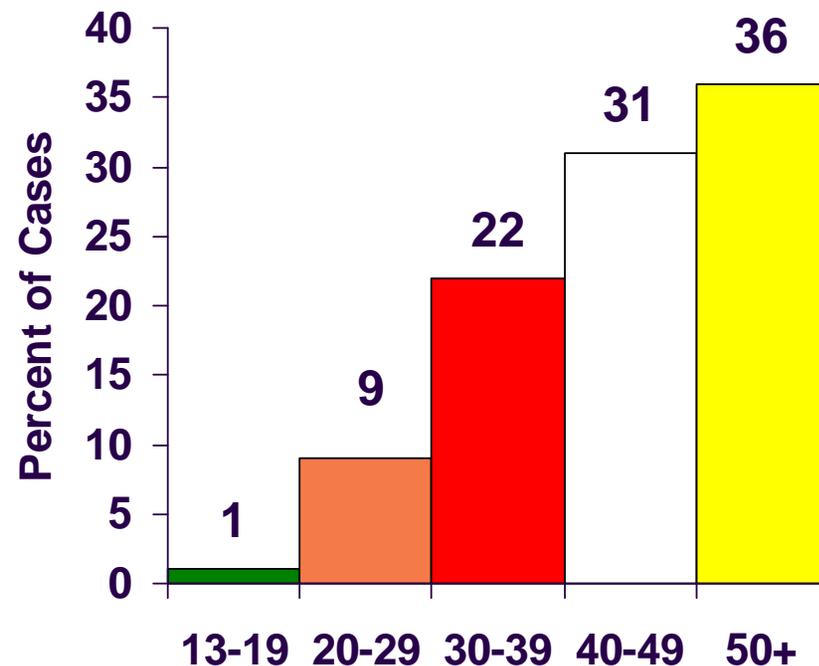
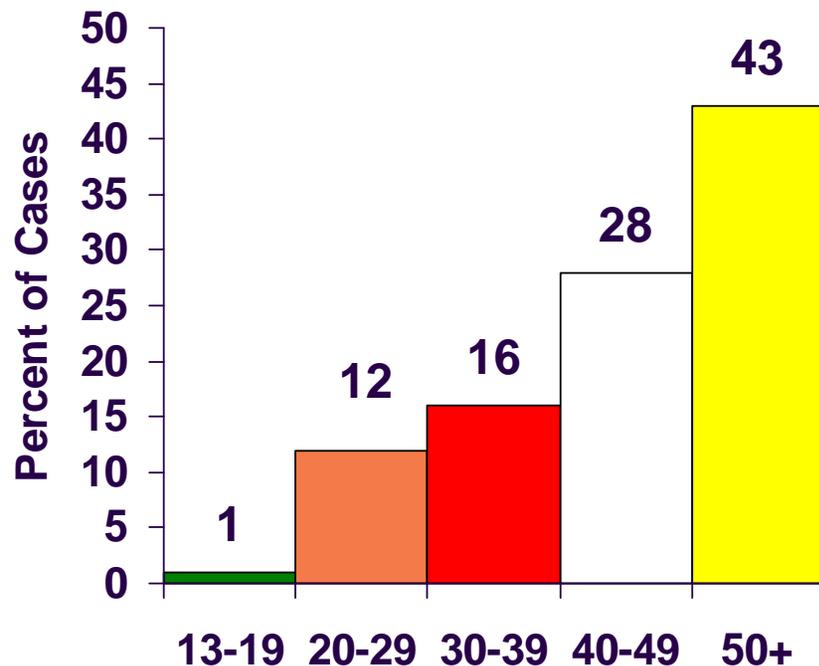
Data as of 06/30/2013



# Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Current Age Group, Reported through 2012, Florida

**Males**  
N=27,468

**Females**  
N=20,104



Note: Black males living with HIV disease have a much higher proportion of cases who are currently 40 years of age or older (71%), compared with black females 40 years of age or older living with HIV disease (67%).



# Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and 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.

## The Proportion of HIV Infection Among Blacks Living with HIV by Transmission Category in the U.S.\* Compared to Florida

	Males		Females	
	US through 2010	FL through 2012	US through 2010	FL through 2012
<b>MSM</b>	55%	44%	-----	-----
<b>IDU</b>	19%	11%	22%	10%
<b>MSM/IDU</b>	7%	5%	-----	-----
<b>Heterosexual</b>	19%	38%	75%	87%
<b>Other</b>	<1%	2%	3%	3%

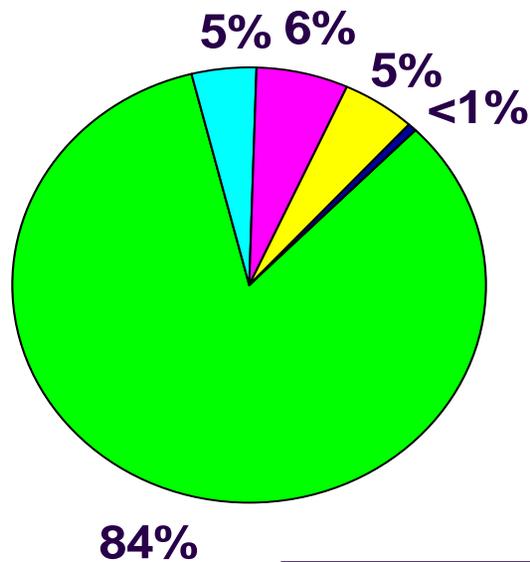
Among black males living with HIV, Florida has a much higher proportion of heterosexual risk cases and a lower proportion of MSM and of IDU cases compared to the U.S. Among black females living with HIV, Florida has a higher proportion of heterosexual cases and a lower proportion of IDU cases than that for the U.S.

\*U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2011 (most recent available); vol. 23.

