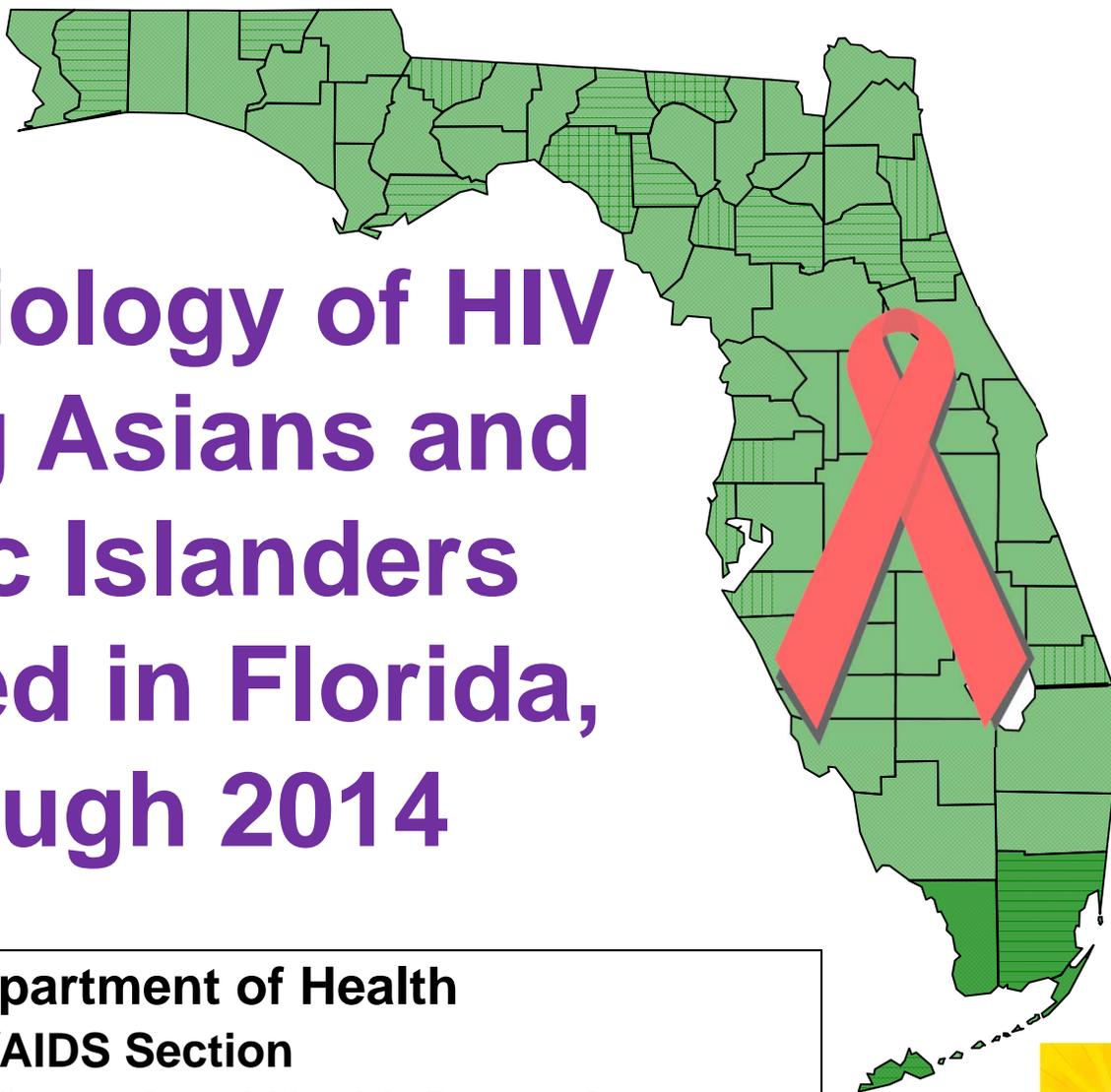


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/04/14

Revision: 04/21/15

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

