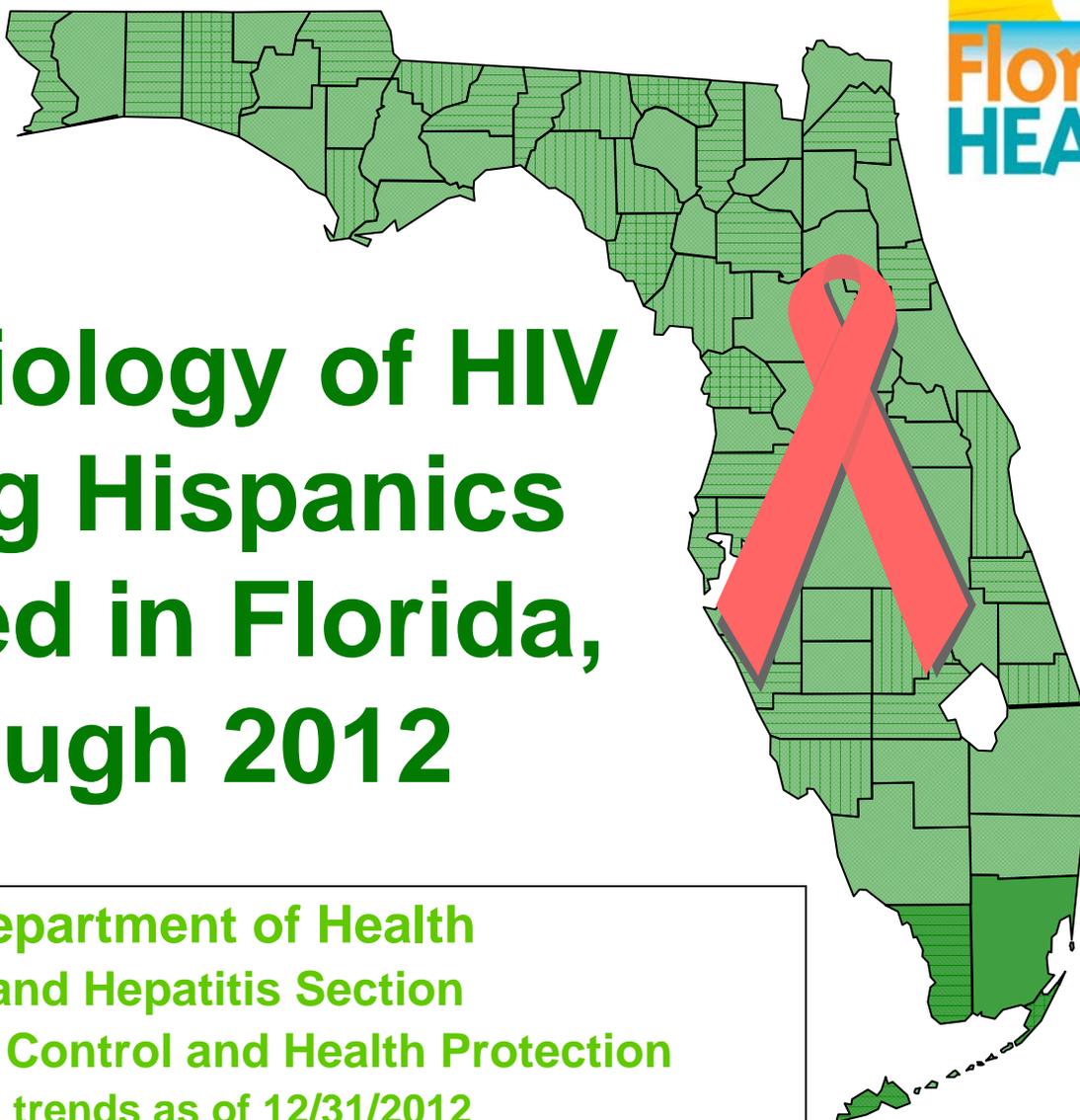


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.



Created: 04/11/13

Revision: 09/20/13



Epidemiology of HIV Among Hispanics 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.

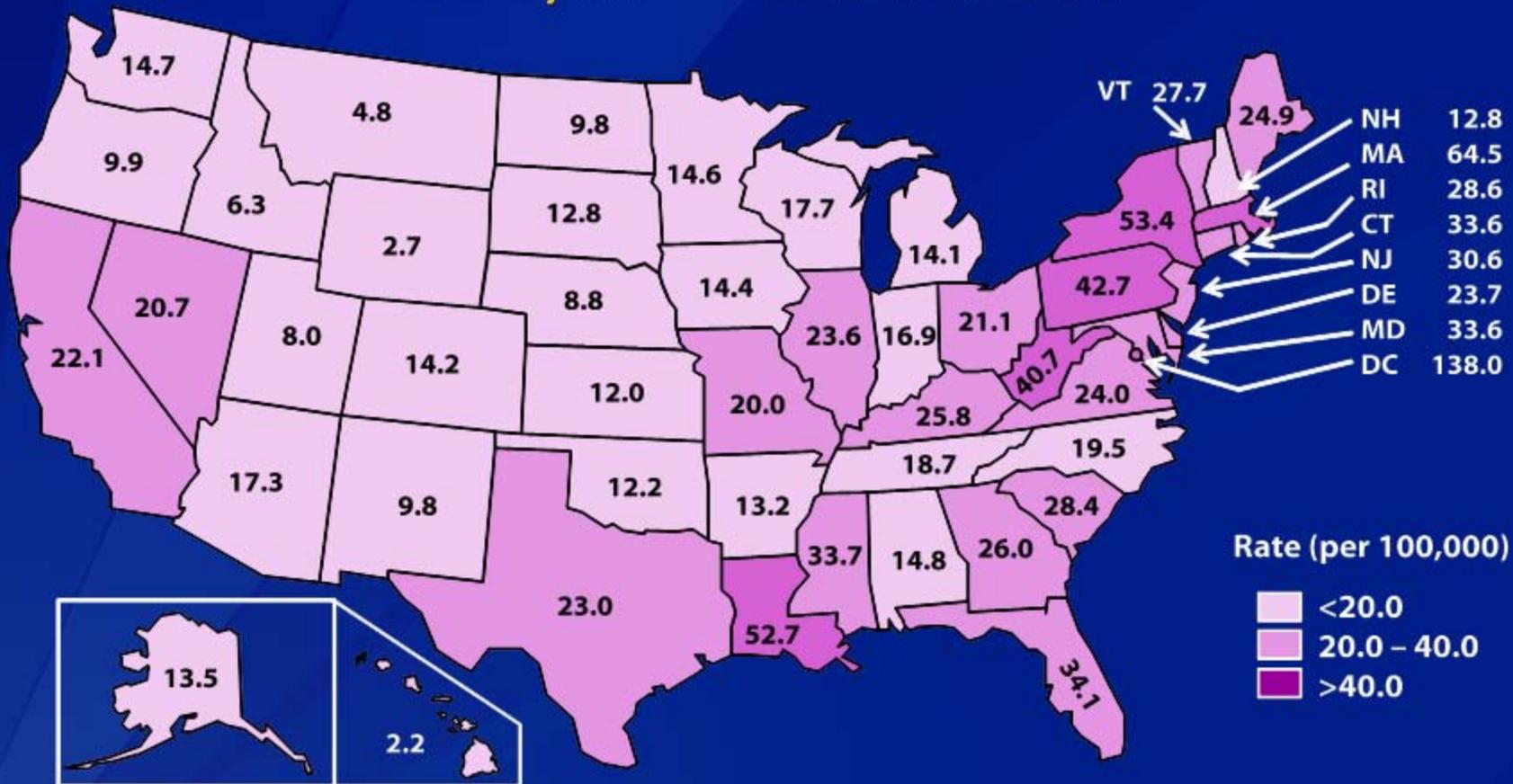
Selected slides from the Florida HIV Trends Slide Set, see site below for entire set.
http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html



Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adult and Adolescent Hispanics/Latinos^a, 2011—United States

N = 10,134

Total Rate = 25.9

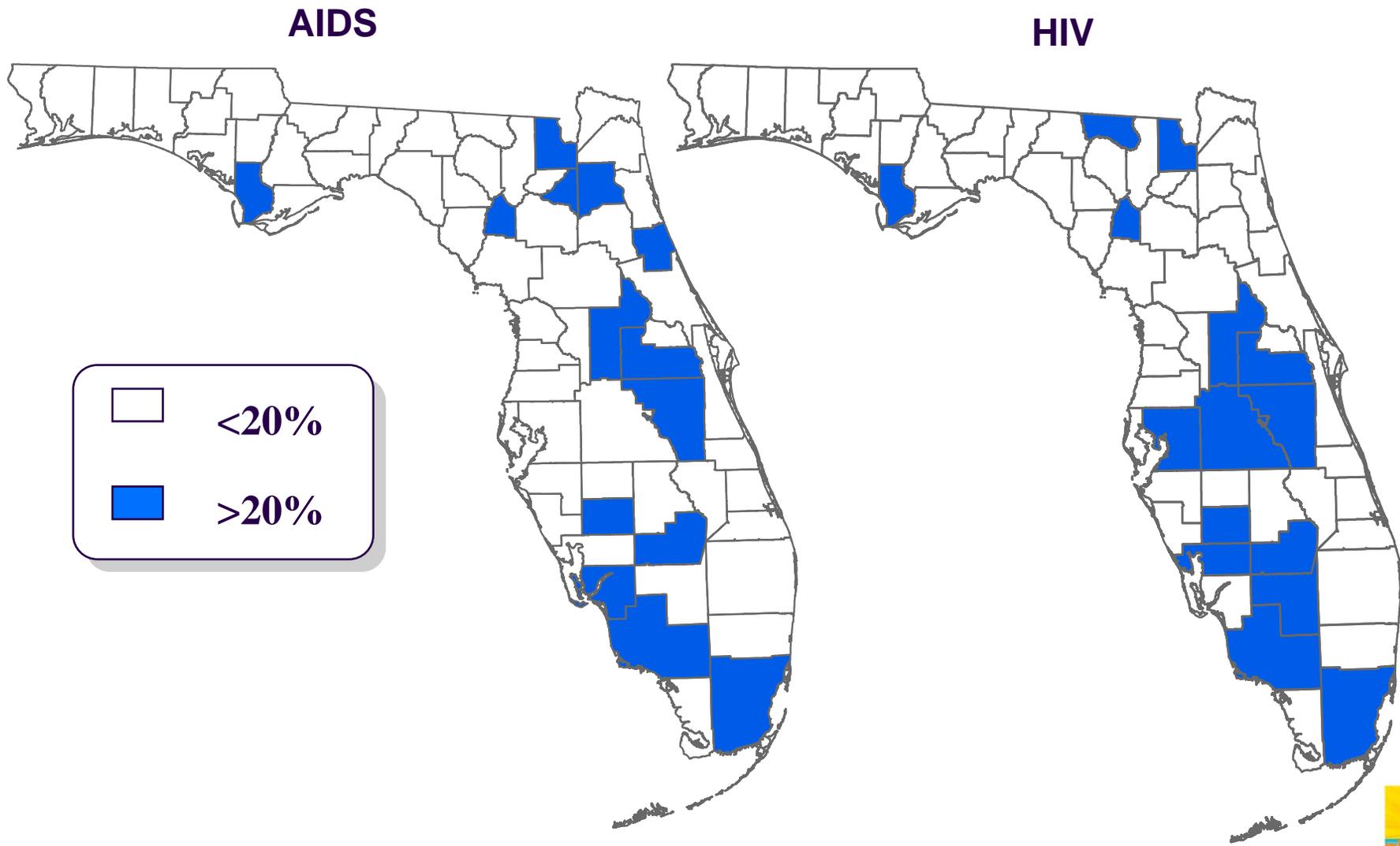


Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

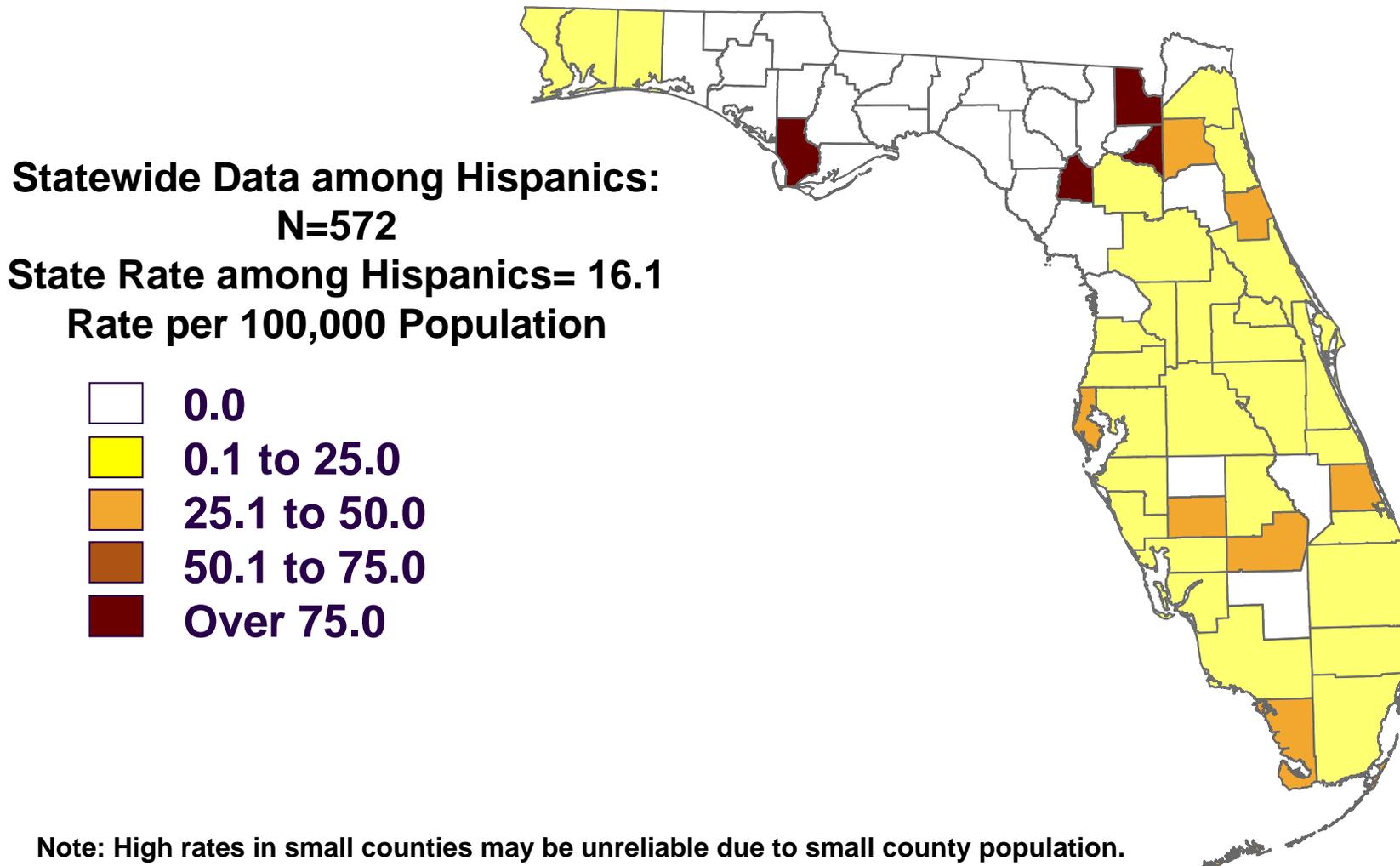
^a Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.



Adult AIDS and HIV Cases, by County of Residence Reported Among Hispanics in 2012, Florida



Adult AIDS Case Rates* Among Hispanics, by County of Residence,** Reported in 2012, Florida

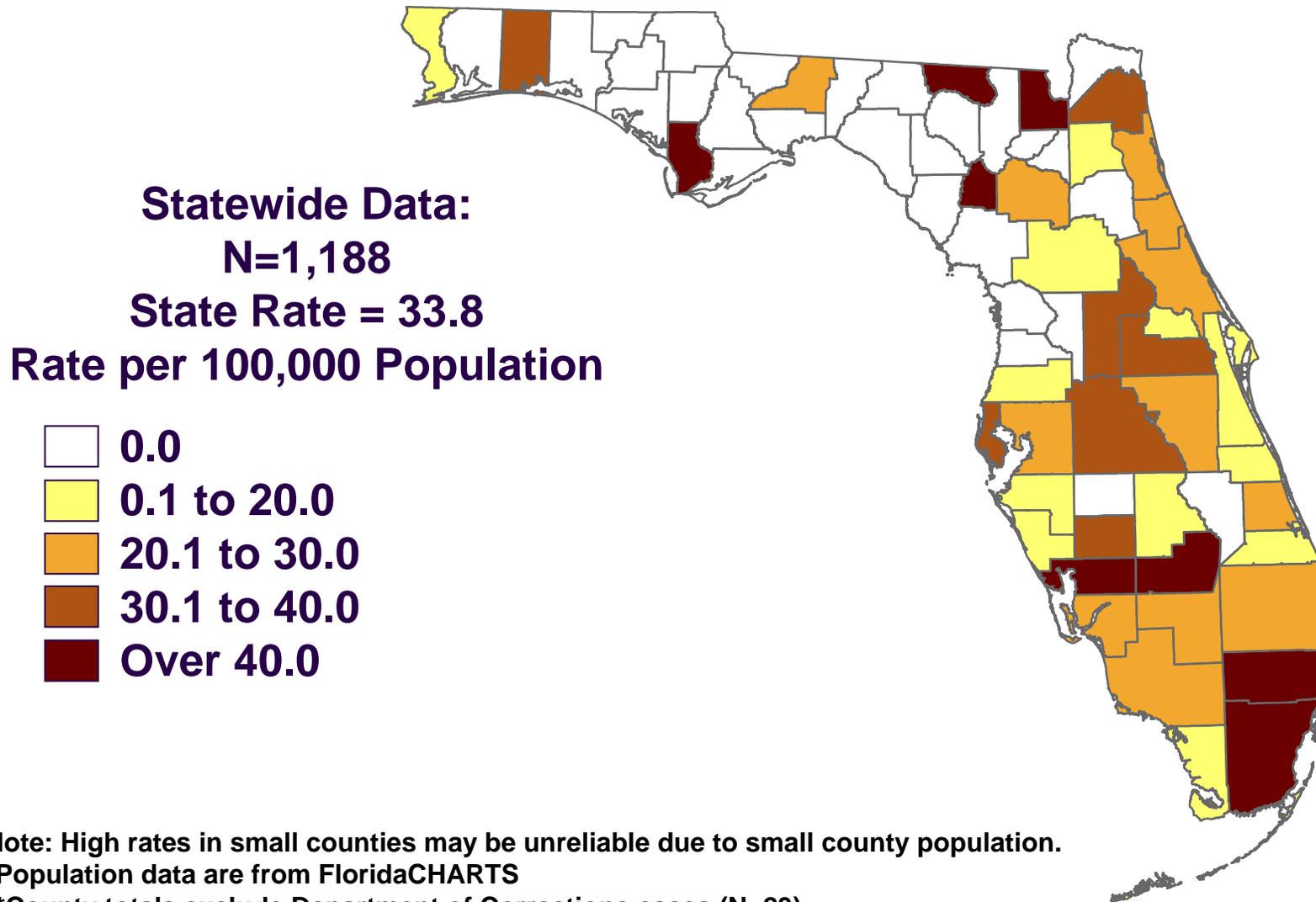


Note: High rates in small counties may be unreliable due to small county population.

*Population data are from FloridaCHARTS

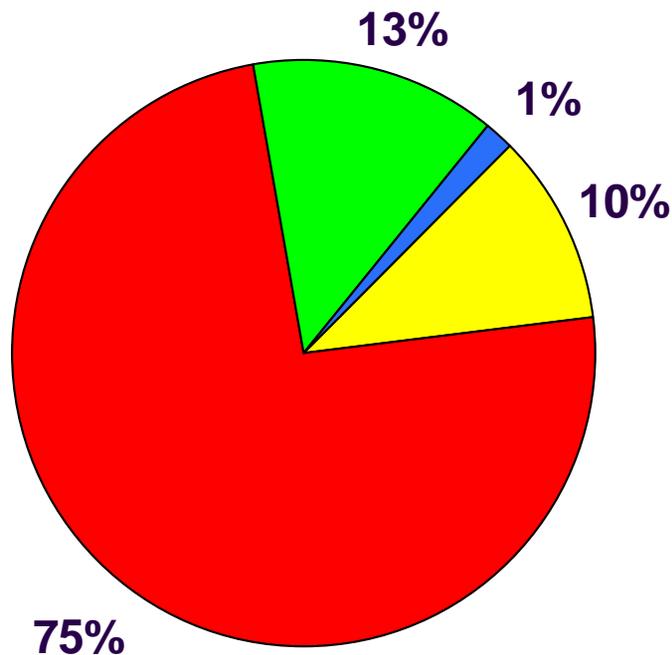
**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=6).

Adult HIV Case Rates* Among Hispanics, by County of Residence,** Reported in 2012, Florida

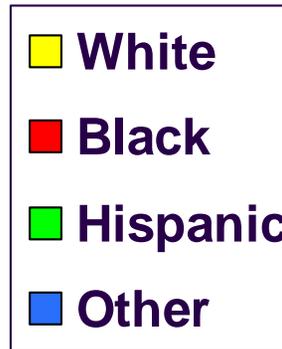
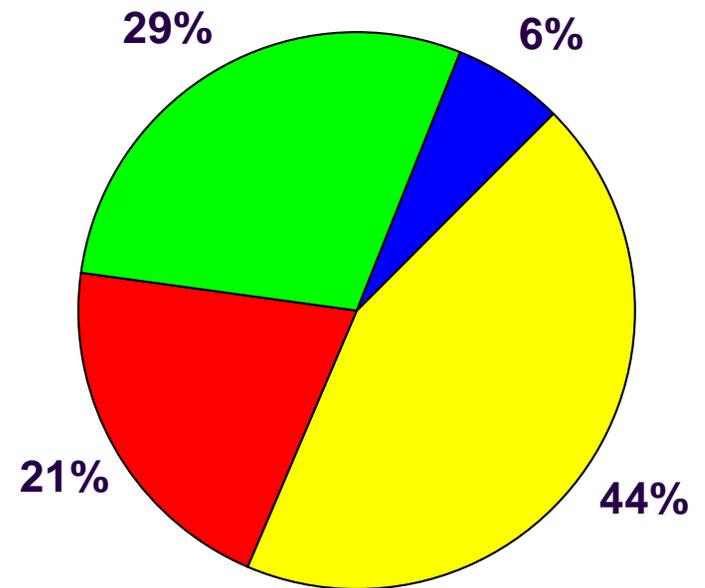


Pediatric* HIV/AIDS Cases and State Population** in Children <13 years of age, by Race/Ethnicity, Reported* through 2012, Florida

Pediatric HIV/AIDS Cases
N=2,529



Population Estimates
N= 2,851,616



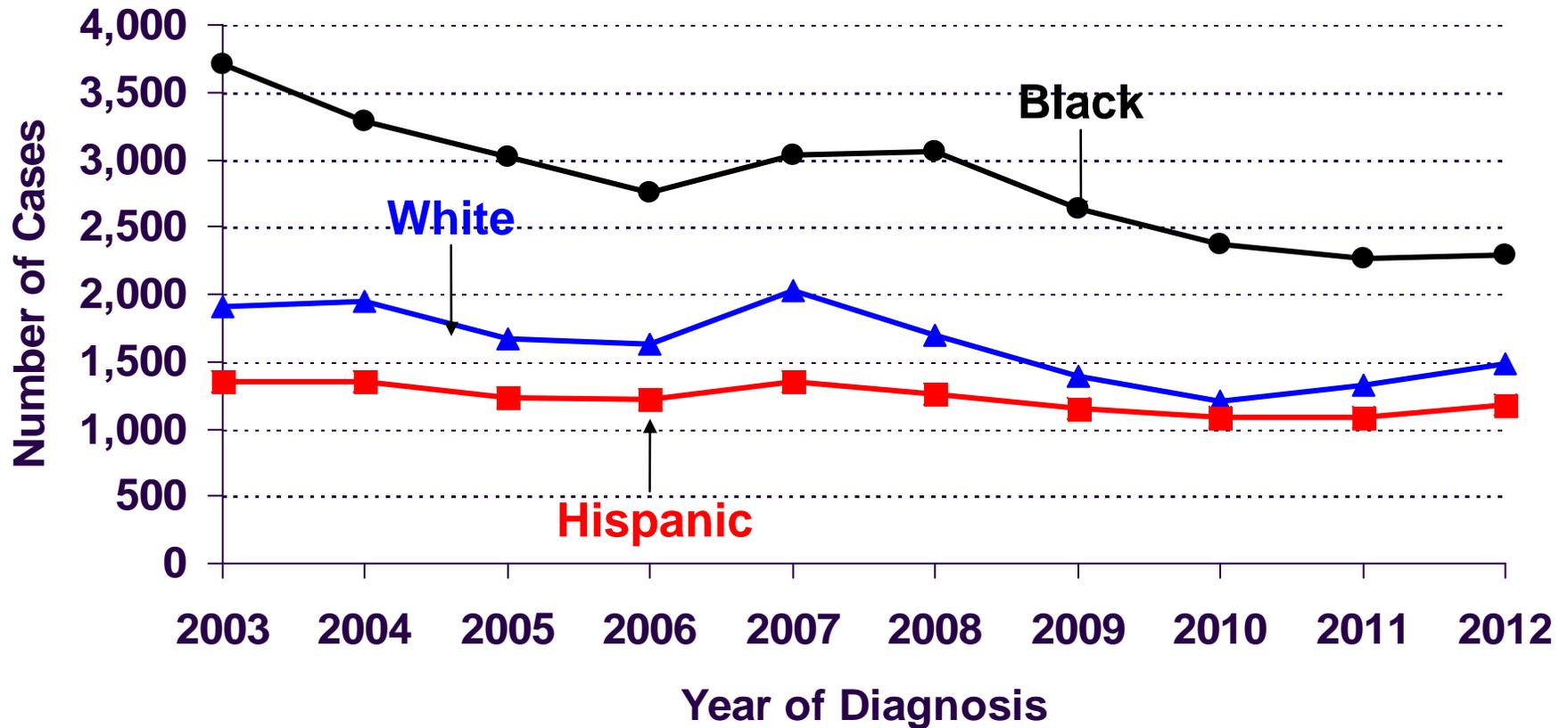
Note: Non-Hispanic blacks are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS compared with those of other race/ethnicities. This same trend is seen in adult HIV/AIDS cases but is more pronounced in those diagnosed with HIV Disease under 13 years of age.

