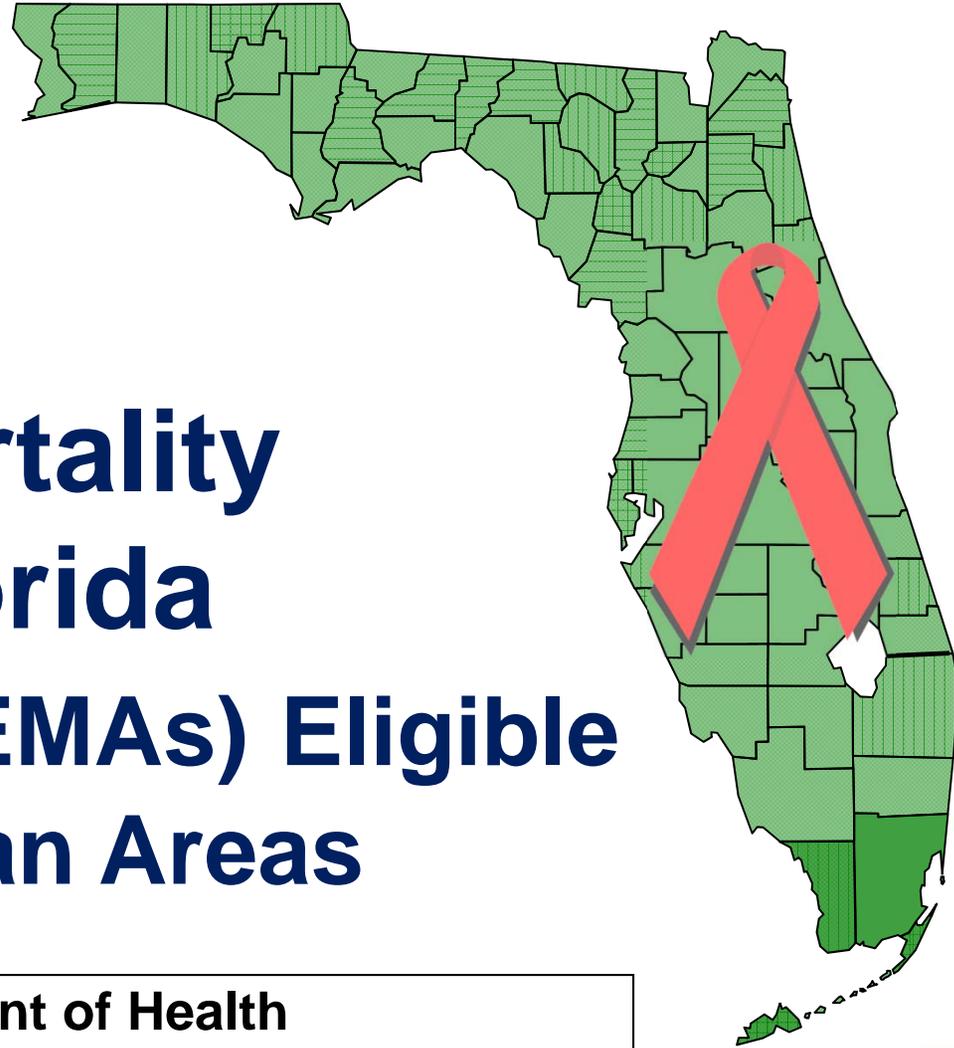


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/27/13

Revision: 10/02/14



HIV Mortality for Florida and the Six (EMAs) Eligible Metropolitan Areas

Florida Department of Health

HIV/AIDS Section

Division of Disease Control and Health Protection

Death data as of 06/30/2014



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.



HIV Mortality in Florida (con't)

Rates are expressed as deaths per 100,000 population based on 2008 Population Estimates, DOH, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis

A new national system for coding death certificates (ICD-10) began in 1999, which resulted in an increase of approximately 14% in the annual number of HIV/AIDS deaths.

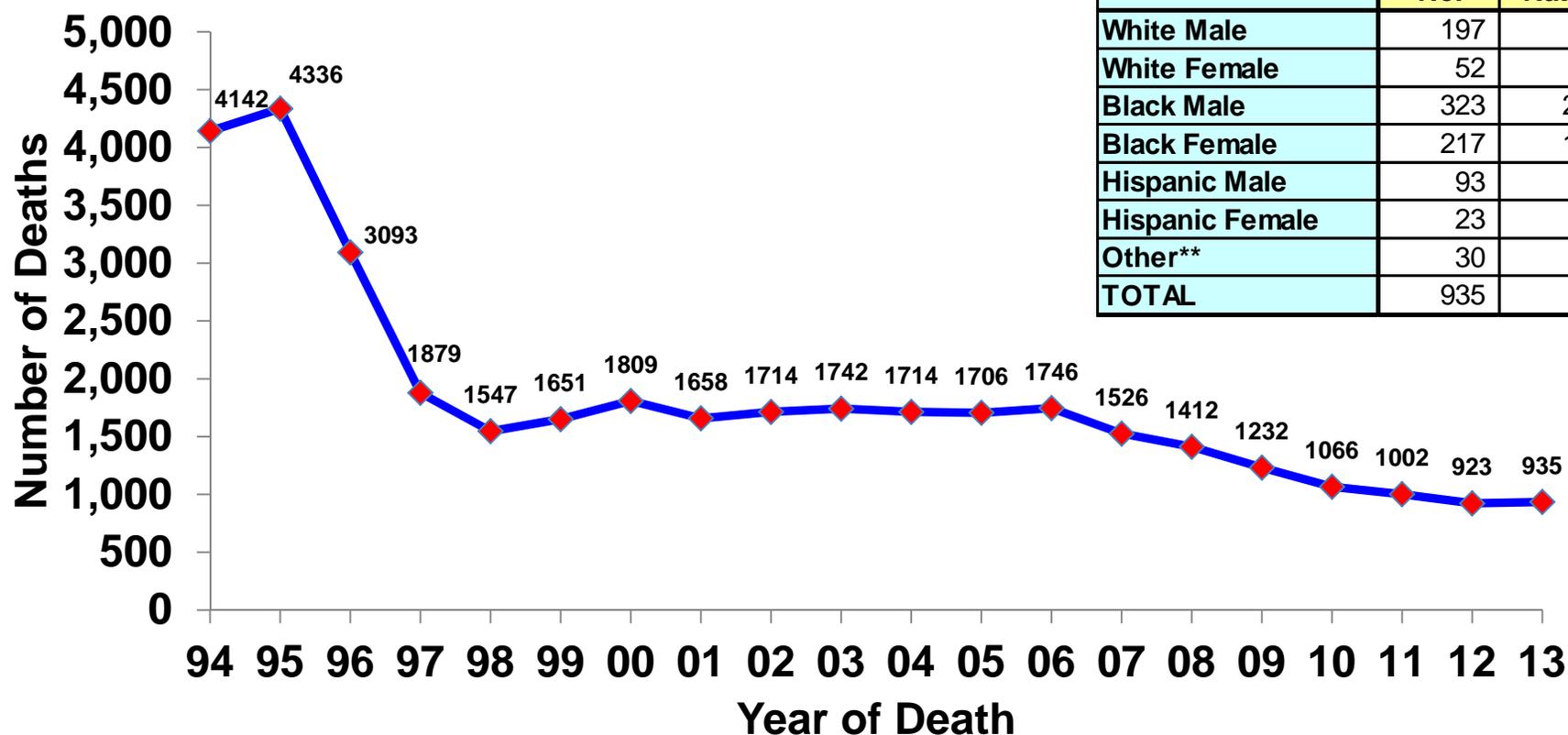
Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Multiracial and/or Other/Unknown races. Males and females are combined per the low number of resident deaths.

