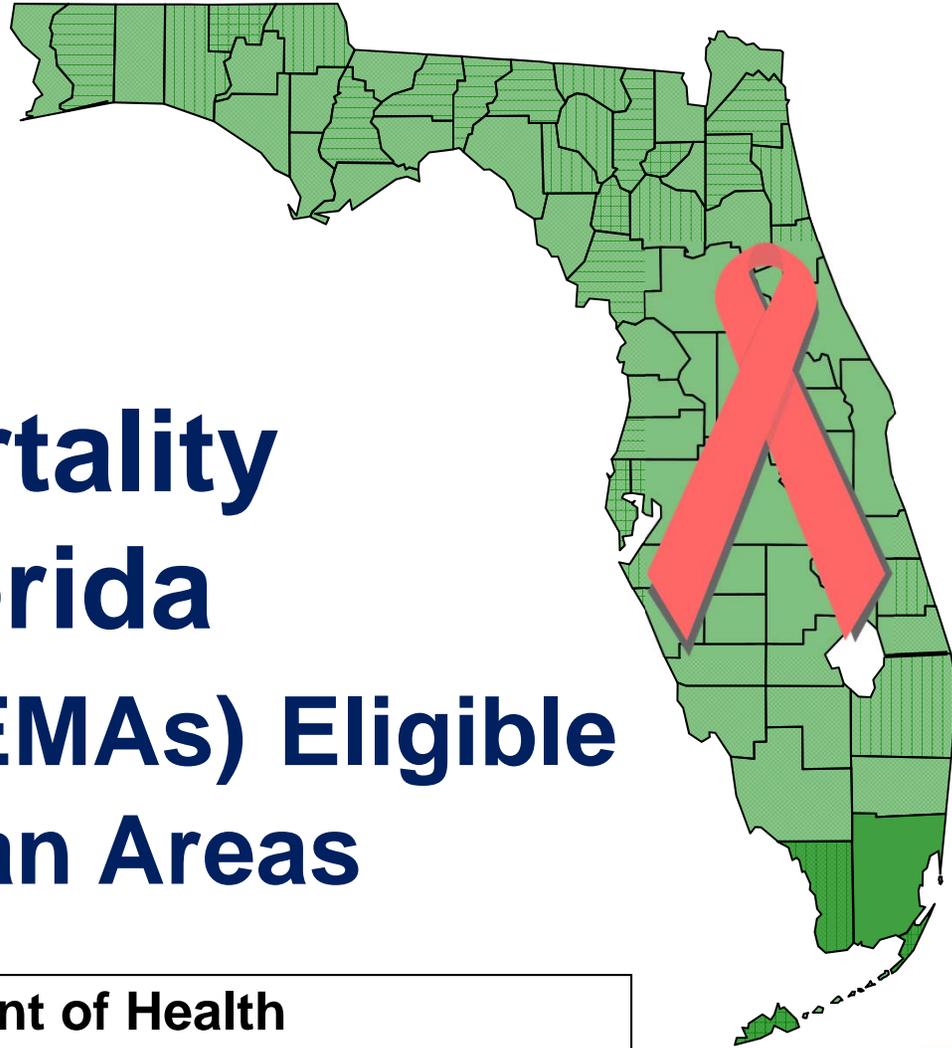


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/04/14

Revision: 10/07/15



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 06/30/2015



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 or residence at 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.

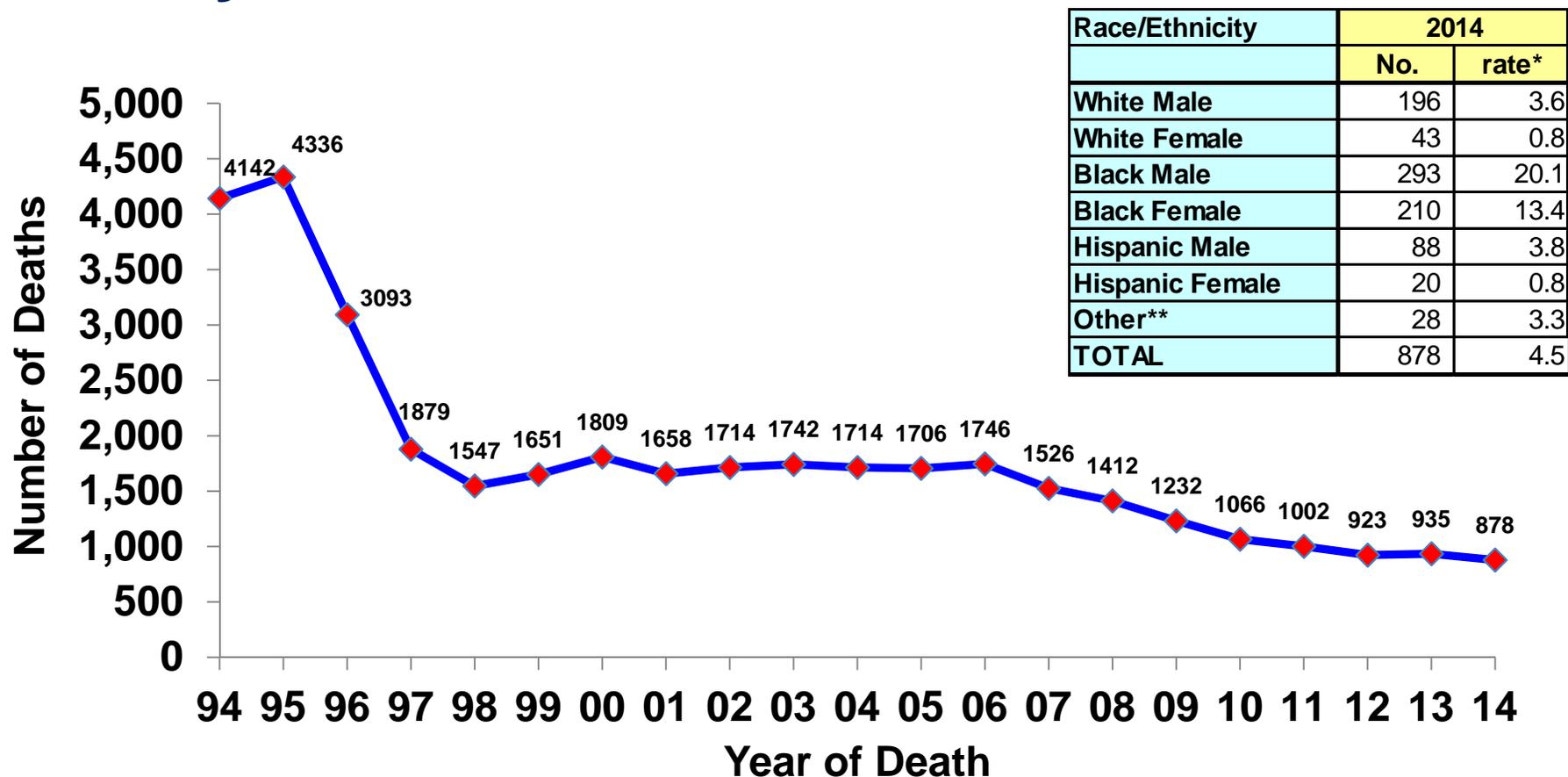
Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Multiracial and/or Other/Unknown races. Males and females are combined per the low number of resident deaths.

