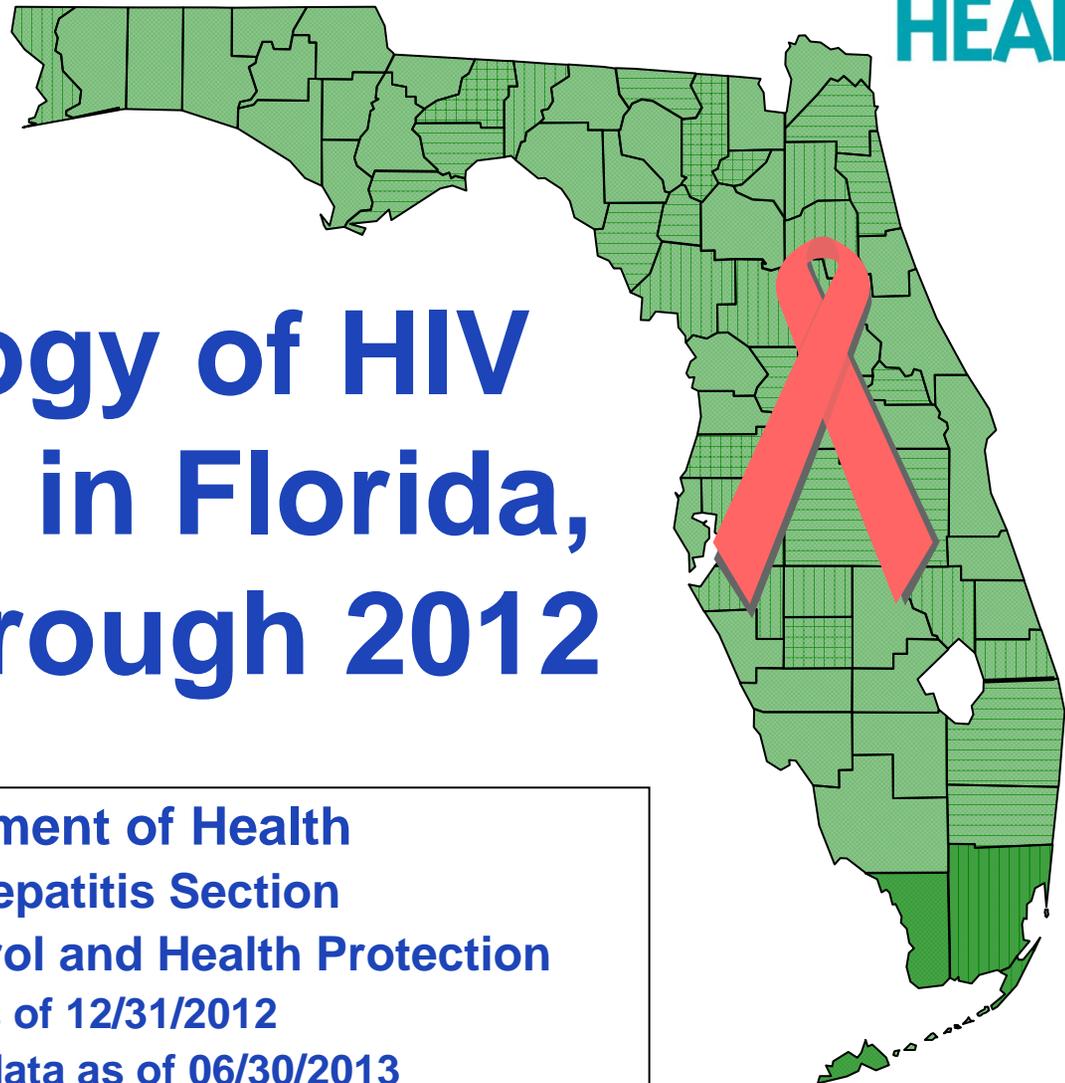


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 05/15/13

Revision: 10/17/13



Epidemiology of HIV Among Men in Florida, Reported through 2012

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

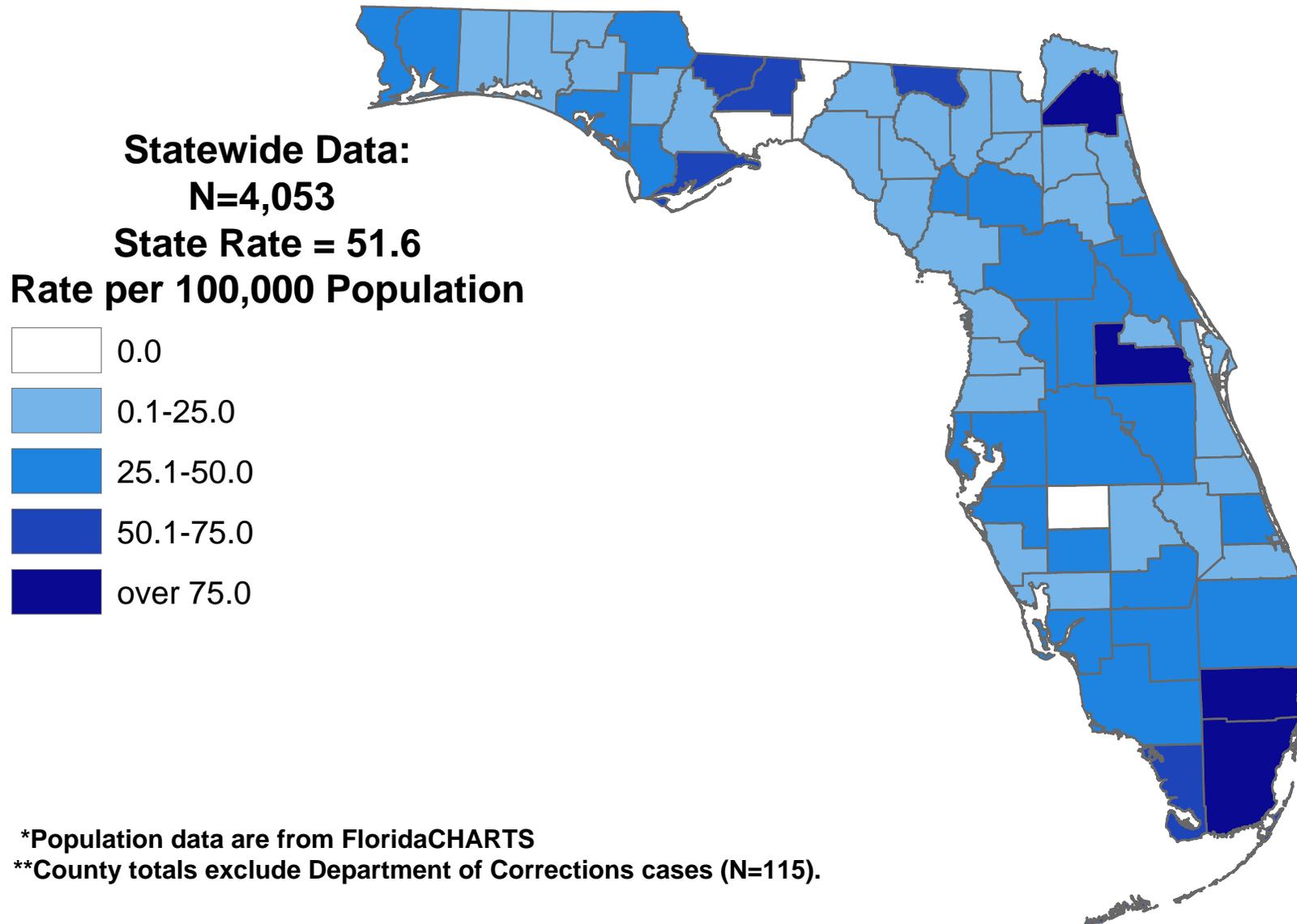
HIV and AIDS Case Data

- Ⓡ 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.

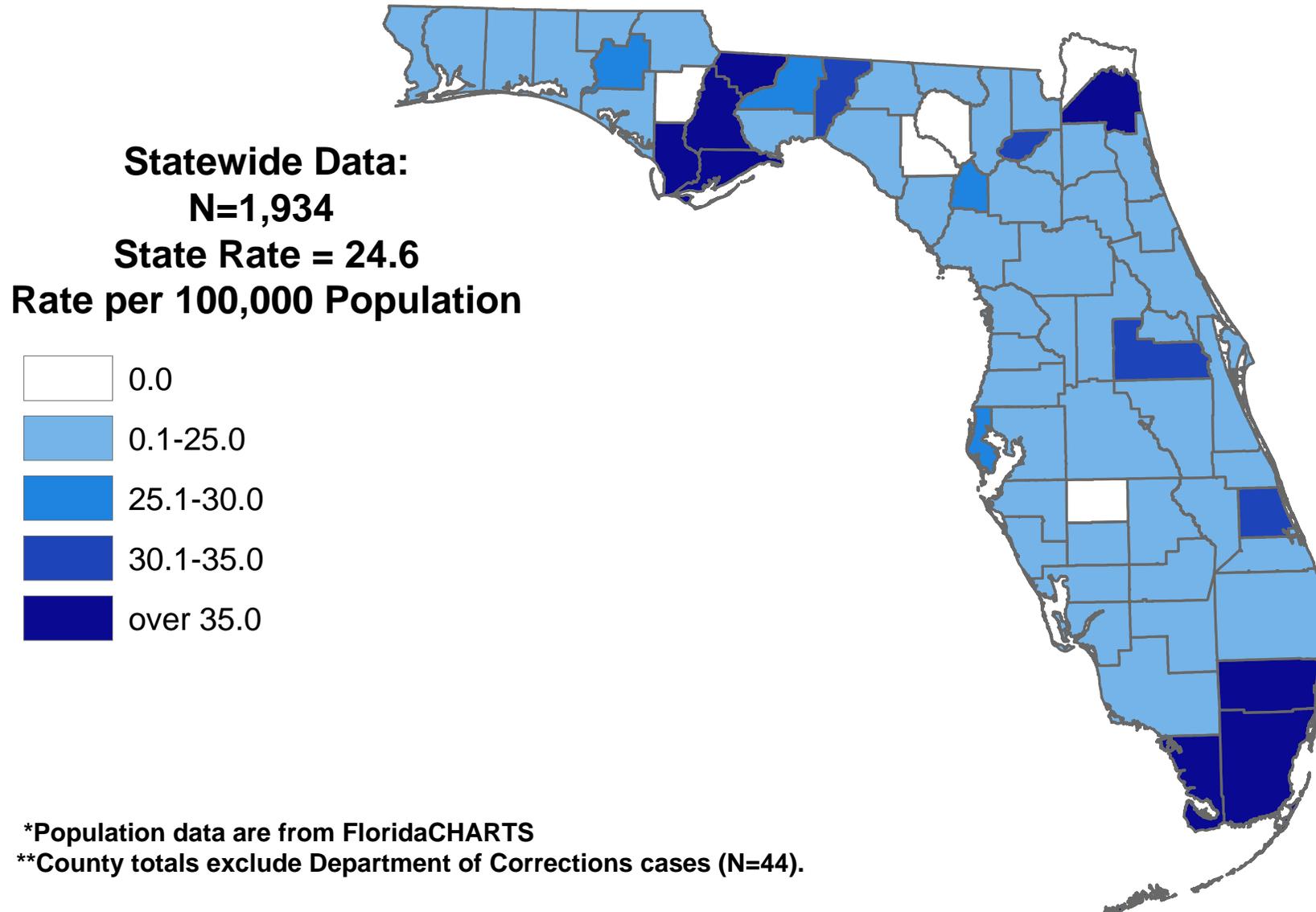
Selected slides from the Florida HIV Trends Slide Set, see site below for entire set.
http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html



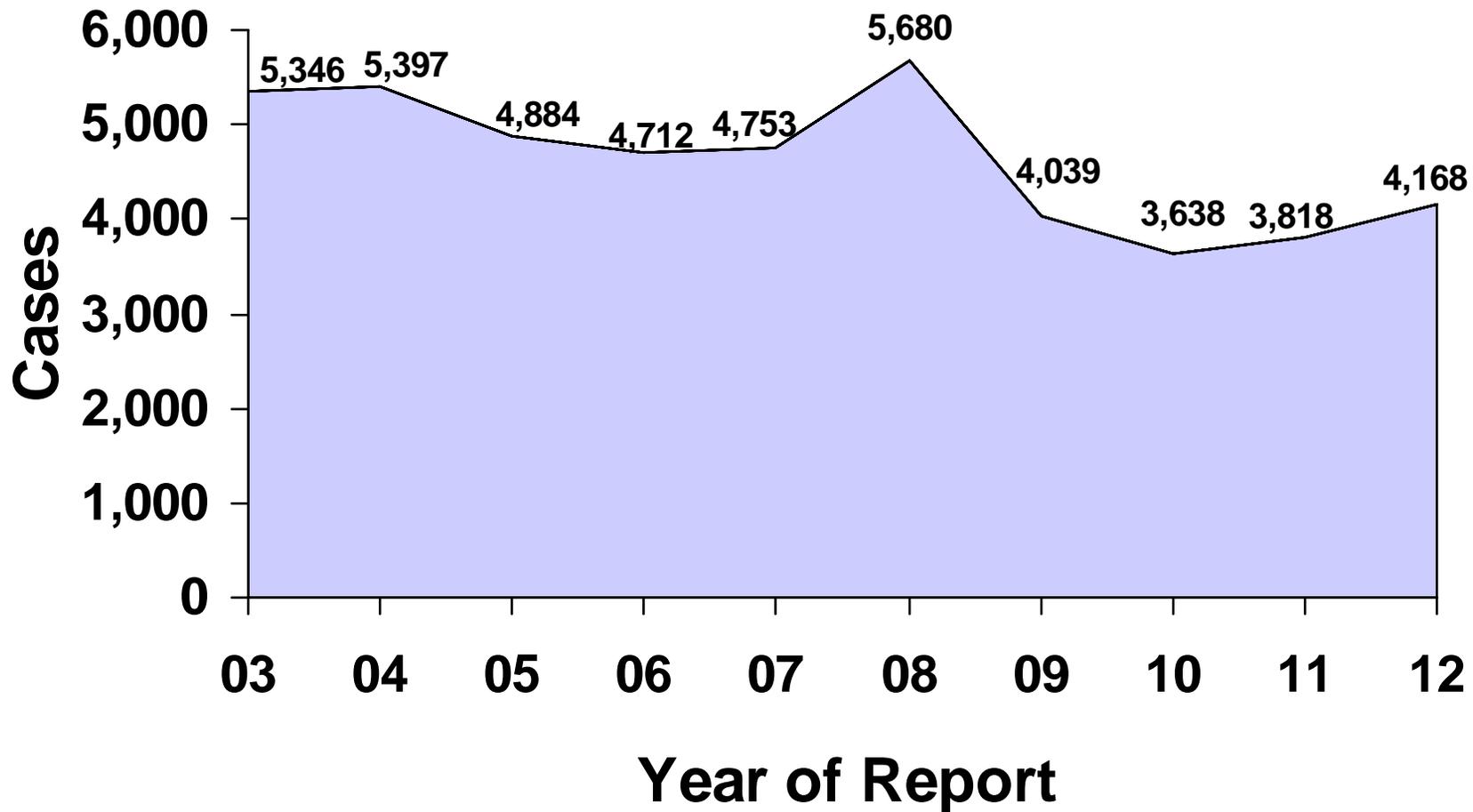
Adult HIV Infection Case Rates* Among Males, by County of Residence**, Reported in 2012, Florida