Note: HIV/AIDS deaths decreased markedly from 1996-1998, associated with the advent of HAART in 1996. Yearly declines since 2007 appear promising.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics and HIV/AIDS Section, death certificates coded to HIV/AIDS as underlying cause.



Resident Deaths** Due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2013, Florida



Race/Ethnicity	2013	
	No.	Rate*
White Male	197	3.7
White Female	52	0.9
Black Male	323	22.5
Black Female	217	14.0
Hispanic Male	93	4.1
Hispanic Female	23	1.0
Other**	30	3.6
TOTAL	935	4.8

Note: The number of HIV-related deaths in 2013 **increased** by 1.3% from the previous year and decreased by 78% since the peak year in 1995. Since 2007, deaths have maintained a downward trend and may be starting to level off.

*In 1999, the underlying cause-of-death classification scheme changed from ICD-9 to ICD-10;

**Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014). Population data were provided by Florida CHARTS (as of 06/03/2014).



Resident Deaths* Due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2007-2013, Florida

Deaths	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change
2007	1,526	-12.6%	389	-9.3%	917	-13.3%	202	-14.0%
2008	1,412	-7.5%	364	-6.4%	850	-7.3%	177	-12.4%
2009	1,232	-12.7%	323	-11.3%	737	-13.3%	160	-9.6%
2010	1,066	-13.5%	286	-11.5%	634	-14.0%	122	-23.8%
2011	1,005	-5.7%	258	-9.8%	613	-3.3%	123	0.8%
2012	923	-8.2%	218	-15.5%	576	-6.0%	113	-8.1%
2013	935	1.3%	249	14.2%	540	-6.3%	116	2.7%

Note: Overall, there has been a 78% decline in the number of Florida resident deaths due to HIV disease in Florida from 1995 (the peak of resident HIV deaths) to 2013. As of 2013, blacks still constitute a majority of HIV-related deaths (58%) whereas Hispanics constitute a low proportion of HIV-related deaths (12%). The total number of HIV-related deaths in 2013 increased by 1.3% from the previous year.

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



Resident Deaths* Due to HIV Disease, Number and Rate** by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2009-2013, Florida

Race/Ethnicity	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White Male	258	4.8	225	4.2	201	3.8	179	3.4	197	3.7
White Female	65	1.2	61	1.1	57	1.0	39	0.7	52	0.9
Black Male	438	32.0	388	28.1	362	25.9	314	22.3	323	22.5
Black Female	299	20.2	246	16.4	251	16.6	262	17.2	217	14.0
Hispanic Male	126	6.1	96	4.6	97	4.5	92	4.2	93	4.1
Hispanic Female	34	1.6	26	1.2	26	1.2	21	0.9	23	1.0
Other (both sexes)	12	1.6	24	3.1	11	1.4	16	2.0	30	3.6
TOTAL	1,232	6.6	1,066	5.7	1,005	5.3	923	4.8	935	4.8

Note: Racial/ethnic disparities continue to be evident in the death rate data, where both black males and black females have the highest death rates.

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

**Source: Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS.



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)



Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Sex and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, Florida

Period of Death: 2007 - 2013		
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
72 mo.	59 mo.	68 mo.
8,682 deaths	3,894 deaths	12,576 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 06/30/2014)



Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, Florida

Period of Death: 2007 - 2013			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	89 mo.	60 mo.	83 mo.
	2,738 deaths	599 deaths	3,337 deaths
Black	65 mo.	58 mo.	60 mo.
	4,226 deaths	2,753 deaths	6,979 deaths
Hispanic	62 mo.	58 mo.	60 mo.
	1,448 deaths	421 deaths	1,869 deaths
Amer. Ind.	86 mo.	34 mo.	79 mo.
	33 deaths	12 deaths	45 deaths
Asian	28 mo.	26 mo.	28 mo.
	36 deaths	14 deaths	50 deaths