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, 1994-2014, Florida



Note: The number of HIV-related deaths in 2014 decreased by 6% from the previous year, and 79% since the peak year in 1995. Since 2007, deaths have maintained a downward trend.

*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 05/31/2015). Population data were provided by Florida CHARTS (as of 07/09/2015).



Resident Deaths* Due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2008-2014, Florida

Year of Death	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change	#	% change
2008	1,412		364		850		177	
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%
2014	878	-6.1%	239	-4.0%	503	-6.9%	108	-6.9%

Note: Overall, there has been a 79% decline in the number of Florida resident deaths due to HIV disease in Florida from 1995 (the peak of resident HIV deaths) to 2014. As of 2014, blacks still constitute a majority of HIV-related deaths (57%) whereas Hispanics constitute a low proportion of HIV-related deaths (12%). The total number of HIV-related deaths in 2014 decreased by 6% from the previous year.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015)



Resident Deaths* Due to HIV Disease, Number and Rate** by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2010-2014, Florida

Race/Ethnicity	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White Male	225	4.2	201	3.8	179	3.4	197	3.7	196	3.6
White Female	61	1.1	57	1.0	39	0.7	52	0.9	43	0.8
Black Male	388	28.1	362	25.9	314	22.3	323	22.5	293	20.1
Black Female	246	16.4	251	16.6	262	17.2	217	14.0	210	13.4
Hispanic Male	96	4.6	97	4.5	92	4.2	93	4.1	88	3.8
Hispanic Female	26	1.2	26	1.2	21	0.9	23	1.0	20	0.8
Other (both sexes)	24	3.1	11	1.4	16	2.0	30	3.6	28	3.3
TOTAL	1,066	5.7	1,005	5.3	923	4.8	935	4.8	878	4.5

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 05/31/2015).

**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, 1980-2014, 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>2007-2014</u>
White	4 mo.	15 mo.	32 mo.	61 mo.	90 mo.
Black	1 mo.	10 mo.	22 mo.	42 mo.	66 mo.
Hispanic	3 mo.	12 mo.	24 mo.	46 mo.	67 mo.
Amer. Ind.*	n/a	14 mo.	21 mo.	28 mo.	75 mo.
Asian*	1 mo.	13 mo.	24 mo.	21 mo.	26 mo.

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.

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

* 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)



Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Sex and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2014, Florida

Period of Death: 2007 - 2014		
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
77 mo.	62 mo.	72 mo.
10,024 deaths	4,448 deaths	14,472 deaths

Note: These data show that the median survival time for females is about 15 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 06/30/2015)



Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2014, Florida

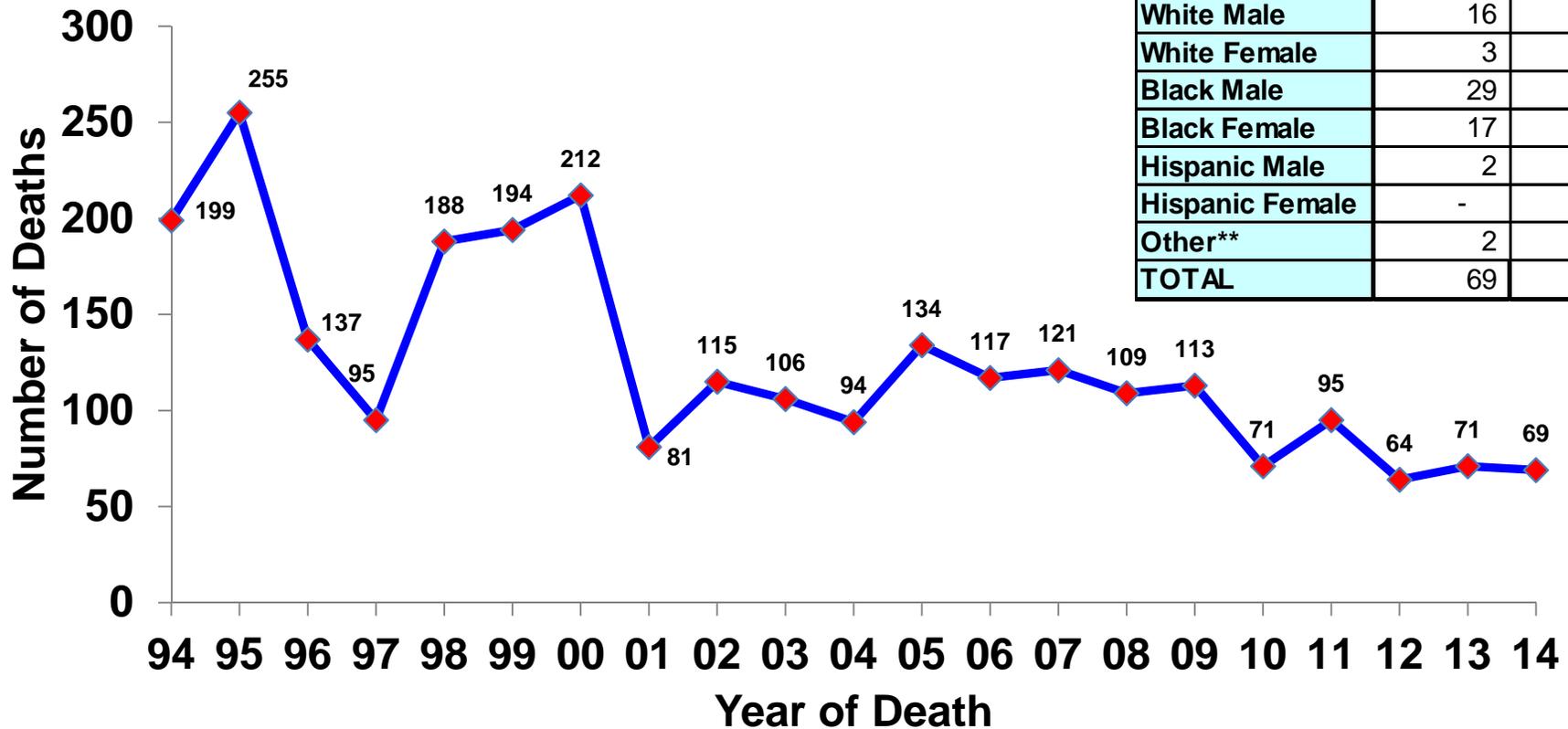
Period of Death: 2007 - 2014			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	97 mo.	64 mo.	90 mo.
	3,226 deaths	702 deaths	3,928 deaths
Black	69 mo.	61 mo.	66 mo.
	4,815 deaths	3,126 deaths	7,941 deaths
Hispanic	69 mo.	62 mo.	67 mo.
	1,679 deaths	484 deaths	2,163 deaths
Amer. Ind.	86 mo.	45 mo.	75 mo.
	35 deaths	13 deaths	48 deaths
Asian	26 mo.	26 mo.	26 mo.
	43 deaths	17 deaths	60 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.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2015)



Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2014, Jacksonville EMA



Race/Ethnicity	2014	
	No.	rate
White Male	16	3.7
White Female	3	0.7
Black Male	29	20.9
Black Female	17	10.8
Hispanic Male	2	3.7
Hispanic Female	-	0.0
Other**	2	2.4
TOTAL	69	5.0

These data represent a 73% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2014. This is less than the 79% decline observed by the state during the same time period.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015). 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, 2009-2014, Jacksonville EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2009	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
White Male	22	12	-45%	15	25%	6	-60%	12	100%	16	33%
White Female	7	4	-43%	4	0%	4	0%	4	0%	3	-25%
Black Male	53	28	-47%	46	64%	30	-35%	34	13%	29	-15%
Black Female	29	24	-17%	24	0%	19	-21%	18	-5%	17	-6%
Hispanic Male	1	1	0%	3	200%	3	0%	-	-100%	2	N/A
Hispanic Female	1	-	-100%	2	N/A	-	-100%	-	N/A	-	N/A
Other*	-	2	N/A	1	-50%	2	100%	3	50%	2	-33%
TOTAL	113	71	-37%	95	34%	64	-33%	71	11%	69	-3%

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015).



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>2007-2014</u>
White	3 mo.	15 mo.	36 mo.	71 mo.	72 mo.
Black	1 mo.	11 mo.	24 mo.	47 mo.	69 mo.
Hispanic	1 mo.	15 mo.	20 mo.	39 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 06/30/2015).**

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, 2007-2014, Jacksonville EMA