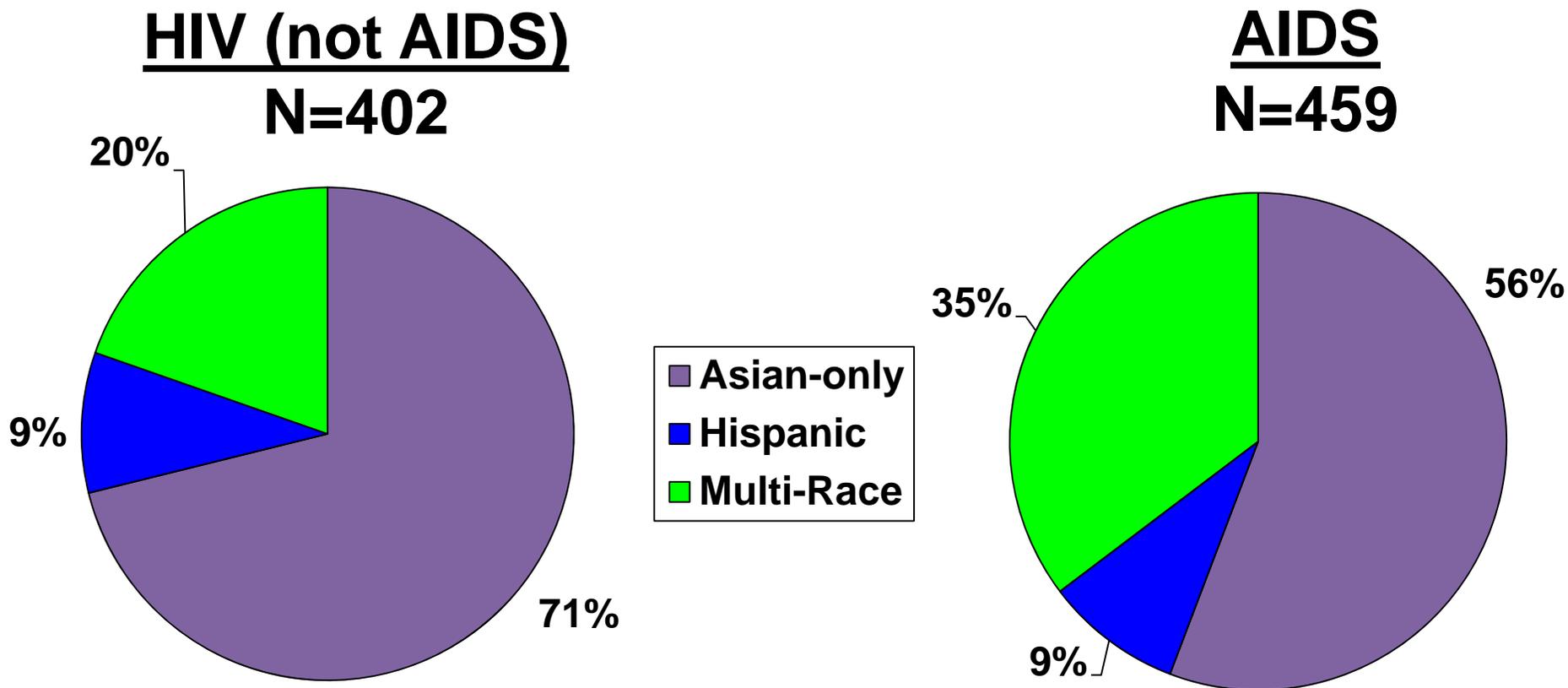
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2014



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.**
- Ⓡ 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).

