



HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Partnership 10

Broward County

Excluding Dept. of Corrections

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.**

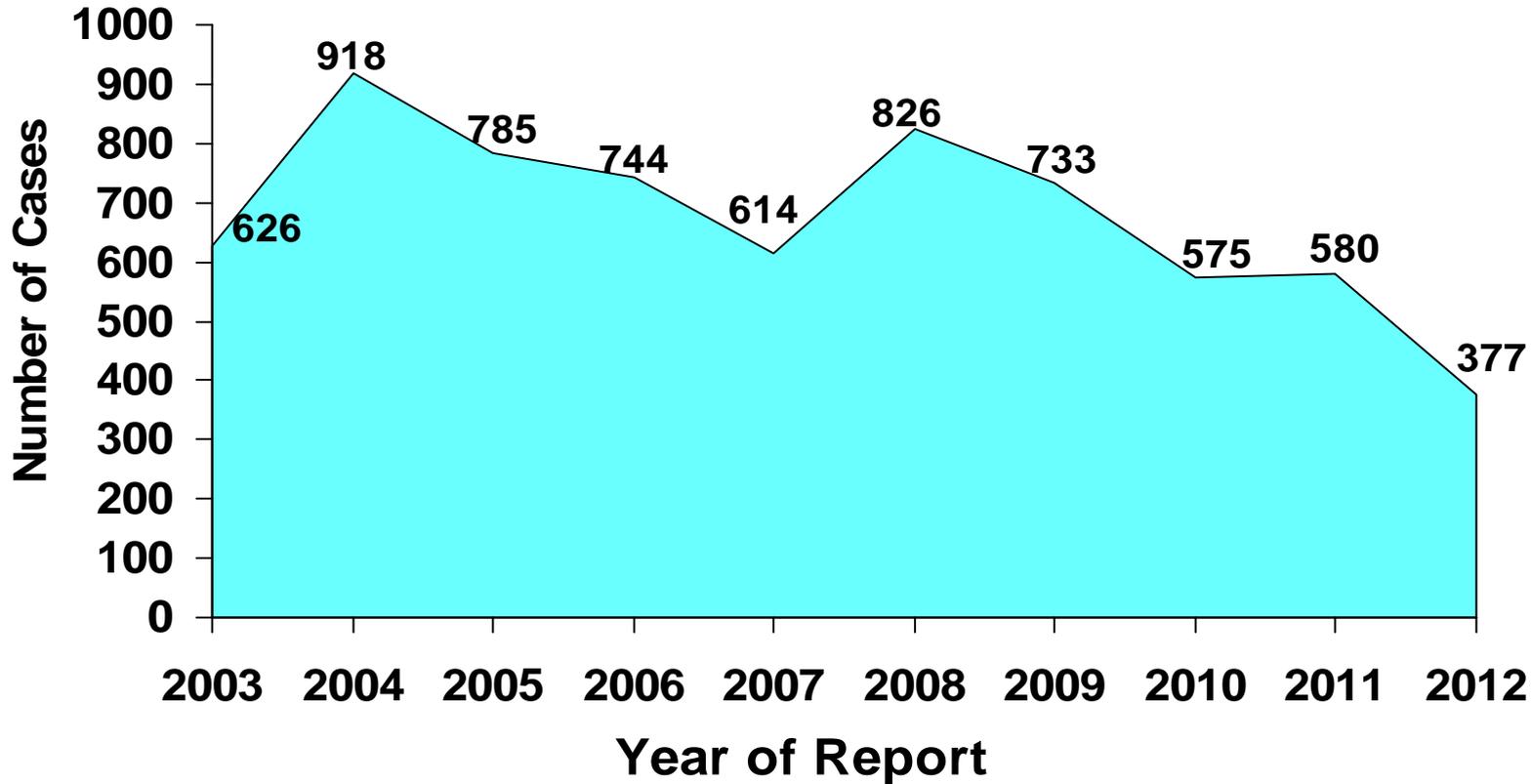
Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases, Reported through 2012, Partnership 10

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through 2012 as of 06/30/2013 16,632	Cumulative AIDS Cases (1981-2012)		
	Adults (Age 13+) 19,897	Pediatrics (Age <13) 264	Total 20,161
	Cumulative HIV Cases (not AIDS) 07/1997-12/2012		
	Adults (Age 13+) 8,549	Pediatrics (Age <13) 96	Total 8,645
Total HIV/AIDS Cases	Adult (Age 13+) 28,446	Pediatrics (Age <13) 360	Total 28,806

ADULTS	Males	Females	Total	M:F Ratio
Cumulative AIDS Cases	14,527	5,370	19,897	2.7 : 1
Cumulative HIV Cases	6,132	2,417	8,549	2.5 : 1