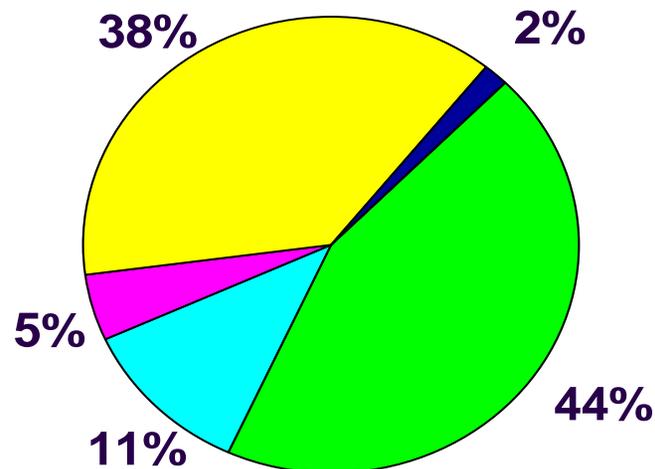


# Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Florida

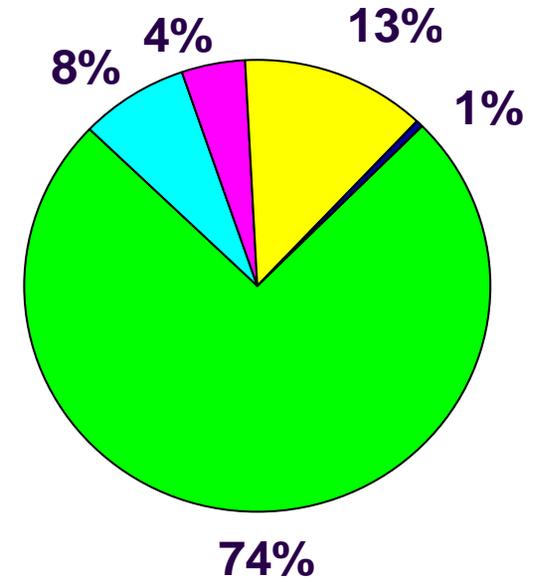
**White**  
N=24,411



**Black**  
N=27,467



**Hispanic**  
N=16,037

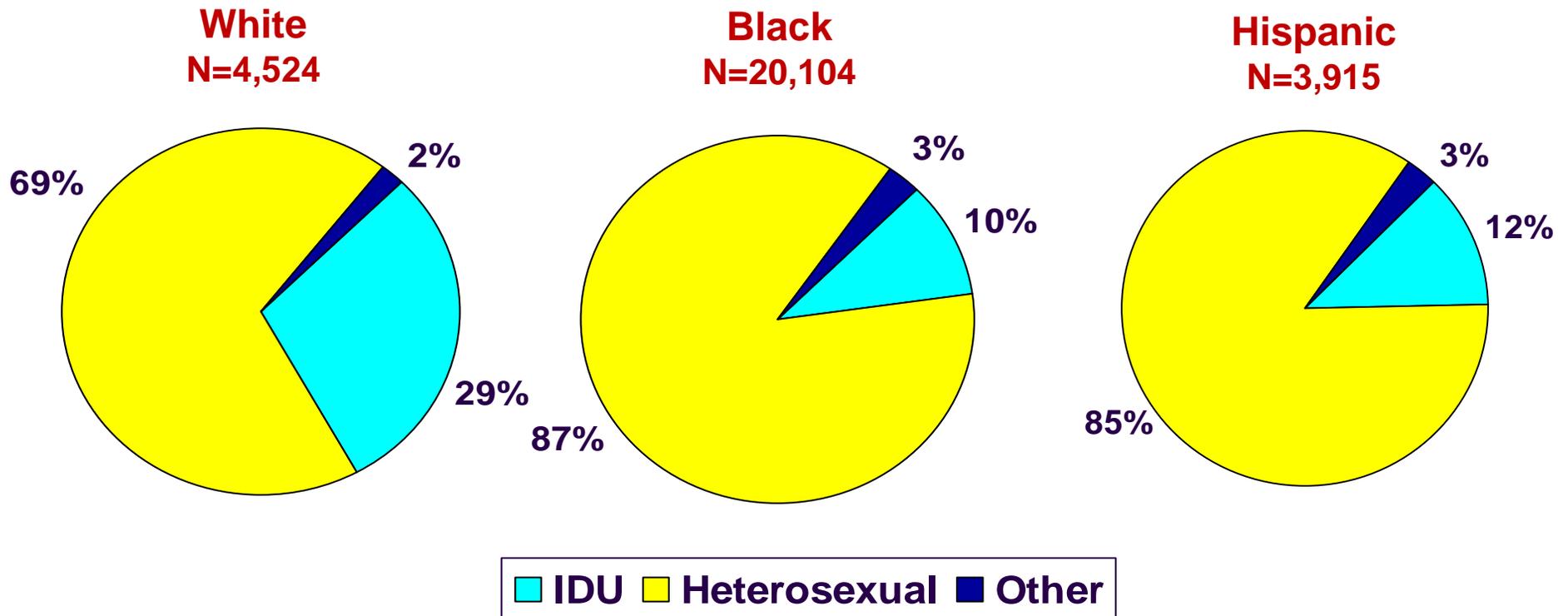


■ MSM 
 ■ IDU 
 ■ MSM/IDU 
 ■ Heterosexual 
 ■ Other

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 2012, Florida



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 highest proportion of IDU cases.

# 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, Office 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.**

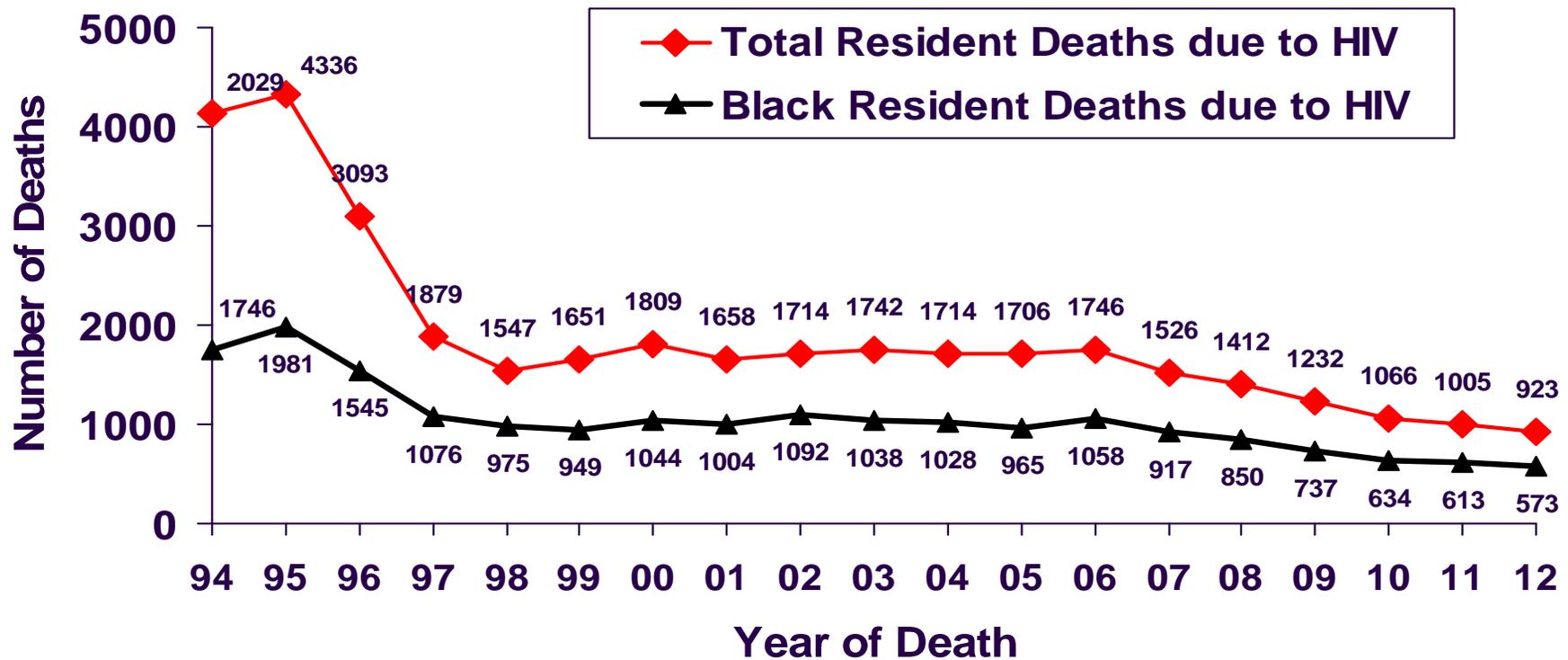
- The data source is the Florida HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) from the Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS & Hepatitis Program.