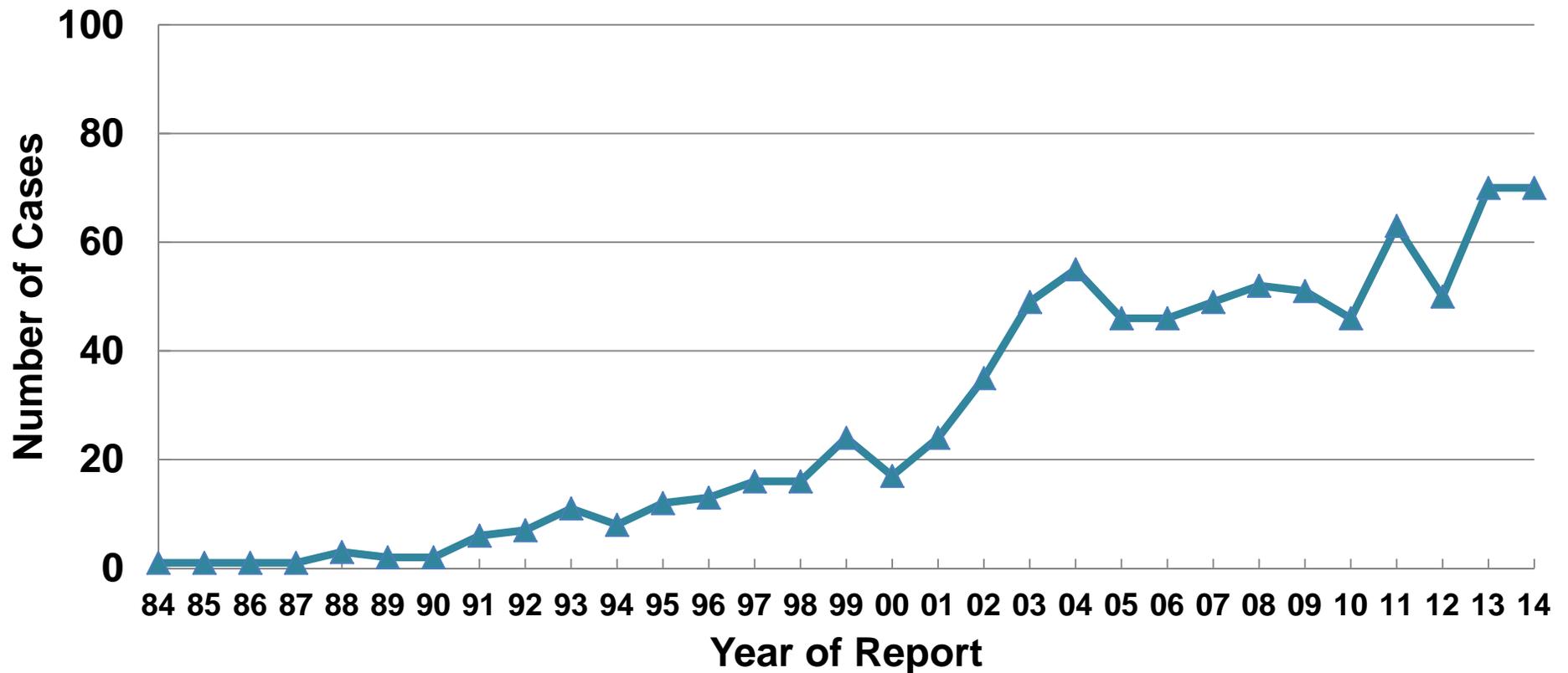


HIV Disease Among Asians By Select Country of Birth, Reported through 2014, Florida

Country of Birth	#	%
United States	285	33%
Philippines	92	11%
Viet Nam	66	8%
India	52	6%
Thailand	50	6%
Other	229	27%
Unknown	87	10%
TOTAL	861	100%



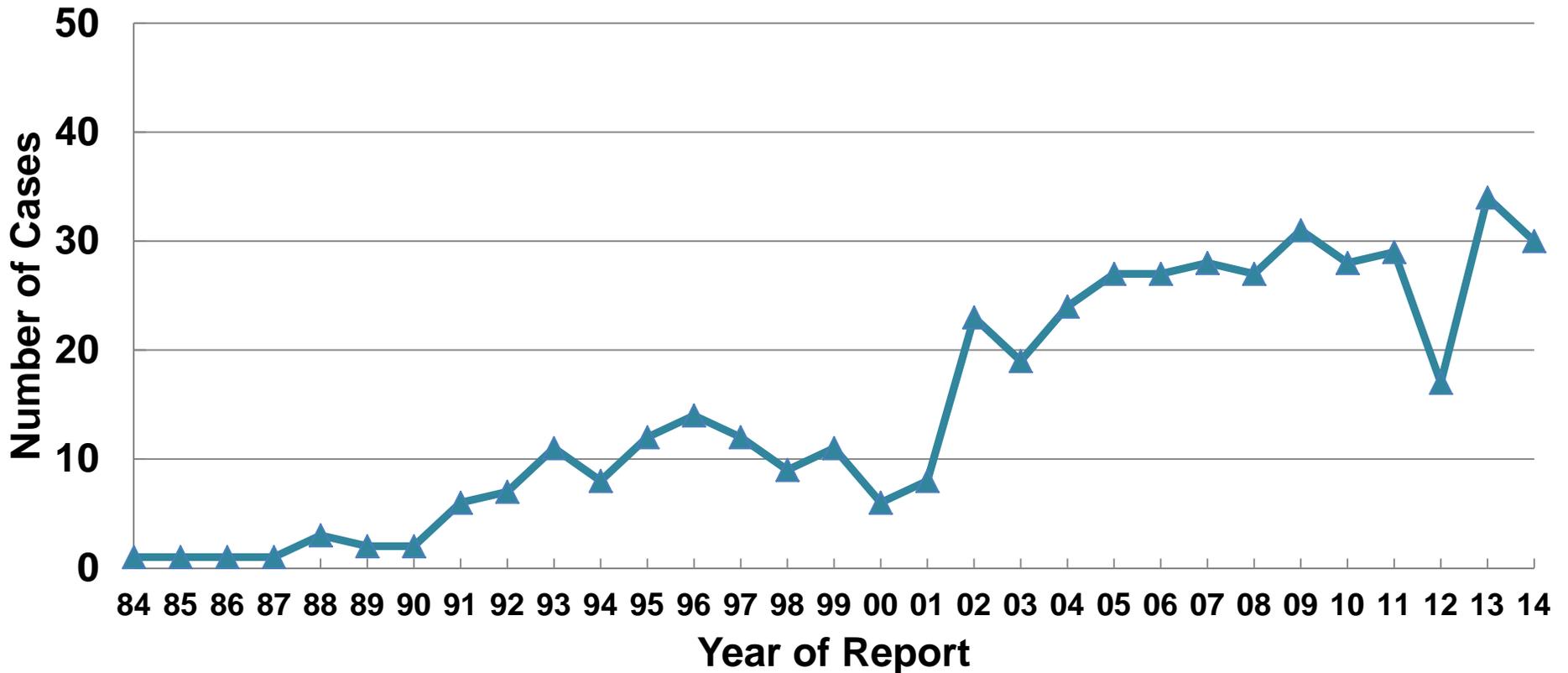
Adult HIV Infection Cases Among Asians, By Year of Report, 1984*- 2014, Florida



