Epidemiology of HIV Among Asians and Pacific Islanders Reported in Florida, Through 2014

Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS Section
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
Annual data trends as of 12/31/2014
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2015
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.

Data for Asians include: non-Hispanic Asians, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders and Legacy Asian/Pacific Islanders.

All* HIV and AIDS Cases Among Asians
By Racial/Ethnic Background
Reported through 2014, Florida

Note: The majority of Asian HIV and AIDS cases have a mixed racial/ethnic background.
*Includes nine pediatric HIV (not AIDS) cases (<13 years of age).
HIV Disease Among Asians By Select Country of Birth, Reported through 2014, Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Birth</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adult HIV Infection Cases Among Asians,
By Year of Report, 1984*- 2014, Florida

*The first case of HIV Infection among Asians was reported in 1984.
Adult AIDS Cases Among Asians, By Year of Report, 1984*- 2014, Florida

*The first AIDS case among Asians was reported in 1984.
**The AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded for adults/adolescents in 1993.
Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Among Asians, by Sex, Reported through 2014, Florida

HIV (not AIDS) Cases
N=393

- 82% Male
- 18% Female

AIDS Cases
N=459

- 75% Male
- 25% Female

Note: HIV cases represent more recent infections, thus these data suggest that the proportion of female to male cases among Asian and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders reported in Florida is increasing over time.
AIDS N=459

HIV (not AIDS) Cases
N=393

Note: 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 34% of HIV (not AIDS) cases occur among those aged 30-39, while 37% of AIDS cases occur among those aged 30-39.
Cases Living with HIV Disease

- Unless otherwise noted, data in the following slides represent persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), who were living in Florida (regardless where diagnosed) through the most recent calendar year. Living data are also referred to as prevalence cases or living with HIV disease.
- HIV prevalence data are generated with data as of June 30th each year, 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 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 “incidence estimates” are approximations of the numbers of people who are newly infected, which include those whose infection has not yet been diagnosed or reported.
Asians Living with HIV Disease,*
by County of Residence,**
Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

* Adult cases only.
** County total exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=6). Number on counties are cases reported.
Asians Living with HIV Disease, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida, N=770

67% resided in the following counties at the time of diagnosis:

- Broward County 20%
- Miami-Dade County 16%
- Orange County 10%
- Duval County 8%
- Hillsborough County 7%
- Pinellas County 6%
Annual Prevalence of HIV Disease Among Adult Asians, By Sex, Florida, 1995-2014

Although increases are seen among both Asian men and women, men continue to account for an increasing proportion of Asian persons living with HIV disease.

*Note: These data represent adult Asians living with HIV disease diagnosed in Florida regardless of their current residence.
**Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories**

- **MSM** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact and 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.
# Mode of Transmission Among Asians Living with HIV in the US* Compared to Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US through 2012</td>
<td>FL through 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDU</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSM/IDU</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

*U.S. data: CDC. HIV Surveillance Report, 2013 (most recent available) Vol. 25, Table 16a
Adult Asians Living with HIV Disease
By Mode of Exposure and Sex
Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Note: NIRs are redistributed. MSM is the primary risk among males (78%), followed by heterosexual risk (14%). Heterosexual contact is the primary risk among females (91%) followed by IDU risk (6%).
Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Time Period of Death, 1980-2014, Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period of Death</th>
<th>Early Years</th>
<th>HAART</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>4 mo.</td>
<td>15 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>1 mo.</td>
<td>10 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>3 mo.</td>
<td>12 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amer. Ind.*</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>14 mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian*</td>
<td>1 mo.</td>
<td>13 mo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Survival times increased for all race/ethnicity groups with the introduction of AZT in 1987. With the introduction of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) in 1996, survival time increased significantly for all racial/ethnic groups, and continues to increase through the present, although disparities persist.

* The median survival time for American Indians and Asians may be artificially deflated due to the low number of American Indians and Asians diagnosed since 2007.
**Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2015)
For Florida HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data
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