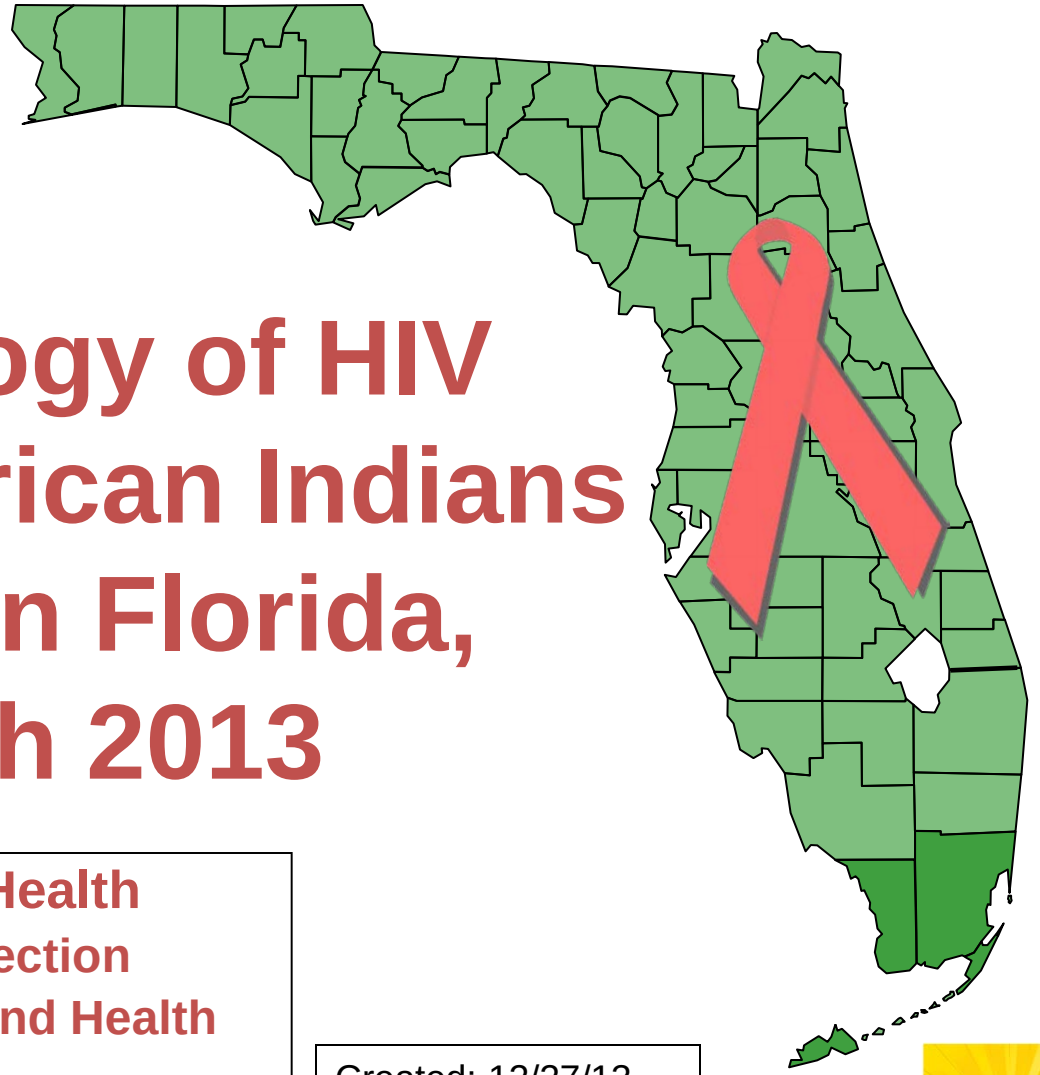
To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.



Epidemiology of HIV Among American Indians Reported in Florida, Through 2013

Florida Department of Health

HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section

Division of Disease Control and Health Protection

Annual data trends as of 12/31/2013

Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2013

Created: 12/27/13

Revision: 03/011/14

Florida HEALTH

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.

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

HIV and AIDS Case Data (cont'd)

- Total statewide data will include Department of Correction Cases (DOC) unless otherwise noted. County data will exclude DOC cases.