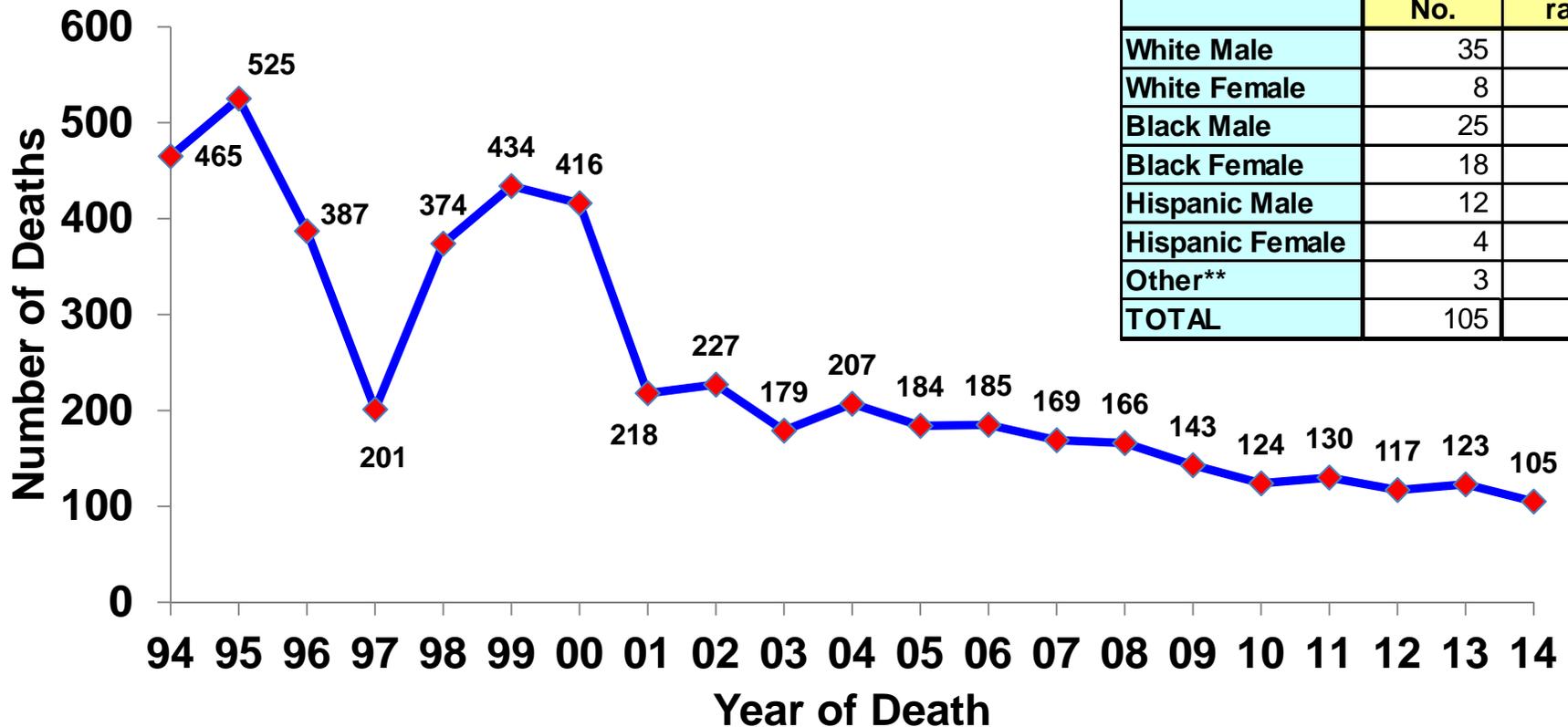
Period of Death: 2007 - 2014			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	90 mo.	47 mo.	72 mo.
	190 deaths	67 deaths	257 deaths
Black	74 mo.	64 mo.	69 mo.
	448 deaths	274 deaths	722 deaths
Hispanic	77 mo.	19 mo.	62 mo.
	22 deaths	6 deaths	28 deaths

Comment: These data show that the median survival time for females of all races/ethnicity are 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. Survival times in the late 2000's among Hispanics may be artificially low due to small numbers of deaths during that time period. (Data as of 06/30/2015)

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, 1994-2014, Tampa/St. Pete EMA



Race/Ethnicity	2014	
	No.	rate
White Male	35	3.8
White Female	8	0.8
Black Male	25	15.5
Black Female	18	10.1
Hispanic Male	12	4.7
Hispanic Female	4	1.6
Other**	3	2.1
TOTAL	105	3.6

These data represent a 80% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2014. This is more than the 79% decline observed by the state during the same time period.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015). 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, 2009-2014, Tampa/St. Pete EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2009	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	No.	% change								
White Male	42	48	14%	50	4%	41	-18%	49	20%	35	-29%
White Female	11	7	-36%	9	29%	9	0%	12	33%	8	-33%
Black Male	42	36	-14%	29	-19%	33	14%	36	9%	25	-31%
Black Female	25	18	-28%	23	28%	23	0%	10	-57%	18	80%
Hispanic Male	18	8	-56%	9	13%	6	-33%	12	100%	12	0%
Hispanic Female	4	4	0%	5	25%	4	-20%	2	-50%	4	100%
Other*	1	3	200%	5	67%	1	-80%	2	100%	3	50%
TOTAL	143	124	-13%	130	5%	117	-10%	123	5%	105	-15%

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015).



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>2007-2014</u>
White	4 mo.	15 mo.	32 mo.	60 mo.	91 mo.
Black	1 mo.	12 mo.	24 mo.	36 mo.	67 mo.
Hispanic	1 mo.	15 mo.	27 mo.	45 mo.	59 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 06/30/2015).

