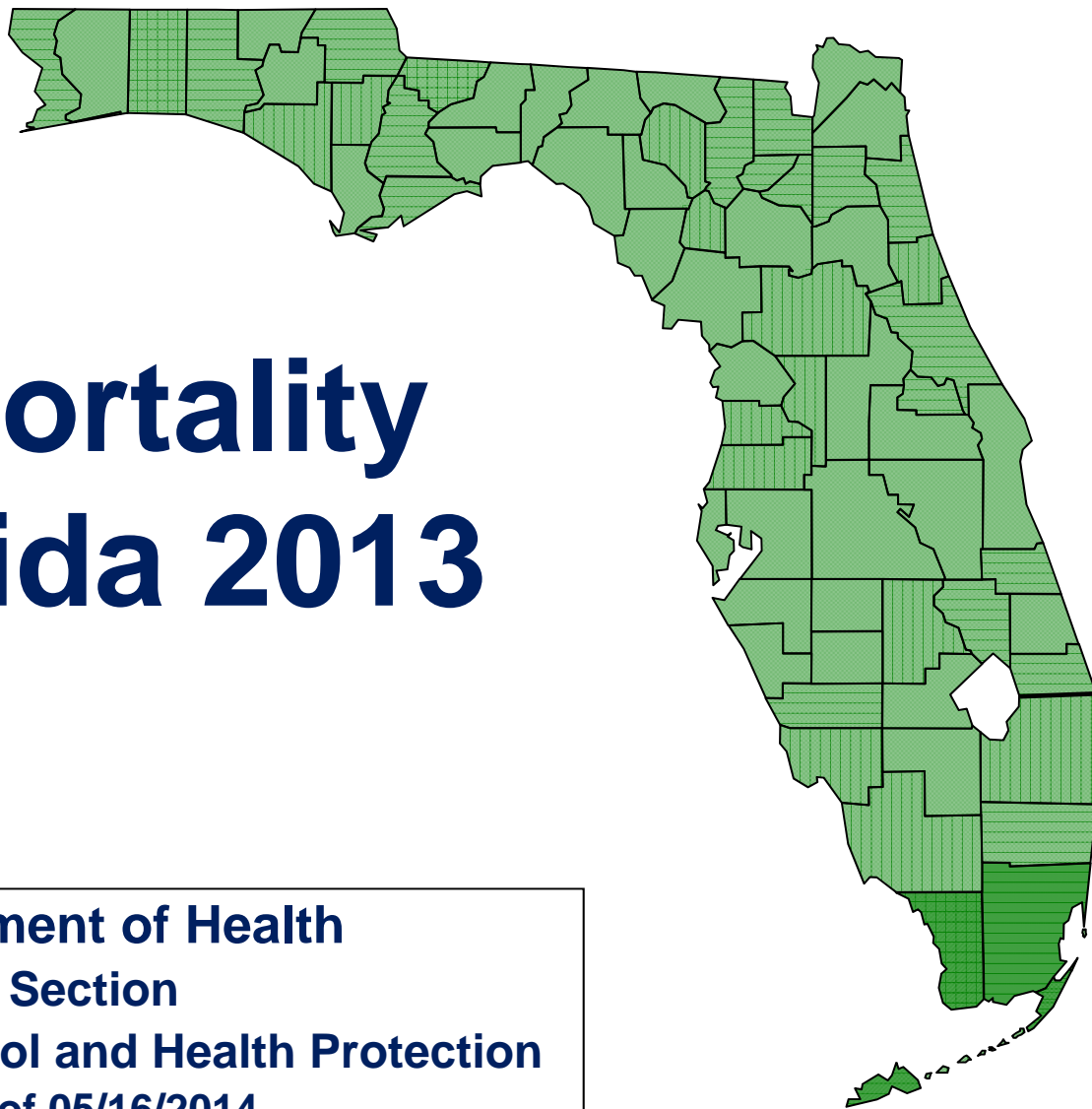


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/27/13

Revision: 06/20/14

HIV Mortality in Florida 2013



Florida Department of Health

HIV/AIDS Section

Division of Disease Control and Health Protection

Death data as of 05/16/2014



The Epidemic in Florida

Population in 2013: 19.3 million →
(4th in the nation)

Newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2013: 4,864**
(2nd in the nation in 2011)

Newly diagnosed AIDS cases in 2013: 2,532**
(3rd in the nation in 2011)

Cumulative pediatric AIDS cases reported through 2013: 1,547
(2nd in the nation in 2011)

Persons *diagnosed* and living*
with HIV disease through 2013: 106,335→**
(3rd in the nation in 2010)

HIV prevalence estimate through 2013: 126,000
(11.4% of the U.S. estimate for 2010)

HIV Incidence Estimates in 2012: 4,056
(There was a 19% decrease from 2007-2012)

HIV-related deaths in 2013: 935
(Up 1.3% from 2012)

57% White
15% Black
24% Hispanic
4% Other*

29% White
49% Black
20% Hispanic
2% Other*

*Other = Asian/Pacific Islanders; American Indians/Alaskan Natives; multi-racial.

**Data by year of diagnosis for 2013 are incomplete and should be interpreted with care

*** Living (prevalence) 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, Bureau 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 or state 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, Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

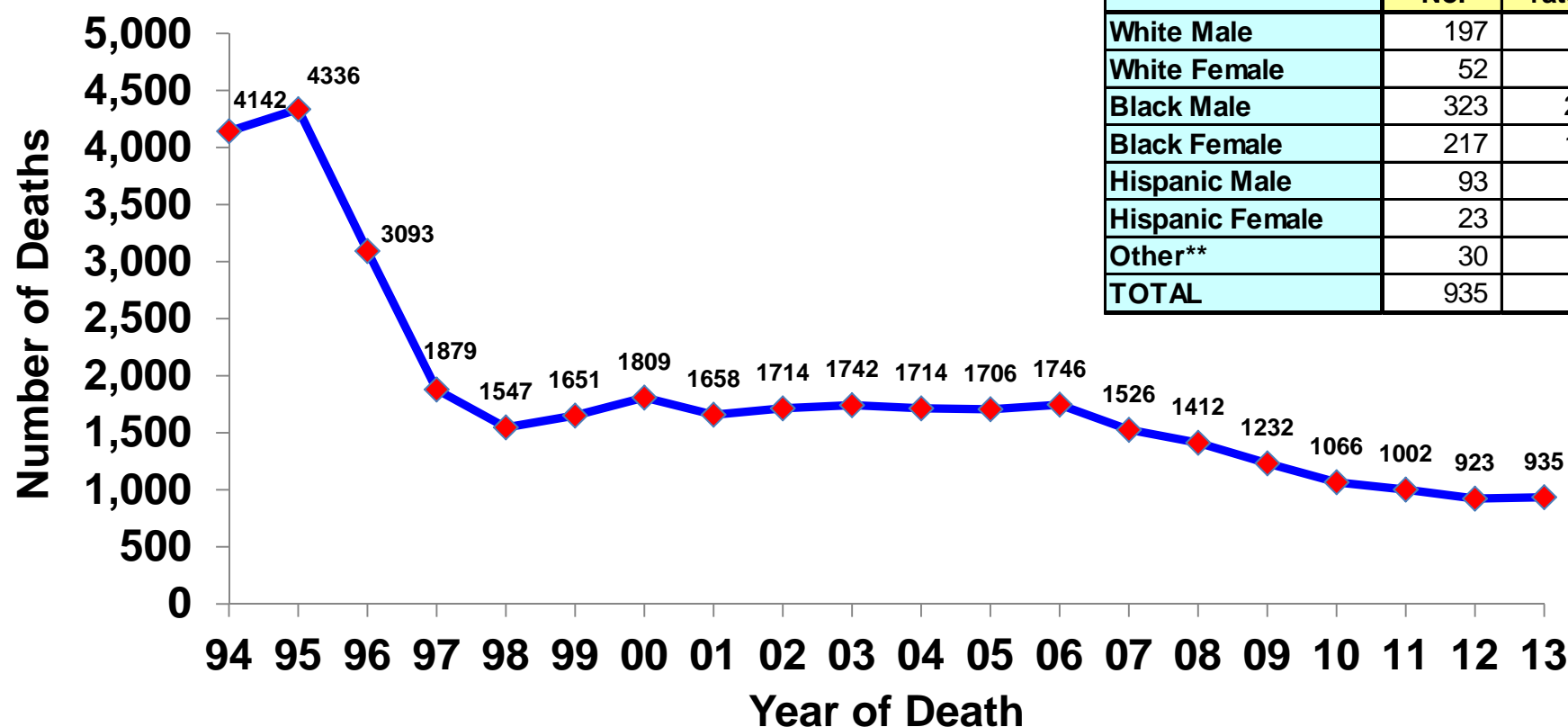
HIV Mortality in Florida (con't)

- Ⓡ Rates are expressed as deaths per 100,000 population based on 2013 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: Bureau of Vital Statistics and Bureau of Communicable Diseases, 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

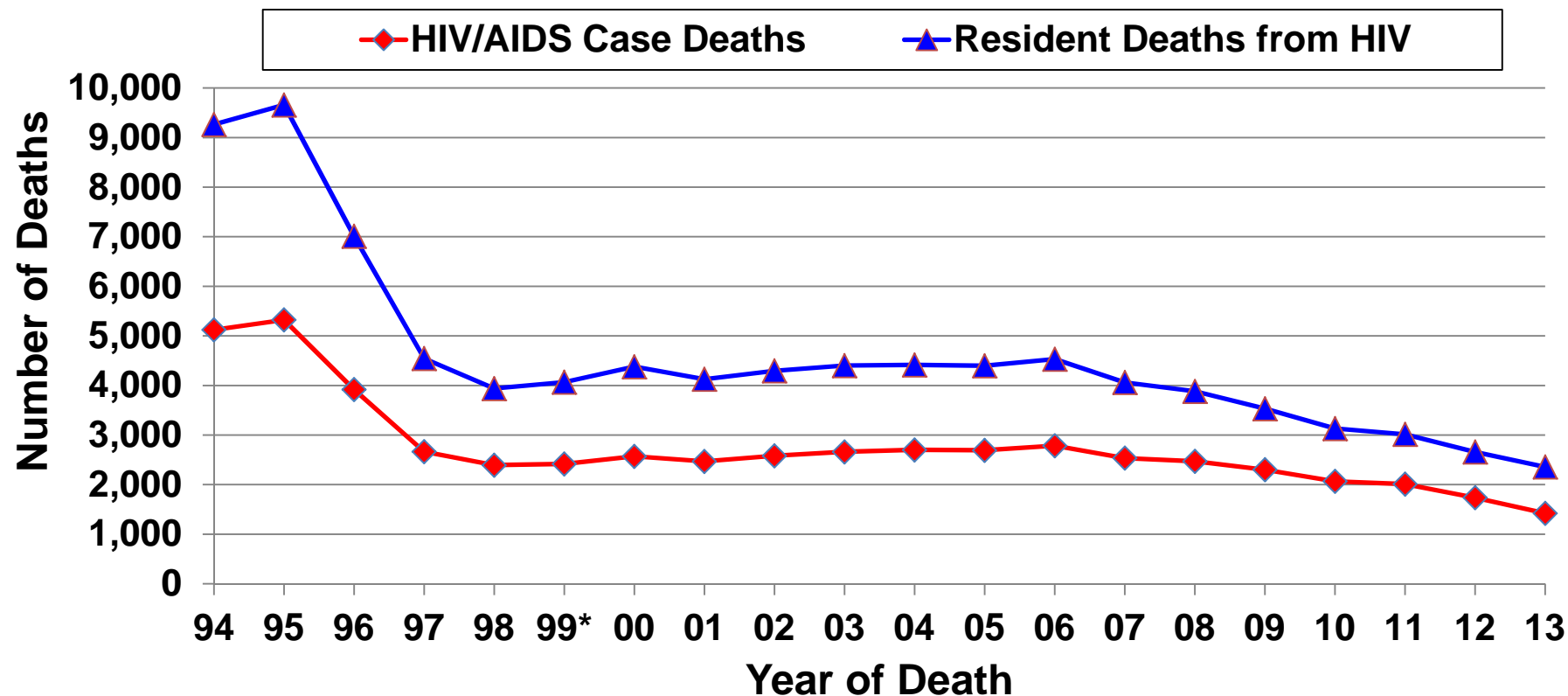
Note: The number of HIV-related deaths in 2013 **increased** by 1.3% from the previous year and decreased by 78% since the peak year in 1995. Since 2007, deaths have maintained a downward trend and may be starting to level off.

*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) .



HIV/AIDS Cases** Known Dead, Regardless of Cause Compared to Resident Deaths*** Due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2013, Florida

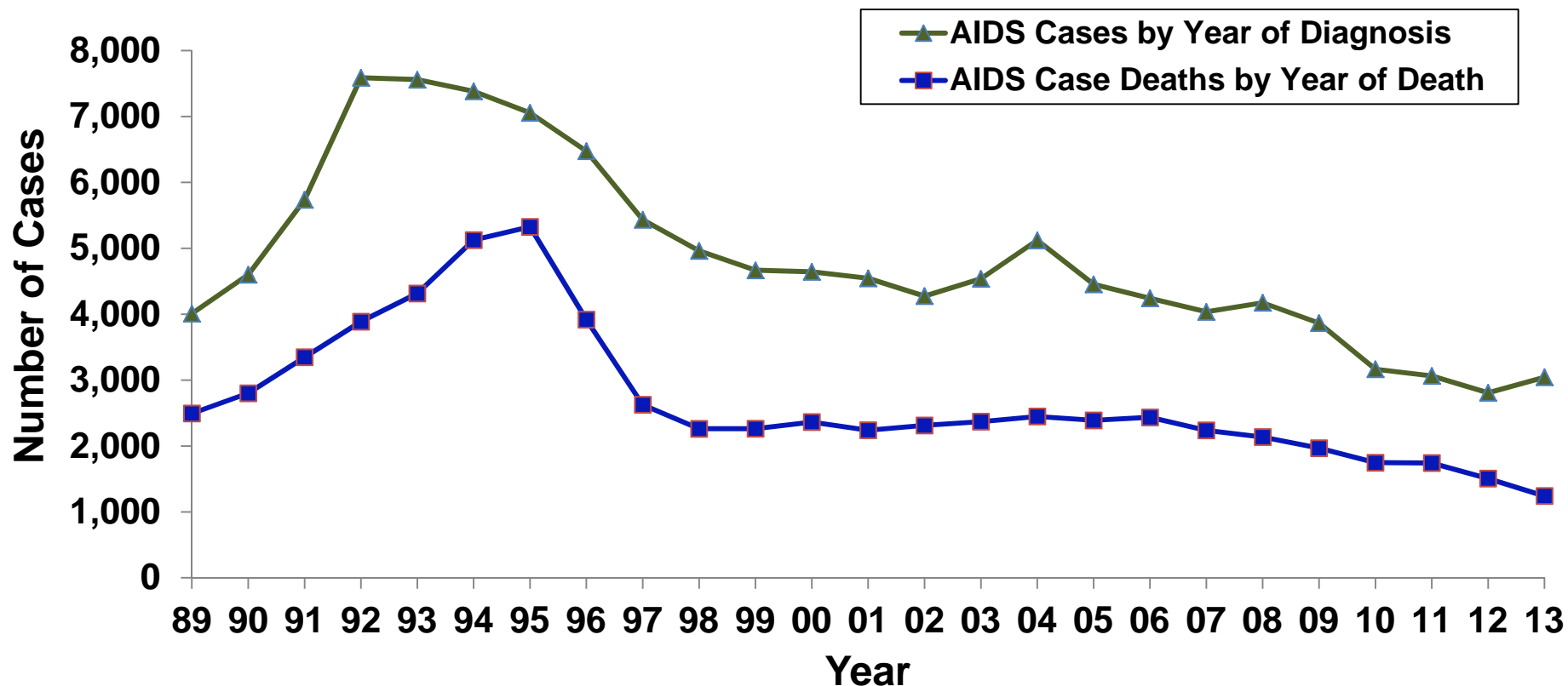


*In 1999, the underlying cause-of-death classification scheme changed from ICD-9 to ICD-10;

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

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

AIDS Cases, by Year of Diagnosis, Compared to AIDS Cases Known Dead, by Year of Death, 1989-2013, Florida*

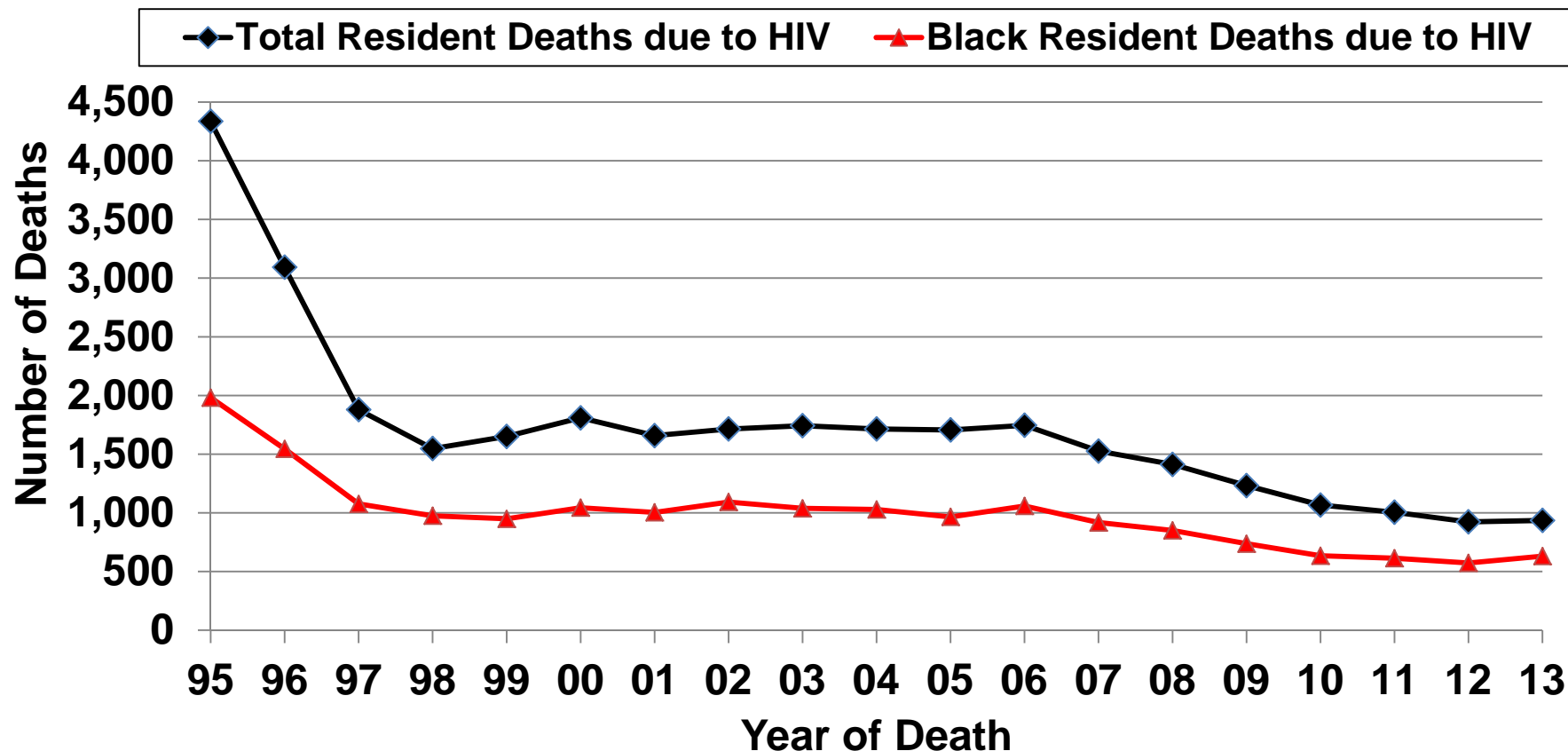


Note: The peak in AIDS diagnoses during 1993 can be associated with the expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition implemented in January 1993. The overall declines in new AIDS cases and deaths of persons with AIDS are due in part to the success of highly active antiretroviral therapies, introduced in 1996. In recent years, AIDS diagnoses and deaths of persons with AIDS have continued to decrease.

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



Total Resident Deaths Due to HIV Disease, Compared to Resident Deaths Due to HIV Disease Among Blacks, by Year of Death*, 1995-2013, Florida



Note: There was an 1.3% increase in total resident death due to HIV from 2012 to 2013. A similar trend was seen among blacks where there was a 10% increase in deaths due to HIV in the same period.

