Epidemiology of HIV Infection Trends Among Adults Living in Rural and Non-Rural Counties in Florida (excl DOC*) Diagnosed through 2014

Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS Section
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2015

* DOC = Department of Corrections
Cases Living with HIV Disease

- Data in these slides represent cases living with HIV Disease, also referred to Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), who were Diagnosed through the most recent calendar year. Living data are also referred 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 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. Thus DOC cases were omitted in this slide set.
Rural and Non-Rural Counties, 2010 U.S. Census

Adults Living with HIV Disease, Among Rural and Non-Rural (Urban) Counties in Florida, Diagnosed through 2014

Rural, 3,377
3%

Non-Rural, 102,329
97%

DEFINITION OF RURAL
381.0406, F.S.
Rural means an area (county) with a population density of less than 100 individuals per square mile or an area (county) defined by the most recent U.S. census as rural.
Adults Living with HIV Disease, Among Rural and Non-Rural (Urban) Counties by Current Age Group, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Rural
N=3,377

Non-Rural
N=102,329

Note: There is very little difference in current age between rural and non-rural counties.
Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, Among Rural and Non-Rural (Urban) Counties by Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Note: Among males living with HIV disease, Hispanic males make up a larger proportion of cases from non-rural counties than cases from rural counties. Meanwhile, white and black males make up a nearly equal proportion of cases from rural and non-rural counties, respectively.

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and multi-racial individuals.
Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, Among Rural and Non-Rural (Urban) Counties by Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Note: Blacks are over-represented among adult females living with HIV disease, accounting for 58% of cases from rural counties and 68% of cases from non-rural counties.
*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 or Male-to-males 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 & 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.
Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, Among Rural and Non-Rural (Urban) Counties By Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Rural
N=2,583

- 23% MSM
- 9% IDU
- 10% MSM/IDU
- 9% Heterosexual
- 1% Other

Non-Rural
N=72,402

- 57% MSM
- 6% IDU
- 5% MSM/IDU
- 19% Heterosexual
- 1% Other

Note: NIRs redistributed. Overall, among males living with HIV disease in rural and non-rural counties, male-to-male sexual contact remains the most common risk factor.
Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, Among Rural and Non-Rural (Urban) Counties By Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Among females living with HIV disease, injection drug use is a much more common risk factor among cases from rural counties than cases from non-rural counties.
Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, Rural vs. Non-Rural and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2014, Florida

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period of Death: 2007 - 2014</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 mo.</td>
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<tr>
<td>555 deaths</td>
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Note: These data show that the median survival time for rural cases is about 9 months less than for non-rural. This could be attributed to late diagnosis among rural residence and/or limited access to care in the rural communities.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2015)
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http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm