



The Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Program, HIV Prevention Section conducts HIV research and collects HIV testing and other prevention program data. Each quarter we share data from these initiatives in an effort to inform HIV prevention activities throughout the state.



January 2013

## 2012 National HIV Testing Day: Florida Profile

June 27, 2012, marked the 17th annual National HIV Testing Day (NHTD), an initiative of the National Association of People with AIDS (NAPWA). This national campaign is designed to encourage more people to assess their risk for HIV infection and know their HIV status. The goal is for people to “take the test” to determine their status and to “take control” of their health and lives.

NHTD has evolved into a week-long activity, with sites across the state holding special events between June 24th and June 30th. In 2012, 9,988 HIV tests were conducted during the week, with 2,851 HIV tests conducted on NHTD. For comparison, in 2011 there were 10,695 tests for the entire week and 2,573 tests on NHTD. As with previous years, the number of tests conducted during the week of NHTD increased from the week before NHTD. Table 1 shows the number of HIV tests and positive tests from the week before NHTD and the week of NHTD for the last ten years. For the week of NHTD 2012, the number of tests and the number of positives were lower than the numbers for 2011. However, the positivity rate remained 0.9 percent.

**Table 1. HIV testing the week before and the week of NHTD, 2003 - 2012**

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
June 27, Day of Week	Fri	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Wed
<b>June 17-23 (week before)</b>										
# of Tests	5,690	6,285	5846	5,732	6,372	6,881	7,689	8,142	8,510	8,230
# of Positives	126	113	112	86	95	95	93	75	115	74
% Positive	2.2%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.4%	0.9%
<b>June 24-30 (week of NHTD)</b>										
# of Tests	7,300	7,131	8,390	7,845	9,273	9,099	9,728	9,786	10,695	9,988
# of Positives	142	121	114	124	126	144	115	88	95	93
% Positive	1.9%	1.7%	1.4%	1.6%	1.4%	1.6%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
<b>Comparison between the week of NHTD and the week before</b>										
# of Tests	1,610	846	2,544	2,113	2,901	2,218	2,039	1,644	2,185	1,758
# of HIV+ Tests	16	8	2	38	31	49	22	13	-20	19

During the week of NHTD, persons who had never been tested for HIV accounted for 20.8 percent (2,077) of the tests conducted. Of the 93 persons who received a positive HIV test result, 68.8 percent (64) had never tested positive before. There were 16 persons who took their first HIV test during the week of NHTD and were found to be positive. These 16 persons account for 25.0 percent of the new positives and 17.2 percent of all positives during the week. [Data not shown]

Of the 9,988 HIV tests administered during the week of NHTD, 49.3 percent (4,930) were among blacks, 21.3 percent (2,125) were among Hispanics, and whites accounted for 25.7 percent (2,563). The remaining 370 tests (3.7 percent) were among American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, persons of multiple races, and persons who chose not to disclose their race/ethnicity. Among the HIV-positive tests, the breakdown was similar with blacks having the largest proportion of positive tests with 49.5 percent (46), followed by Hispanics with 26.9 percent (25), whites with 20.4 percent (19), and the missing/other race/ethnicity group with the remaining 3.2 percent (3). [Data not shown]

While females comprised 55.8 percent (5,577) of the tests, they only accounted for 22.6 percent (21) of the positives. Conversely, males accounted for 42.9 percent (4,288) of the tests and 76.3 percent (71) of the positives. Transgendered persons accounted for seven tests and no positives. There were 116 tests and one positive for individuals with missing gender data. [Data not shown]

Persons with heterosexual sex as their highest risk factor accounted for the most tests (56.1 percent or 5,602) but had one of the lowest positivity rates of 0.5 percent (30 positive tests). Persons who had sex with an HIV-infected partner had the highest positivity rate at 6.8 percent, but only accounted for 117 tests (1.2 percent). [Data not shown]

Overall, Florida conducted a very successful National HIV Testing Day campaign in 2012. A significant number of people were tested as a result of local community and health department efforts, meeting one of the major goals of the campaign and the HIV Prevention Section, which is to increase the number of persons in Florida who know their HIV status. Participants in this year's campaign should be commended for their contributions to this success.