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



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

	Total		White		Black		Hispanic	
Deaths	#	% 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

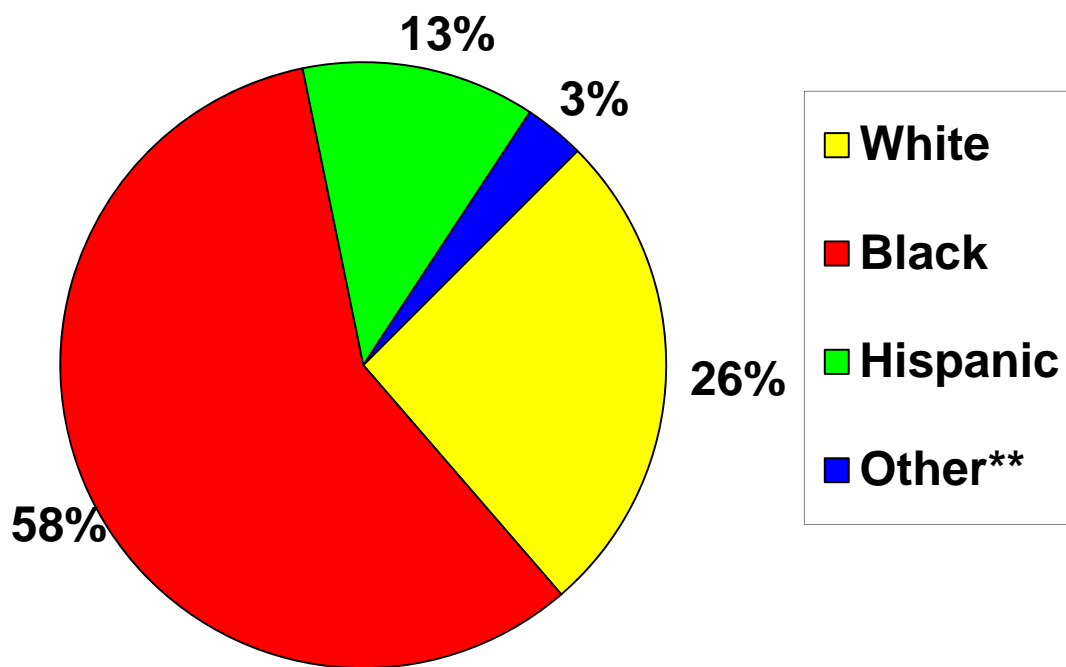
Note: Racial/ethnic disparities continue to be evident in the death rate data, where both black males and black females have the highest death rates.

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

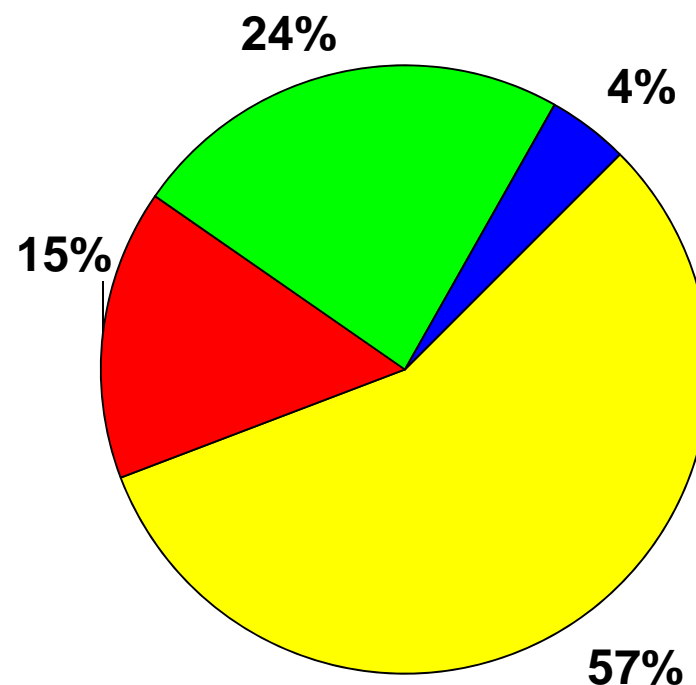
****Source:** Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS.

Resident Deaths Due to HIV Disease, and State Population*, by Race/Ethnicity, 2013, Florida

Resident Deaths
N=935



Population Estimates
N=19,318,859

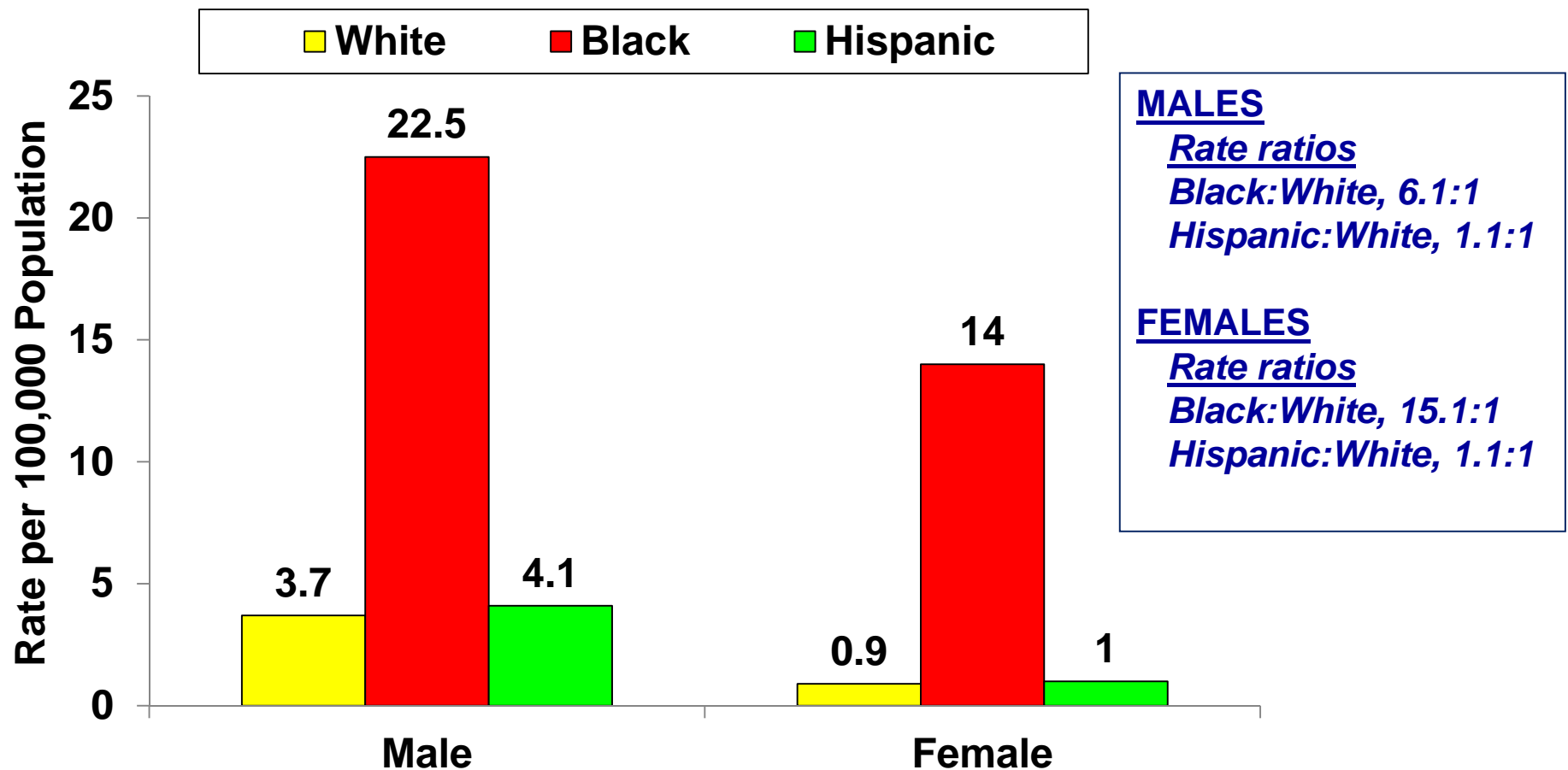


Note: In this 2013 snapshot, the majority of resident deaths due to HIV disease were observed among blacks (58%), followed by whites (26%), then Hispanics (13%) and others (3%). Blacks represent 15% of Florida's population yet account for the majority of resident deaths due to HIV disease. This indicates a disparity in resident deaths due to HIV disease among blacks.

***Source:** Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS

****Other** includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.

Rate* of Resident Deaths** due to HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2013, Florida

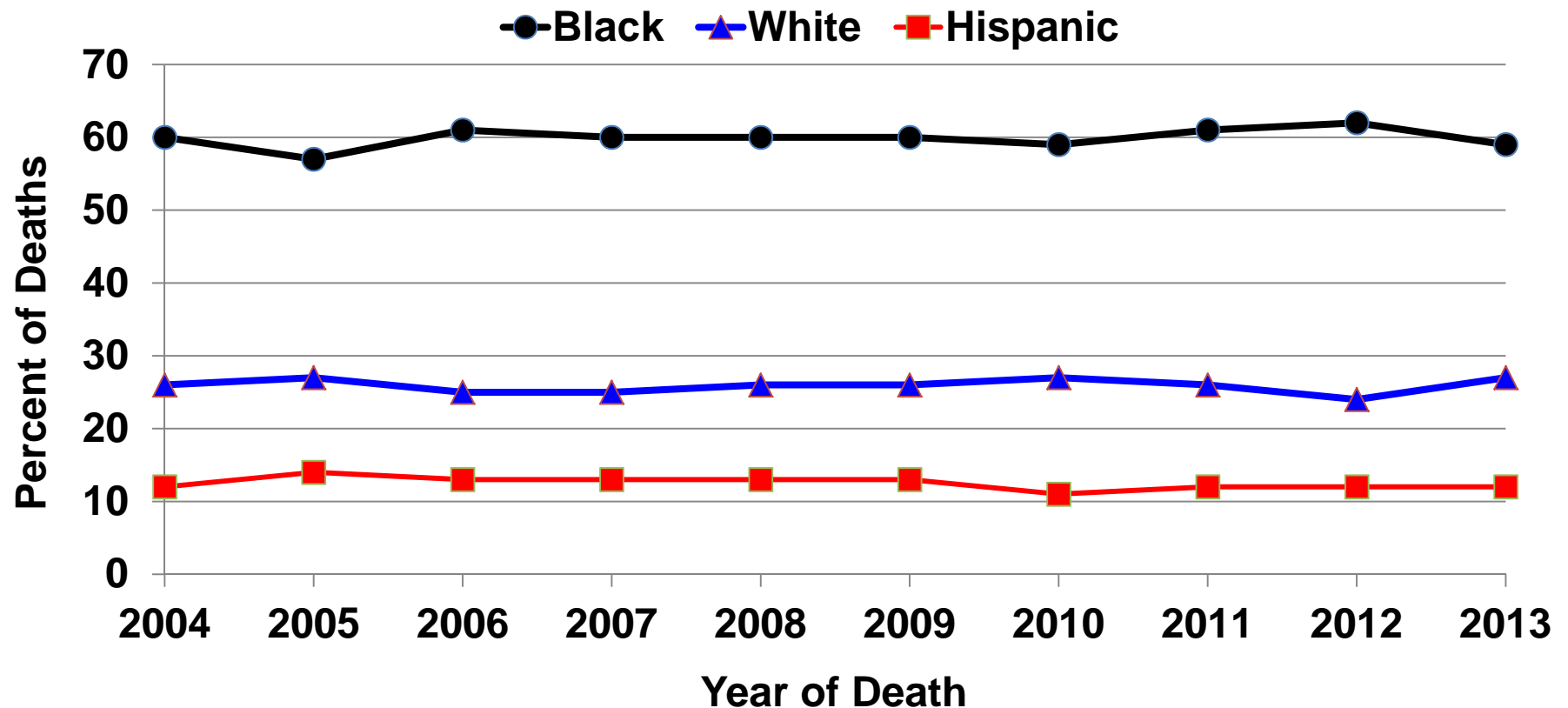


Note: In 2013, black males were 6 times more likely than white males to die of HIV disease. The HIV disease death rate among black females was 15-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates were slightly higher than the rate among their white counterparts, respectively.

*Source: Population data were provided by Florida CHARTS (as of 06/03/2014).

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

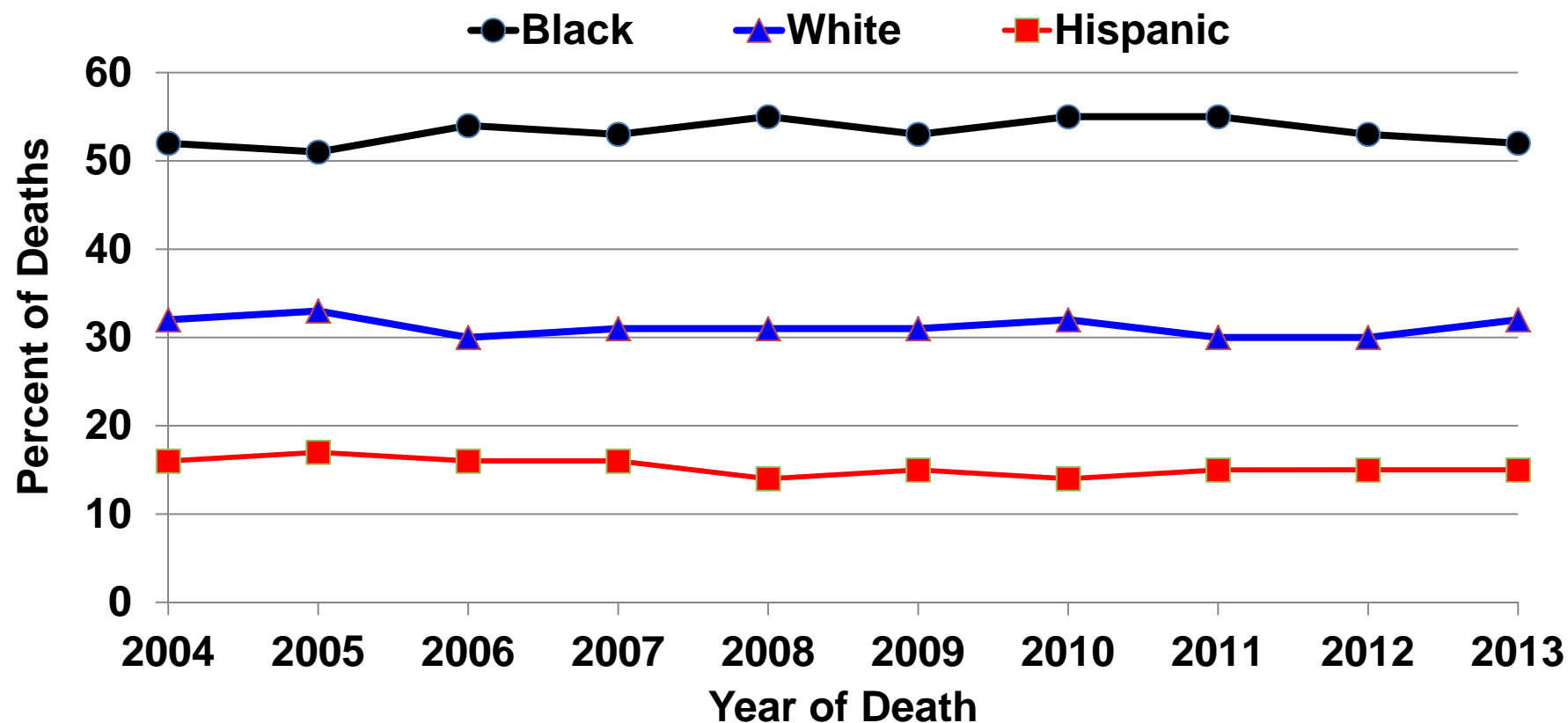
Resident Deaths* Due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2004-2013, Florida



Note: In 2013, the proportional distribution of resident HIV deaths due to HIV by race/ethnicity was: 27% among whites, 59% among blacks, 12% among Hispanics. This compared to 24%, 62%, and 12%, respectively for 2012.

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

Resident Deaths* Due to HIV Disease Among Males, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2004-2013, Florida

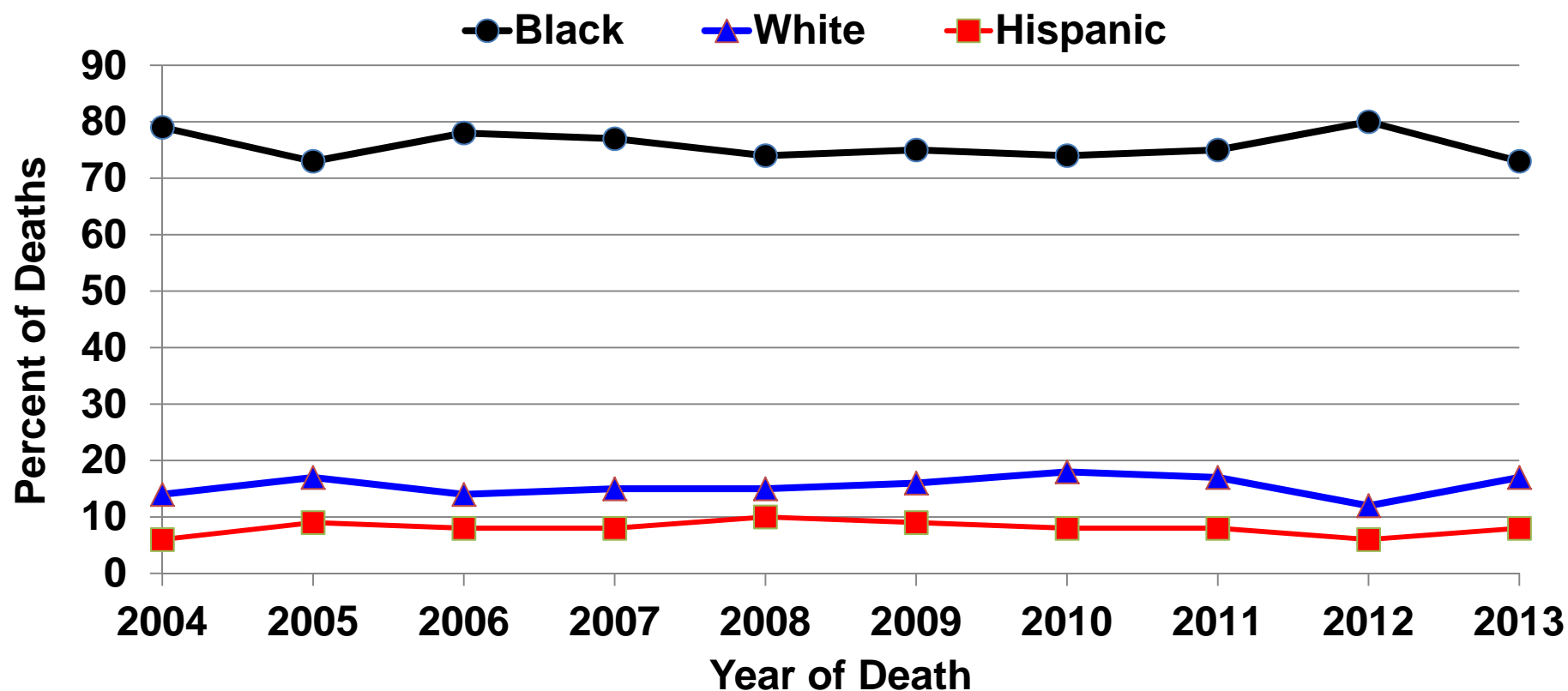


Note: In 2013, the proportional distribution of male resident HIV deaths due to HIV disease by race/ethnicity was: 32% among whites, 52% among blacks and 15% among Hispanics. This compared to 30%, 53% and 15%, respectively for 2012.

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



Resident Deaths* Due to HIV Disease Among Females by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2004-2013, Florida



Note: In 2013, the proportional distribution of female resident HIV deaths due to HIV disease by race/ethnicity was: 17% among whites , 73% among blacks and 8% among Hispanics. This compared to 12%, 80% and 6%, respectively for 2012.

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

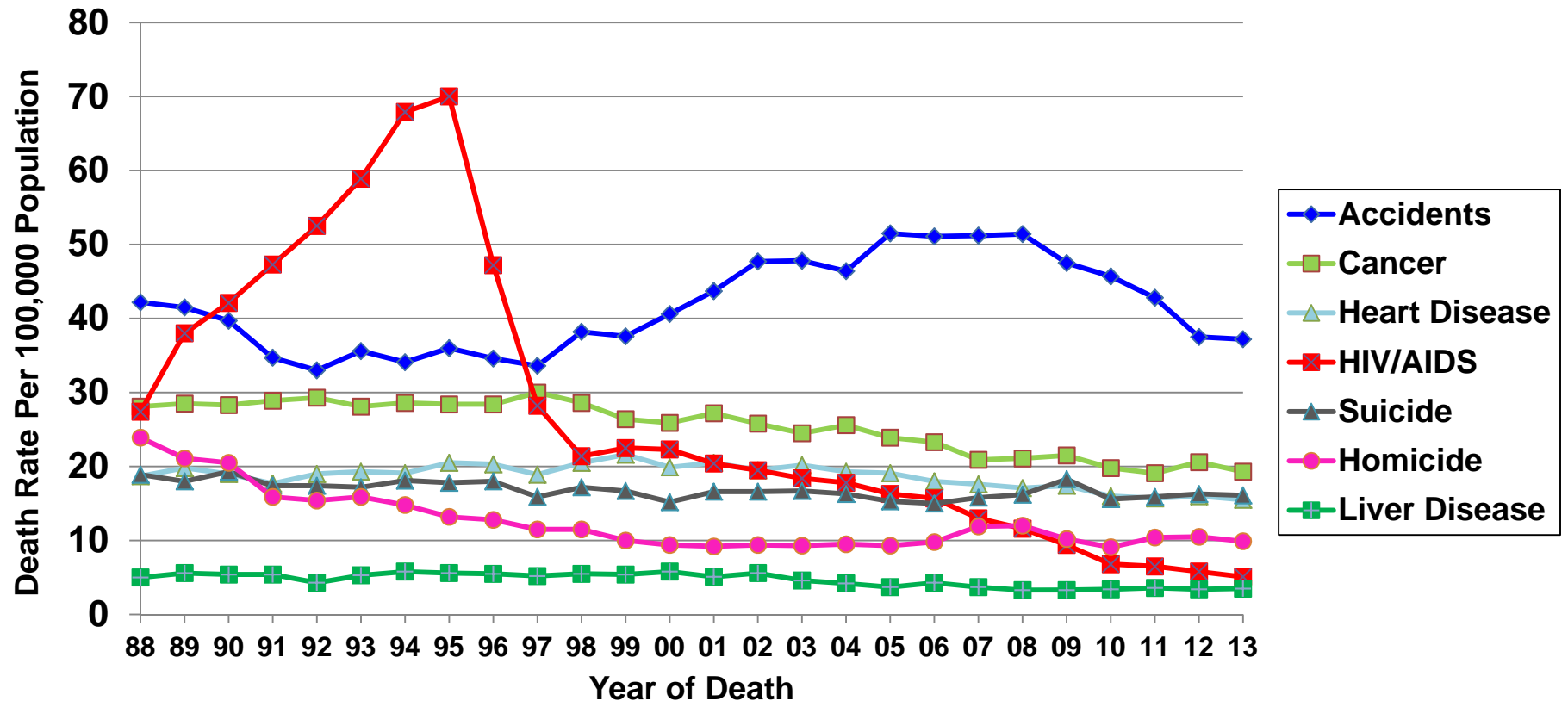


Resident Deaths Due to HIV Disease Among Persons 25-44 Years Old

Focusing on persons 25 to 44 years old emphasizes the importance of HIV disease among causes of death. Compared with rates among other age groups, the rate of death due to HIV disease is relatively high in this age group, but rates of death due to other causes are relatively low.

People 25-44 years old represent more than one-half of all newly reported cases of HIV disease in Florida. The large number of cases in this age group presents challenges for resources. Beyond that, deaths among this age group represent a significant source of years of potential life lost (YPLL). The average American can expect to live about 78 years; deaths due to HIV disease in those 25-44 represent between 34 and 54 YPLL each. Between 25 and 44 years of age people are typically working and having children. Deaths in this age group can potentially have large impacts on society from that perspective. Additionally, HIV disease-related deaths account for a larger proportion of overall deaths in this age group compared to other age groups.

Death Rates* for the Top 7 Leading Causes of Death** Among Persons 25-44 Years Old, by Year of Death, 1988-2013, Florida



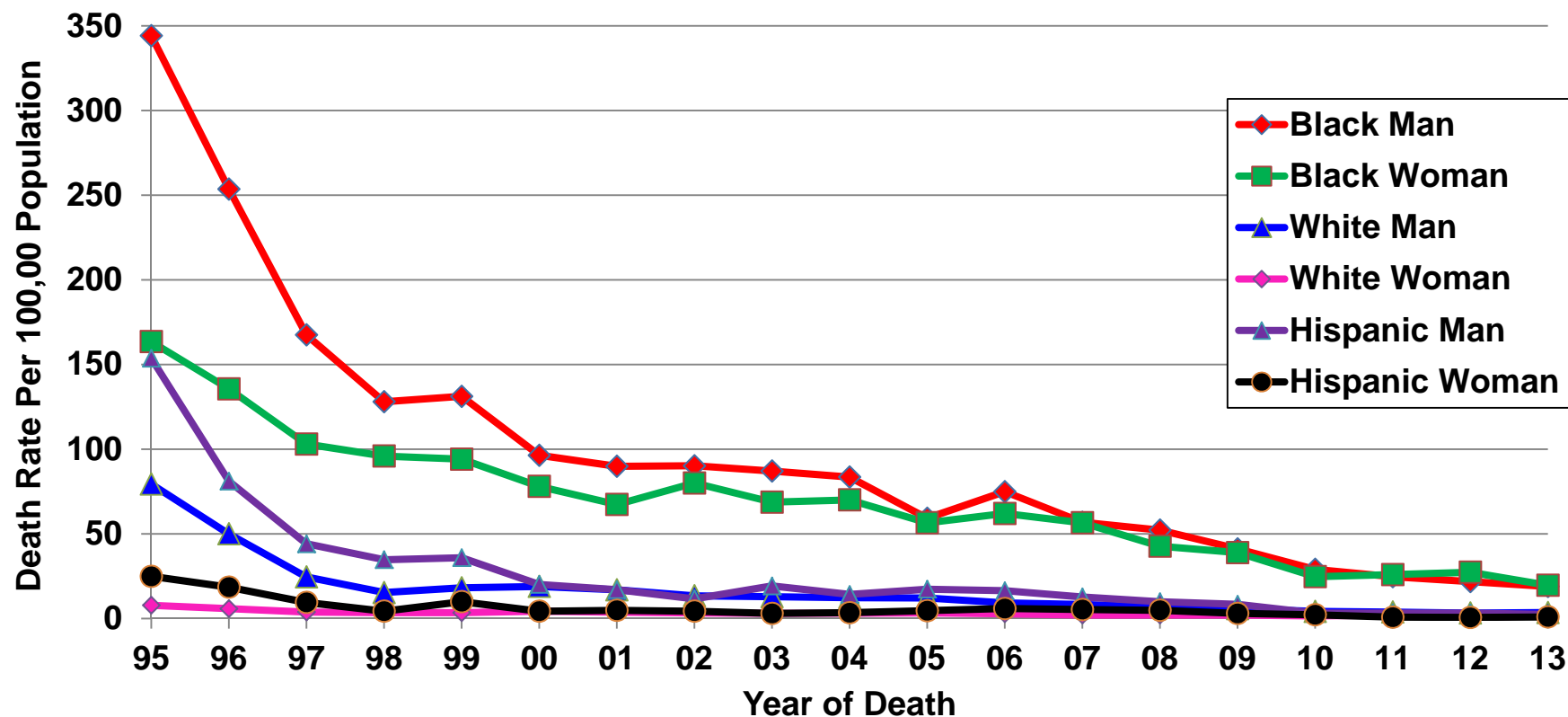
Note: The peak year for resident deaths due to HIV for person 25-44 years old was 1995. HIV was the 6th leading cause of death for this age group from 2009 through 2013.

*Source: Population data were provided by Florida CHARTS as of 06/03/2014.

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



Annual Death* Rates** due to HIV Disease, Among Persons 25-44 Years Old, by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 1995-2013, Florida



Note: In every racial/ethnic group, the death rate has decreased greatly since 1995.

