



HIV/AIDS

Epidemiology

Partnership 9

Palm Beach County

Excluding Dept. of Corrections

Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS & Hepatitis Section
Annual data trends as of 12/28/2012
Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2013

Created: 02/21/13
Revision: 07/30/13



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 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 FloridaCHARTS and all grant-related data where annual data are included.**
- Ⓡ HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in May, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.**

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.**

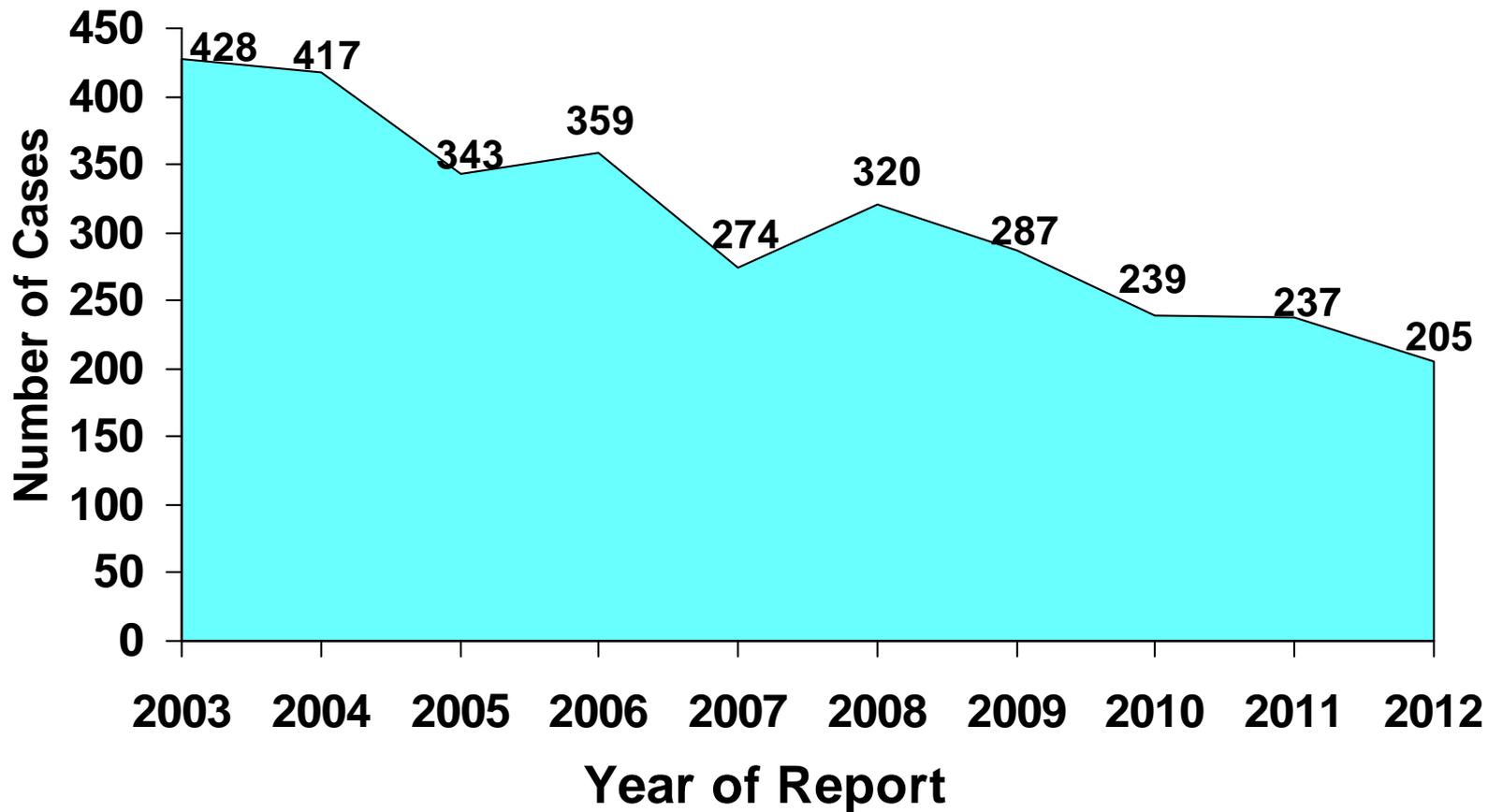
Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases, Reported through 2012, Partnership 9

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through 2012 as of 06/30/2013 7,790	Cumulative AIDS Cases (1981-2012)		
	Adults (Age 13+) 11,137	Pediatrics (Age <13) 223	Total 11,360
	Cumulative HIV Cases (not AIDS) 07/1997-12/2012		
	Adults (Age 13+) 3,403	Pediatrics (Age <13) 58	Total 3,461
Total HIV/AIDS Cases	Adult (Age 13+) 14,540	Pediatrics (Age <13) 281	Total 14,821

ADULTS	Males	Females	Total	M:F Ratio
Cumulative AIDS Cases	7,491	3,646	11,137	2.1 : 1
Cumulative HIV Cases	2,064	1,339	3,403	1.5 : 1

AIDS Cases & Rates*

By Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 9



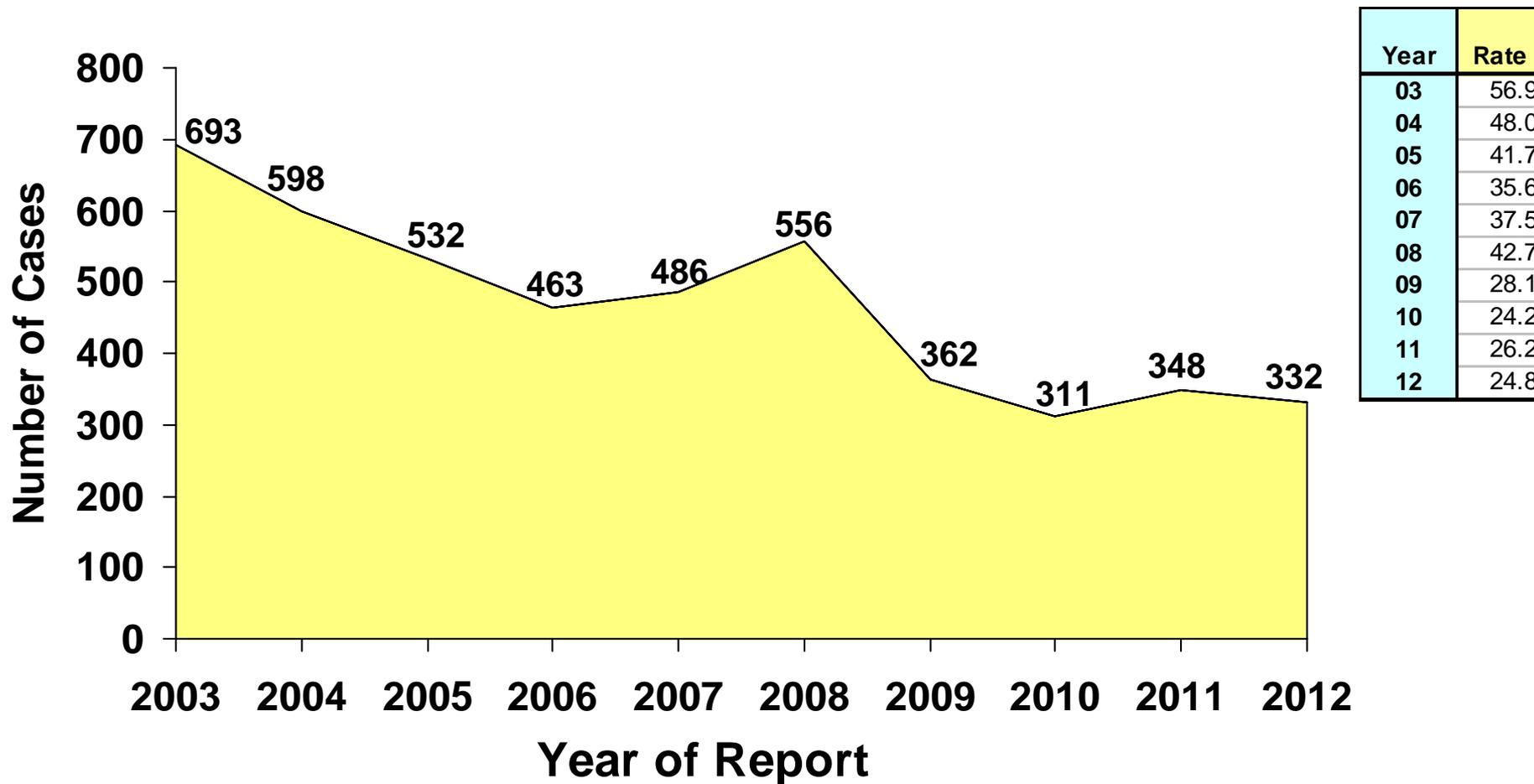
Year	Rate
03	35.2
04	33.4
05	26.9
06	27.6
07	21.1
08	24.6
09	22.3
10	18.6
11	17.9
12	15.3

Electronic laboratory reporting delays in late 2007 along with the expansion of electronic lab reporting contributed to the artificial spike in 2008, followed by annual decreases.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



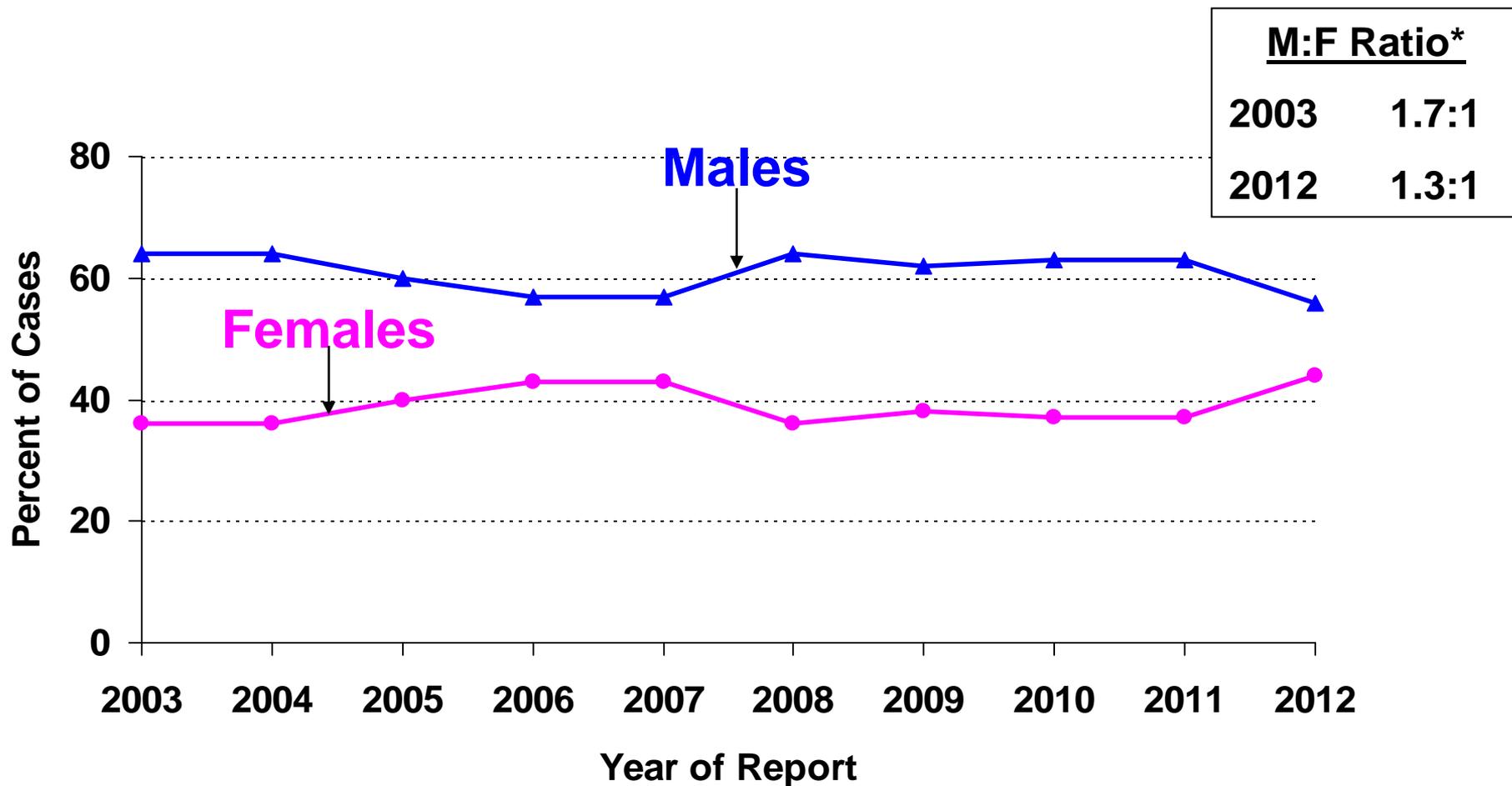
HIV Infection Cases and Rates*, by Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 9



Note: Enhanced reporting laws in 2006 and the expansion of electronic lab reporting in 2007 led to an artificial peak in newly reported HIV infection cases in 2008. This was followed by an artificial decrease in 2009 with an expected approach to leveling.

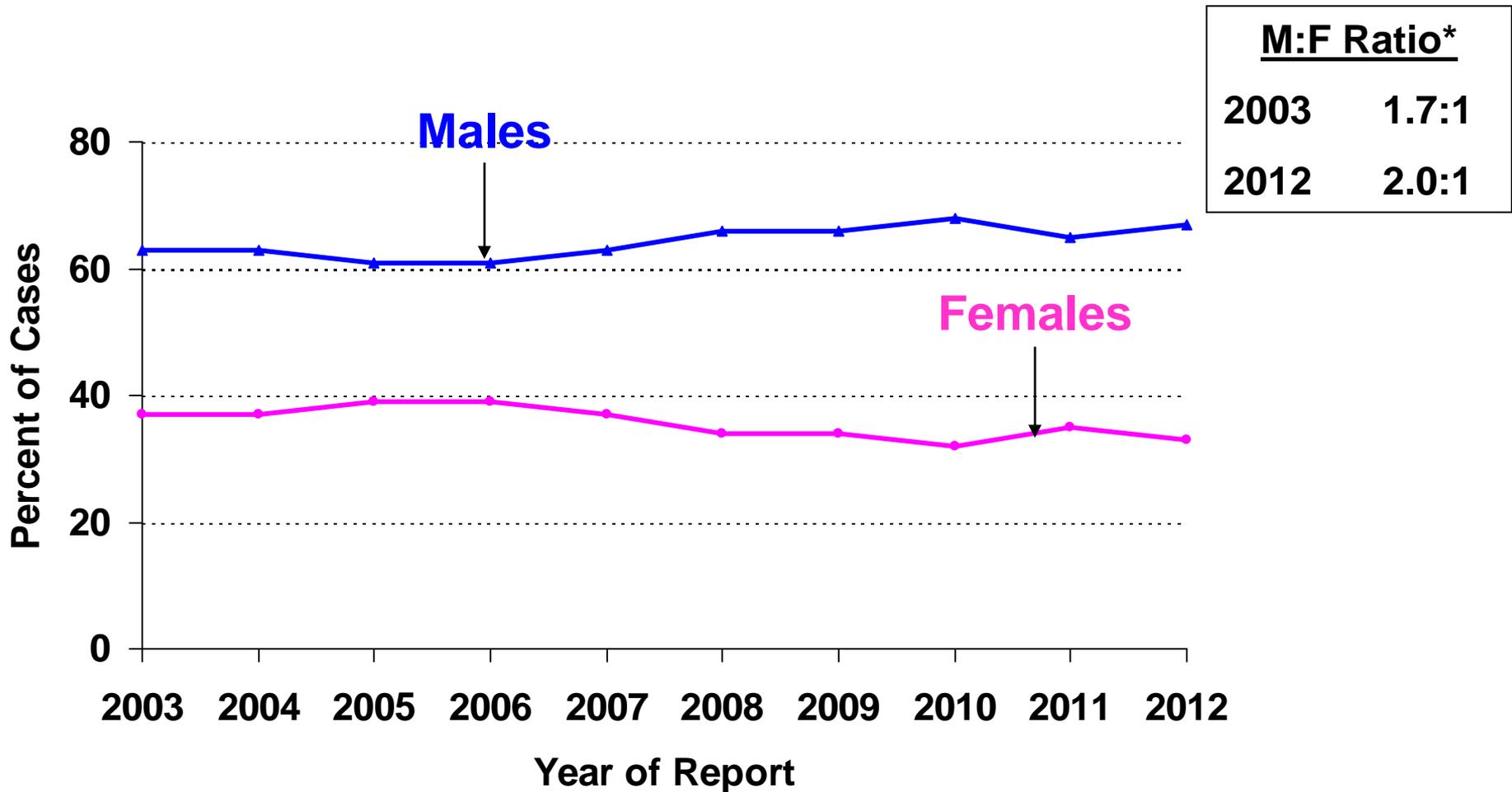
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 9



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 Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 9



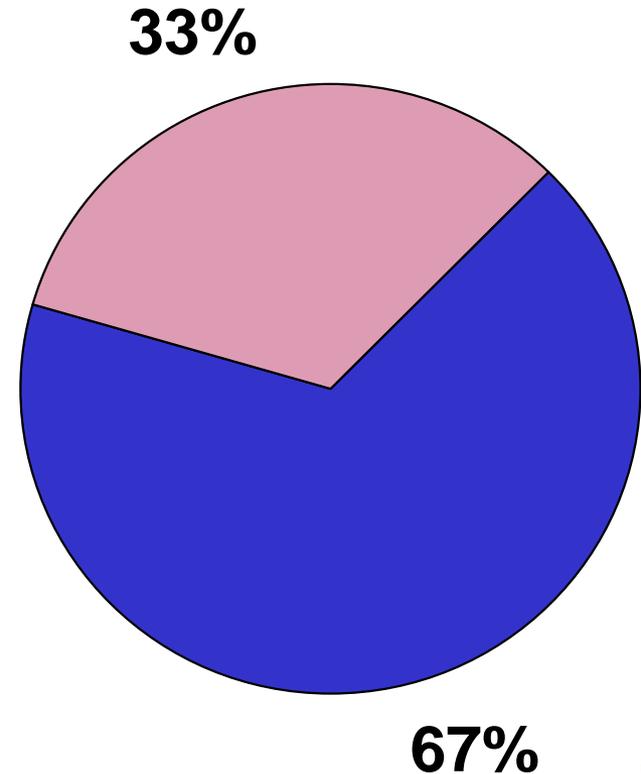
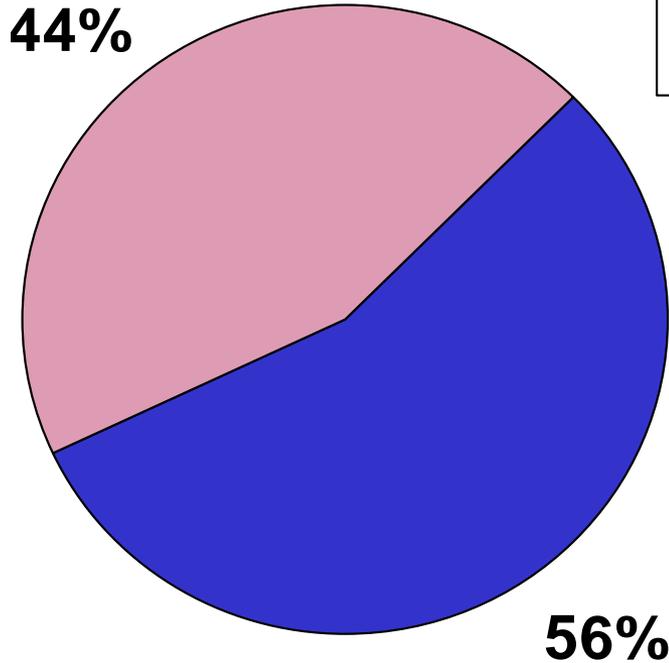
Note: Recent trends in HIV transmission are best described by the HIV case data. The relative increases in male HIV Infection Cases might be attributed to proportional increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM), which may influence future AIDS trends. *The male-to-female ratio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

Adult AIDS and HIV Infection Cases by Sex, Reported in 2012, Partnership 9

AIDS
N=205

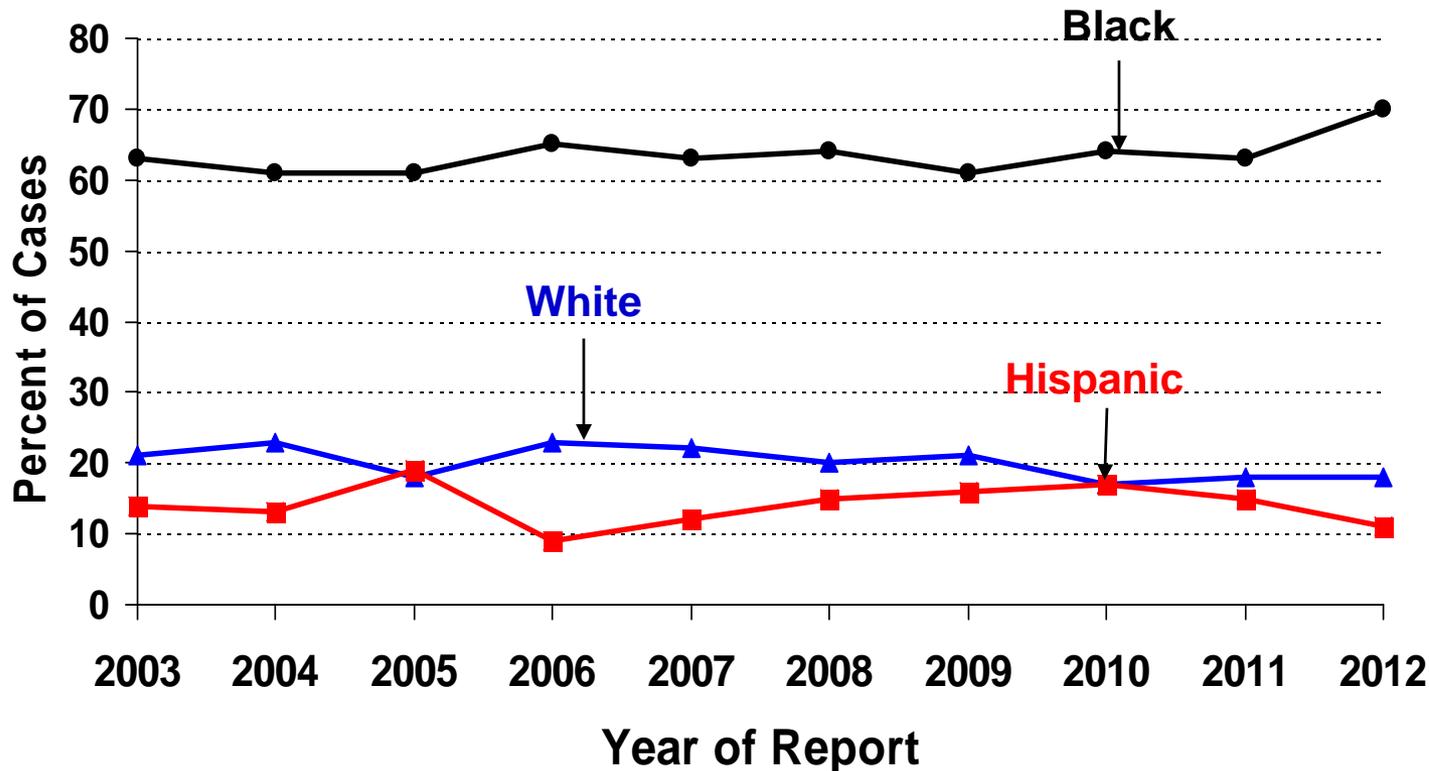
HIV Infection
N=329

■ Males
■ Females



Note: Partnership 9's Adult Population is: 48% Male and 52% Female.

Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 9

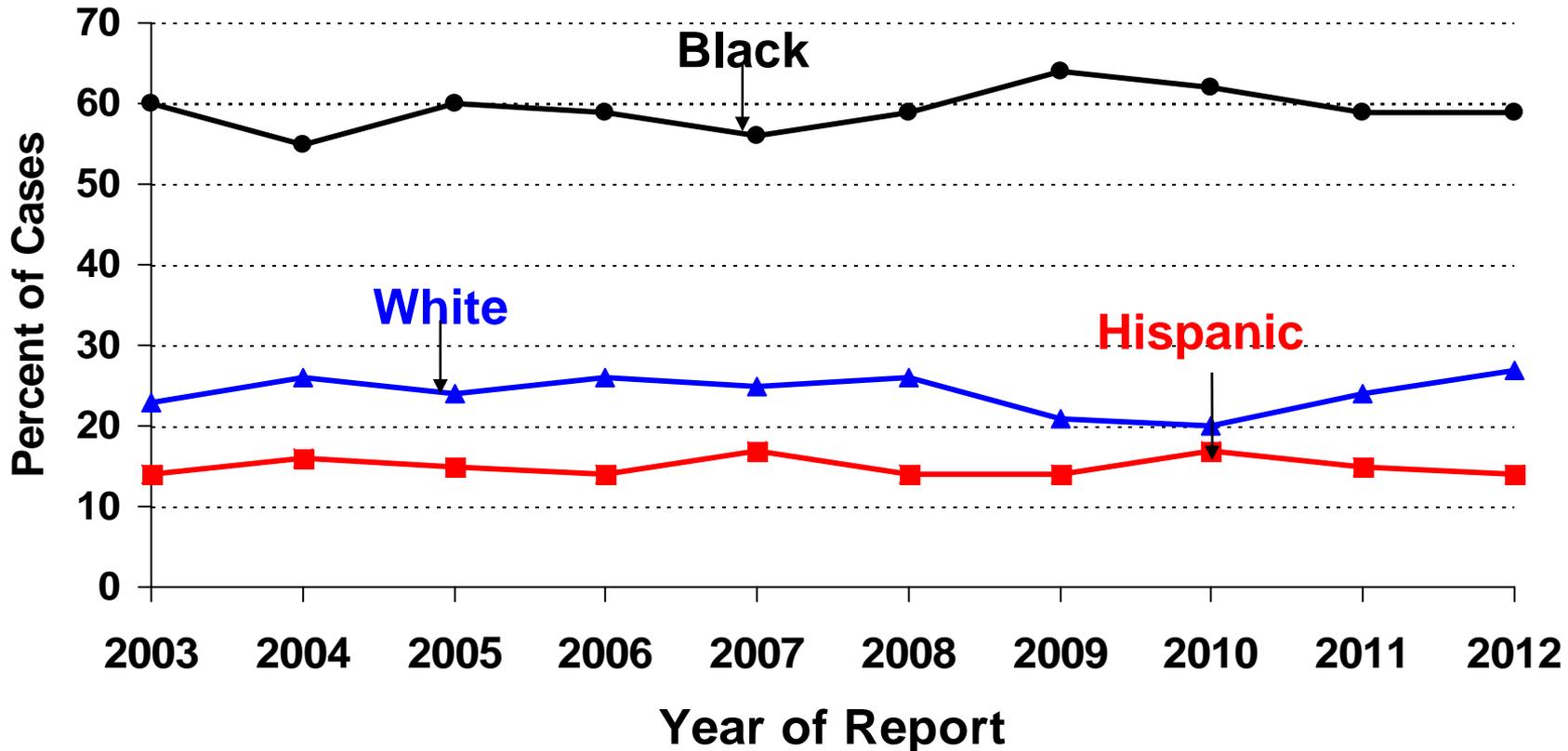


Factors Affecting Disparities

- 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

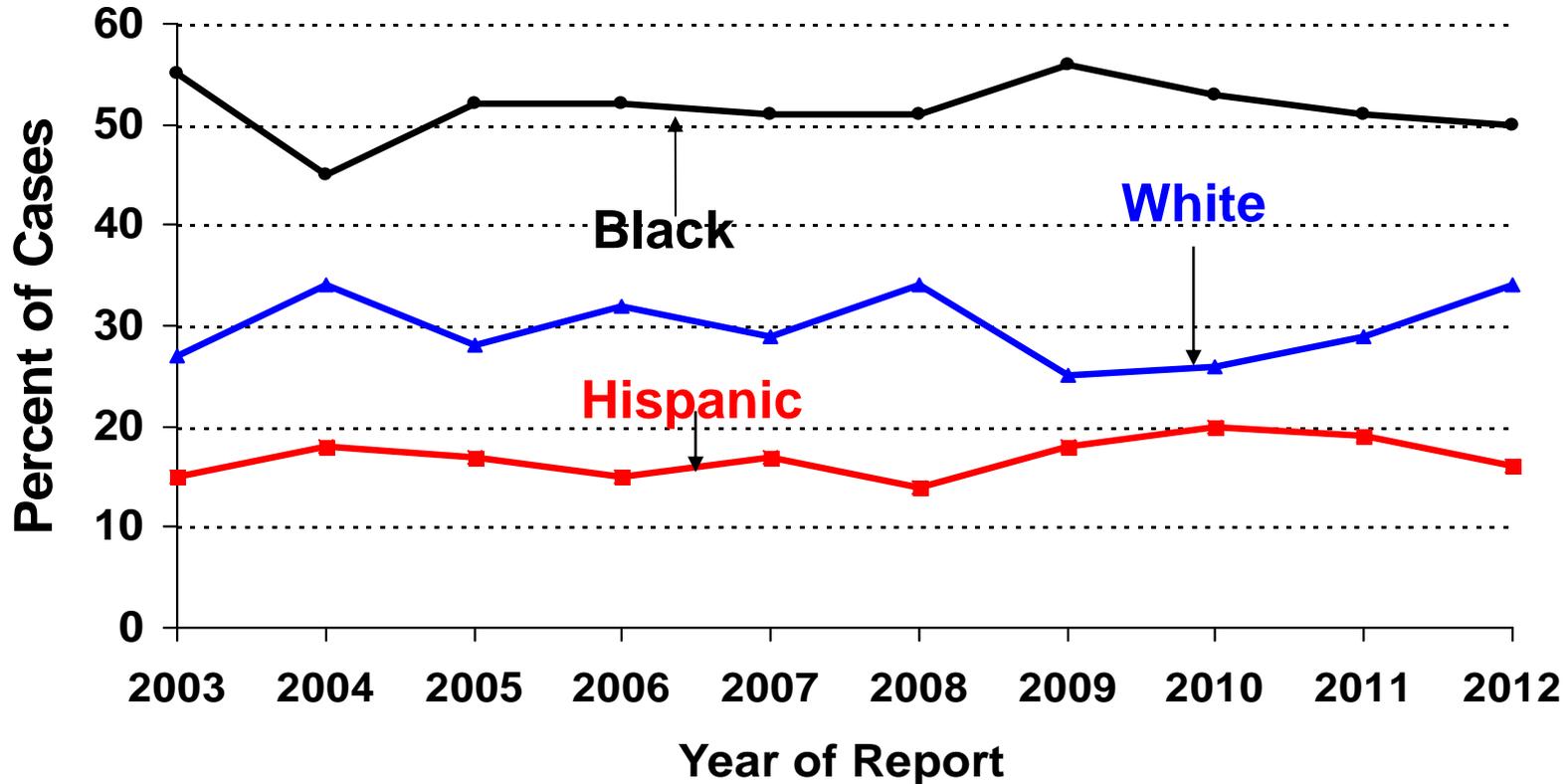
Note: In 2012, blacks accounted for 70% of Adult AIDS cases, but only 15% of the population. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of AIDS cases among blacks increased by 11%. In contrast, the percentage of AIDS cases decreased by 21% among Hispanics and by 14% among whites. Numerous disparities can affect the increases of HIV disease in a given population. Other races represent less than 1% of the cases and are not included.

Adult HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 9



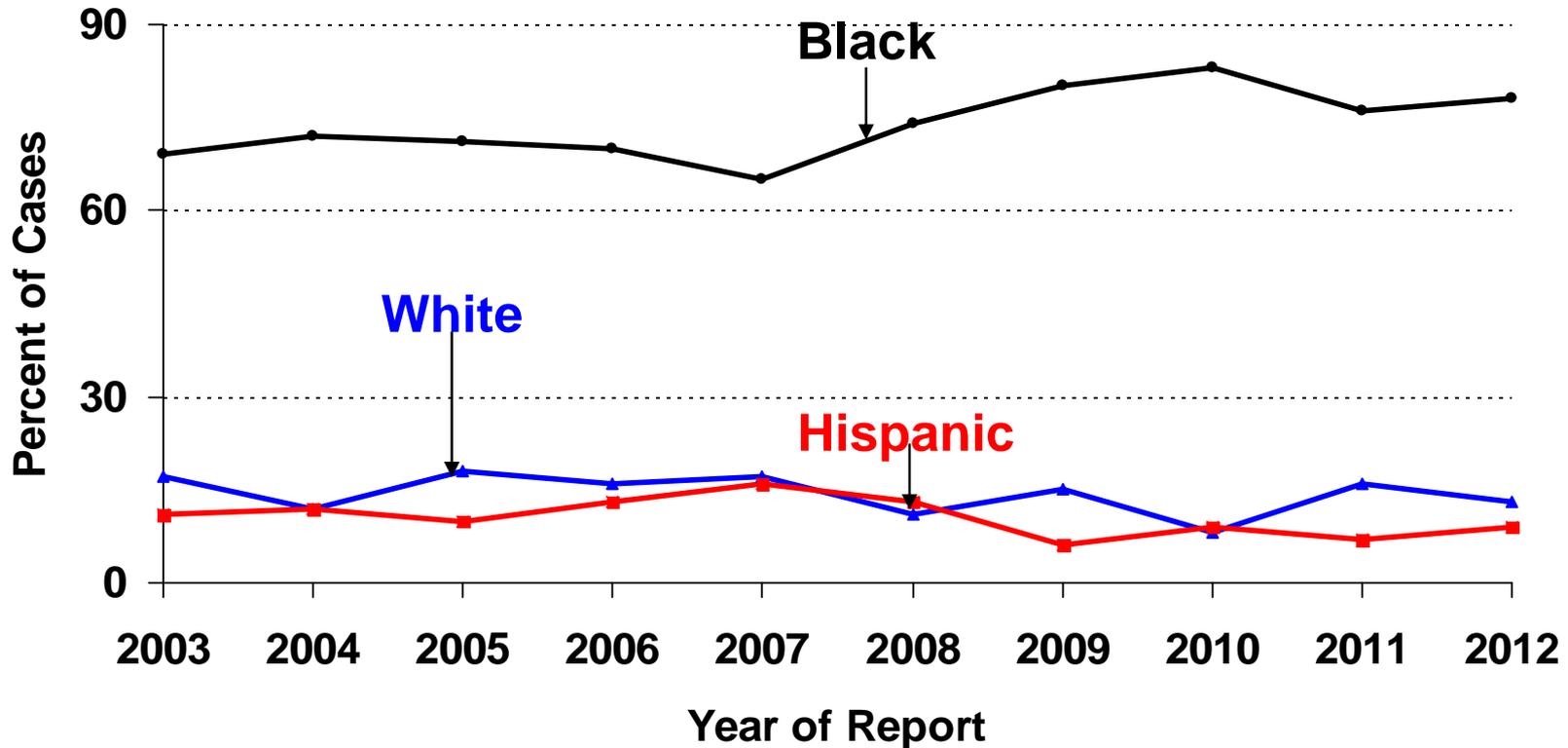
Note: HIV case reporting, implemented in mid-1997, reflects more recent trends in the epidemic with respect to the distribution of cases by race/ethnicity. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of HIV Infection cases among blacks decreased by 2%. In contrast, the percentage of HIV infection cases increased by 17% among whites, during the same time period. The percent among Hispanic HIV Infection cases remained the same over the past ten years. Other races represent less than 1% of the cases and are not included.

Adult Male HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 9



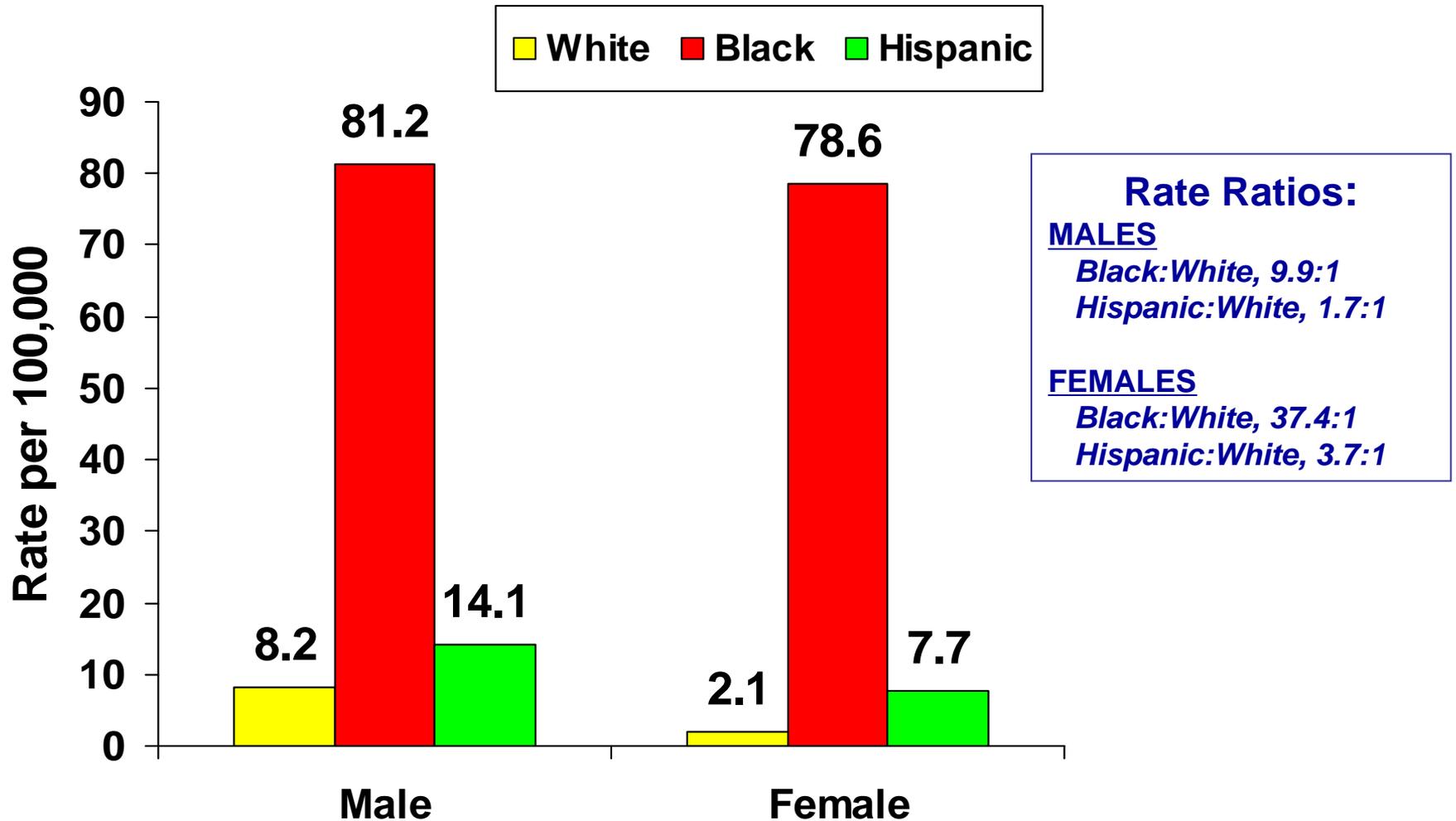
Note: Blacks represent the majority (> 45%) of male HIV Infection cases each year. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of HIV Infection cases among blacks decreased by 9%. In contrast, HIV infection cases increased by 26% among whites and by 7% among Hispanics.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 9



Note: HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented 65% or more of the cases each year. The percentage of white female HIV Infection cases decreased by 24% from 2003 to 2012. In contrast, the percentage increased among Hispanic females by 22% and among black females by 13%.