*The first case of HIV Infection among Asians was reported in 1984.



Adult AIDS Cases Among Asians, By Year of Report, 1984*- 2014, Florida



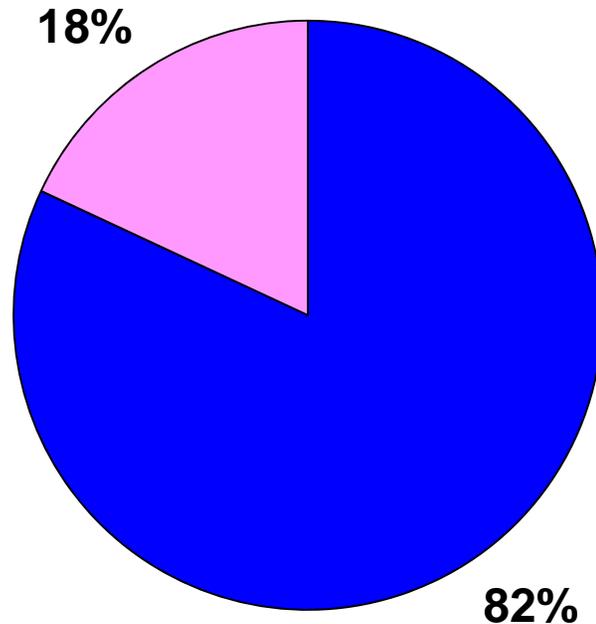
*The first AIDS case among Asians was reported in 1984.

**The AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded for adults/adolescents in 1993.

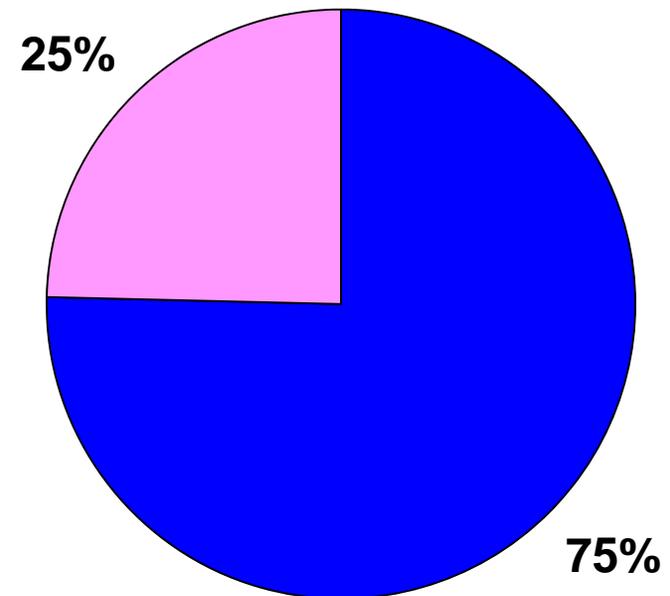


Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Among Asians, by Sex, Reported through 2014, Florida