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, 2007-2014, Tampa/St. Pete EMA

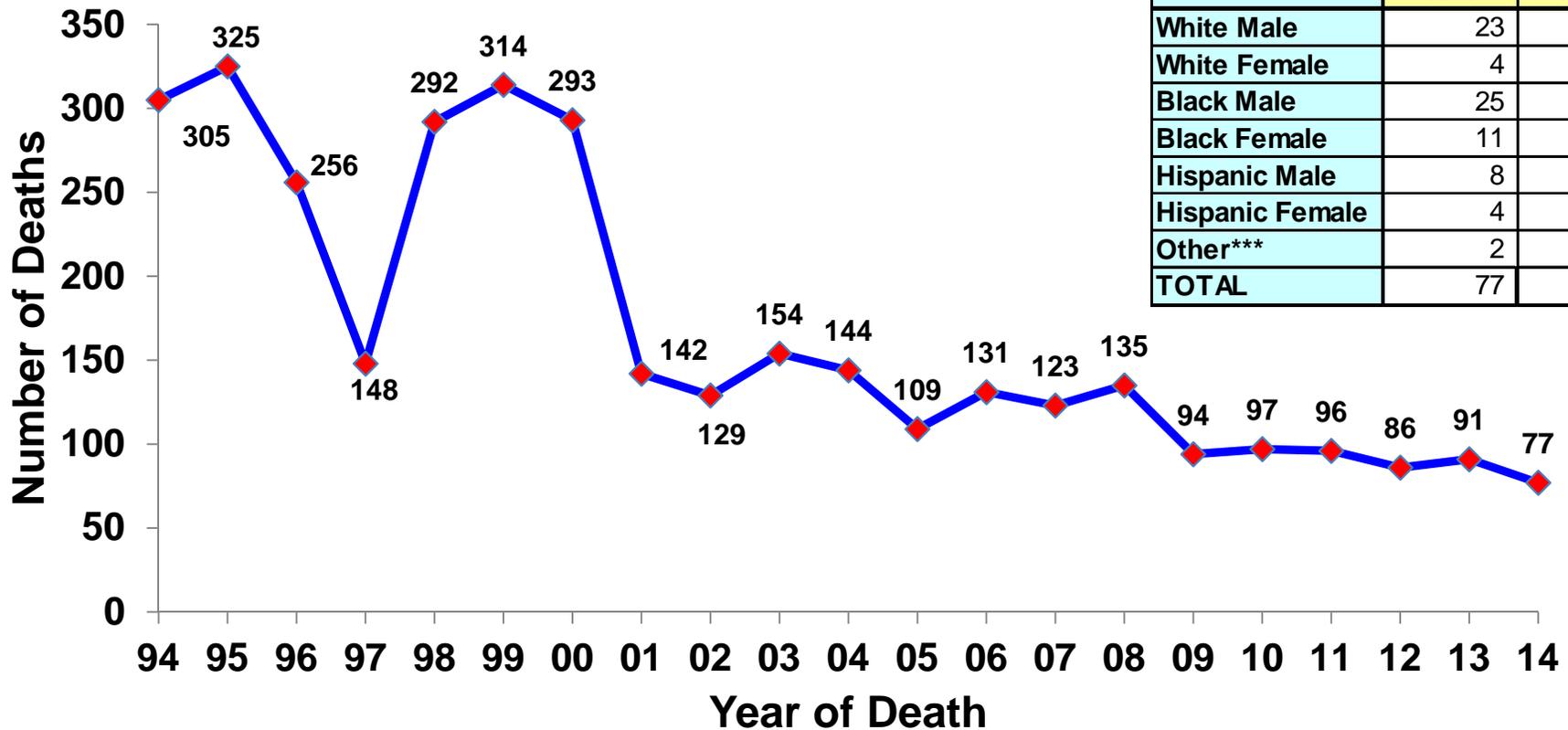
Period of Death: 2007 - 2014			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	94 mo.	70 mo.	91 mo.
	624 deaths	124 deaths	748 deaths
Black	70 mo.	66 mo.	67 mo.
	390 deaths	236 deaths	626 deaths
Hispanic	55 mo.	73 mo.	59 mo.
	141 deaths	60 deaths	201 deaths

Comment: These data suggest that white and black females have a later diagnosis of AIDS than white males, as their subsequent median survival time is shorter. In contrast, Hispanic females had a higher median survival time compared with Hispanic males and thus may have had an earlier AIDS diagnosis compared to their male counterparts. (Data as of 06/30/2015).

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, 1994-2014, Orlando EMA



Race/Ethnicity	2014	
	No.	rate
White Male	23	4.0
White Female	4	0.7
Black Male	25	14.7
Black Female	11	5.9
Hispanic Male	8	2.6
Hispanic Female	4	1.3
Other***	2	1.4
TOTAL	77	3.4

These data represent a 76% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2014. This is less than the 79% decline observed by the state during the same time period.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015). 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, 2009-2014, Orlando EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2009	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
White Male	29	21	-28%	21	0%	13	-38%	15	15%	23	53%
White Female	7	4	-43%	7	75%	5	-29%	4	-20%	4	0%
Black Male	22	32	45%	37	16%	40	8%	35	-13%	25	-29%
Black Female	21	20	-5%	16	-20%	17	6%	27	59%	11	-59%
Hispanic Male	10	11	10%	11	0%	8	-27%	8	0%	8	0%
Hispanic Female	4	7	75%	3	-57%	1	-67%	2	100%	4	100%
Other*	1	2	100%	1	-50%	2	100%	-	-100%	2	N/A
TOTAL	94	97	3%	96	-1%	86	-10%	91	6%	77	-15%

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015).



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>2007-2014</u>
White	3 mo.	16 mo.	32 mo.	54 mo.	87 mo.
Black	2 mo.	11 mo.	20 mo.	25 mo.	37 mo.
Hispanic	5 mo.	13 mo.	25 mo.	34 mo.	54 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 06/30/2015).

