HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Partnership 11a

Miami-Dade County

Excluding Dept. of Corrections

Created: 12/03/14

Revision: 10/14/15

Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS Section
Annual data trends as of 12/31/2014
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2015

HIV and AIDS Case Data

- AIDS Cases became reportable in Florida in 1981.
- HIV (not AIDS) became reportable in Florida on July 1, 1997.
- HIV Infection reporting represents newly Adult HIV Infection Cases, regardless of AIDS status at time of report, that were previously reported.
- AIDS cases and HIV infection cases by year of report are NOT mutually exclusive and CANNOT be added together.
- Frozen databases of year-end data are generated at the end of each calendar year. These are the same data used for Florida CHARTS and all grant-related data where annual data are included.
- HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in July, when most of the "expected" death data are complete.

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HIV and AIDS Case Data (con't)

- 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.
- Unless otherwise noted. Area and county data will exclude DOC cases.

Snapshot of Persons Reported with HIV Disease, 2014, Partnership 11a

Total Population, 2014*

2,615,410

*2014 estimate is provisional

HIV Infection and AIDS Cases Reported in 2014*

	Adults (Age 13+)	Pediatrics (Age <13)	TOTAL
HIV Infection Cases	1,407	4	1,411
AIDS Cases	516	2	518

*HIV infection cases and AIDS cases by year of report are NOT mutually exclusive and CANNOT be added together.

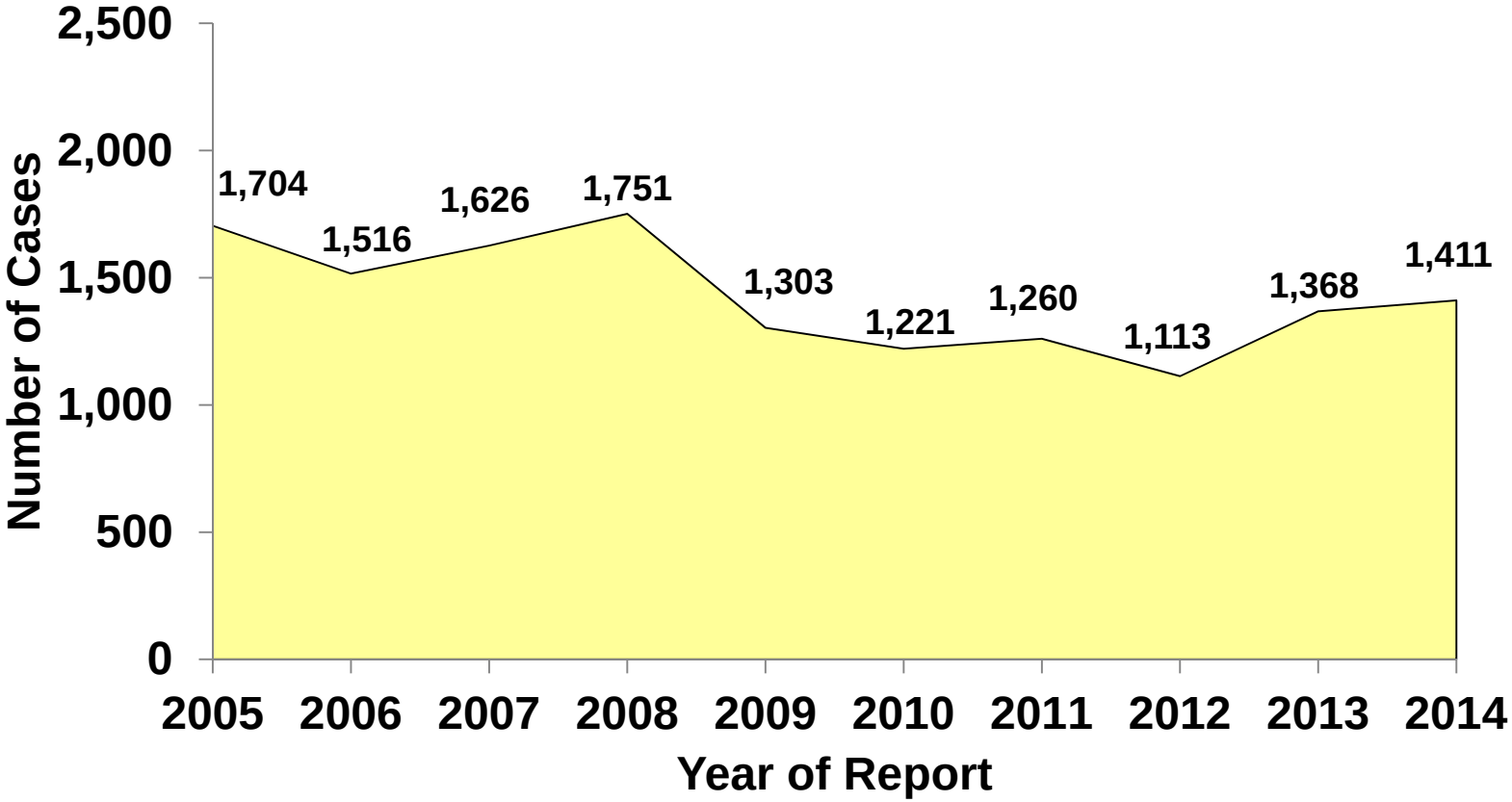
Cumulative HIV/AIDS Cases Reported 1981-2014

	Adults (Age 13+)	Pediatrics (Age<13)	TOTAL
HIV (not AIDS) Cases**	14,559	139	14,698
AIDS Cases	34,831	476	35,307
Total	49,390	615	50,005

**HIV (not AIDS) cases were NOT reportable until 07/1997

Persons Living with HIV Disease through 2014, as of 06/30/2015: 26,042

HIV Infection Cases and Rates*
By Year of Report, 2005-2014, Partnership 11a



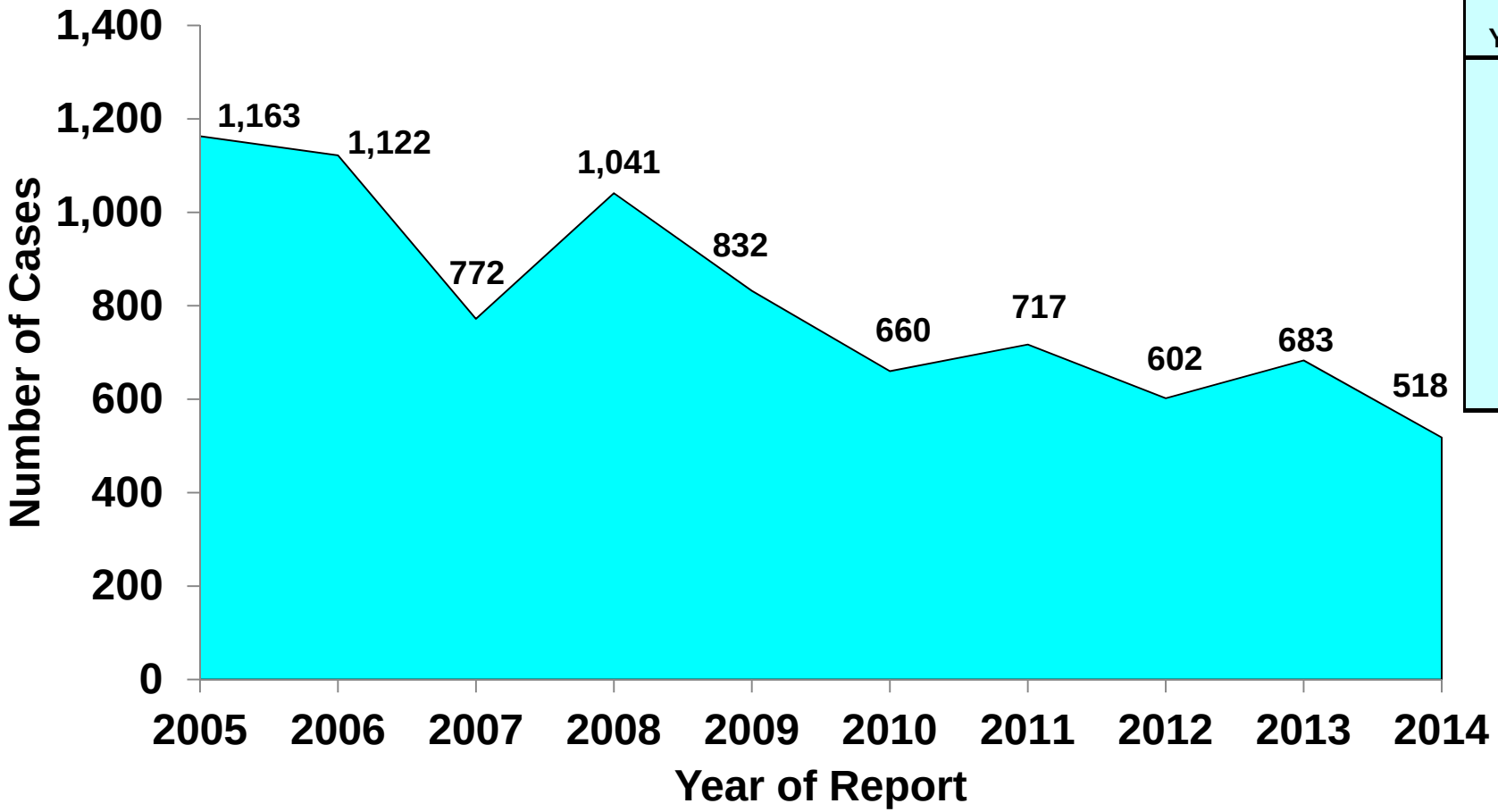
Year	Rate
05	70.9
06	62.5
07	66.2
08	70.7
09	52.5
10	48.9
11	50.0
12	43.9
13	53.0
14	53.9

Note: Enhanced laboratory reporting (ELR) laws in 2006 and the expansion of ELR in 2007 led to an artificial peak in newly reported cases of HIV infection in 2008. This was followed by a general decline in reported cases through 2012. Another surge in the expansion of ELR in 2012 was followed by another increase in newly reported cases of HIV infection in 2013. An additional 3% increase was observed in 2014 compared to the previous year. This is lower than 12% incline observed by the state during the same time period.

***Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015. Rates are expressed as per 100,000 population.**

Florida HEALTH

AIDS Cases and Rates*
By Year of Report, 2005-2014, Partnership 11a

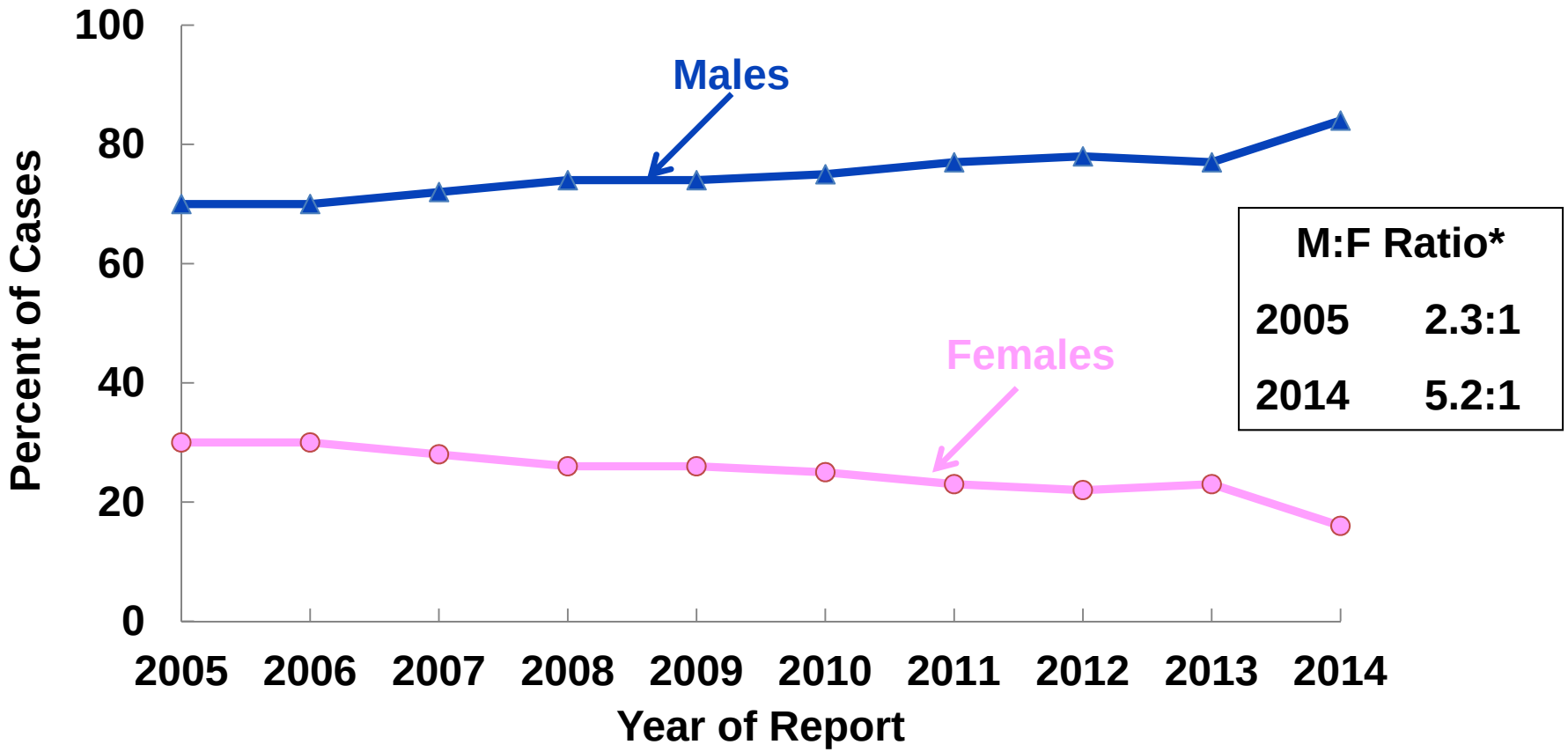


Year	Rate
05	49.3
06	46.6
07	32.3
08	42.3
09	33.5
10	26.5
11	28.4
12	23.7
13	26.5
14	19.8

Enhanced laboratory reporting (ELR) laws in 2006 and the expansion of ELR in 2007 led to an artificial peak in newly reported cases of AIDS in 2008. This was followed by a general decline in reported cases through 2012. Another surge in the expansion of ELR in 2012 was followed by another increase in newly reported cases of AIDS in 2013. AIDS cases in 2014 dropped by 24% from the previous year. This is higher than the 12% decline observed by the state during the same time period.