**HIV (not AIDS) Cases
N=393**



**AIDS Cases
N=459**



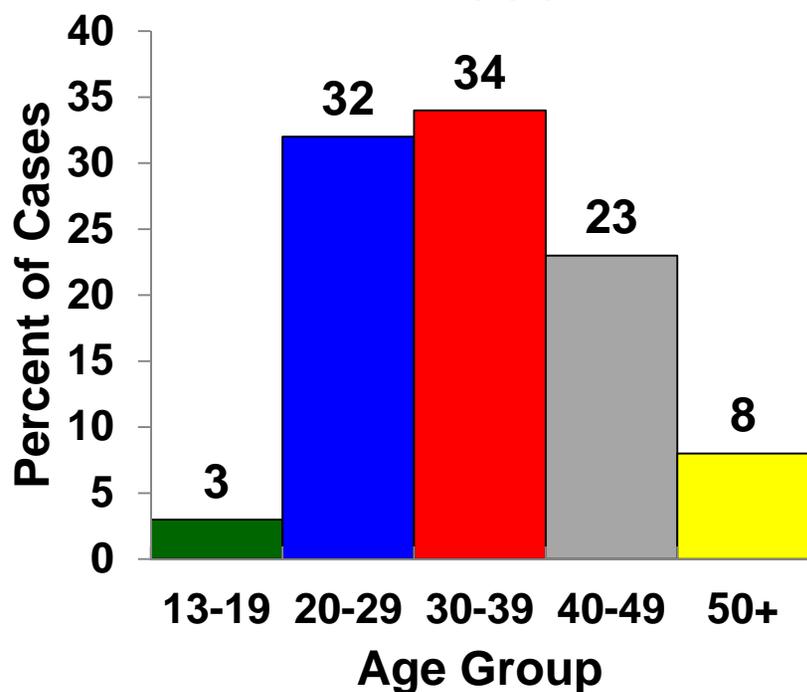
■ Male
■ Female

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.

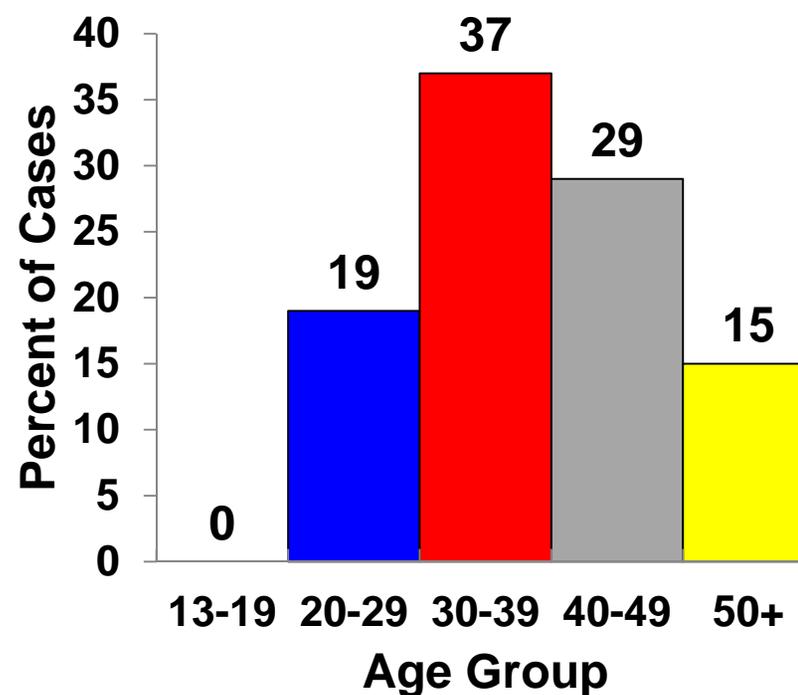


Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Among Asians, by Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported through 2014, Florida

