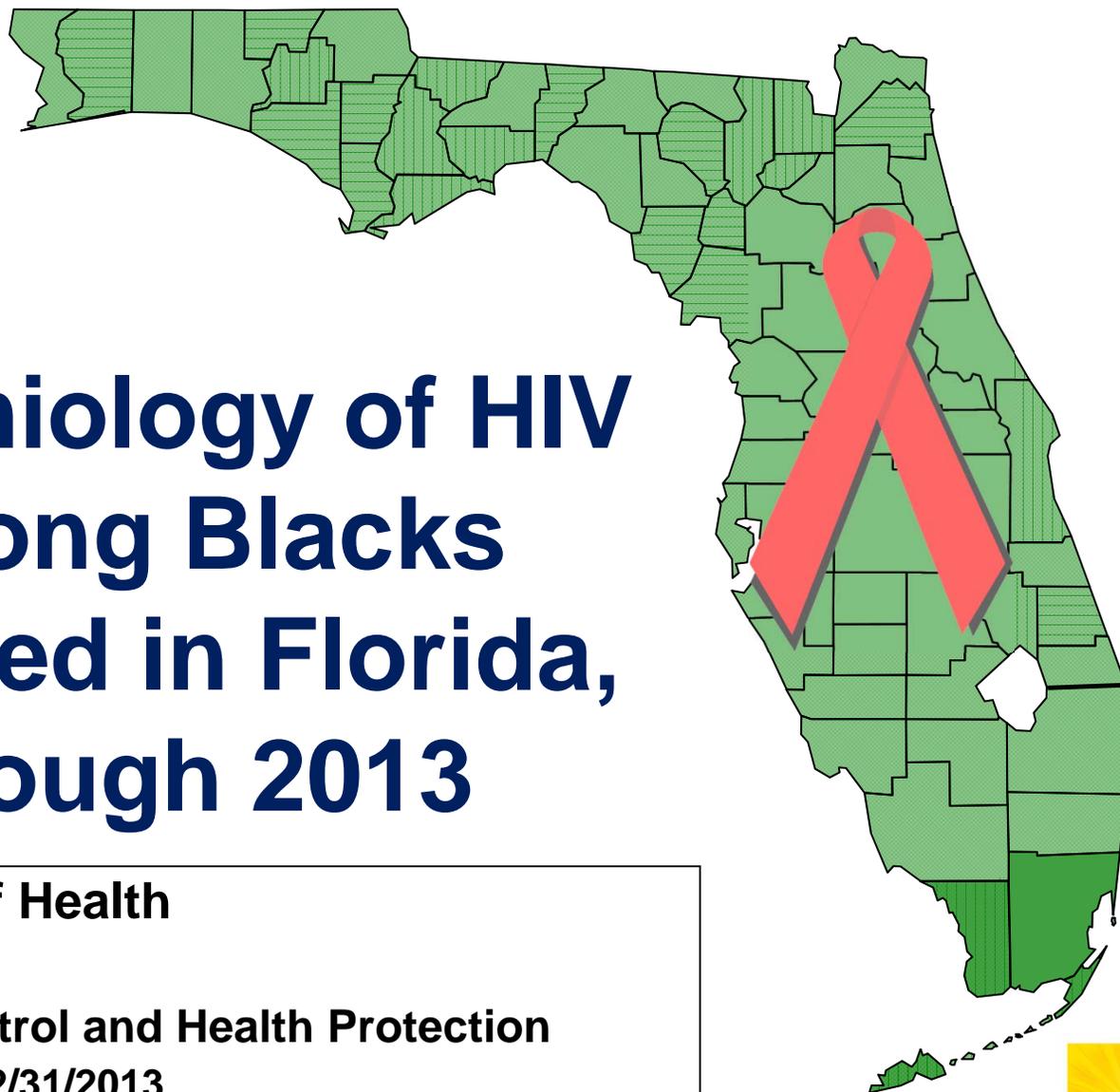


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/27/13

Revision: 10/07/14

Epidemiology of HIV Among Blacks Reported in Florida, Through 2013



Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS Section
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
Annual data trends as of 12/31/2013
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2014



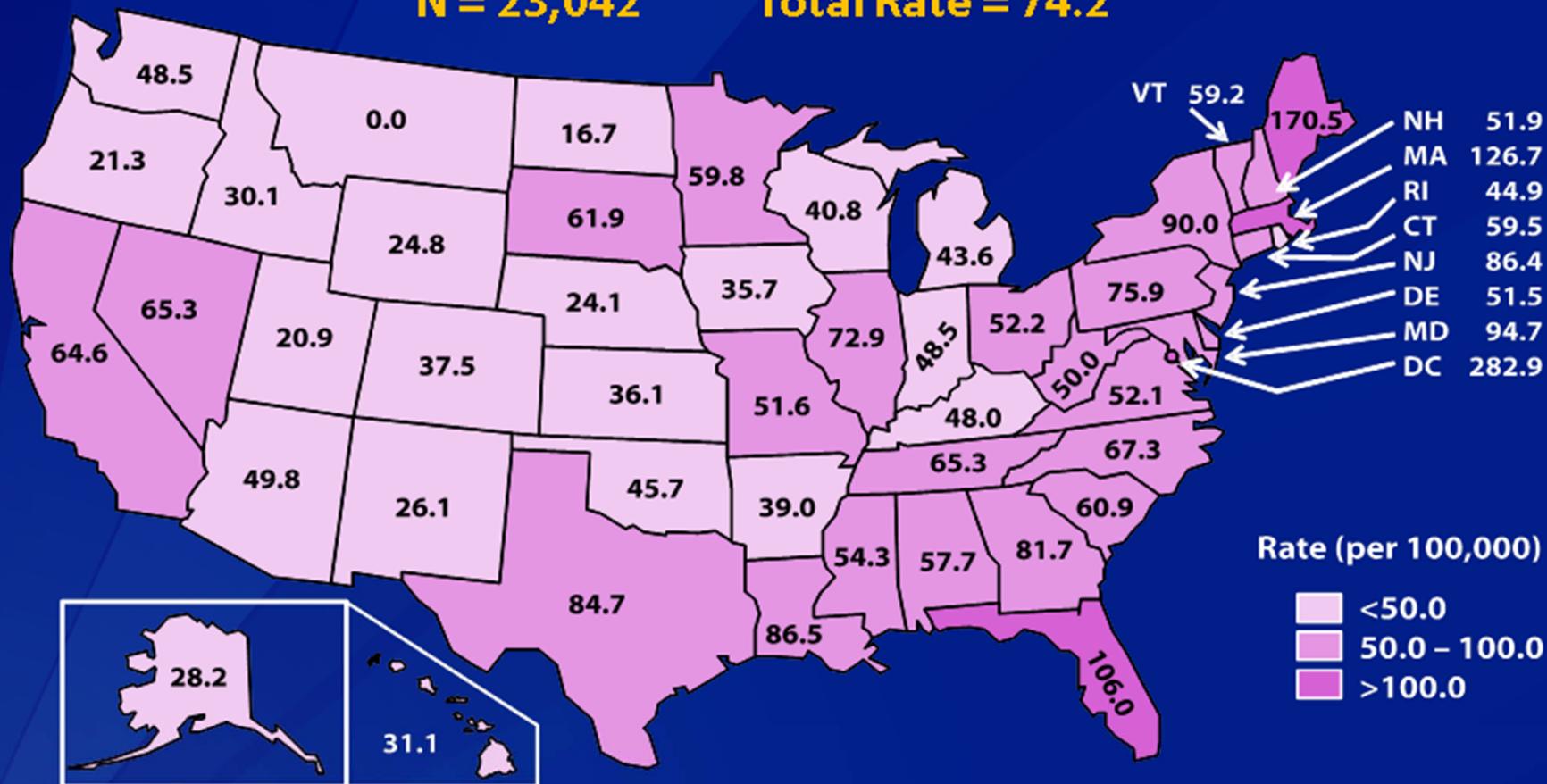
HIV and AIDS Case Data

- Ⓜ 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 July, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.**

Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adult and Adolescent Blacks/African Americans, 2011—United States

N = 23,042

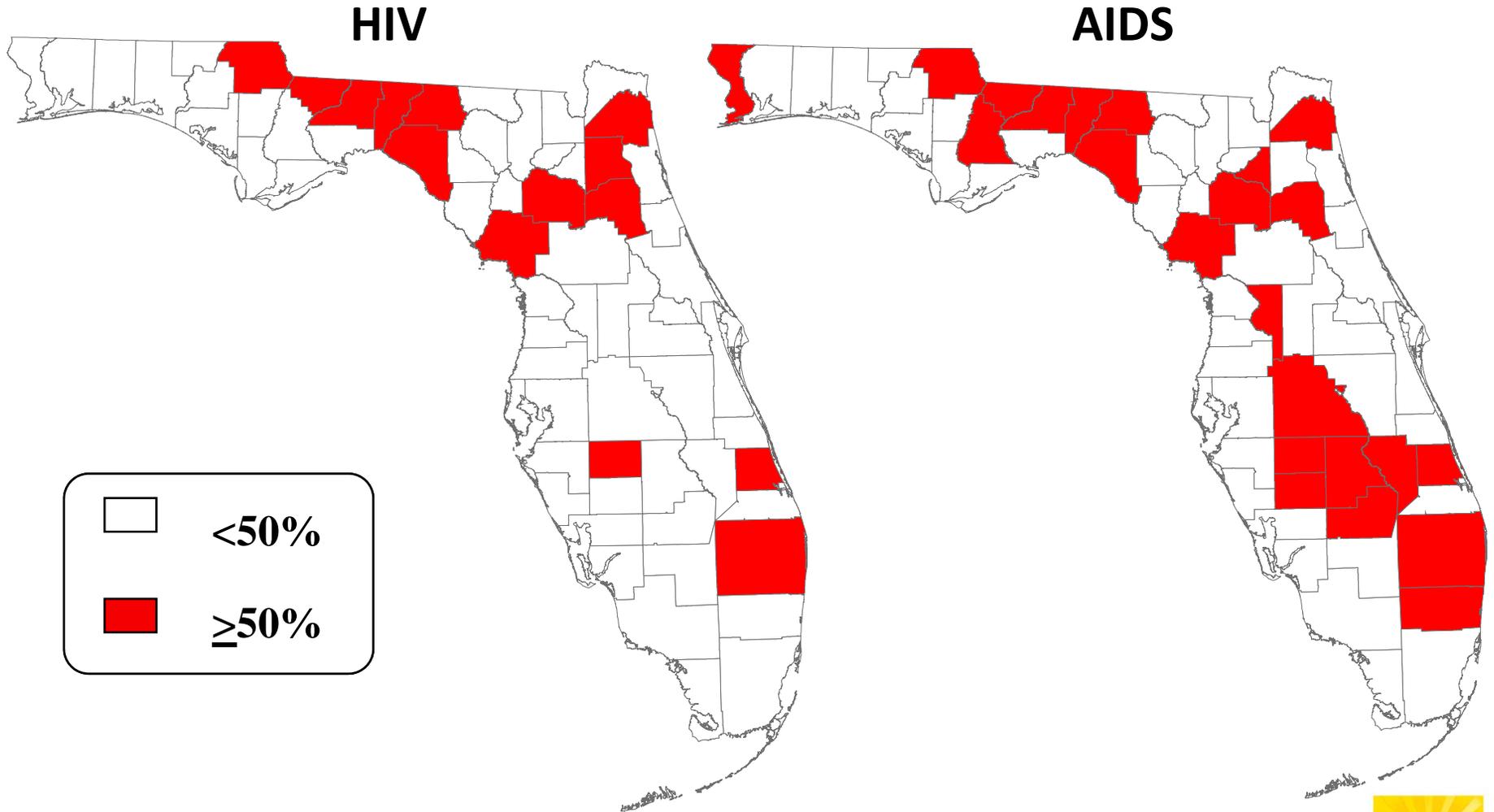
Total Rate = 74.2



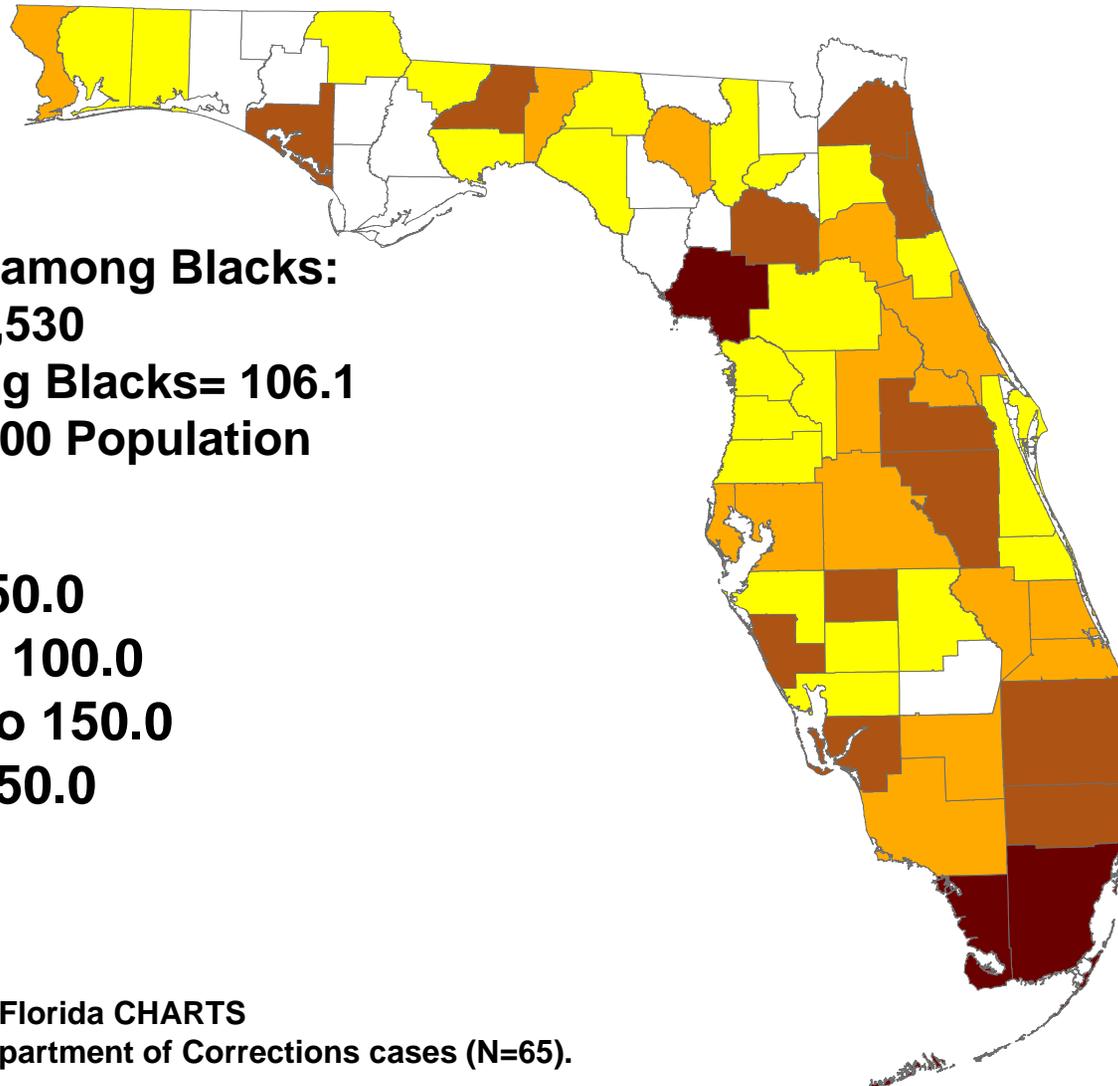
Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.