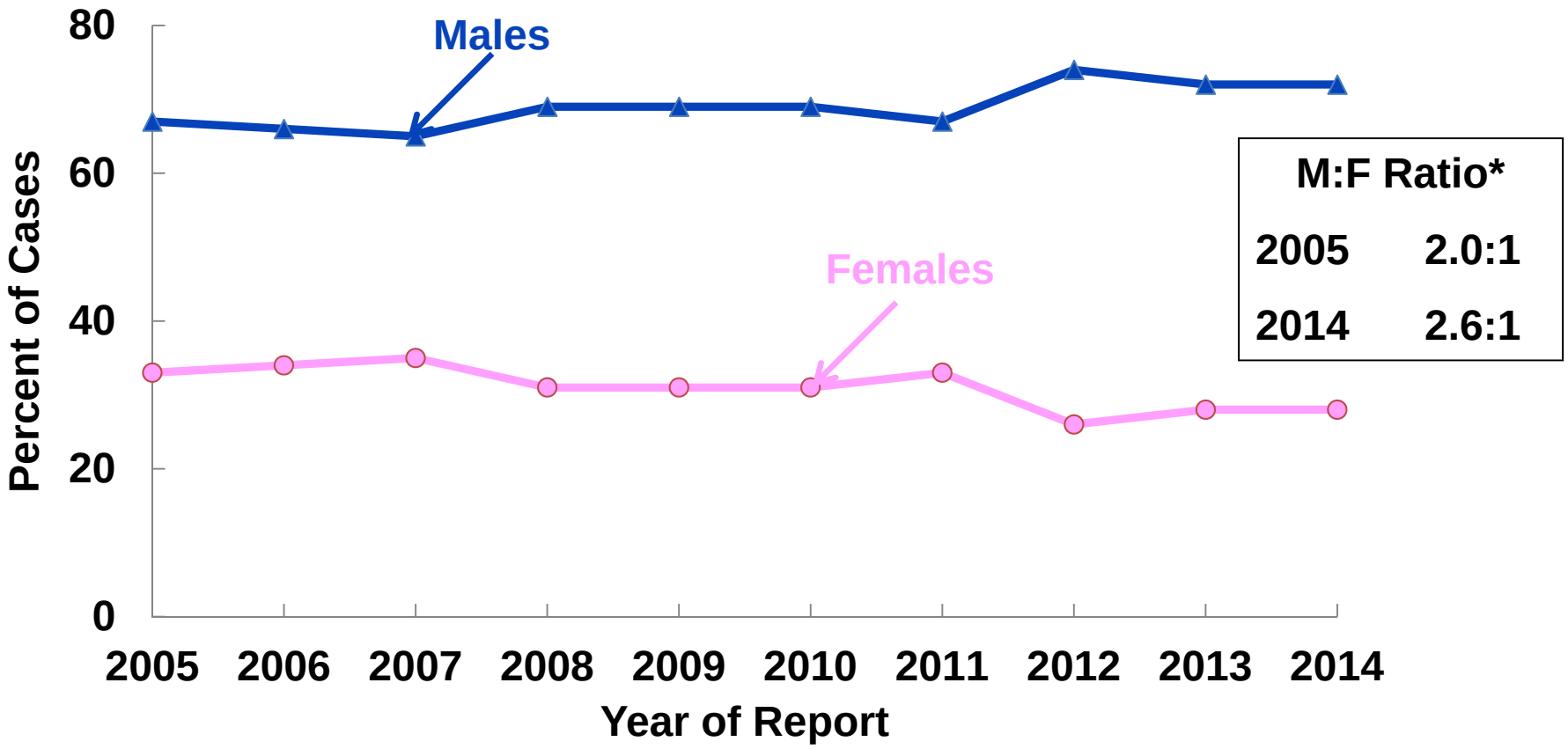
***Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015. Rates are expressed as per 100,000 population.**

Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Partnership 11a



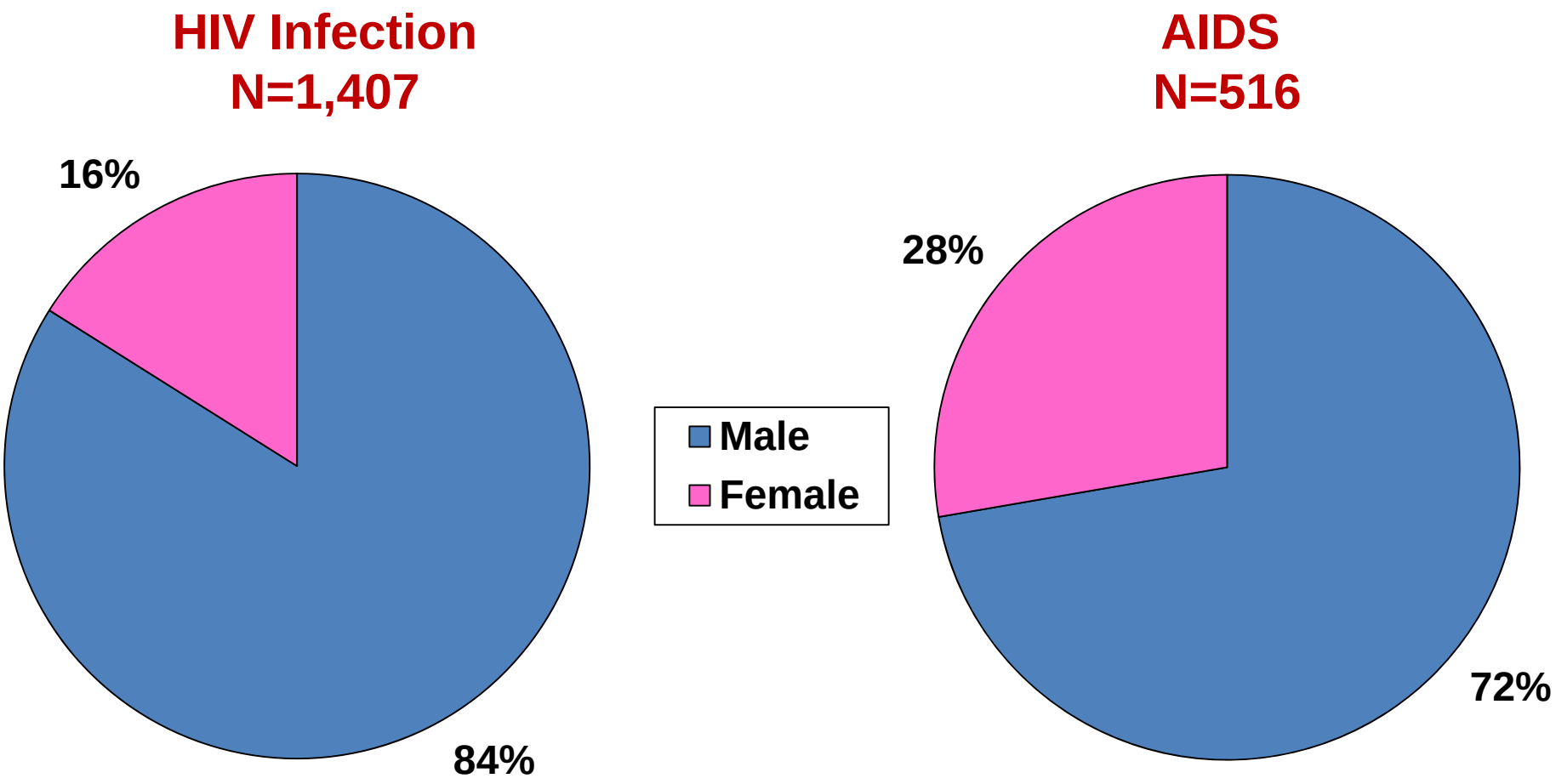
Note: Recent trends in HIV transmission are best described by the HIV case data. The relative increases in male HIV infection cases might be attributed to proportional increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM), which may influence future AIDS trends. *The male-to-female ratio is the number of cases among males divided by the number of cases among females.

Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Partnership 11a



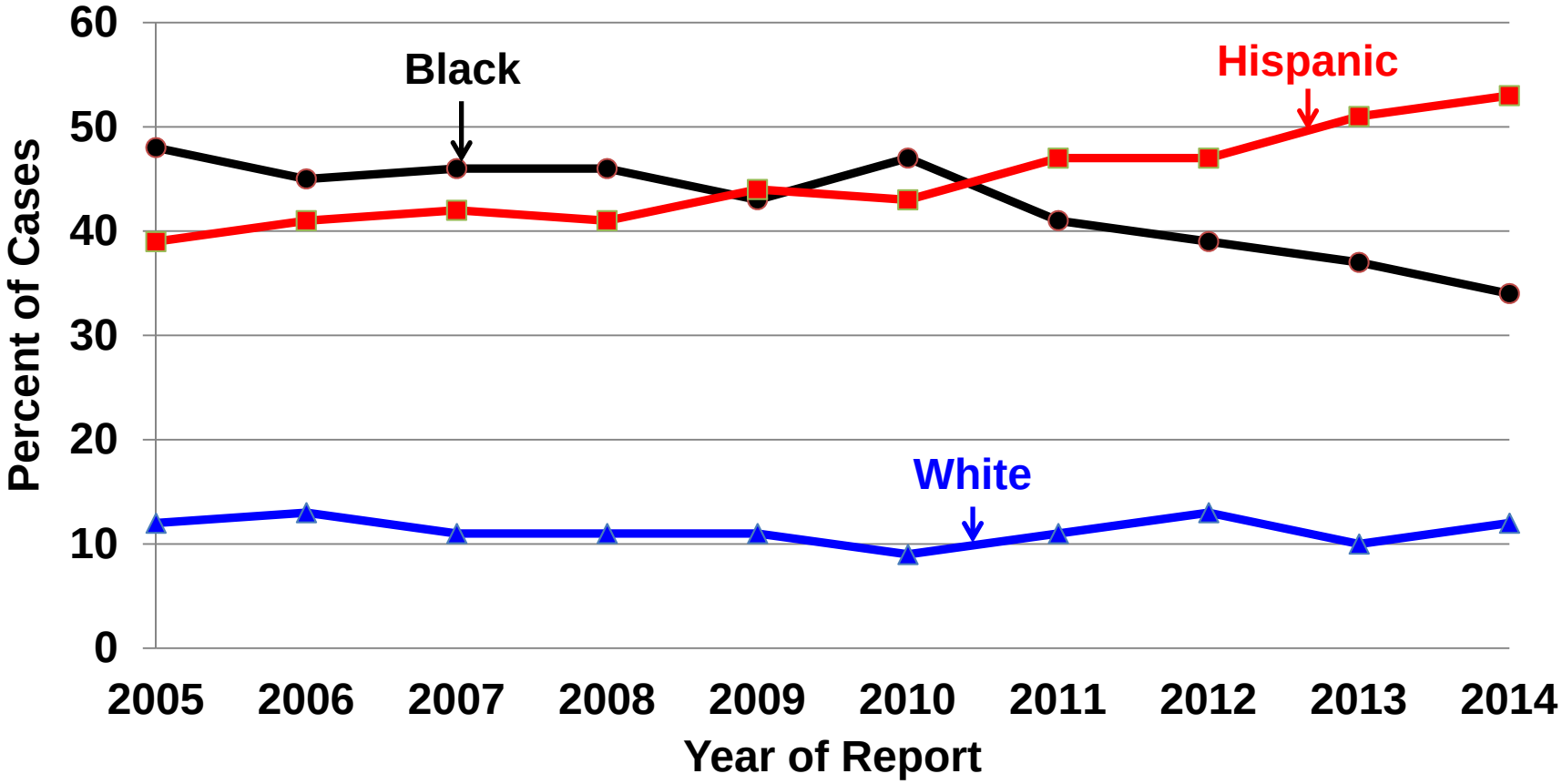
Note: AIDS cases tend to represent HIV transmission that occurred many years ago. The relative increases in males cases reflect the changing face of the AIDS epidemic over time. *The male-to-female ratio is the number of cases among males divided by the number of cases among females.

Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases by Sex, Reported in 2014, Partnership 11a



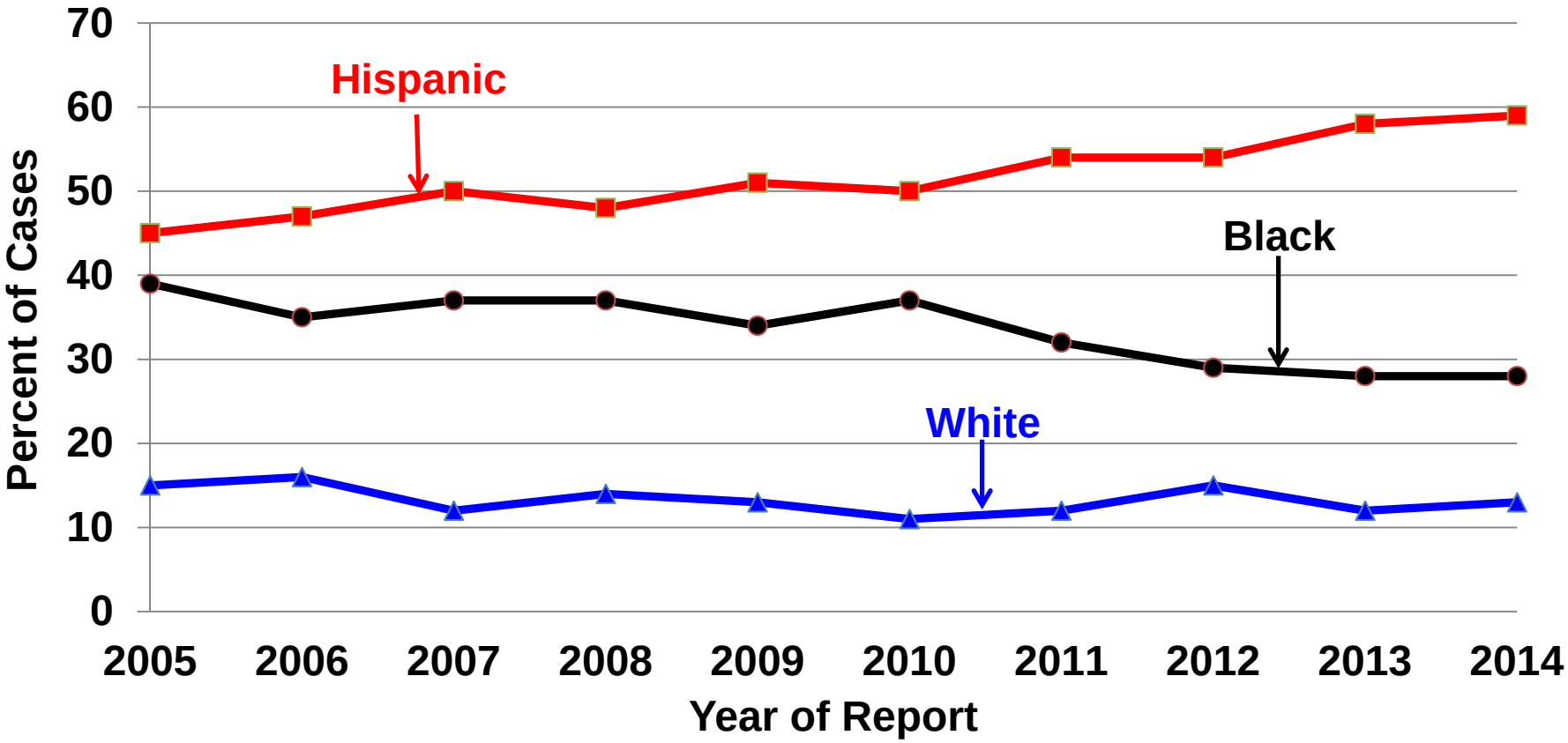
Note: Partnership 11a's Adult Population is: 48% Male and 52% Female.