AIDS Cases & Rates*

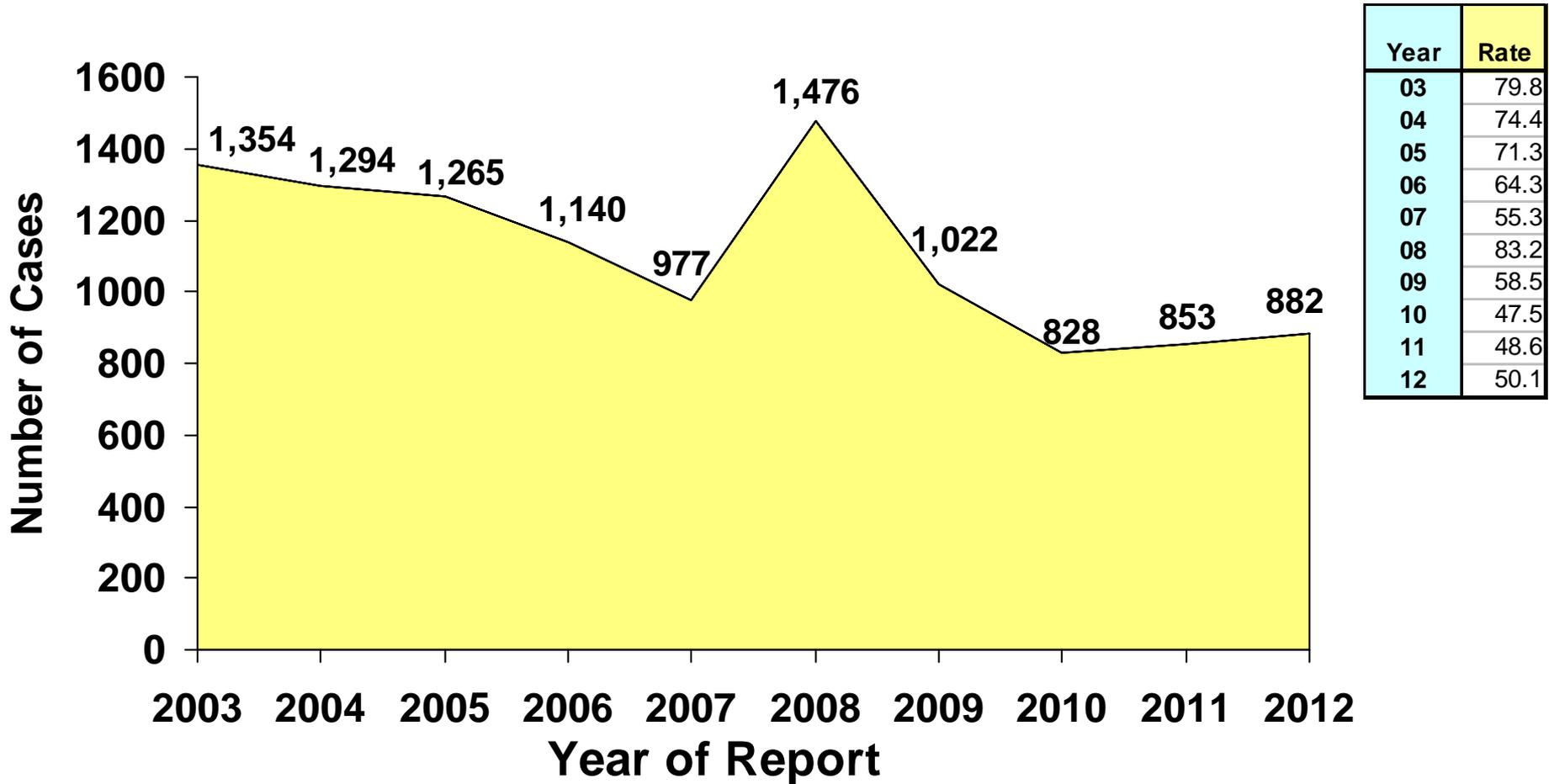
By Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 10



Year	Rate
03	36.9
04	52.8
05	44.2
06	42
07	34.7
08	46.5
09	41.9
10	33
11	33.1
12	21.4

Electronic laboratory reporting delays in late 2007 along with the expansion of electronic lab reporting contributed to the artificial spike in 2008, followed by subsequent annual decreases.
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