Adult HIV and AIDS Cases, by County of Residence, Reported Among Blacks in 2013, Florida



Adult HIV Case Rates* Among Blacks, by County of Residence**, Reported in 2013, Florida



Statewide Data among Blacks:
N=2,530

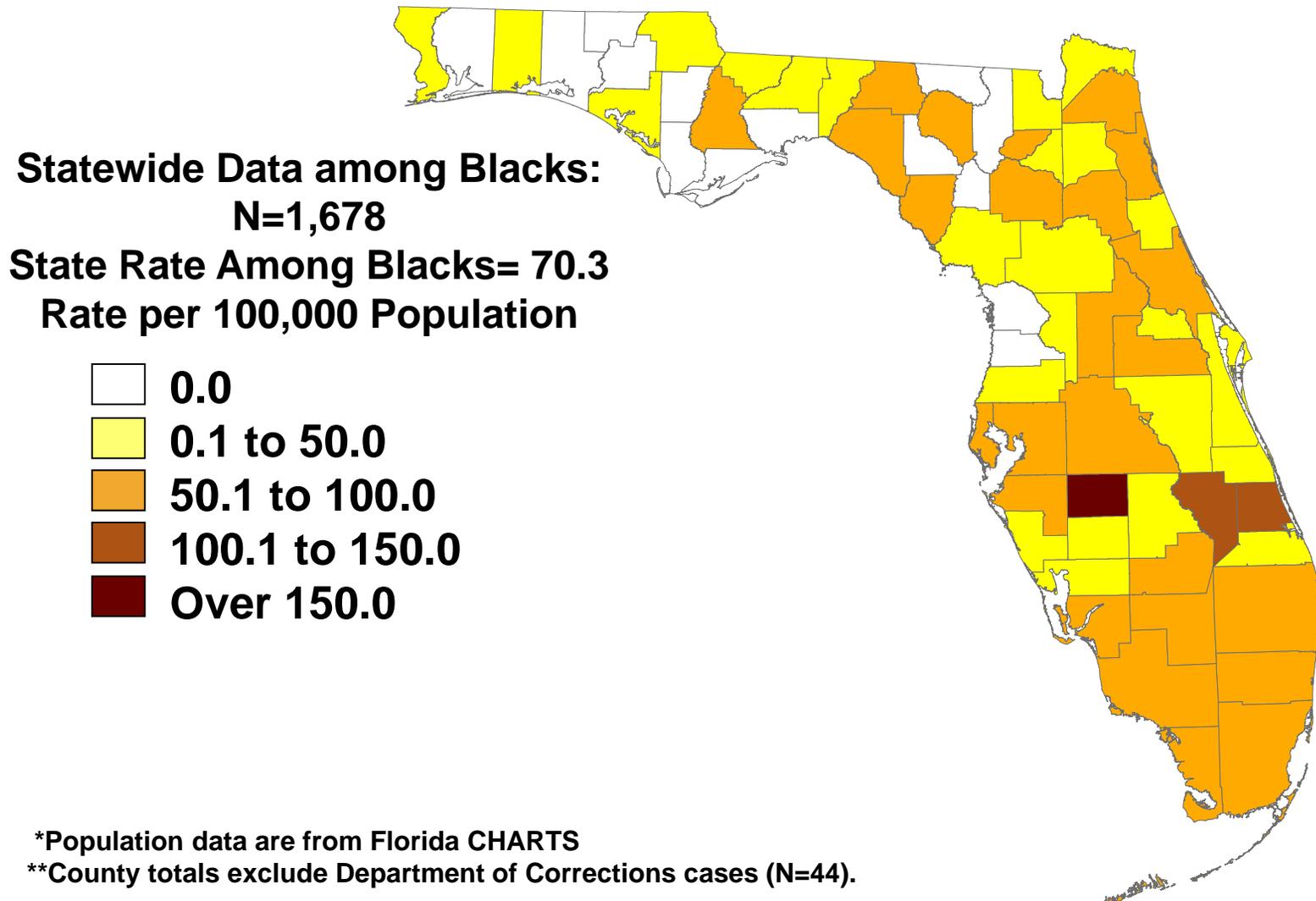
State Rate among Blacks= 106.1
Rate per 100,000 Population

- 0.0
- 0.1 to 50.0
- 50.1 to 100.0
- 100.1 to 150.0
- Over 150.0

*Population data are from Florida CHARTS

**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=65).

Adult AIDS Case Rates* Among Blacks, by County of Residence**, Reported in 2013, Florida

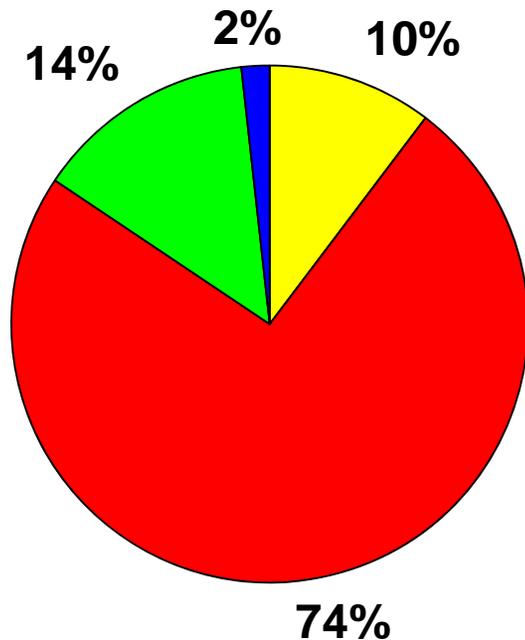


*Population data are from Florida CHARTS

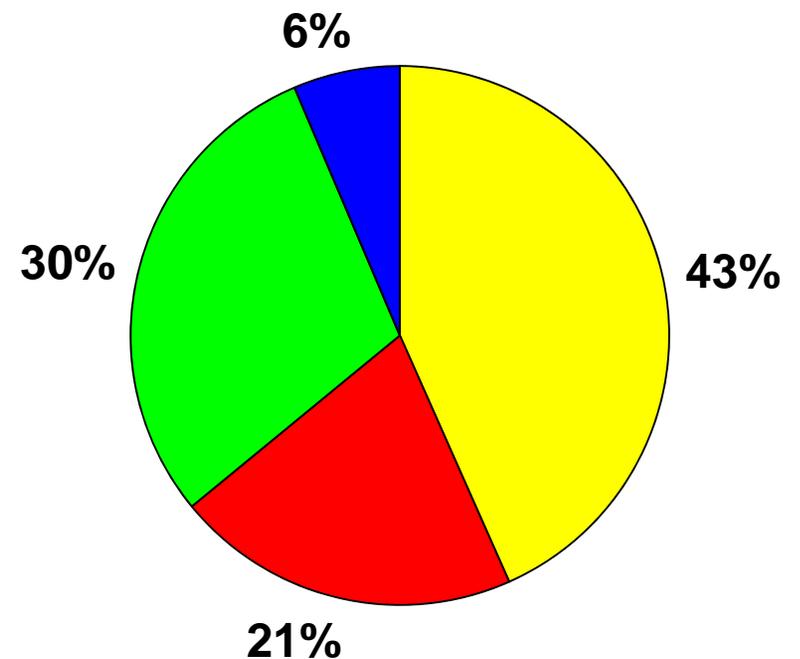
**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=44).

Pediatric* HIV/AIDS Cases and State Population** in Children <13 years of age, by Race/Ethnicity, Reported* through 2013, Florida

Pediatric HIV/AIDS Cases
N=2,561



Population Estimates
N= 2,888,401



White
Black
Hispanic
Other

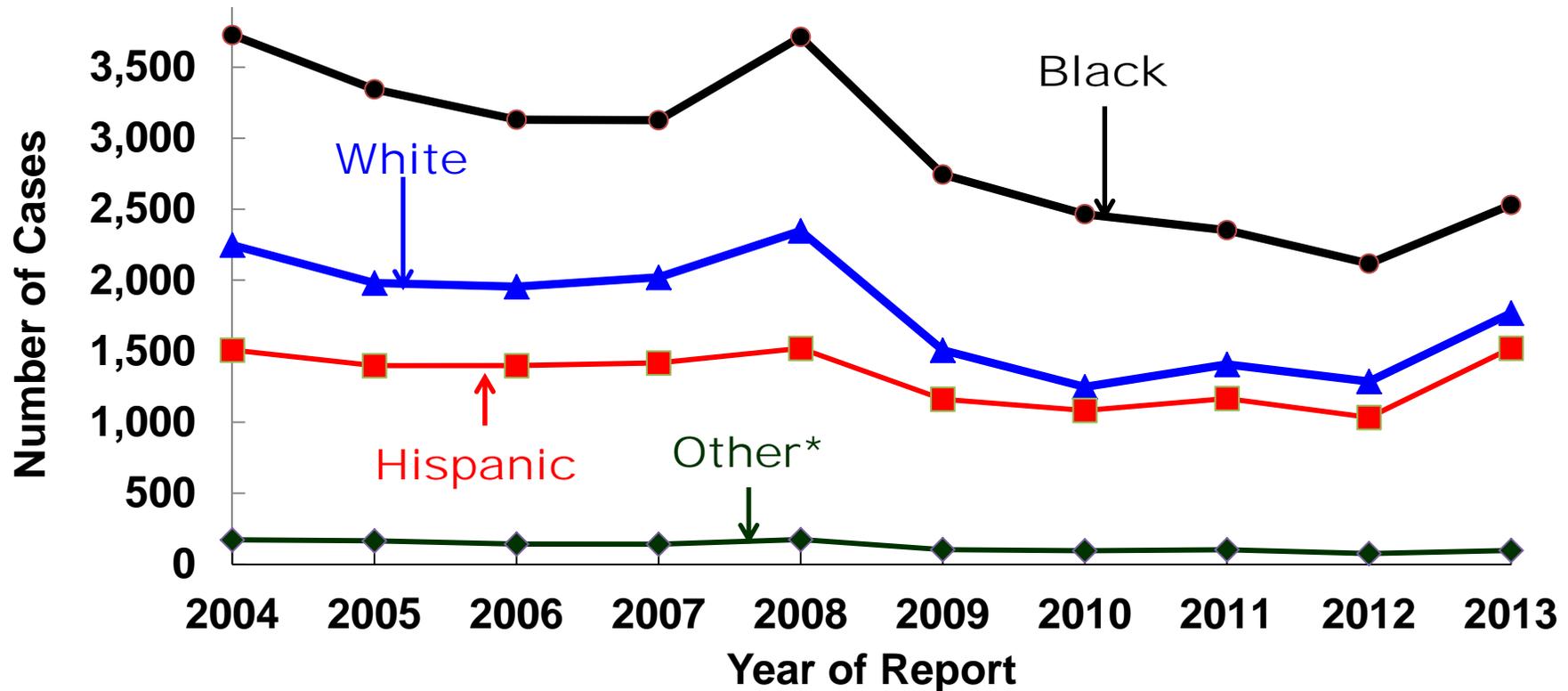
Note: Non-Hispanic blacks are disproportionately affected by HIV disease compared with those of other race/ethnicities. This same trend is seen in adult HIV infection cases but is more pronounced in those diagnosed with HIV disease under 13 years of age.

*The first pediatric AIDS case was reported in 1983.

**Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 6/3/2014.



Adult HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, Florida, 2004 – 2013



Percentage change from 2004 – 2013:

Whites: 21% decrease

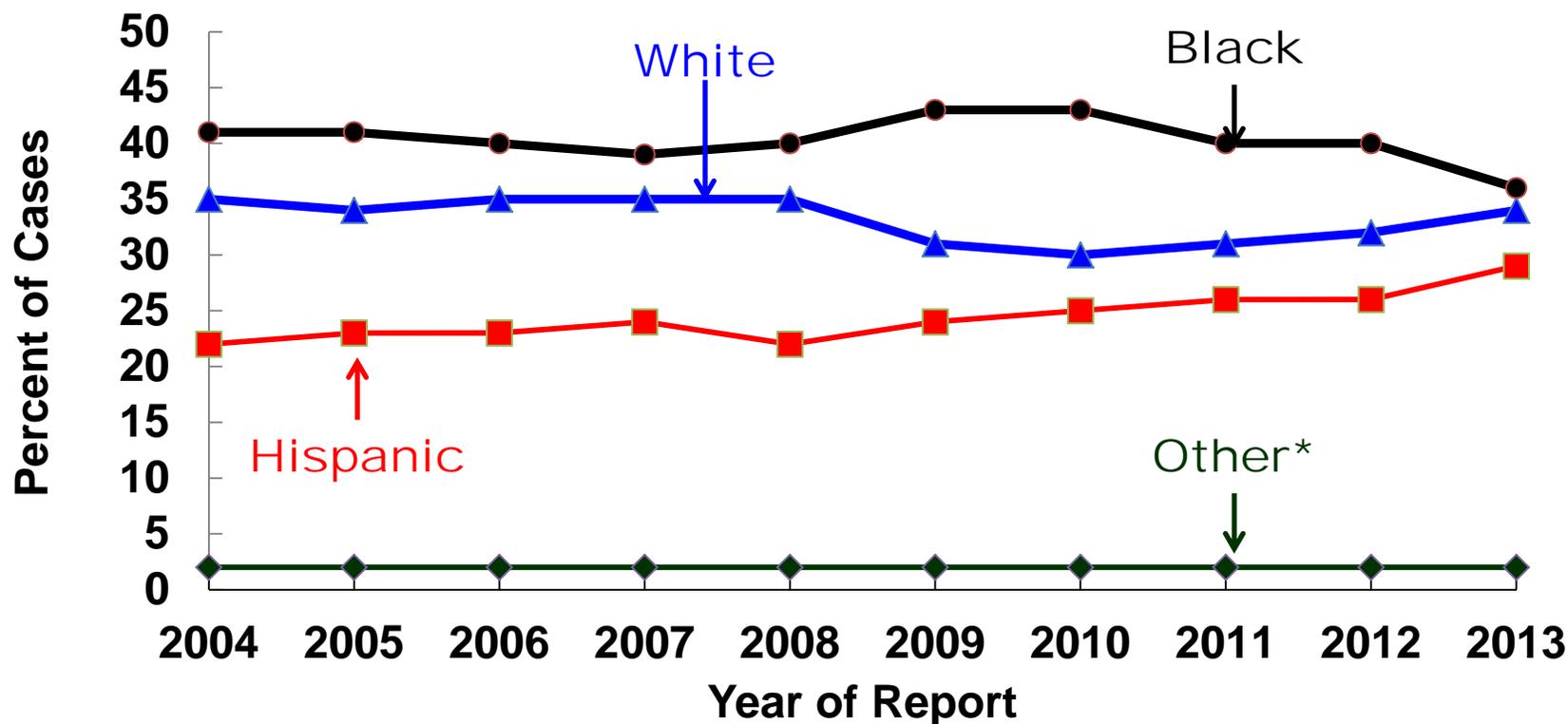
Blacks: 32% decrease

Hispanics: 1% increase

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



Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2004–2013, Florida

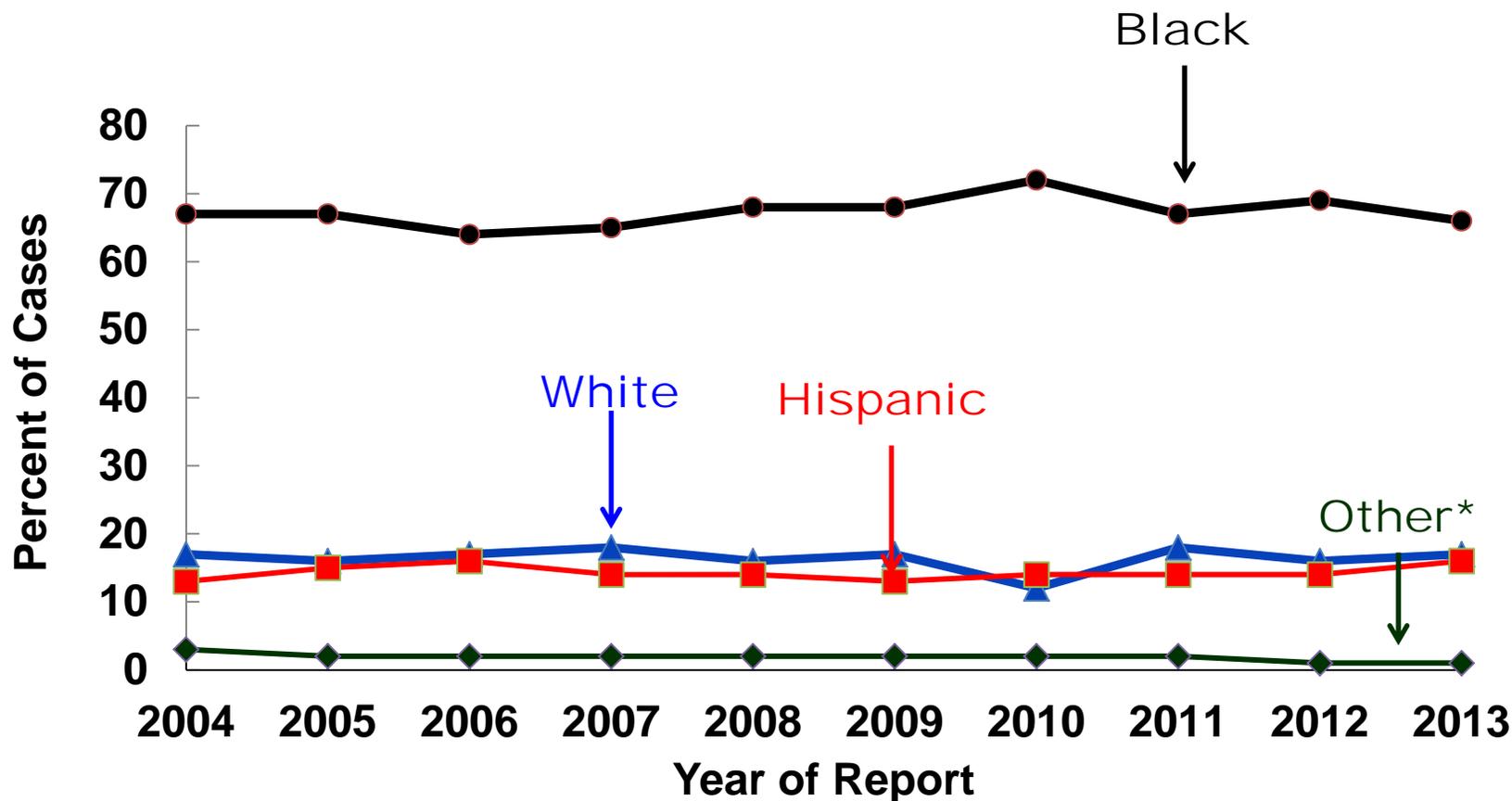


Note: Over the past ten years, black men represented the highest proportion (> 35%) of male HIV infection cases by race/ethnicity. From 2004 to 2013, the percentage of male HIV cases increased among Hispanics by 7 percentage points. In contrast, the HIV cases decreased by 1 percentage point among whites and 5 percentage points among blacks over the same time period.

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



Adult Female HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2004–2013, Florida



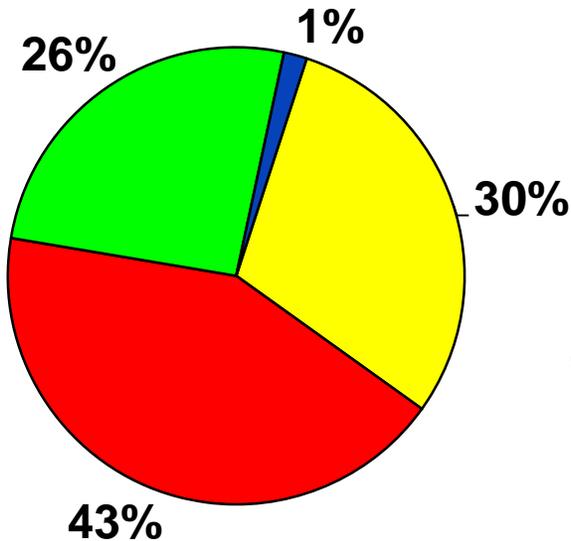
Note: HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented over 63% of the cases each year. From 2004 to 2013, the proportion of cases by race/ethnicity among women remained fairly stable.

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

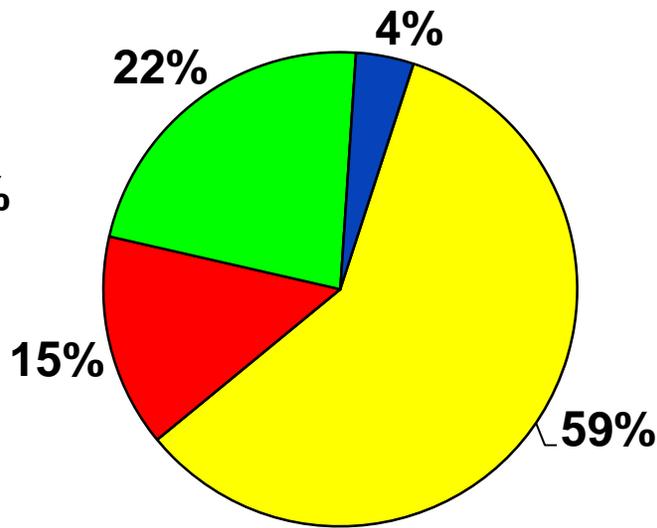


Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases Reported in 2013 and Population, by Race/Ethnicity, Florida

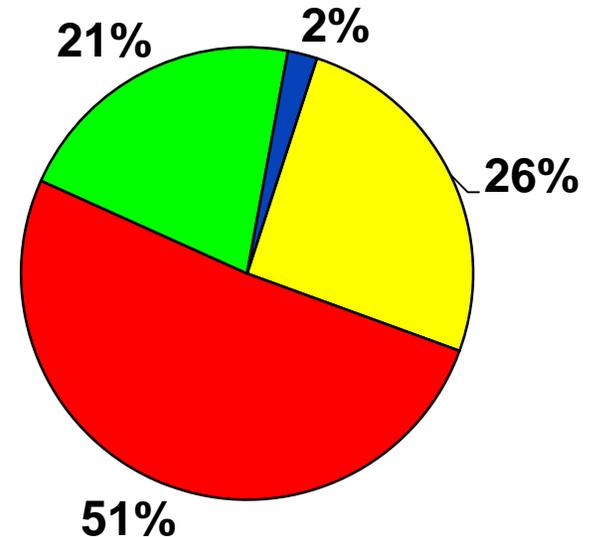
HIV
N=5,916



2013 Florida*
Population Estimates
N=16,430,458



AIDS
N=3,279



■ White
 ■ Black
 ■ Hispanic
 ■ Other*

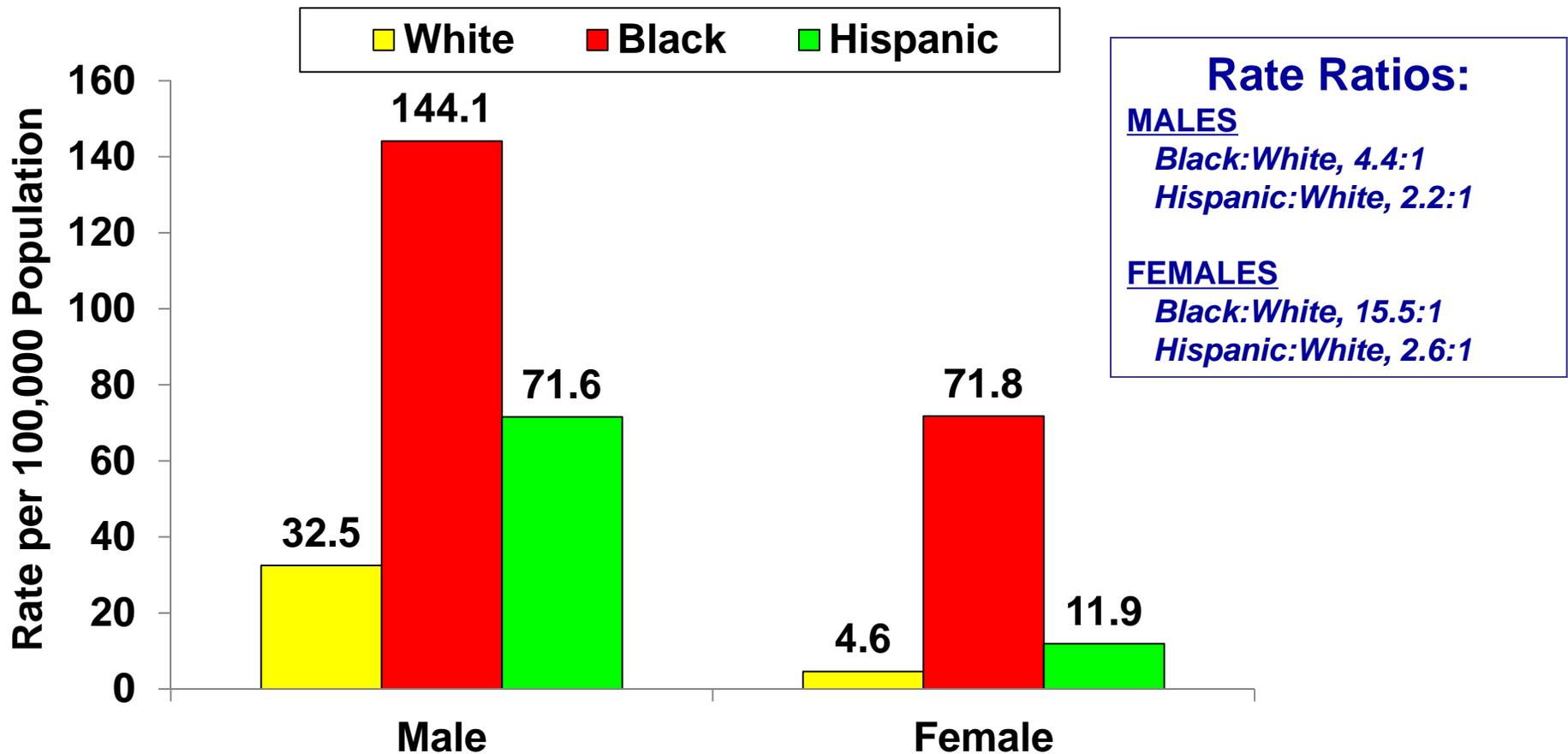
Note: Blacks comprise only 15% of the adult population in Florida, but represent 43% of adult HIV infection cases and 51% of adult AIDS cases reported in 2013. Similarly, Hispanics comprise 22% of Florida's adult population, yet account for 26% of the HIV infection cases and 21% of the AIDS cases.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 06/03/2014.