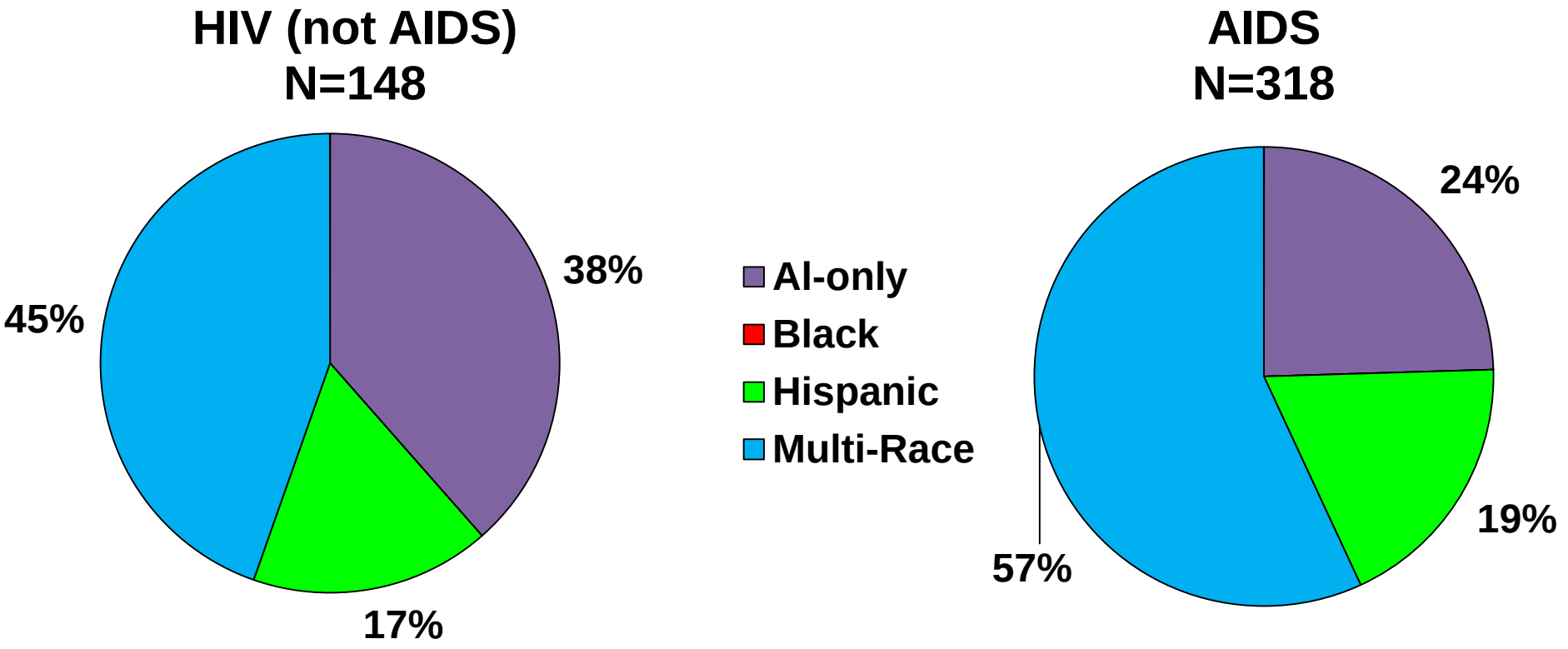
- HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in July, when most of the "expected" death data are complete.

- Data for American Indians include Alaskan Natives.

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

Florida HEALTH

All* HIV and AIDS Cases Among American Indians, by Racial/Ethnic Background Reported through 2013, Florida