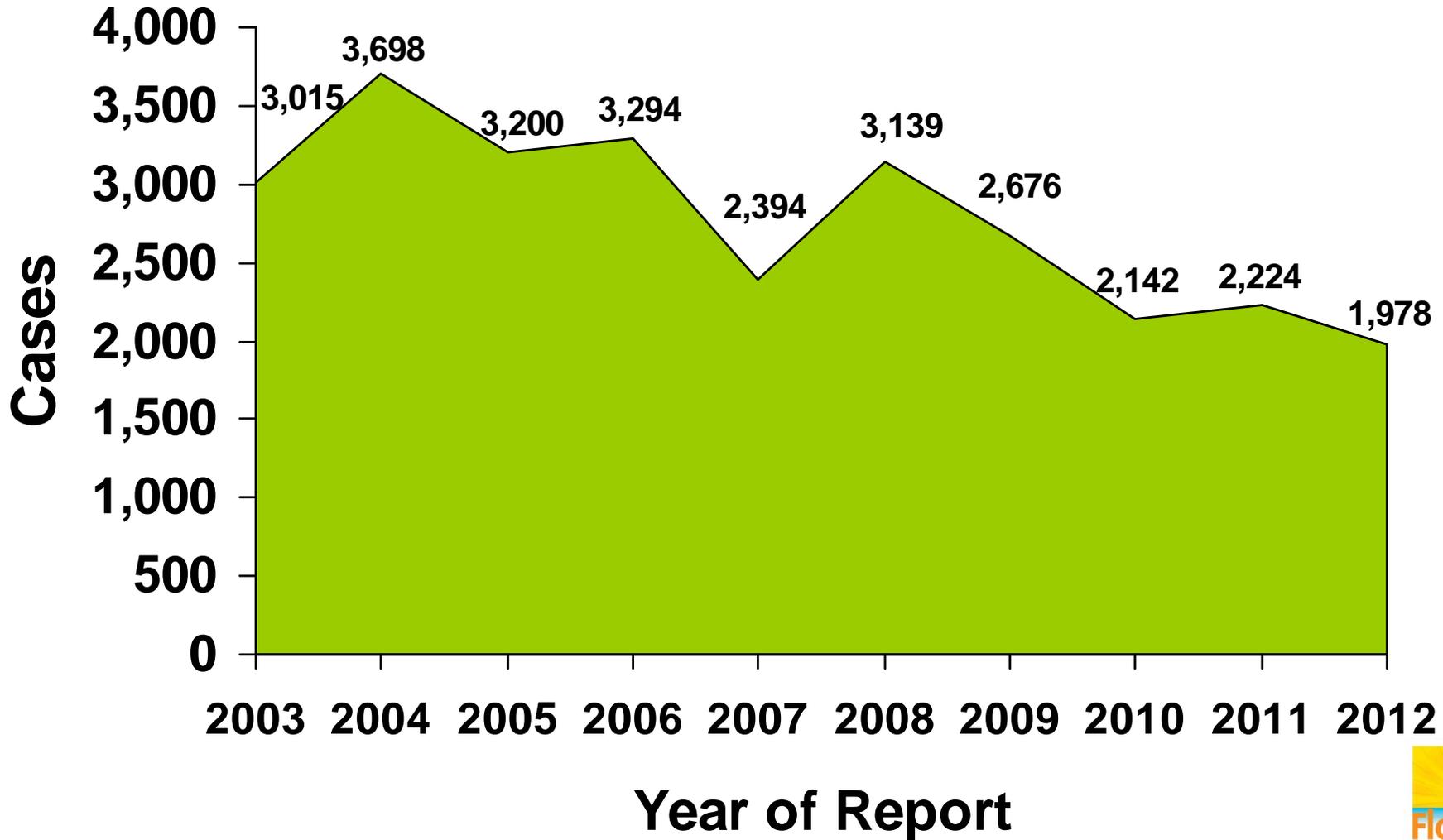
Adult AIDS Case Rates* Among Males, by County of Residence**, Reported in 2012, Florida



Adult HIV Infection Cases Among Men by Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida

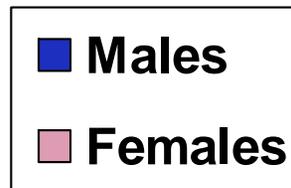
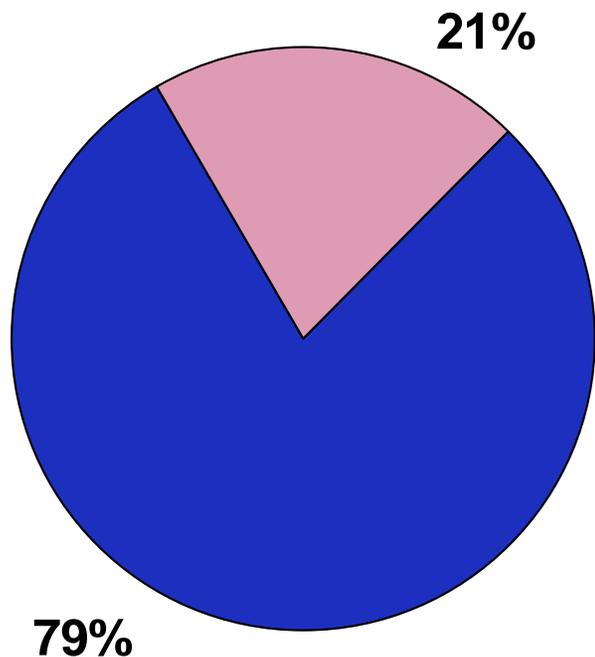


Adult AIDS Cases Among Men by Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida

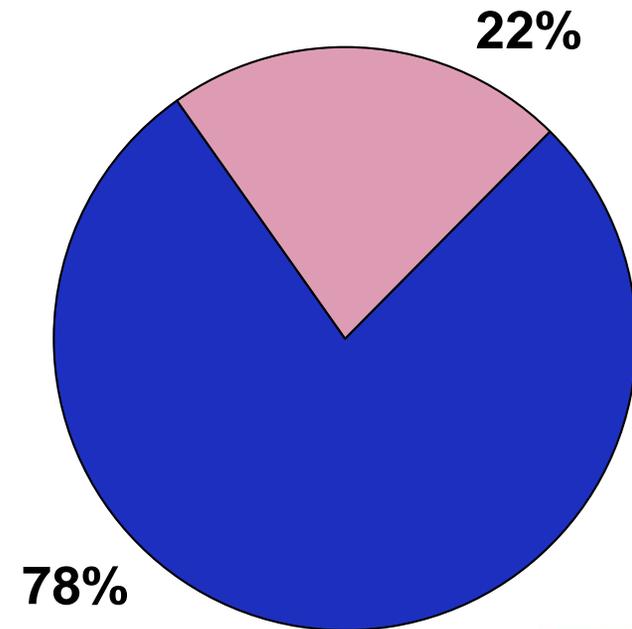


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex, Reported in the United States* and Florida

U.S., 2011
N=49,273



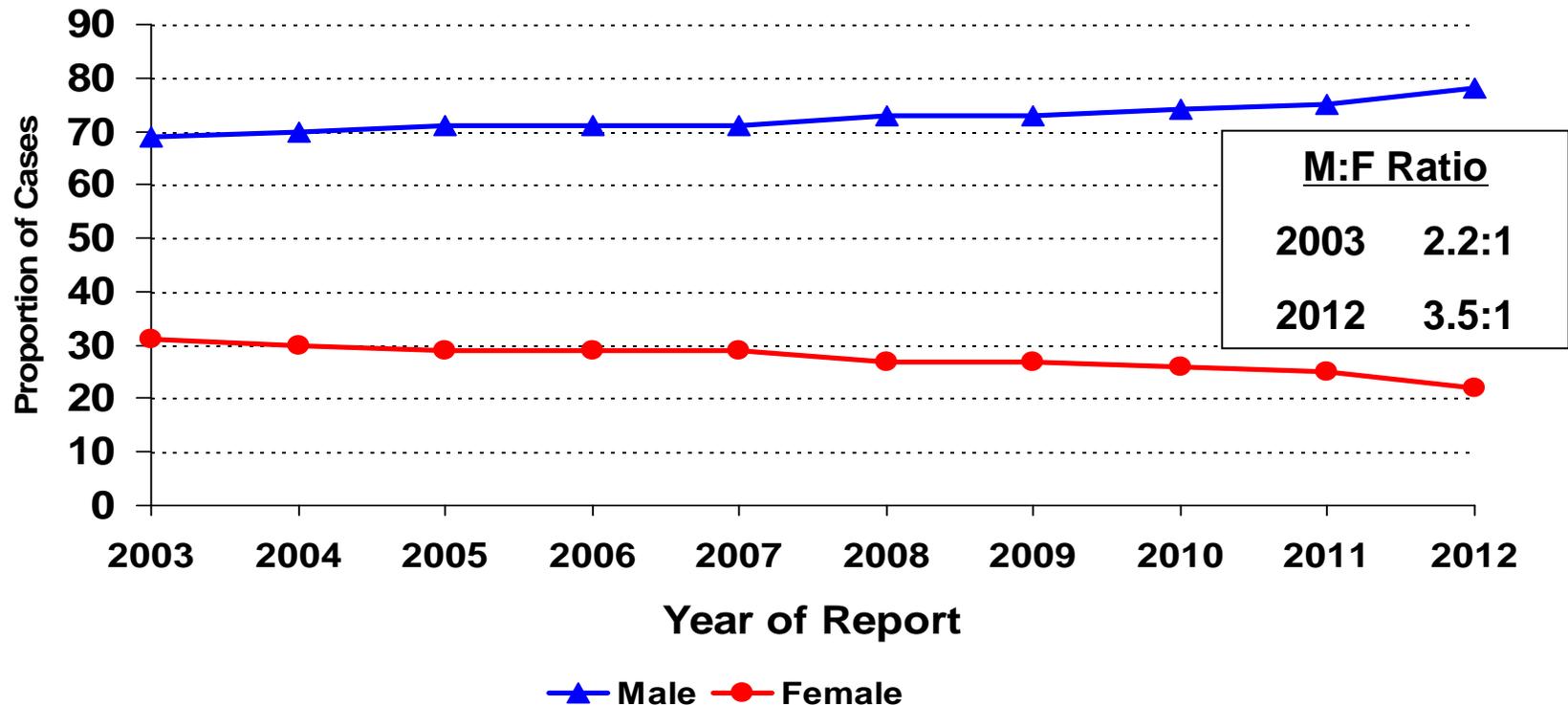
Florida, 2012
N=5,368



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.



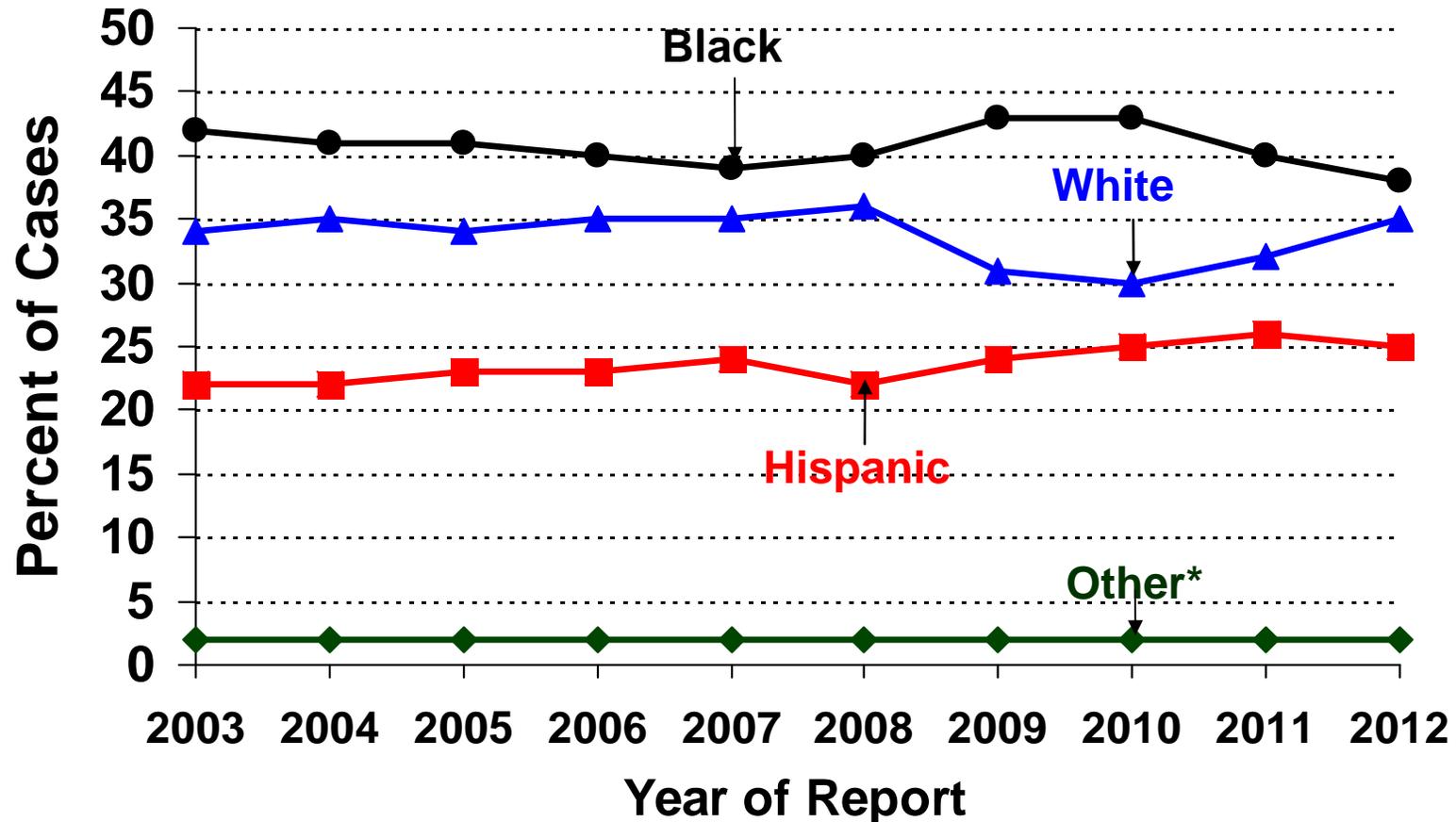
Proportion of Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Florida