*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, Florida, 2003 – 2012



Percentage change from 2003 – 2012:

Whites: 12% decrease

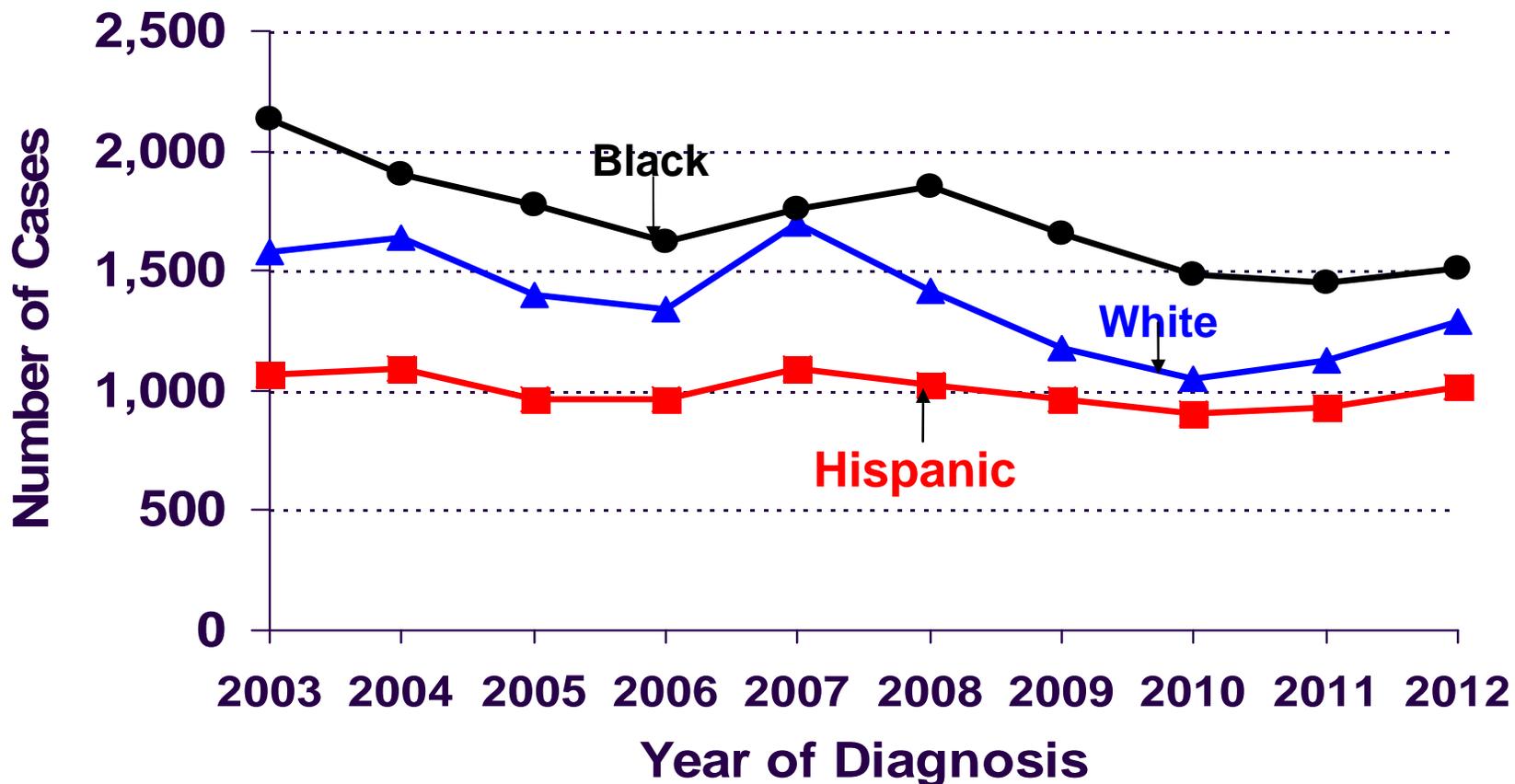
Blacks: 38% decrease

Hispanics: 13% decrease

Data as of 05/21/2013



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



Percentage change from 2003 – 2012:

White males: 18% decrease

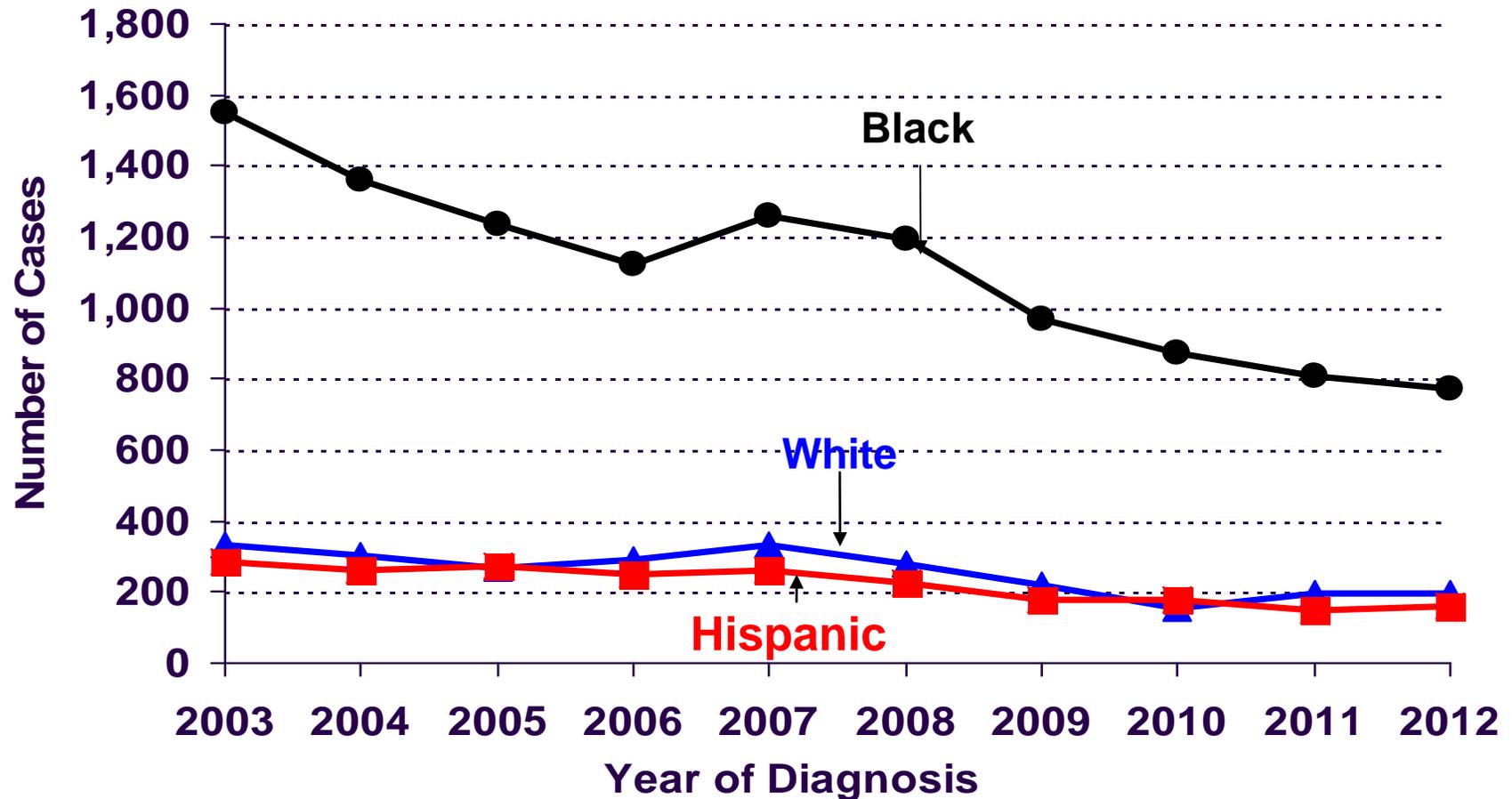
Black males: 30% decrease

Hispanic males: 5% decrease

Data as of 05/21/2013



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



Percentage change from 2003 – 2012:

Whites: 42% decrease

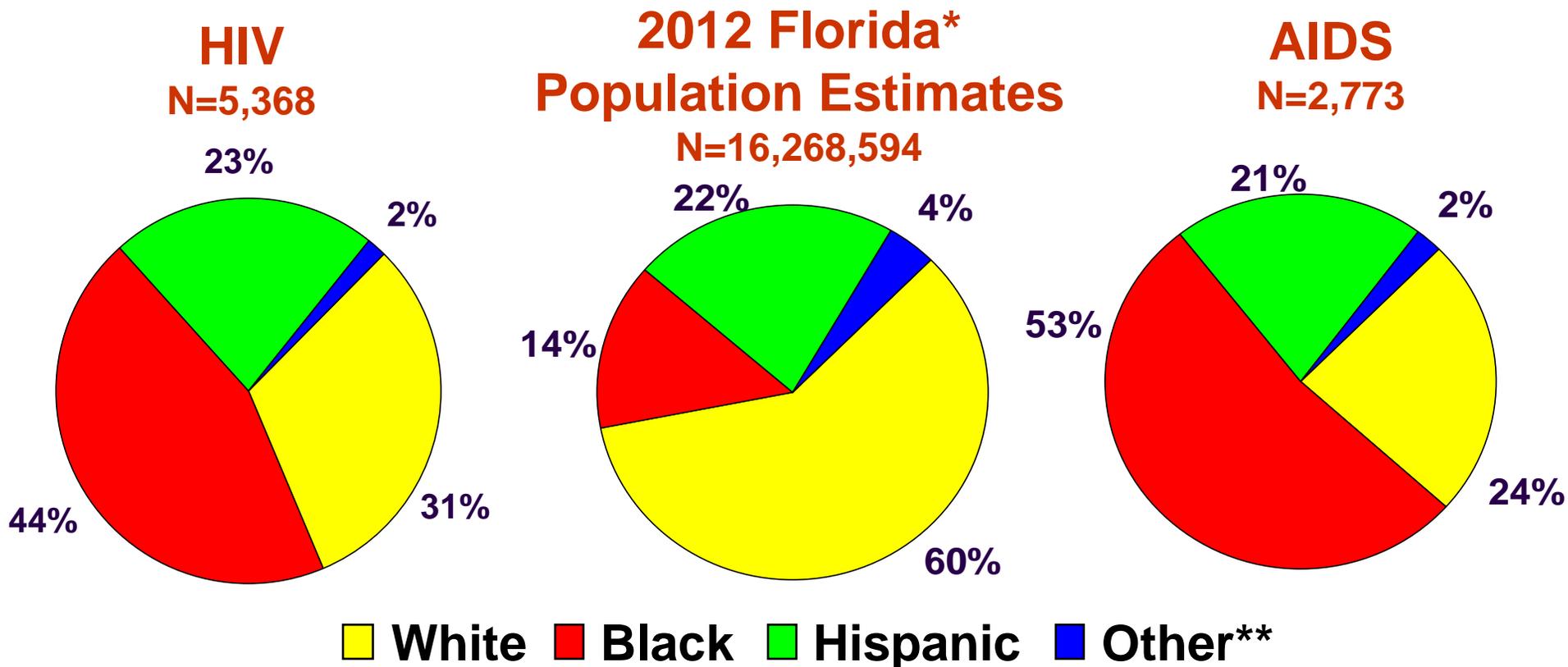
Blacks: 50% decrease

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.

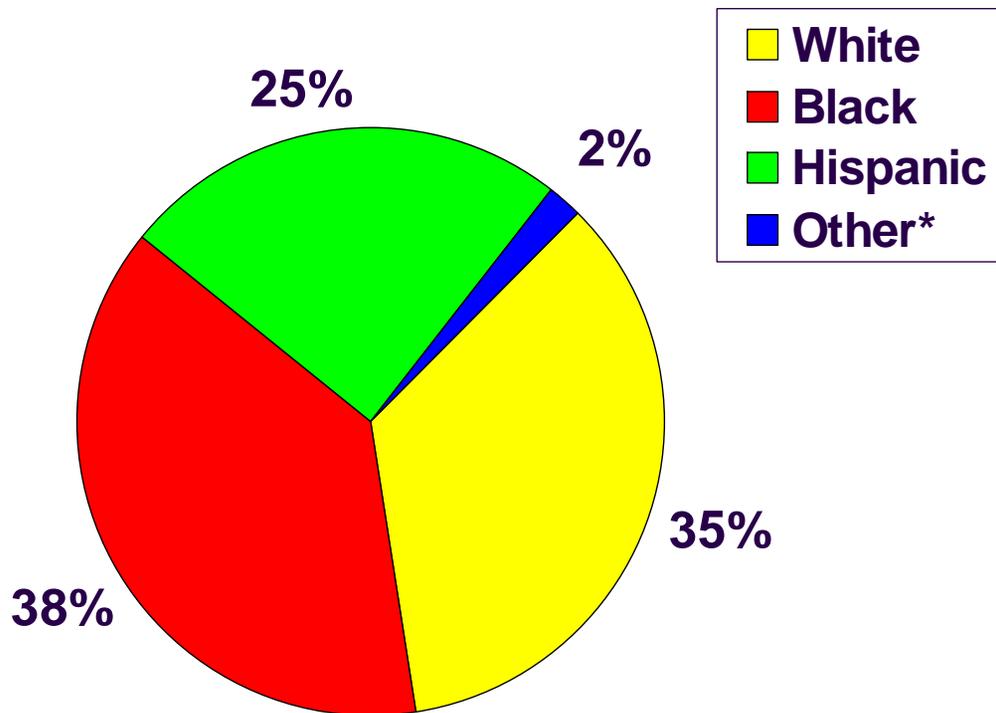
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS as of 01/04/2013.