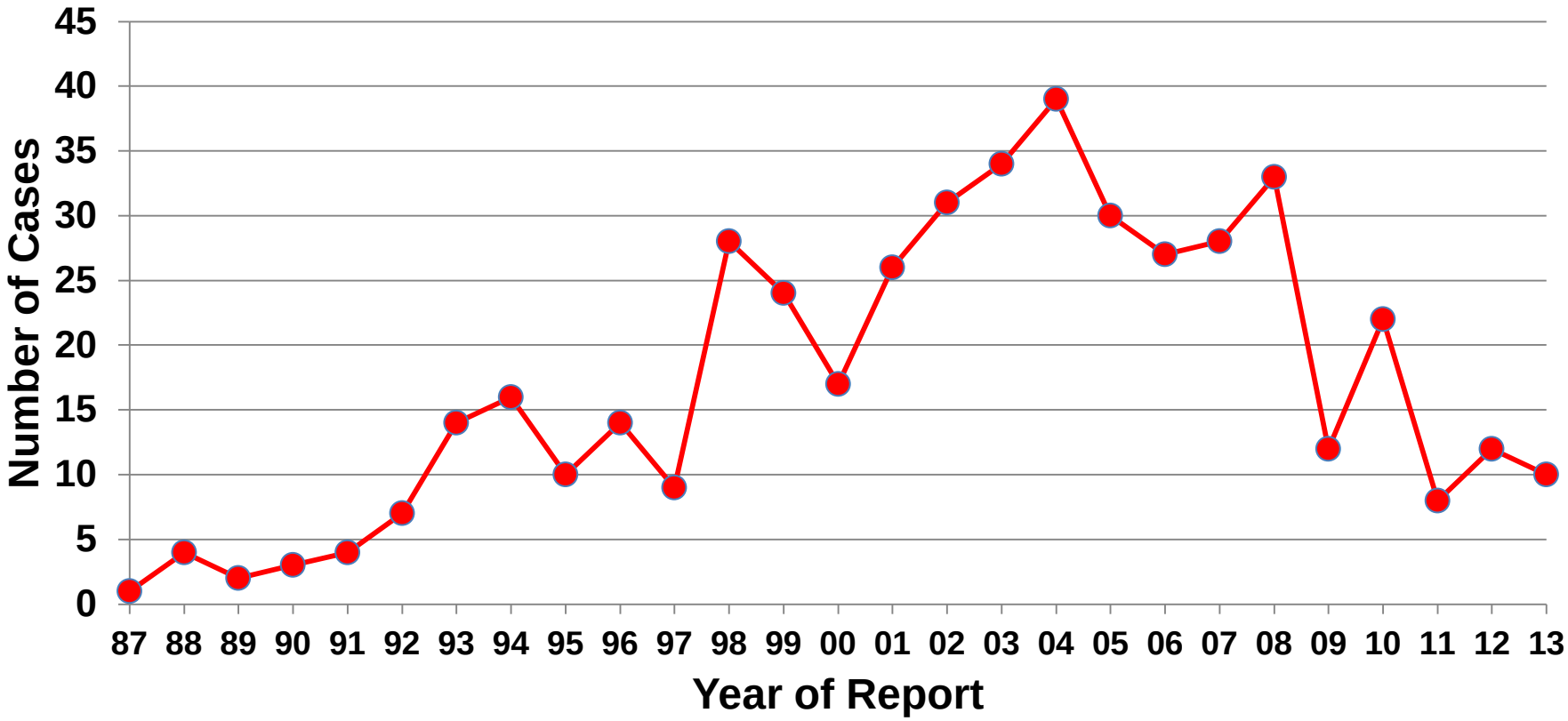
Note: The majority of American Indian AIDS and HIV cases have a mixed racial/ethnic background. *Includes one pediatric AIDS case (<13 yrs of age).

HIV Disease Cases Among American Indians, by Select Country of Birth, Reported through 2013, Florida

Country of Birth	#	%
United States	353	76%
Guatemala	19	4%
Haiti	14	3%
Mexico	9	2%
Unknow n/Other	71	15%
TOTAL	**466**	100%