Note: In 2012, 78% of the adult HIV infection cases were male, compared to only 69% in 2003. 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 2.2:1 in 2003 to 3.5:1 in 2012. 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 Report, 2003–2012, Florida

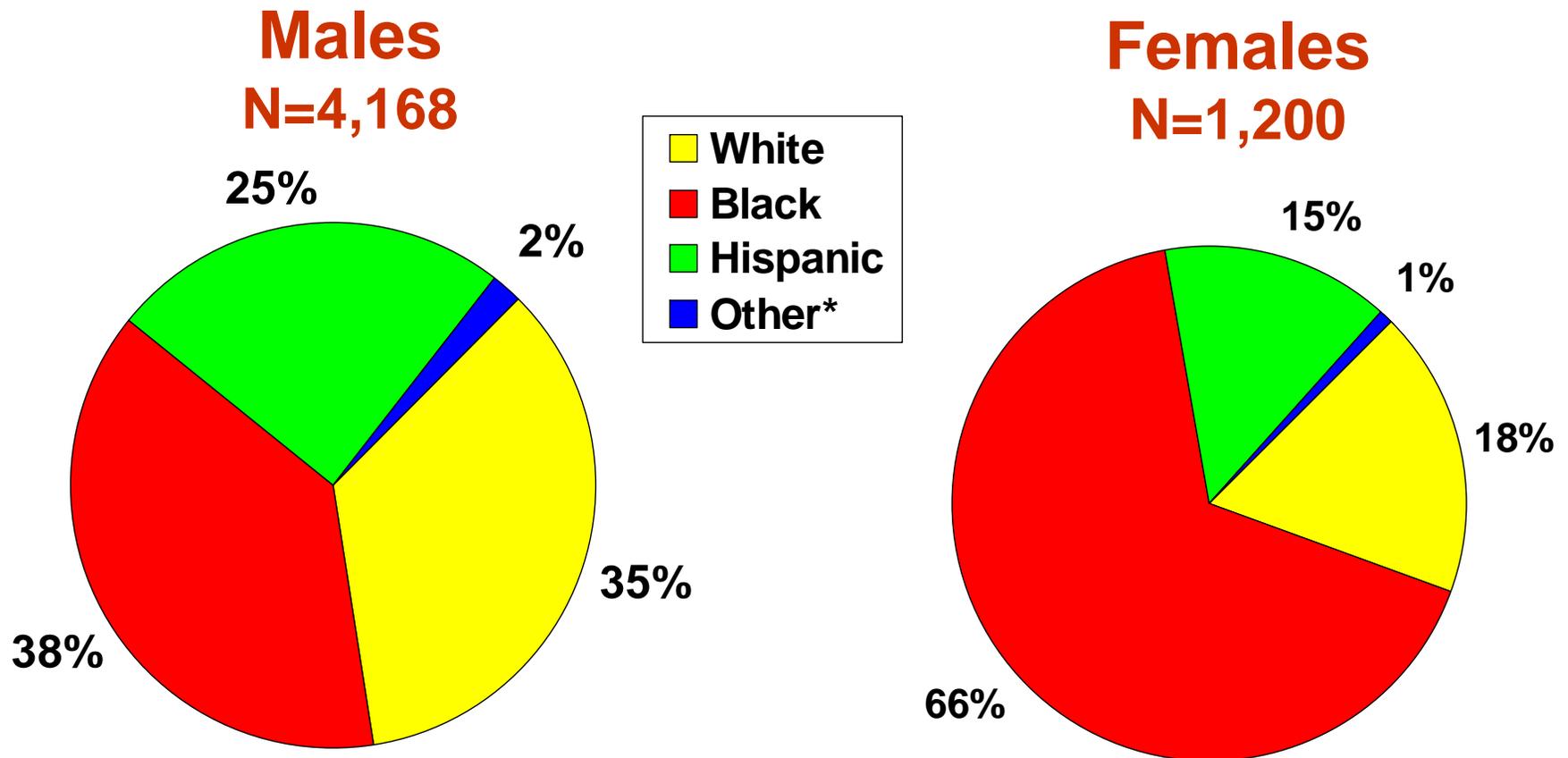


Note: Over the past ten years, black men represented the majority (> 38%) of male HIV infection cases. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of male HIV cases increased by 3% among whites and by 14% among Hispanics. In contrast, the percentage of black male HIV cases decreased by 10% over the same time period.

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



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



HIV Infection and AIDS Cases and Rates* Among Adult Males by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Florida

	HIV		AIDS	
Race/Ethnicity	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
White	1,455	30.9	548	11.6
Black	1,601	144.1	909	81.8
Hispanic	1,036	58.9	479	27.3
Other	76	24.0	42	13.3
Total	4,168	52.8	1,978	25.0

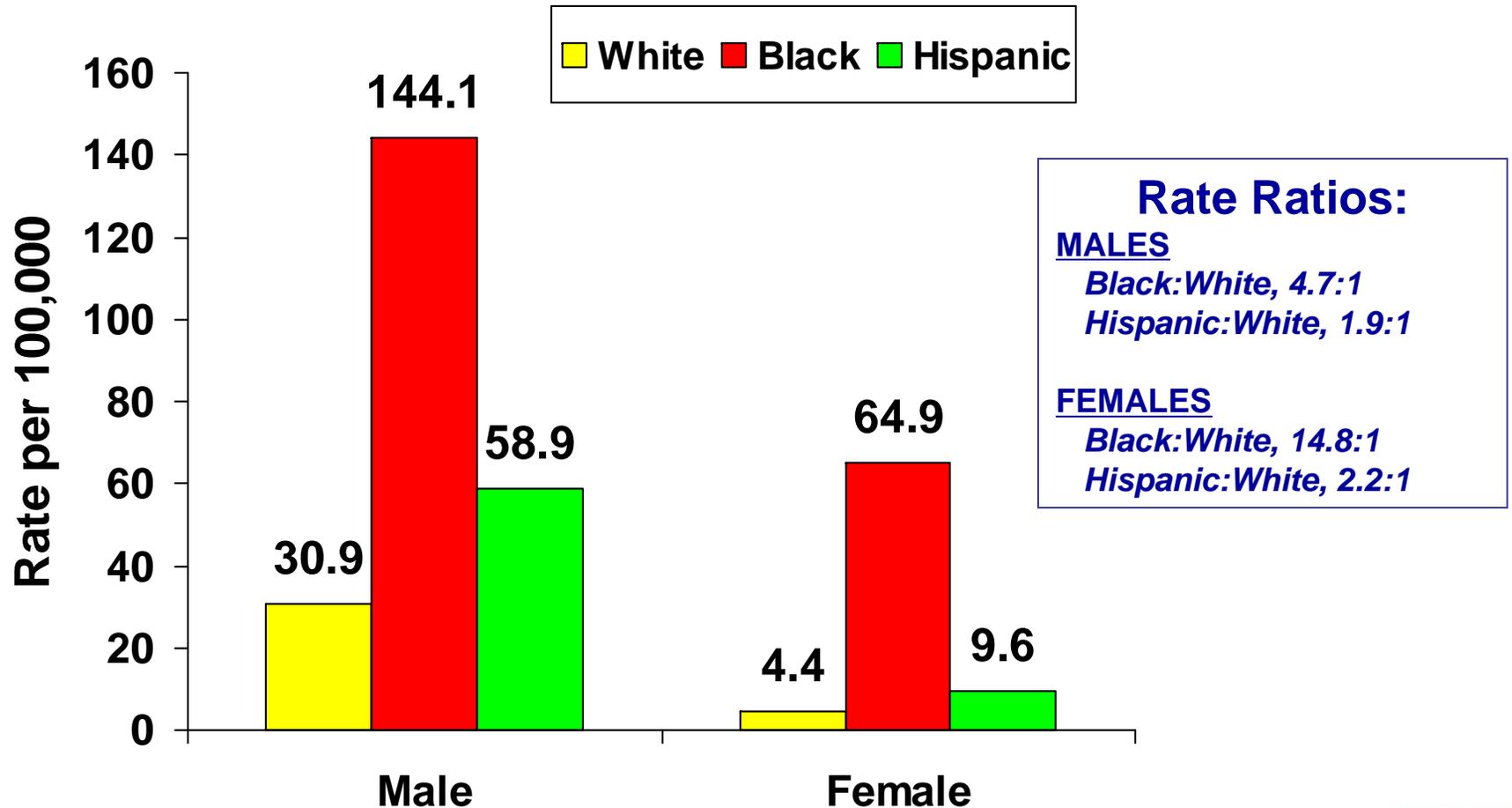
HIV rate ratios: Black-to-White – 4.7:1
Hispanic-to-White – 1.9:1

AIDS rate ratios: Black-to-White – 7.1:1
Hispanic-to-White – 2.4:1

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



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



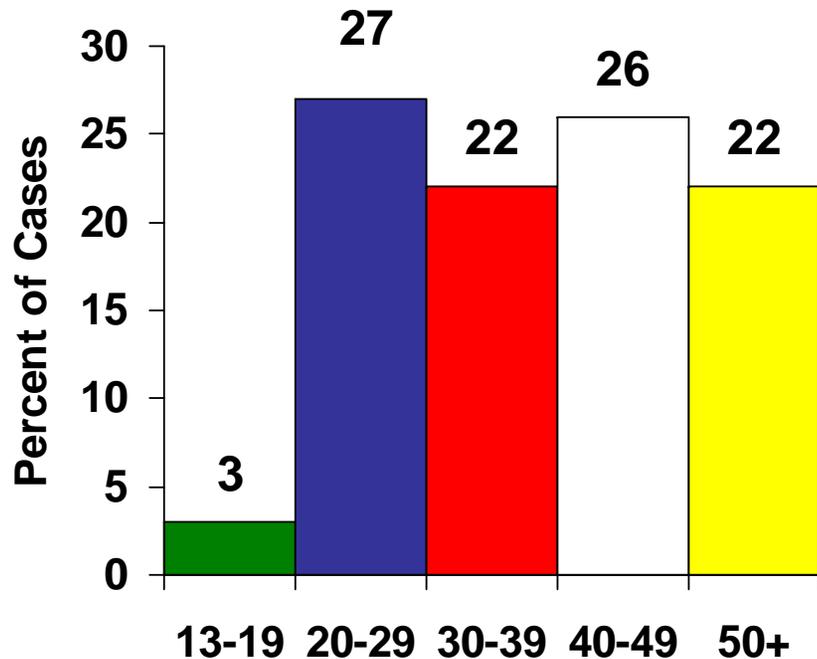
Note: Similar to AIDS, black men and, to an even greater extent, black women are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. The HIV case rate for 2012 is nearly 5 times higher among black men than among white men. Among black women, the HIV case rate is nearly 15-fold greater than among white women. Hispanic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