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

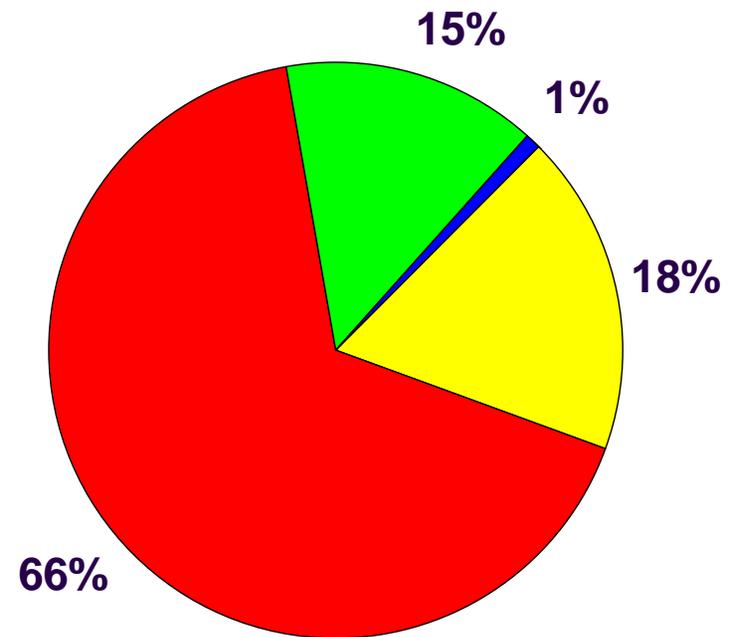


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida

Males
N=4,168



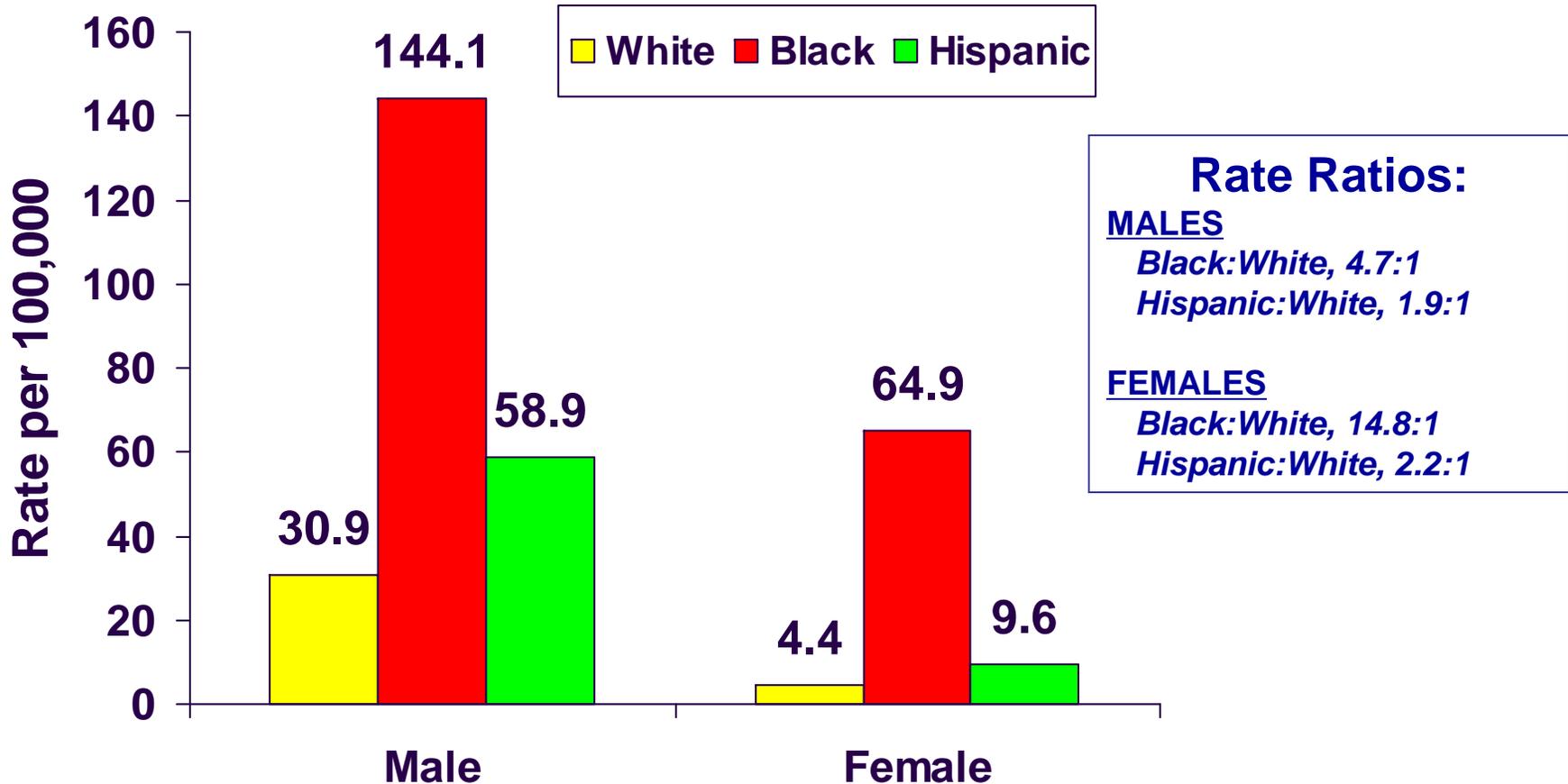
Females
N=1,200



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

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 approximately 2 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

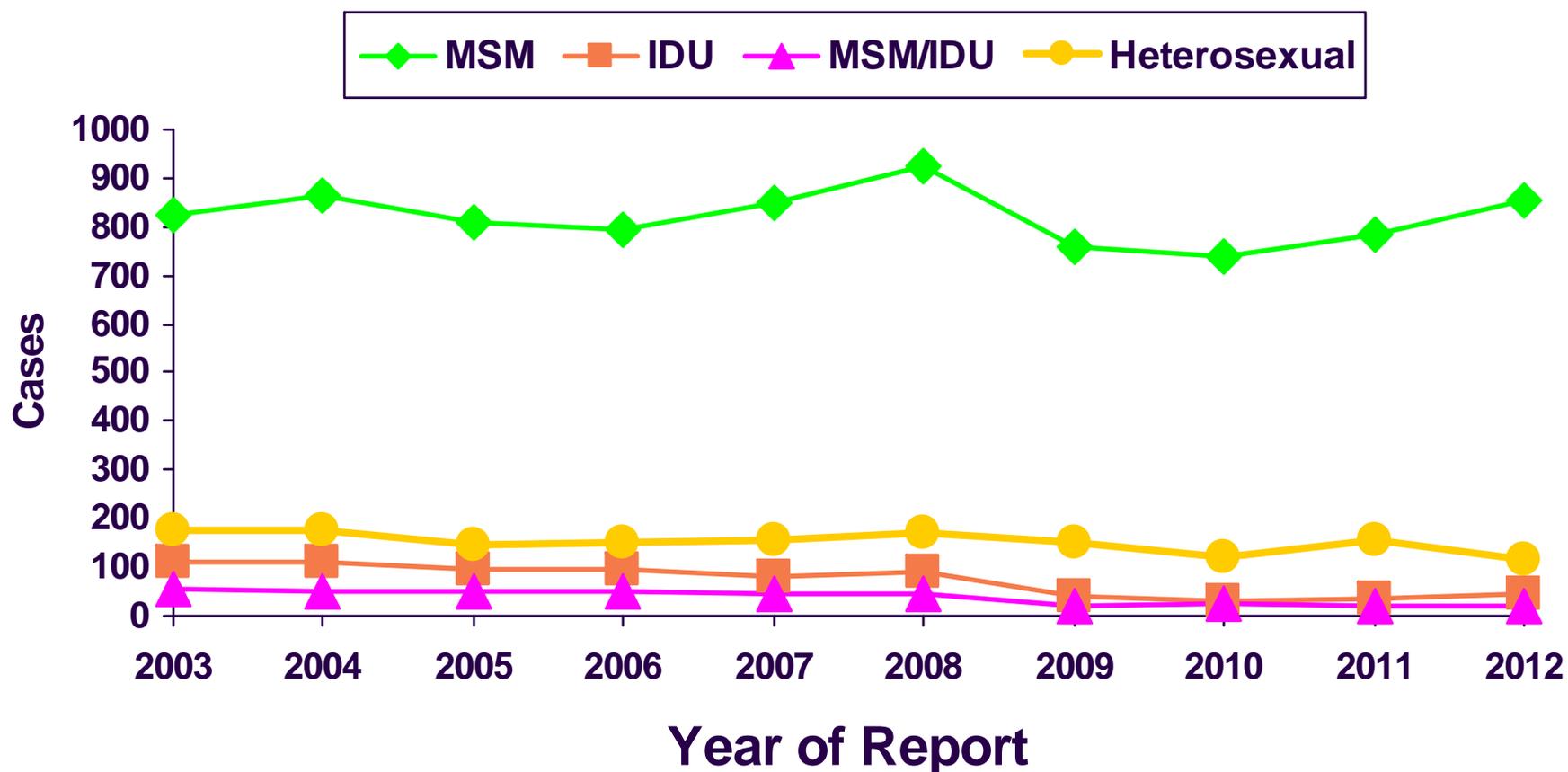
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

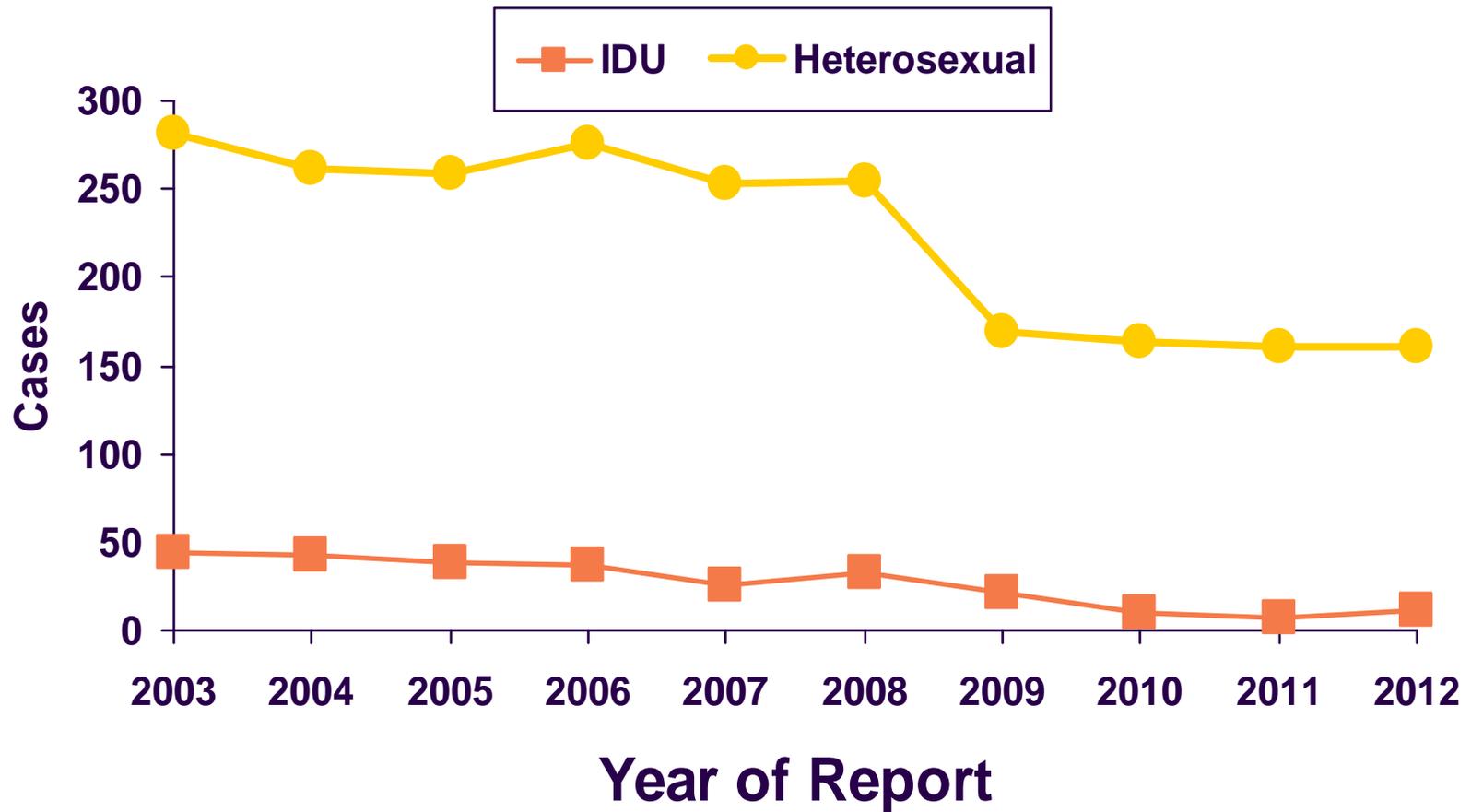
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric 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 Hispanic Males, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



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

HIV Infection Cases Among Adult Hispanic 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 Hispanic 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