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)



# Total Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, Compared to Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease Among Blacks, by Year of Death\*, 1994-2012, Florida

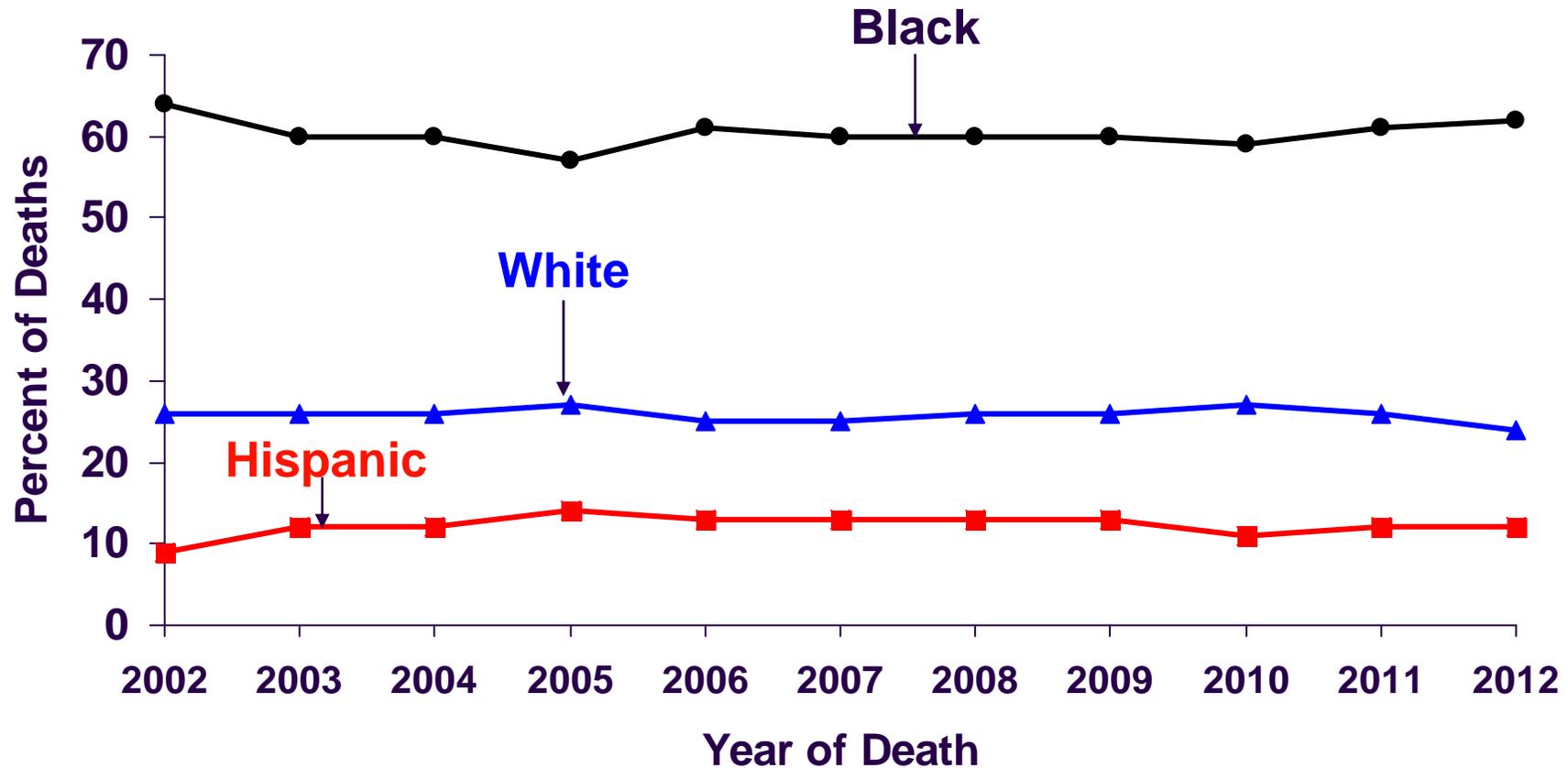


Note: There was an 8% decrease in total resident death due to HIV from 2011 to 2012. A similar trend was seen among blacks where there was a 7% decrease in deaths due to HIV in the same period.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).