**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and multi-racial individuals.



Adult HIV Infection Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2013, Florida



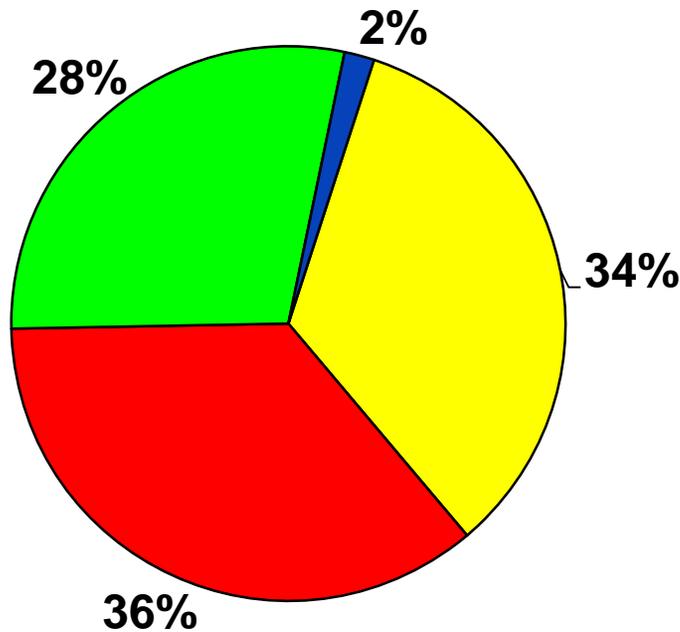
Note: Similar to AIDS, black men and, to an even greater extent, black women are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. The HIV case rate for 2013 is 4 times higher among black men than the rate among white men. Among black women, the HIV case rate is nearly 16-fold greater than the rate among white women. Hispanic male and female HIV case rate is higher than the rate among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 06/03/2014.

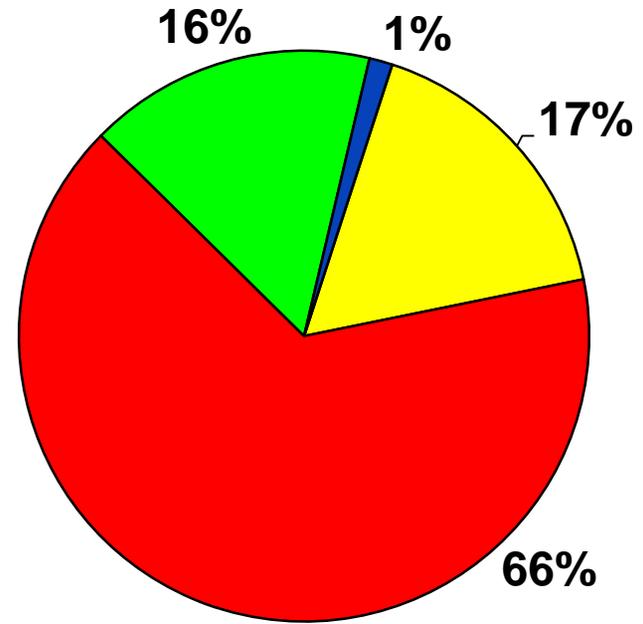


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2013, Florida

Males
N=4,542



Females
N=1,374



■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Other*

Note: In this snapshot of 2013, 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.

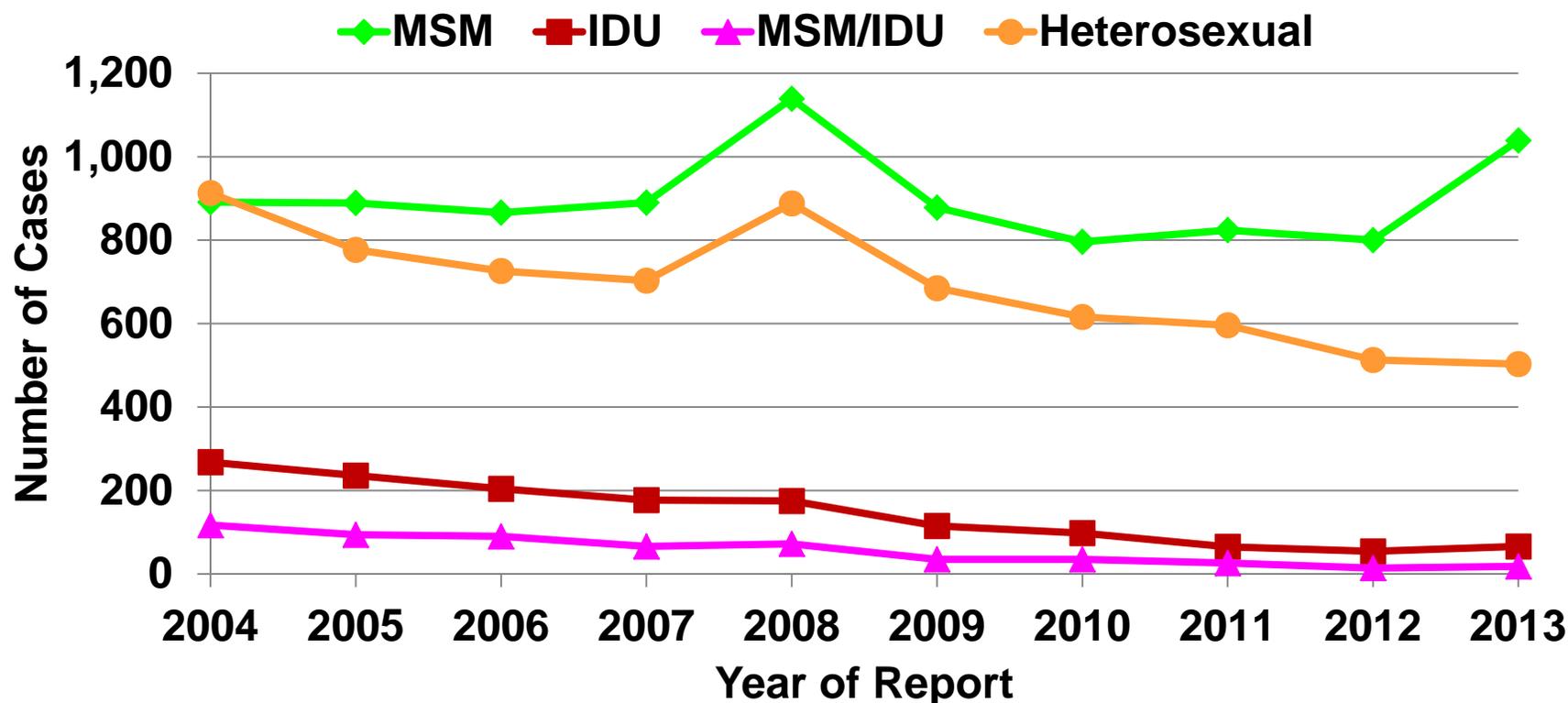
*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and multi-racial individuals.



Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug User
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, 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.

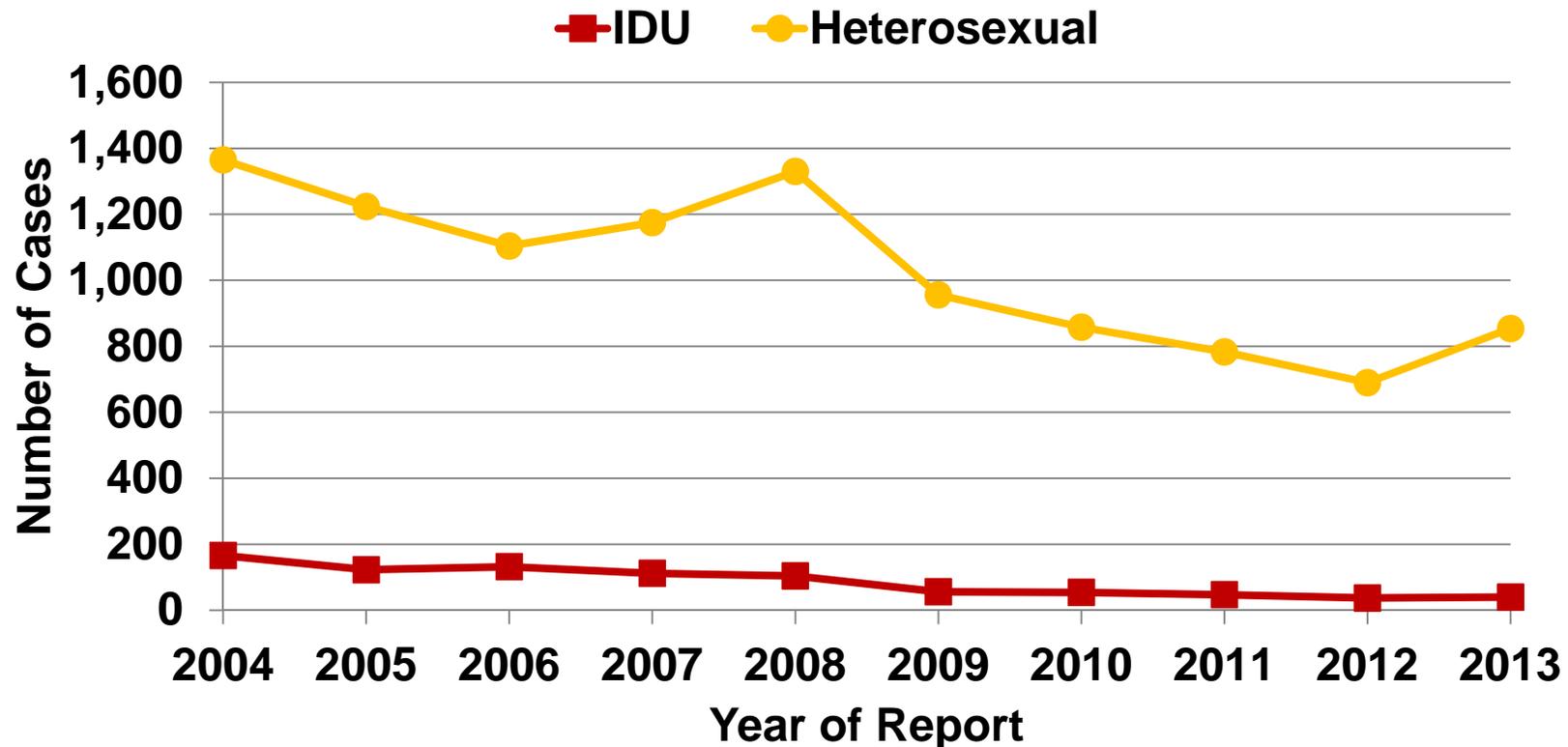
HIV Infection Cases Among Adult Black Males, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2004–2013, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. In more recent years, men who have sex with men (MSM) remained as the primary mode of exposure among black male HIV cases in Florida, followed by heterosexual contact.



HIV Infection Cases Among Adult Black Females, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2004–2013, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure among black 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 at 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.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>



Blacks Living with HIV Disease 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 102,189 persons are living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Florida through 2013
Blacks accounted for:	Blacks accounted for:
44% of total (N=383,353)	48% of total
38% of adult men & 62% of adult women	39% of adult men & 69% of adult women
67% of the pediatric cases	74% of the pediatric cases
31% of MSM	27% of MSM
49% of IDU	54% of IDU
65% of heterosexuals	73% of heterosexuals
49% of deaths with HIV infection in 2010	58% of AIDS case deaths in 2013
According to the 2010 US Population Estimates	According to Florida's 2013 Pop. Estimates,
12% of the US population is black	15% of Florida's population is black

*Source: CDC HIV Surveillance Report 2011, Vol. #23, (2012 data not yet available, HIV data is for all 50 states).

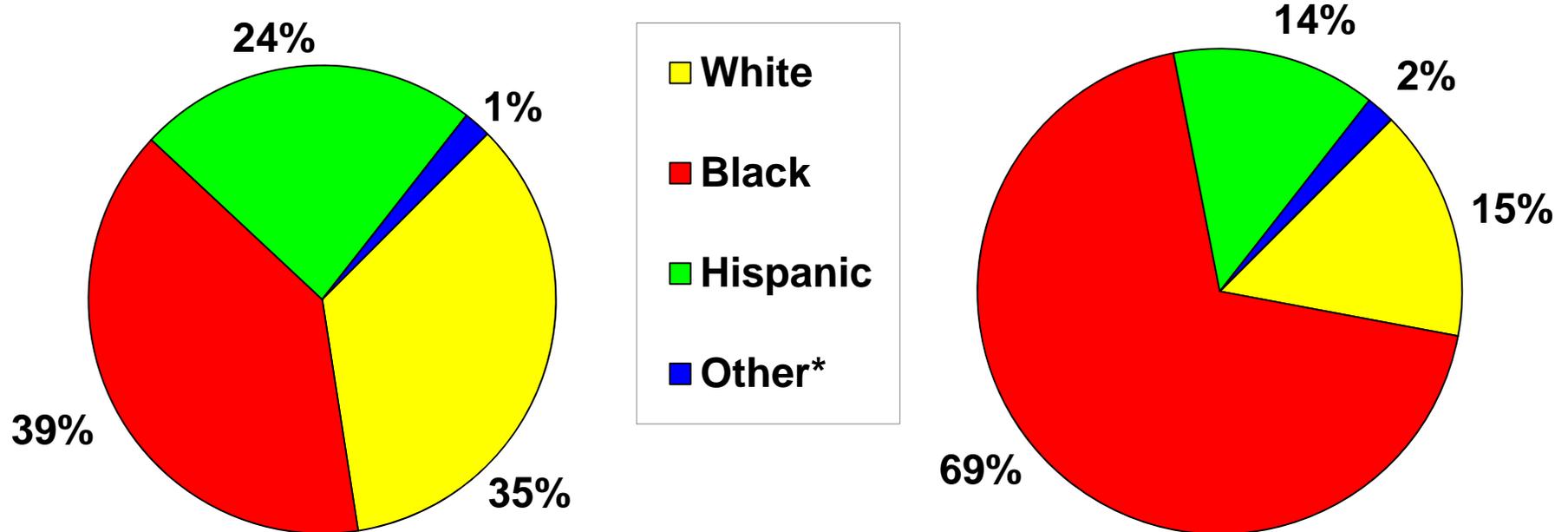
**Source: The Florida data represents living HIV/AIDS cases through 2013 as of 06/30/2014.



Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2013, Florida

Males
N=72,133

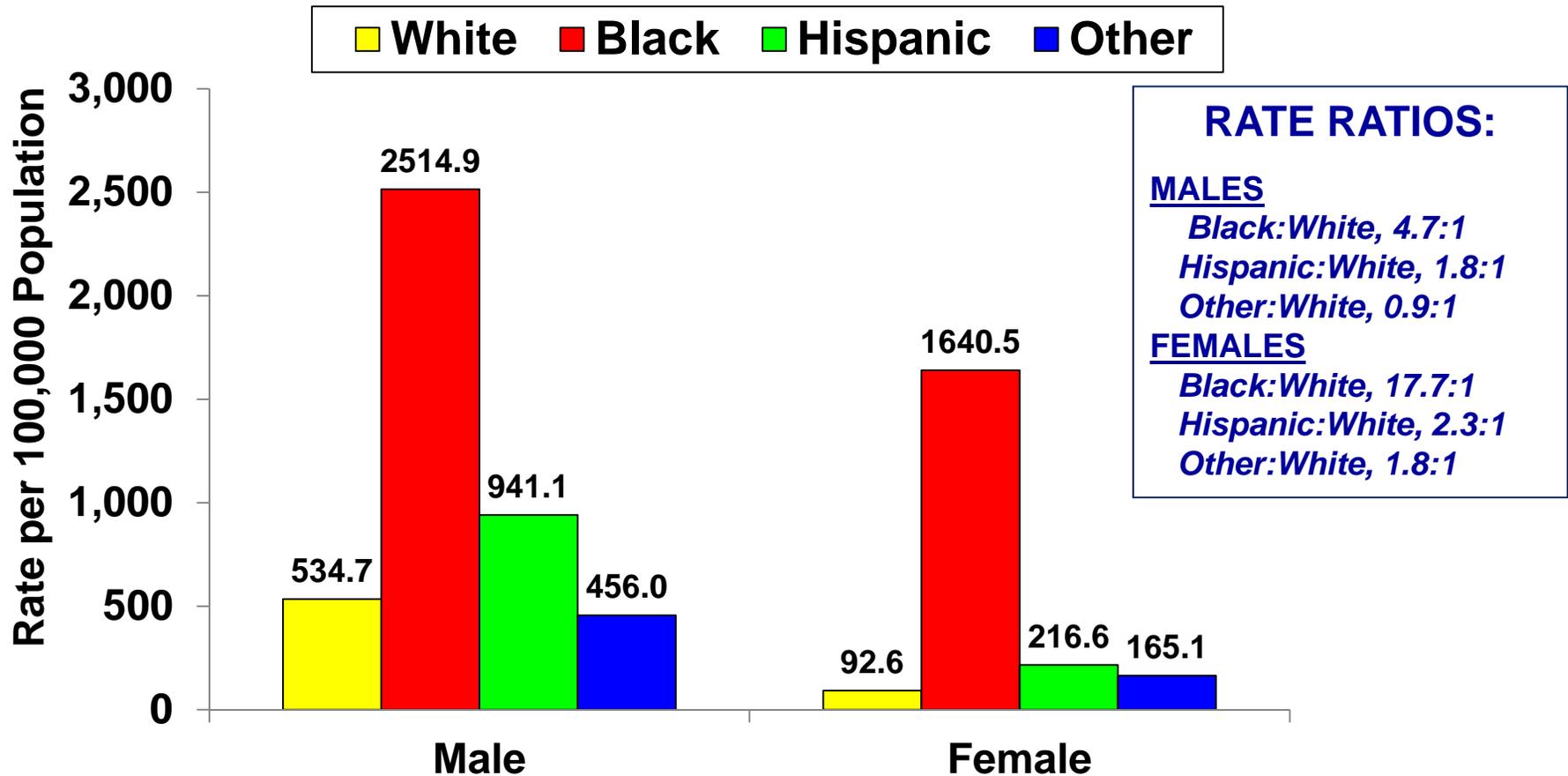
Females
N=29,844



Note: Among adults living with HIV disease, blacks represent the race most affected among both males (39%) and females (69%).

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.

Case Rates* of Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2013, Florida



Note: In 2013, 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 slightly lower to the rate among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 06/03/2014.

**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.



One-In-Statement for Adults

There were 101,977 reported adult (age 13+) Persons Living with HIV Disease (PLWHAs) in Florida through 2013.

1 in 161 adult Floridians are known to be currently living with HIV infection.

By Race/Ethnicity (adults age 13+):

- **1 in 325 whites are currently living with HIV infection**
- **1 in 49 blacks are currently living with HIV infection**
- **1 in 175 Hispanics are currently living with HIV infection**

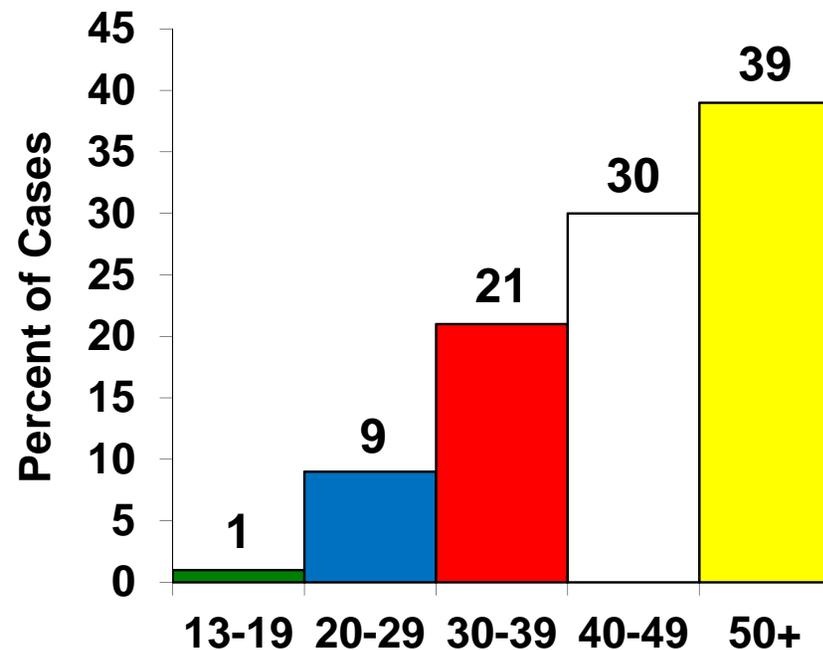
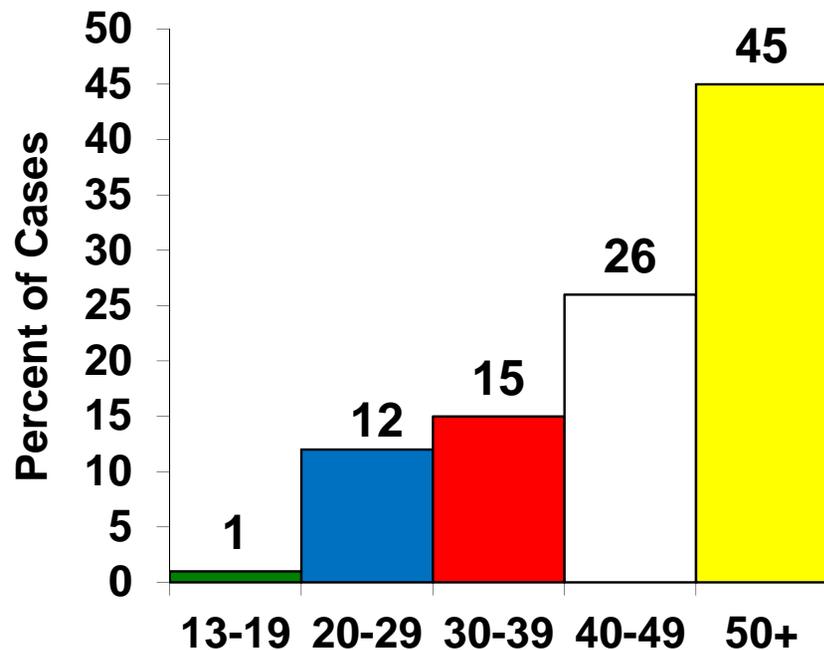
Data as of 06/30/2014



Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Current Age Group, Reported through 2013, Florida

Males
N=28,425

Females
N=20,588



Note: Black males living with HIV disease have a much higher proportion of cases who are currently 40 years of age or older (71%), compared with black females 40 years of age or older living with HIV disease (69%).



Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug User
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, 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.

The Proportion of HIV Infection Among Blacks Living with HIV by Transmission Category in the U.S.* Compared to Florida

	Males		Females	
	US through 2010	FL through 2013	US through 2010	FL through 2013
MSM	55%	44%	-----	-----
IDU	19%	11%	22%	10%
MSM/IDU	7%	5%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	19%	38%	75%	87%
Other	<1%	2%	3%	3%

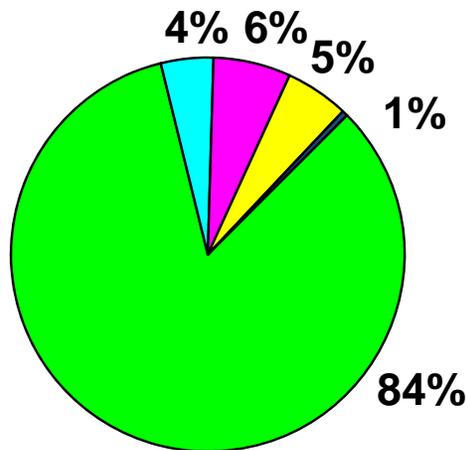
Among black males living with HIV, Florida has a much larger proportion of heterosexual risk cases and a smaller proportion of MSM and of IDU cases compared to the U.S. Among black females living with HIV, Florida has a larger proportion of heterosexual cases and a smaller proportion of IDU cases than that for the U.S.

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

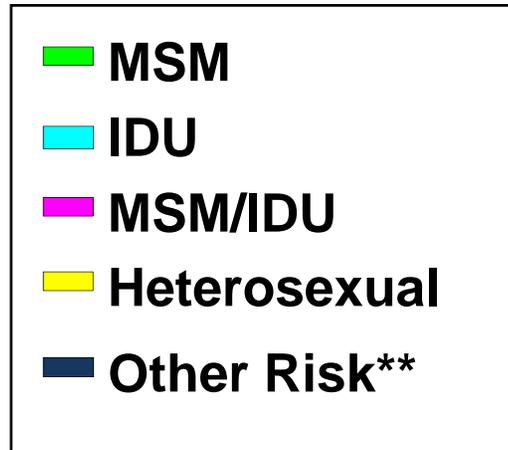
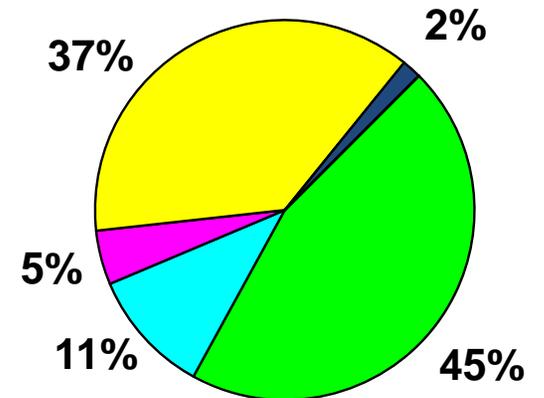


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida

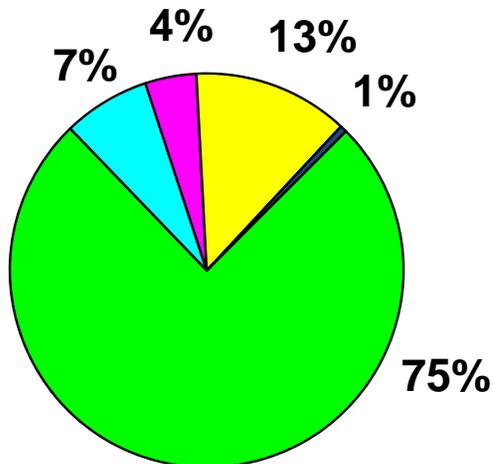
White
N=25,276



Black
N=28,425

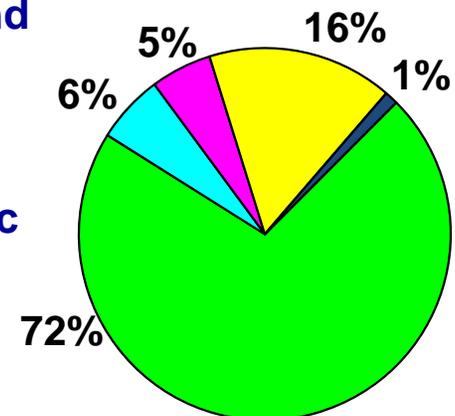


Hispanic
N=17,057



* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan/American Indian and Multi-racial individuals.
** Other Risk includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks as well as other confirmed risks.

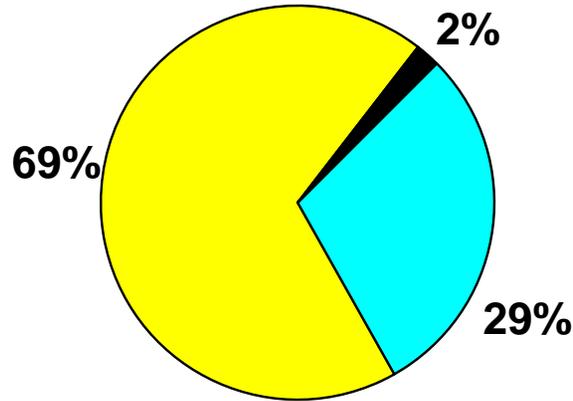
Other*
N=1,375



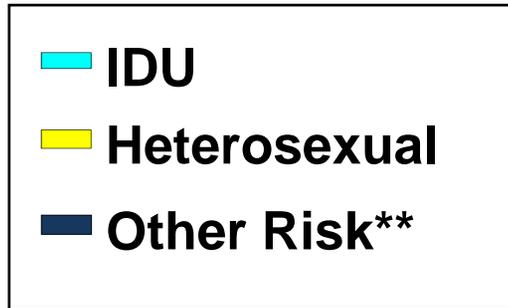
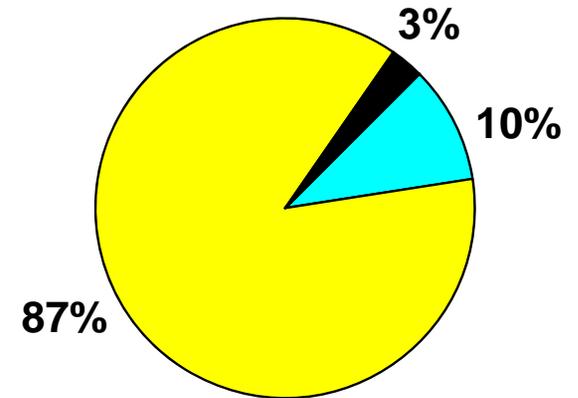
Note: NIRs redistributed.

Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida

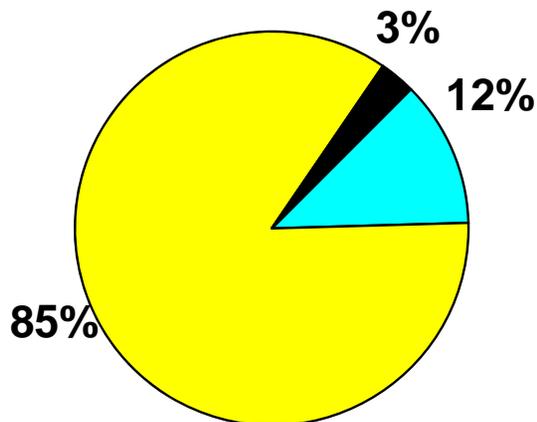
White
N=4,610



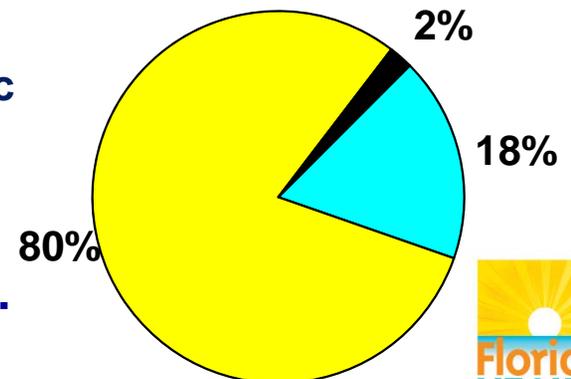
Black
N=20,588



Hispanic
N=4,074



Other*
N=572



* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan/American Indian and Multi-racial individuals.

** Other Risk includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks as well as other confirmed risks.

Note: NIRs redistributed.



HIV Mortality in Florida

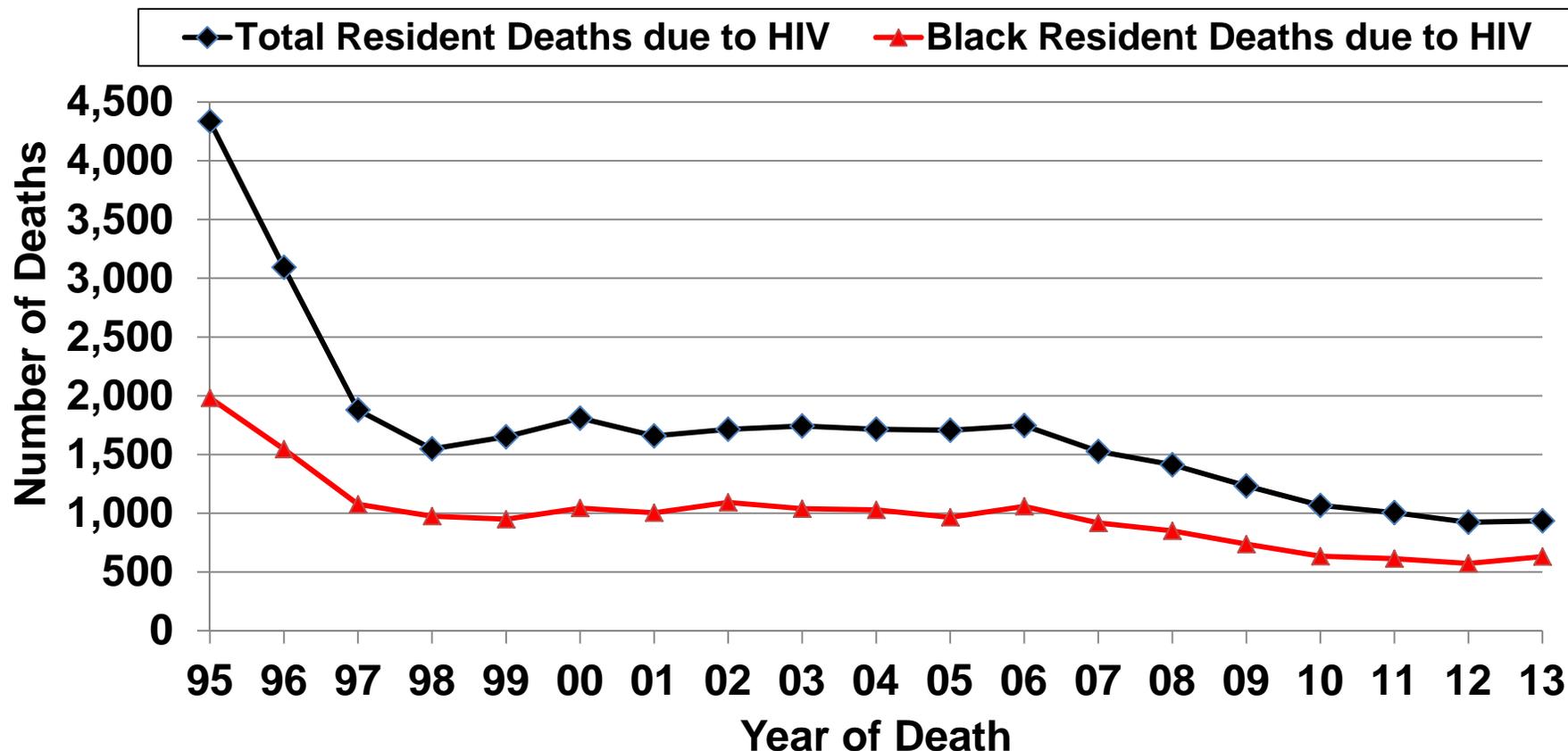
🚫 Resident HIV deaths due to HIV disease represent persons who resided in Florida and whose underlying cause of death was HIV disease, regardless if they were reported with HIV disease in Florida or not.

- The data source is death certificate data from the Florida Department of Health, Office 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, HIV/AIDS Section.

Total Resident Deaths Due to HIV Disease, Compared to Resident Deaths Due to HIV Disease Among Blacks, by Year of Death*, 1995-2013, Florida

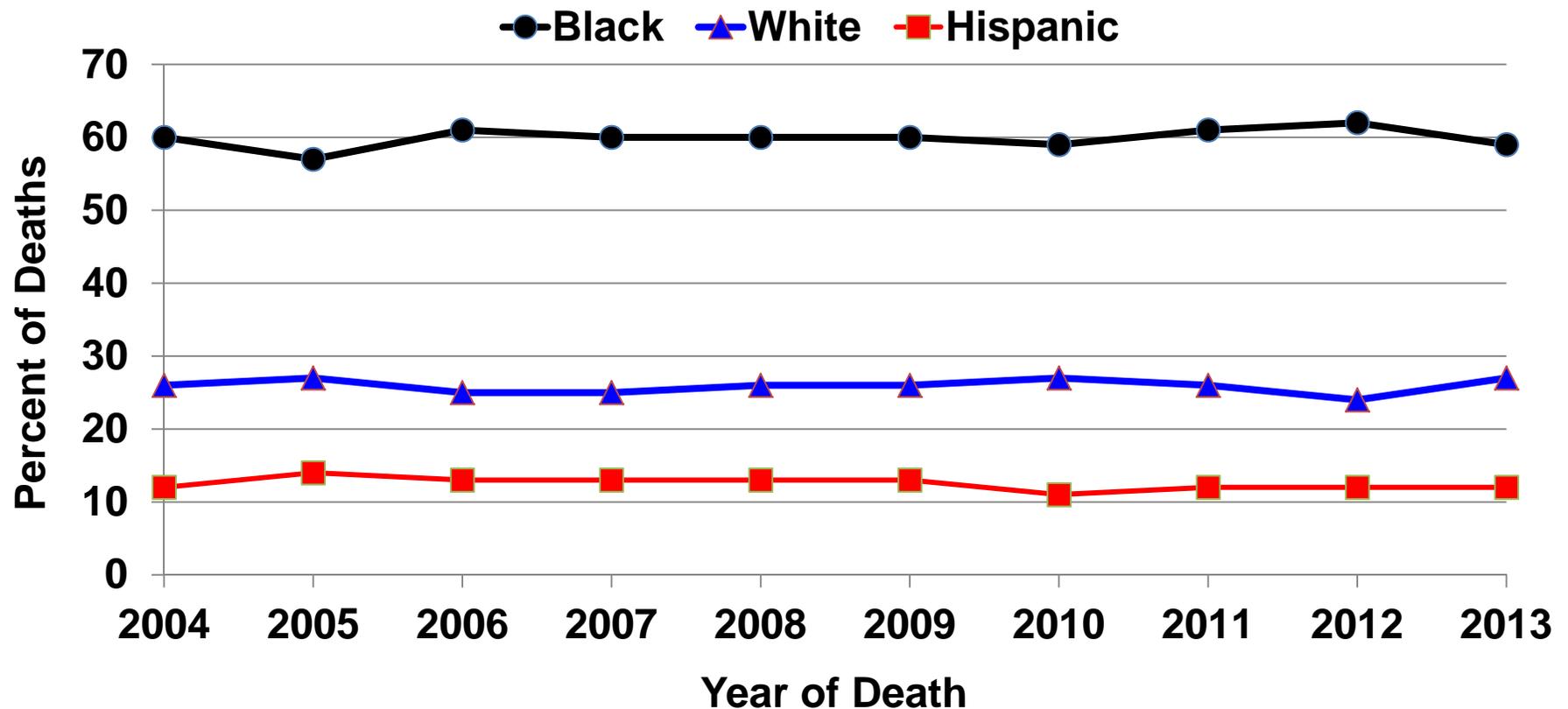


Note: There was an 1.3% increase in total resident death due to HIV from 2012 to 2013. A similar trend was seen among blacks where there was a 10% increase in deaths due to HIV in the same period.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014).



Resident Deaths* Due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2004-2013, Florida

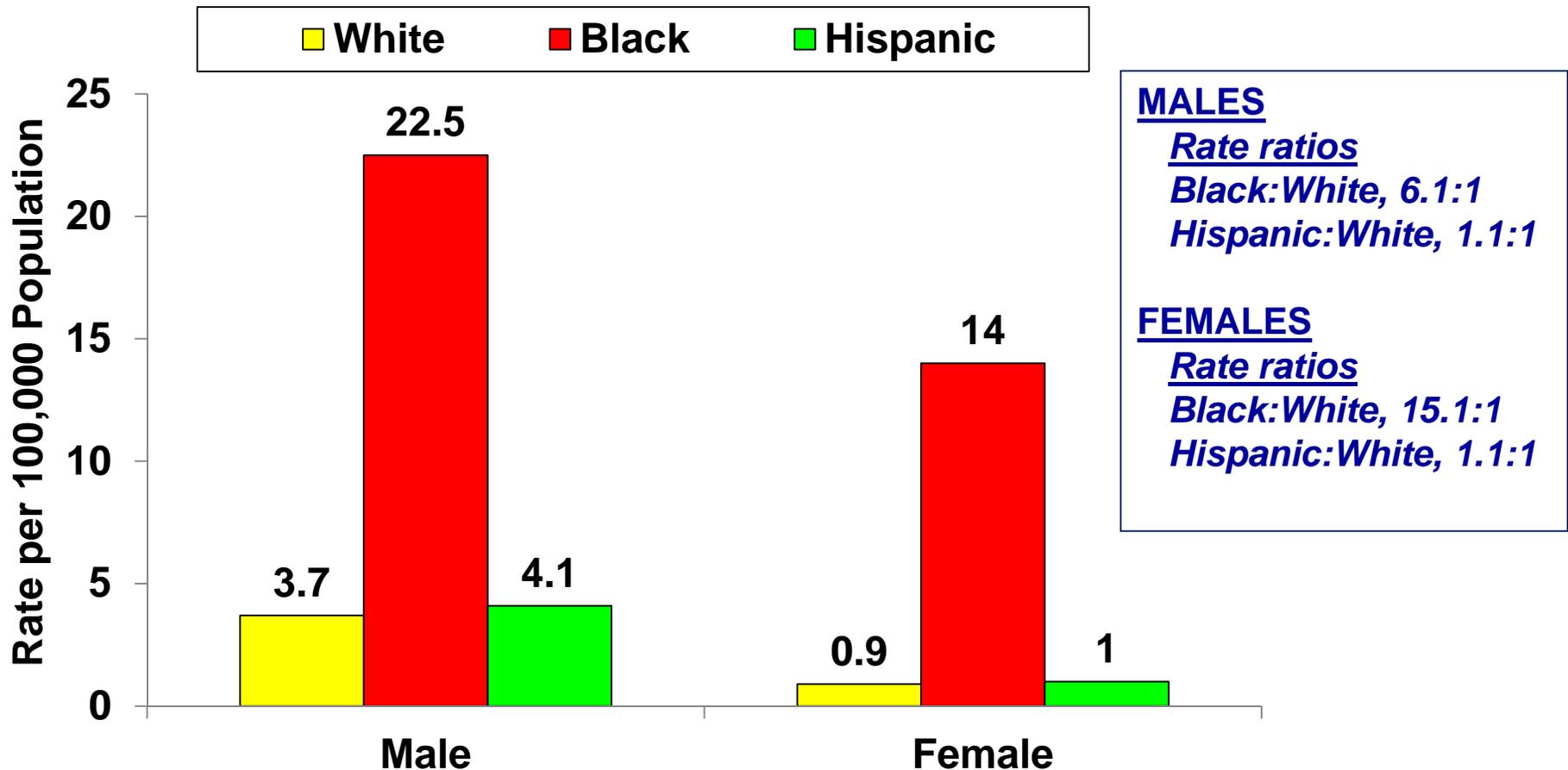


Note: In 2013, the proportional distribution of resident HIV deaths due to HIV by race/ethnicity was: 27% among whites, 59% among blacks, 12% among Hispanics. This compared to 24%, 62%, and 12%, respectively for 2012.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014).