Hispanics Living with HIV/AIDS in the US* and in Florida

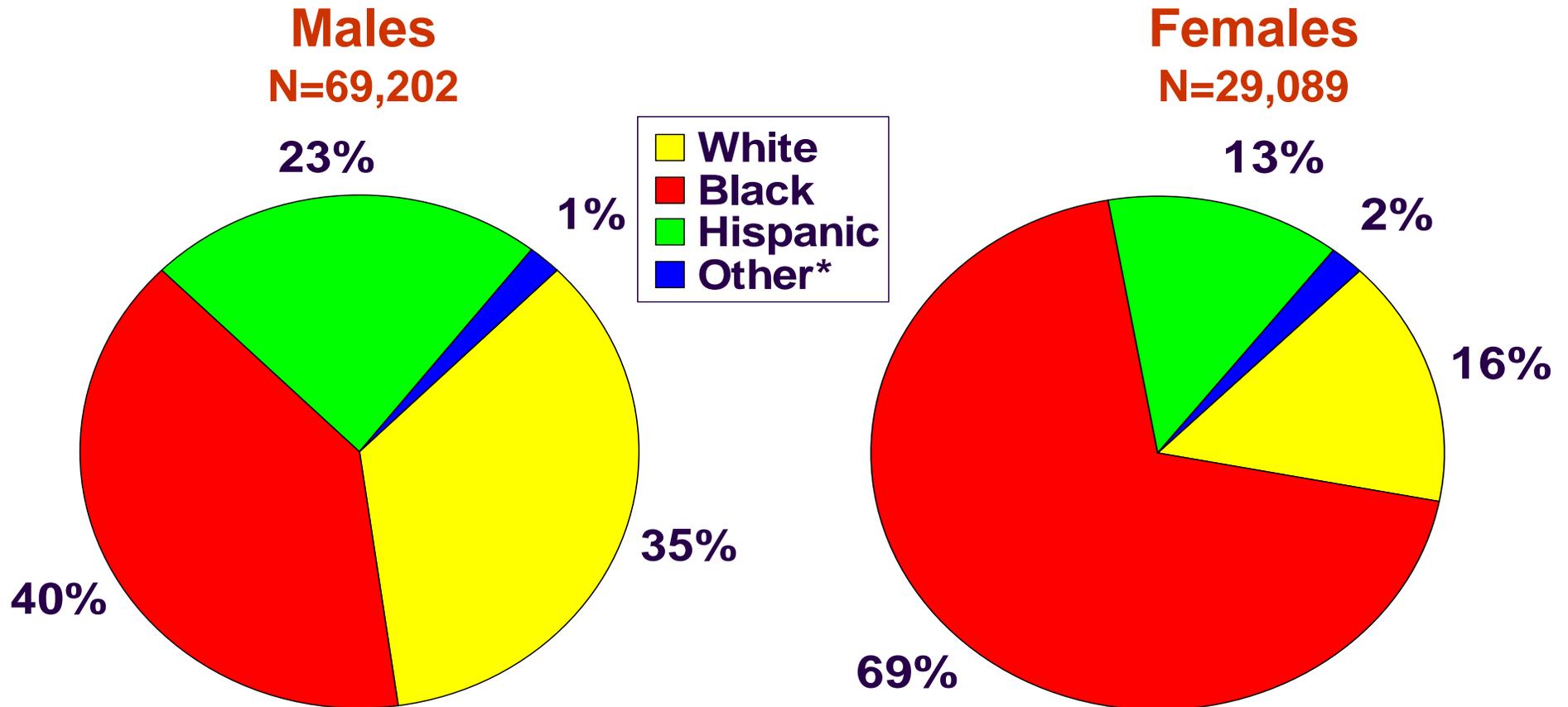
United States	Florida
CDC estimates a total of 872,990 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2010	A total of 98,530 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection in Florida through 2012
Hispanics accounted for:	Hispanics accounted for:
19% of total (N=165,159)	20% of total
20% of adult men & 16% of adult women	23% of adult men & 13% of adult women
17% of the pediatric cases	13% of the pediatric cases
19% of MSM	26% of MSM
21% of IDU	18% of IDU
17% of heterosexuals	14% of heterosexuals
15% of deaths with HIV infection in 2010	12% of AIDS case deaths in 2012
According to the 2010 US Population Estimates, 16% of the US population is Hispanic	According to Florida's 2012 Pop estimates, 23% of Florida's population is Hispanic

*Source: Source of US data: 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.



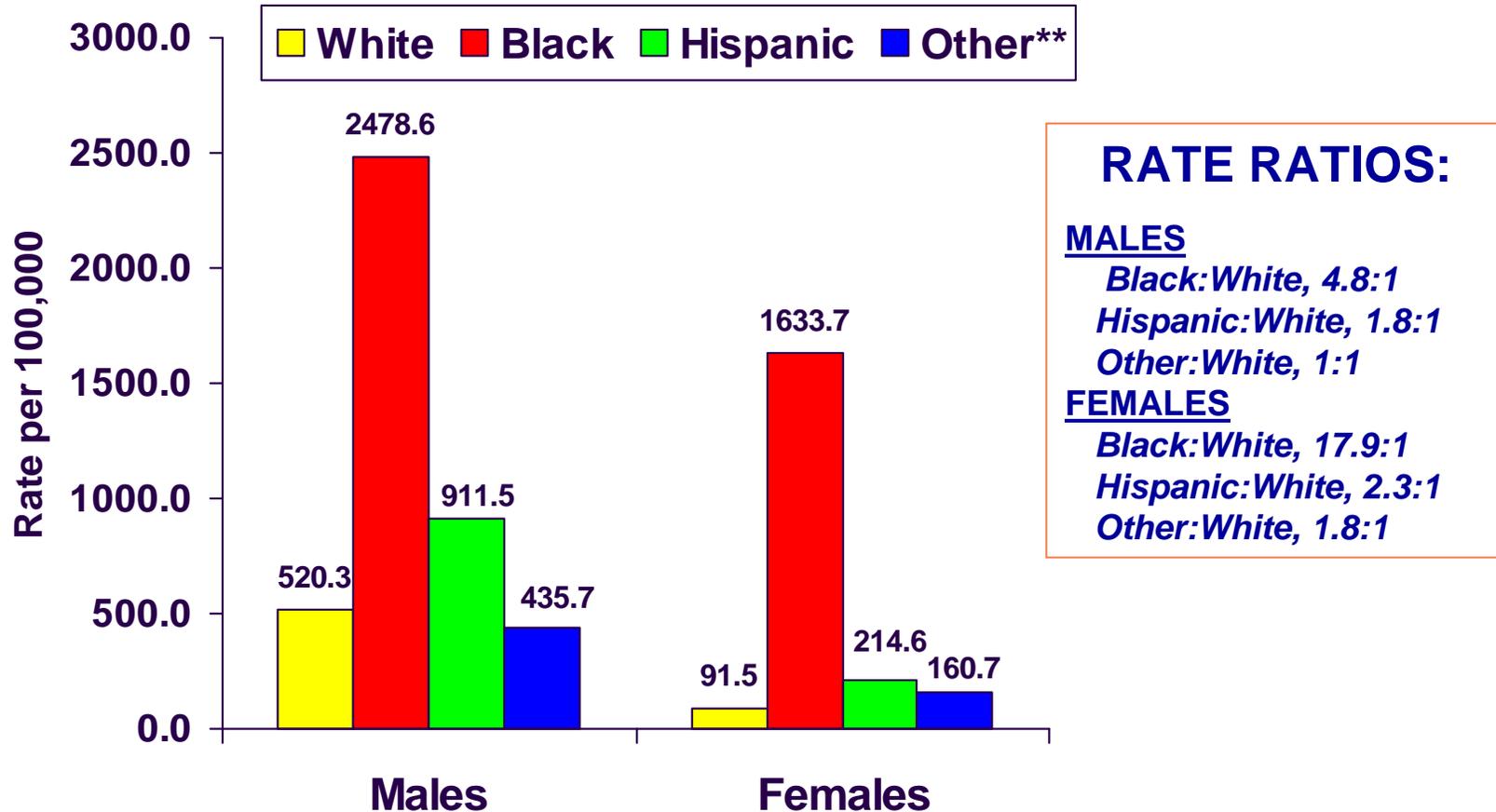
Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2012, Florida



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.

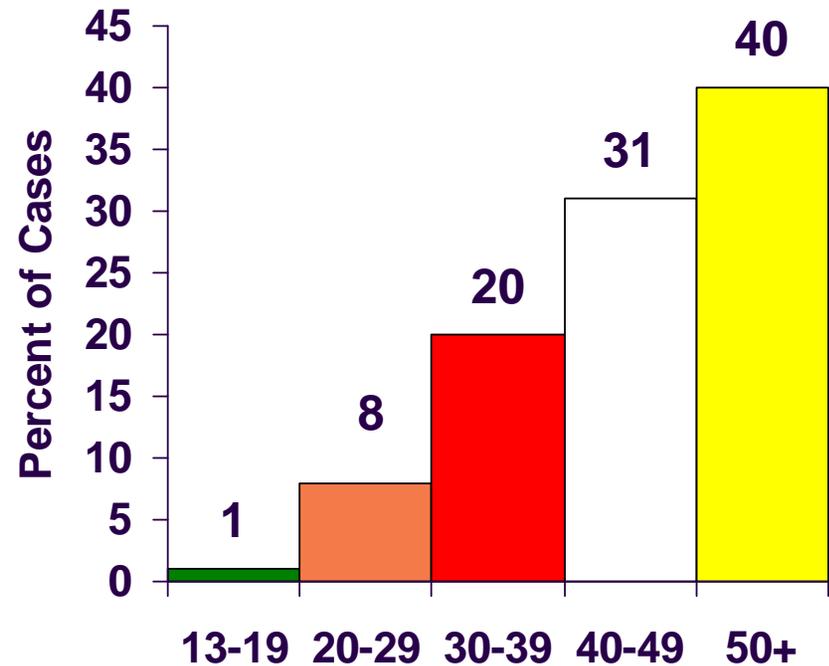
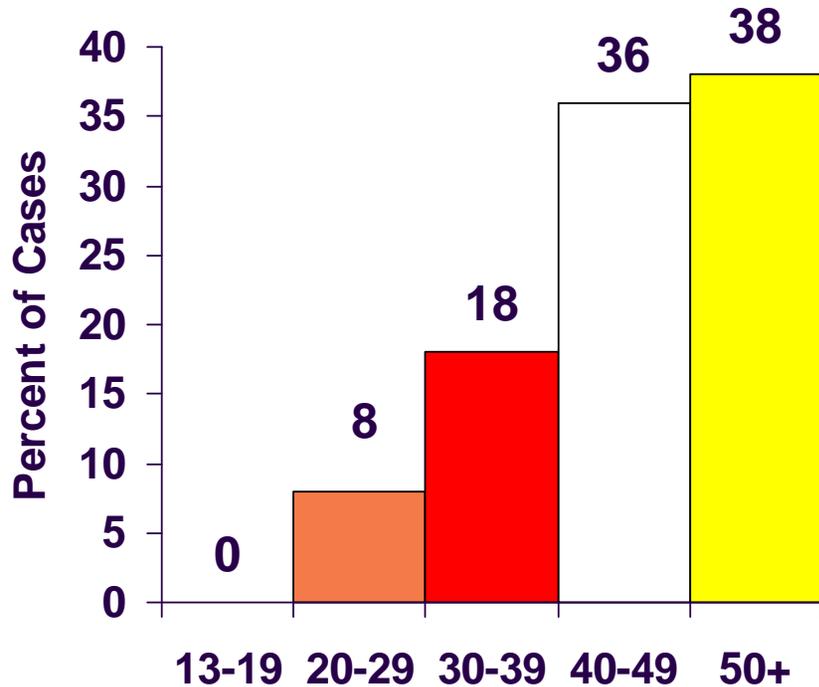
By Race/Ethnicity (adults age 13+):

- 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

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

Males
N=16,036

Females
N=3,915



Note: Hispanic males living with HIV disease have a slightly higher proportion of cases who are currently 40 years of age or older (74%), compared with Hispanic females 40 years of age and older living with HIV disease (71%).



The Proportion of HIV Infection Among Hispanics 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
MSM	66%	74%	-----	-----
IDU	17%	8%	25%	12%
MSM/IDU	6%	4%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	10%	13%	71%	85%
Other	1%	1%	3%	3%

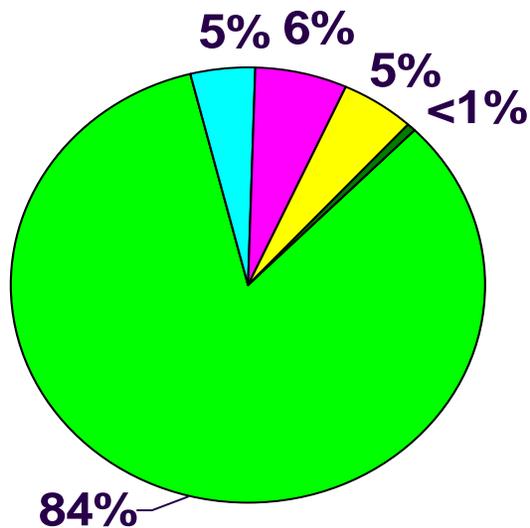
Among Hispanic males living with HIV, Florida has a higher proportion of MSM cases and a much lower proportion of IDU cases compared to the U.S. Among Hispanic females living with HIV, Florida had a much higher proportion of heterosexual cases and a much lower proportion of IDU cases than that for the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