# Resident Deaths\* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2003-2012, Florida

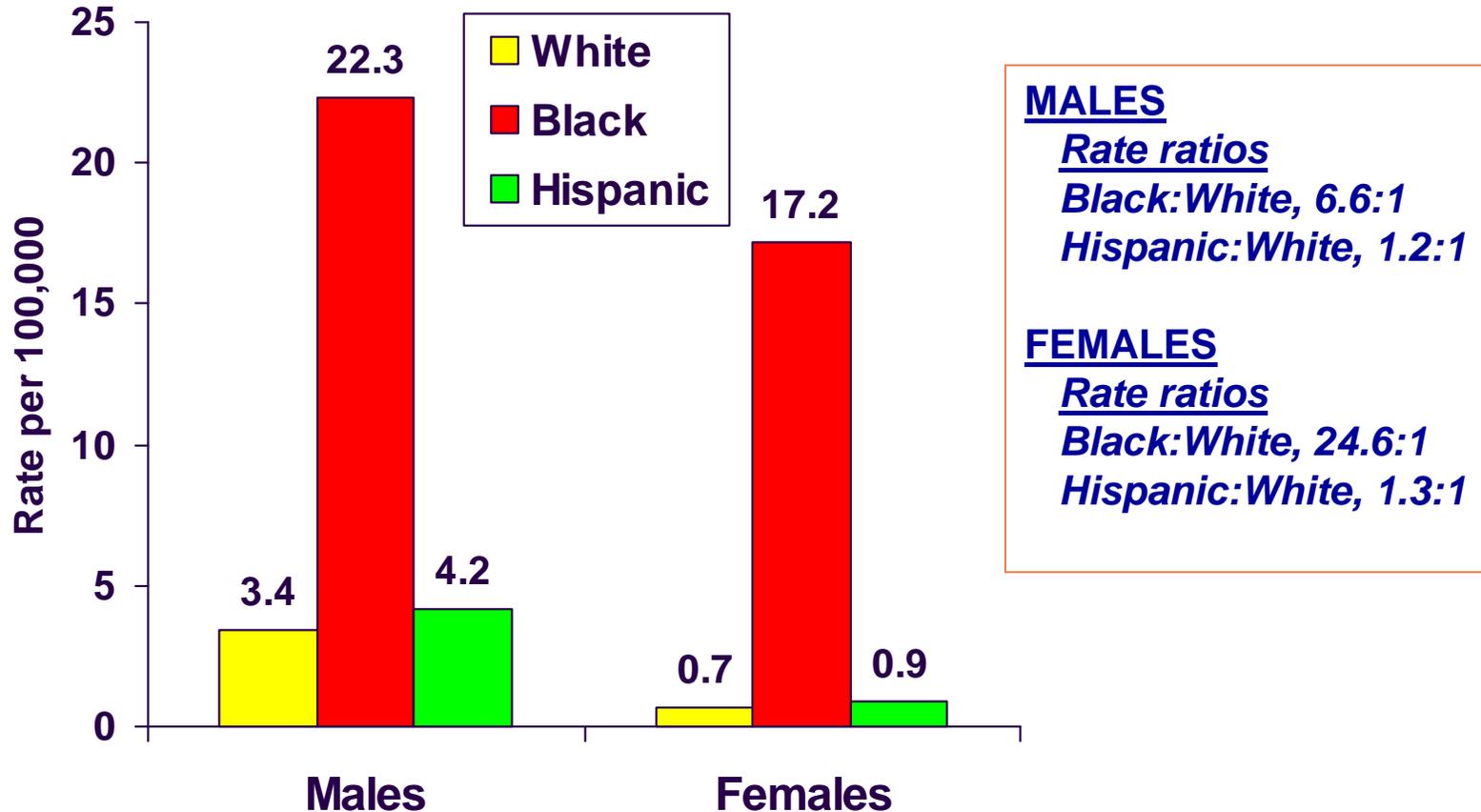


Note: In 2012, the proportional distribution of resident HIV deaths due to HIV by race/ethnicity was: whites 24%, blacks 62%, Hispanics 12%. This compared to 26%, 61%, and 12%, respectively for 2011.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).



# Rate\* of Resident Deaths\*\* due to HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2012, Florida



Note: In 2012, black males were nearly 7 times more likely than white males to die of HIV disease. The HIV disease death rate among black females was nearly 25-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates were higher than the rate among their white counterparts, respectively.

\*Source: Population data were provided by FloridaCHARTS.

\*\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/2013).



## Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Time Period of Death, 1980-2012, Florida

	<b><u>Time Period of Death</u></b>				
	<b><u>Early Years</u></b>		<b><u>HAART</u></b>		
	<b><u>1980-1988</u></b>	<b><u>1989-1995</u></b>	<b><u>1996-2000</u></b>	<b><u>2001-2006</u></b>	<b><u>2007-2012</u></b>
<b>White</b>	<b>4 mo.</b>	<b>15 mo.</b>	<b>32 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>	<b>83 mo.</b>
<b>Black</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>10 mo.</b>	<b>22 mo.</b>	<b>42 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>3 mo.</b>	<b>12 mo.</b>	<b>23 mo.</b>	<b>45 mo.</b>	<b>60 mo.</b>
<b>Amer. Ind.</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>14 mo.</b>	<b>21 mo.</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>	<b>79 mo.</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>1 mo.</b>	<b>13 mo.</b>	<b>24 mo.</b>	<b>21 mo.</b>	<b>28 mo.</b>

**Note:** In the early years, survival times for increased for all race/ethnicity groups with the introduction of AZT in 1994. With the introduction of Highly Active Retroviral Therapy (HAART) in 1996, survival time increased significantly for all age groups, however, overall survival times are not without racial/ethnic disparities.

\*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2013)



**For the first time ever, in 2010,  
HIV/AIDS *dropped from  
the first to the fourth*  
leading cause of death  
for blacks,  
25 to 44 years of age.**

***This rank was also observed in 2012.***



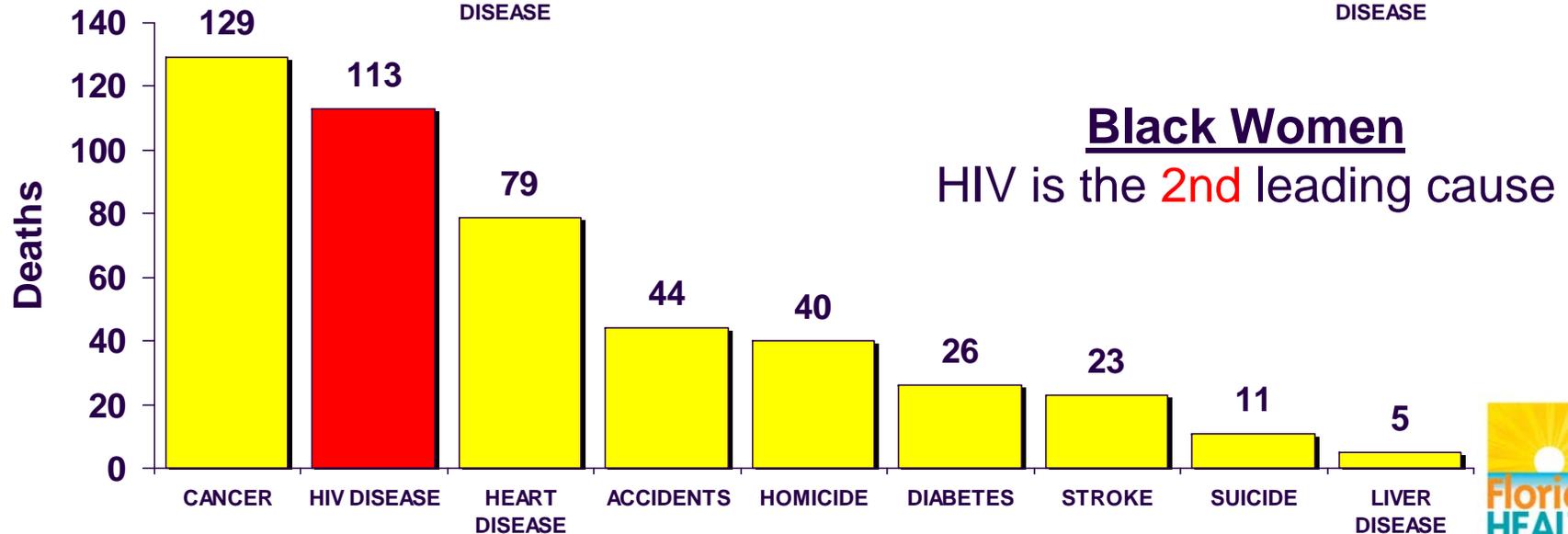
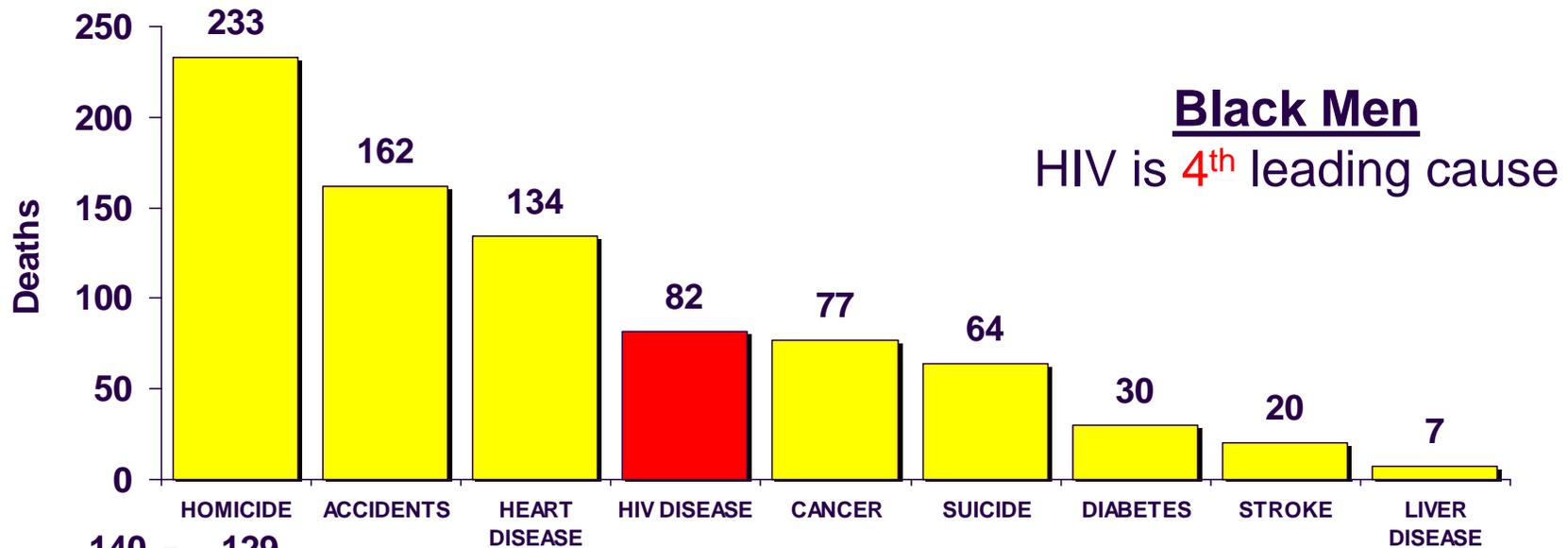
**For the first time ever, in 2010,  
HIV/AIDS *dropped from  
the first to the second*  
leading cause of death for  
black females,  
25 to 44 years of age.**

**Furthermore,  
HIV dropped to the  
4<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death  
among black males, 25 to 44 years of age.**

***These ranks were also observed in 2012.***



# Leading Causes of Death Among Blacks 25-44 Years Old by Sex, 2012, Florida



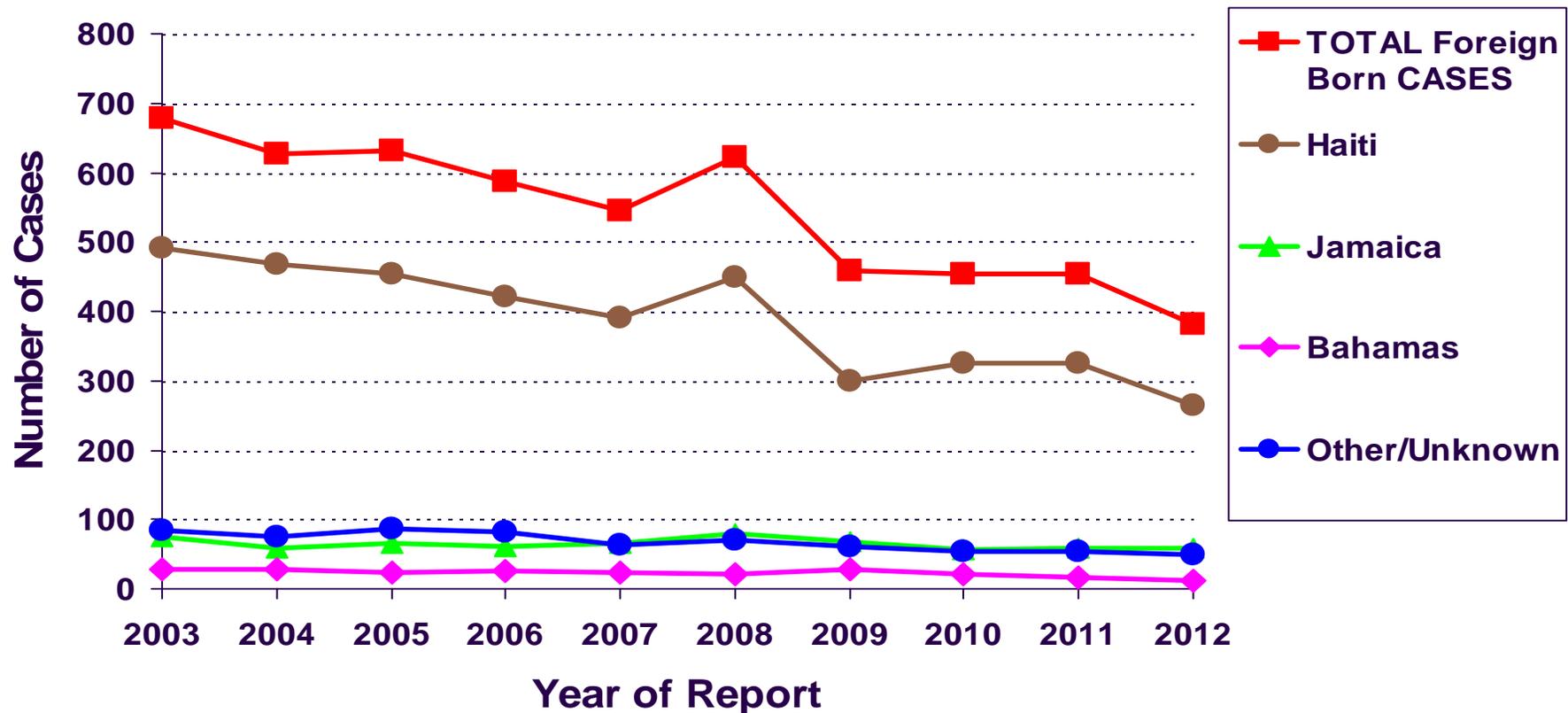
# **Impact of HIV Disease Among Blacks, by Country of Birth in Florida, Reported through 2012**