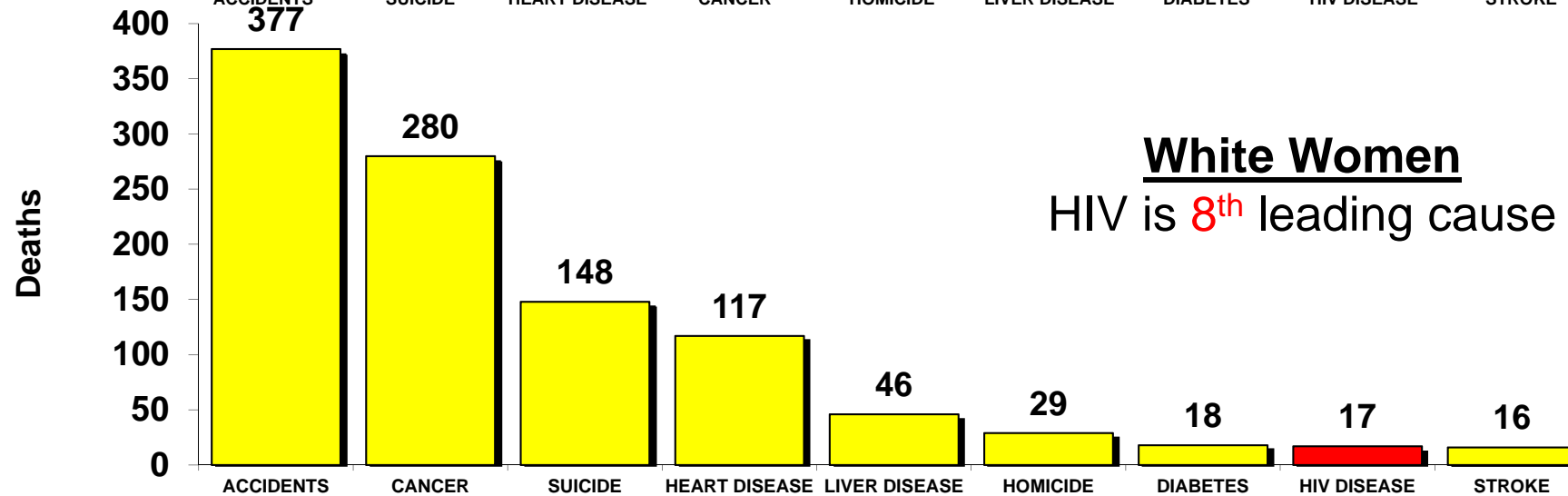
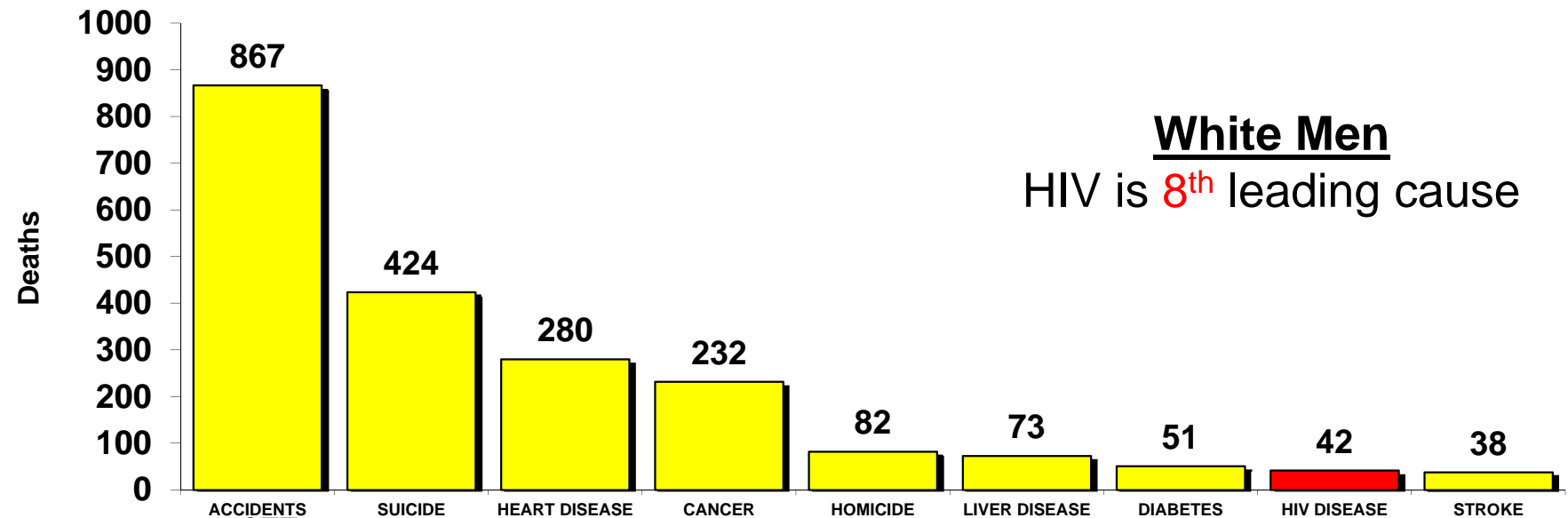
*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/16/2014).

**Population data are provided by US Census Bureau.

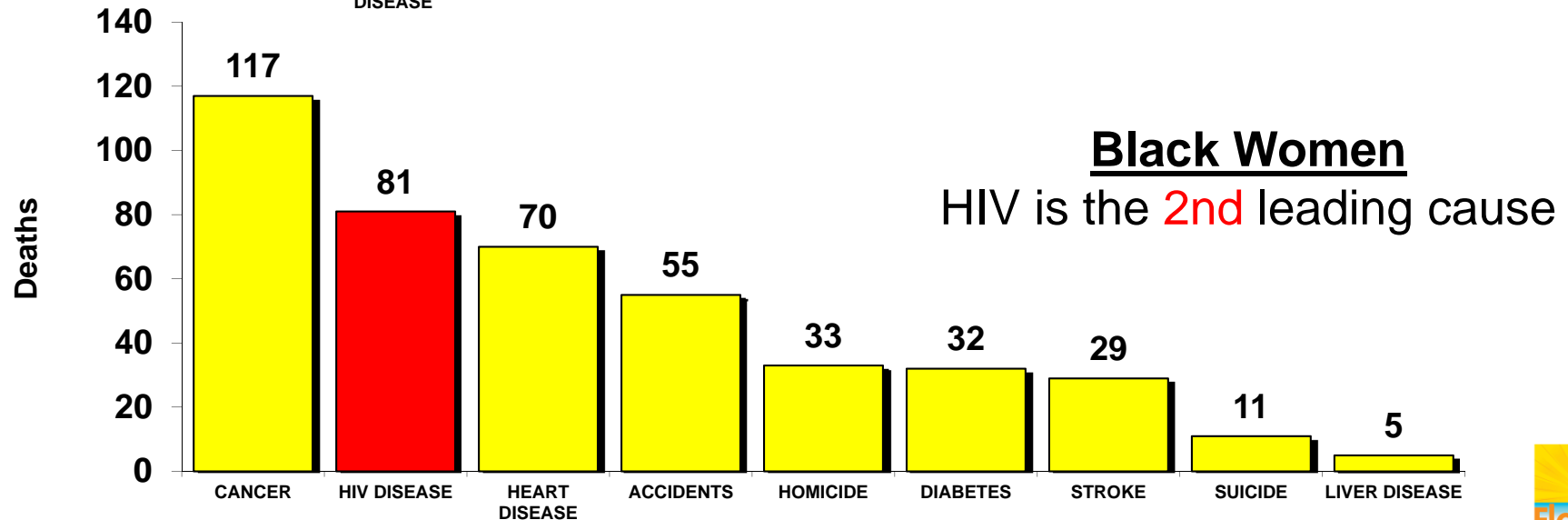
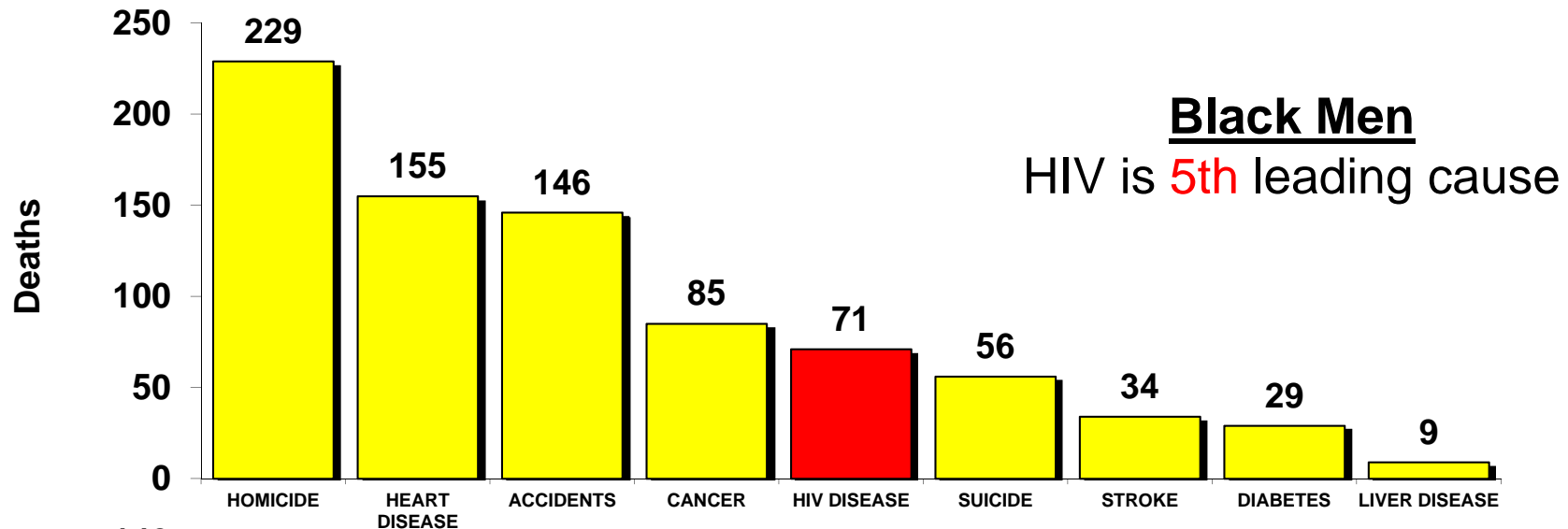
Deaths Due to HIV Disease Among Persons 25 to 44 Years Old, 2013, Florida

- HIV is the 6th leading cause overall
- HIV is the 8th leading cause among whites, *(up from 9th in 2012)*
- HIV is the 5th leading cause among blacks, *(down from 4th in 2012)*
- HIV is the 8th leading cause of death among Hispanics
- HIV is still the 6th leading cause of death among males and the 5th leading cause among females:
 - Among Males:
 - HIV is the 8th leading cause among whites,
 - The 4th leading cause among blacks and,
 - The 7th leading cause among Hispanics, *(down from 6th in 2012)*
 - Among Females:
 - HIV is the 8th leading cause among whites, *(up from 9th in 2012)*
 - **Still** the 2nd leading cause among blacks *(down from number 1 for the first time ever since 1988)* and
 - HIV is tied for the 8th leading cause of death among Hispanics.