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, 2007-2014, Orlando EMA

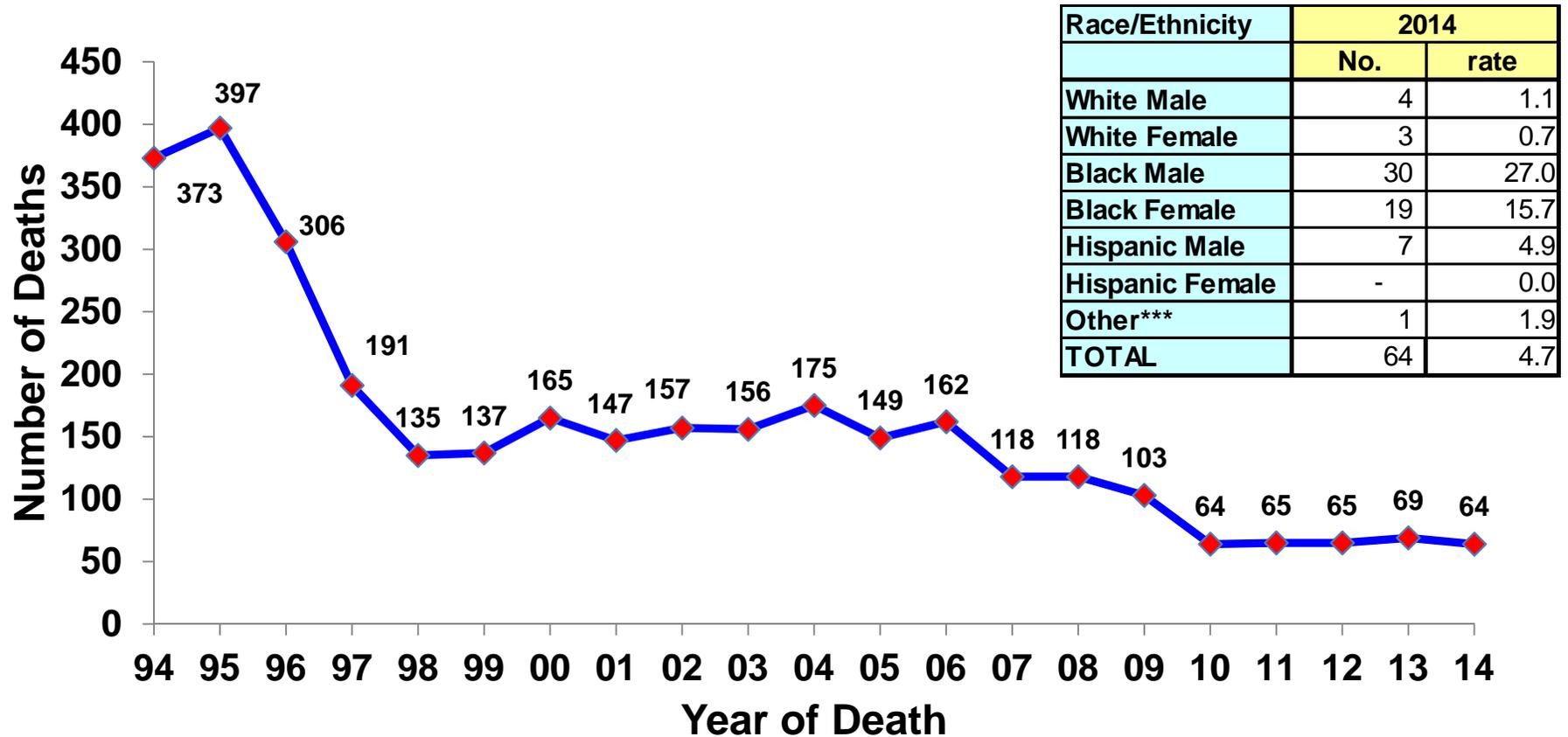
Period of Death: 2007 - 2014			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	95 mo.	66 mo.	87 mo.
	340 deaths	69 deaths	409 deaths
Black	41 mo.	32 mo.	37 mo.
	392 deaths	215 deaths	607 deaths
Hispanic	60 mo.	41 mo.	54 mo.
	156 deaths	64 deaths	220 deaths

Comment: These data show that the median survival time for females of all races/ethnicity are 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 06/30/2015).

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, 1994-2014, West Palm Beach EMA



These data represent an 84% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2014. This is more than the 79% decline observed by the state during the same time period.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS.



Resident Deaths* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2009-2014, West Palm Beach EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2009	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	No.	% change								
White Male	15	8	-47%	5	-38%	13	160%	16	23%	4	-75%
White Female	5	6	20%	5	-17%	3	-40%	4	33%	3	-25%
Black Male	40	24	-40%	26	8%	20	-23%	26	30%	30	15%
Black Female	38	21	-45%	24	14%	18	-25%	15	-17%	19	27%
Hispanic Male	4	2	-50%	4	100%	5	25%	1	-80%	7	600%
Hispanic Female	-	1	N/A	1	0%	5	400%	3	-40%	-	-100%
Other*	1	2	100%	-	-100%	1	N/A	4	300%	1	-75%
TOTAL	103	64	-38%	65	2%	65	0%	69	6%	64	-7%

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015).



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>2007-2014</u>
White	4 mo.	13 mo.	25 mo.	62 mo.	83 mo.
Black	1 mo.	10 mo.	20 mo.	50 mo.	78 mo.
Hispanic	5 mo.	11 mo.	16 mo.	27 mo.	47 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 06/30/2015).