Adult HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Partnership 11a



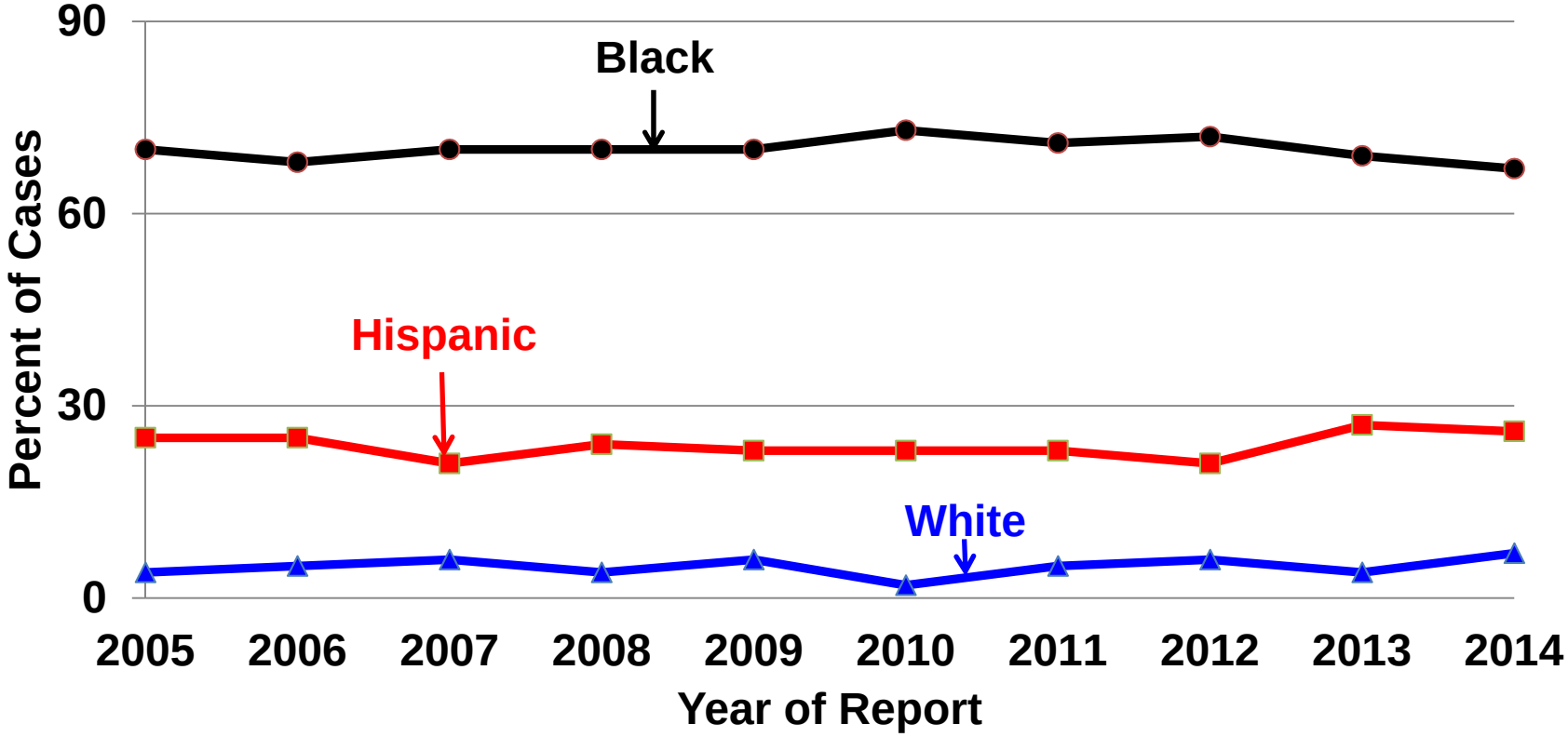
Note: HIV case reporting reflects more recent trends in the epidemic with respect to the distribution of cases by race/ethnicity. From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of HIV infection cases among blacks decreased by 14 percentage points. In contrast, the proportion of HIV infection cases increased by 14 percentage points among Hispanics, whereas the proportion of HIV infection cases among whites remained unchanged during the same time period. Other races represent less than 2% of the cases and are not included.

Adult Male HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Partnership 11a



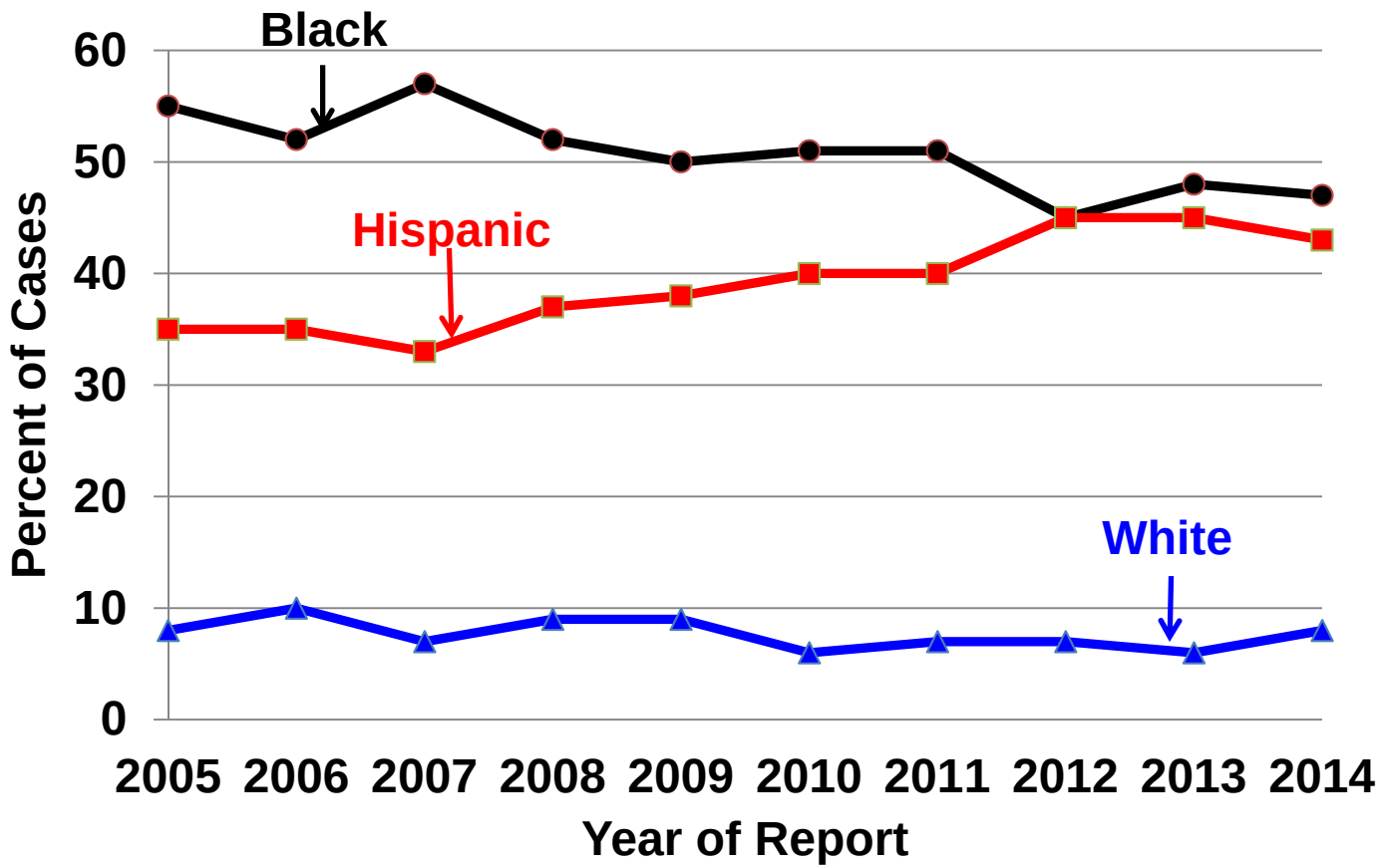
Note: Over the past ten years, Hispanics represented the majority (> 45%) of male HIV infection cases for most of the years. From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of HIV infection cases among blacks and white males decreased by 11 and 2 percentage points, respectively. In contrast, HIV infection cases among Hispanic males increase by 14 percentage points, during the same time period. Other races represent less than 2% of the cases and are not included.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Partnership 11a



Note: HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented 67% or more of the cases each year. From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of HIV infection cases among black females decreased by 3 percentage points. In contrast, the proportion of HIV infection cases among Hispanic and white females increased by 1 and 3 percentage points, respectively, during the same time period. Other races represent less than 3% of the cases and are not included.

Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Partnership 11a



Factors Affecting Disparities

-Late diagnosis of HIV.

-Access to/ acceptance of care.

-Delayed prevention messages.

-Stigma.

-Non-HIV STD's in the community.

-Prevalence of injection drug use.

-Complex matrix of factors related to socioeconomic status

Note: In 2014, blacks accounted for 48% of adult AIDS cases, but only 16% of the population. From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of adult AIDS cases increased by 8 percentage points among Hispanics. In contrast, the proportion of adult AIDS cases decreased among blacks by 8 percentage points, whereas the proportion of adult AIDS cases among whites remained unchanged during the same time period. Numerous disparities can affect the increases of HIV disease in a given population. Other races represent less than 3% of the cases and are not included.

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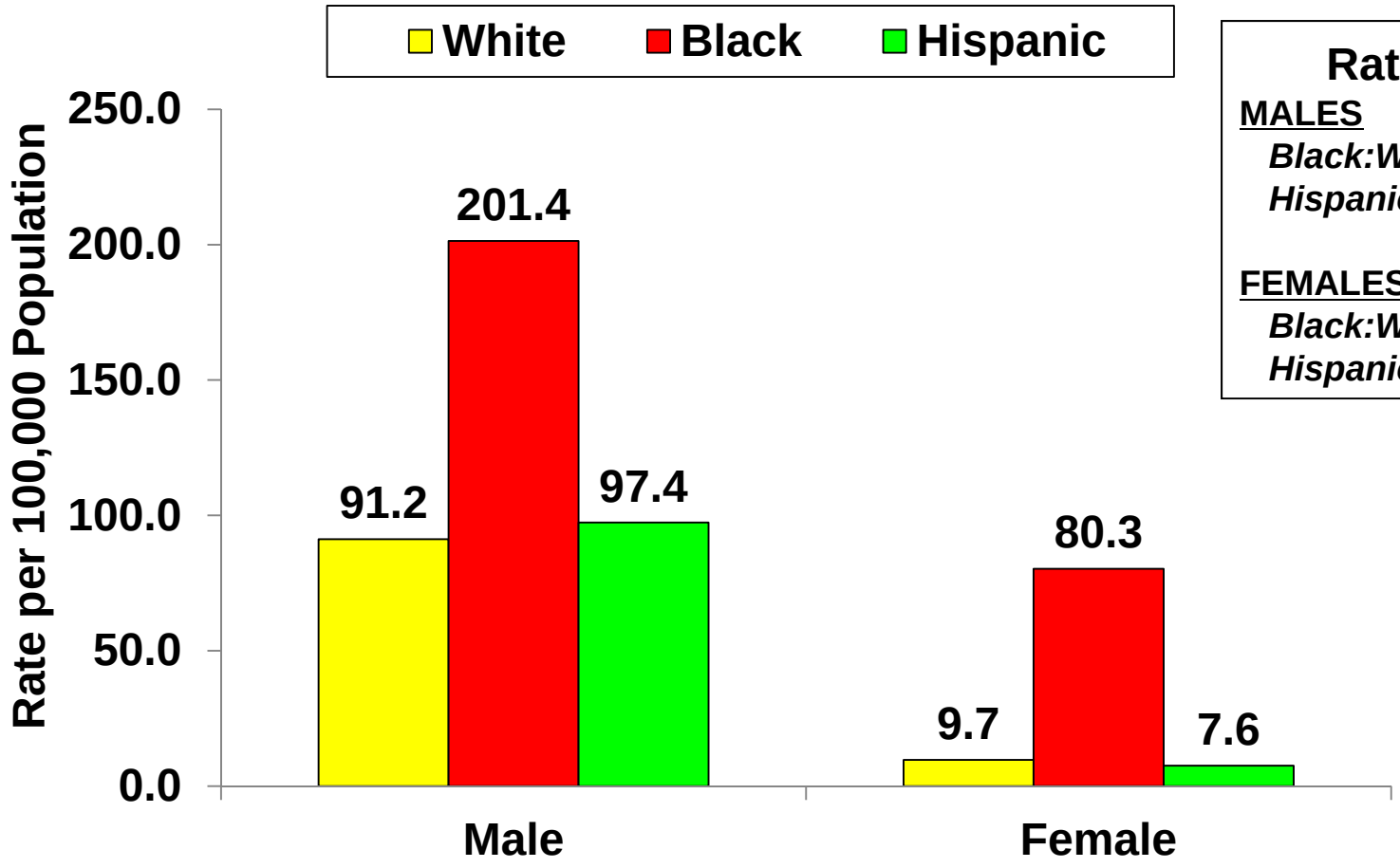
Adult HIV Infection Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Partnership 11a



Rate Ratios:

MALES

Black:White, 2.2:1

Hispanic:White, 1.1:1

FEMALES

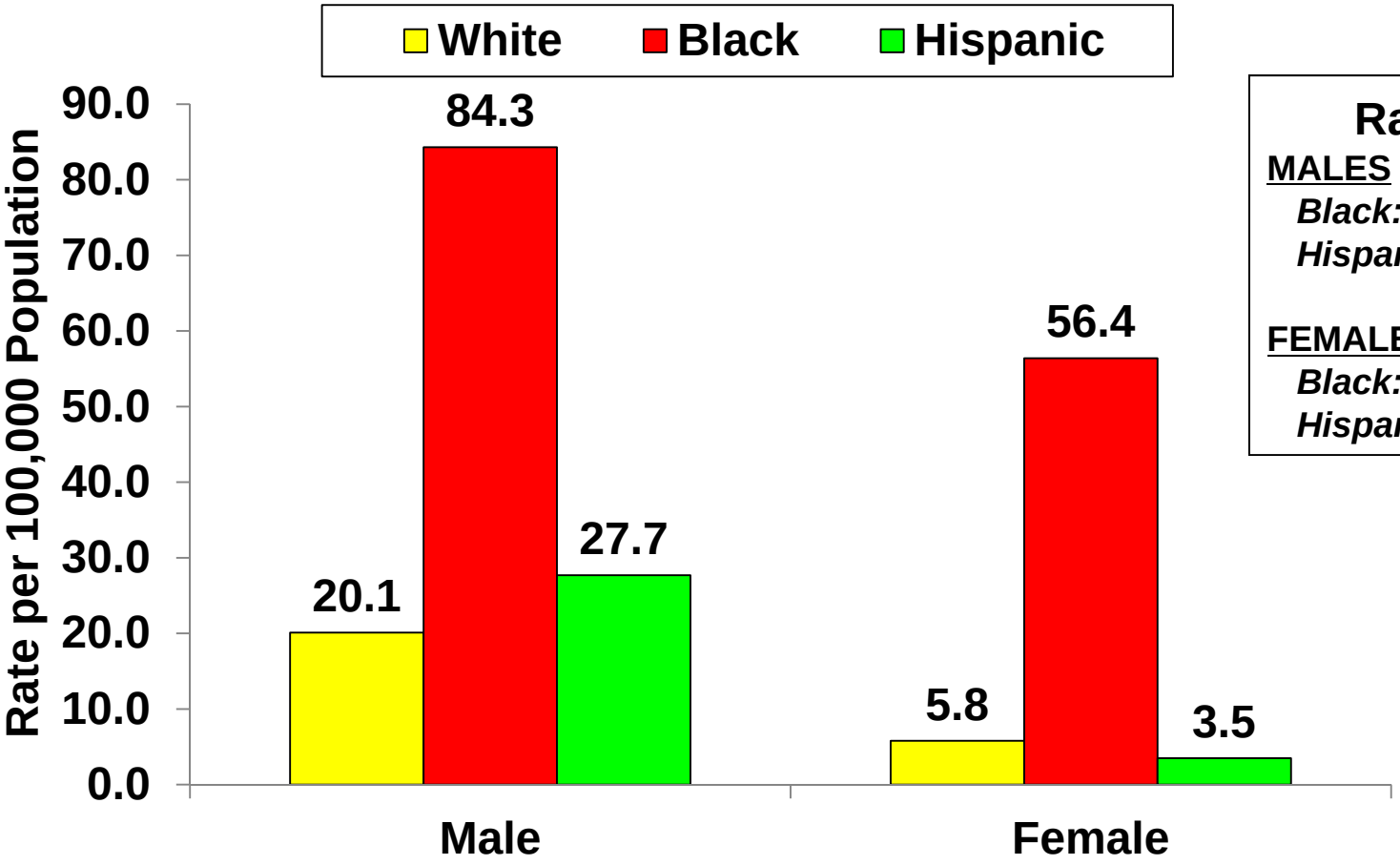
Black:White, 8.3:1

Hispanic:White, 0.8:1

Note: Among black males, the HIV infection case rate is 2 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the HIV case rate is 8 times than the rate among white females. Among Hispanic males, the HIV case rate slightly higher than rate among the rate among white males. In contrast, among Hispanic females, the HIV case rate is slightly lower than the rate among white females.

***Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.**

Adult AIDS Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Partnership 11a



Rate Ratios:

MALES

Black:White, 4.2:1

Hispanic:White, 1.4:1

FEMALES

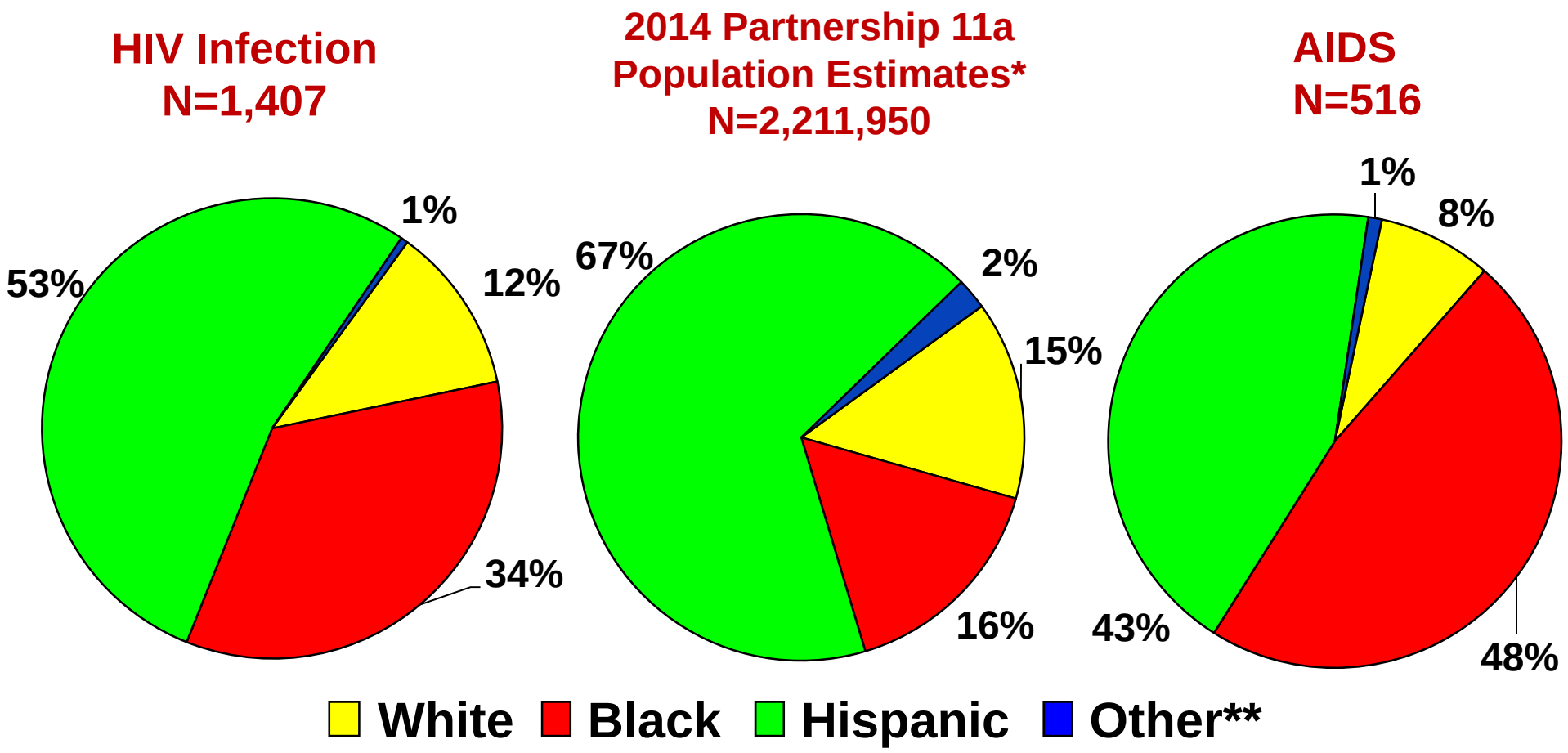
Black:White, 9.7:1

Hispanic:White, 0.6:1

Note: Among black males, the AIDS case rate is 4 times higher than the rate among white males. Similarly, among black females, the AIDS case rate is nearly 10 times higher than the rate among white females. Hispanic males have an AIDS case rate that is higher than the rate among white males. In contrast, Hispanic females have an AIDS case rate that is lower than the rate among white females.

***Source: 2014 Partnership 11a population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.**

Adult HIV and AIDS Cases Reported in 2014 and Population Data, by Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 11a

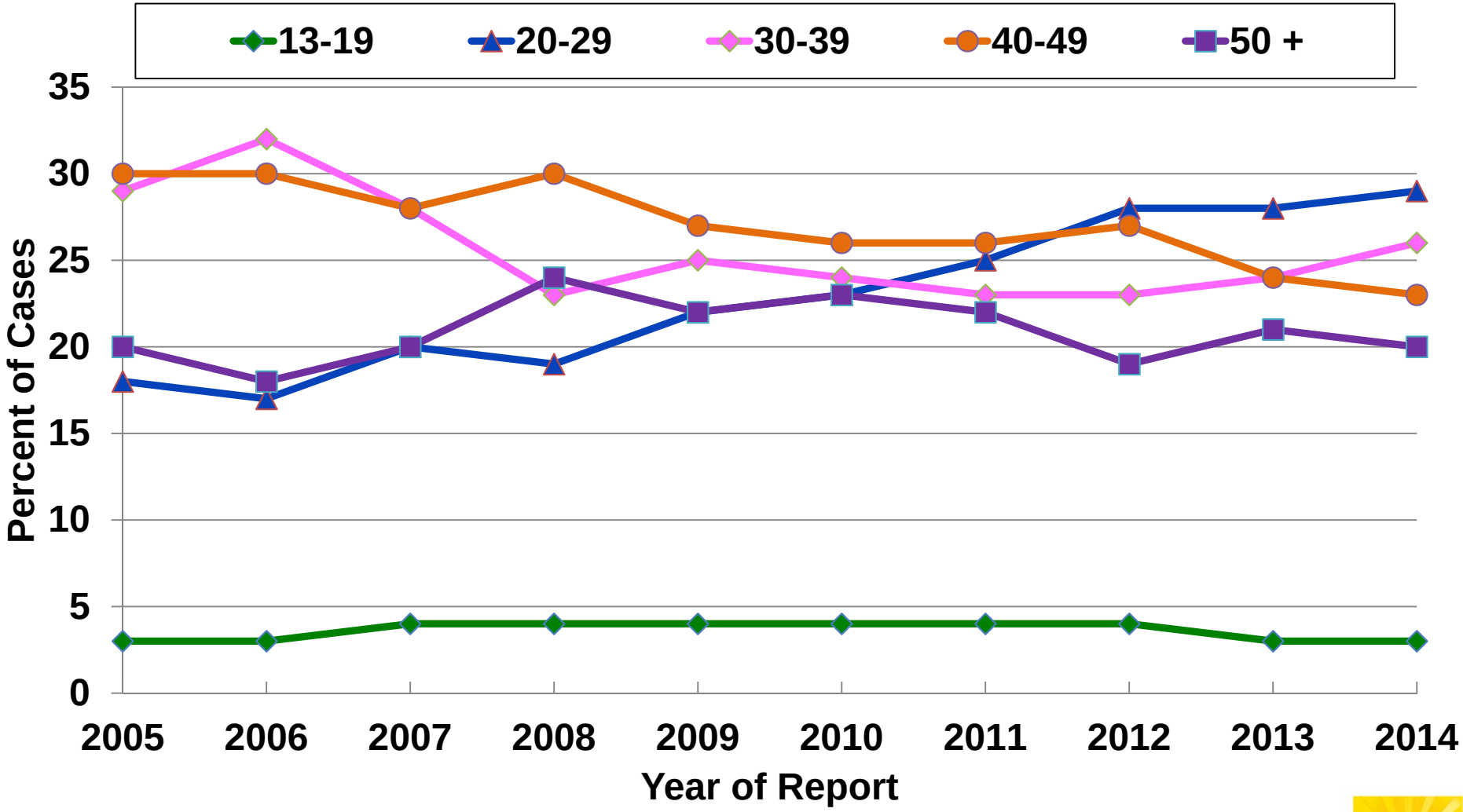


Note: In this snapshot for 2014, blacks are over-represented among the HIV and AIDS cases, accounting for 34% of adult HIV cases and 48% of adult AIDS cases and, but only 16% of the adult population. A group is disproportionately impacted to the extent that the percentage of cases exceeds the percentage of the population.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.

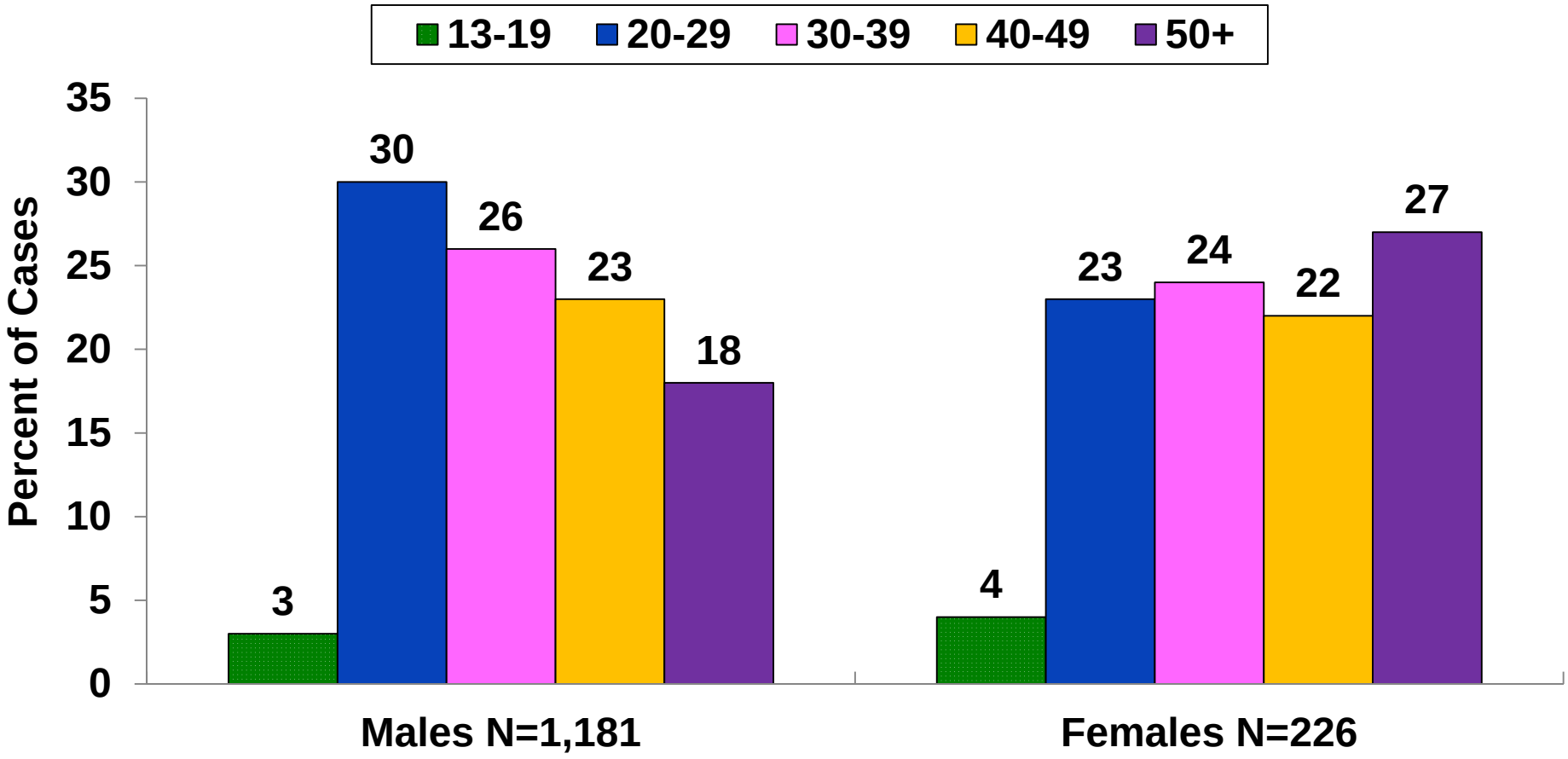
**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.

Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Partnership 11a



Note: From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of adult HIV infection cases among those aged 20-29 increased by 11 percentage points.

Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2014, Partnership 11a



Note: HIV infection cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. With regard to the age group with the highest percent of HIV infection cases, recent estimates show that among males, 30% of HIV infection cases occur among those aged 20-29, whereas among females 27% of HIV infection cases occur among those aged 50 or older.

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 & 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.

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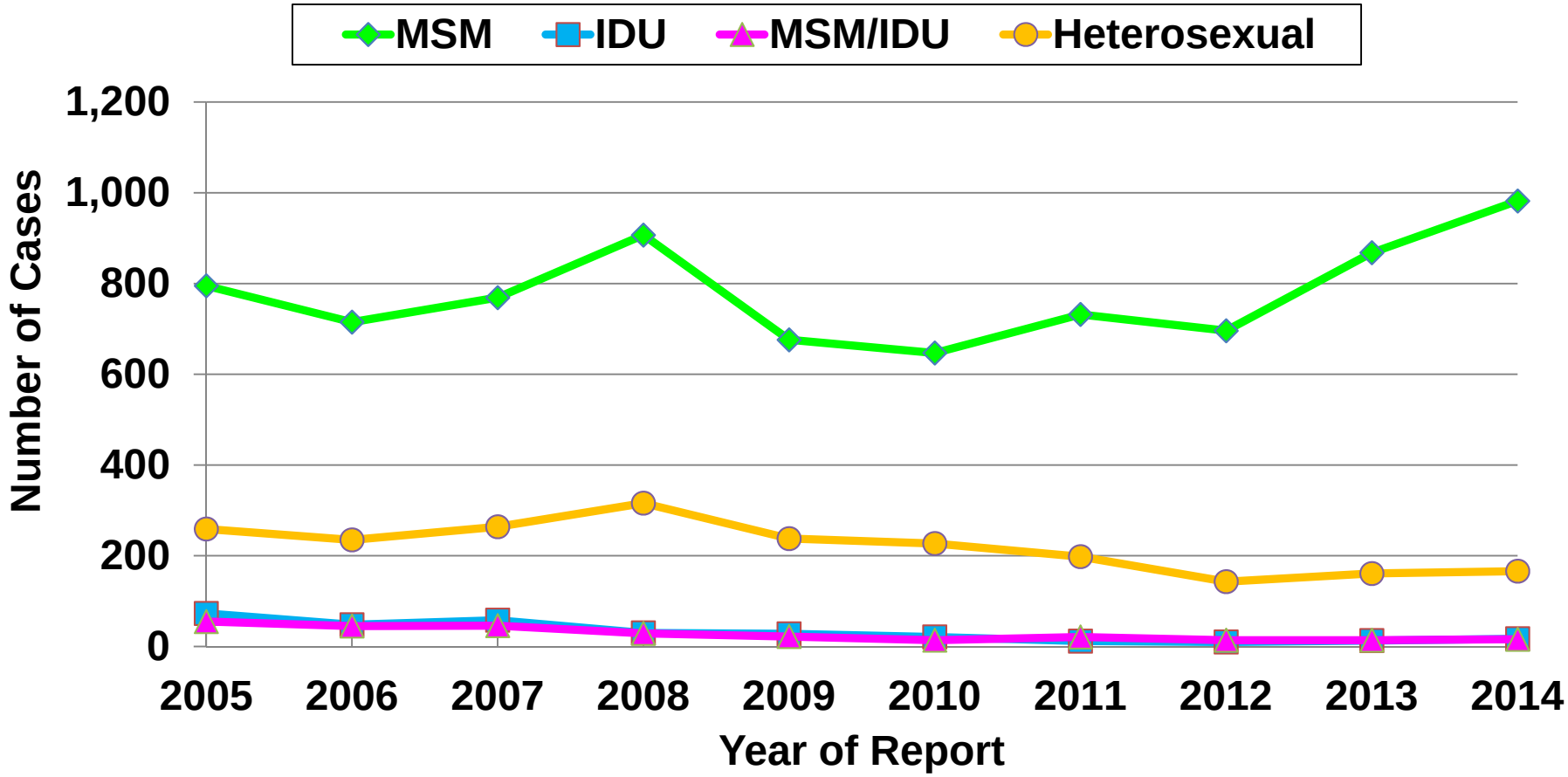
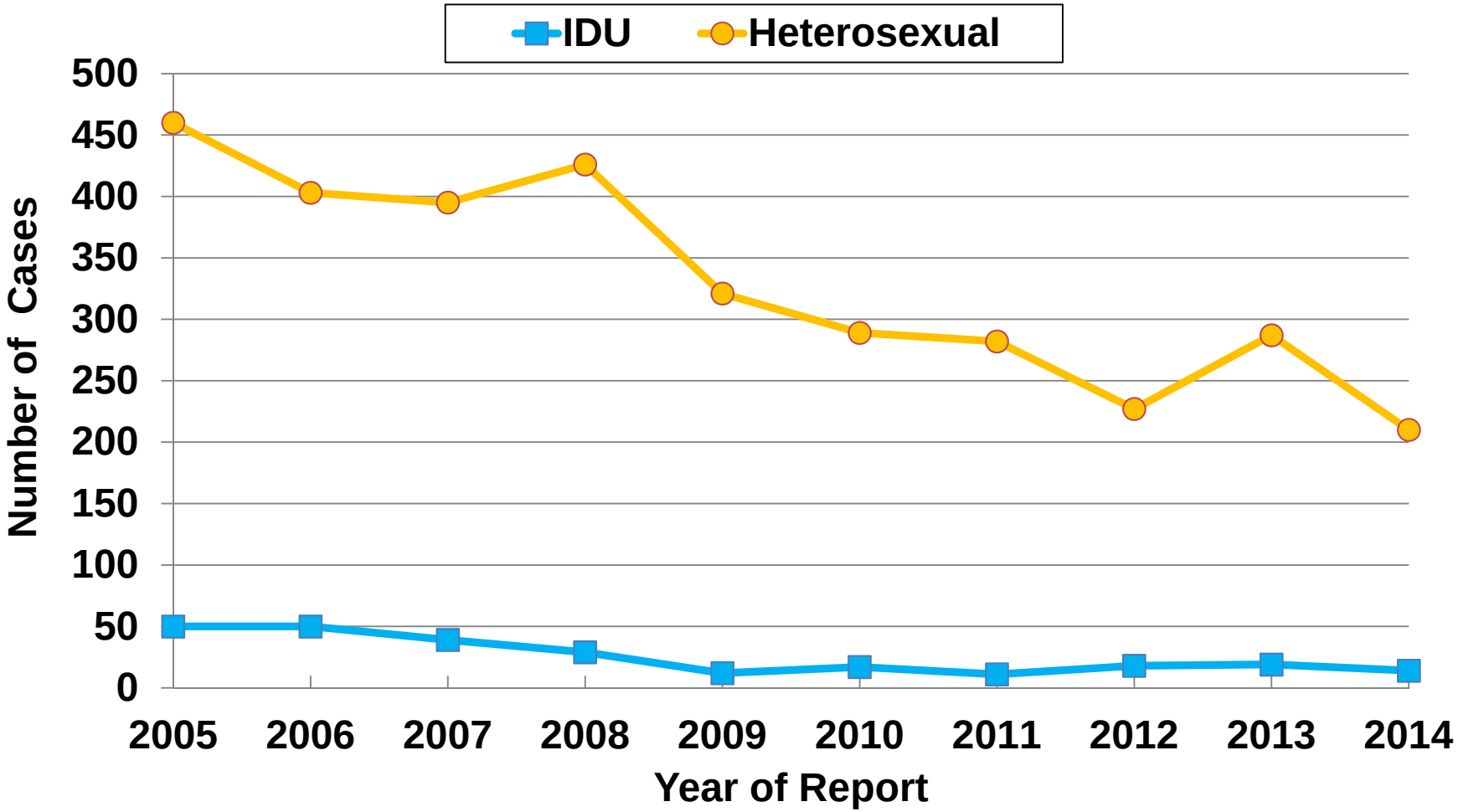
Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Partnership 11a