HIV (not AIDS) Cases N=393



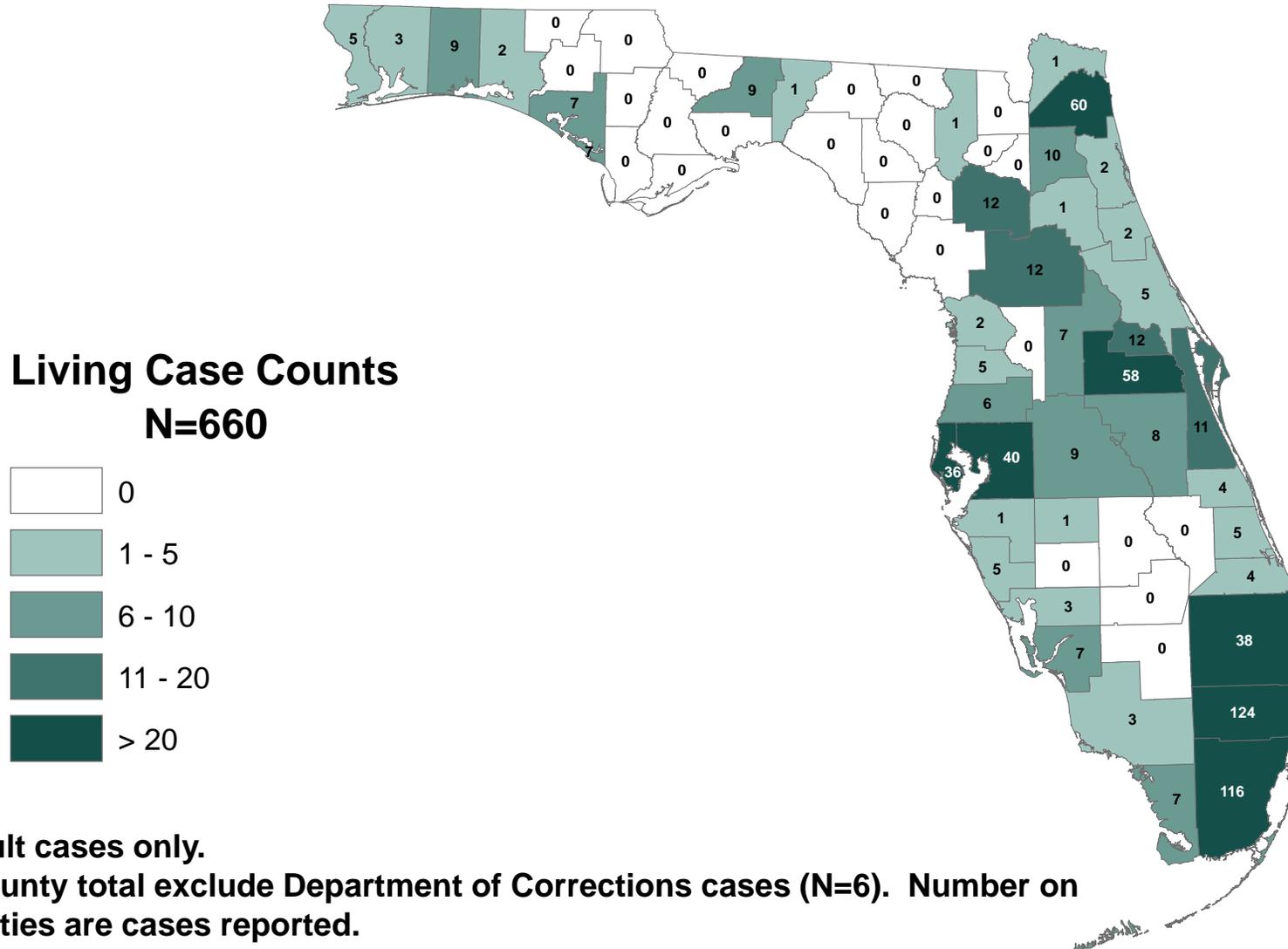
AIDS N=459



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.



Asians Living with HIV Disease,* by County of Residence,** Reported through 2013, Florida



* Adult cases only.

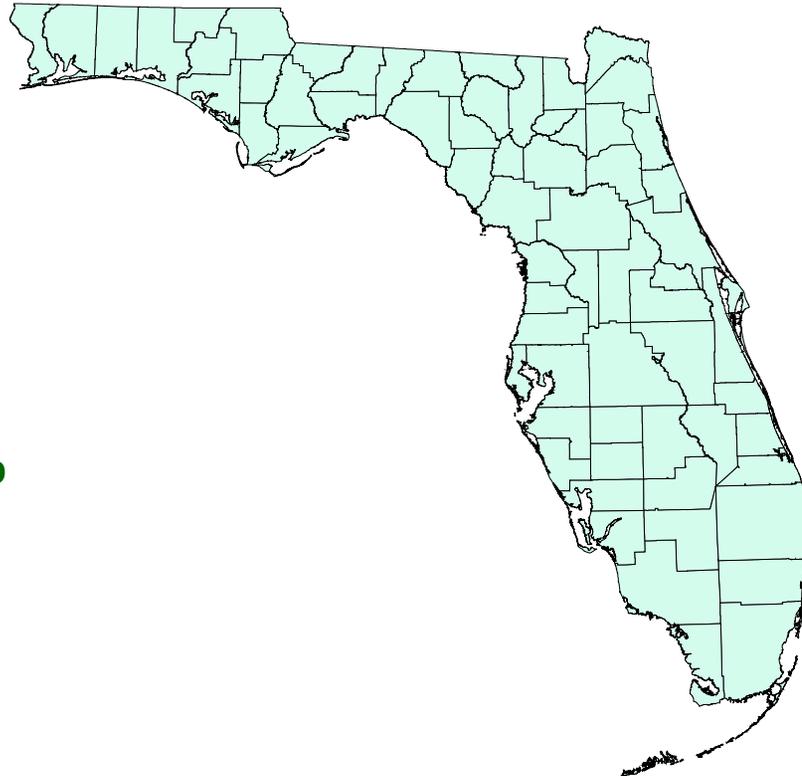
** County total exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=6). Number on counties are cases reported.