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, 2007-2014, West Palm Beach EMA

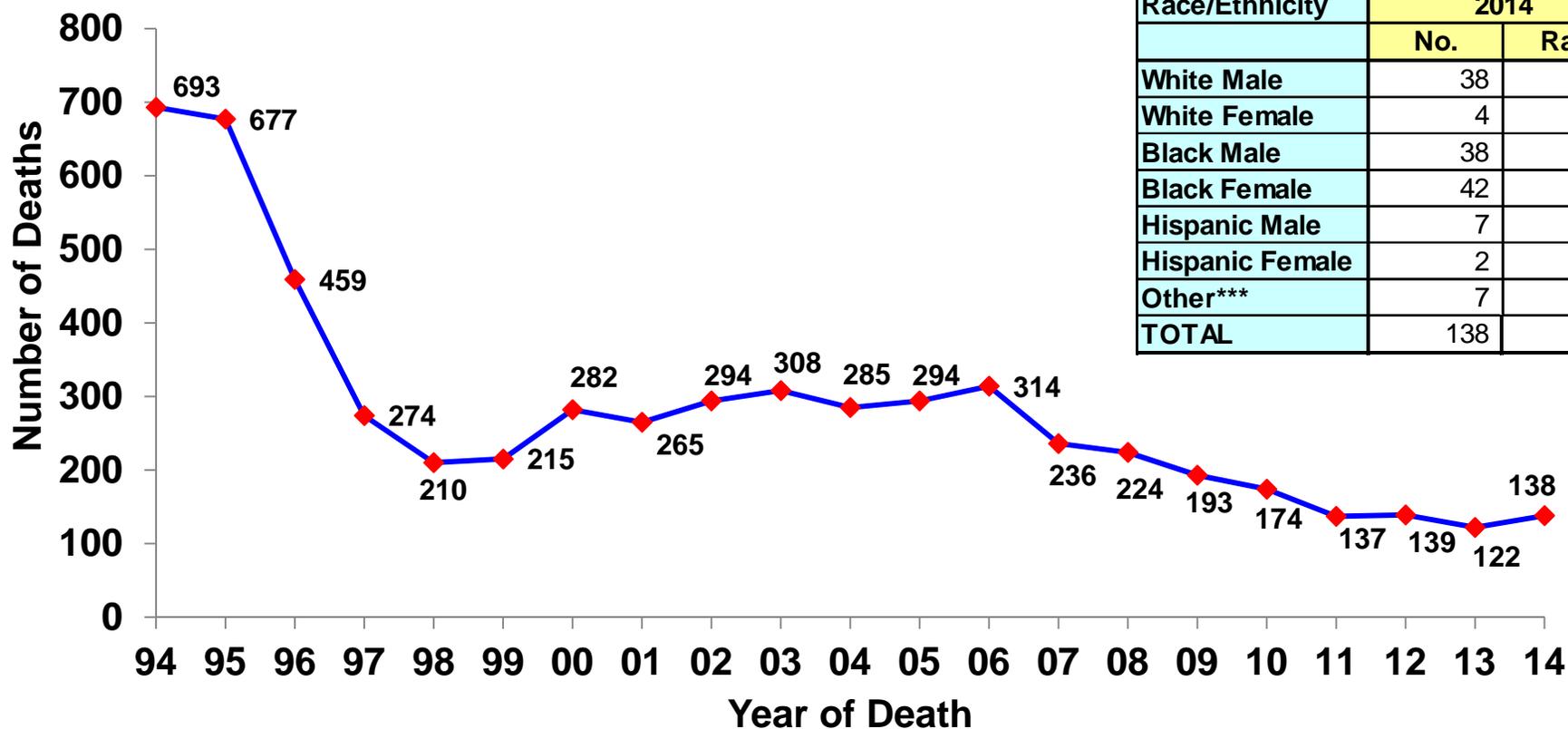
Period of Death: 2007 - 2014			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	98 mo.	54 mo.	83 mo.
	199 deaths	61 deaths	260 deaths
Black	76 mo.	81 mo.	78 mo.
	442 deaths	338 deaths	780 deaths
Hispanic	57 mo.	41 mo.	47 mo.
	69 deaths	38 deaths	107 deaths

Comment: These data show that the median survival time for white and Hispanic females are less than that of their respective male counterparts. Conversely, the median survival times of AIDS diagnosis to death is shorter for black males than that of black females. (Data as of 06/30/2015).

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 – 2014, Ft. Lauderdale EMA



These data represent a 80% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from 1995 to 2014. This is more than 79% decline observed by the state during the same time period.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015). Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS.



Resident Deaths* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity, Sex and Year of Death, 2009-2014, Ft. Lauderdale EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2009	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	No.	% change								
White Male	41	41	0%	33	-20%	18	-45%	24	33%	38	58%
White Female	6	12	100%	4	-67%	6	50%	6	0%	4	-33%
Black Male	79	57	-28%	55	-4%	52	-5%	47	-10%	38	-19%
Black Female	49	47	-4%	34	-28%	51	50%	36	-29%	42	17%
Hispanic Male	12	9	-25%	5	-44%	9	80%	5	-44%	7	40%
Hispanic Female	3	4	33%	3	-25%	1	-67%	2	100%	2	0%
Other*	3	4	33%	3	-25%	2	-33%	2	0%	7	250%
TOTAL	193	174	-10%	137	-21%	139	1%	122	-12%	138	13%

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015).



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>2007-2014</u>
White	4 mo.	14 mo.	32 mo.	67 mo.	96 mo.
Black	1 mo.	8 mo.	20 mo.	40 mo.	61 mo.
Hispanic	1 mo.	11 mo.	28 mo.	53 mo.	60 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 06/30/2015).