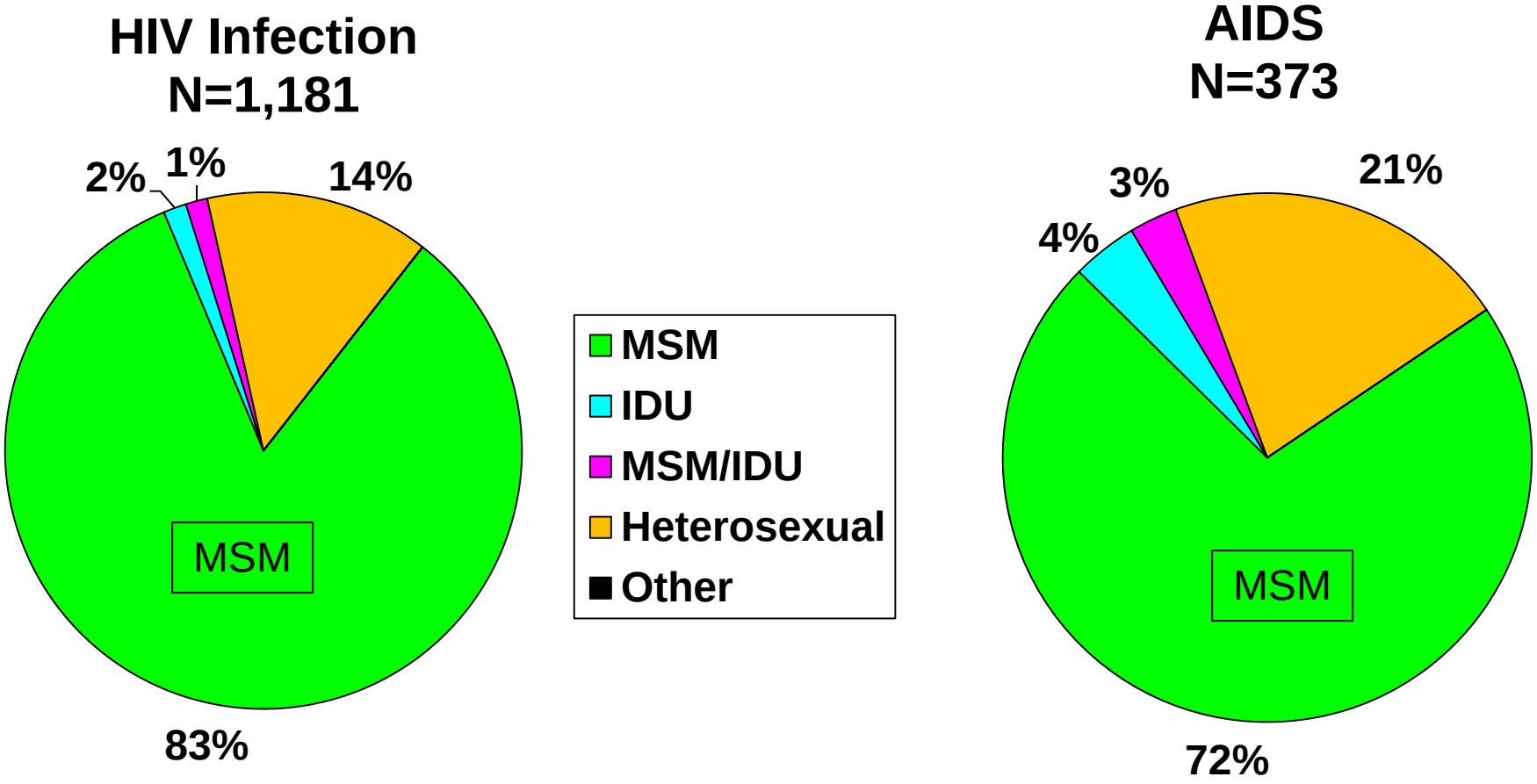
Note: NIRs redistributed. Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Partnership 11a, followed by heterosexual contact.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Partnership 11a



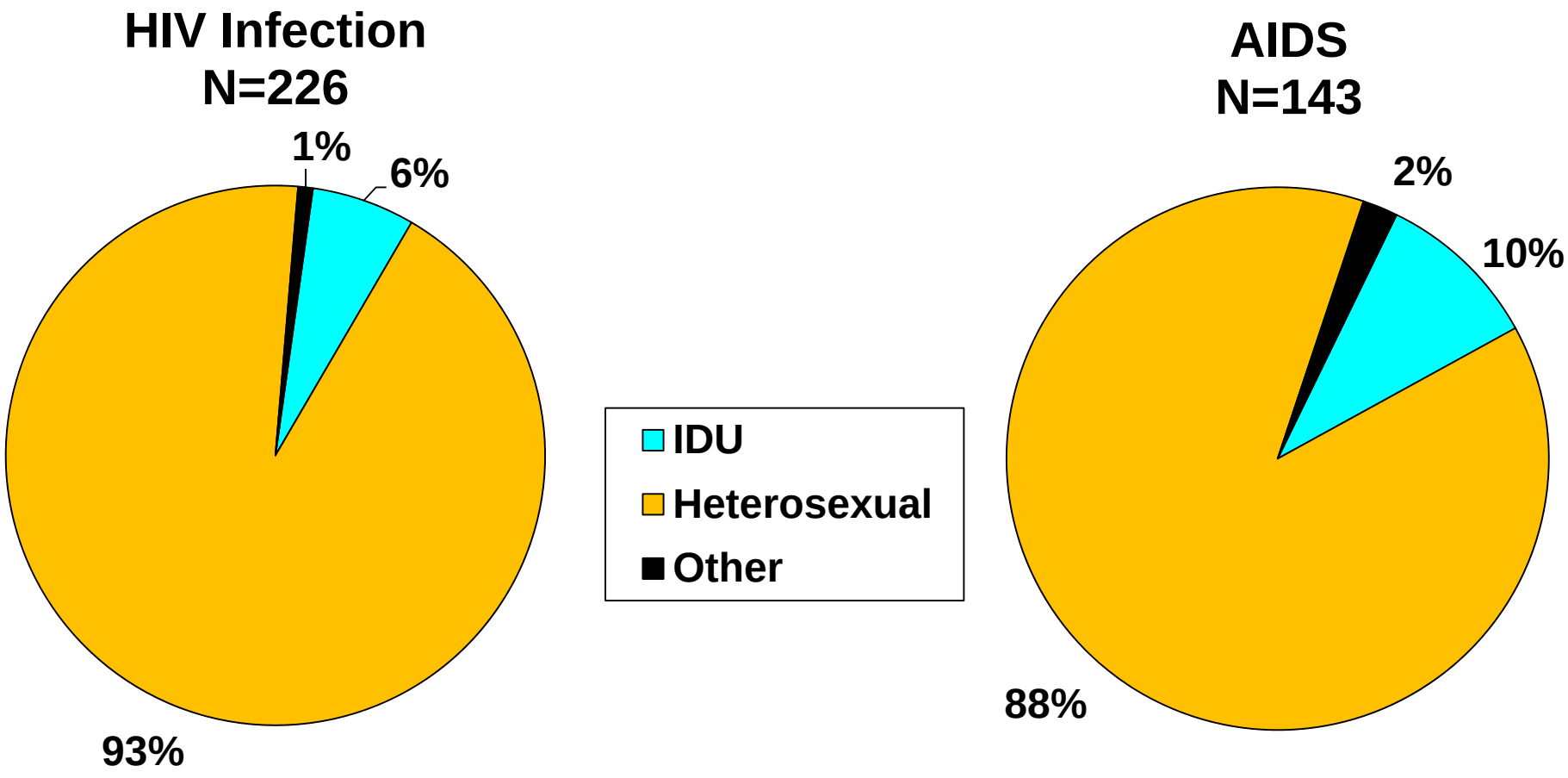
Note: NIRs redistributed. The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure among females.

Adult Male HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2014, Partnership 11a



Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the male HIV infection and AIDS cases reported for 2014, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common risk factor (83% and 72% respectively) followed by cases with a heterosexual risk (14% for HIV and 21% for AIDS). The recent increase among MSM is indicated by the higher MSM among HIV infection cases compared to AIDS cases, as HIV infection cases tend to represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.

Adult Female HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2014, Partnership 11a



Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the female HIV infection and AIDS cases reported for 2014, heterosexual contact was the highest risk (93% and 88% respectively).

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.

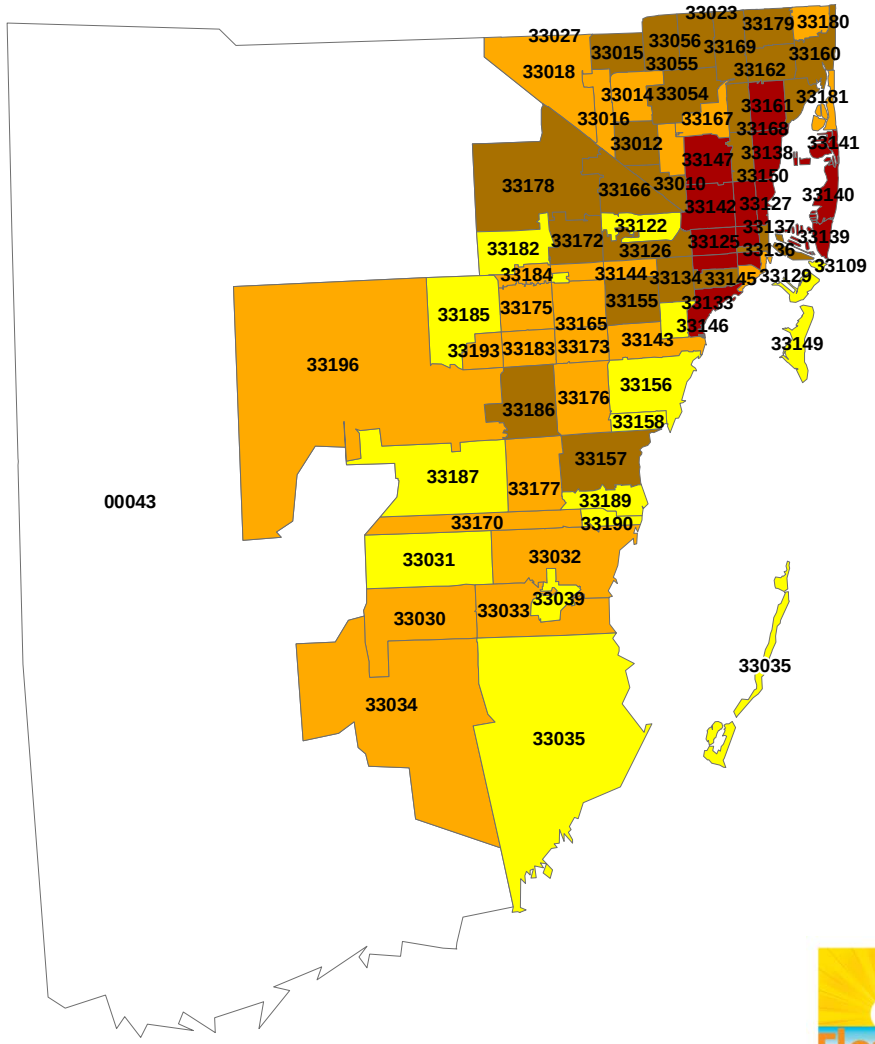
Florida HEALTH

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a

Total Adult Living HIV/AIDS Cases

- 0
- 1 - 50
- 51 - 125
- 126 - 250
- Over 250

N=25,707



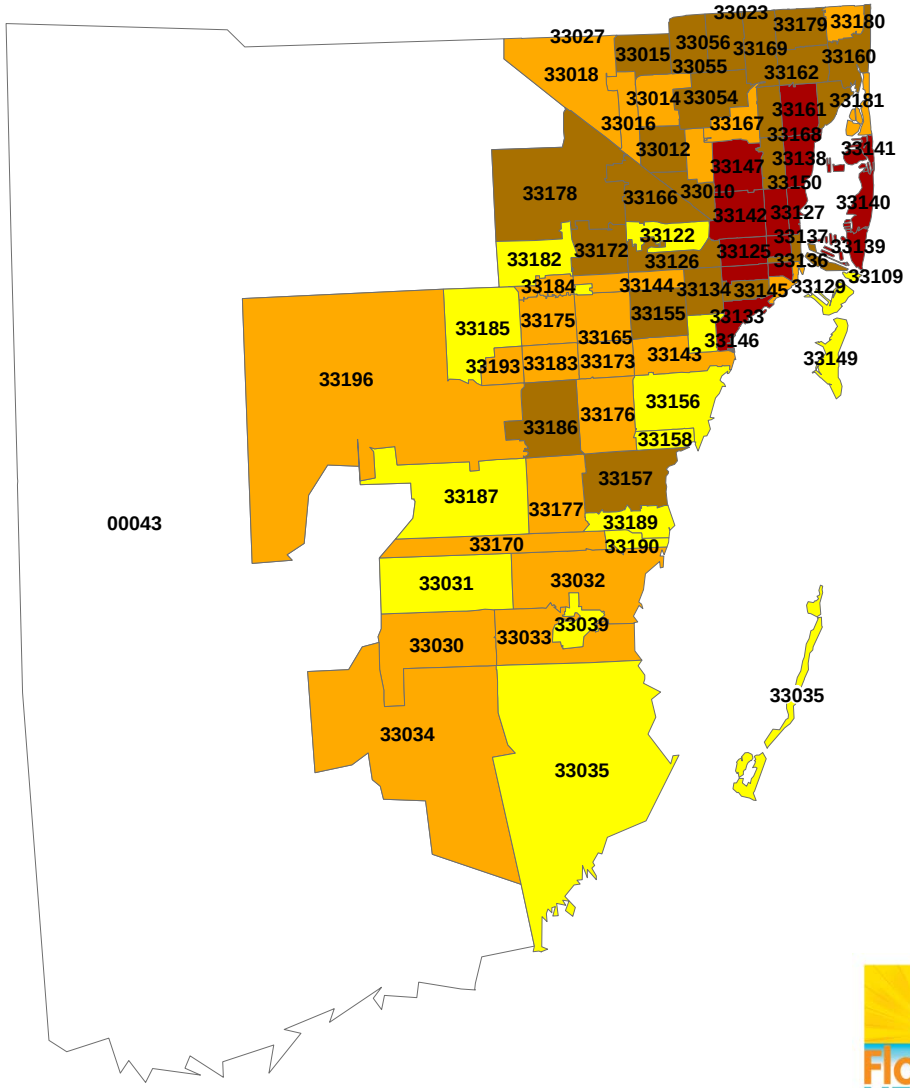
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 06/30/2015

Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)*
Living with HIV Disease
By Zip Code, Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a

Living MSM HIV/AIDS Cases

- 0
- 1 - 50
- 51 - 125
- 126 - 250
- Over 250

N=14,030



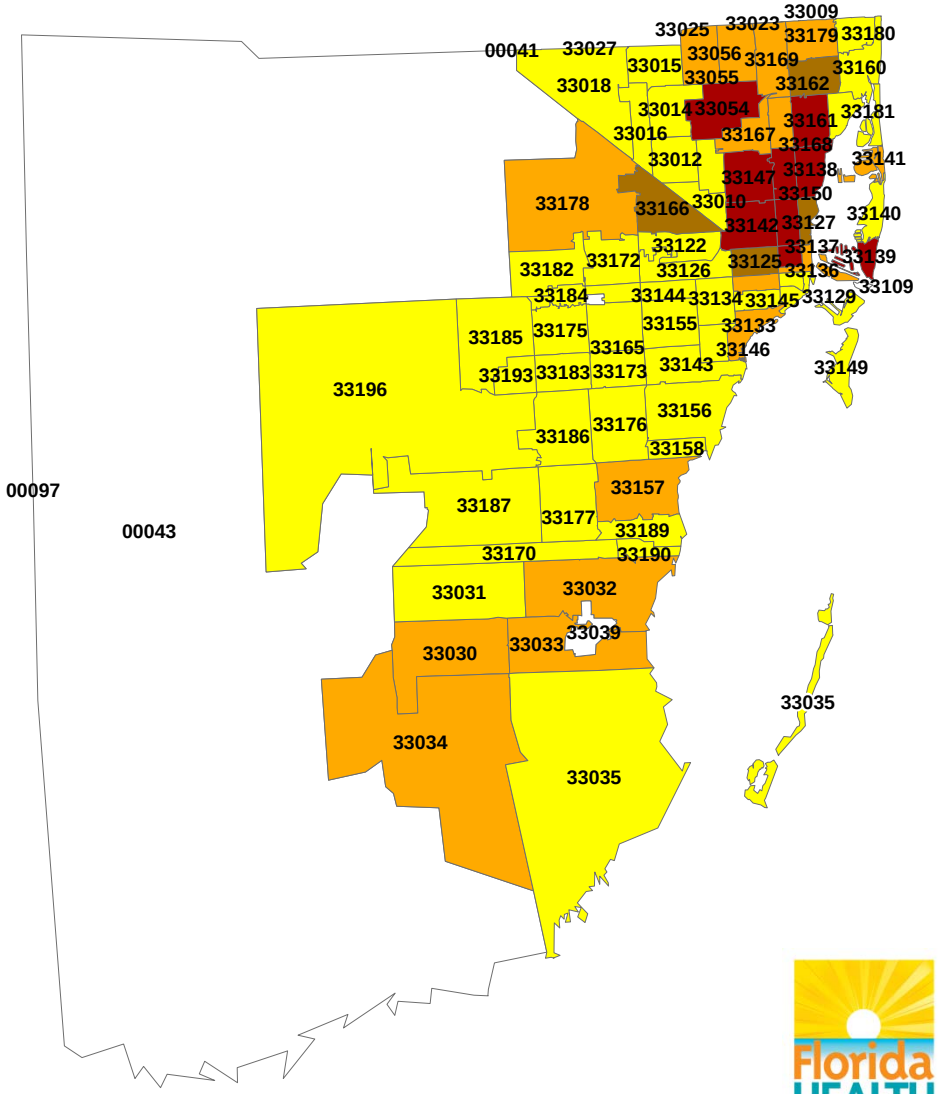
NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.
Data as of 06/30/2015

Injection Drug Users (IDUs)*
Living with HIV Disease
By Zip Code, Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a

Living IDU HIV/AIDS Cases

- 0
- 1 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 75
- Over 75

N=2,312



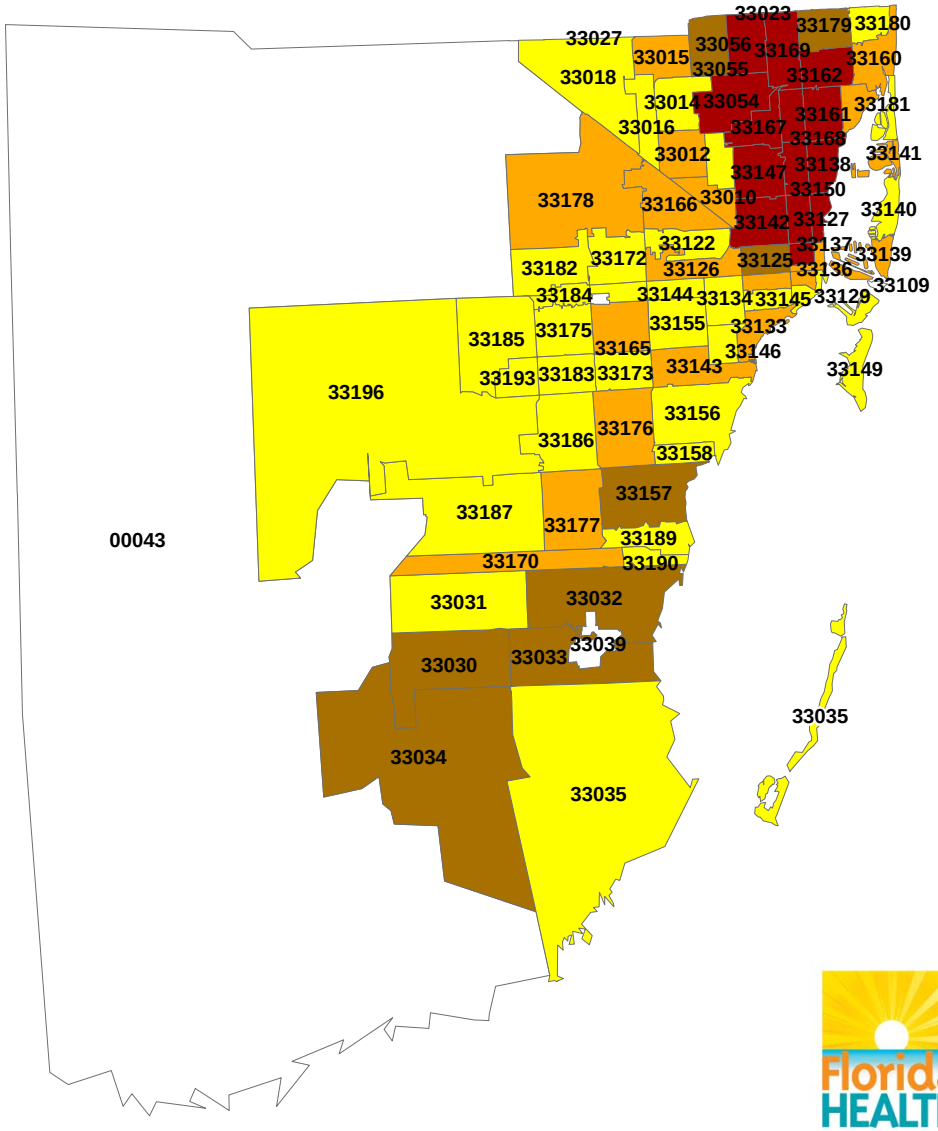
NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.
Data as of 06/30/2015

Adult Heterosexuals Living with HIV Disease
By Zip Code, Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a

Living Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Cases

- 0
- 1 - 50
- 51 - 125
- 126 - 250
- Over 250

N=9,668



NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 06/30/2015

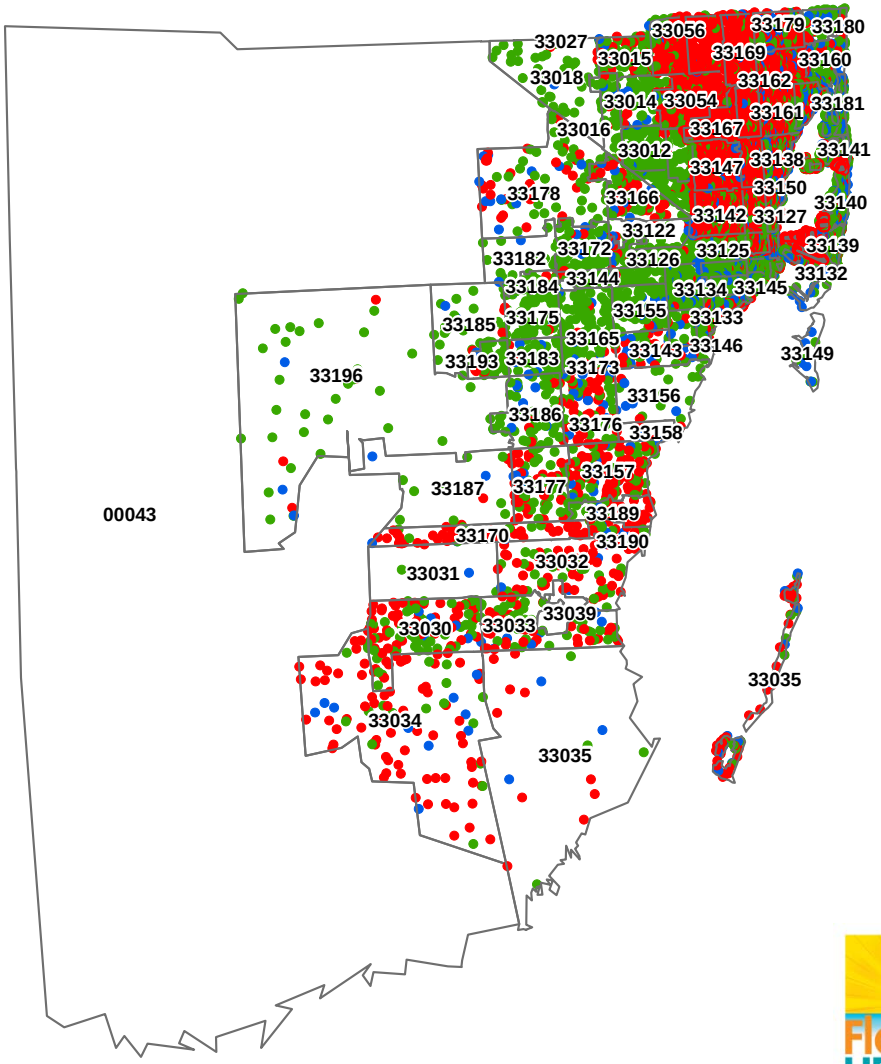
Florida HEALTH

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a

1 Dot = 3 cases
Dots are randomly placed within zip codes.

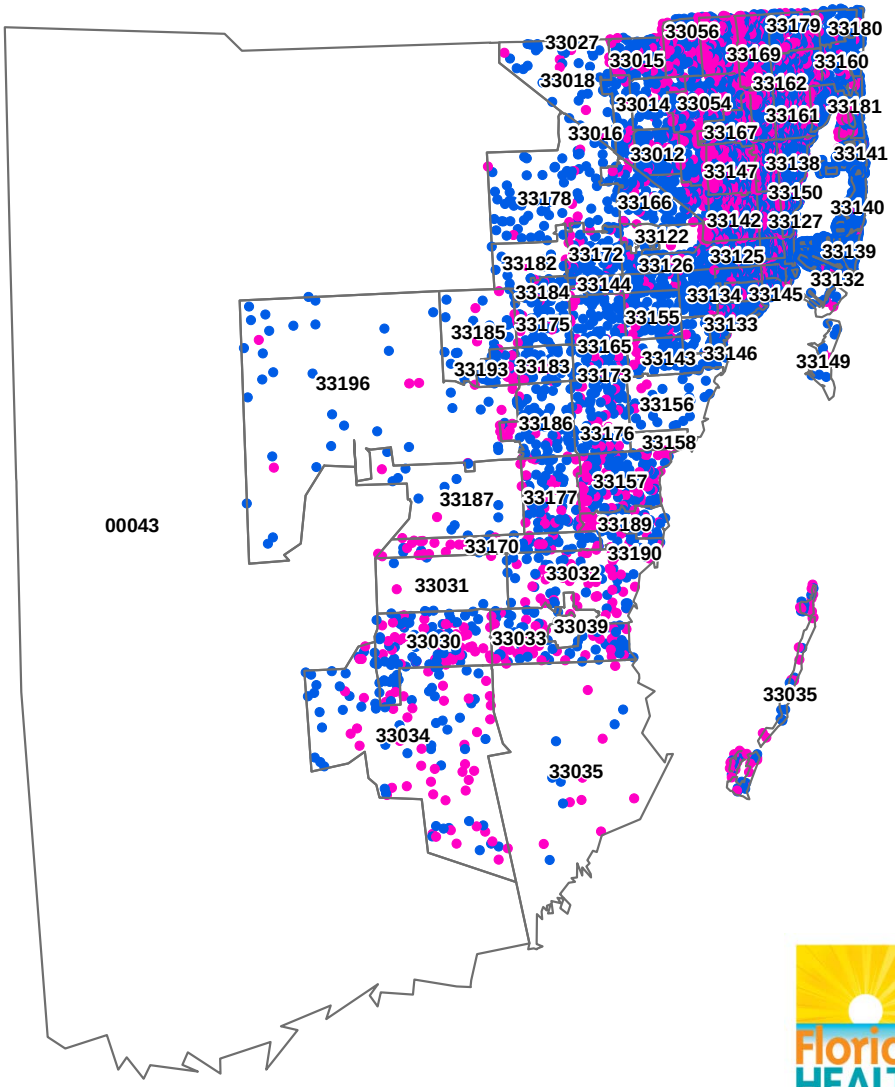
- Hispanic
- Black, not-Hispanic
- White, not-Hispanic

N=25,349



Total includes all races, some which are not on map.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 06/30/2015

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Sex, Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a