Selected slides from the Country of Birth 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)



# Black Foreign-Born Adults Living with HIV Disease by Country of Birth and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida

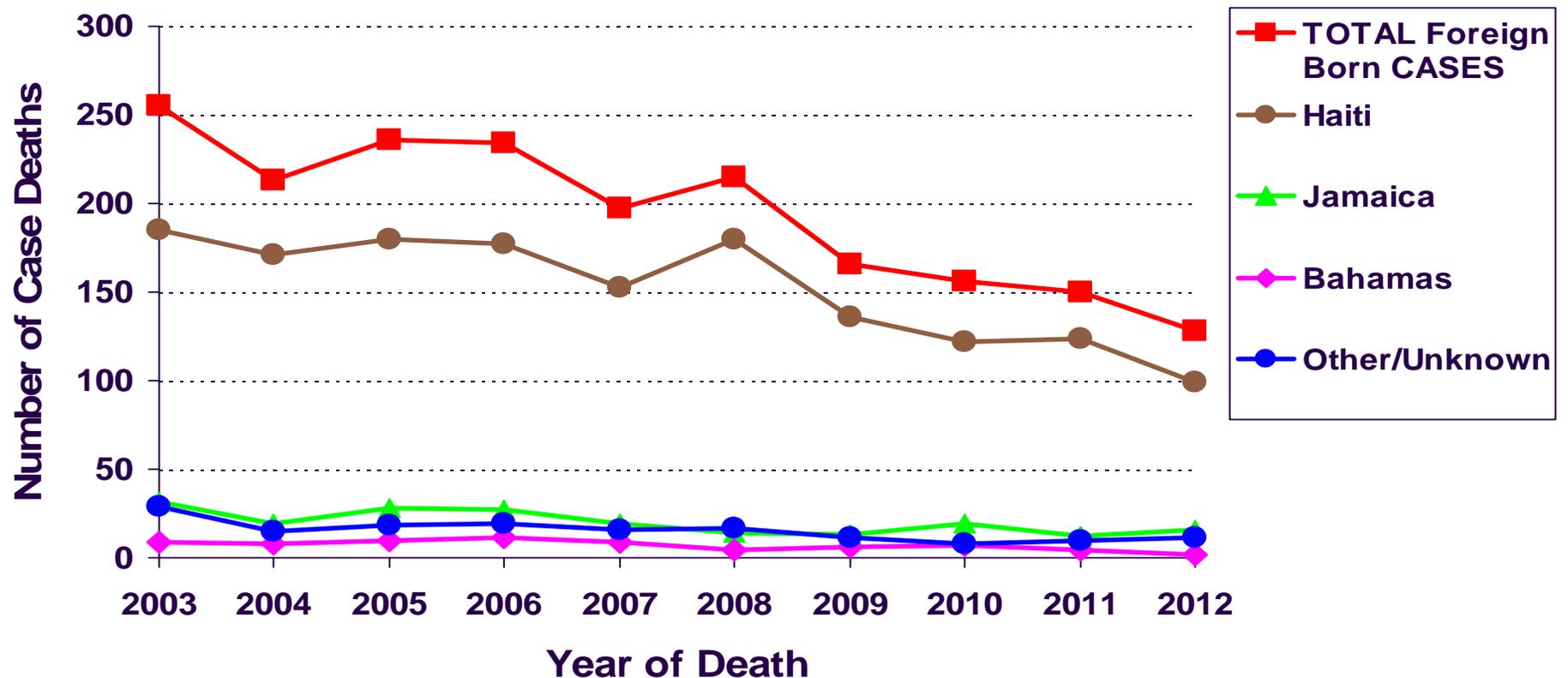


Note: Each year, the majority of black foreign born adults living with HIV disease were Haitian born.

Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, leading to an artificial spike in HIV cases between 2007 and 2008, then a subsequent artificial dip between 2008 and 2009.



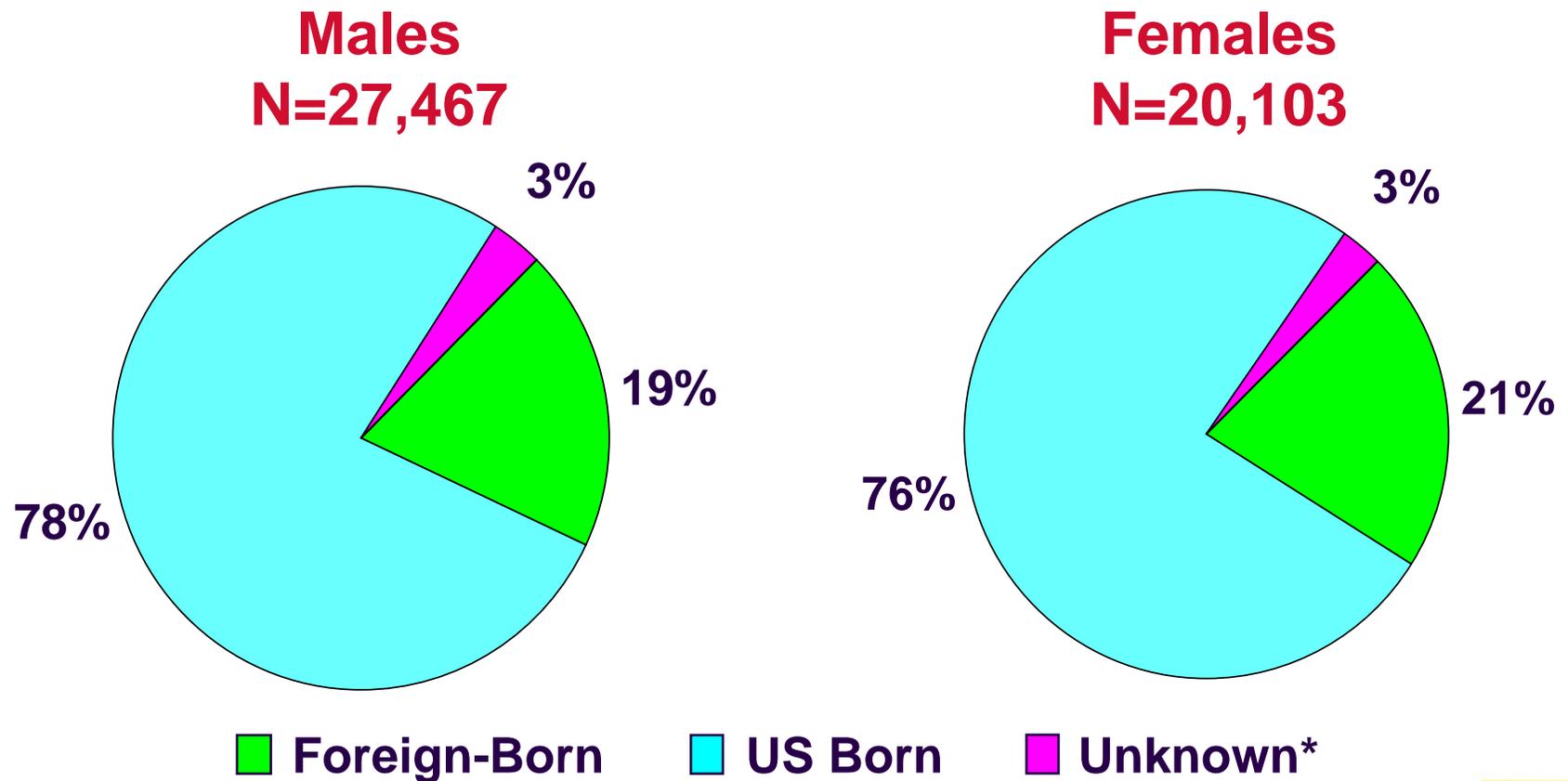
# Black Foreign-Born, Adult HIV/AIDS Cases, Known Dead, Regardless of Cause, by Country of Birth and Year of Death, Florida, 2003-2012



