The HIV epidemic continues to impact women of all ages across the country. Approximately 25% of people living with HIV are women. Although HIV cases per 100,000 women in Florida have decreased by 47% over the last decade, HIV continues to affect women. In 2016, 1,074 out of 4,972 persons diagnosed with HIV in Florida were women. Women living with HIV vary by race, age, and mode of exposure.

### Women Diagnosed with HIV

- **22%** of people diagnosed with HIV in 2016 were women.
- **12%** of women diagnosed with HIV in 2016 were young women (ages 13–24).

The greatest proportion of women diagnosed with HIV in 2016 were ages 30–39 and 50 and older.

### Health Disparities among Women

Of the 1,074 women diagnosed with HIV, **black women** had 13 times more cases per 100,000 compared to **white women** and 7.4 times the rate of **Hispanic women**.

- **Hispanic**: 7 cases/100,000 women
- **Black**: 52 cases/100,000 women
- **White**: 4 cases/100,000 women

1 in 61 black women were living with HIV through 2016, compared to 1 in 1007 white women and 1 in 490 Hispanic women.
Florida’s 2016 HIV Care Continuum reflects the series of steps a person living with HIV (PLWH) takes from initial diagnosis to being retained in care and achieving a very low level of HIV in the body (viral suppression). A PLWH with a suppressed viral load is highly unlikely\(^1\) to transmit the virus to others.

![Graph showing percentages of women in care and suppressed viral load](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women Diagnosed and Living with HIV</th>
<th>Ever in Care</th>
<th>In Care</th>
<th>Retained in Care</th>
<th>Suppressed Viral Load</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31,834</td>
<td>29,219</td>
<td>23,569</td>
<td>21,086</td>
<td>18,594</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In Care:** Documented care at least once in 2016. **Retained in Care:** Documented care two or more times, three months apart in 2016.

In Florida, HIV was the 6th leading cause of death among women (ages 25–44) through 2016, **1 in 278** women were living with HIV in Florida compared to **1 in 101** men.

**HIV Care and Prevention in Florida**

**HIV Testing**
All adults and adolescents (ages 13–64) should be tested for HIV at least once during their lifetime. Persons at increased risk for HIV should be tested **annually.** Per Florida law, all pregnant women are to be tested for HIV and other STDs at initial prenatal care visit, again at 28–32 weeks and at labor and delivery if status is unknown.

Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)
For persons at increased risk for HIV, once daily Truvada®, in the form of a pill, can reduce the risk of acquiring HIV by over **90%**.

[www.preplocator.org](http://www.preplocator.org)

**Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)**
For persons newly diagnosed with HIV, starting ART with a provider immediately after diagnosis improves health outcomes by preventing disease progression and reducing viral load, making transmission highly unlikely.

Florida HIV/AIDS Hotline
1-800-FLA-AIDS (352-2437) English
1-800-545-SIDA (545-7432) Spanish
1-800-AIDS-101 (243-7101) Haitian Creole
1-800-503-7118 Hearing/Speech Impaired

[www.211bigbend.org/flhivaidshotline](http://www.211bigbend.org/flhivaidshotline)

Text ‘FLHIV’ or ‘flhiv’ to 898211
For more information contact:
DiseaseControl@flhealth.gov

[www.floridaaids.org](http://www.floridaaids.org)

Data Sources:
Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Section.
For more Florida data, go to [www.floridaaids.org/](http://www.floridaaids.org/)
\(^{1}\)Rodger et al. (2016). [www.jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2533066](http://www.jamanetwork.com/journals/jama/fullarticle/2533066)

Published March 2018