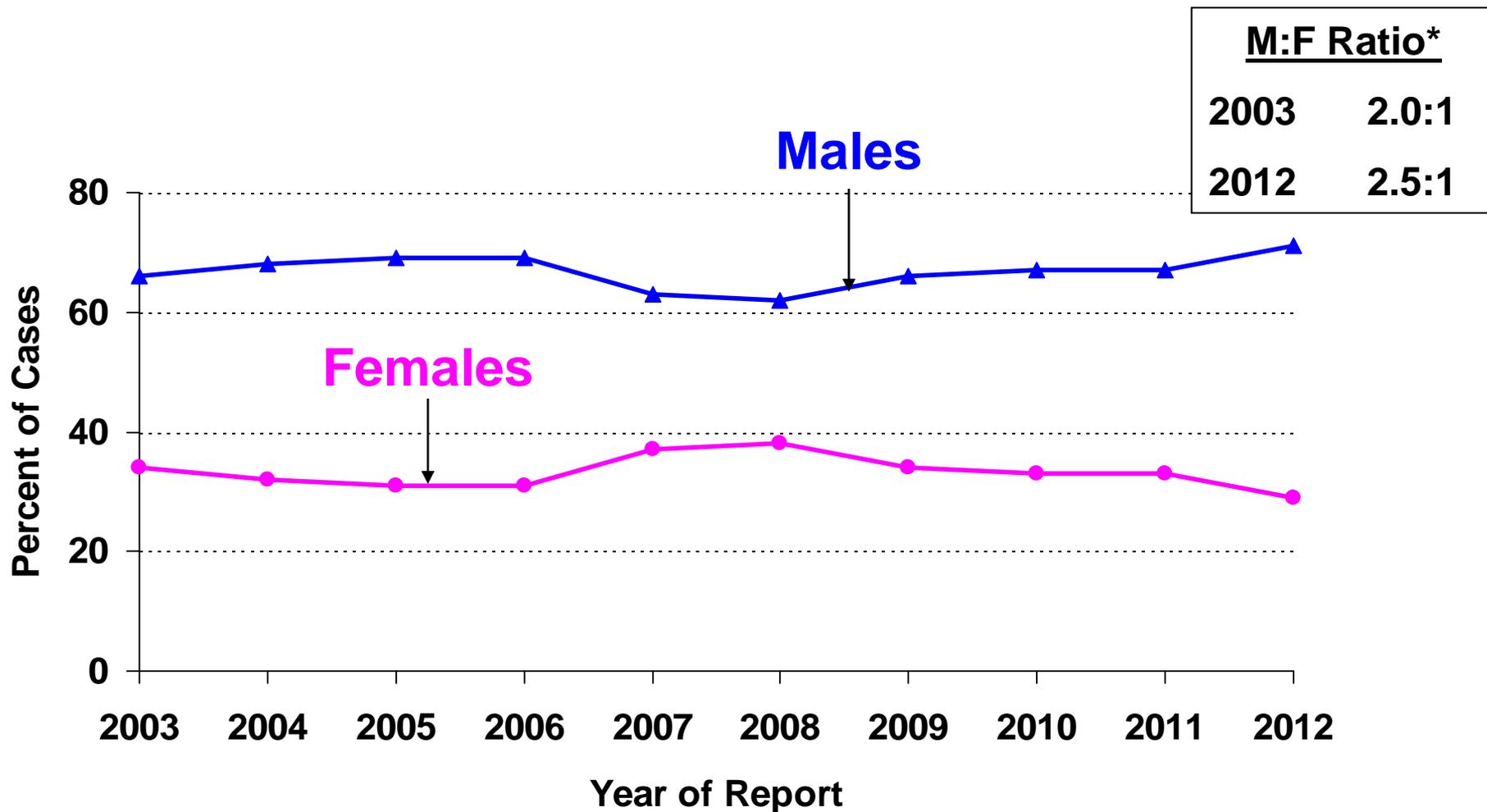
HIV Infection Cases and Rates*, by Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 10



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 artificial a decrease in 2009. Since then an upward trend in newly reported HIV infection cases was observed.