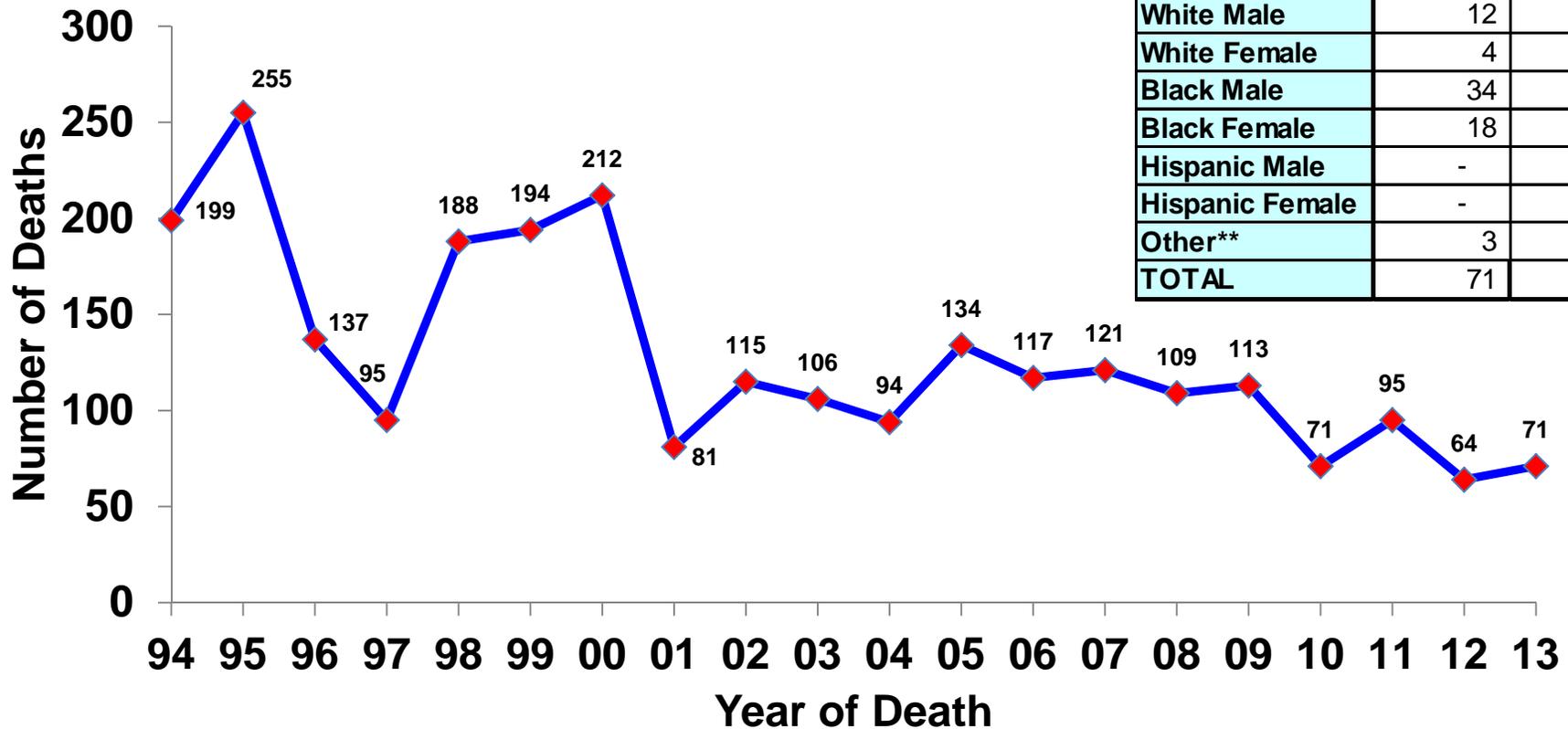
Note: These data show that the differences in median survival time by gender discussed on the previous table are not uniform for all racial/ethnic groups. For instance, the gender difference among whites and American Indians are much larger than the difference between genders for blacks, Hispanics and Asians. This confirms the assertion that there are no 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.

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2014).



Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2013, Jacksonville EMA



Race/Ethnicity	2013	
	No.	rate
White Male	12	2.8
White Female	4	0.9
Black Male	34	24.9
Black Female	18	11.6
Hispanic Male	-	0.0
Hispanic Female	-	0.0
Other**	3	3.7
TOTAL	71	5.3

These data represent a 72% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2013. This is lower than the 78% decline observed by the state.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS. Jacksonville EMA consists of Clay, Duval, Nassau and Saint Johns counties.



Resident Deaths* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2008-2013, Jacksonville EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2008	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No.	No.	% change								
White Male	25	22	-12%	12	-45%	15	25%	6	-60%	12	100%
White Female	5	7	40%	4	-43%	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%
Black Male	53	53	0%	28	-47%	46	64%	30	-35%	34	13%
Black Female	22	29	32%	24	-17%	24	0%	19	-21%	18	-5%
Hispanic Male	1	1	0%	1	0%	3	200%	3	0%	-	-100%
Hispanic Female	1	1	0%	-	-100%	2	N/A	-	-100%	-	N/A
Other*	2	-	-100%	2	N/A	1	-50%	2	100%	3	50%
TOTAL	109	113	4%	71	-37%	95	34%	64	-33%	71	11%

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



Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, Jacksonville EMA

	<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	3 mo.	15 mo.	36 mo.	71 mo.	66 mo.
Black	1 mo.	11 mo.	24 mo.	46 mo.	67 mo.
Hispanic	1 mo.	15 mo.	20 mo.	36 mo.	62 mo.