Adult AIDS Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Partnership 9

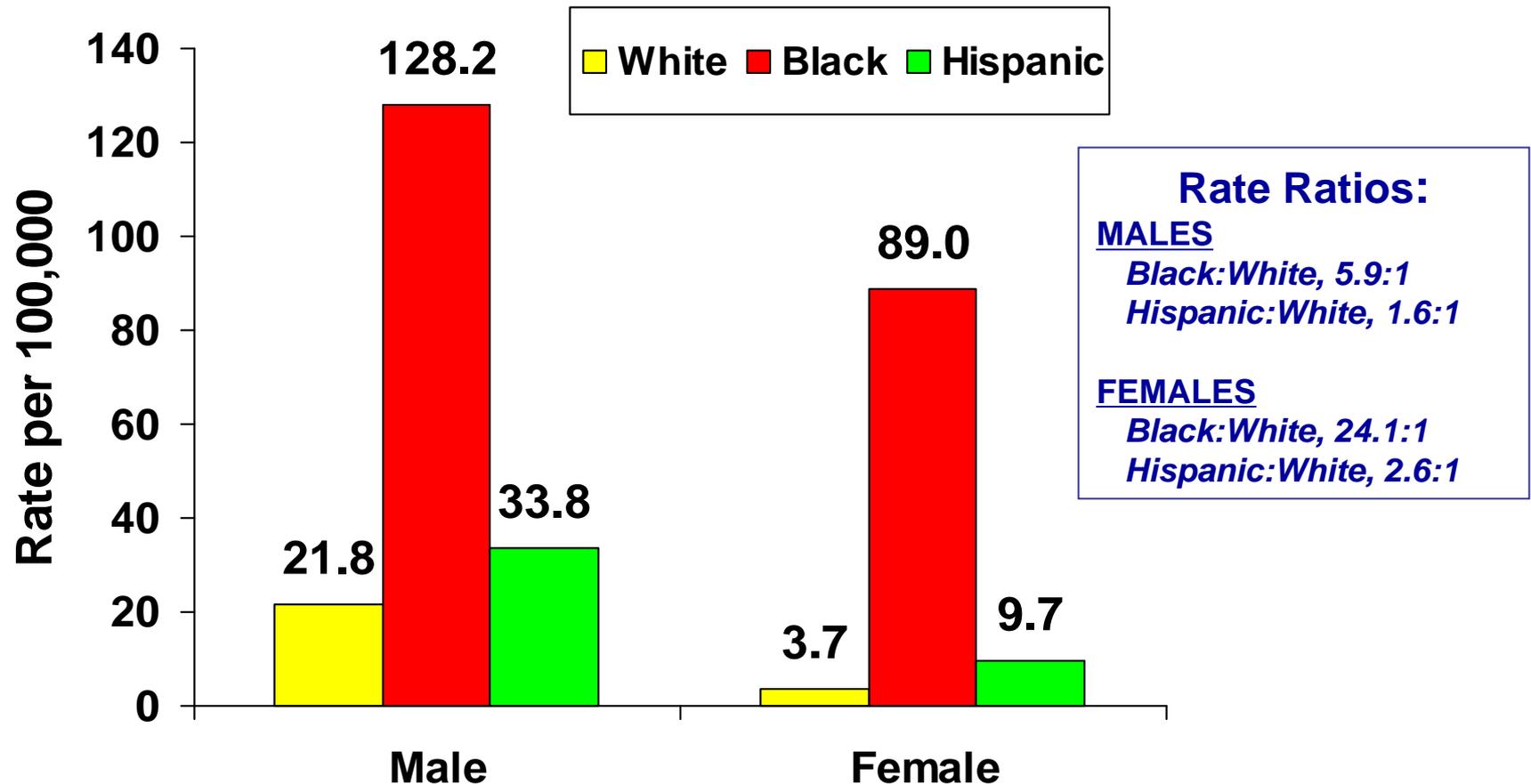


Note: Among black males, the AIDS case rate is nearly 10 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 37-fold greater than among white females. Hispanic male and female rates are higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

*2012 Partnership 9 population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



Adult HIV Infection Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Partnership 9



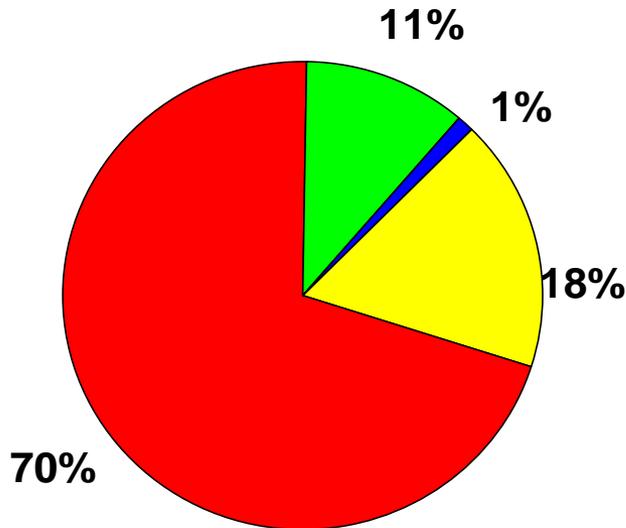
Note: Among black males, the HIV Infection case rate is nearly 6 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the HIV case rate is 24-fold greater than the rate among white females. Among Hispanic males and females, the HIV case rate is higher than the rate among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

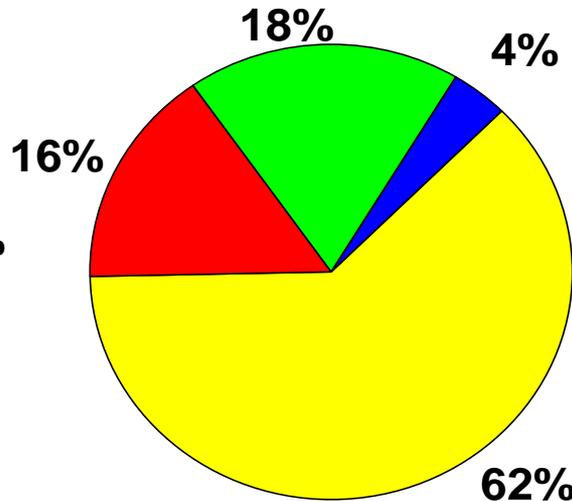


Adult AIDS and HIV Cases Reported in 2012 and Population Data, by Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 9

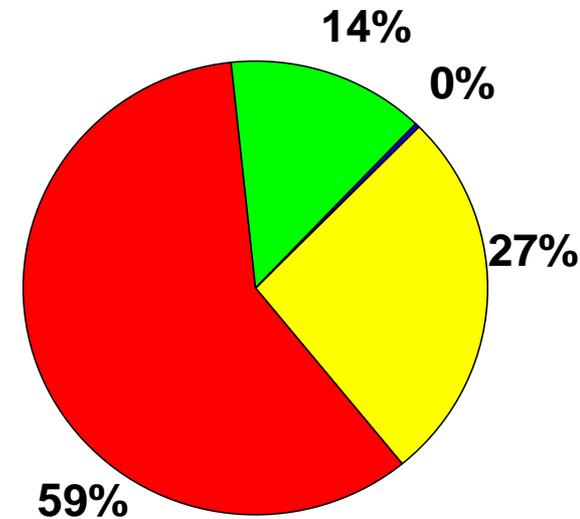
AIDS
N=205



**2012 Partnership 9
Population Estimates***
N=1,148,438



HIV Infection
N=329



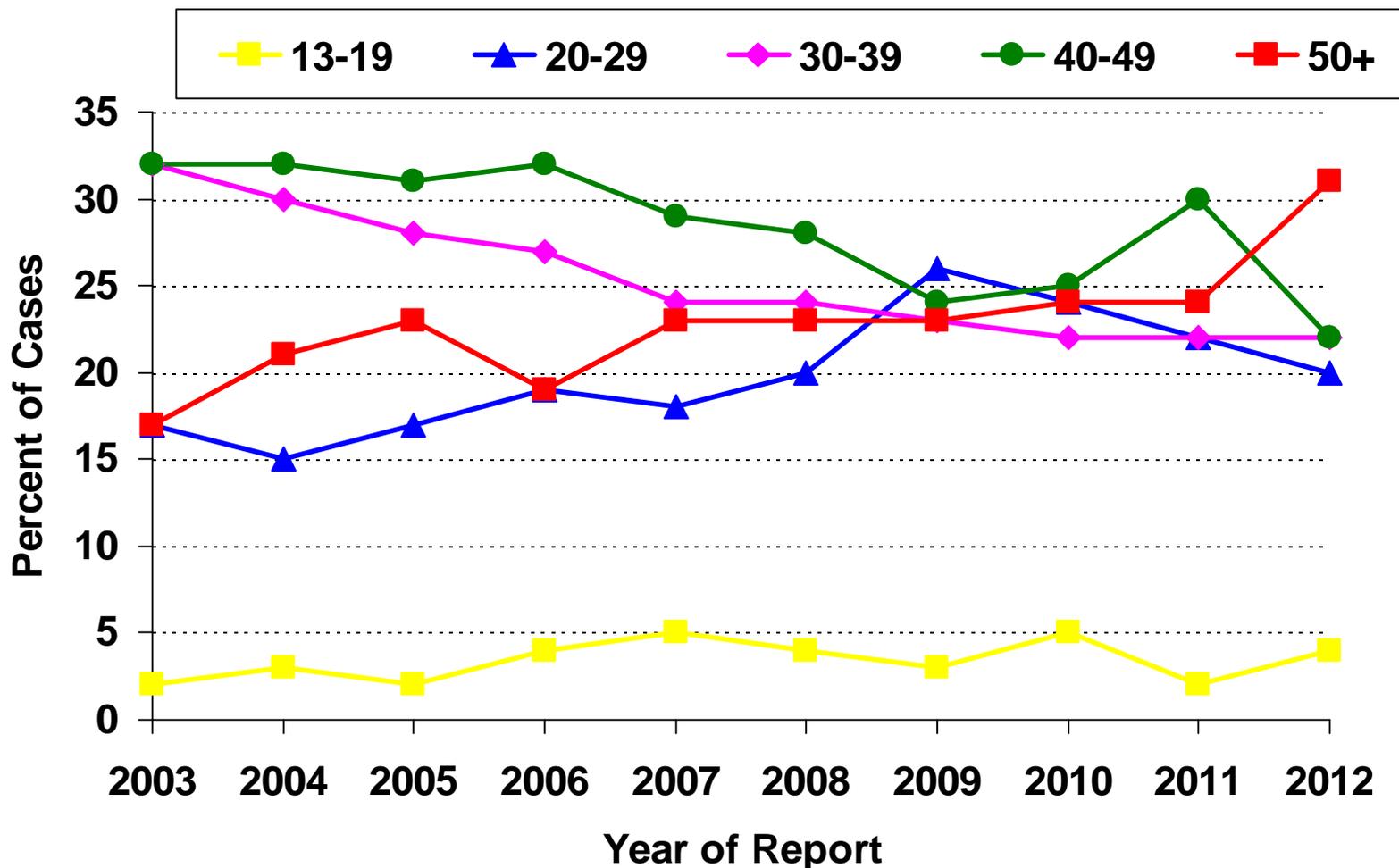
■ White
 ■ Black
 ■ Hispanic
 ■ Other**

Note: In this snapshot for 2012, blacks are over-represented among the AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, accounting for 70% of adult AIDS cases and 59% of adult HIV Infection Cases, but only 16% of the adult population. A group is disproportionately impacted to the extent that the percentage of cases exceeds the percentage of population.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races.

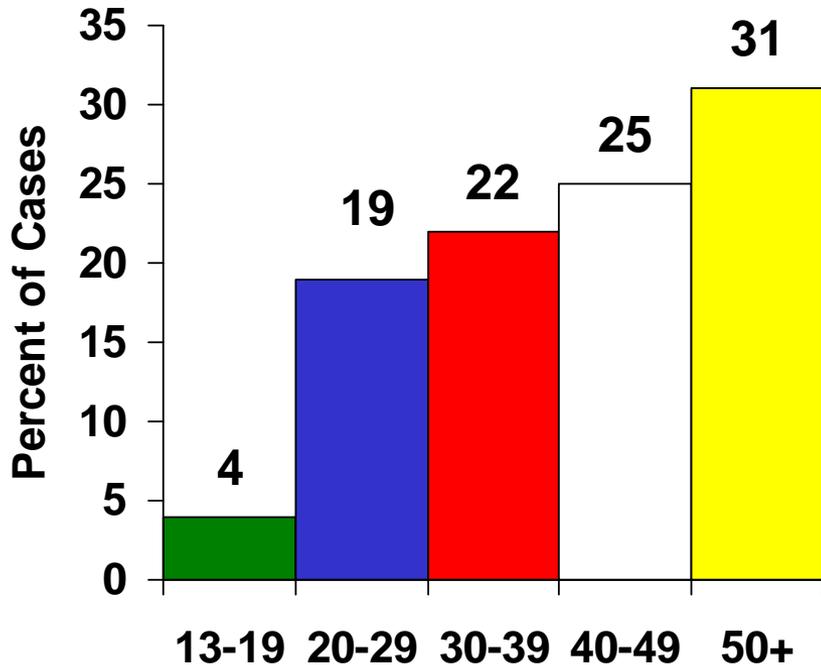
Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Partnership 9



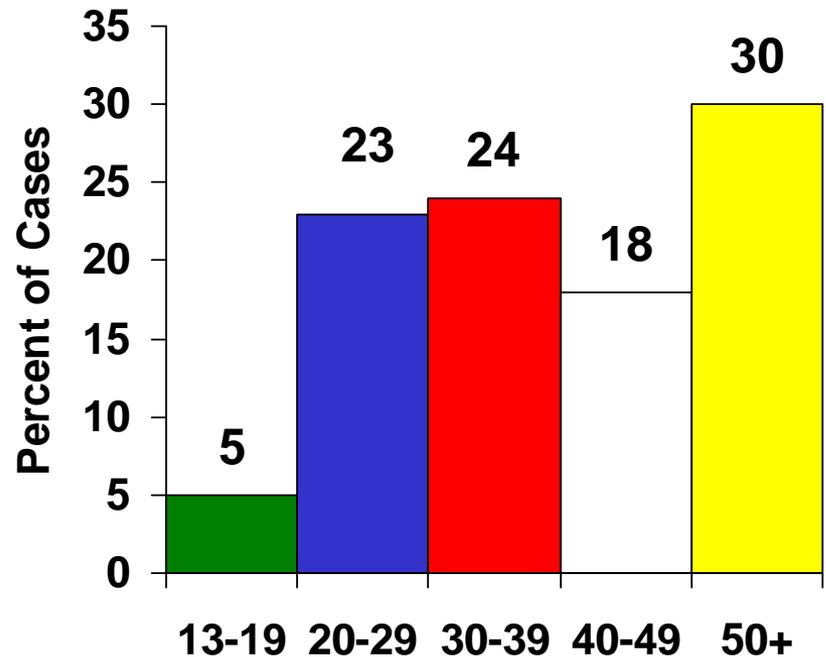
Note: From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of adult HIV Infection Cases increased among those aged 13-19 (100%), 20-29 (18%), and 50+ (82%).

Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2012, Partnership 9

Males
N=220



Females
N=109

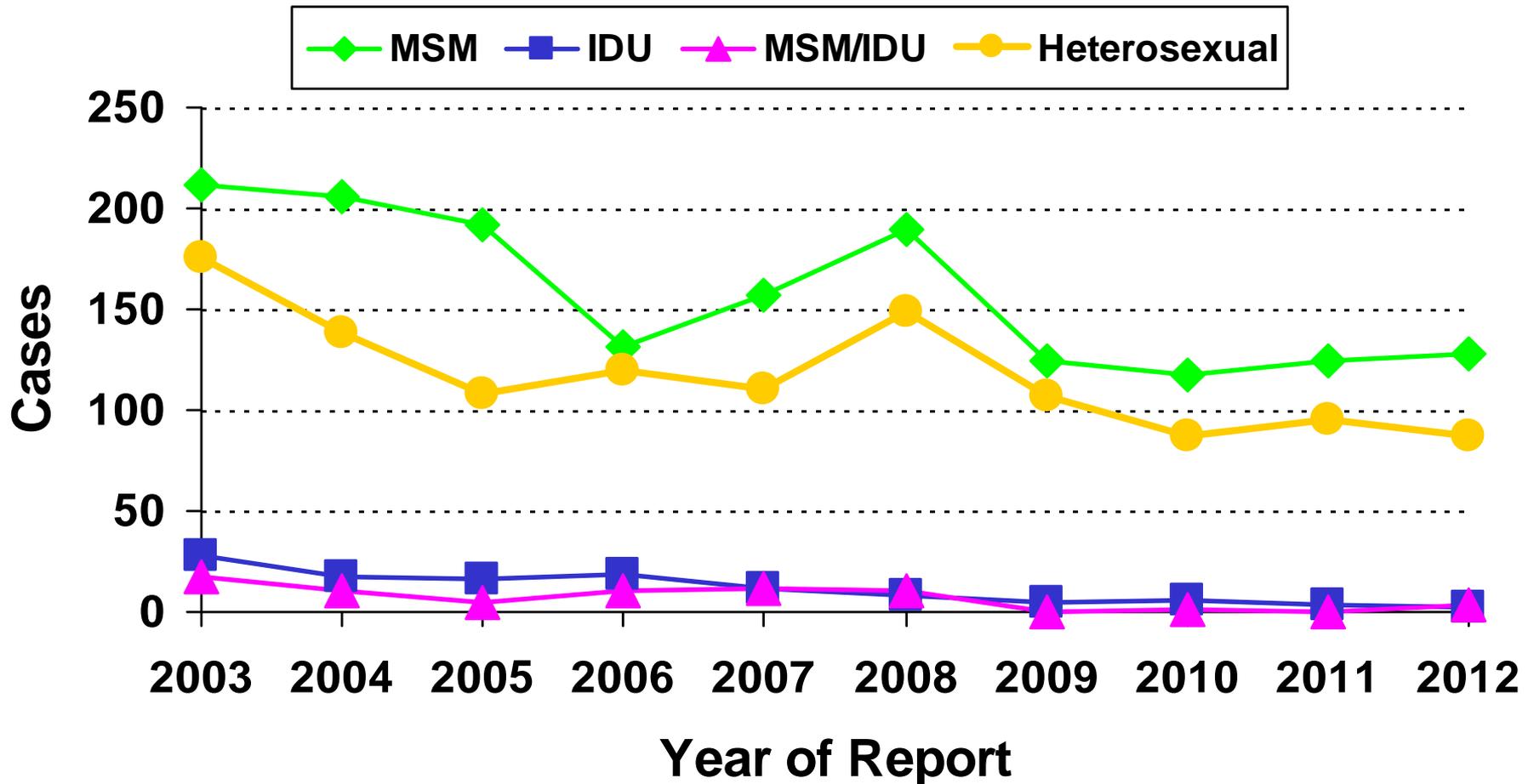


Note: HIV Infection Cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. With regard to the age group with the highest percent of HIV Infection Cases, recent estimates show that among males, 31% of HIV Infection Cases occur among those aged 50 and older, whereas among females, 30% of HIV Infection Cases occur among those in the 50+ age group.

Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

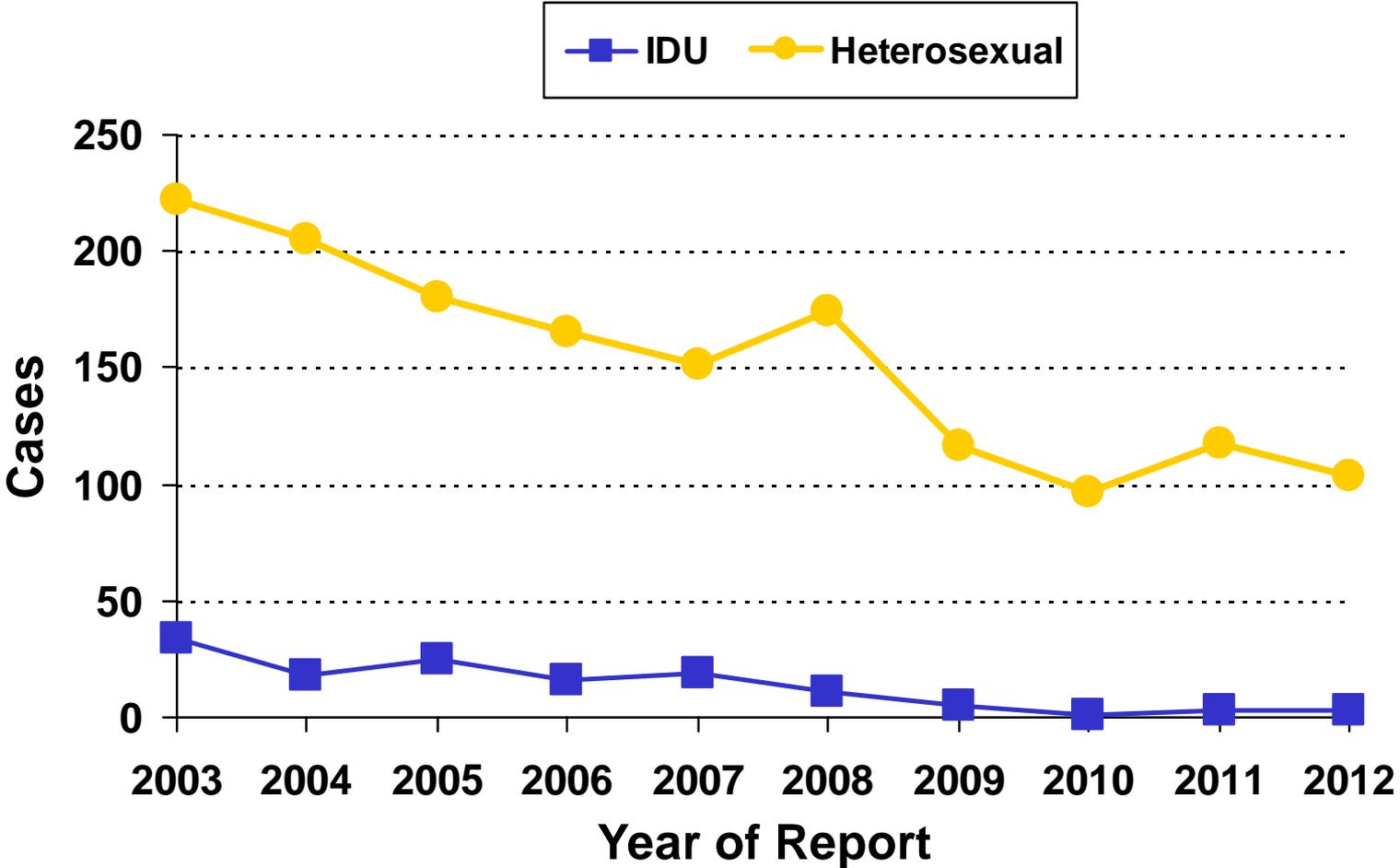
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric 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 Male HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Partnership 9



Note: NIRs redistributed. For most of the years, men who have sex with men (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Partnership 9, followed by heterosexual contact.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 9

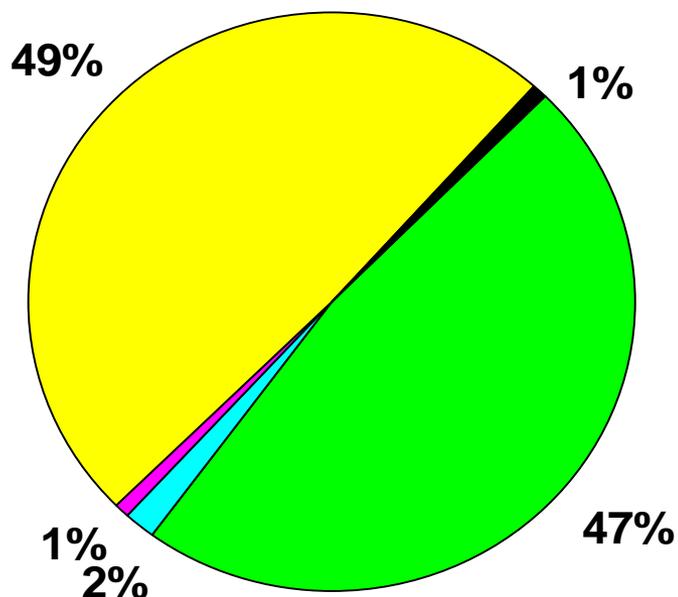


Note: NIRs redistributed. The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure among females.

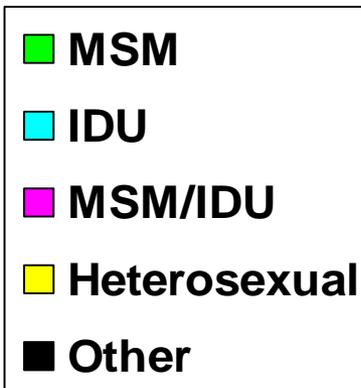
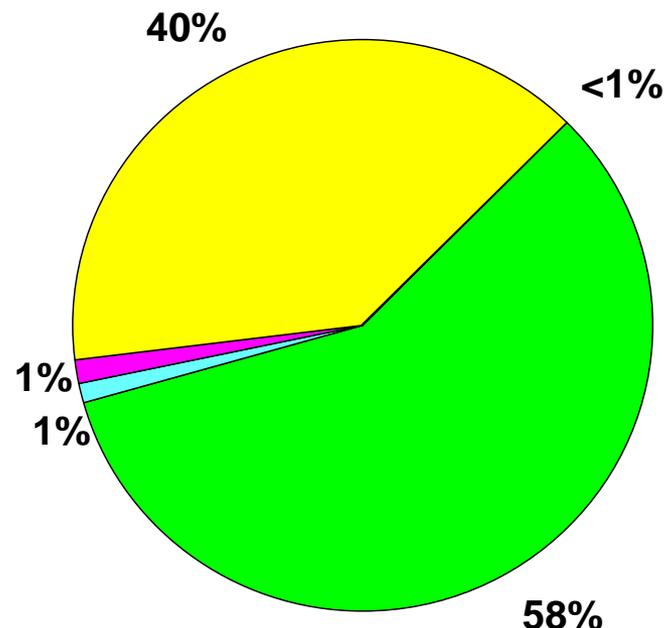


Adult Male AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2012, Partnership 9

AIDS
N=114



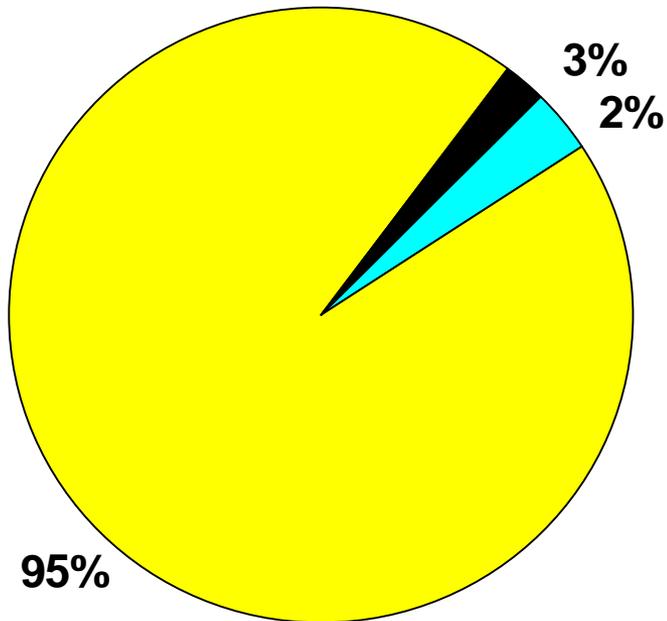
HIV Infection
N=220



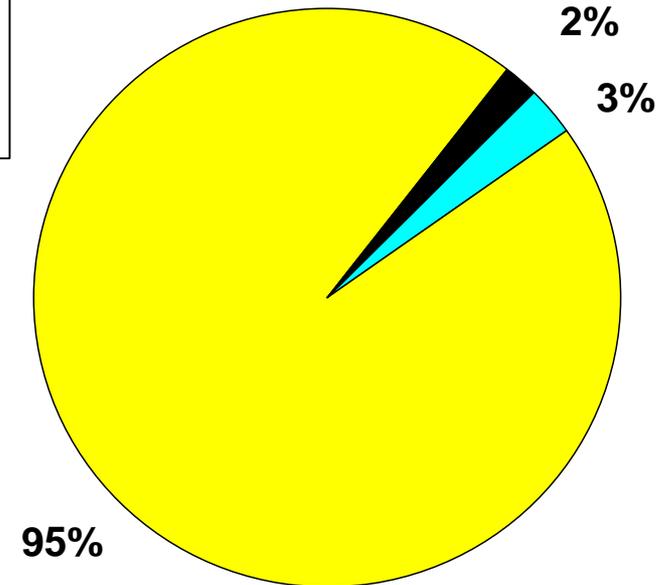
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the male AIDS cases reported in 2012, heterosexual contact was the most common risk factor (49%), followed by men who have sex with men (MSM, 47%). In contrast, among the male HIV infection cases reported in 2012, MSM cases were most common risk factor (58%), followed by cases with heterosexual contact (40%).

Adult Female AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2012, Partnership 9

AIDS
N=91



HIV Infection
N=109

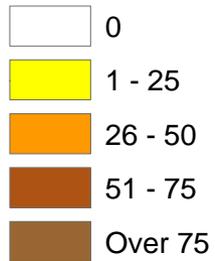


Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the female AIDS and HIV Infection Cases reported for 2012, heterosexual contact was the highest risk (95% respectively for both).