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

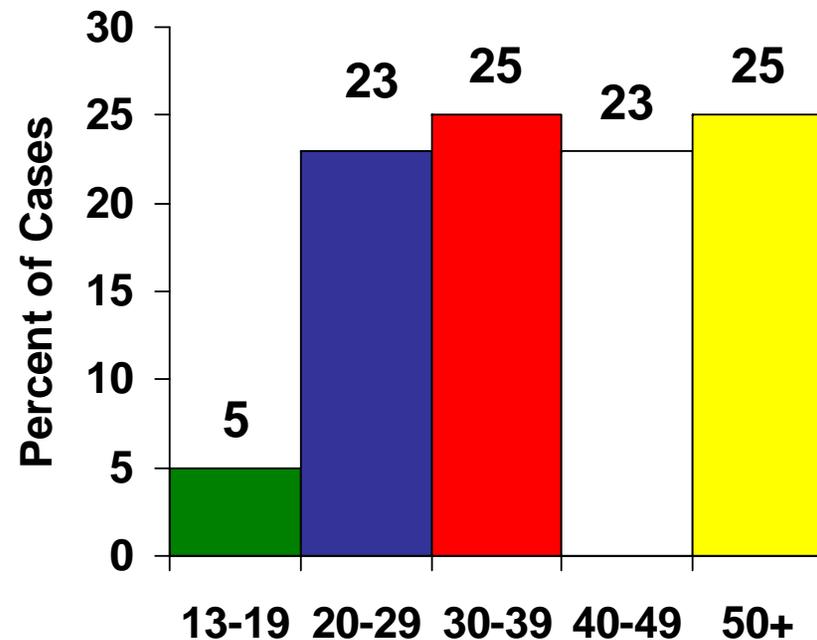


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2012, Florida

Males
N=4,168



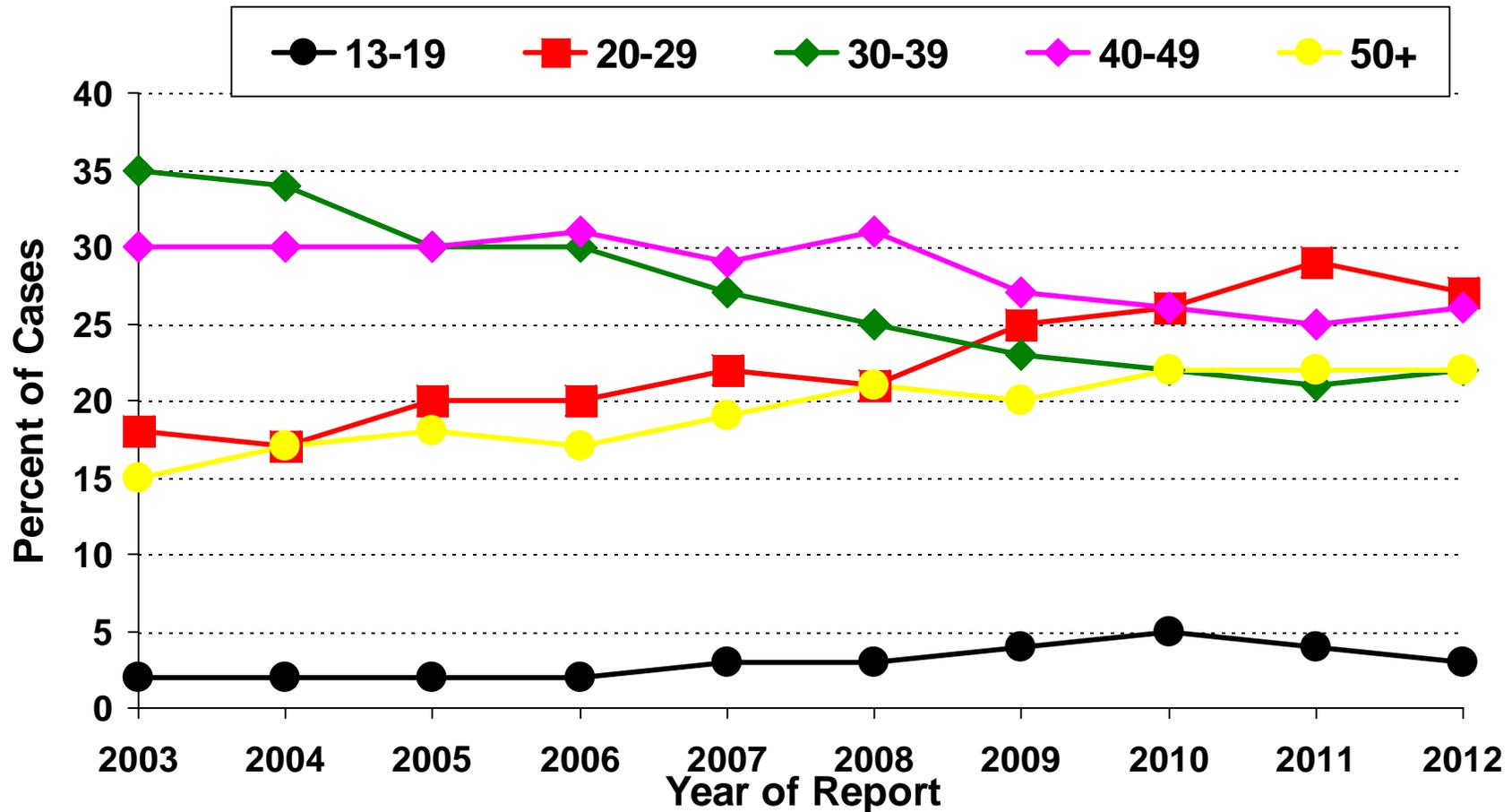
Females
N=1,200



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, 21% of HIV infection cases occur among those in the 20-29 age group, whereas among females, 25% of HIV infection cases occur among those in the 30-39 and 50+ age groups (respectively for both).



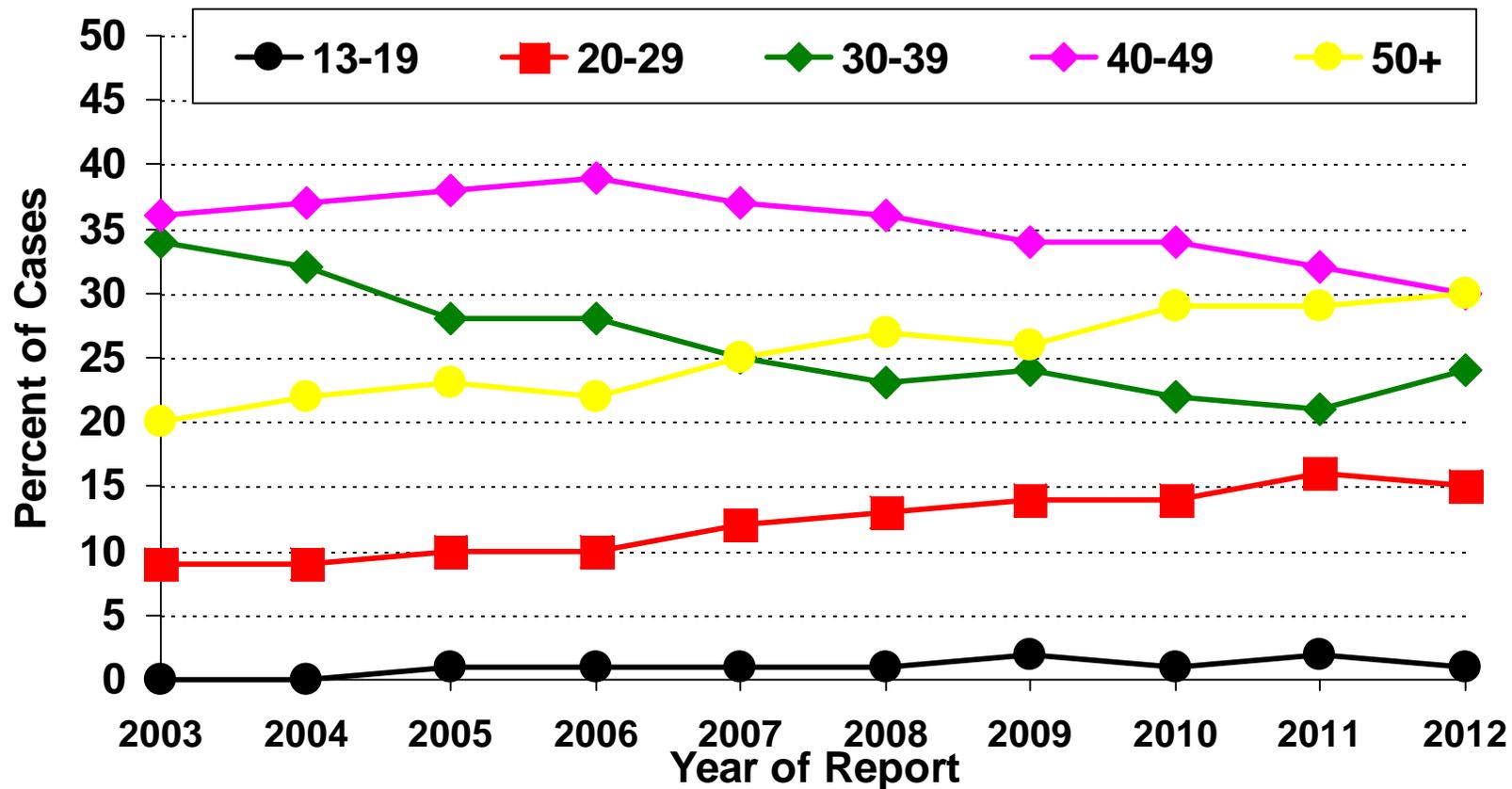
Adult Male HIV Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



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.



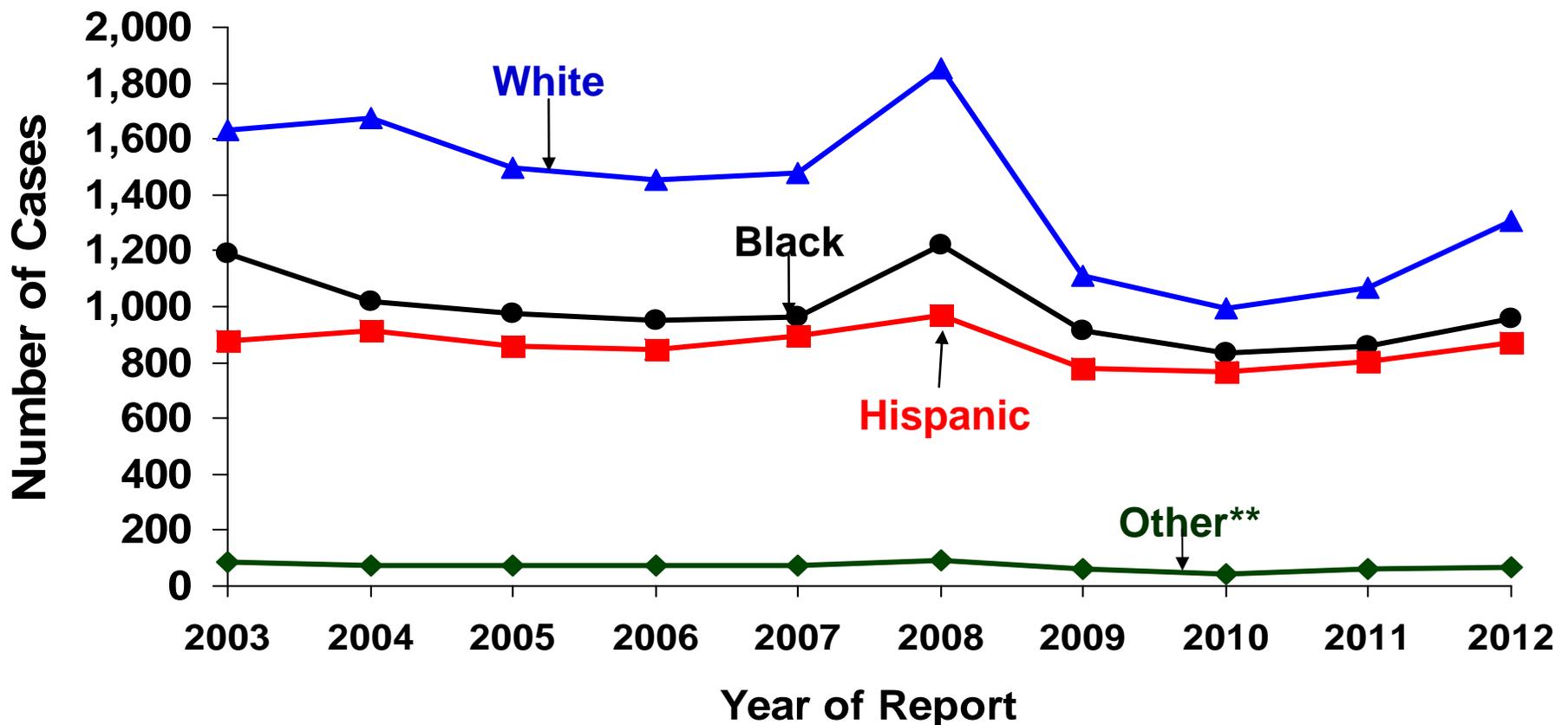
Adult Male AIDS Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



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.



MSM* HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Florida



Note: Over the past ten years, MSM HIV infection cases decreased by 20% among both whites and blacks, 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 multi-racial.



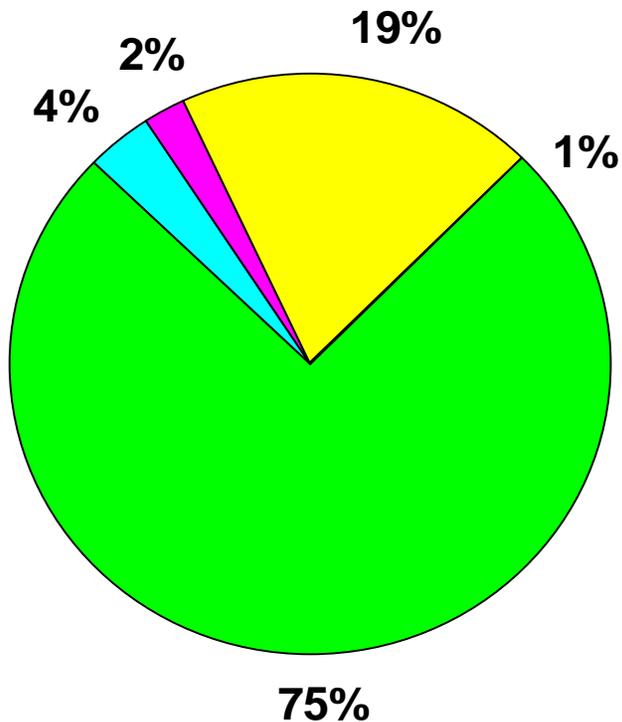
Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **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.

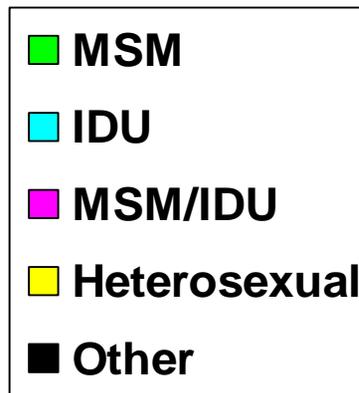
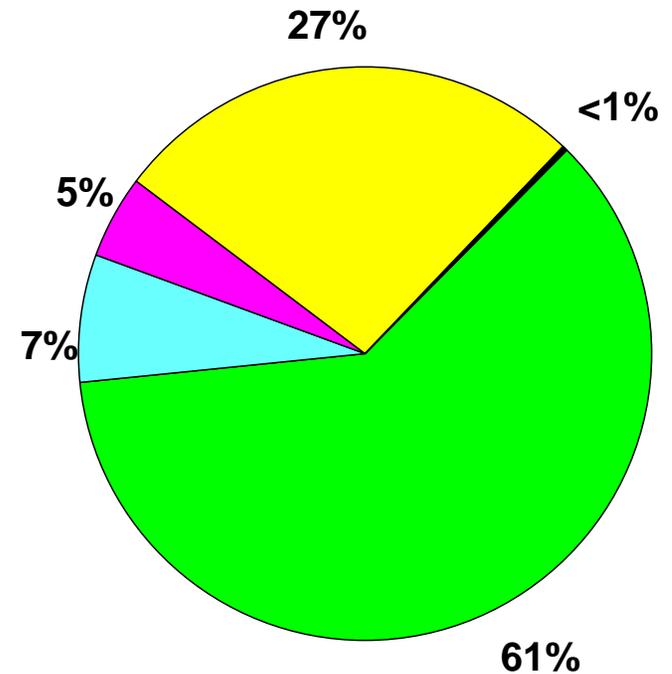