Florida HEALTH

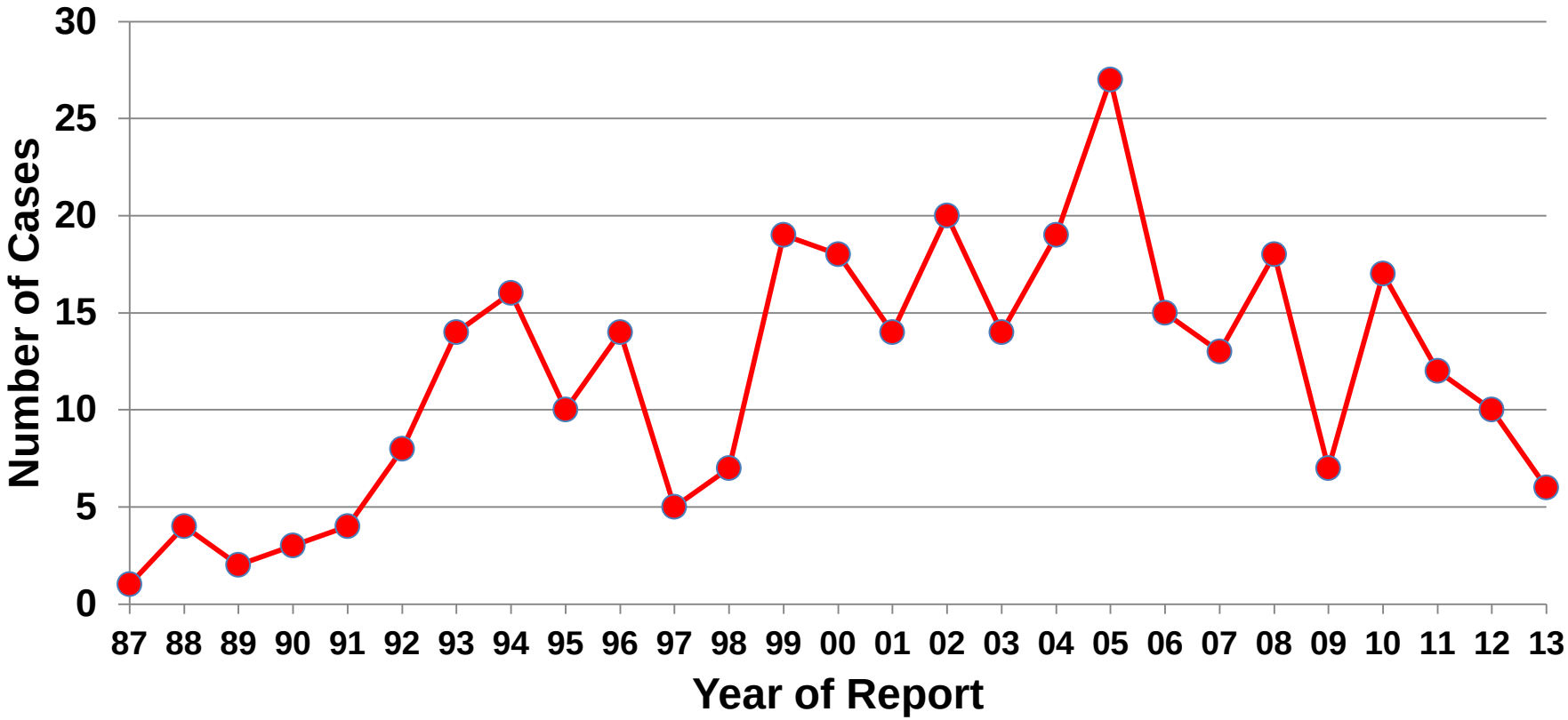
Adult HIV Infection Cases Among American Indians, By Year of Report, 1987*- 2013, Florida



*The first case of HIV Infection among American Indians was reported in 1987.
Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, and the expansion of electronic lab reporting in 2007 led to an artificial peak in HIV cases in 2007 and 2008 followed by an artificial decrease in 2009.