Rate* of Resident Deaths** due to HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2013, Florida



Note: In 2013, black males were 6 times more likely than white males to die of HIV disease. The HIV disease death rate among black females was 15-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates were slightly higher than the rate among their white counterparts, respectively.

*Source: Population data were provided by Florida CHARTS (as of 06/03/2014).

**Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014).



Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Time Period of Death, 1980-2013, 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>2007-2013</u>
White	4 mo.	15 mo.	32 mo.	60 mo.	83 mo.
Black	1 mo.	10 mo.	22 mo.	41 mo.	62 mo.
Hispanic	3 mo.	12 mo.	23 mo.	45 mo.	61 mo.
Amer. Ind.	n/a	14 mo.	21 mo.	23 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 06/30/2014)



**In 2013 HIV/AIDS is the 5th
leading cause of death
among blacks,
25 to 44 years of age.**

**(Down from 4th leading cause of death
among blacks in 2012.)**

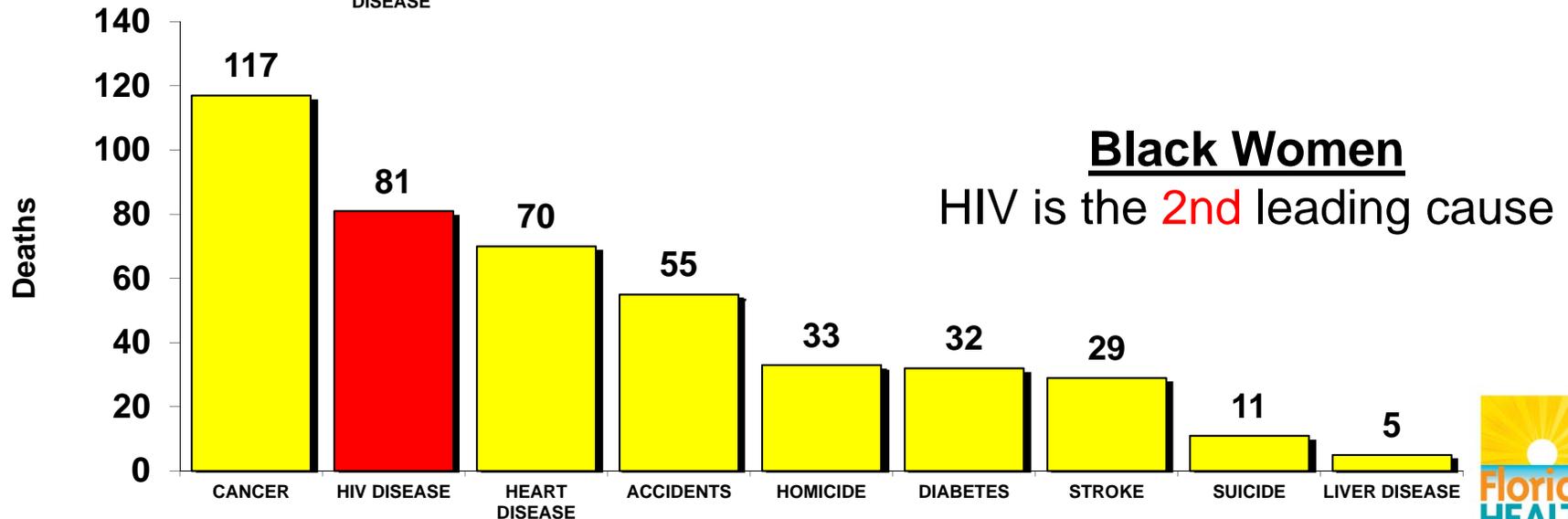
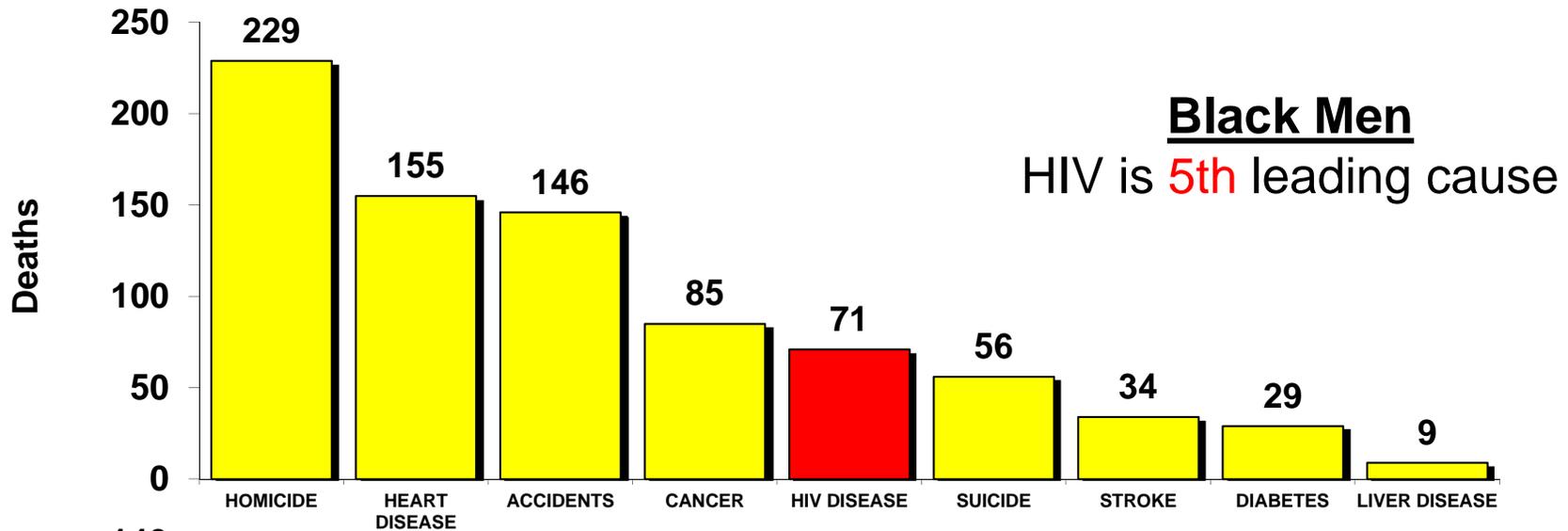


**For the first time ever, in 2010,
HIV/AIDS *dropped from
the first to the second*
leading cause of death for
black females,
25 to 44 years of age.**

This rank has continued through 2013.



Leading Causes of Death Among Blacks 25-44 Years Old by Sex, 2013, Florida

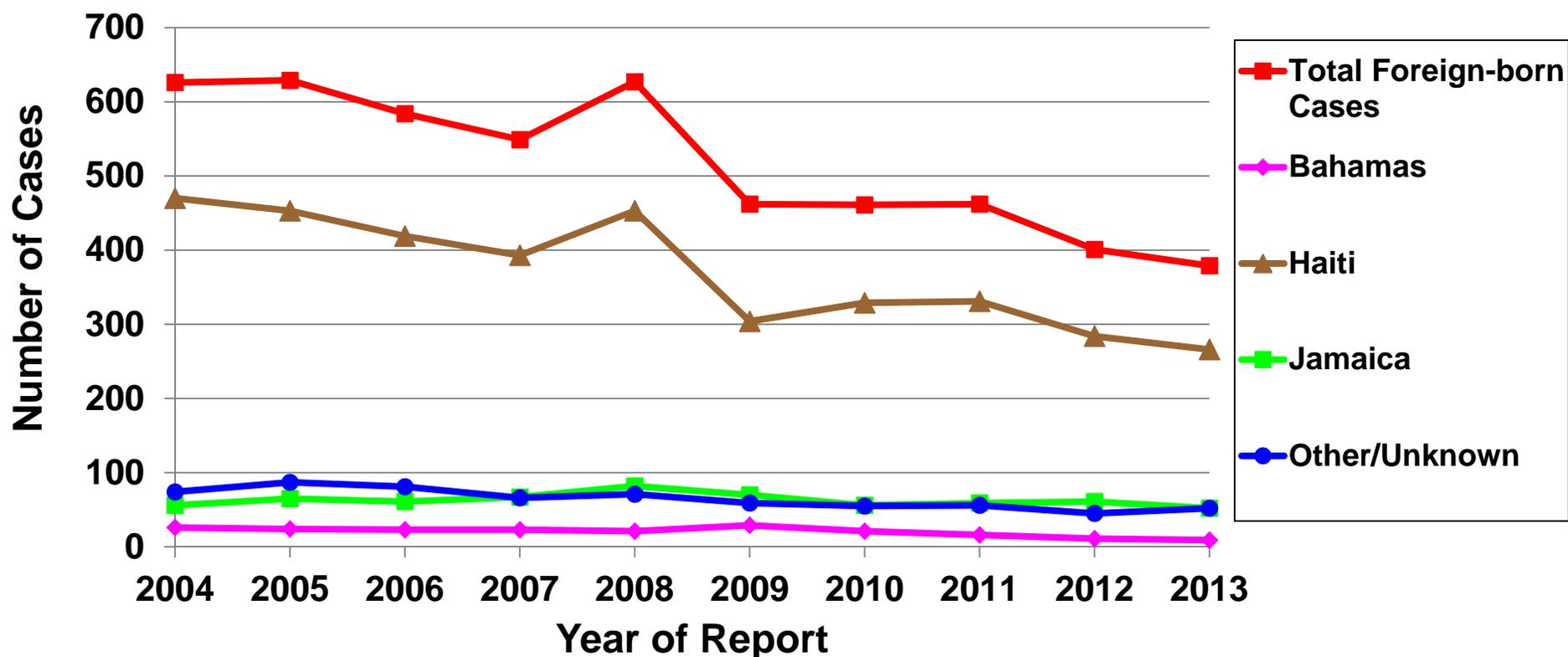


Impact of HIV Disease Among Blacks, by Country of Birth in Florida, Reported through 2013

Selected slides from the Country of Birth Slide Set, see site below for entire set.
<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>



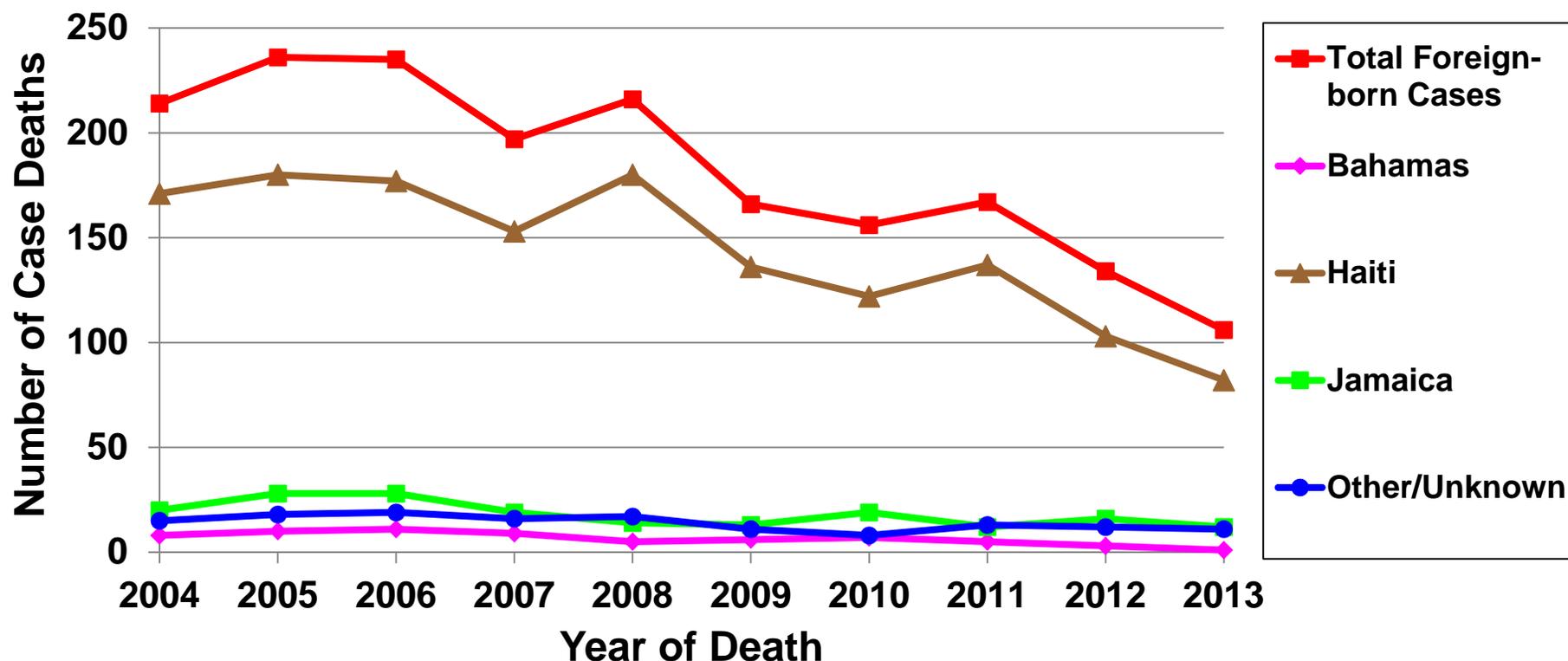
Black Foreign-Born Adults Living with HIV Disease by Country of Birth and Year of Report, 2004-2013, Florida



Note: Each year, the majority of black foreign born adults living with HIV disease were Haitian born. Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, leading to an artificial spike in HIV infection cases between 2007 and 2008, then a subsequent artificial dip between 2008 and 2009.