**Comment: Overall, survival time is increasing as we move toward the era of HAART in the late 1990s, but survival times nearly double that in the early 2000's. Survival times doubled again among blacks in the late 2000's. Survival times in the late 2000's among whites and Hispanics may be artificially low due to small numbers of deaths during that time period.
(Data as of 06/30/2014).**

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months), by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, Jacksonville EMA

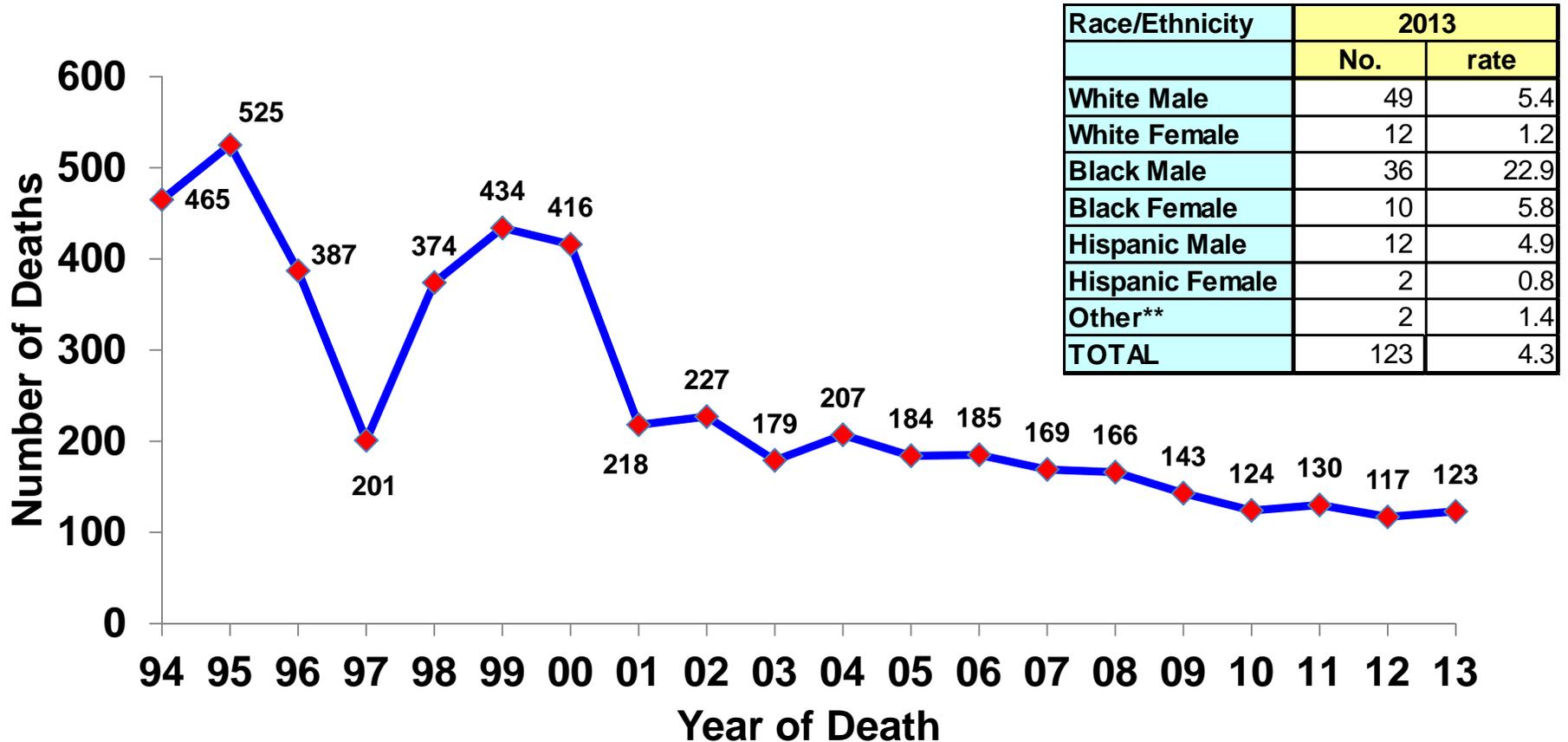
Period of Death: 2007 - 2013			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	79 mo.	32 mo.	66 mo.
	161 deaths	57 deaths	218 deaths
Black	69 mo.	66 mo.	67 mo.
	391 deaths	242 deaths	633 deaths
Hispanic	77 mo.	19 mo.	62 mo.
	19 deaths	5 deaths	24 deaths

Comment: These data suggest that white and Hispanic females have a later diagnosis of AIDS than white or Hispanic males, as their subsequent median survival time is shorter. There is little difference in the median times of AIDS diagnosis to death between black males and black females. Survival times in the late 2000's among whites and Hispanics may be artificially low due to small numbers of deaths during that time period. (Data as of 06/30/2014)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2013, Tampa/St. Pete EMA



These data represent a 77% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2013. This is less than the 78% decline observed by the state.

**Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS. Tampa-St. Pete EMA consists of Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco and Pinellas counties.*



Resident Deaths* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2008-2013, Tampa/St. Pete EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2008	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No.	No.	% change								
White Male	64	42	-34%	48	14%	50	4%	41	-18%	49	20%
White Female	9	11	22%	7	-36%	9	29%	9	0%	12	33%
Black Male	47	42	-11%	36	-14%	29	-19%	33	14%	36	9%
Black Female	26	25	-4%	18	-28%	23	28%	23	0%	10	-57%
Hispanic Male	13	18	38%	8	-56%	9	13%	6	-33%	12	100%
Hispanic Female	4	4	0%	4	0%	5	25%	4	-20%	2	-50%
Other*	3	1	-67%	3	200%	5	67%	1	-80%	2	100%
TOTAL	166	143	-14%	124	-13%	130	5%	117	-10%	123	5%

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



Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, Tampa/St. Pete EMA

	<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.	81 mo.
Black	1 mo.	12 mo.	24 mo.	36 mo.	65 mo.
Hispanic	1 mo.	15 mo.	27 mo.	45 mo.	53 mo.

Comment: The median survival time nearly doubled from the Early Years, moving into the era of HAART. Survival times continued their upward climb into the early 2000's and furthermore into the late 2000's.
(Data as of 06/30/2014).