Florida HEALTH

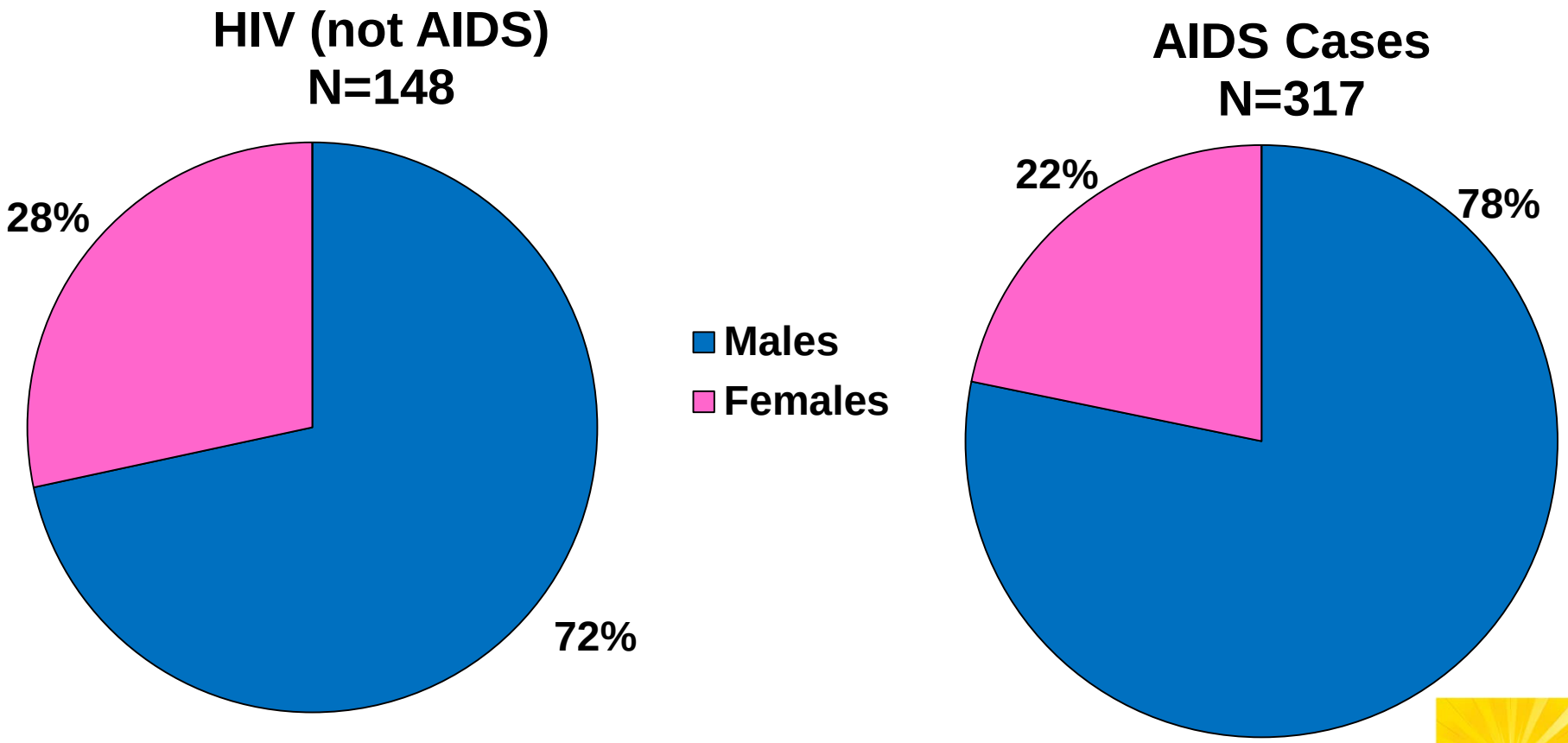
Adult AIDS Cases Among American Indians, By Year of Report, 1987*- 2013, Florida



*The first case of AIDS among American Indians was reported in 1987.
**The AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded for adults/adolescents in 1993.
Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, and the expansion of electronic lab reporting in 2007 led to an artificial peak in HIV cases in 2007 and 2008 followed by an artificial decrease in 2009.