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

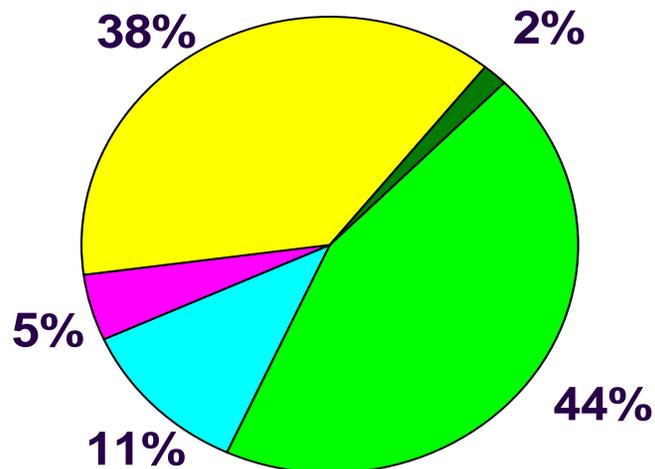


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Florida

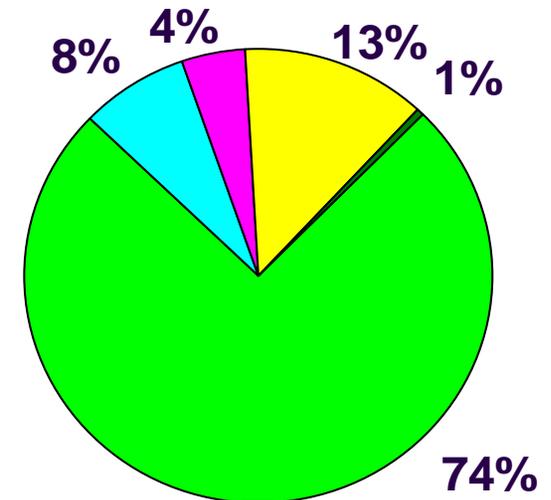
White
N=24,411



Black
N=27,467



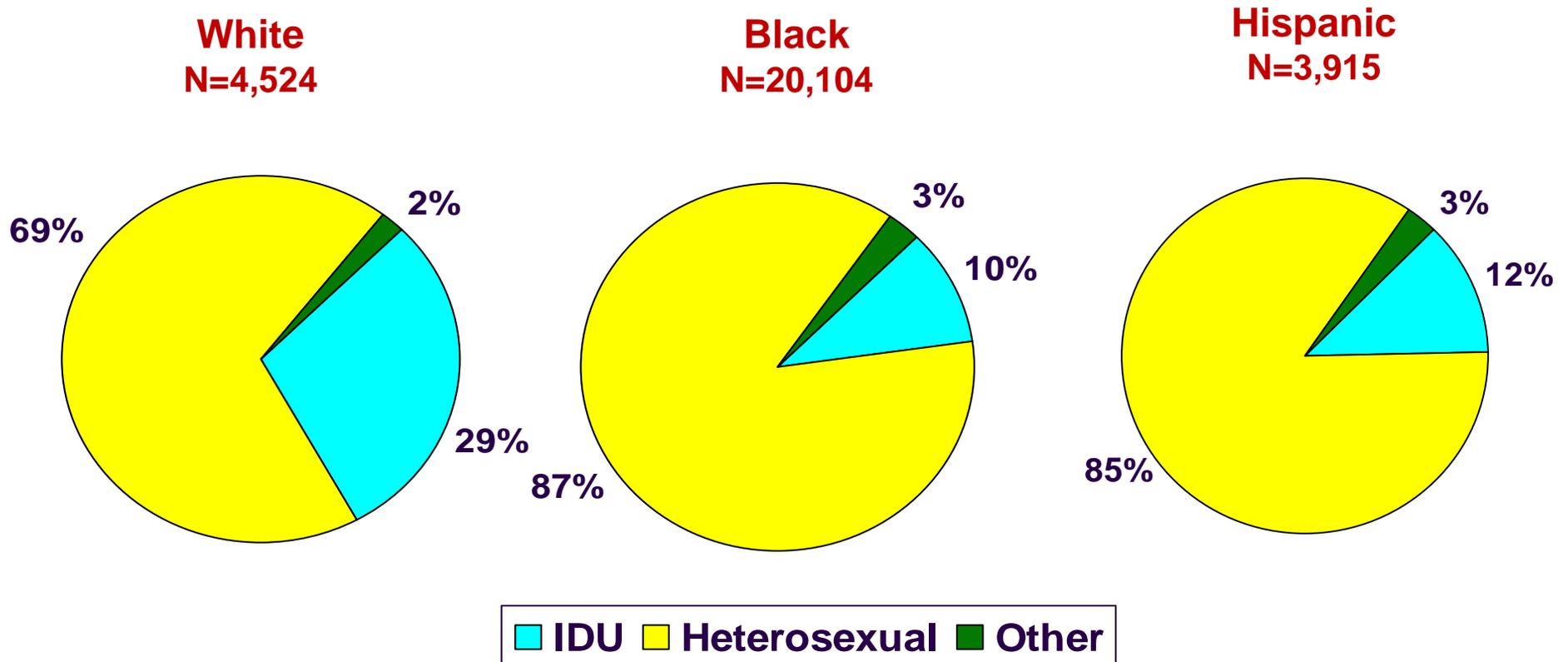
Hispanic
N=16,037



■ 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, 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.

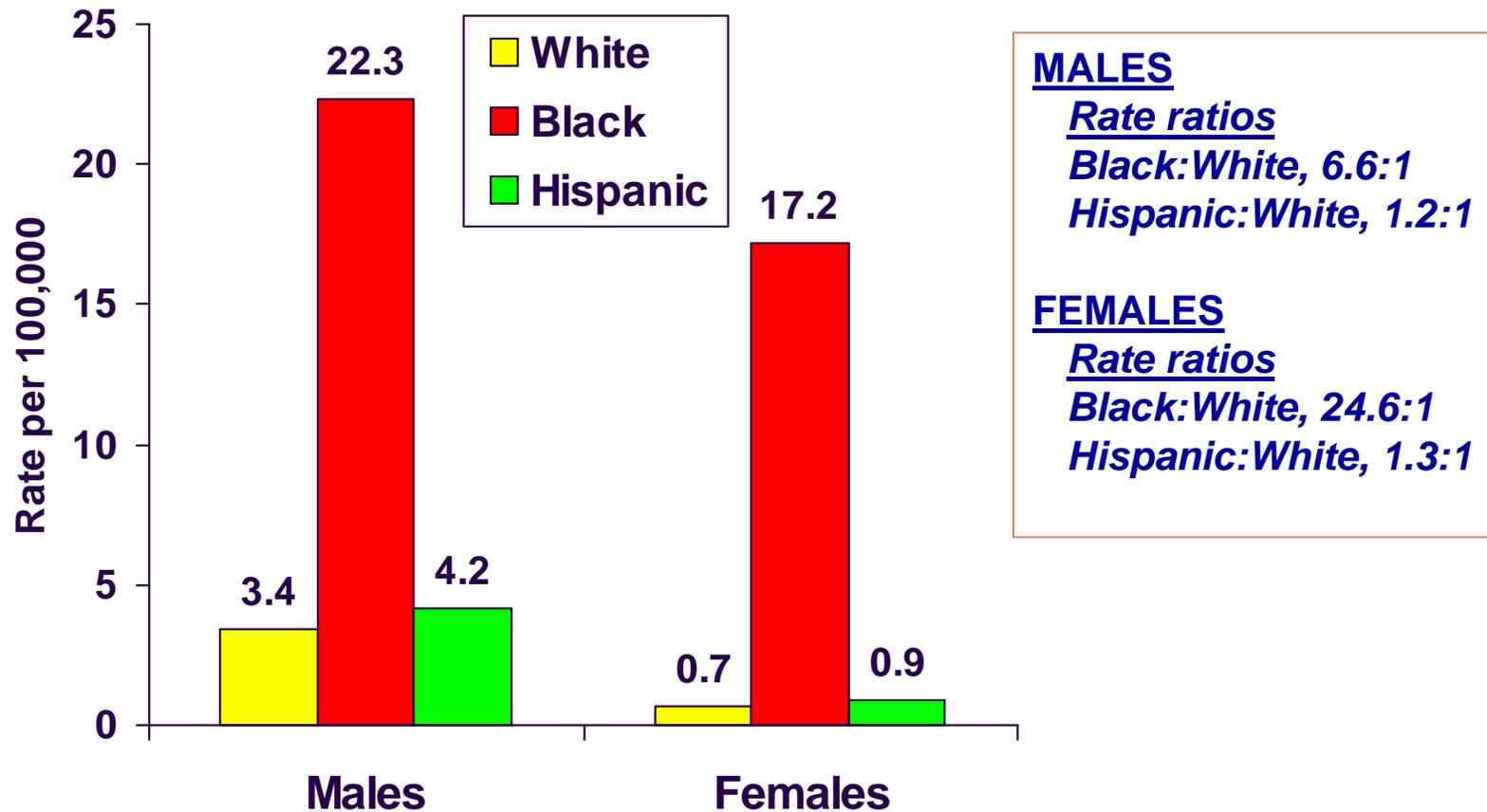
- The data source is the Florida HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) from the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

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



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



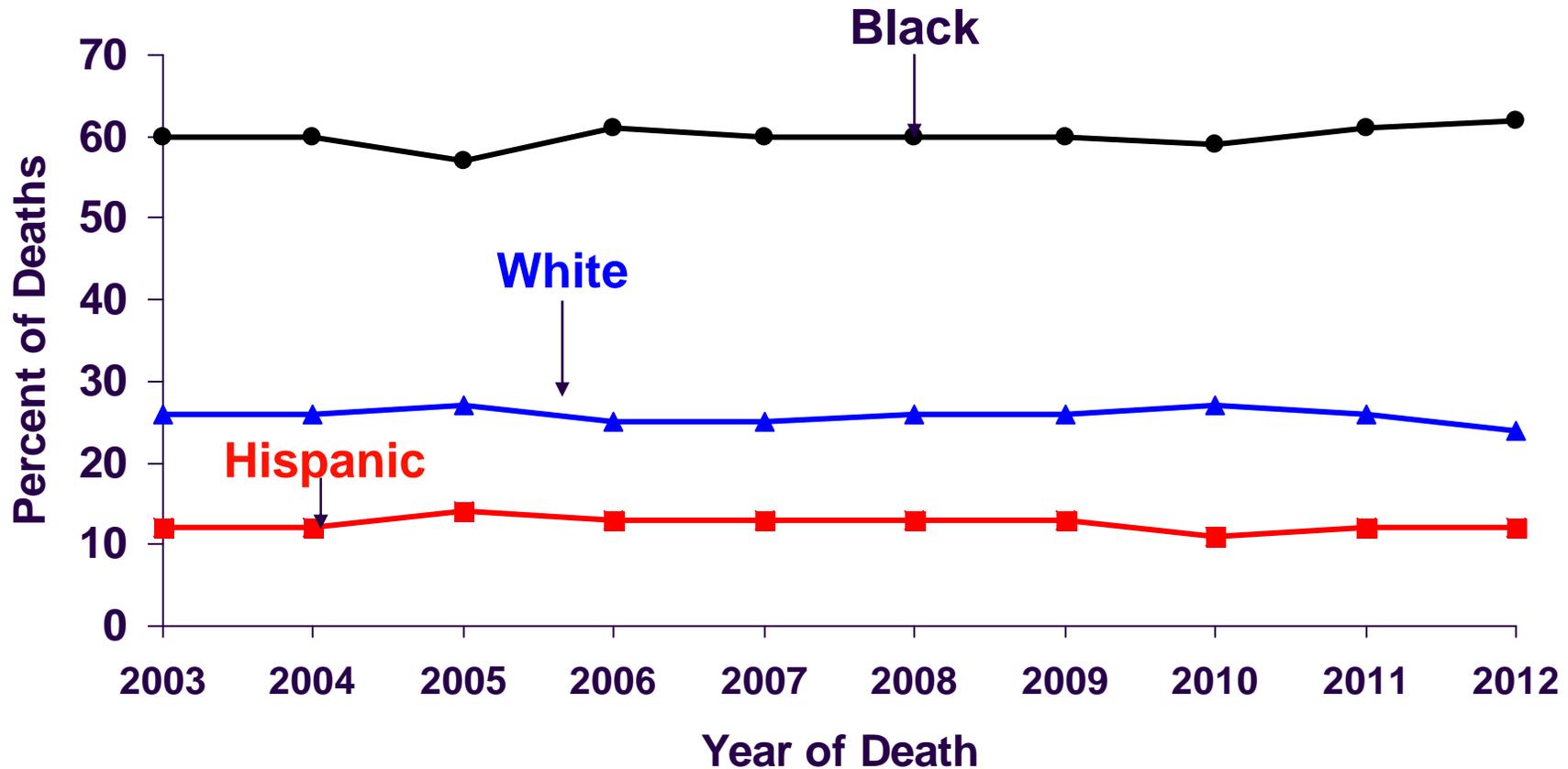
Note: In 2012, black males were nearly 7 times more likely than white males to die of HIV disease. The HIV disease death rate among black females was nearly 25-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates were higher than the rate among their white counterparts, respectively.

*Source: Population data were provided by FloridaCHARTS.