Note: Each year, the majority of black foreign born HIV/AIDS case deaths were Haitian born. Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, leading to an artificial spike in HIV cases between 2007 and 2008.



# Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth and Sex, Reported through 2012, Florida

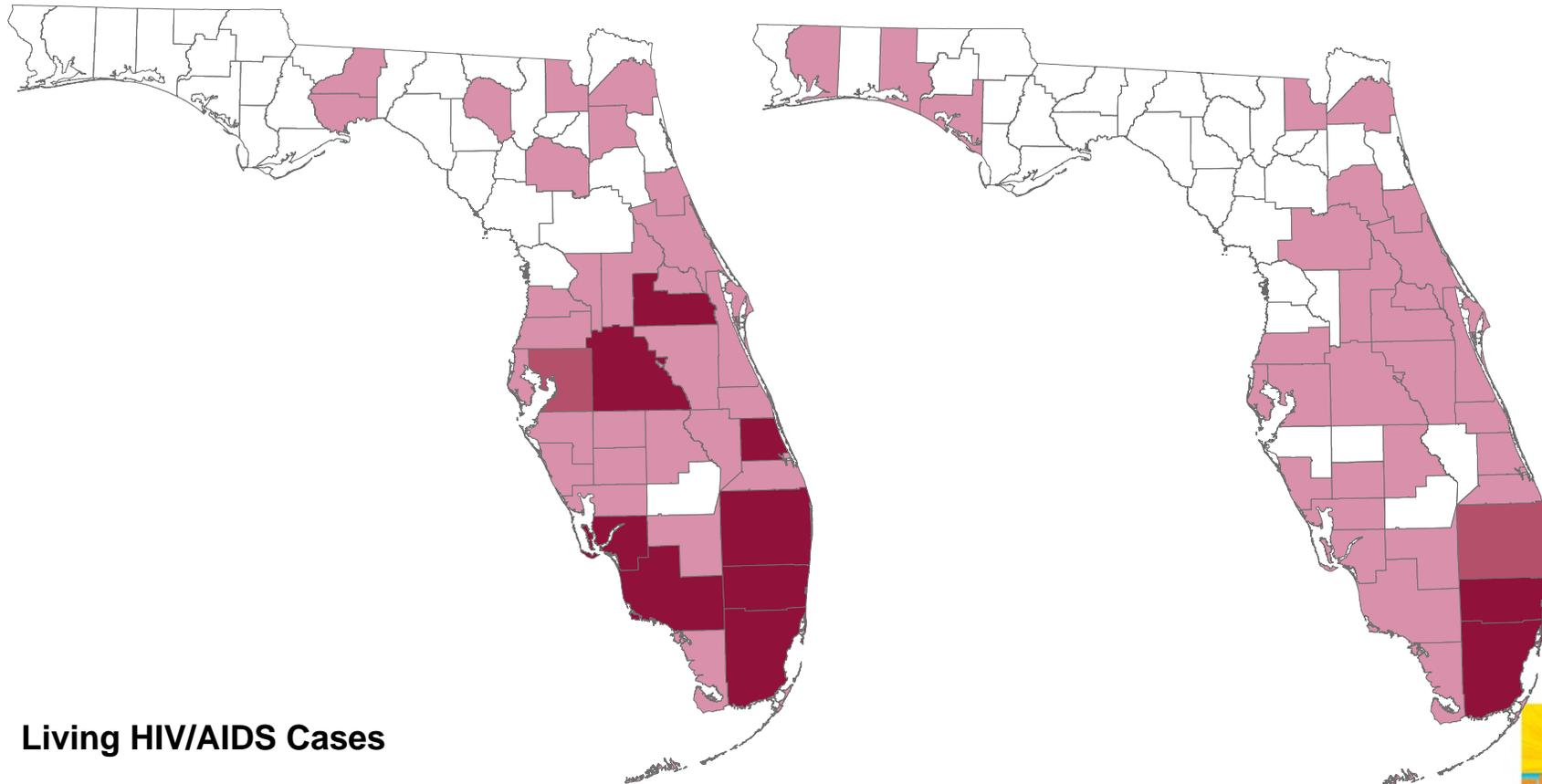


Note: The majority (78% males and 76% females) of blacks living with HIV disease in Florida were born in the United States.

# Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth, Reported through 2012, Florida

**Haiti**  
**N=7,247**

**Jamaica**  
**N=964**



Living HIV/AIDS Cases

0 Cases    1-50 Cases    51-100 Cases    Over 100 Cases



## Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth\*, Reported through 2012, for Florida and Selected South Florida Counties\*\*