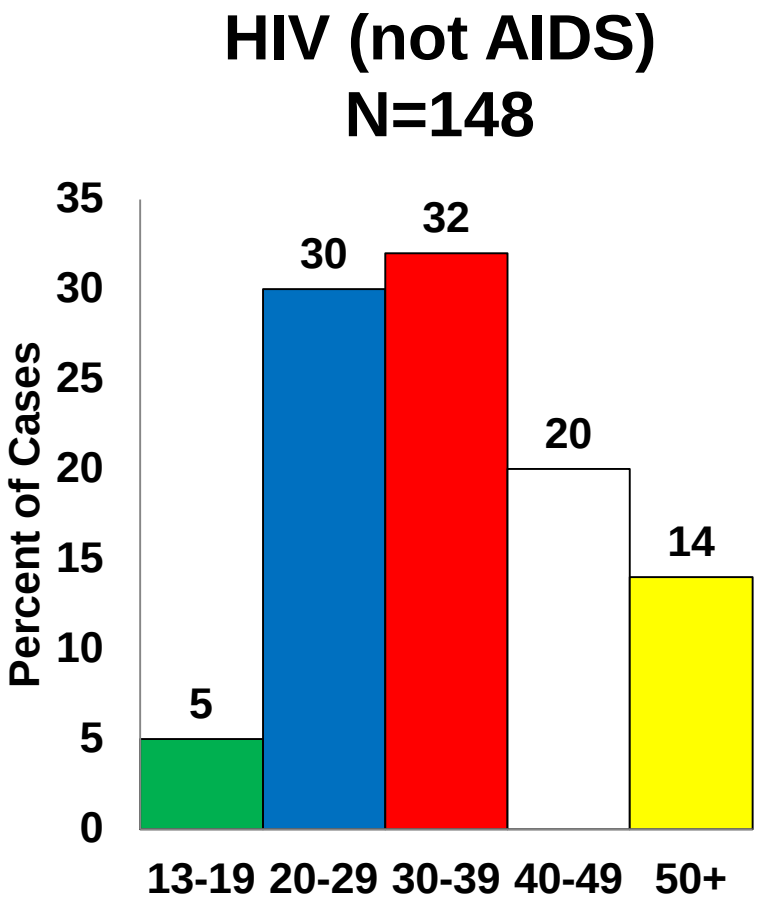
Florida HEALTH

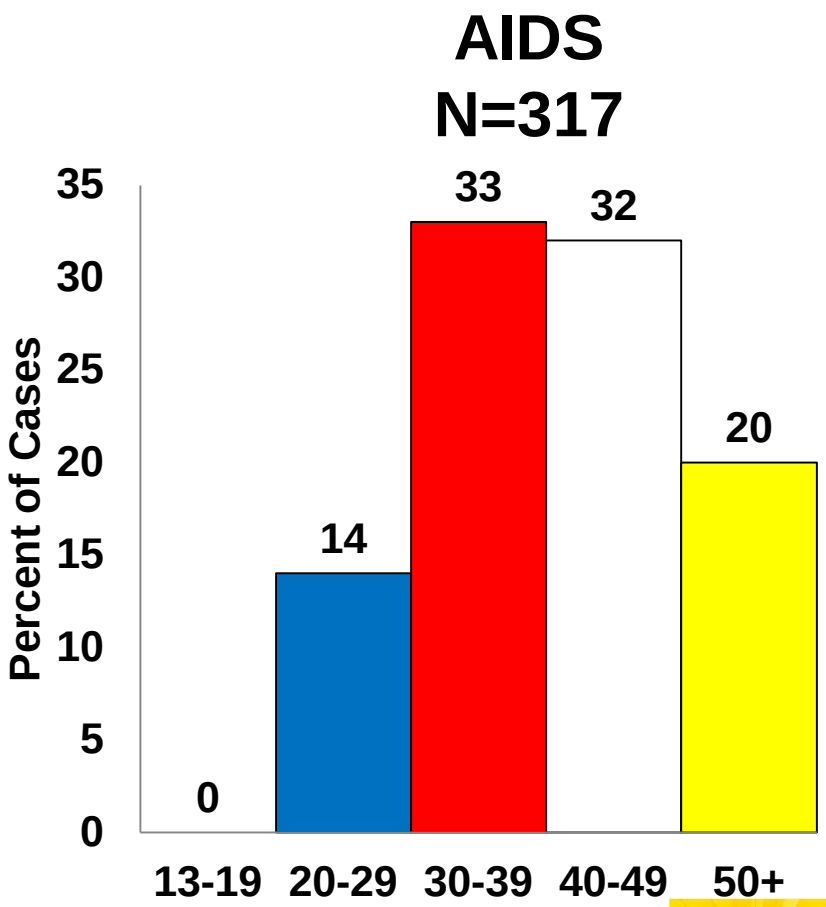
Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Among American Indians, by Sex, Reported through 2013, Florida



Note: HIV cases represent more recent infections, thus these data suggest that the proportion of female to male cases among American Indian reported in Florida is increasing over time.

Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Among American Indians, by Age at Diagnosis, Reported through 2013, Florida