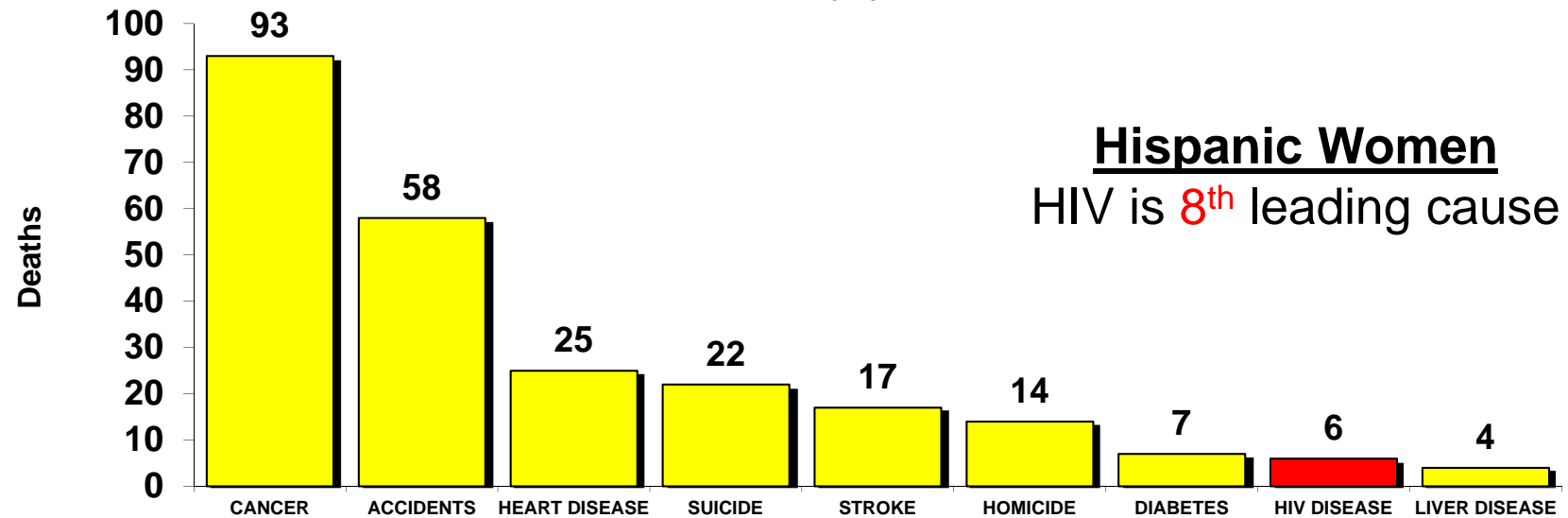
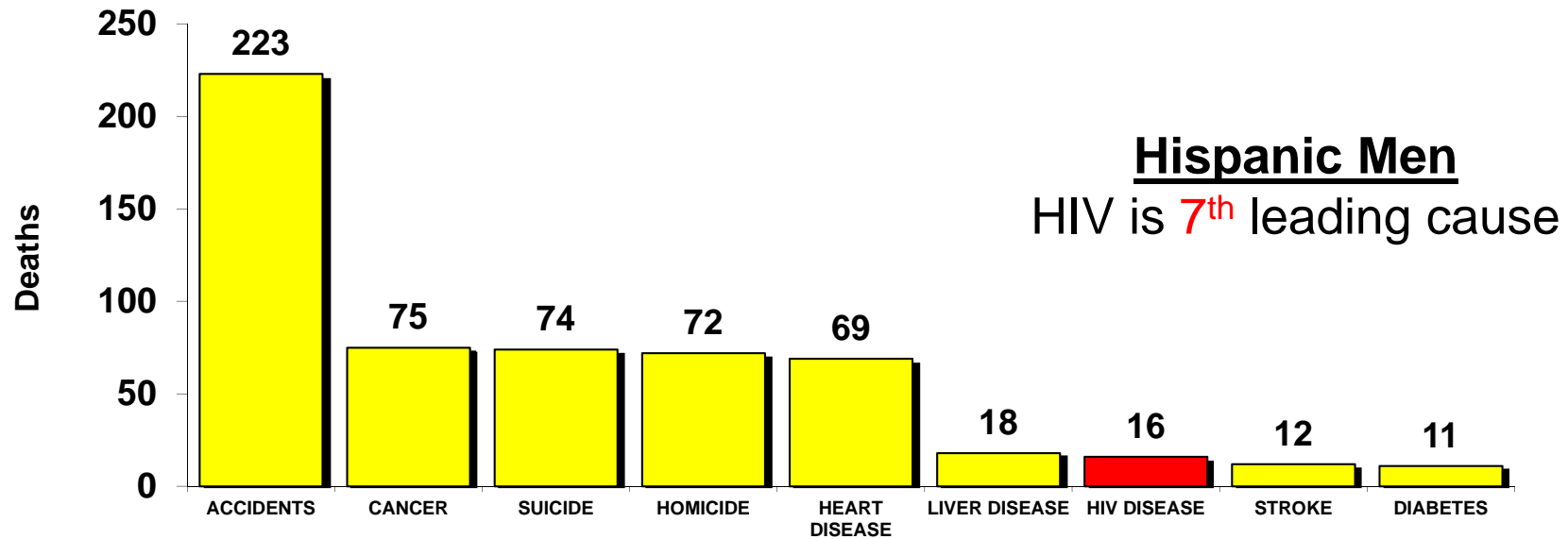
Leading Causes of Death Among Whites 25-44 Years Old by Sex, 2013, Florida



Leading Causes of Death Among Blacks 25-44 Years Old by Sex, 2013, Florida



Leading Causes of Death Among Hispanics 25-44 Years Old by Sex, 2013, Florida

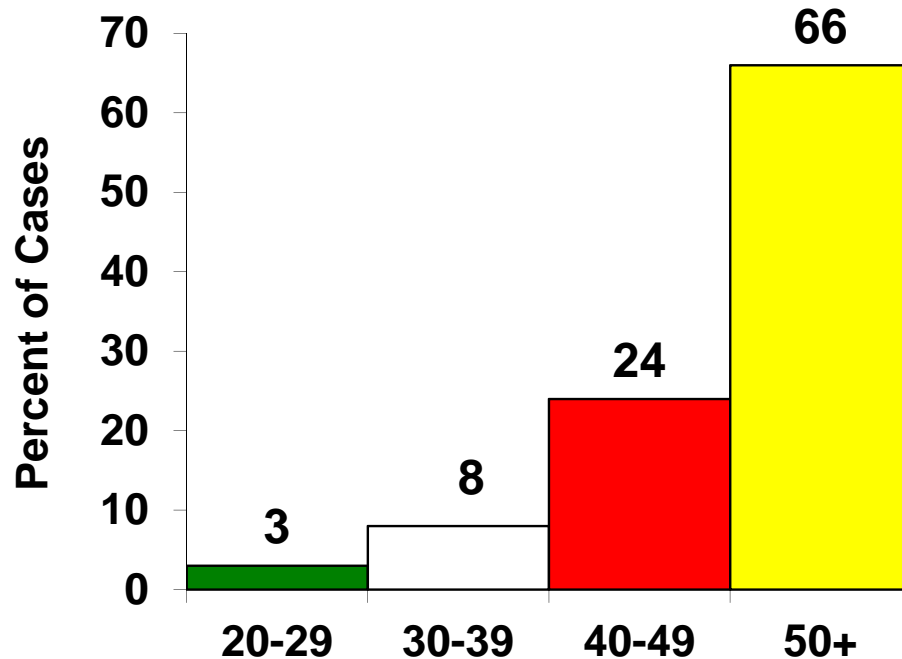


Ten Leading Causes of Deaths by Age Group, Florida, 2013

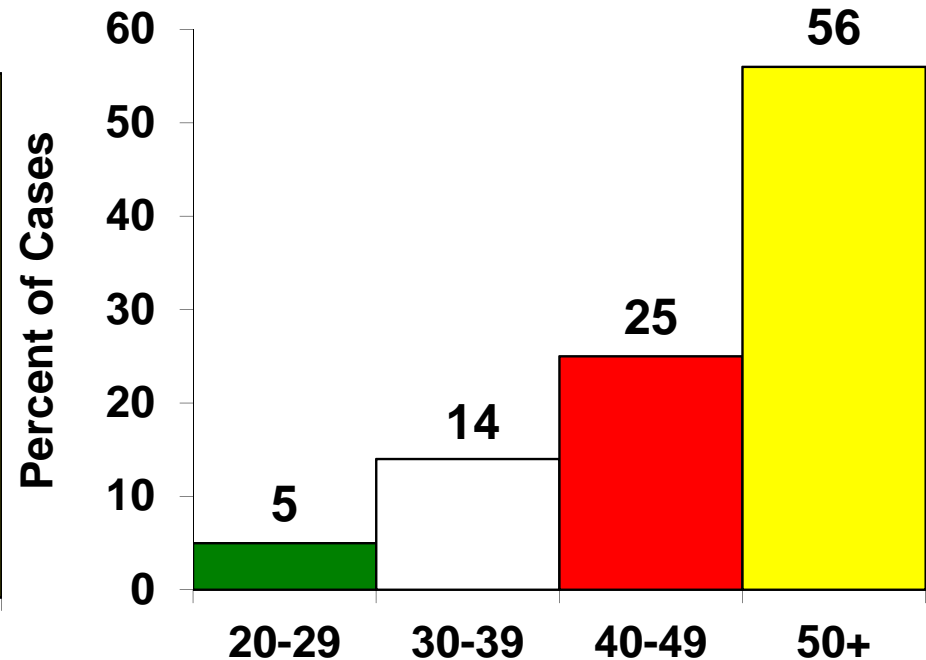
Age Groups							
Rank	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
1	Unintentional Injuries 190	Unintentional Injuries 425	Unintentional Injuries 886	Unintentional Injuries 888	Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) 3,080	Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) 7,631	Heart Diseases 35,119
2	Homicide 89	Homicide 208	Suicide 343	Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) 690	Heart Diseases 2,038	Heart Diseases 4,264	Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) 30,584
3	Suicide 78	Suicide 155	Homicide 292	Heart Diseases 548	Unintentional Injuries 1,257	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 1,111	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 9,825
4	Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) 31	Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) 43	Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer) 222	Suicide 423	Suicide 638	Unintentional Injury 1,070	Alzheimers Disease 5,007
5	Heart Diseases 13	Heart Diseases 42	Heart Diseases 191	Homicide 180	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 619	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 909	Diabetes Mellitus 3,740
6	Congenital Malformations 6	HIV 13	HIV 76	HIV 166	Diabetes Mellitus 434	Diabetes Mellitus 874	Unintentional Injury 3,516
7	Cerebrovascular Diseases 5	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium 13	Diabetes Mellitus 37	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 132	HIV 316	Cerebrovascular Diseases 727	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis 2,599
8	Diabetes Mellitus 4	Congenital Malformations 11	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium 37	Cerebrovascular Diseases 120	Cerebrovascular Diseases 314	Suicide 527	Influenza & Pneumonia 2,124
9	Septicemia 4	Diabetes Mellitus 10	Chronic Liver Disease & Cirrhosis 34	Diabetes Mellitus 108	Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease 309	Viral Hepatitis 305	Parkinsons Disease 1,878
10	In Situ, Benign, Uncertain Neoplasms 4	Septicemia 9	Cerebrovascular Diseases 32	Influenza & Pneumonia 52	Influenza & Pneumonia 141	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, Nephrosis 292	Essen Hypertension & Hypertensive Renal Dis 1,788

Deaths* Among Adults with HIV Disease by Age and Sex, 2013, Florida

Males
N=959



Females
N=463



Note: Overall, the majority of deaths among adults with HIV disease are individuals aged 50 and older. In 2013, the proportion of males (66%) aged 50 and older who died with HIV disease is higher than the proportion of females (56%) aged 50 and older.