Adult Male HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2012, Florida

HIV Infection
N=4,168



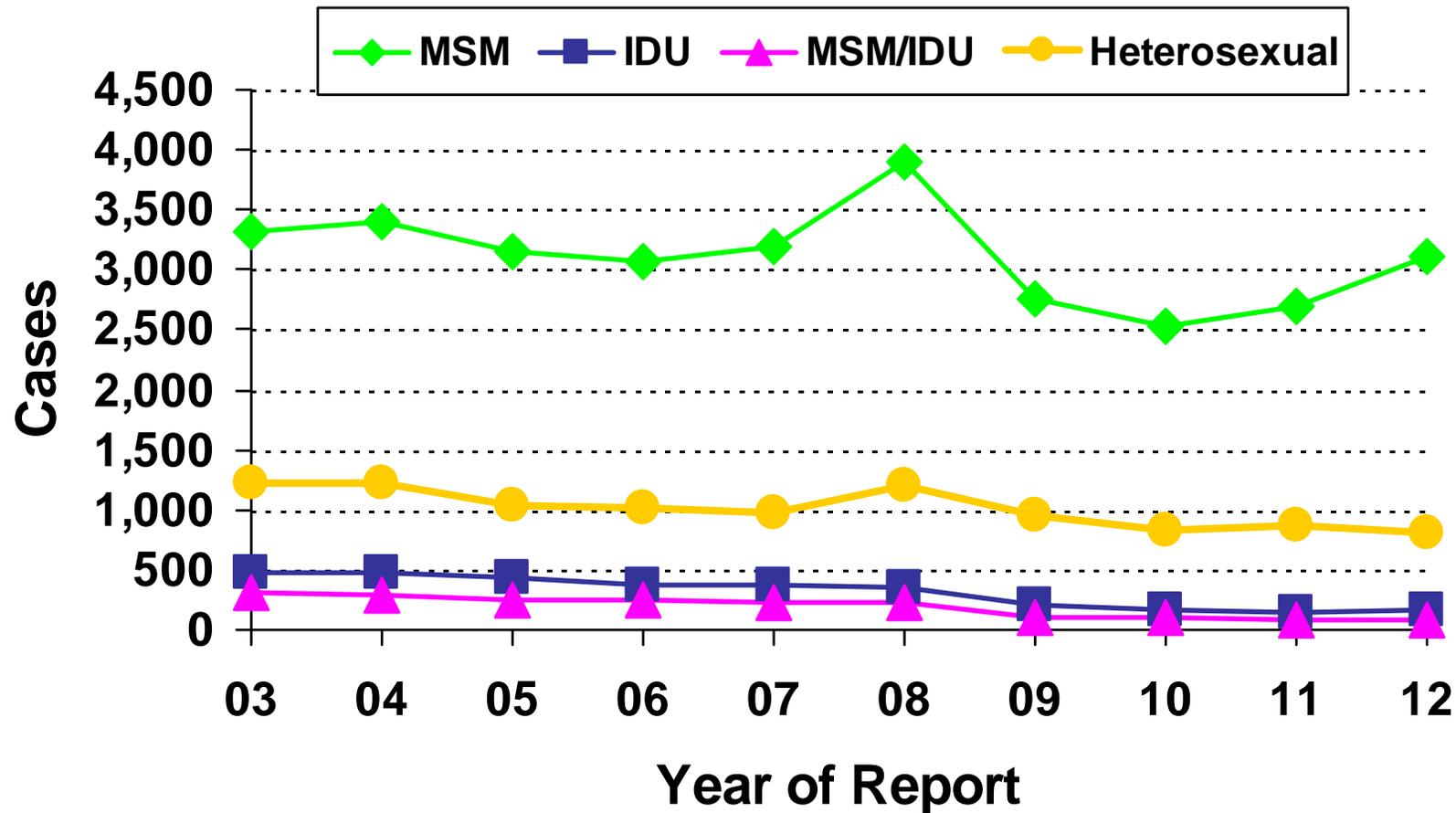
AIDS
N=1,978



Note: NIRs redistributed. For HIV infection and AIDS cases in men reported in 2012, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common risk factor (75% and 61% respectively) followed by cases with a heterosexual risk (19% for HIV and 27% 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 Report, 2003–2012, 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.



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



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

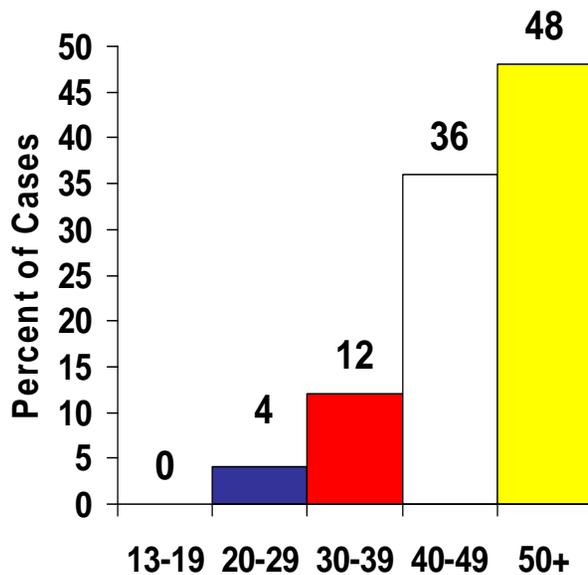
	HIV Disease	
	Men	
Race/Ethnicity	No.	Percent
White	24,411	35%
Black	27,468	40%
Hispanic	16,036	23%
Other	1,287	2%
Age Group		
13-19	402	1%
20-29	5,606	8%
30-39	10,358	15%
40-49	22,719	33%
50+	30,117	44%
Mode of Exposure*		
MSM	45,409	66%
IDU	5,485	8%
MSM/IDU	3,617	5%
Heterosexual Contact	14,015	20%
Other Confirmed Risk	676	1%
Total	69,202	

*NIRs redistributed.

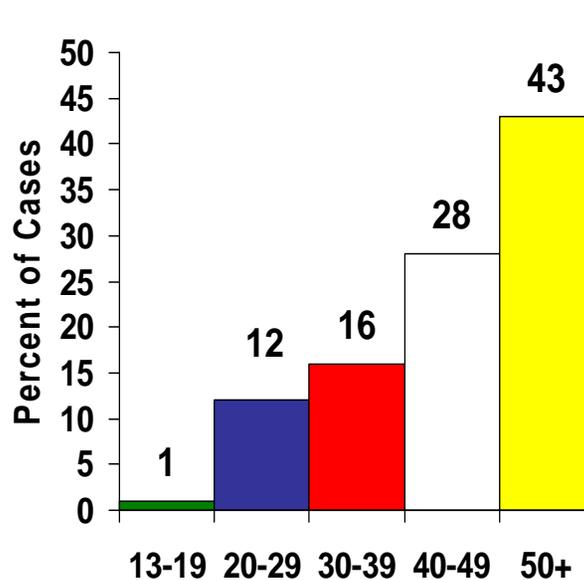


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Current Age Group, Reported through 2012, N=69,202, Florida

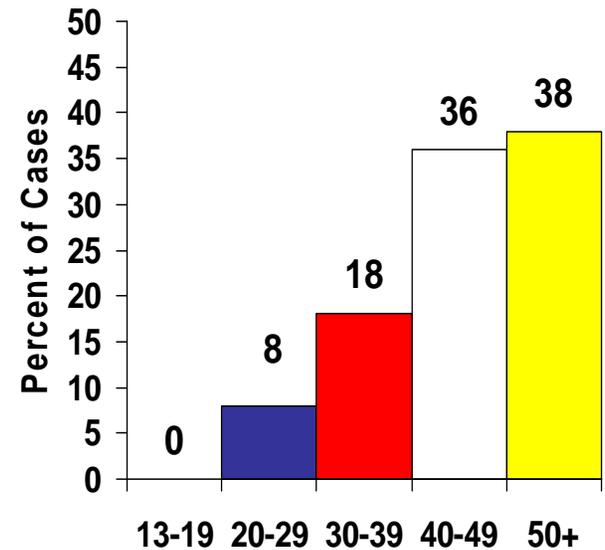
White
N = 24,411



Black
N = 27,468



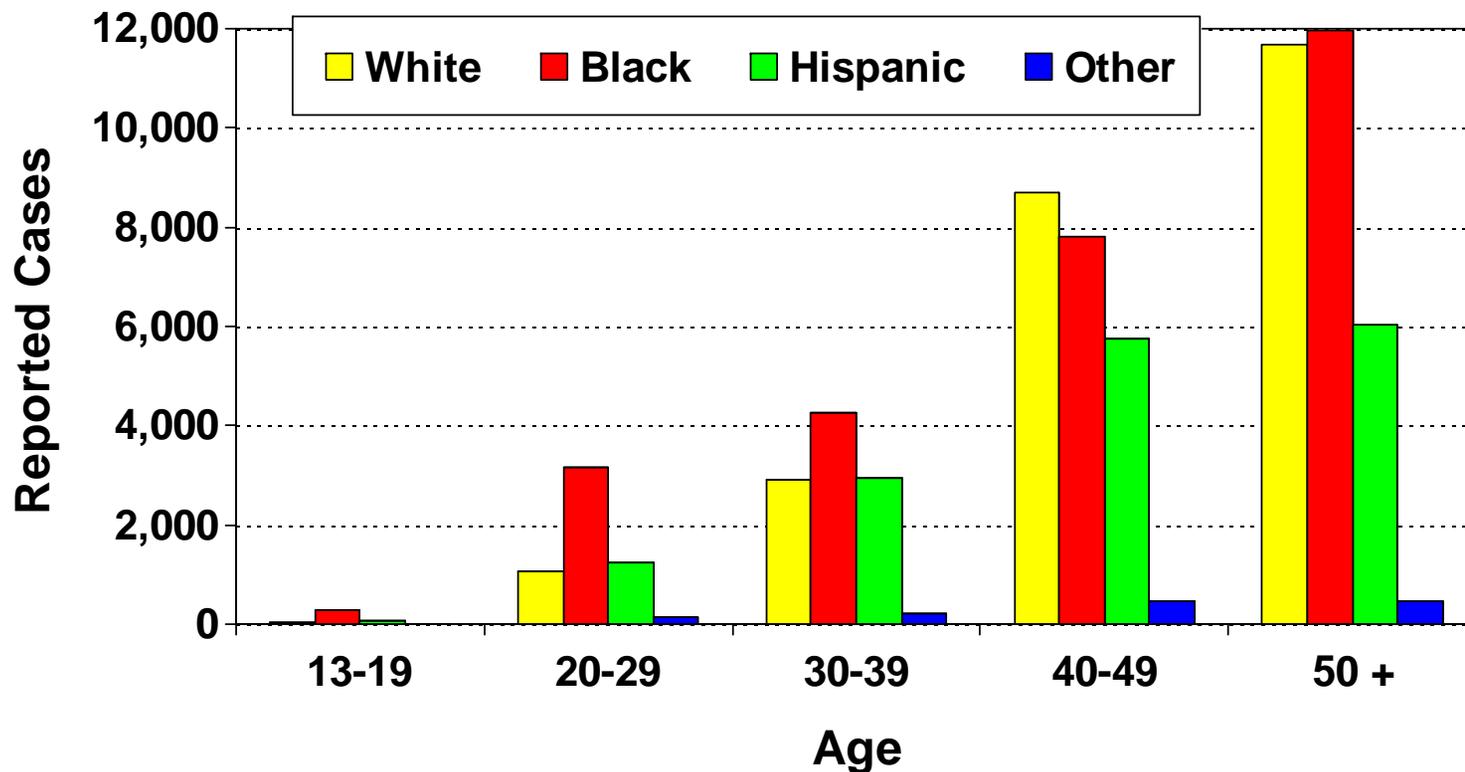
Hispanic
N = 16,036



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=1287).



Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Current Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, N=69,202, Florida

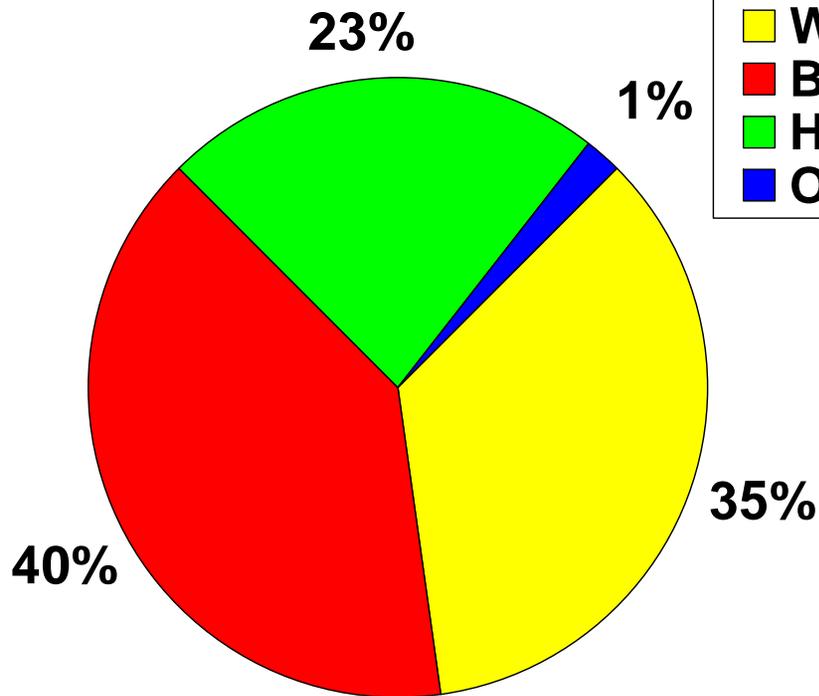


Note: Living male HIV/AIDS cases vary by race/ethnicity and age group. Blacks represent the highest proportions for each age group except 40-49, where whites have the highest proportion.