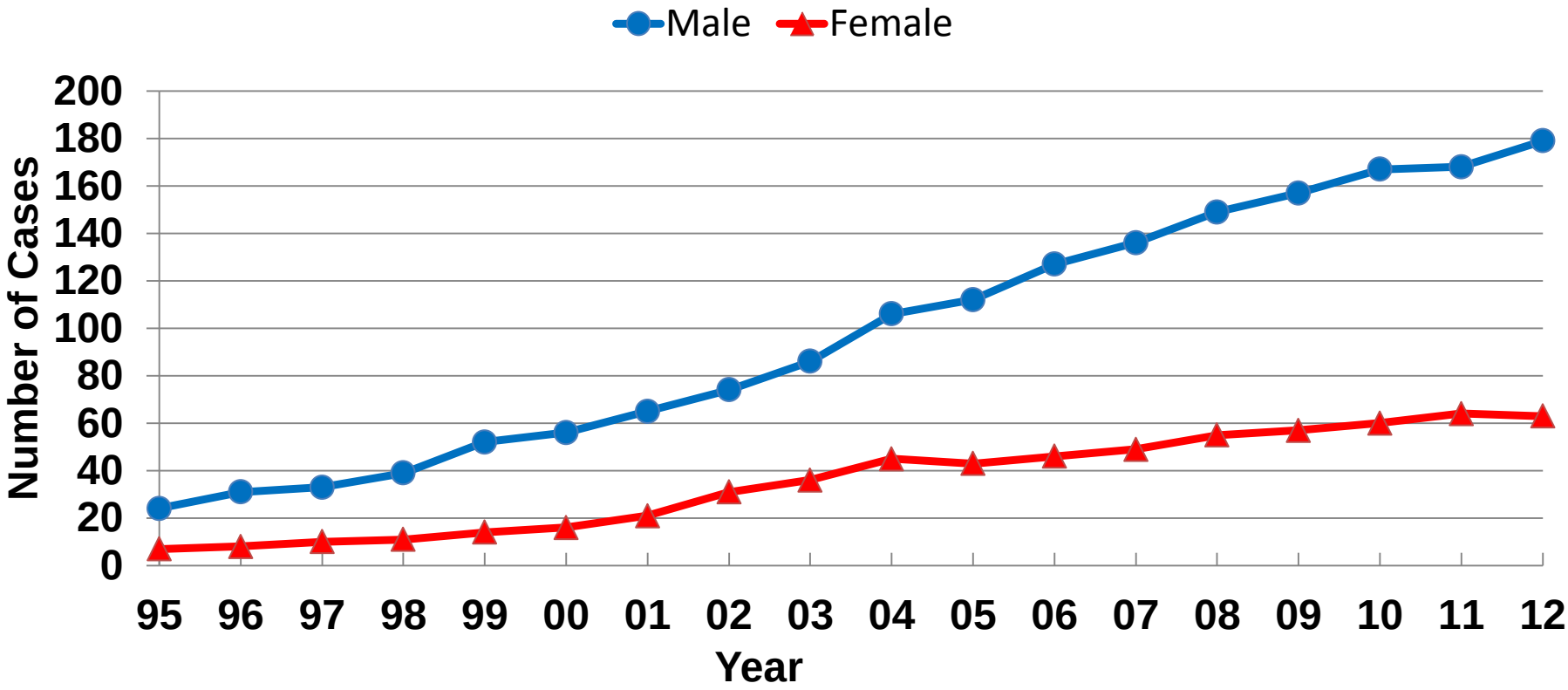




Note: HIV cases tend to be younger than AIDS cases. HIV cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. Recent estimates show that 32% of HIV (not AIDS) cases occur among those aged 30-39, whereas 33% of AIDS cases occur among those aged 30-39.

Florida HEALTH

Annual Prevalence of HIV Disease Among Adult American Indians, by Sex, Reported 1995-2012, Florida



Although increases are seen among both American Indian men and women, women account for an increasing proportion of American Indians persons living with HIV disease. In 2012, women accounted for 26% of American Indians living with HIV disease, compared with 23% in 1995.

Data as of 06/30/2013

Florida HEALTH

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.

Florida HEALTH

Mode of Transmission Among American Indians, Living with HIV in the US* compared to Florida