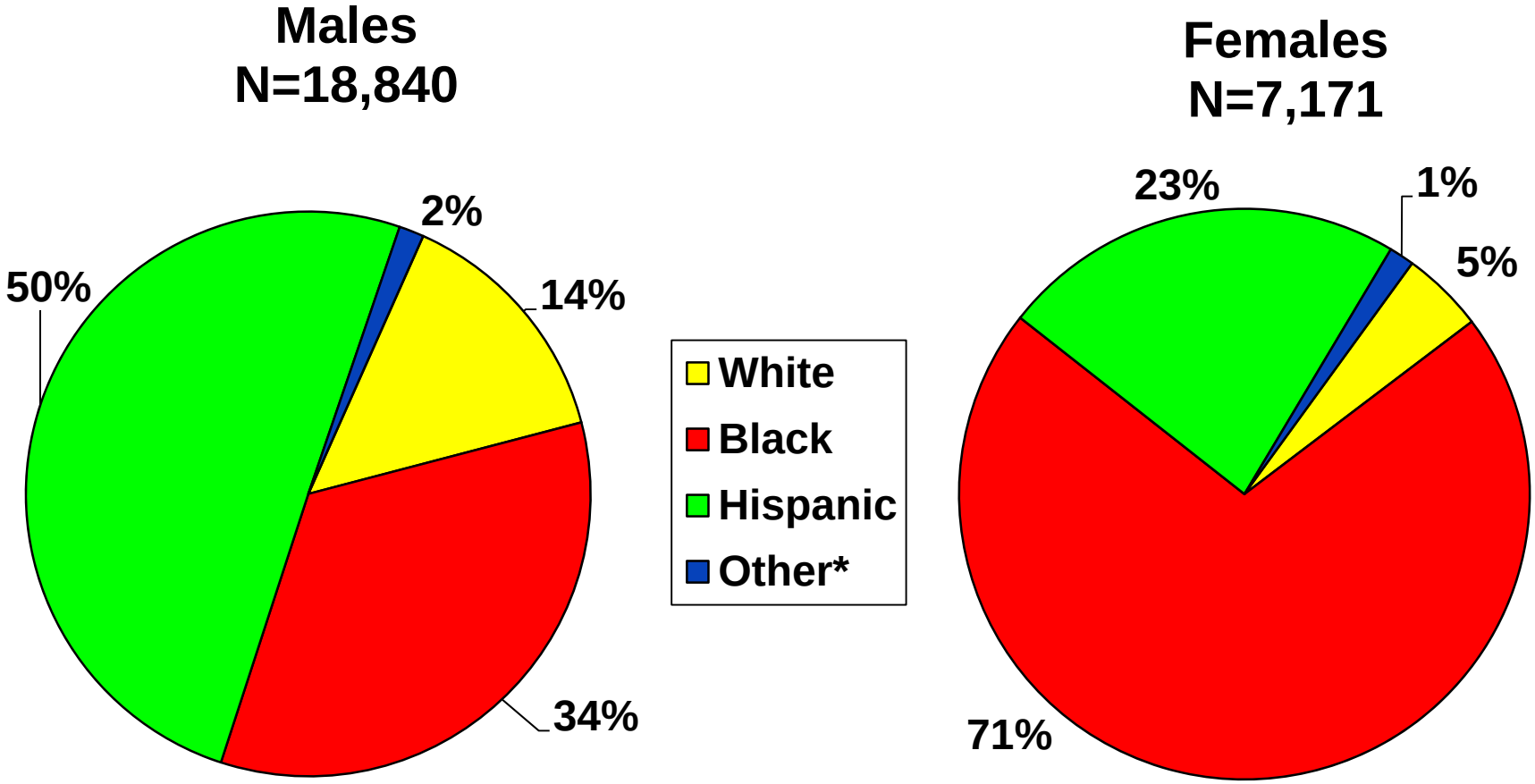
1 Dot = 3 cases
Dots are randomly placed within zip codes.

- Male
- Female

N=25,707

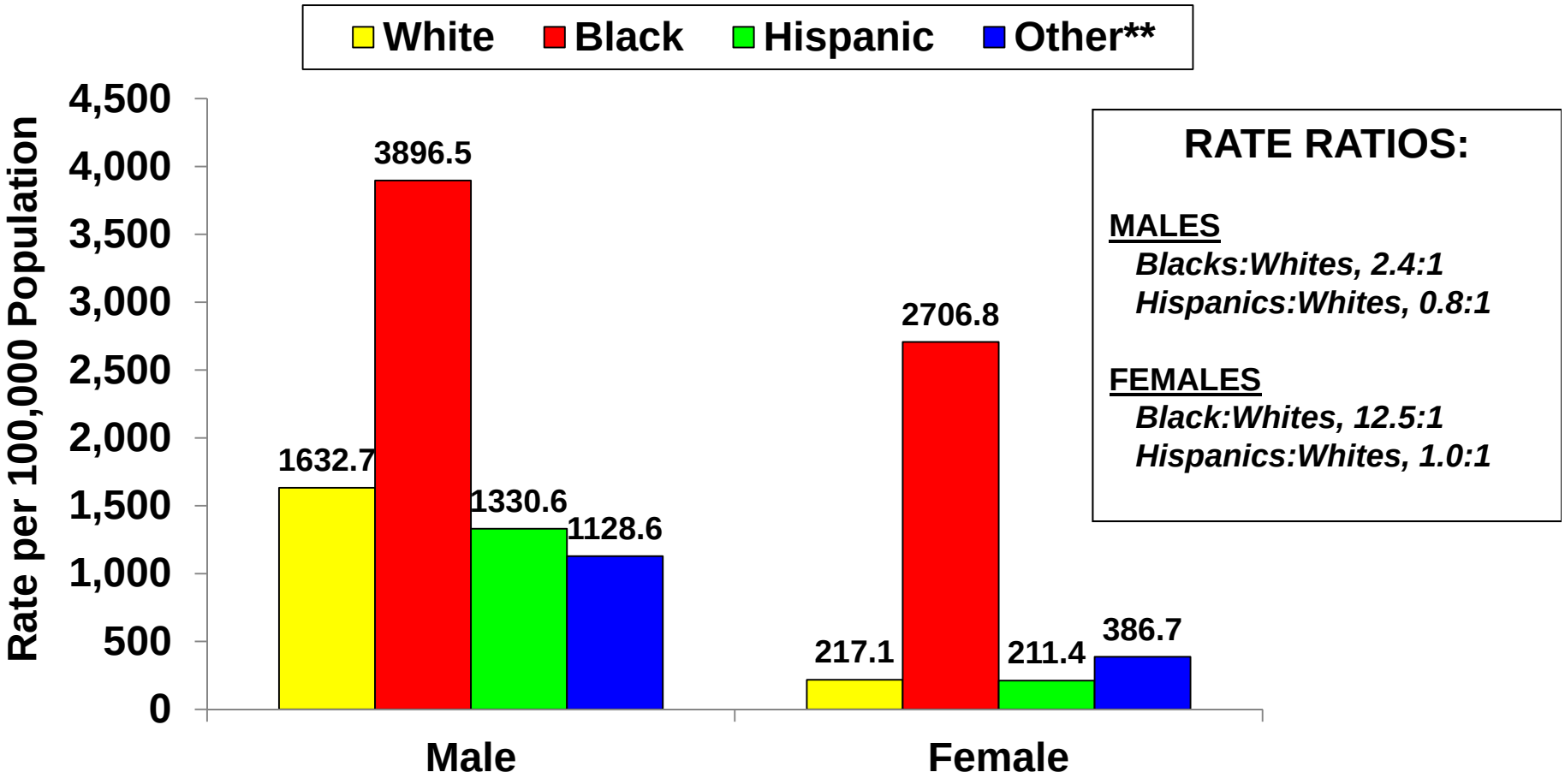
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 06/30/2015

Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a



Note: Among adult males living HIV disease, Hispanics represent the race most affected (50%). Among adult females, blacks represent the race most affected (71%).
*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Alaskans/American Indians.

Case Rates* of Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a



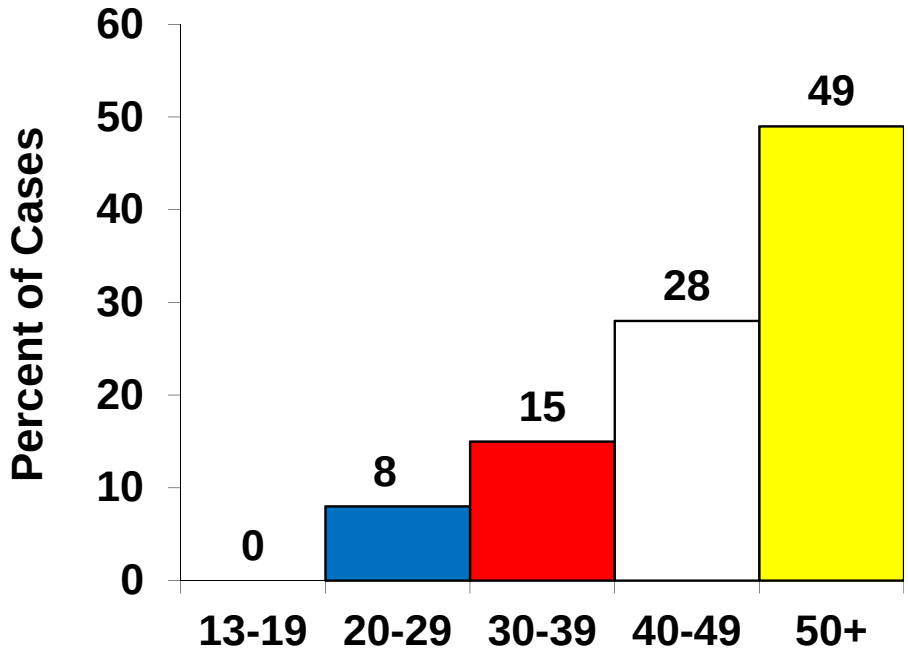
Note: Among black males living with HIV disease Diagnosed through 2014, the case rate is 2 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females living with HIV disease, the case rate is nearly 13 times higher than the rate among white females. The Hispanic male rate is lower than the rate among their white counterpart, whereas the Hispanic female rate is equivalent to the rate among their white counterpart. Data excludes Department of Corrections cases.

***Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.**

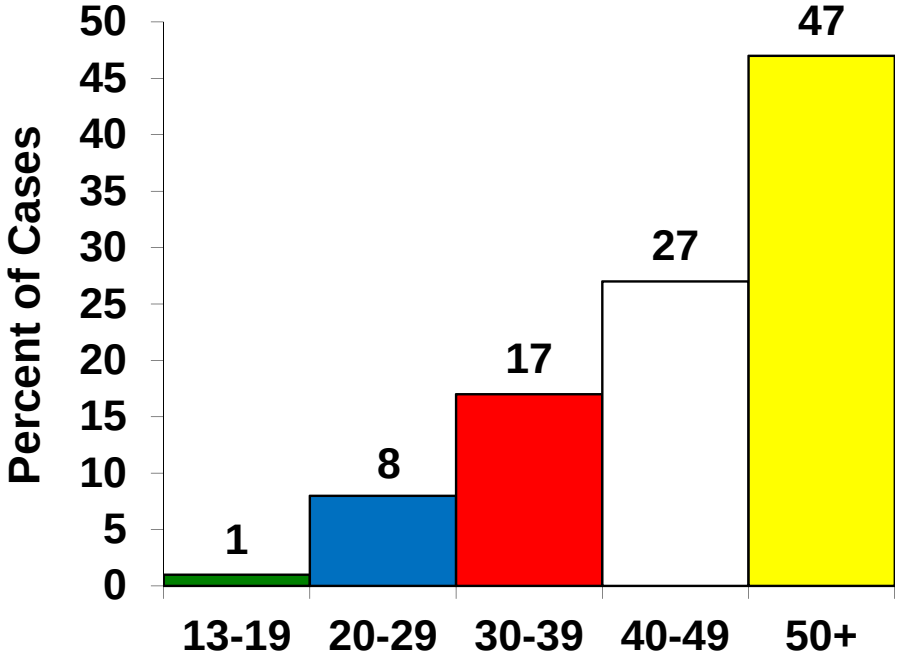
****Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders , Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.**

Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Current Age Group, Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a