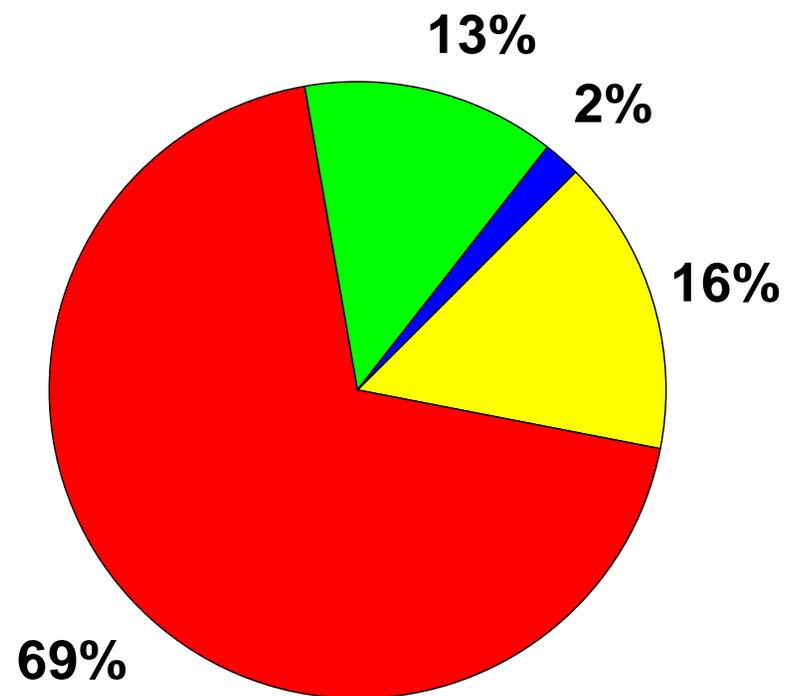


Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2012, Florida

Males
N=69,202



Females
N=29,089

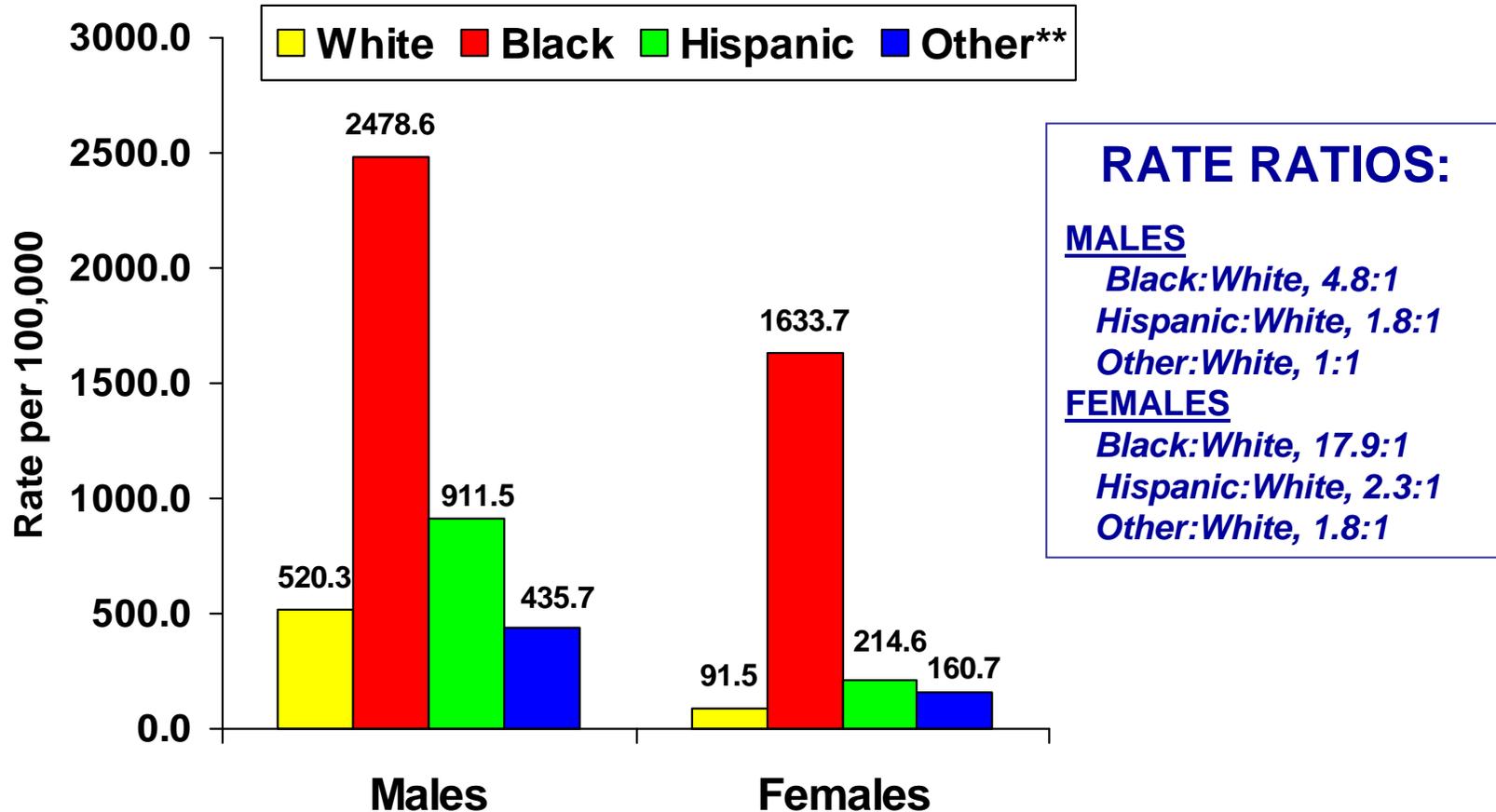


Note: Among adults living with HIV disease, blacks represent the race most affected among both males (40%) and females (69%).

*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



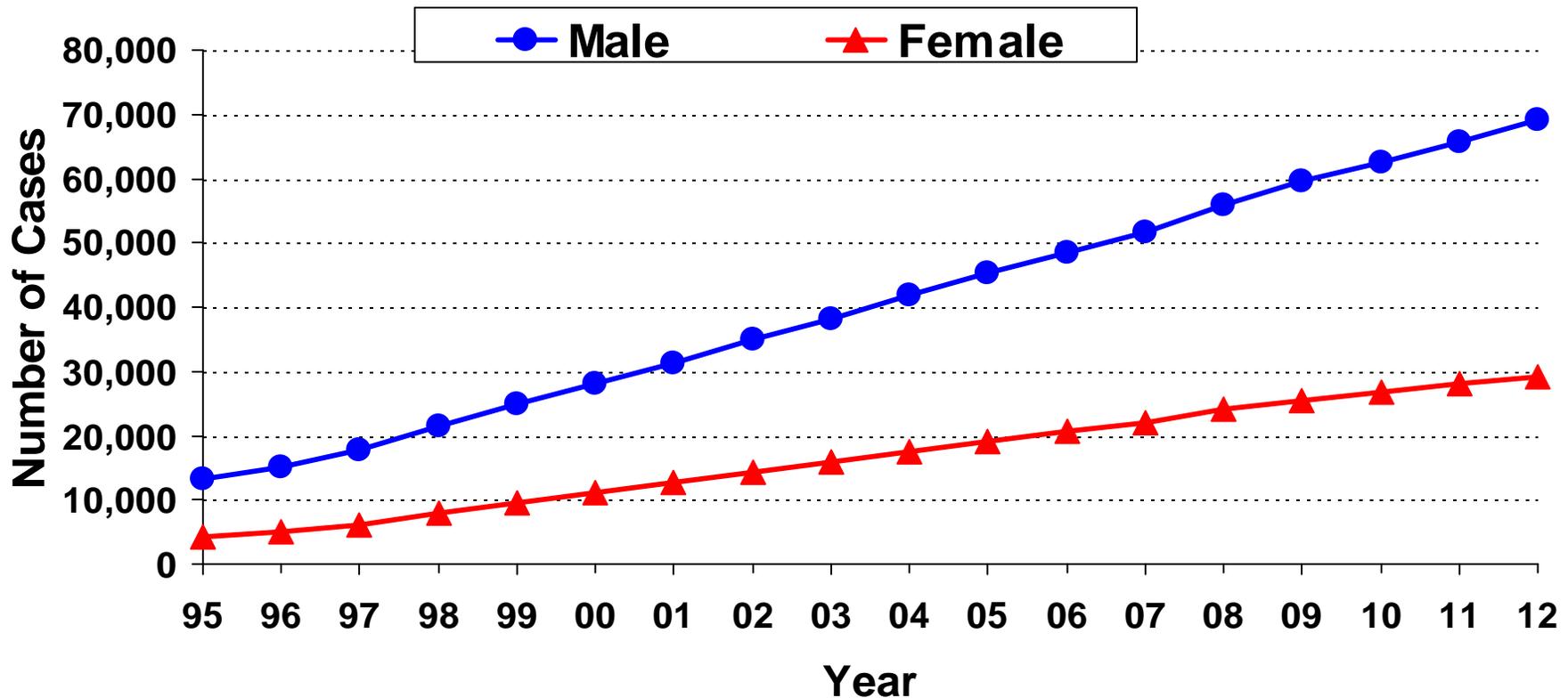
Note: In 2012, among black males, the case rate is nearly 5 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the case rate is nearly 18-fold greater than the rate among white females. Among Hispanic females, the case rate is nearly 2 times higher than the rate among their white counterparts. 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.



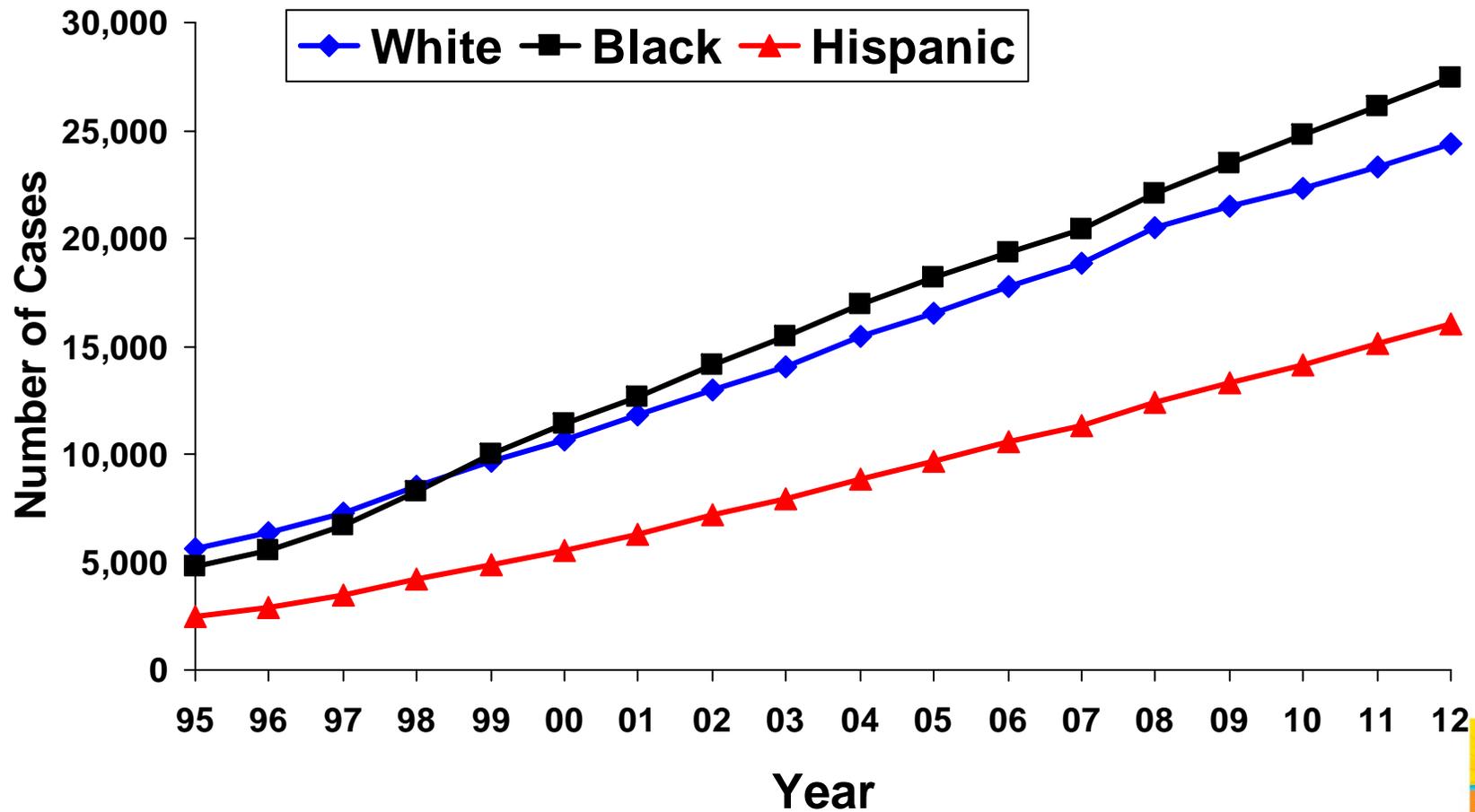
Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease by Sex, 1995-2012, Florida



Note: Although increases are seen among both men and women, women account for an increasing proportion of persons living with HIV disease. In 2012, women accounted for 30% of persons living with HIV disease, compared with 24% in 1995.

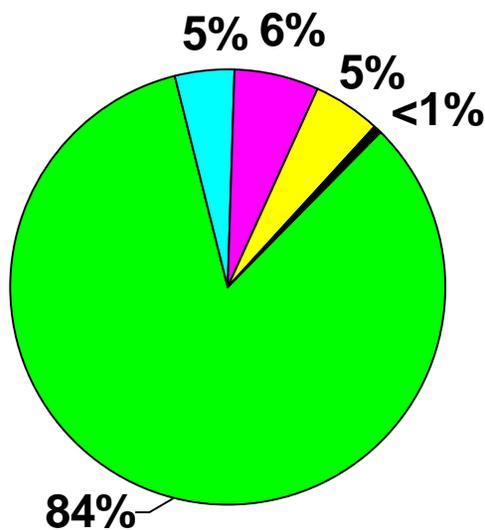


Annual Prevalence of Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, 1995-2012, Florida