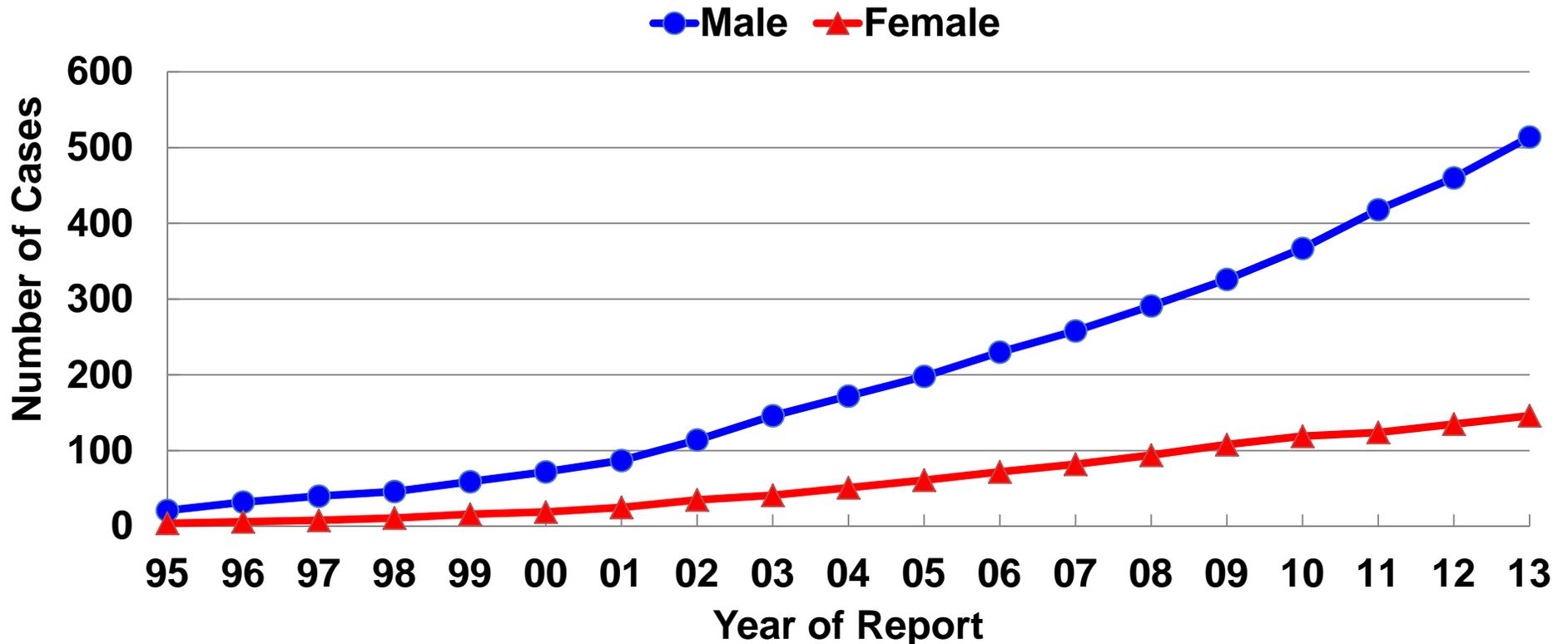
Asians Living with HIV Disease, Reported through 2013, Florida

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

- **Broward County 19%**
- **Dade County 18%**
- **Duval County 9%**
- **Orange County 9%**
- **Hillsborough County 6%**
- **Palm Beach County 6%**