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, Tampa/St. Pete EMA

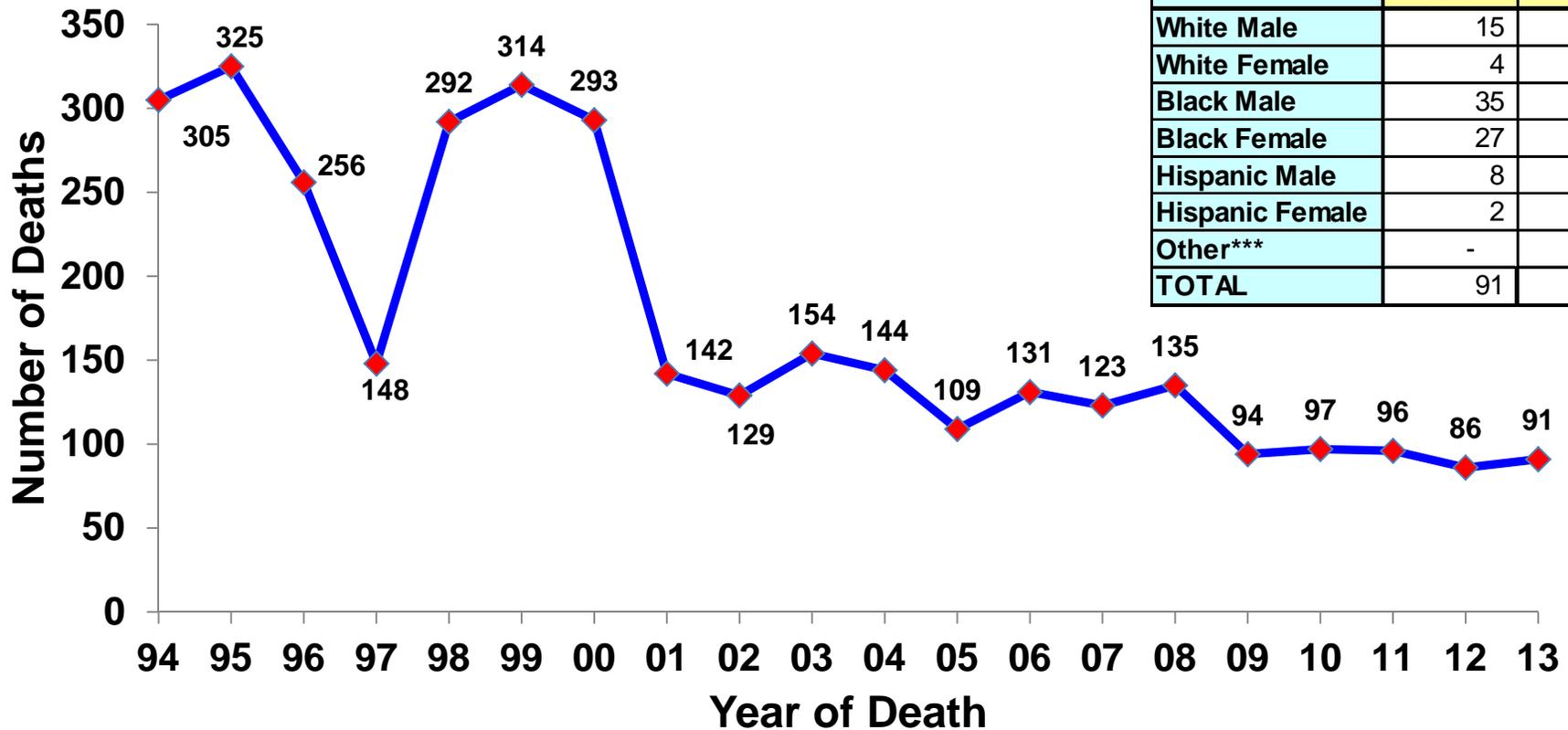
Period of Death: 2007 - 2013			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	82 mo.	65 mo.	81 mo.
	537 deaths	106 deaths	643 deaths
Black	63 mo.	65 mo.	65 mo.
	353 deaths	210 deaths	563 deaths
Hispanic	52 mo.	58 mo.	53 mo.
	126 deaths	50 deaths	176 deaths

Comment: These data suggest that white females have a later diagnosis of AIDS than white males, as their subsequent median survival time is shorter. In contrast, black and Hispanic females had a higher median survival time compared with black and Hispanic males and thus may have had an earlier AIDS diagnosis compared to their male counterparts. (Data as of 06/30/2014)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2013, Orlando EMA



Race/Ethnicity	2013	
	No.	rate
White Male	15	2.6
White Female	4	0.7
Black Male	35	21.3
Black Female	27	15.1
Hispanic Male	8	2.7
Hispanic Female	2	0.7
Other***	-	0.0
TOTAL	91	4.1

These data represent a 72% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2013. This is lower than the 78% decline observed by the state.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS. Orlando EMA consists of Lake, Orange, Osceola and Seminole counties.



Resident Deaths* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2008-2013, Orlando EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2008	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No.	No.	% change								
White Male	32	29	-9%	21	-28%	21	0%	13	-38%	15	15%
White Female	9	7	-22%	4	-43%	7	75%	5	-29%	4	-20%
Black Male	45	22	-51%	32	45%	37	16%	40	8%	35	-13%
Black Female	26	21	-19%	20	-5%	16	-20%	17	6%	27	59%
Hispanic Male	17	10	-41%	11	10%	11	0%	8	-27%	8	0%
Hispanic Female	6	4	-33%	7	75%	3	-57%	1	-67%	2	100%
Other*	-	1	N/A	2	100%	1	-50%	2	100%	-	-100%
TOTAL	135	94	-30%	97	3%	96	-1%	86	-10%	91	6%

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



Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, Orlando EMA

	<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	2 mo.	16 mo.	32 mo.	53 mo.	86 mo.
Black	2 mo.	11 mo.	20 mo.	25 mo.	35 mo.
Hispanic	5 mo.	13 mo.	25 mo.	33 mo.	48 mo.