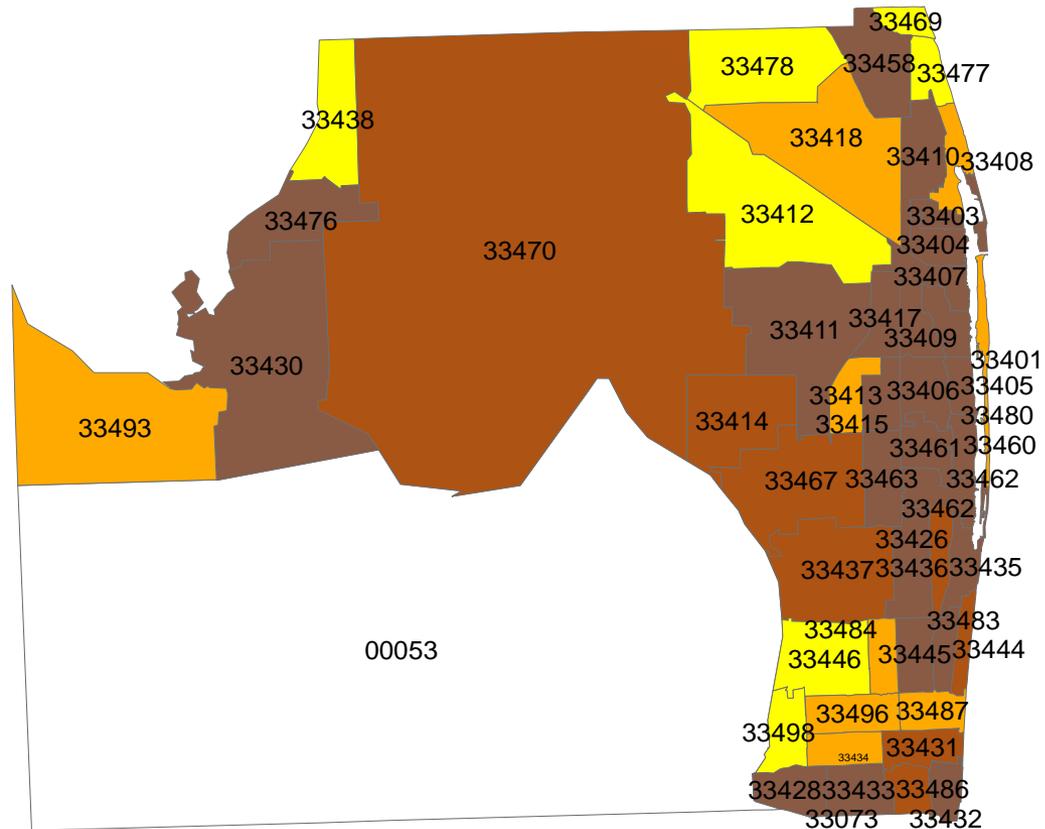
Cases Living with HIV Disease

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 9

Total Living HIV/AIDS Cases



N=7,867

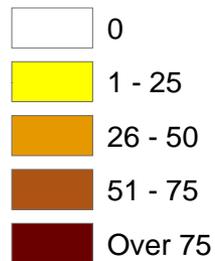


NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/17/2013

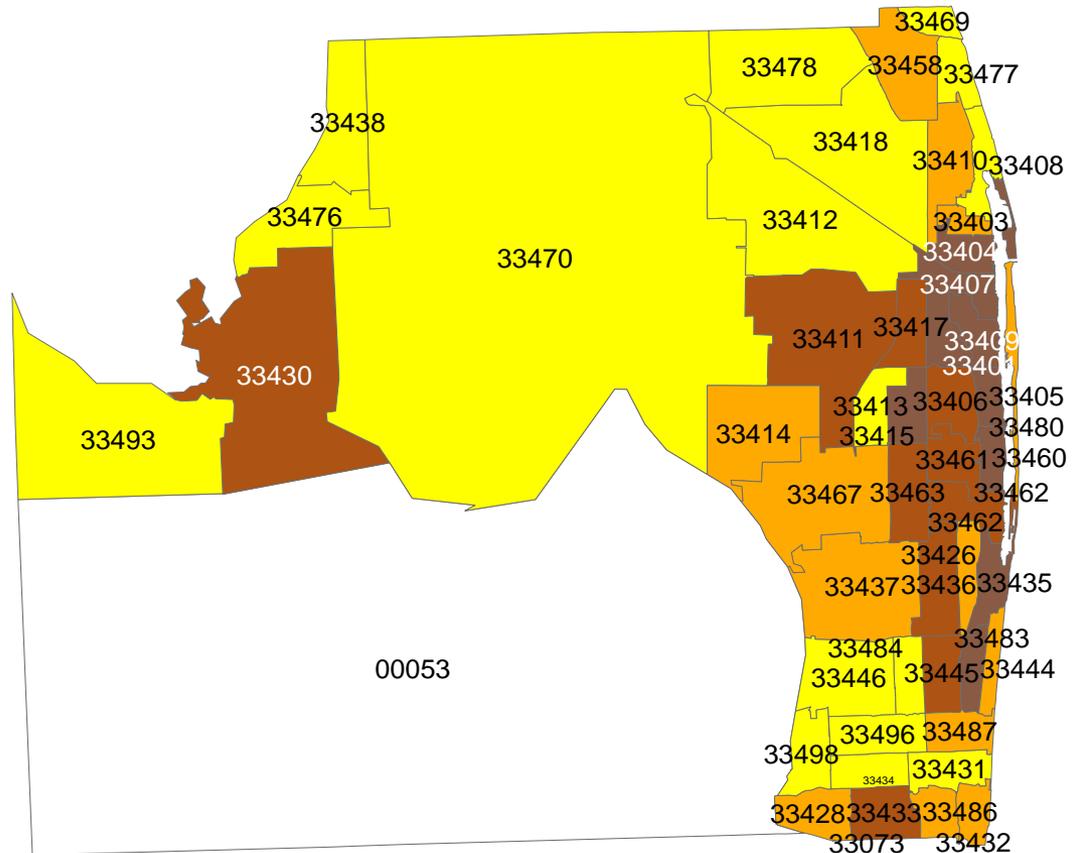
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)* Living with HIV Disease

By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 9

Presumed Living MSM HIV/AIDS Cases



N=2,662

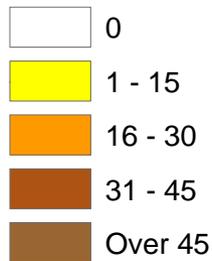


NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.
Data as of 05/17/2013

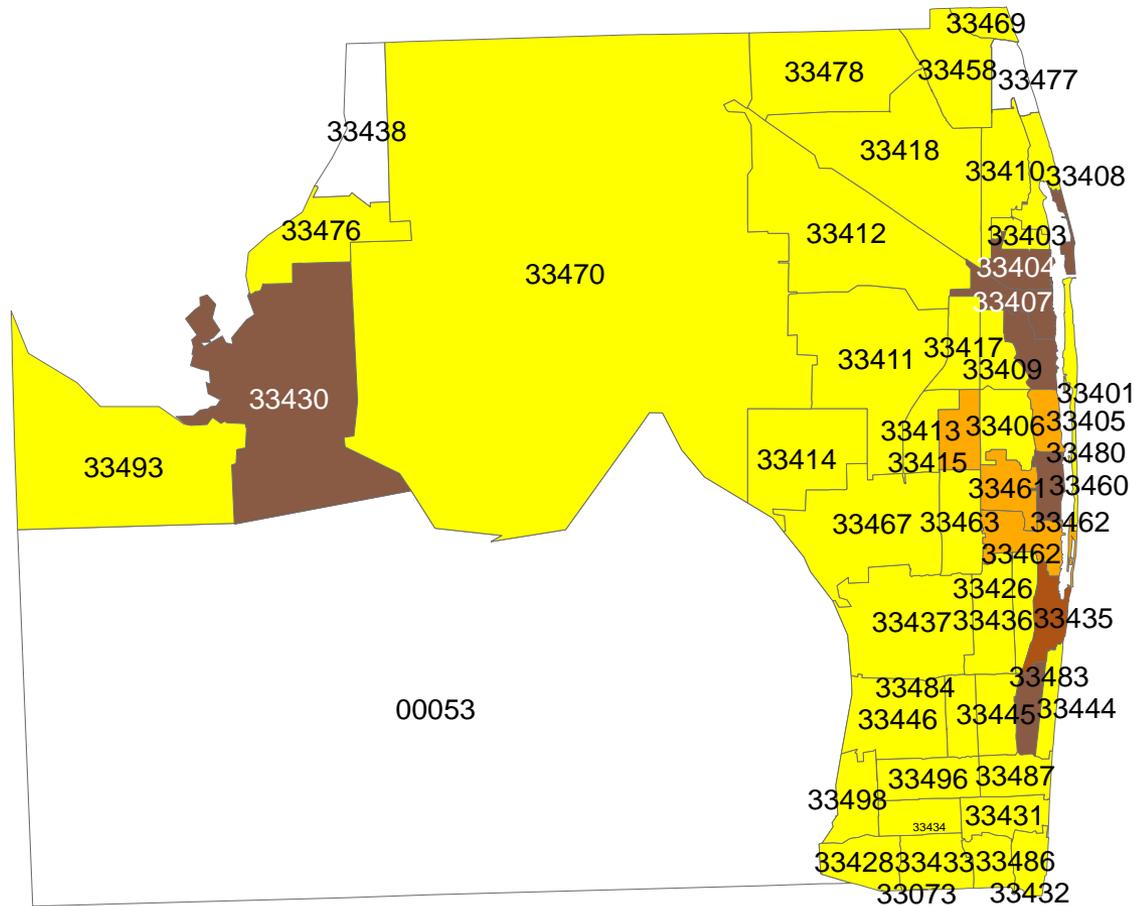
Injection Drug Users (IDUs)* Living with HIV Disease

By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 9

Presumed Living IDU HIV/AIDS Cases



N=775



NIRs are not redistributed.

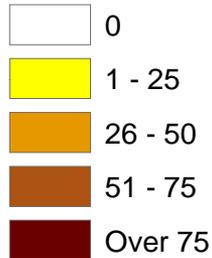
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.

*Includes MSM/IDU cases.