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



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

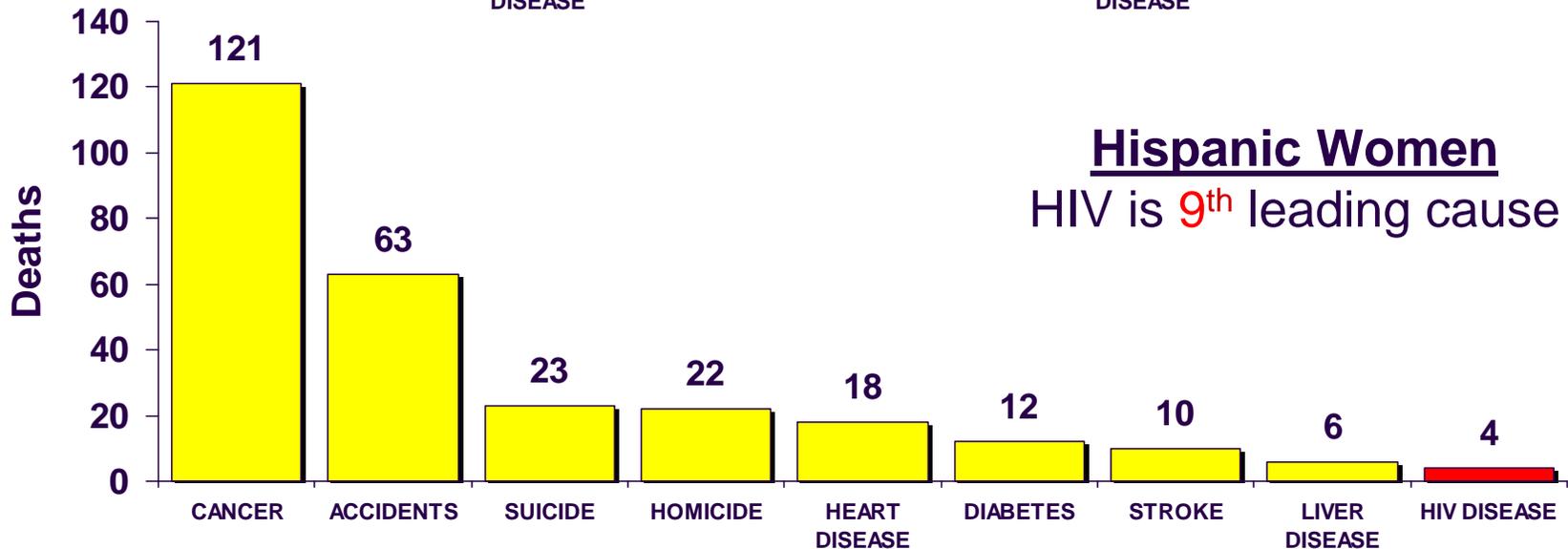
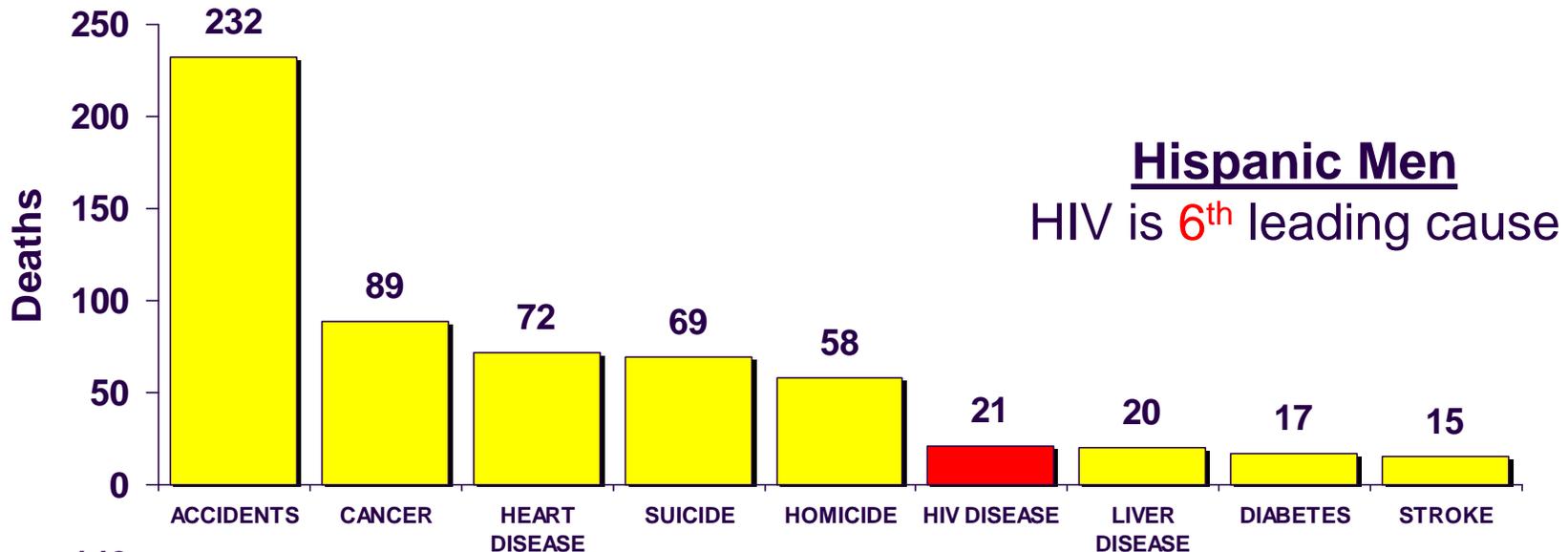


Note: In 2012, the proportional distribution of resident HIV deaths due to HIV by race/ethnicity was: whites 24%, blacks 62%, Hispanics 12%. This compared to 26%, 61%, and 12%, respectively for 2011.

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



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



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

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

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)

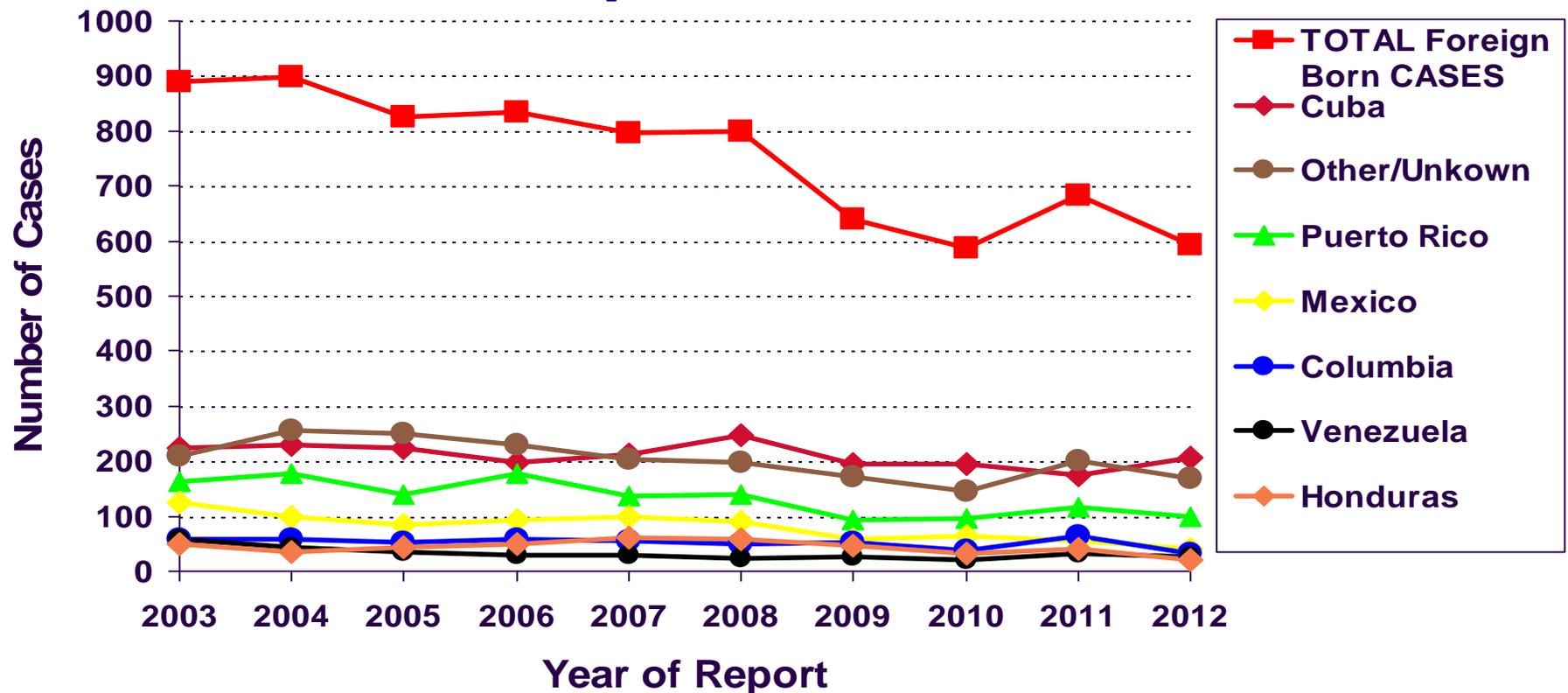


Impact of HIV Disease Among Hispanics, by Country of Birth in Florida, Reported Through 2012

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



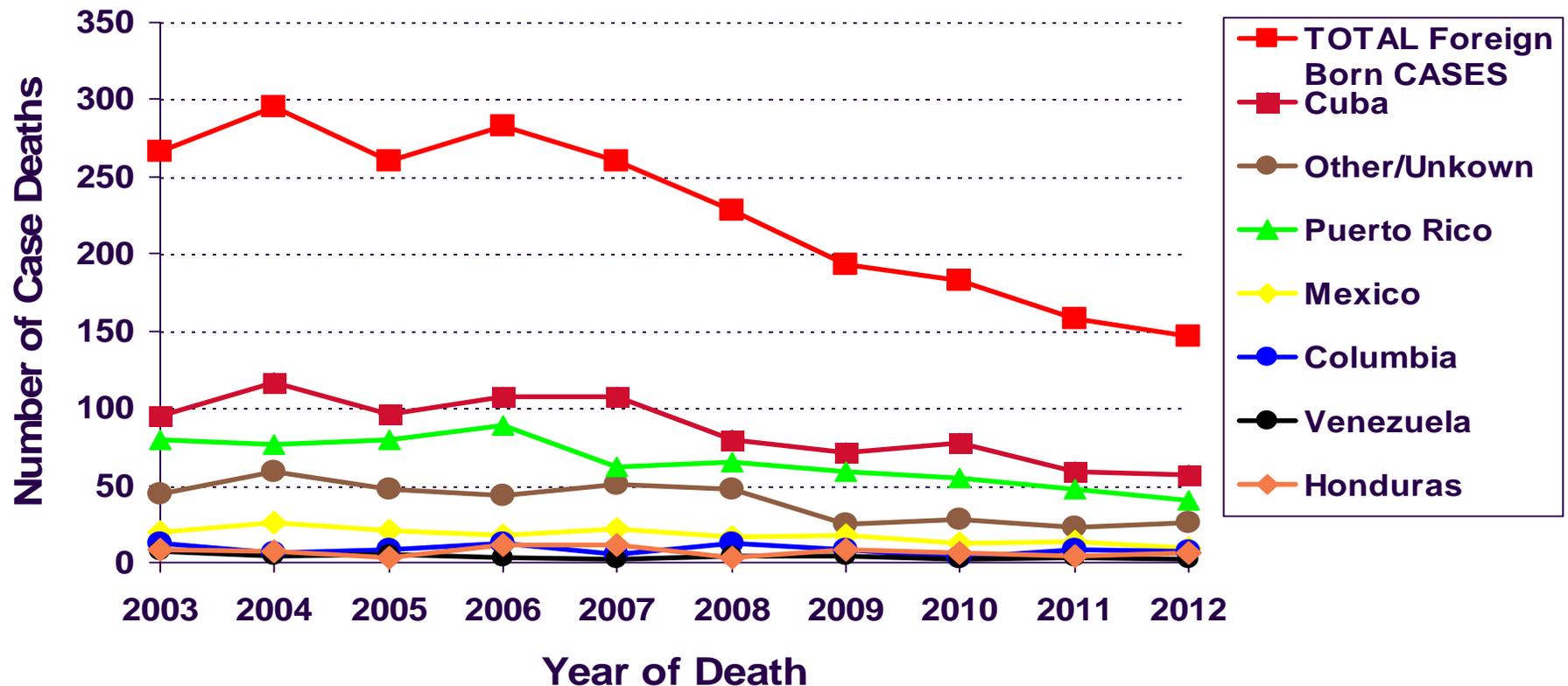
Hispanic Foreign-Born HIV/AIDS Cases, by Country of Birth and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida



Note: Each year, the majority of Hispanic foreign-born HIV/AIDS cases with a known country of birth were Cuban-born followed by Puerto Rican-born.



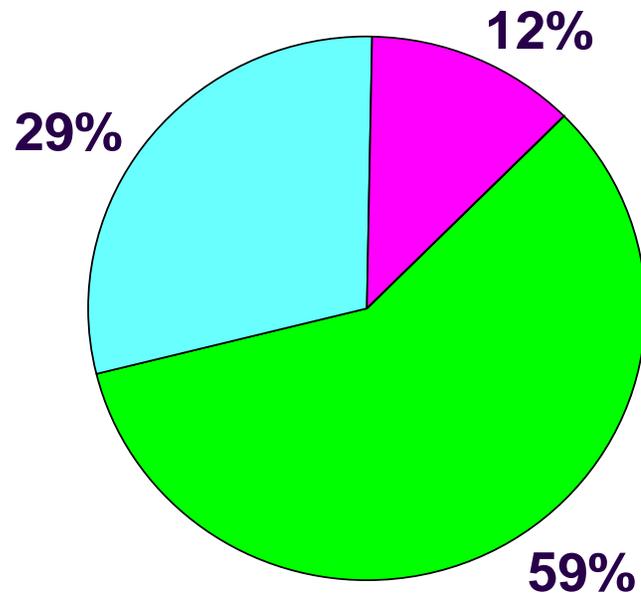
Hispanic Foreign-Born Adult HIV/AIDS Cases, Known Dead Regardless of Cause, by Country of Birth and Year of Death, Florida, 2003-2012



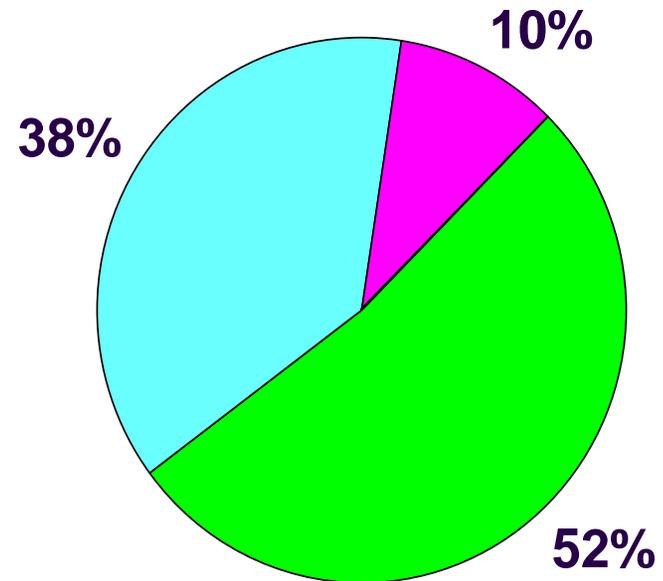
Note: Each year, the majority of Hispanic foreign born HIV/AIDS case deaths with a known country of birth were Cuban born, followed by Puerto Rican born.