Comment: The median survival time nearly doubled from the Early Years, moving into the era of HAART. Survival times continued their upward climb into the early 2000's and furthermore into the late 2000's.
(Data as of 06/30/2014)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, Orlando EMA

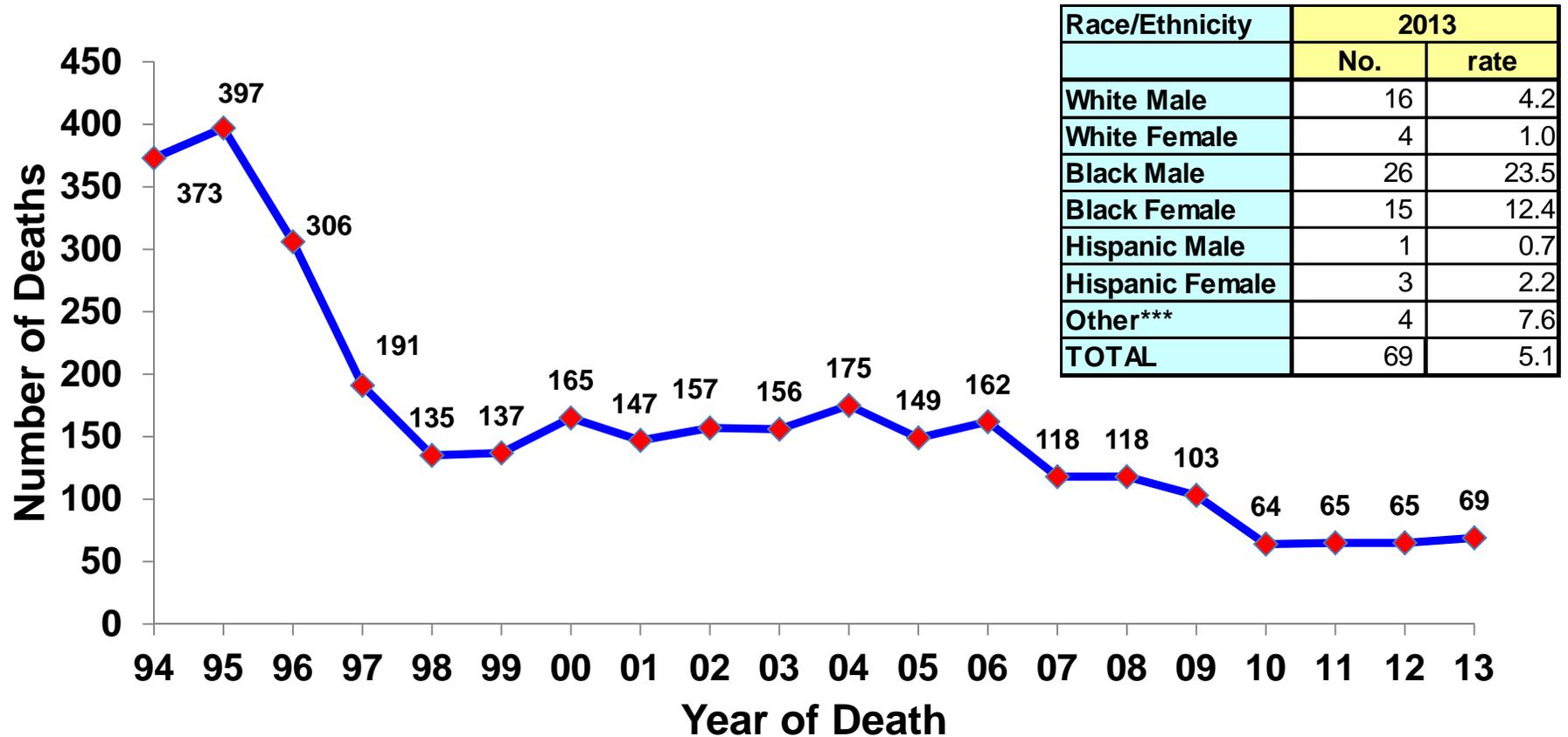
Period of Death: 2007 - 2013			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	94 mo.	66 mo.	86 mo.
	289 deaths	63 deaths	352 deaths
Black	39 mo.	30 mo.	35 mo.
	349 deaths	191 deaths	540 deaths
Hispanic	54 mo.	40 mo.	48 mo.
	131 deaths	52 deaths	183 deaths

Comment: These data show that the median survival time for females of all races is less than that of their respective male counterparts. This could be due to women being diagnosed with AIDS later in their course of illness thus shortening their apparent survival time. (Data as of 06/30/2014)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2013, West Palm Beach EMA



These data represent an 83% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2013. This is higher than the 78% decline observed by the state.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS.



Resident Deaths* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2008-2013, West Palm Beach EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2008	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No.	No.	% change								
White Male	17	15	-12%	8	-47%	5	-38%	13	160%	16	23%
White Female	8	5	-38%	6	20%	5	-17%	3	-40%	4	33%
Black Male	50	40	-20%	24	-40%	26	8%	20	-23%	26	30%
Black Female	32	38	19%	21	-45%	24	14%	18	-25%	15	-17%
Hispanic Male	5	4	-20%	2	-50%	4	100%	5	25%	1	-80%
Hispanic Female	3	-	-100%	1	N/A	1	0%	5	400%	3	-40%
Other*	3	1	-67%	2	100%	-	-100%	1	N/A	4	300%
TOTAL	118	103	-13%	64	-38%	65	2%	65	0%	69	6%

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



Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, West Palm Beach EMA

	<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.	13 mo.	25 mo.	62 mo.	80 mo.
Black	1 mo.	10 mo.	20 mo.	50 mo.	74 mo.
Hispanic	5 mo.	11 mo.	15 mo.	27 mo.	45 mo.