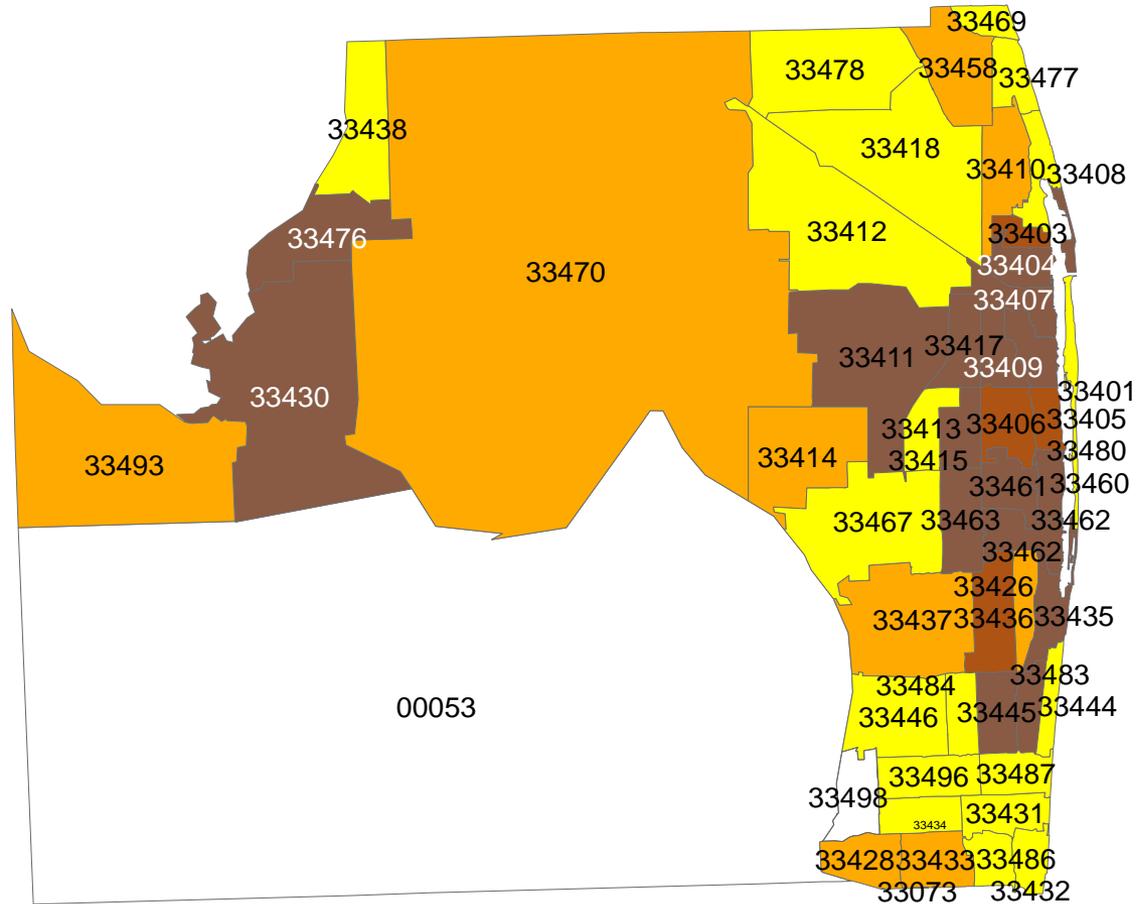
Data as of 05/17/2013

Adult Heterosexuals Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 9

Presumed Living Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Cases



N=4,455



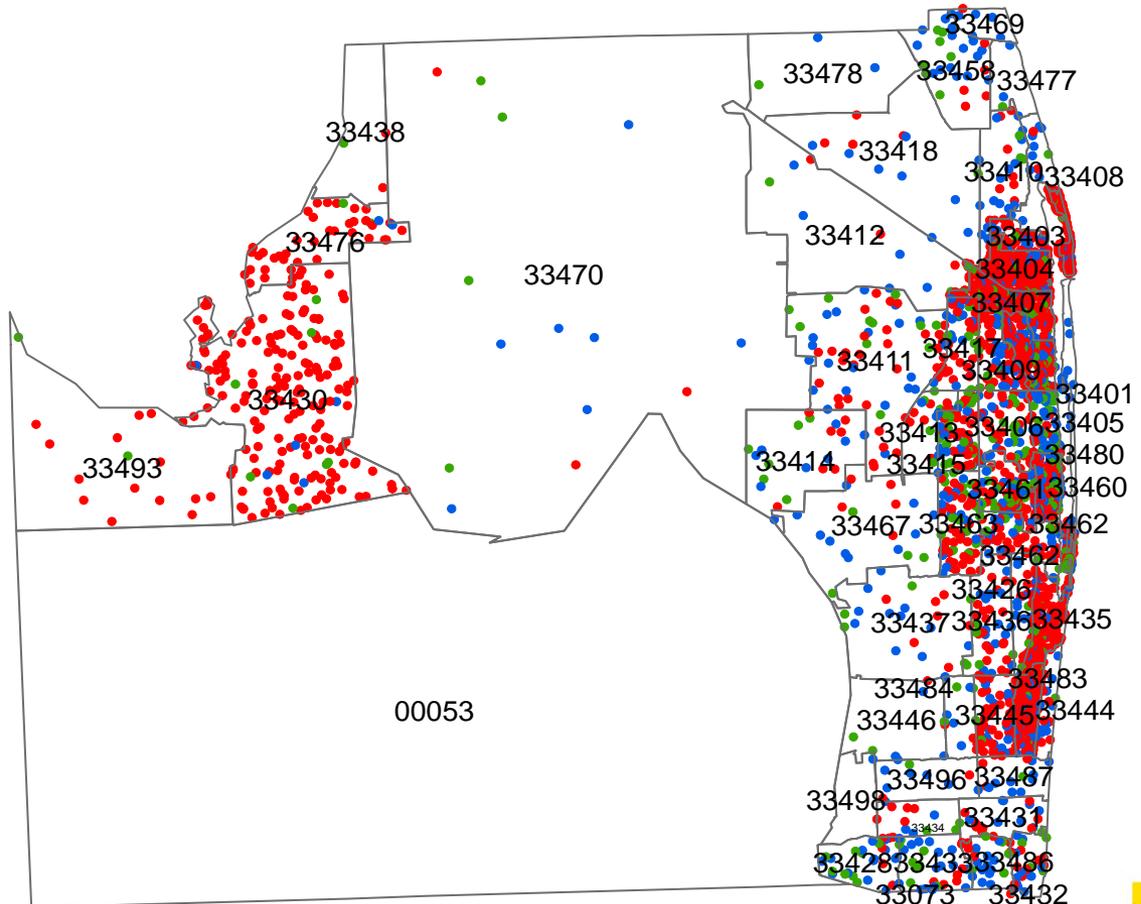
NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/17/2013

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, Partnership 9

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

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

N=7,748



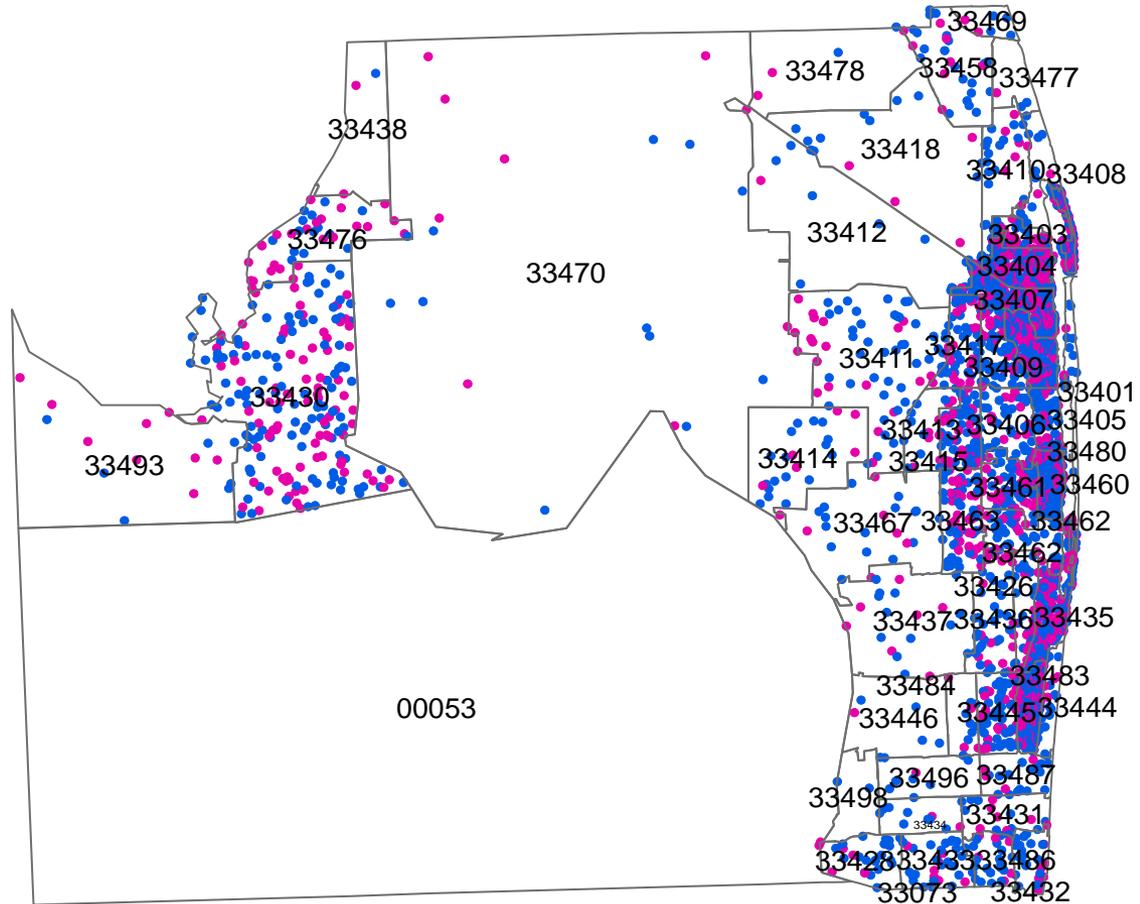
Total includes all races, some which are not on map.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/17/2013

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Sex, Reported through 2012, Partnership 9

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

- Male
- Female

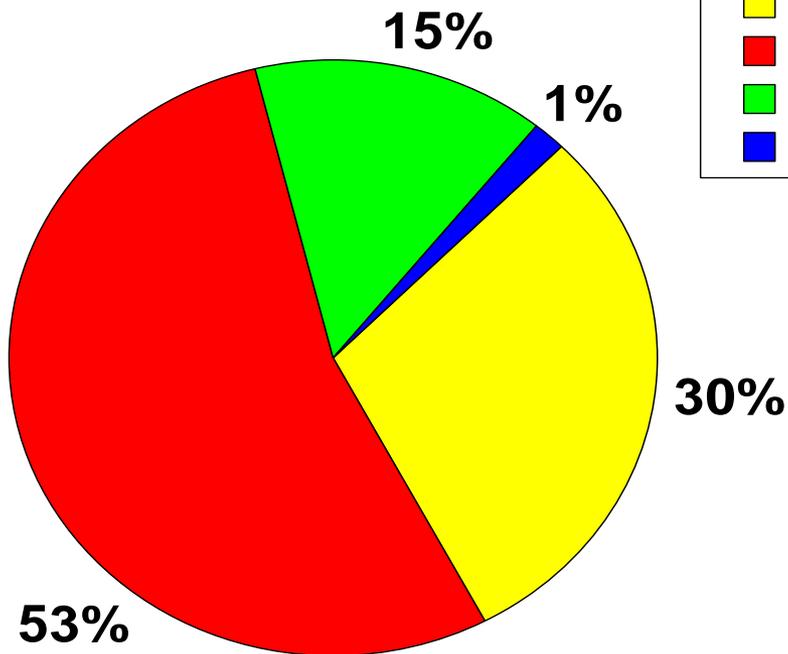
N=7,867



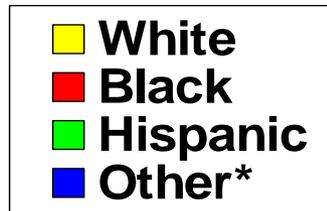
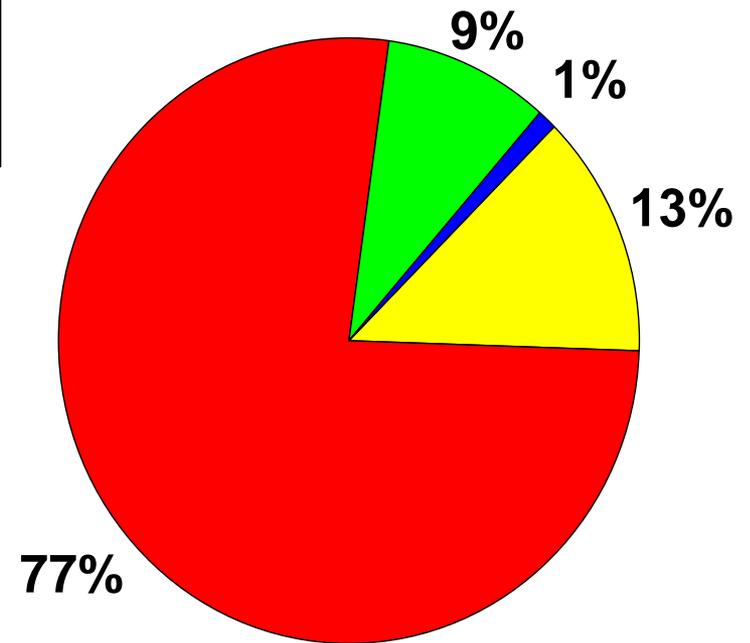
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/17/2013

Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2012, Partnership 9

Males
N=4,810



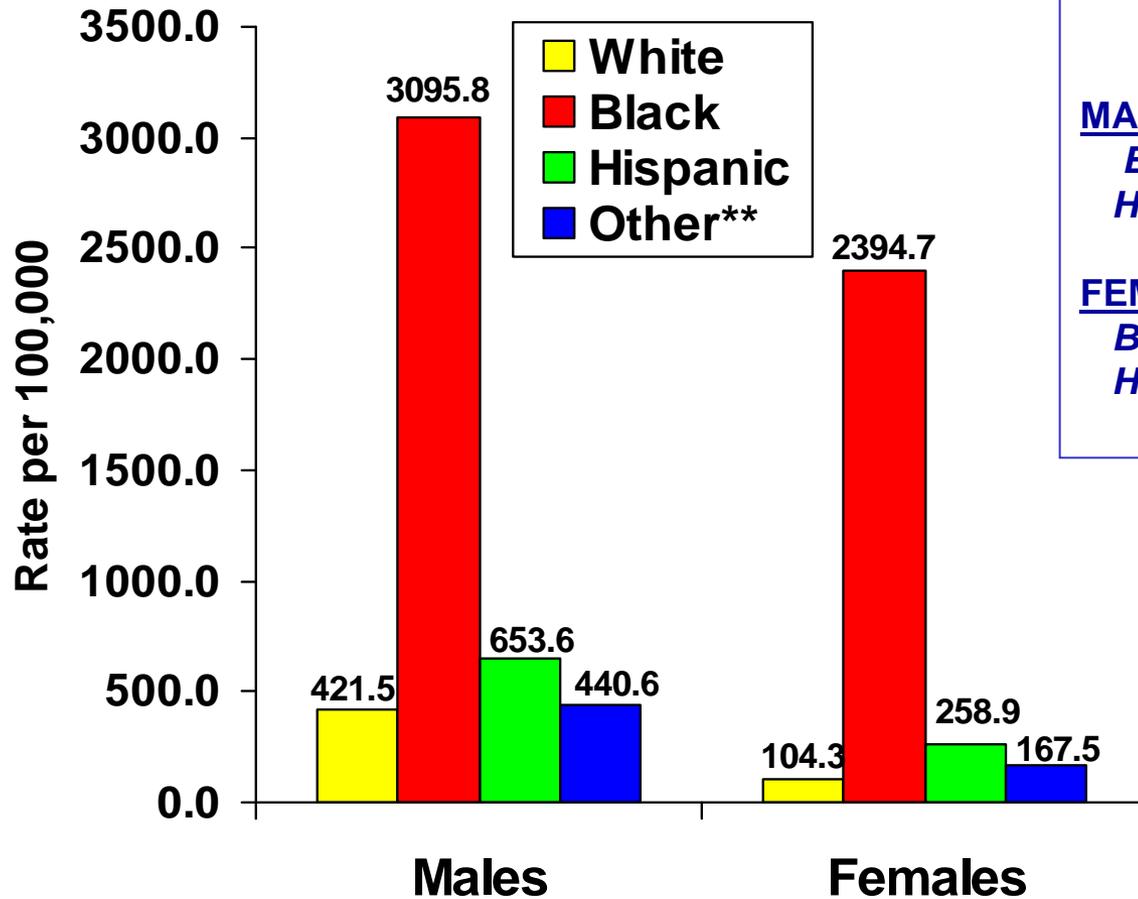
Females
N=2,959



Note: Among adults living with HIV disease, blacks represent the race most affected among both males (53%) and females (77%).

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Alaskans/American Indians.

Case Rates* of Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, Partnership 9



RATE RATIOS:

MALES
Blacks:Whites, 7.3:1
Hispanics:Whites, 1.5:1

FEMALES
Black:Whites, 23.0:1
Hispanics:Whites, 2.5:1

Note: Among black males living with HIV disease reported through 2012 is 7 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females living with HIV disease, the case rate is 23 times higher than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates are higher than the rates among their white counterparts. Data excludes Department of Corrections cases.