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, 2007-2014, Ft. Lauderdale EMA

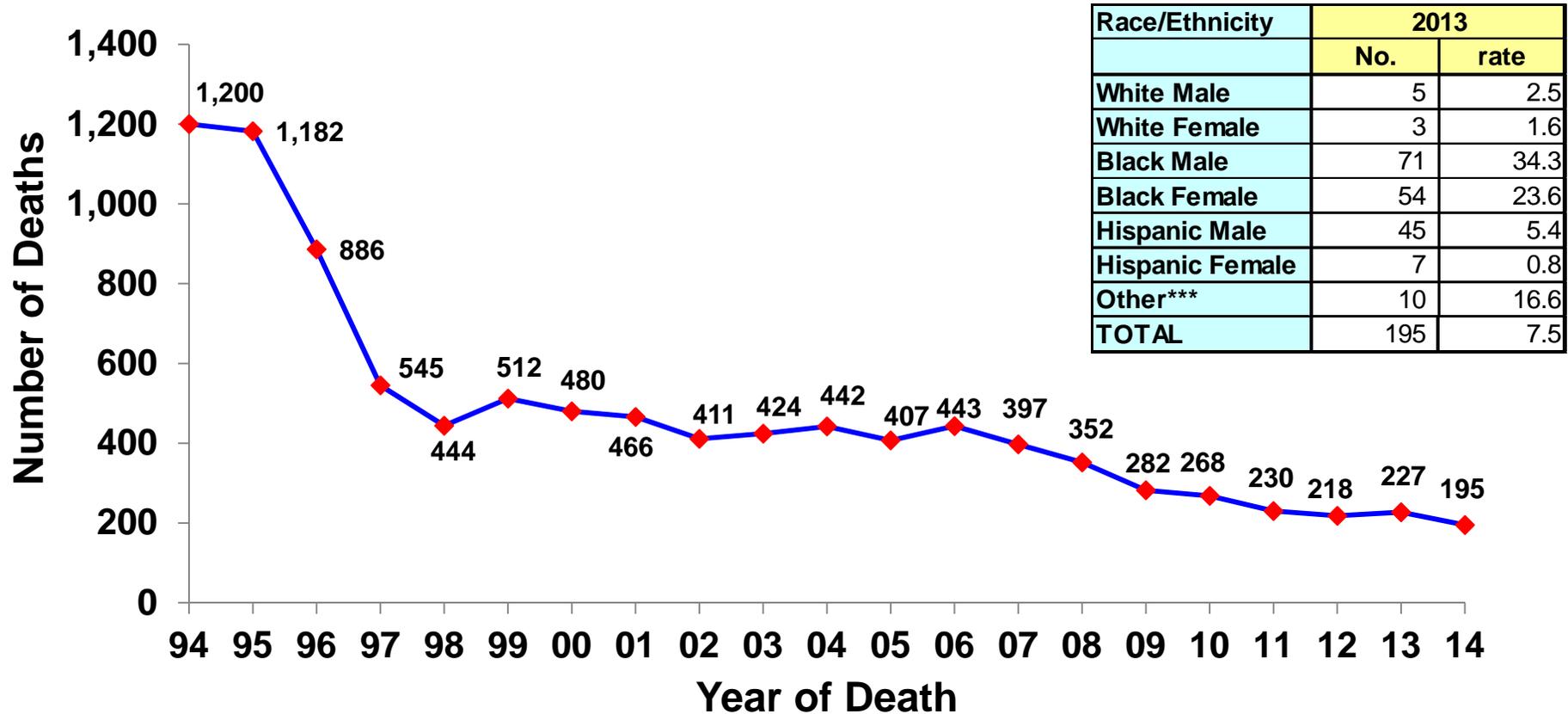
Period of Death: 2007 - 2014			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	101 mo.	55 mo.	96 mo.
	550 deaths	83 deaths	633 deaths
Black	64 mo.	58 mo.	61 mo.
	701 deaths	541 deaths	1,242 deaths
Hispanic	63 mo.	54 mo.	60 mo.
	174 deaths	46 deaths	220 deaths

Comment: These data show that the median survival time for females of all race/ethnicity are 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 06/30/2015).

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, 1994-2014, Miami EMA



These data represent a 84% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from 1995 to 2014. This is more than the 79% decline observed by the state during the same time period.

*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, 2009-2014, Miami EMA

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	2009	2010		2011		2012		2013		2014	
	No.	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change	No.	% change
White Male	13	18	38%	13	-28%	15	15%	12	-20%	5	-58%
White Female	5	7	40%	6	-14%	1	-83%	2	100%	3	50%
Black Male	109	110	1%	84	-24%	73	-13%	75	3%	71	-5%
Black Female	76	69	-9%	66	-4%	70	6%	59	-16%	54	-8%
Hispanic Male	59	52	-12%	48	-8%	48	0%	51	6%	45	-12%
Hispanic Female	17	5	-71%	10	100%	6	-40%	11	83%	7	-36%
Other*	3	7	133%	3	-57%	5	67%	17	240%	10	-41%
TOTAL	282	268	-5%	230	-14%	218	-5%	227	4%	195	-14%

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015).



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>2007-2014</u>
White	6 mo.	14 mo.	34 mo.	72 mo.	134 mo.
Black	1 mo.	9 mo.	21 mo.	42 mo.	68 mo.
Hispanic	3 mo.	11 mo.	22 mo.	52 mo.	76 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 06/30/2015).

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, 2007-2014, Miami EMA

Period of Death: 2007 - 2014			
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
White	140 mo.	87 mo.	134 mo.
	263 deaths	43 deaths	306 deaths
Black	72 mo.	59 mo.	68 mo.
	1,191 deaths	848 deaths	2,039 deaths
Hispanic	77 mo.	67 mo.	76 mo.
	851 deaths	202 deaths	1,053 deaths

Comment: These data show that the median survival time for females of all races/ethnicity is less than 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 06/30/2015).

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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