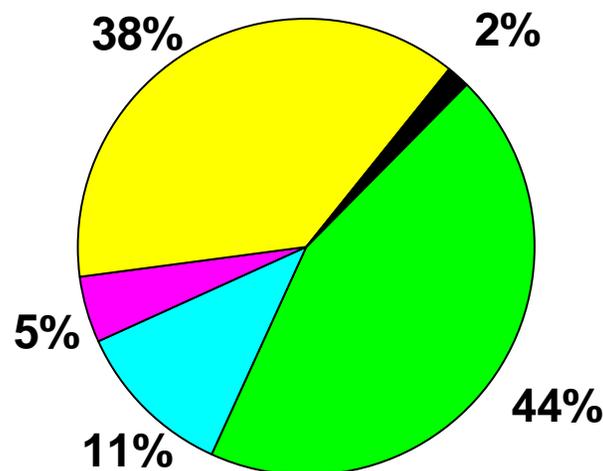


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Florida

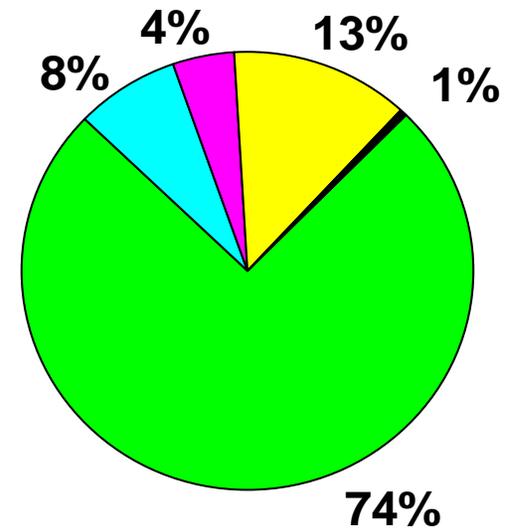
White
N=24,411



Black
N=27,467



Hispanic
N=16,037



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

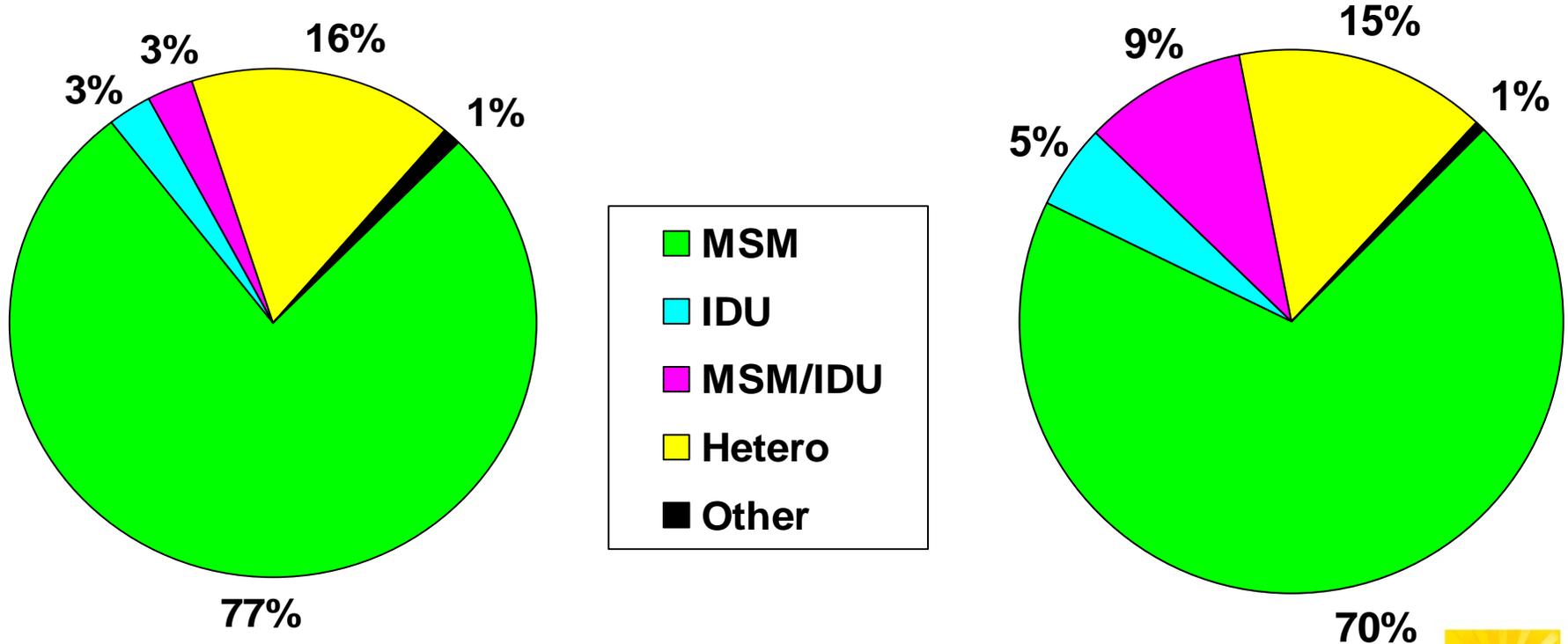
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among males living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among blacks differs from that among whites and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for all races. White males have the smallest proportion of heterosexual contact cases.



Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Mode of Exposure, Asian / Hawaiian / Pacific Islanders and American Indians / Alaska Natives, Reported through 2012, Florida

Asian / Hawaiian / Pacific Islanders (N=471)

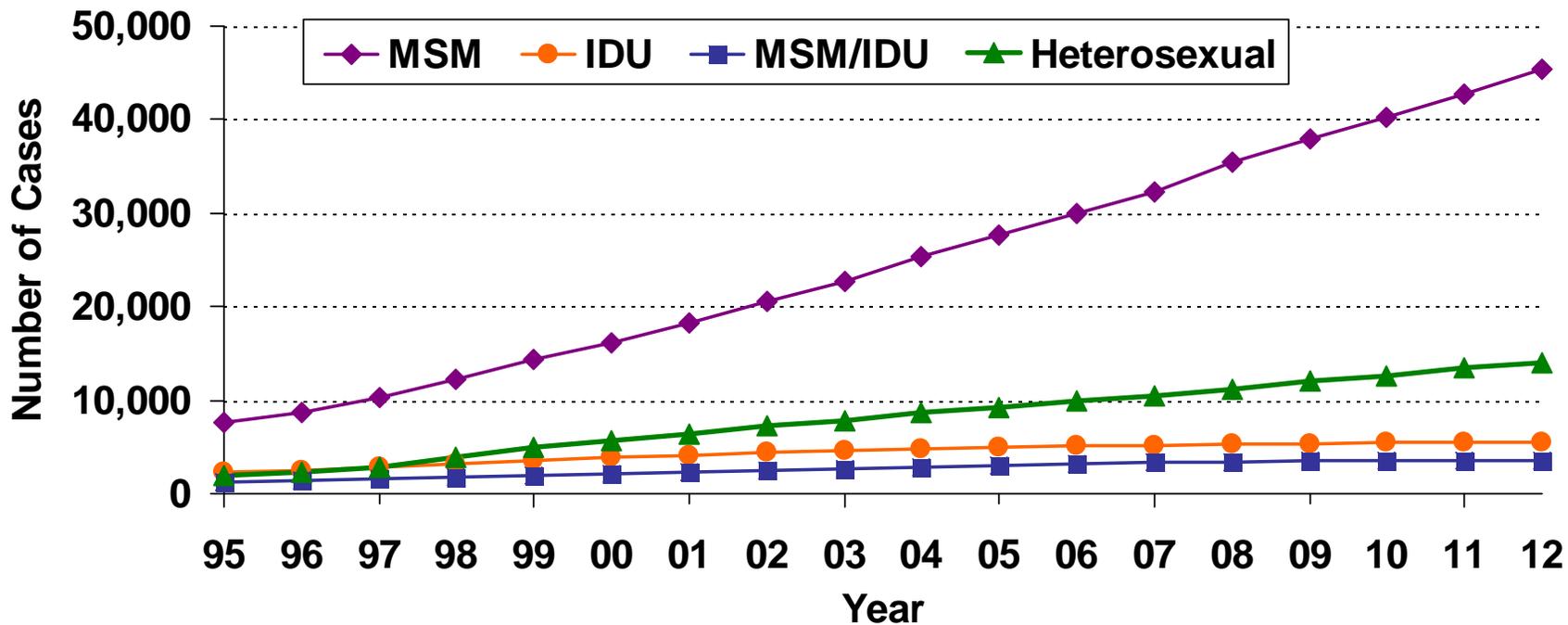
American Indian / Alaska Natives (N=179)



Note: NIRs redistributed. MSM is the primary risk for each group (77% and 70% 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.



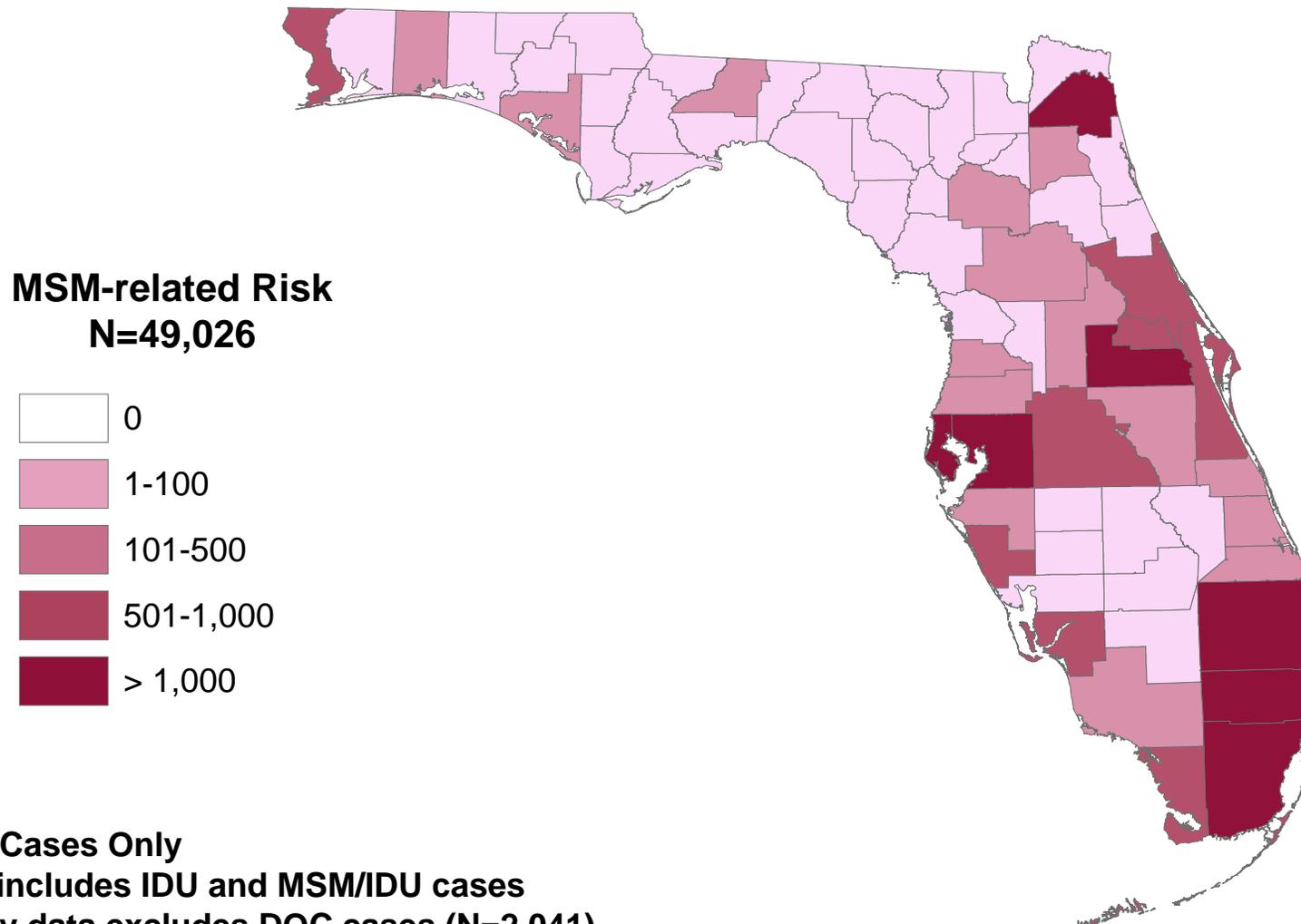
Annual Prevalence of Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Mode of Exposure, Reported 1995-2012, Florida



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 2012, Florida



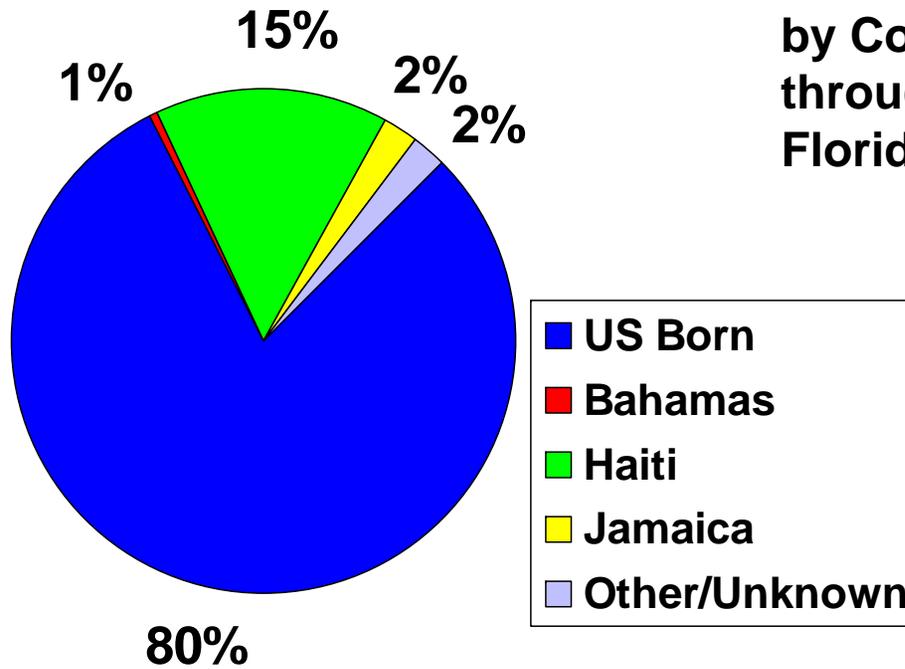
*Adult Cases Only

**MSM includes IDU and MSM/IDU cases

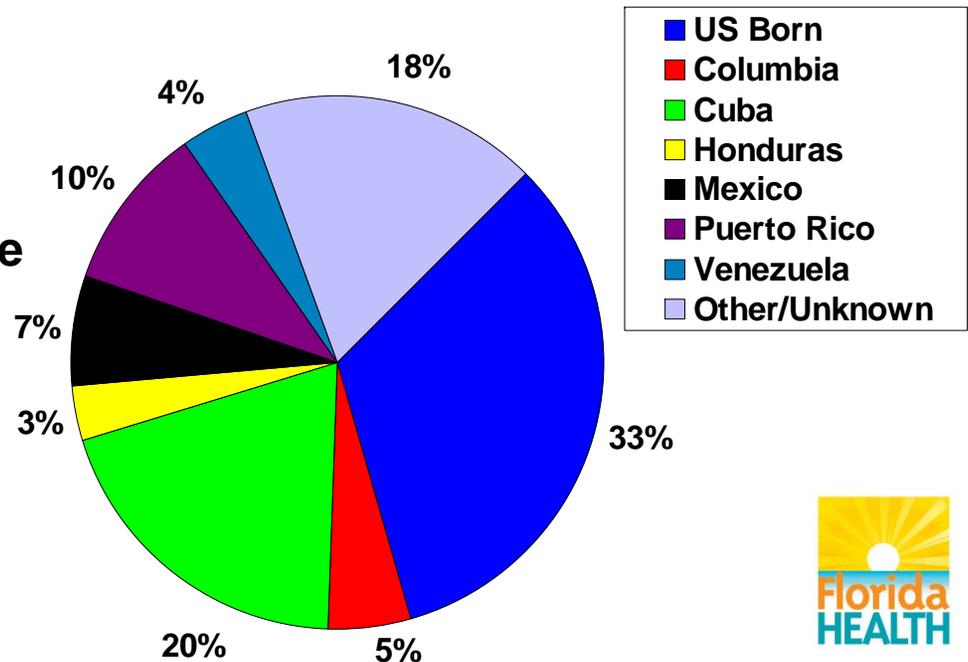
***County data excludes DOC cases (N=2,041)



**Black Males Living with HIV Disease
by Country of Birth and Sex, Reported
through 2012,
Florida, N=26,558**



**Hispanic Males Living with HIV Disease
by Country of Birth and Sex, Reported
through 2012,
Florida, N=14,063**



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.