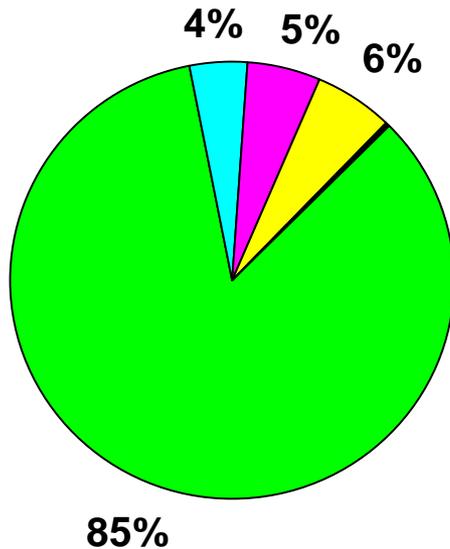
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS.

**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders and Native Alaskans/American Indians.

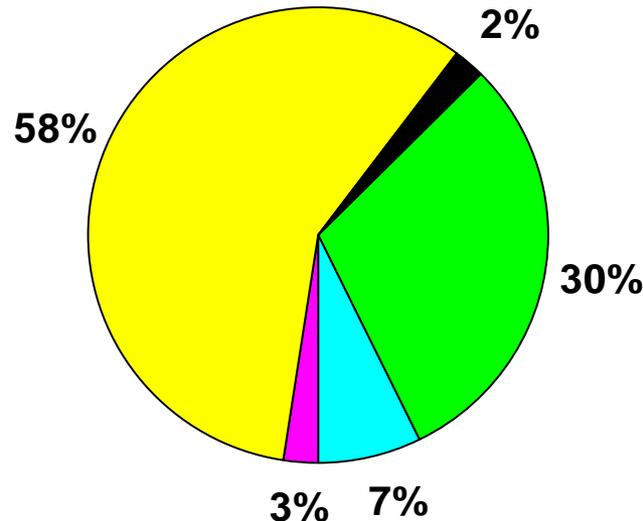


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Partnership 9

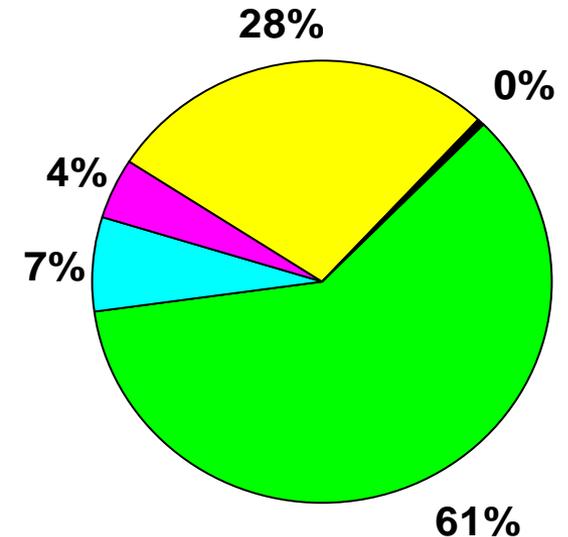
White Non-Hispanic,
N=1,427



Black Non-Hispanic,
N=2,599



Hispanic, N=701

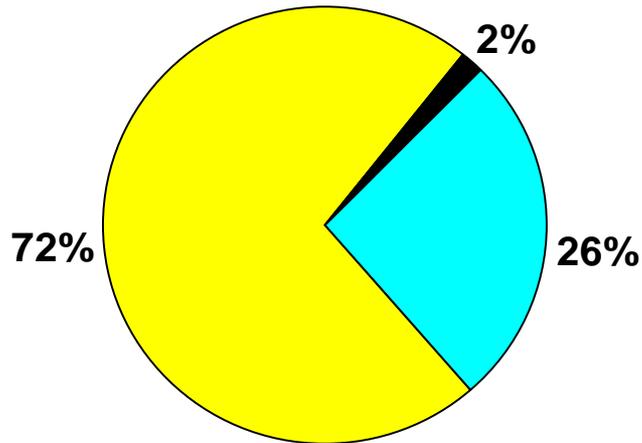


■ MSM
 ■ IDU
 ■ MSM/IDU
 ■ Heterosexual
 ■ Other

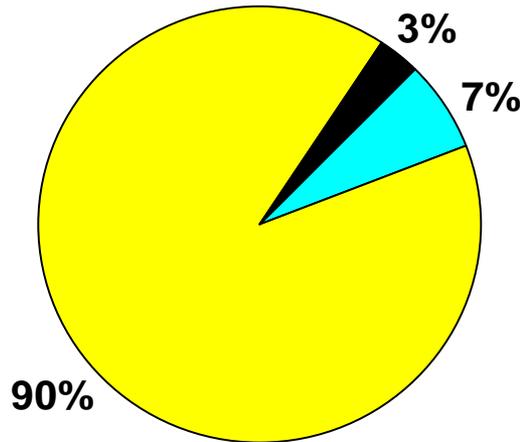
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among males living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among blacks differs from that among whites and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for all races. White males have the smallest proportion of heterosexual contact cases.

Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Partnership 9

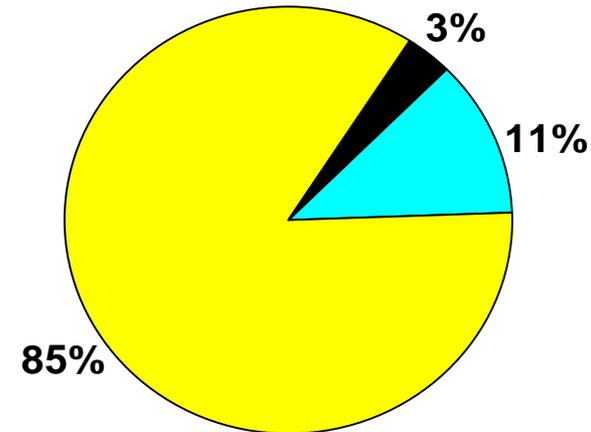
White Non-Hispanic,
N=390



Black Non-Hispanic,
N=2,262



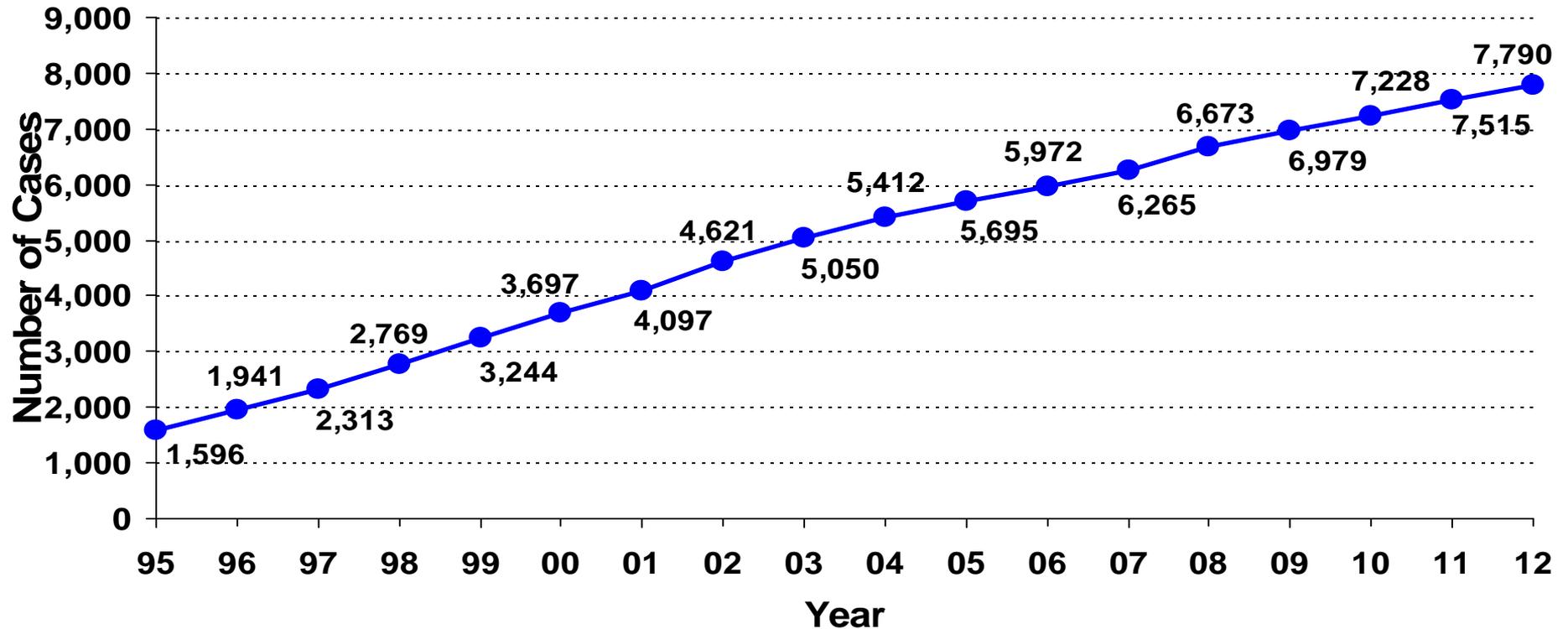
Hispanic, N=271



■ IDU ■ Heterosexual ■ Other

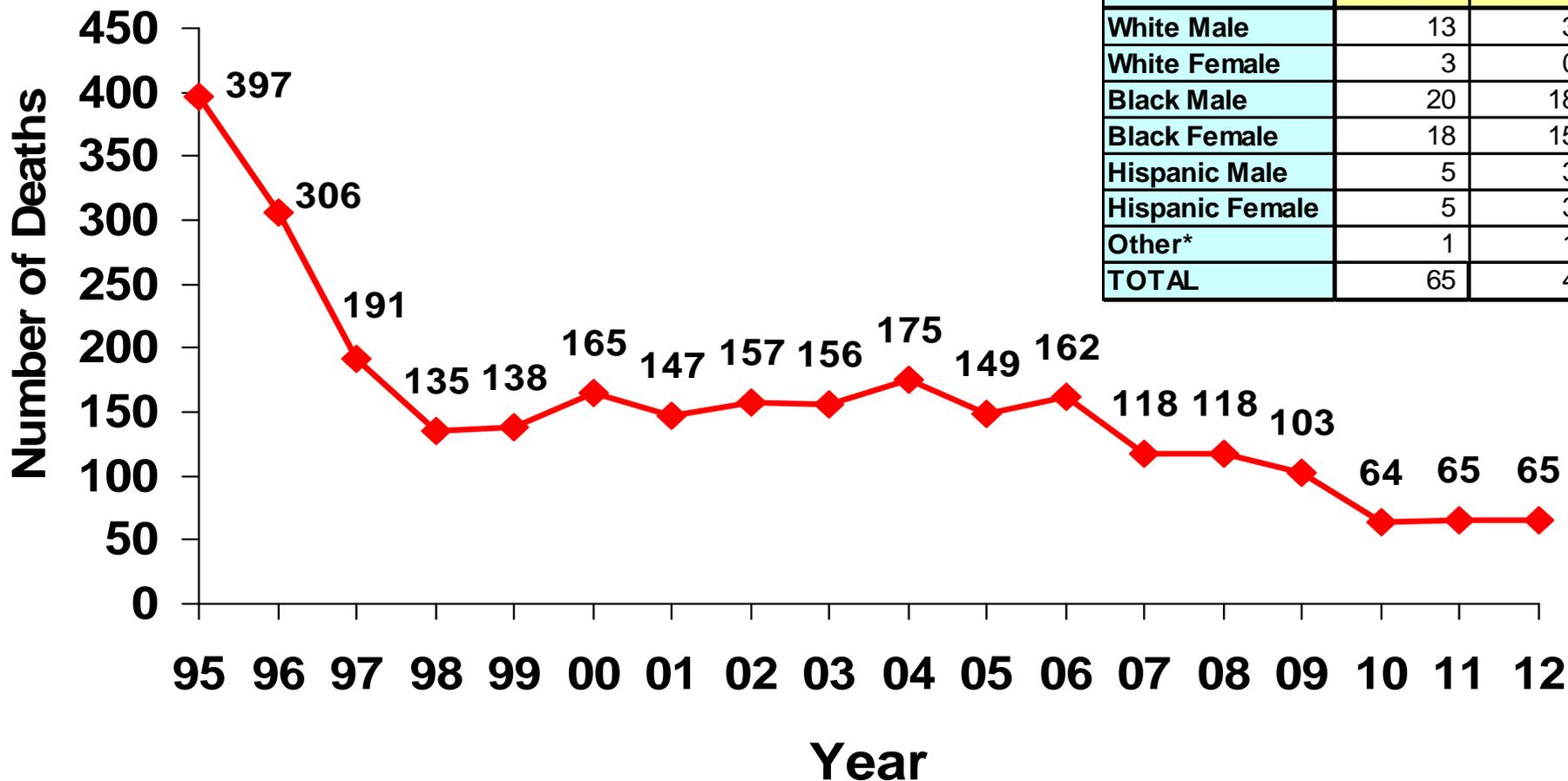
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among females living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among whites differs from that among blacks and Hispanics. Heterosexual contact is the majority risk for all races. However, whites have the largest proportion of IDU cases.

Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease, 1995-2012, Partnership 9



As a result of declining deaths, annual HIV/AIDS diagnoses have exceeded deaths since 1995, and the number of persons reported with HIV/AIDS that are presumed to be alive has been increasing. Since the year 1995, prevalent cases have increased by over 388%. In 2012, the prevalence increased by 4% since the previous year.

Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1995-2012, Partnership 9



These data represent a 84% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2012. This is much higher than the 79% decline observed by the state.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/07/13).

Population data are provided by FloridaCHARTS.

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and mixed races.



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 9 Dept. of Health, HIV/AIDS & Hepatitis Program
Website**

**(Slide Sets, Fact Sheets, Monthly Surveillance Report,
Counseling & Testing Data, etc., etc.):**

http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/index.html



“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



For Florida HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data

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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.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.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>