Black Foreign-Born, Adult HIV Infection Cases, Known Dead, Regardless of Cause, by Country of Birth and Year of Death, 2004-2013, Florida

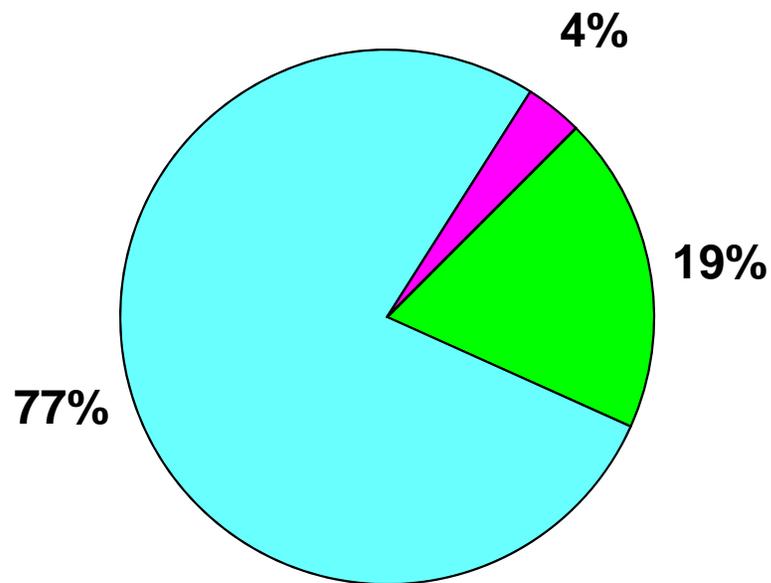


Note: Each year, the majority of black foreign born HIV/AIDS case deaths were Haitian born. Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, leading to an artificial spike in HIV cases between 2007 and 2008.

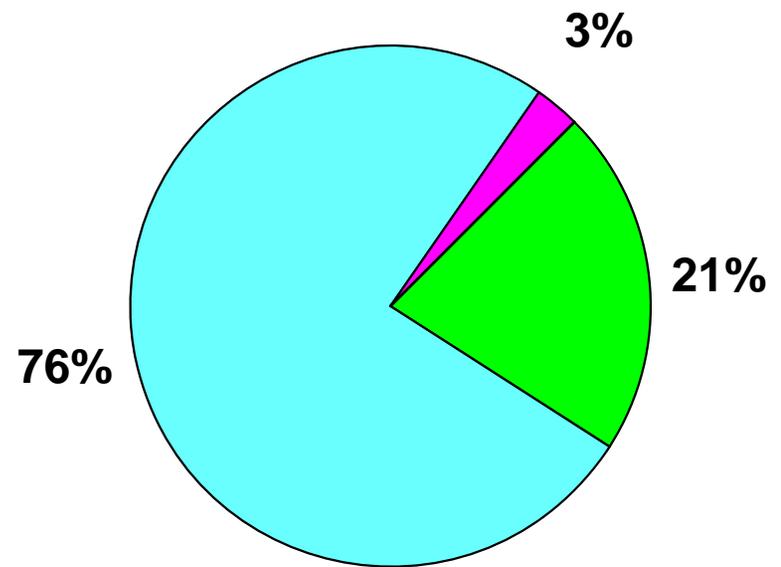


Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth and Sex, Reported through 2013, Florida

Males
N=28,425



Females
N=20,588



■ Foreign-Born ■ US-Born ■ Unknown*

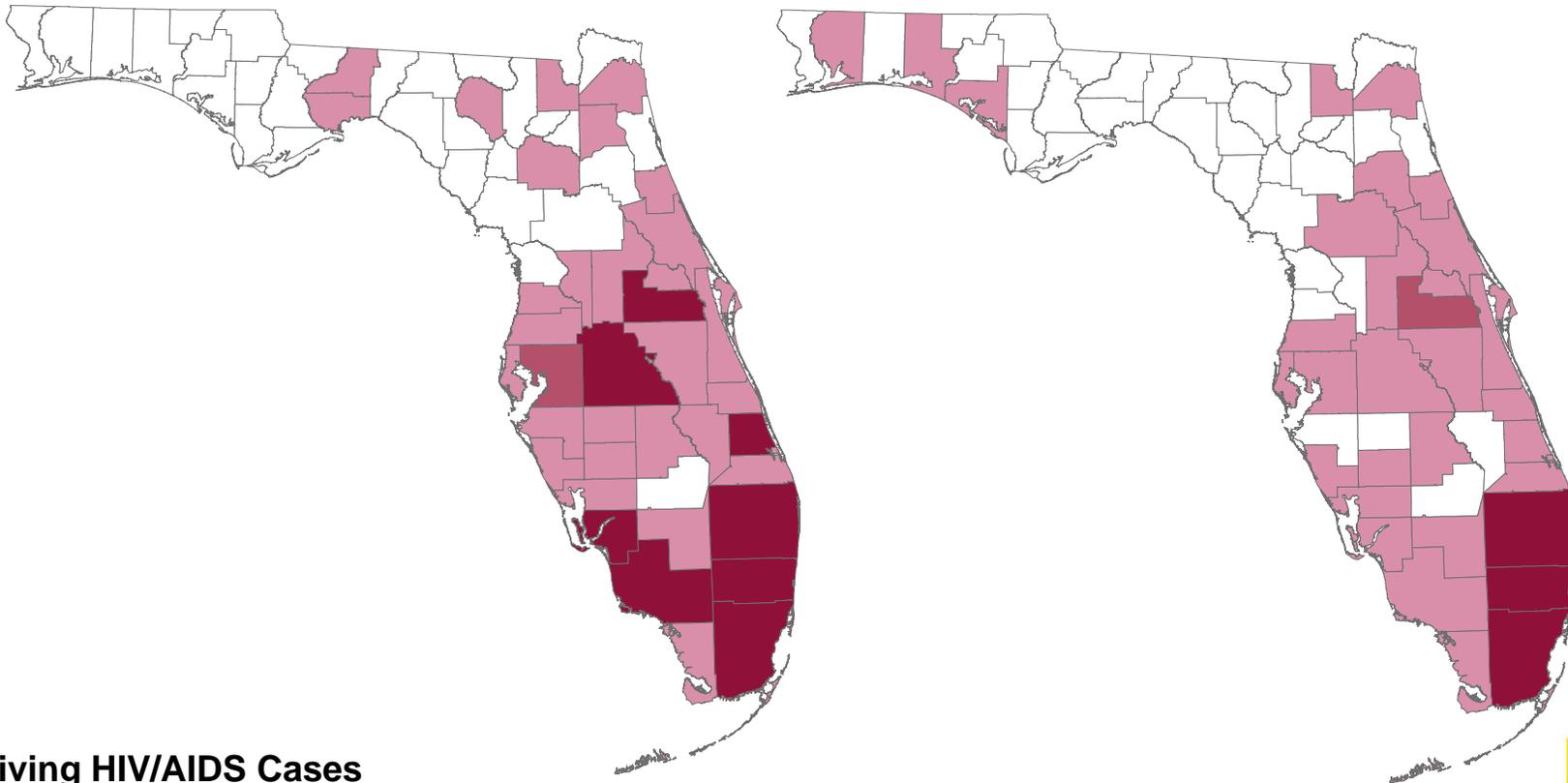
Note: The majority (77% males and 76% females) of blacks living with HIV disease in Florida were born in the United States.



Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth, Reported through 2013, Florida

Haiti
N=7,455

Jamaica
N=985



Living HIV/AIDS Cases

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



Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth*, Reported through 2013, for Florida and Selected South Florida Counties**

Country of Birth	Florida		Miami-Dade		Broward		Palm Beach	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
United States	37,535	79%	8,158	70%	5,505	69%	3,168	66%
Haiti	7,455	16%	2,725	24%	1,687	21%	1,453	30%
Jamaica	1,003	2%	259	2%	411	5%	102	2%
Bahamas	400	1%	197	2%	123	2%	17	<1%
Other	1,046	2%	263	2%	216	3%	52	1%
TOTAL	47,439	100%	11,602	100%	7,942	100%	4,792	100%

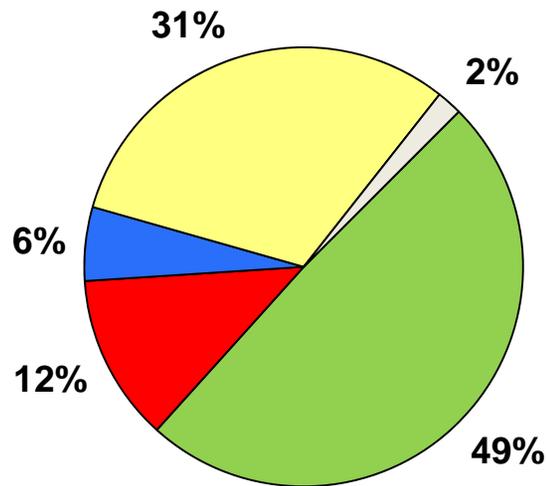
*Data sorted by foreign country of birth by number of cases, and excludes cases whose country of birth is unknown.

**County data exclude Department of Correction cases.

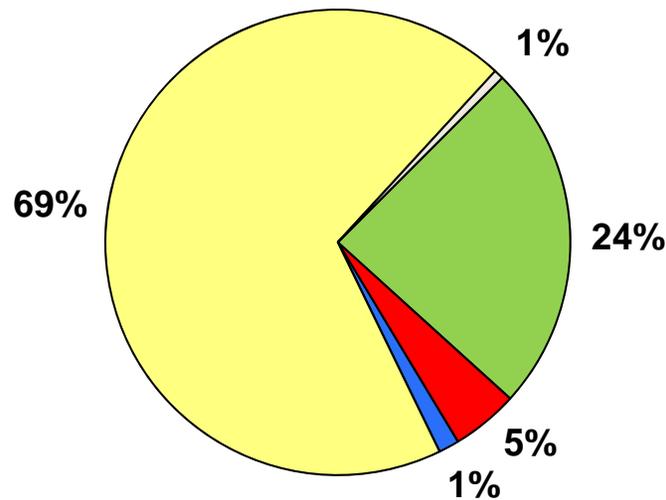


Black Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida

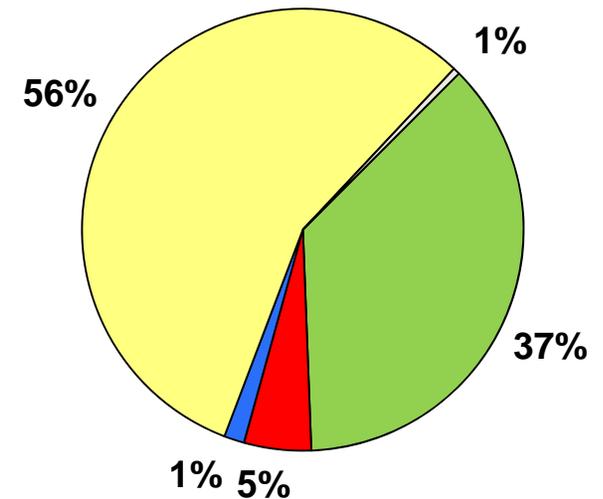
**U.S. Born
N=21,971**



**Haiti
N=4,064**



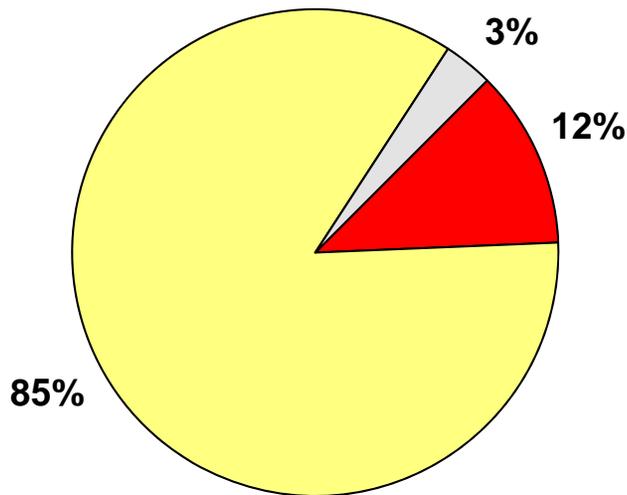
**Jamaica
N=610**



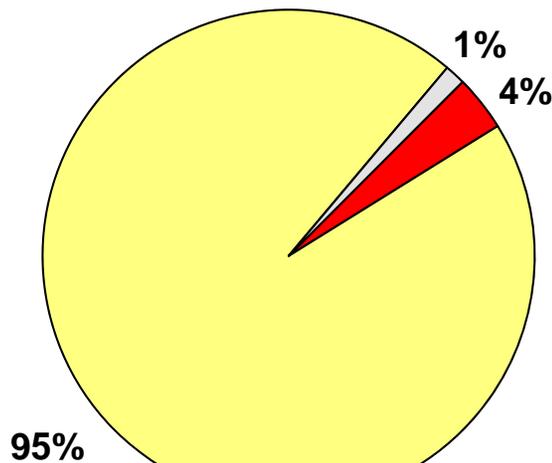
Note: NIRs redistributed. Heterosexual contact is a much more common risk factor among male cases born in Haiti and Jamaica, compared to US-born cases.

Black Adults Females Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2013, Florida

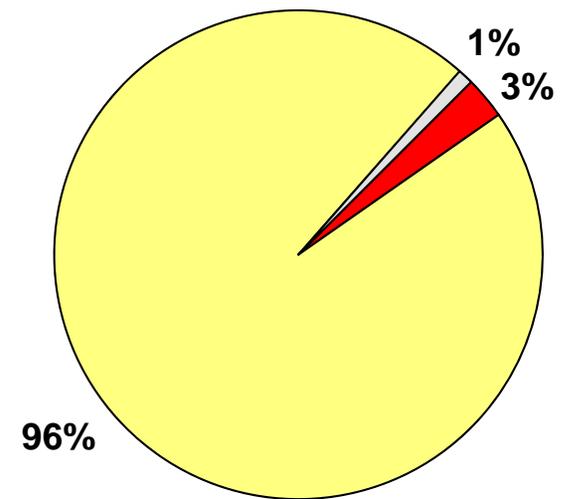
**U.S. Born
N=15,564**



**Haiti
N=3,391**



**Jamaica
N=393**



■ IDU ■ Heterosexual ■ Other

Note: NIRs redistributed. Injection drug use is a more common risk factor among female U.S.-Born cases than their Haitian-Born or Jamaican-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.**

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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.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.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>