Comment: The median survival time nearly doubled from the Early Years, moving into the era of HAART. Survival times continued their upward climb into the early 2000's and furthermore into the late 2000's.
 (Data as of 06/30/2014)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months), by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, West Palm Beach EMA

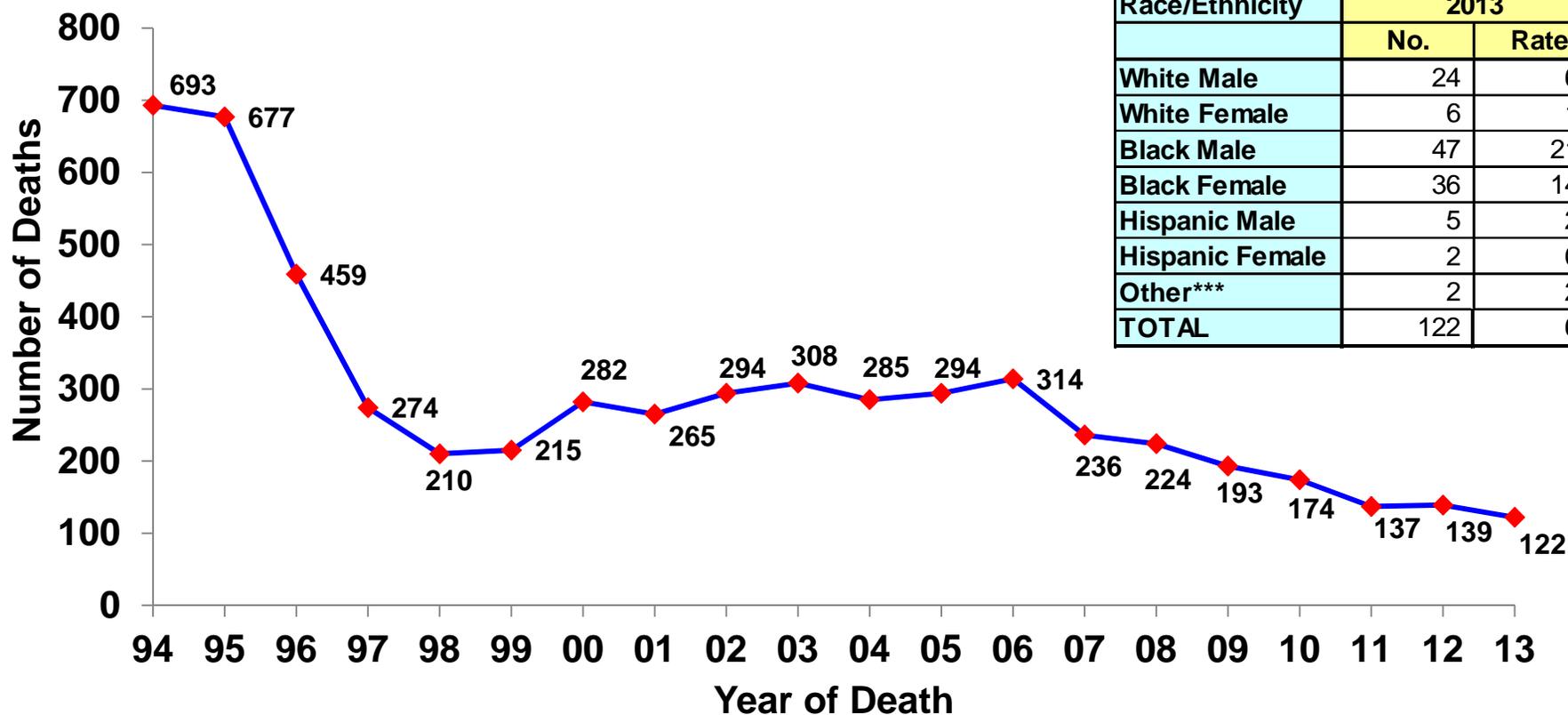
Period of Death: 2007 - 2013			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	91 mo.	43 mo.	80 mo.
	173 deaths	55 deaths	228 deaths
Black	72 mo.	75 mo.	74 mo.
	379 deaths	291 deaths	670 deaths
Hispanic	59 mo.	36 mo.	45 mo.
	61 deaths	30 deaths	91 deaths

Comment: These data suggest that white and Hispanic females have a later diagnosis of AIDS than white or Hispanic males, as their subsequent median survival time is shorter. Conversely, the median survival times of AIDS diagnosis to death is shorter for black males than that of their female counterparts. (Data as of 06/30/2014)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994 – 2013, Ft. Lauderdale EMA



These data represent a 82% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from 1995 to 2013. This is higher than 78% decline observed by the state.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS.



Resident Deaths* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2008-2013, Ft. Lauderdale EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2008	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No.	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
White Male	44	41	-7%	41	0%	33	-20%	18	-45%	24	33%
White Female	7	6	-14%	12	100%	4	-67%	6	50%	6	0%
Black Male	78	79	1%	57	-28%	55	-4%	52	-5%	47	-10%
Black Female	71	49	-31%	47	-4%	34	-28%	51	50%	36	-29%
Hispanic Male	14	12	-14%	9	-25%	5	-44%	9	80%	5	-44%
Hispanic Female	7	3	-57%	4	33%	3	-25%	1	-67%	2	100%
Other*	3	3	0%	4	33%	3	-25%	2	-33%	2	0%
TOTAL	224	193	-14%	174	-10%	137	-21%	139	1%	122	-12%

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



Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, Ft. Lauderdale EMA

	<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.	14 mo.	32 mo.	68 mo.	87 mo.
Black	1 mo.	8 mo.	20 mo.	40 mo.	57 mo.
Hispanic	1 mo.	11 mo.	28 mo.	53 mo.	58 mo.