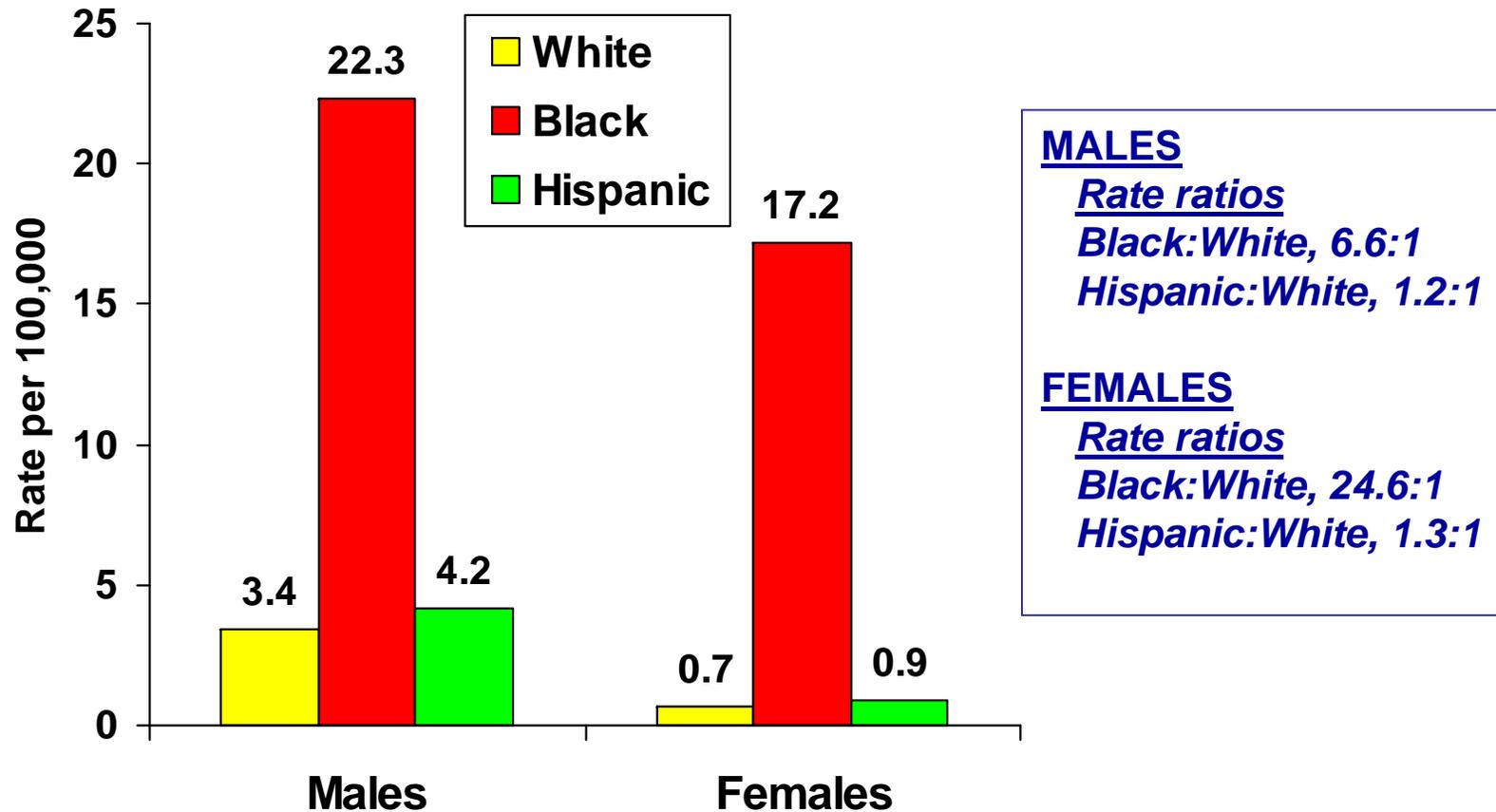
- The data source is the Florida HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) from the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

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



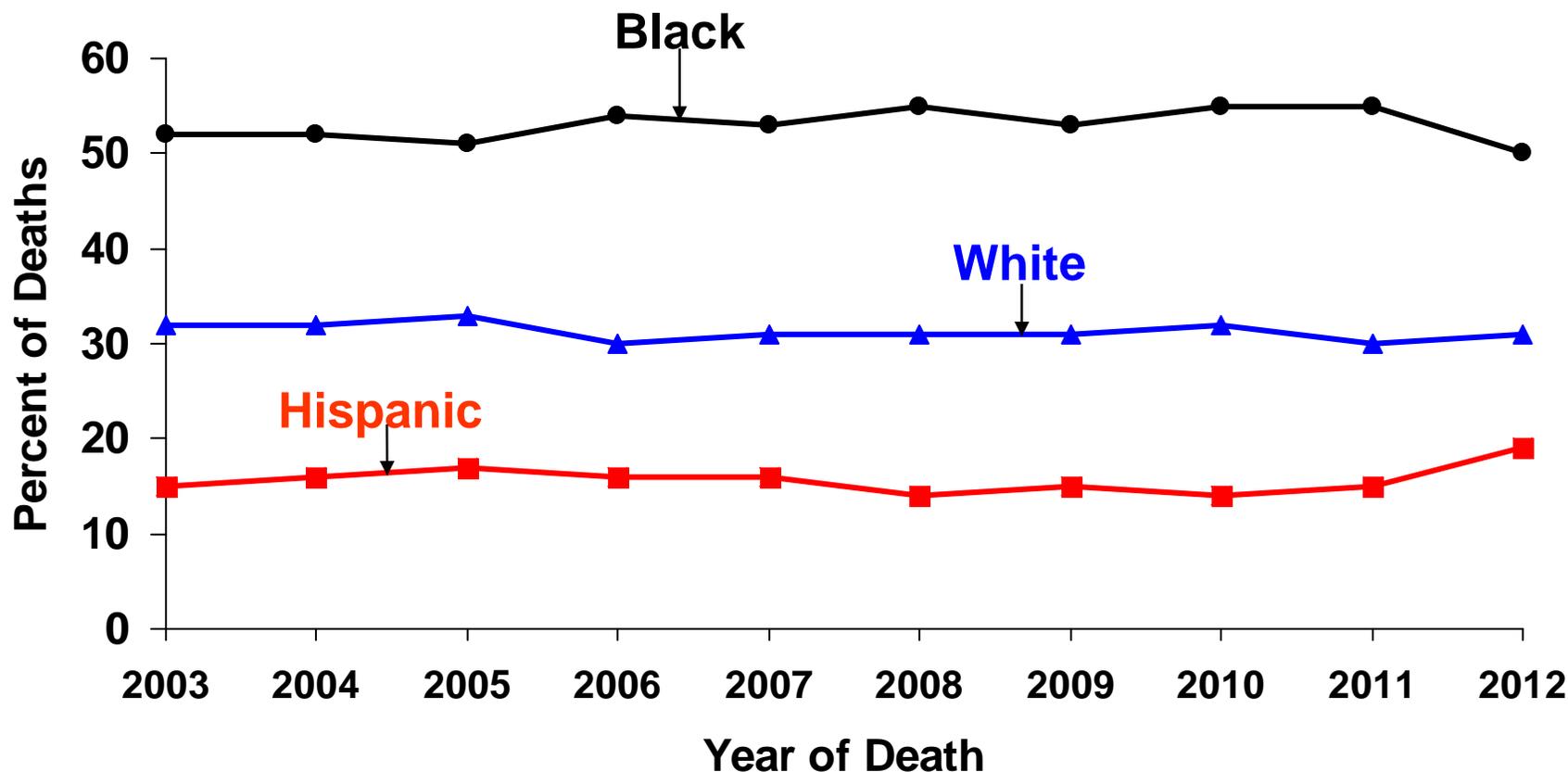
Note: In 2012, black males were nearly 7 times more likely than white males to die of HIV disease. The HIV disease death rate among black females was nearly 25-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates were higher than the rate among their white counterparts, respectively.

*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 Among Males, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2003-2012, Florida

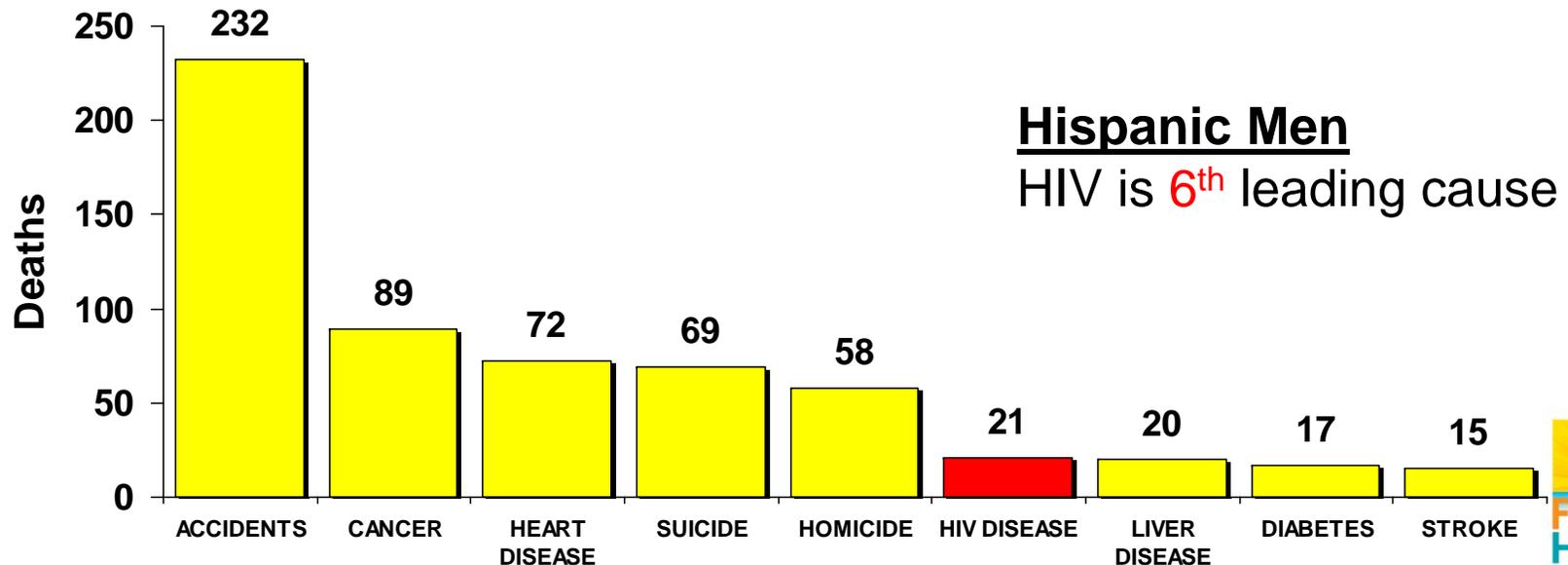
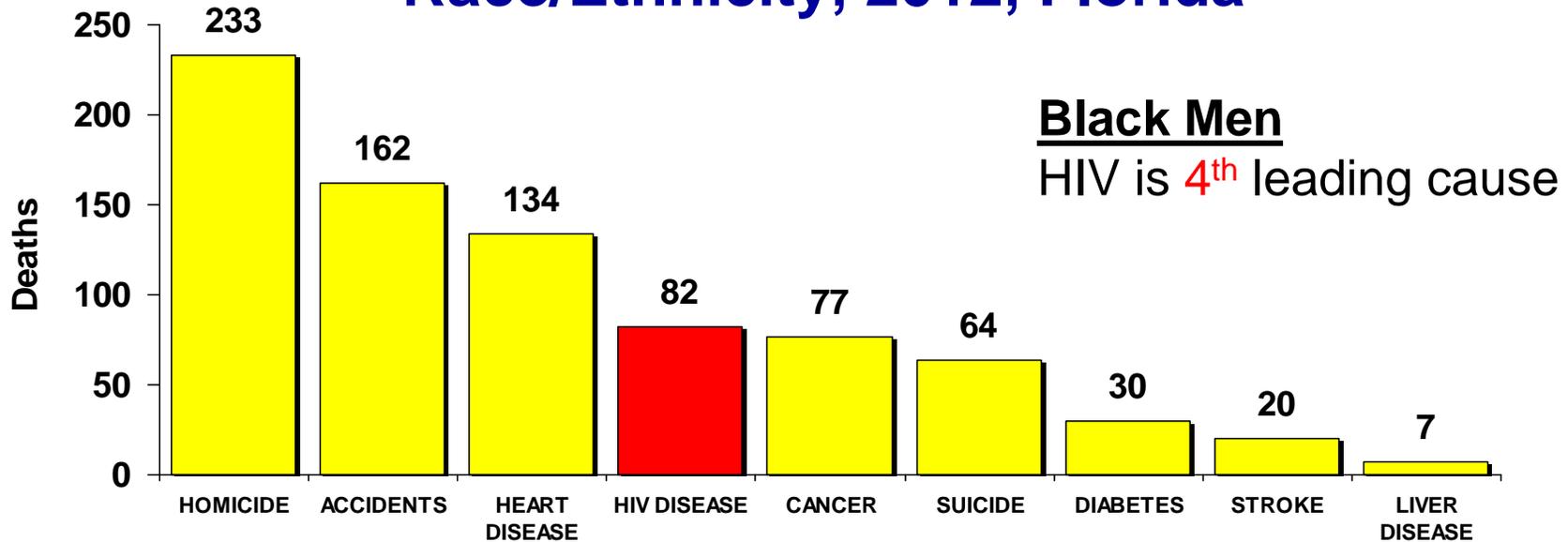


Note: In 2012, the proportional distribution of Male resident HIV deaths due to HIV Disease by race/ethnicity was: whites 31%, blacks 50% and Hispanics 19%. This compared to 30%, 55% and 15% respectively for 2011.



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

Leading Causes of Death Among Men 25-44 Years Old by Race/Ethnicity, 2012, Florida



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



Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Sex and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2012, Florida

Period of Death: 2007 - 2012		
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
70 mo.	57 mo.	66 mo.
7,732 deaths	3,434 deaths	11,166 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 06/30/2013)



**Median Survival Time (in months)
from AIDS Diagnosis to Death,
by Race/Ethnicity and Sex,
and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2012, Florida**

Period of Death: 2007 - 2012			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	89 mo.	58 mo.	83 mo.
	2,450 deaths	514 deaths	2,964 deaths
Black	63 mo.	57 mo.	60 mo.
	3,745 deaths	2,431 deaths	6,176 deaths
Hispanic	60 mo.	58 mo.	60 mo.
	1,296 deaths	385 deaths	1,681 deaths
Amer. Ind.	95 mo.	34 mo.	79 mo.
	31 deaths	11 deaths	42 deaths
Asian	29 mo.	26 mo.	28 mo.
	31 deaths	11 deaths	42 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, American Indians, and Asians are much larger than the difference between genders for blacks and Hispanics. This confirms the assertion that there are not 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 06/30/2013)



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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

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>