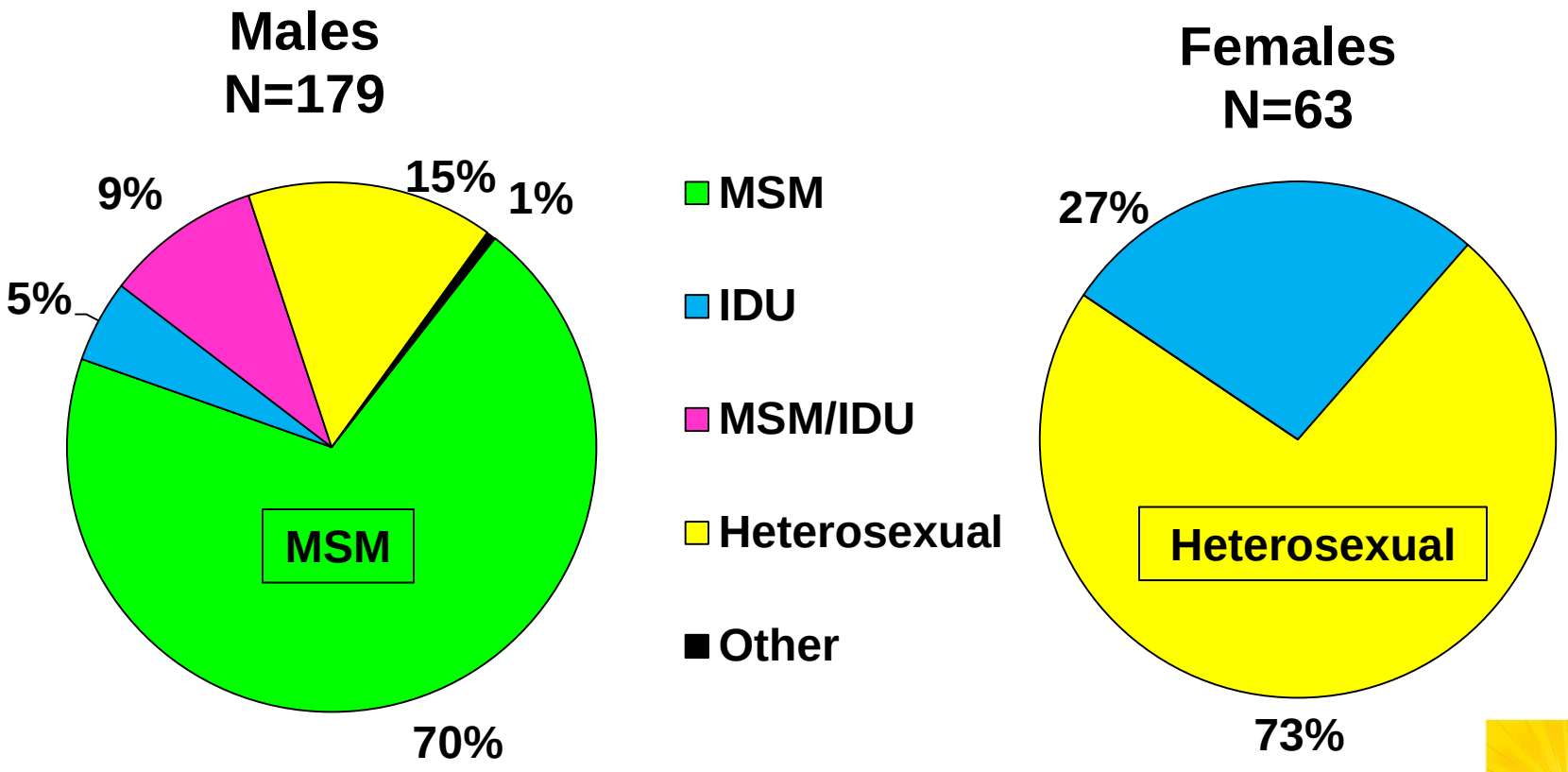
	Males		Females	
	US through 2010	FL through 2012	US through 2010	FL through 2012
MSM	65%	70%	-----	-----
IDU	11%	5%	32%	27%
MSM/IDU	16%	9%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	7%	15%	65%	73%
Other	1%	1%	3%	0%

Among American Indian males living with HIV, Florida has a higher percent of transmission by way of both heterosexual and MSM risk, but a lower percent of transmission by way of IDU and MSM/IDU risk compared to the US. Among American Indian females living with HIV, Florida has a lower percent of transmission by way of IDU risk but a higher percent of transmission by way of heterosexual risk than that for the US.

*U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2011 (most recent available) Vol. 23, Table 17a

Florida HEALTH

Adult American Indians Living with HIV Disease By Mode of Exposure and Sex Reported through 2012, Florida



Note: NIRs are redistributed. MSM is the primary risk among males (70%), followed by heterosexual risk (15%). Heterosexual contact is the primary risk among females (73%) followed by IDU (27%).

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

	Time Period of Death				
	Early Years		HAART		
	1980-1988	1989-1995	1996-2000	2001-2006	2007-2012
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)**

Florida HEALTH

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

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