* Adult (13+) cases diagnosed with HIV disease in Florida, who died regardless of the cause or residence or place at death. Data as of 06/30/2014

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.

***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 Among Adults (Age 13+),
by Mode of Exposure 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>
MSM	73 mo.	---	73 mo.
	4,255 deaths	---	4,255 deaths
IDU	91 mo.	79 mo.	85 mo.
	1,280 deaths	881 deaths	2,161 deaths
MSM/IDU	100 mo.	---	100 mo.
	724 deaths	---	724 deaths
Heterosexual	50 mo.	51 mo.	51 mo.
	2,363 deaths	2,931 deaths	5,294 deaths

Note: The median survival time is shorter among adult males and females who have been exposed to HIV through heterosexual risk.

*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 Among Adults (Age 13+),
by Age 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>
13-29	98 mo.	91 mo.	94 mo.
	774 deaths	660 deaths	1,434 deaths
30-39	113 mo.	83 mo.	101 mo.
	2,312 deaths	1,152 deaths	3,464 deaths
40-49	72 mo.	52 mo.	66 mo.
	2,940 deaths	1,120 deaths	4,060 deaths
50+	33 mo.	22 mo.	31 mo.
	2,636 deaths	918 deaths	3,554 deaths

Note: The age group with the longest median survival time is 30-39, followed closely by the 13-39 age group.

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,
Rural vs. Non-Rural
and Total Deaths for this Period, 2007-2013, Florida**

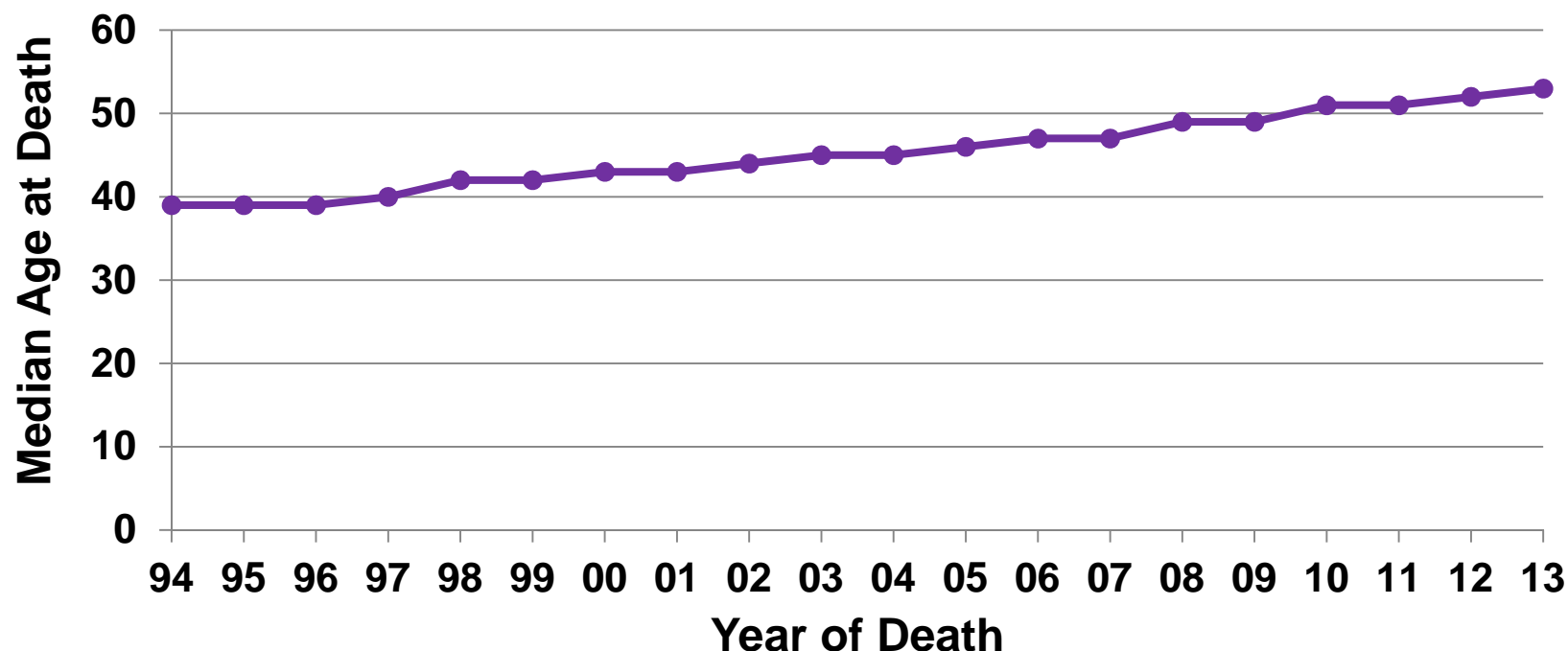
Period of Death: 2007 - 2013		
<u>Rural</u>	<u>Non-Rural</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
55 mo.	66 mo.	66 mo.
492 deaths	11,610 deaths	12,102 deaths

Note: These data show that the median survival time for rural cases is about 10 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 06/30/2014)**



Median Age at Death among HIV/AIDS Cases Known Dead Regardless of Cause, 1994-2013, Florida

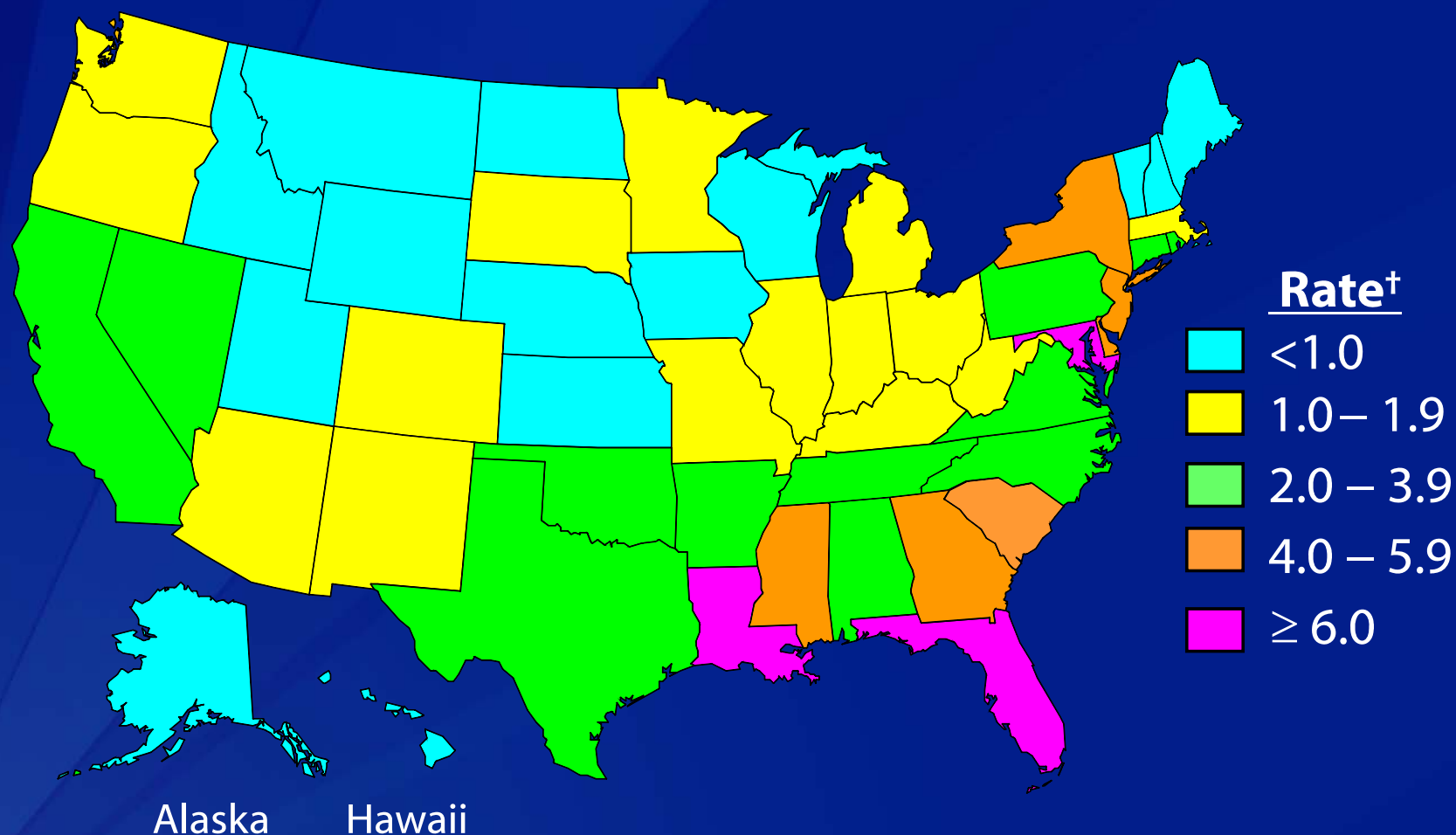


The median age at death among HIV/AIDS cases increased from 39 years in 1994 to 53 in 2013. This is a reflection of the trend in delaying progression from HIV to AIDS and therefore delaying the occurrence of opportunistic infections and other conditions that often lead to death.

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



Age-Adjusted* Rate[†] of Death due to HIV Infection by State, United States, 2009



*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population
†Per 100,000 population.



Conclusions

- ⦿ Florida has one of the highest HIV disease death rates in the U.S.
- ⦿ HIV disease-related deaths in Florida increased rapidly in the 1980's and peaked in 1995 after which there was a sharp decline. After 1998 the annual number of HIV disease-related deaths remained relatively stable. However, since 2007 Florida has seen an annual decrease in the number of HIV disease-related deaths.
- ⦿ The decrease in the HIV disease-related death rate starting in 1996 was largely due to improvements in antiretroviral therapies, including highly active anti-retroviral therapies (HAART). Additionally, improved treatments for and prophylaxis of opportunistic infections may also have contributed to this decrease.
- ⦿ The median survival time from AIDS diagnosis to death has increased dramatically from 1-4 months in the 1980's to 3-7 years in the 2000's. This is also due to improvements in treatments for HIV disease and prevention of opportunistic infections. As a result, persons with HIV disease are living longer on average in 2013 than they were in 1995.

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