Annual Prevalence of HIV Disease Among Adult Asians, By Sex, Florida, 1995-2013



Although increases are seen among both Asian men and women, women account for an increasing proportion of Asian persons living with HIV disease. In 2013, women accounted for 22% of Asian persons living with HIV disease, compared with 16% in 1995. Data as of 06/30/2014



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 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

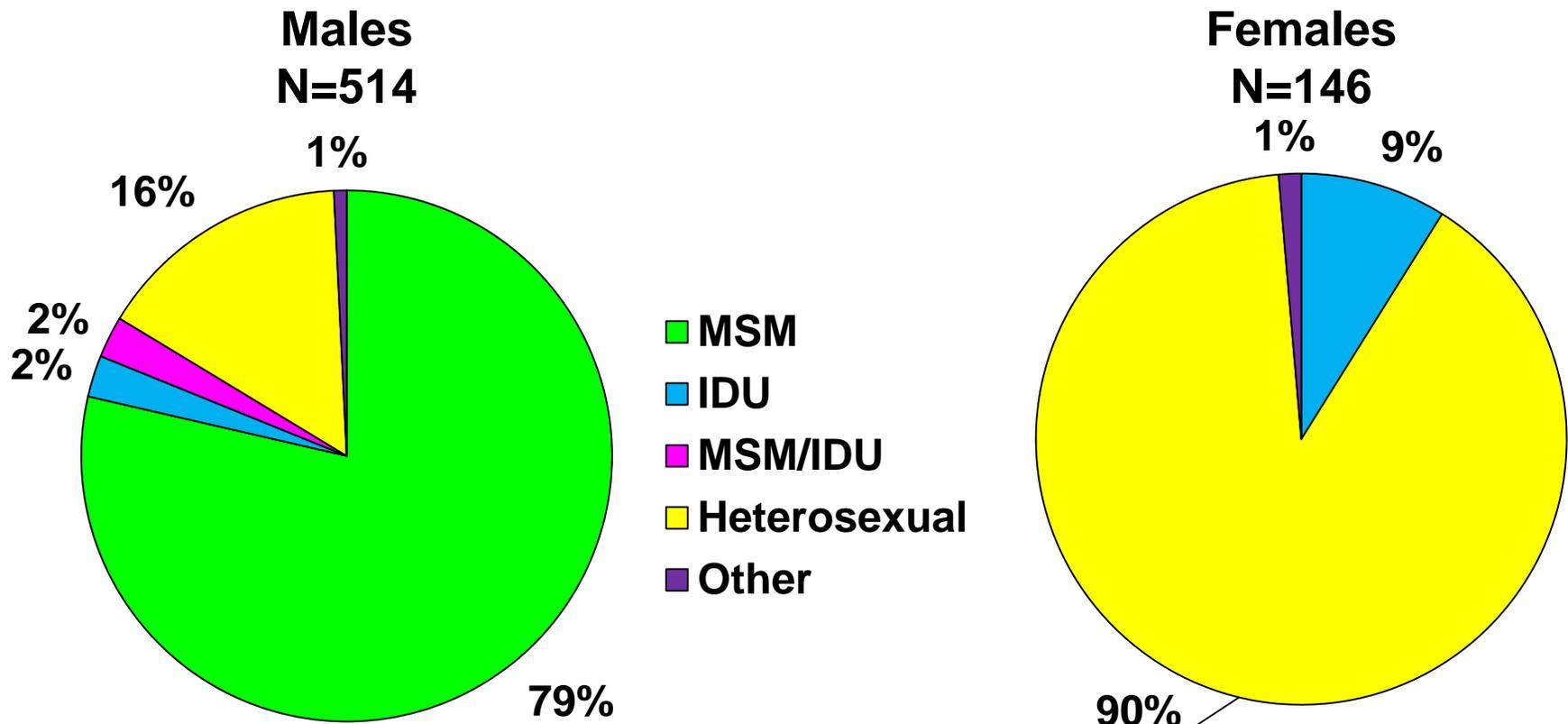
	Males		Females	
	US through 2012	FL through 2013	US through 2012	FL through 2013
MSM	82%	79%	-----	-----
IDU	4%	2%	9%	9%
MSM/IDU	4%	2%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	9%	16%	87%	90%
Other	1%	1%	5%	1%

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 risk and 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 Reported through 2013, Florida



Note: NIRs are redistributed. MSM is the primary risk among males (79%), followed by heterosexual risk (16%). Heterosexual contact is the primary risk among females (90%) followed by IDU risk (9%).



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)



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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>