Males
N=18,840

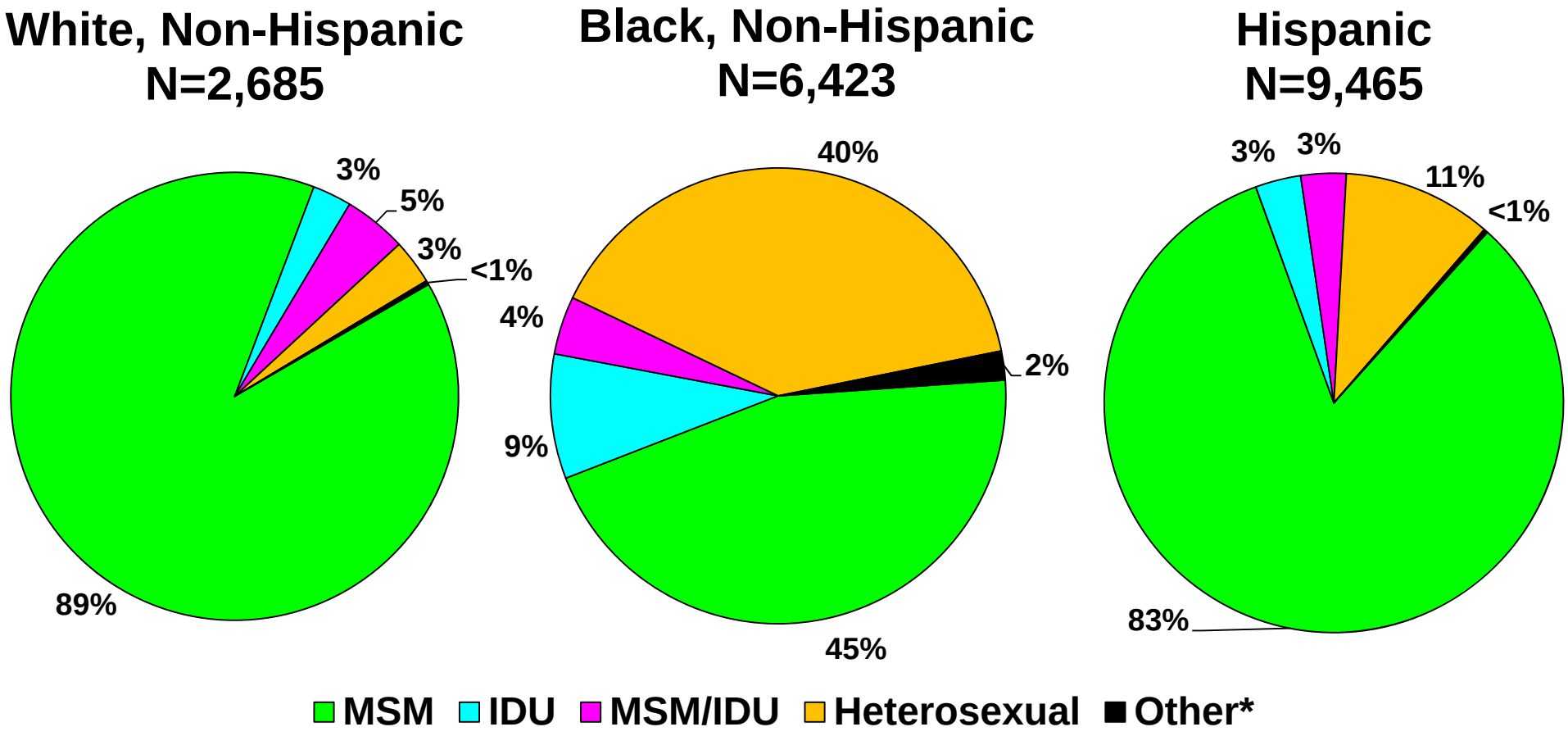


Females
N=7,171



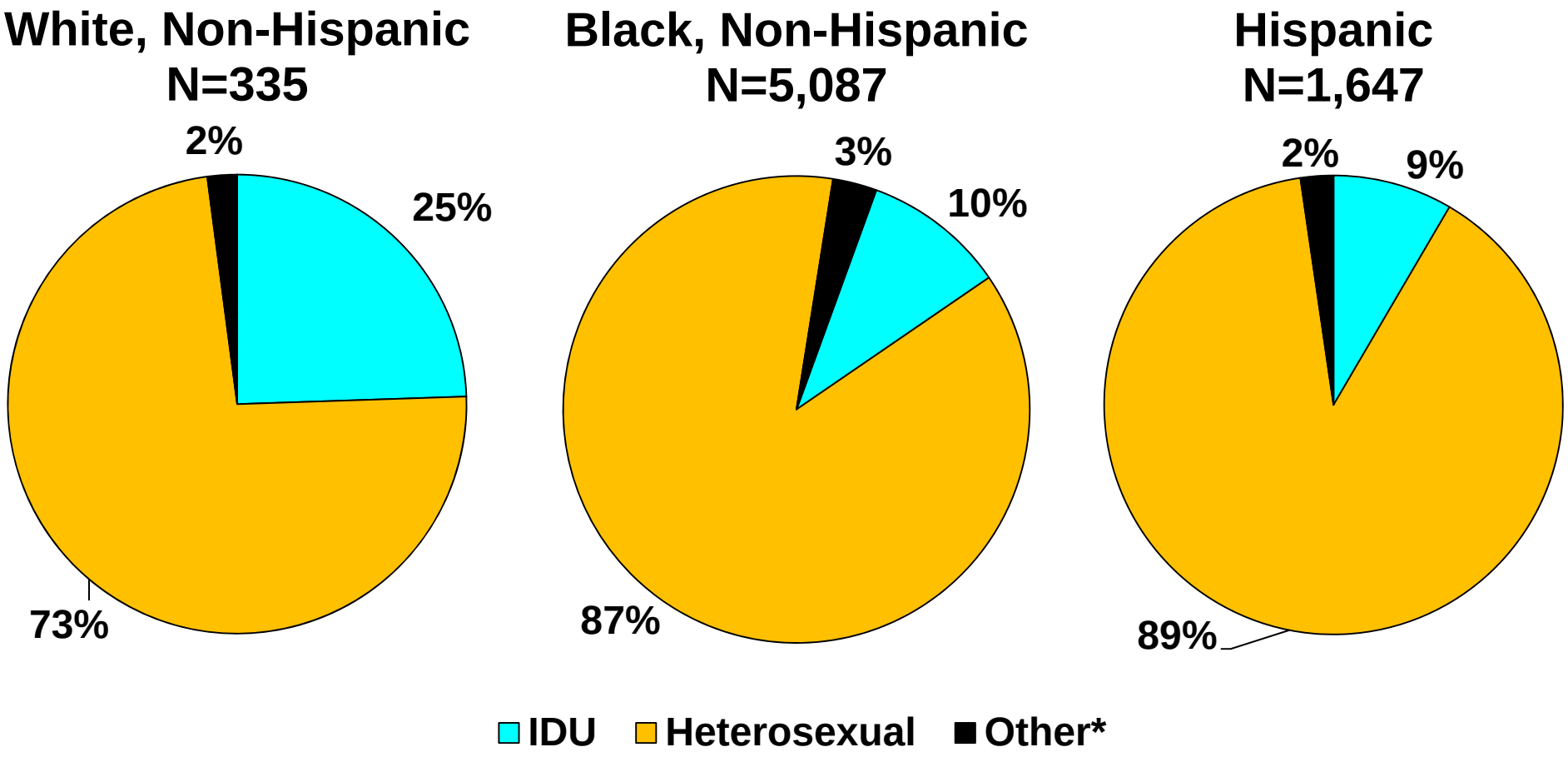
Note: Males living with HIV disease have a higher proportion of cases who are currently 40 years of age or older (77%), compared with females who are currently 40 years of age or older living with HIV disease (74%).

Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a



Note: NIRs redistributed. Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) represents the highest risk for all races. White males have the smallest proportion of heterosexual contact risk.
*** Other includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.**

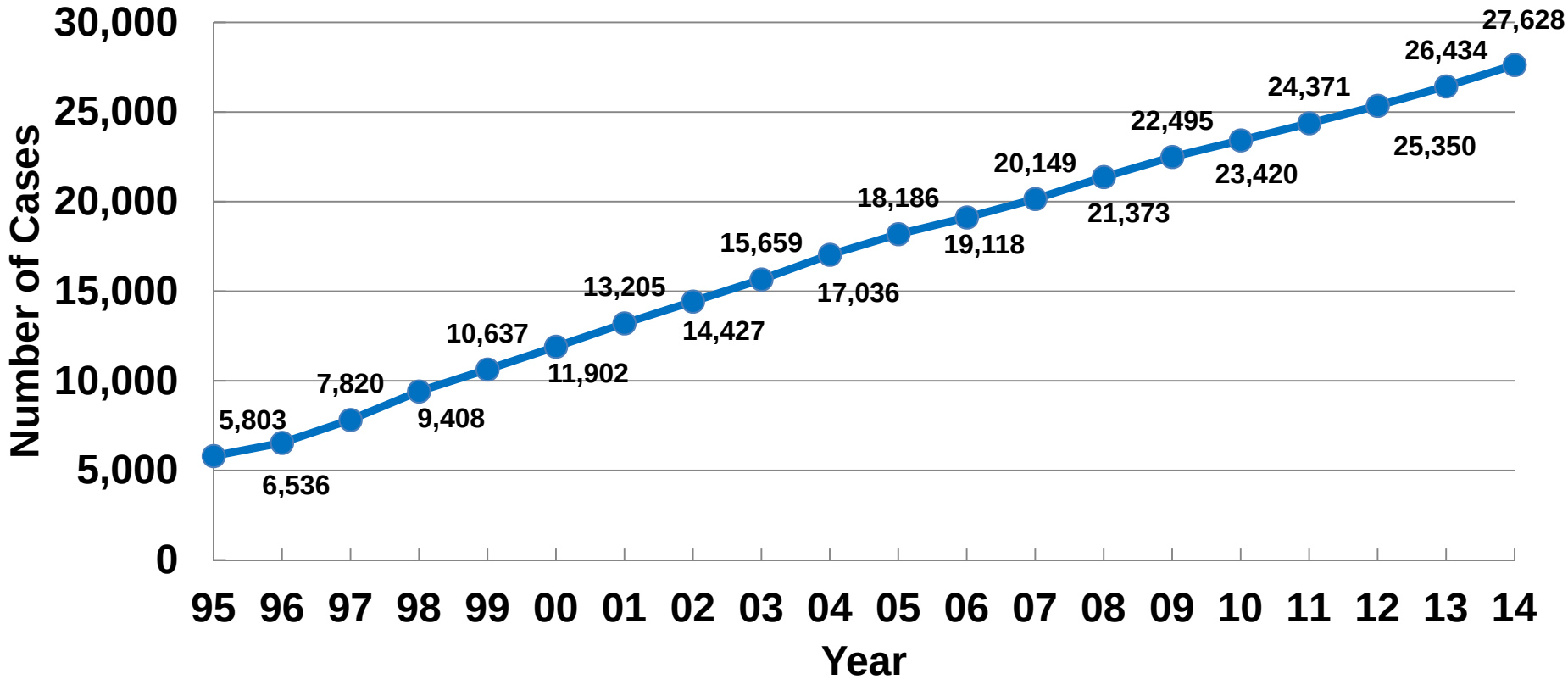
Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Diagnosed through 2014, Partnership 11a



Note: NIRs redistributed. Heterosexual contact is the majority risk for all races. However, whites have the largest proportion of IDU risk.

* Other includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.

Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease, 1995-2014, Partnership 11a



As a result of declining deaths, annual HIV/AIDS diagnoses have exceeded deaths since 1995, and the number of persons reported with HIV/AIDS who are presumed to be alive have been increasing. Since 1995, the number of persons reported living with HIV/AIDS have increased over 350%. In 2014, the prevalence increased by 4.5% since the previous year.
Note: These data represent adults living with HIV disease diagnosed in Florida regardless of their current residence.

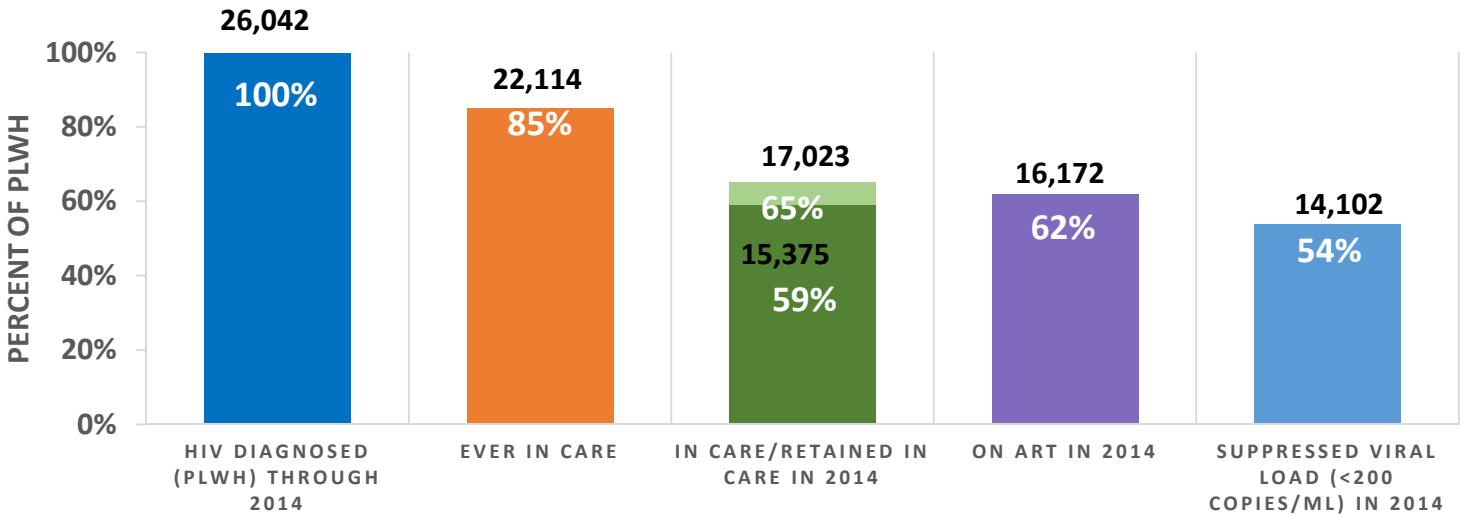
Partnership 11a'sTop-9 Priority Populations in 2014 for Primary and Secondary HIV Prevention Based on Persons Living with HIV Disease

1. Hispanic Men who have sex with Men
2. Black Heterosexual men and women
3. Black Men who have sex with Men
4. White Men who have sex with Men
5. Hispanic Heterosexual men and women
6. Black Injection Drug User
7. Hispanic Injection Drug User
8. White Heterosexual men and women
9. White Injection Drug User

This final ranking is a result of ranking 9 race/risk groups among those newly reported in eHARS with HIV disease in Partnership 11a from the 3 most recent years, plus ranking these same 9 race/risk groups from all persons who were reported and living with HIV disease in eHARS in Partnership 1 through the most recent calendar year. The two ranks were then weighted and combined resulting in the final rank.

Florida HEALTH

Number and Percentage of Persons Diagnosed and Living with HIV (PLWH) Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care Partnership 11a (excl. DOC), 2014

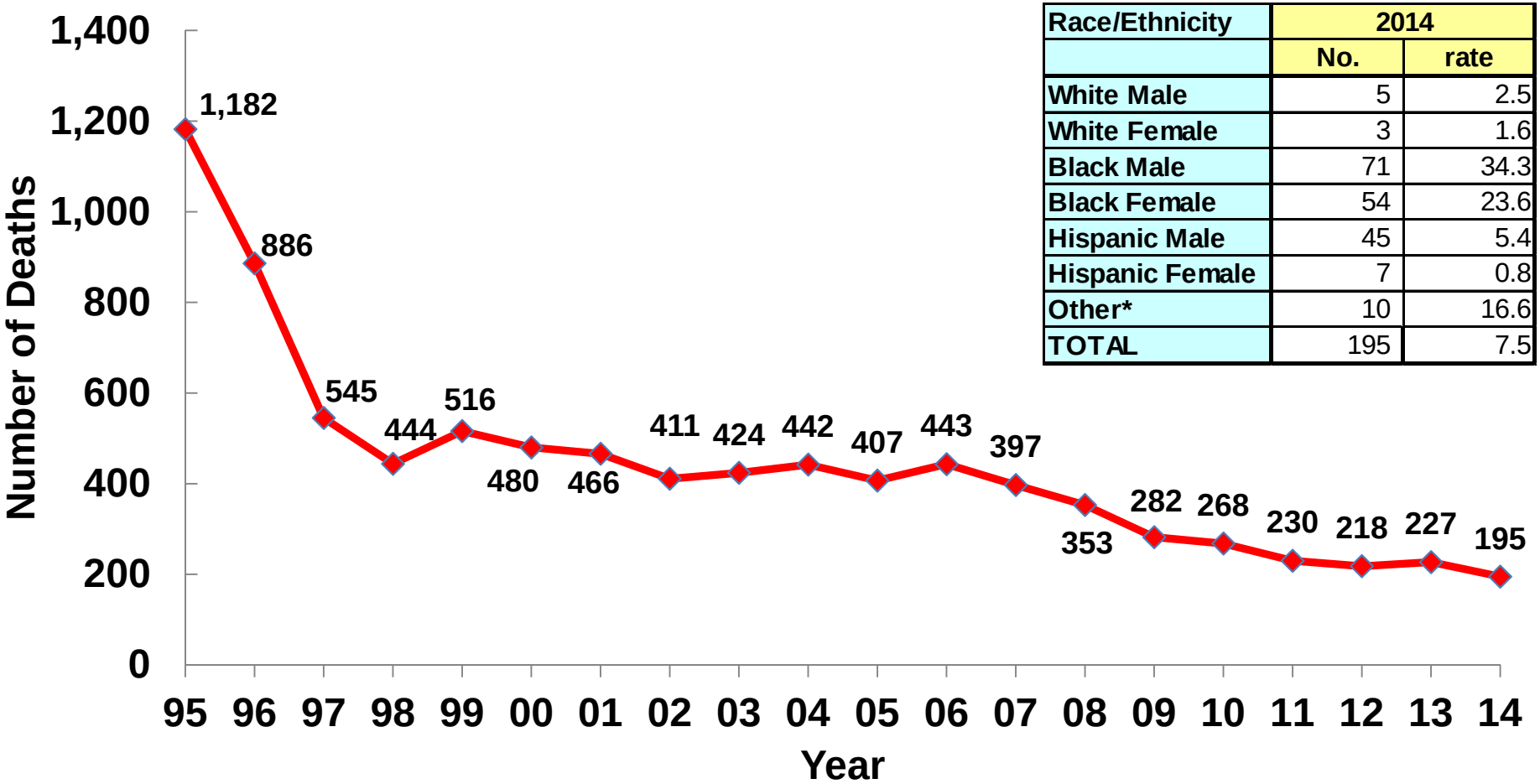


- 79% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 83% of PLWH in care had a suppressed viral load in 2014

(1) **HIV Diagnosed:** Persons diagnosed and living with HIV (PLWH) in Florida through the end of 2014.
(2) **Ever in Care**: PLWH with at least 1 documented viral load (VL) or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription since HIV diagnosis.
(3) **In Care**: PLWH with at least 1 documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription in 2014.
Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.
(4) **On ART**: Estimated PLWH on antiretroviral therapy (ART) in 2014 (estimated from 2013 FL MMP data).
(5) **Suppressed Viral Load**: PLWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on last VL in 2014.

Florida HEALTH

Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease
By Year of Death, 1995-2014, Partnership 11a



Race/Ethnicity	2014	
	No.	rate
White Male	5	2.5
White Female	3	1.6
Black Male	71	34.3
Black Female	54	23.6
Hispanic Male	45	5.4
Hispanic Female	7	0.8
Other*	10	16.6
TOTAL	195	7.5

These data represent a 83% decline in HIV resident deaths due to HIV disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2014. This is slightly higher than the 79% decline observed by the state.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015).
Population data are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.
****Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races.***

Florida HEALTH

Some Useful Links

- CDC HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports
  (State and Metro Data):
  http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm

- MMWR (Special Articles on Diseases, Including HIV/AIDS):
  http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/

- U.S. Census Data (Available by State, County):
  http://www.census.gov

- Partnership 11a Dept. of Health, HIV/AIDS Section
  Website (Slide sets, Facts Sheets, Monthly Surveillance Report, Counseling & Testing Data, etc.):
  http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html

Florida HEALTH

"The reason for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information on a disease is to control that disease. Collection and analysis should not be allowed to consume resources if action does not follow."

--Foege WH et al. Int. J of Epidemiology 1976; 5:29-37

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Visit Florida's internet site for:

Monthly Surveillance Reports

Slide Sets and Fact Sheets

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