Comment: The median survival time nearly doubled from the Early Years, moving into the era of HAART. Survival times continued their upward climb into the early 2000's and furthermore into the late 2000's.
(Data as of 06/30/2014)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months), by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, Ft. Lauderdale EMA

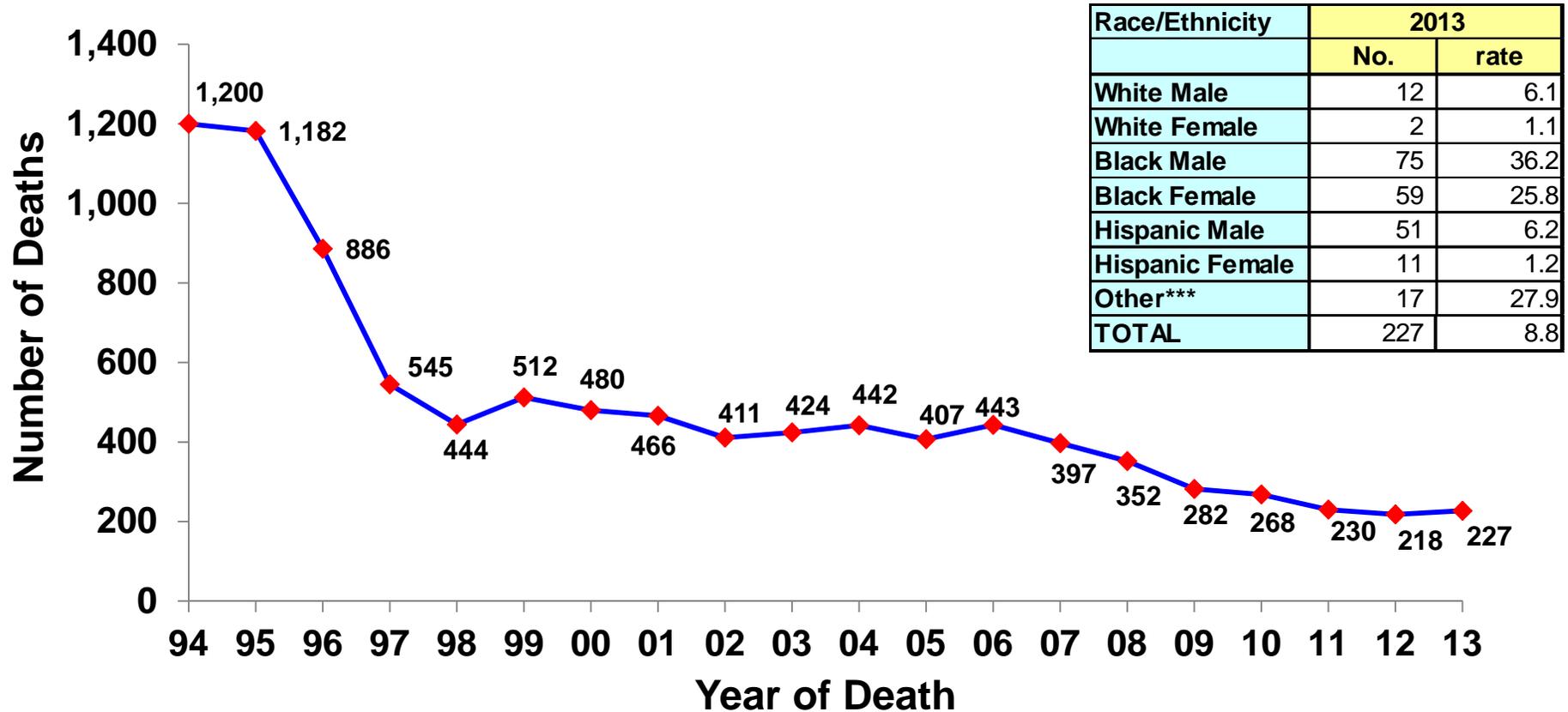
Period of Death: 2007 - 2013			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	95 mo.	54 mo.	87 mo.
	472 deaths	69 deaths	541 deaths
Black	57 mo.	57 mo.	57 mo.
	618 deaths	484 deaths	1,102 deaths
Hispanic	59 mo.	51 mo.	58 mo.
	151 deaths	41 deaths	192 deaths

Comment: These data suggest that white females have a later diagnosis of AIDS than white males, as their subsequent median survival time is shorter. There is little difference in the median times of AIDS diagnosis to death between black and Hispanic males and their respective female counterparts.
(Data as of 06/30/2014)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2013, Miami EMA



These data represent a 81% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from 1995 to 2013. This is higher than the 78% decline observed by the state.

**Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS.*



Resident Deaths* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2008-2013, Miami EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2008	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	No.	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
White Male	19	13	-32%	18	38%	13	-28%	15	15%	12	-20%
White Female	6	5	-17%	7	40%	6	-14%	1	-83%	2	100%
Black Male	151	109	-28%	110	1%	84	-24%	73	-13%	75	3%
Black Female	92	76	-17%	69	-9%	66	-4%	70	6%	59	-16%
Hispanic Male	60	59	-2%	52	-12%	48	-8%	48	0%	51	6%
Hispanic Female	22	17	-23%	5	-71%	10	100%	6	-40%	11	83%
Other*	2	3	50%	7	133%	3	-57%	5	67%	17	240%
TOTAL	352	282	-20%	268	-5%	230	-14%	218	-5%	227	4%

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



Median Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death by Race/Ethnicity in 5 Time Periods, Miami EMA

	<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	6 mo.	14 mo.	34 mo.	73 mo.	116 mo.
Black	1 mo.	9 mo.	21 mo.	42 mo.	65 mo.
Hispanic	3 mo.	11 mo.	22 mo.	52 mo.	71 mo.

Comment: The median survival time nearly doubled from the Early Years, moving into the era of HAART. Survival times continued their upward climb into the early 2000's and furthermore into the late 2000's.
 (Data as of 06/30/2014)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death (in months), by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, Miami EMA

Period of Death: 2007 - 2013			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	129 mo.	83 mo.	116 mo.
	222 deaths	39 deaths	261 deaths
Black	69 mo.	56 mo.	65 mo.
	1,052 deaths	754 deaths	1,806 deaths
Hispanic	73 mo.	64 mo.	71 mo.
	732 deaths	184 deaths	916 deaths

Comment: These data show that the median survival time for females of all races is less than for males. This could be due to women being diagnosed with AIDS later in their course of illness thus shortening their apparent survival time. (Data as of 06/30/2014)

Special note: The median survival time means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.



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