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

Males
N=16,036



Females
N=3,915



Foreign-Born **US Born** **Unknown***

Note: The majority (59% for males and 52% for females) of Hispanics living with HIV disease in Florida were foreign-born.

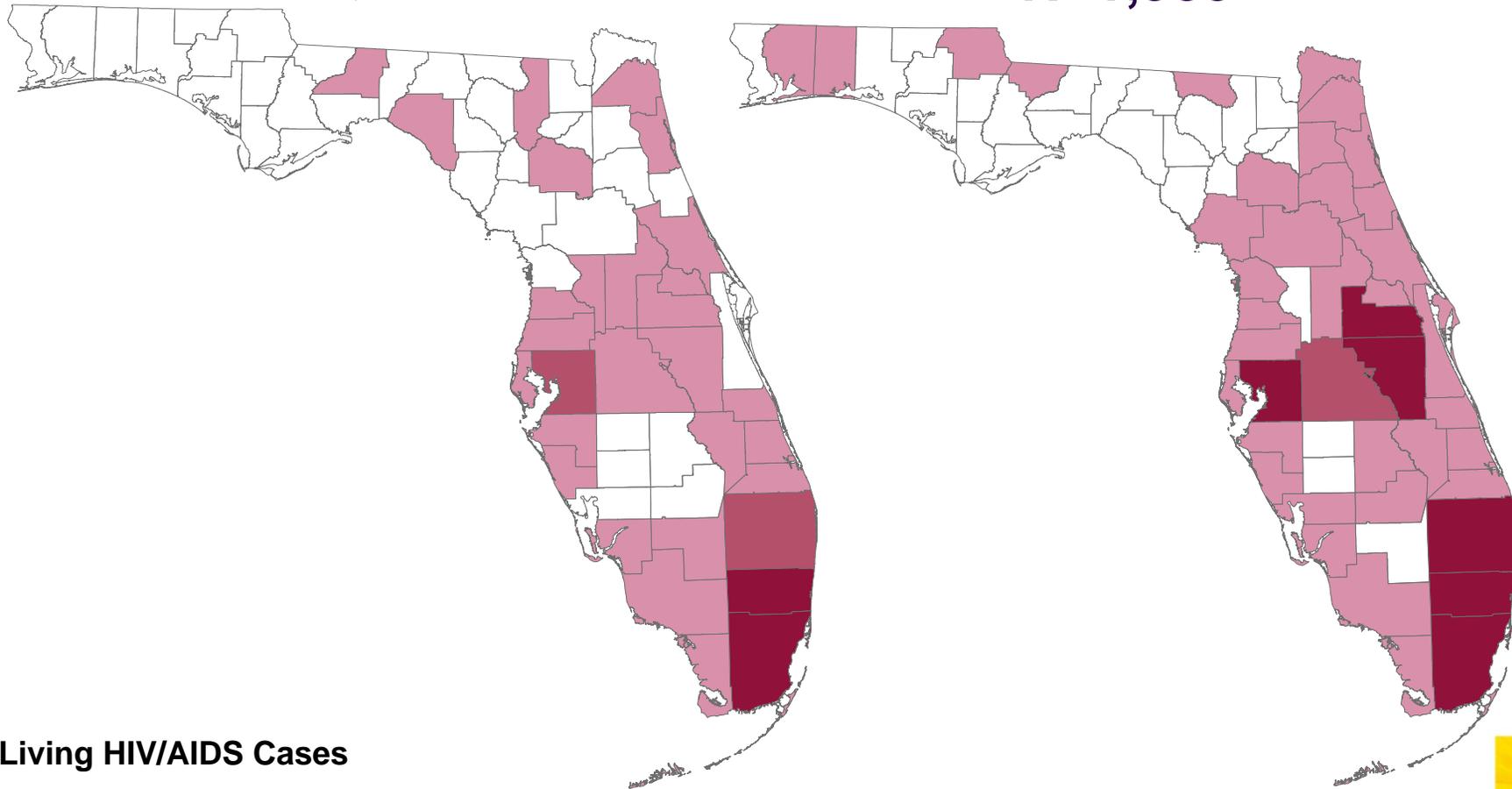
Hispanic Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth, Reported through 2012, Florida

Cuba

N=3,068

Puerto Rico

N=1,983



Living HIV/AIDS Cases

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



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

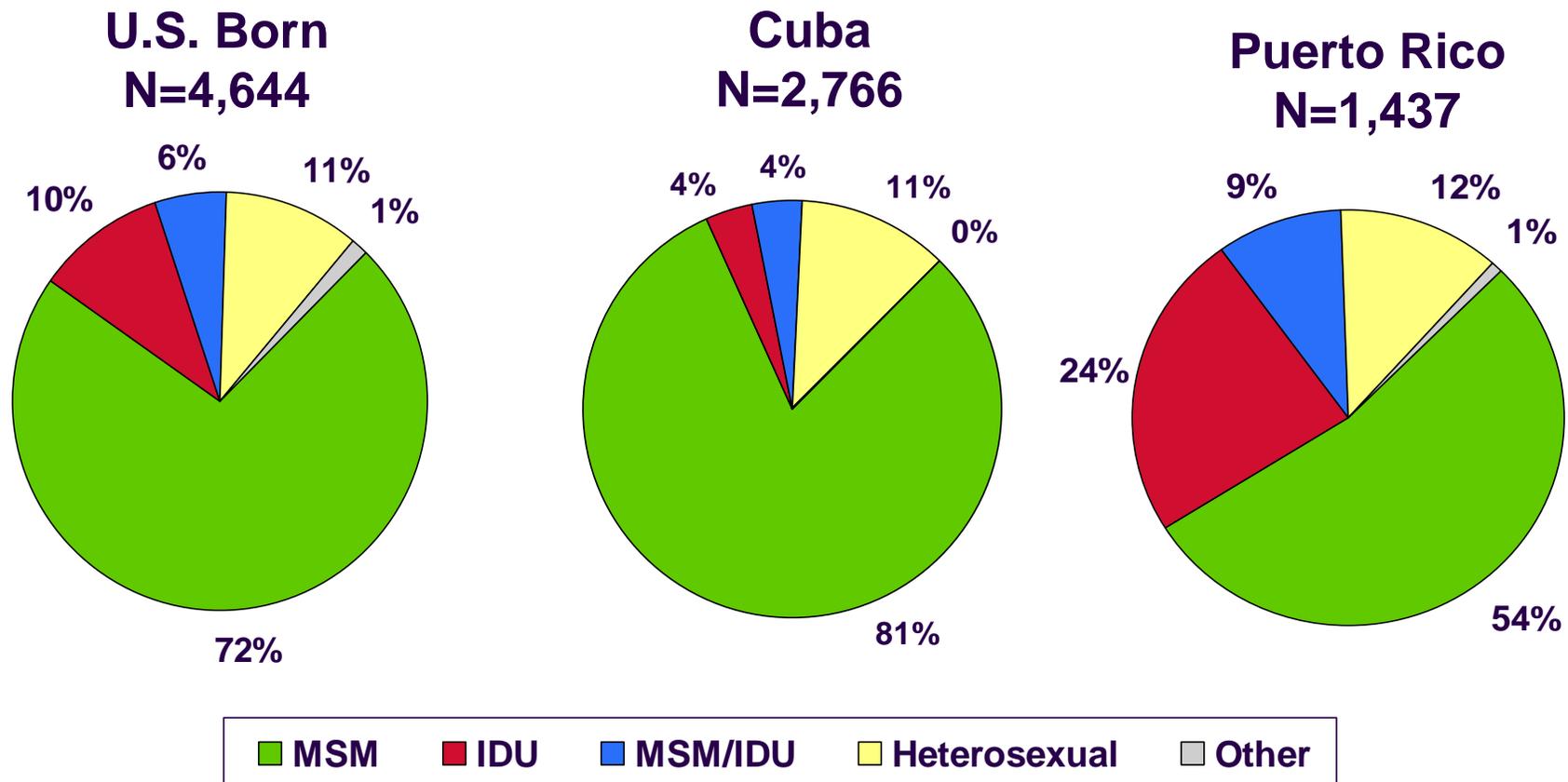
Country of Birth	Florida		Miami-Dade		Broward		Palm Beach	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
United States	6,120	35%	2,102	24%	758	38%	322	37%
Cuba	3,068	17%	2,577	29%	148	7%	58	7%
Puerto Rico	1,983	11%	566	6%	205	10%	120	14%
Mexico	1,088	6%	267	3%	95	5%	126	14%
Columbia	828	5%	518	6%	141	7%	29	3%
Honduras	672	4%	475	5%	69	3%	25	3%
Venezuela	628	4%	438	5%	117	6%	8	1%
Nicaragua	446	3%	380	4%	23	1%	7	1%
Brazil	385	2%	174	2%	115	6%	27	3%
Guatemala	334	2%	108	1%	22	1%	61	7%
Other	2,036	12%	1,236	14%	304	15%	88	10%
TOTAL	17,588	100%	8,841	100%	1,997	100%	871	100%

* 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.

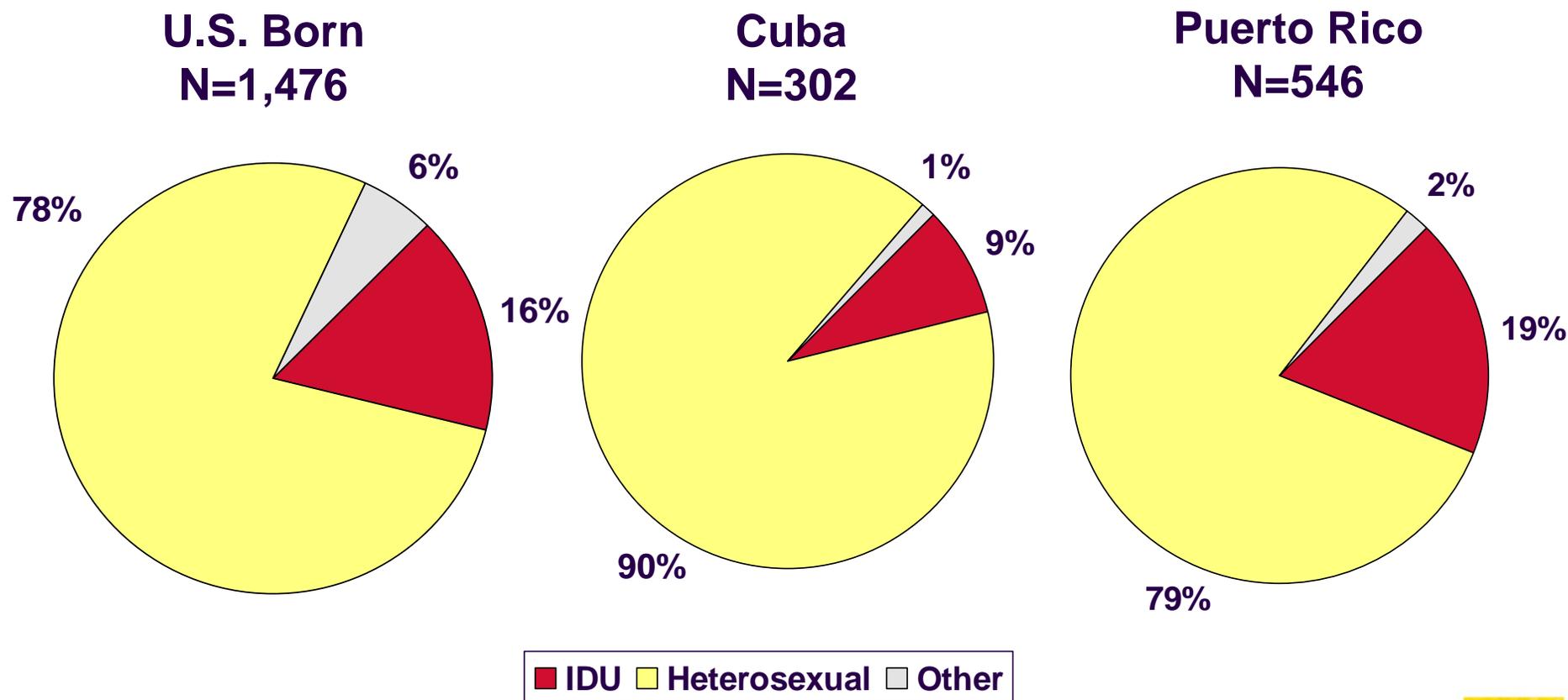


Hispanic Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2012, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. Injection drug use is a much more common risk factor among male cases born in Puerto Rico, while MSM cases were more predominant among Cuban-born and US-born cases.

Hispanic Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2012, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. Female Cuban-born cases were less likely to be injection drug users than their U.S.-born or Puerto Rico-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
Contact: (850) 245-4444



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Ext. 2613

Tracina Bush, BSW

Ext. 2612

Madgene Moise, MPH

Ext. 2373

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

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