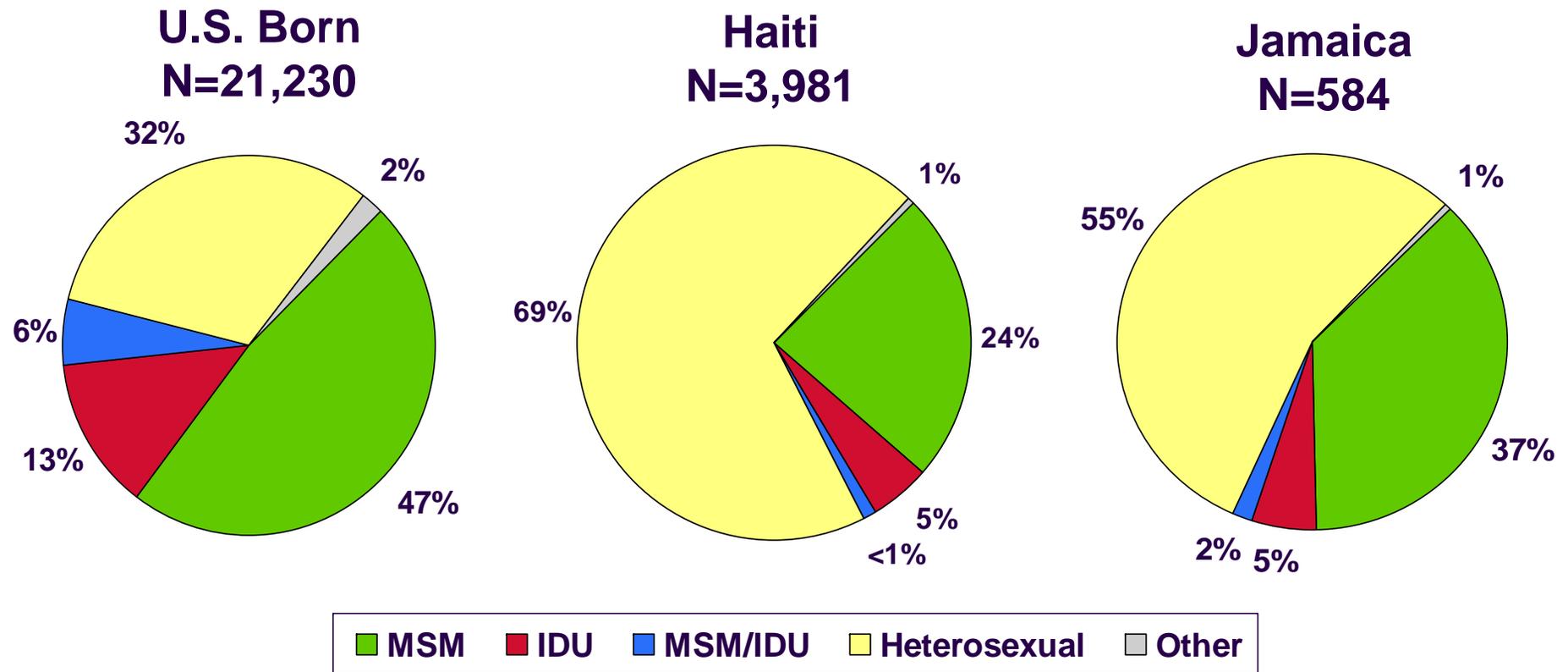
Country of Birth	Florida		Miami-Dade		Broward		Palm Beach	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
United States	36,503	79%	7,970	70%	5,402	70%	3,144	67%
Haiti	7,247	16%	2,666	23%	1,642	21%	1,407	30%
Jamaica	964	2%	263	2%	388	5%	98	2%
Bahamas	396	1%	199	2%	116	1%	18	0%
Other	1,006	2%	263	2%	204	3%	51	1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,116</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,361</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,752</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Data sorted by foreign country of birth by number of cases, and excludes cases whose country of birth is unknown.

\*\*County data exclude Department of Correction cases.



# Black Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2012, Florida

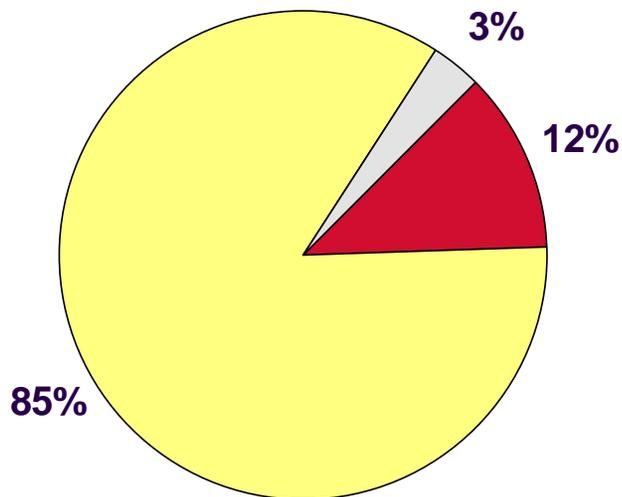


Note: NIRs redistributed. Heterosexual contact is a much more common risk factor among male cases born in Haiti and Jamaica, compared to US-born cases.

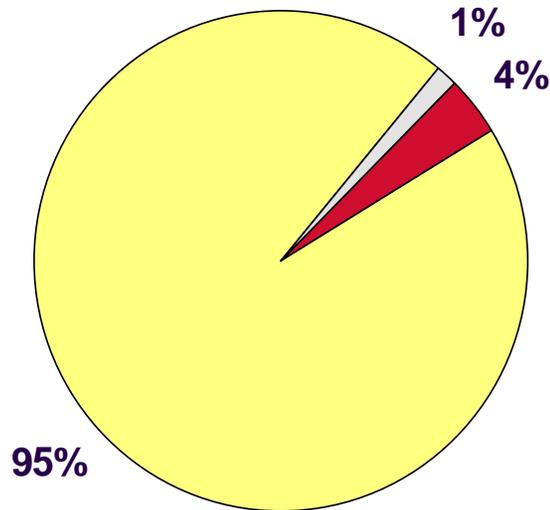


# Black Adults Females Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2012, Florida

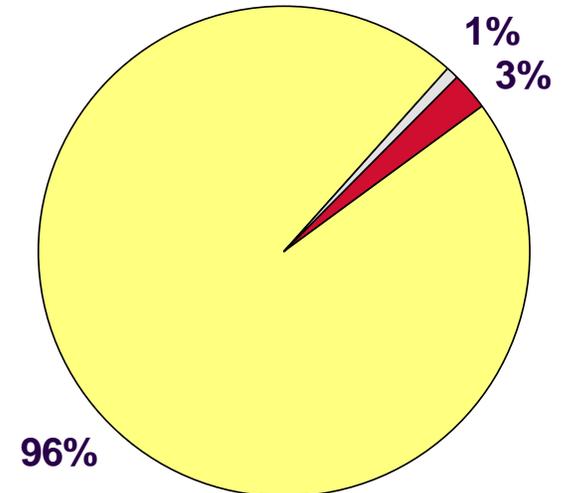
U.S. Born  
N=15,273



Haiti  
N=3,266



Jamaica  
N=380



■ IDU ■ Heterosexual ■ Other

Note: NIRs redistributed. Female US-born cases were more likely to be injection drug users than their Haitian-born or Jamaican-born counterparts.



# Underlying Factors Affecting HIV/AIDS Disparities

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

\*Factors that HIV/AIDS initiatives can impact.

- **Minorities are at high risk for HIV infection...**
  - NOT because of their race
  - NOT because of their ethnicity...
- **But BECAUSE of risk behaviors they may engage in.**

**IT'S NOT WHO YOU ARE,  
BUT WHAT YOU DO.**



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

**[http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease\\_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html](http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html)**

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