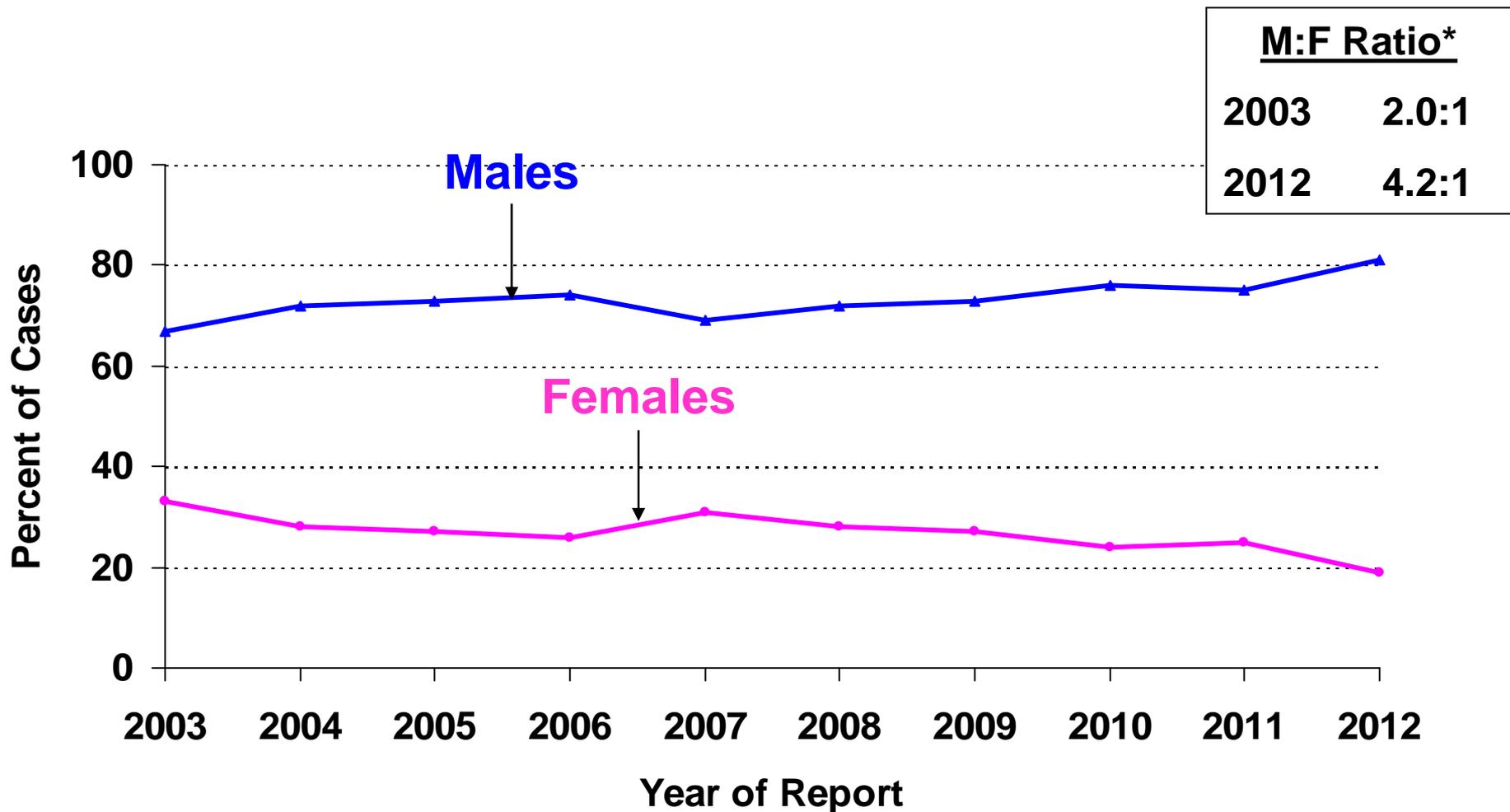
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 10



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.

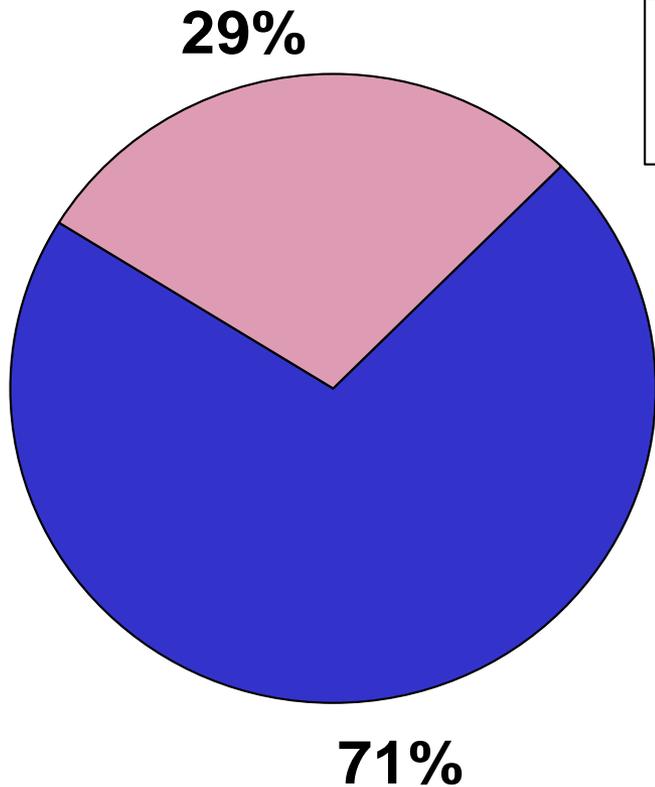
Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 10



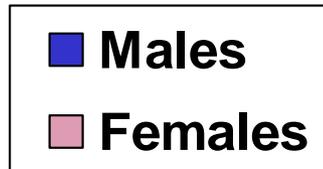
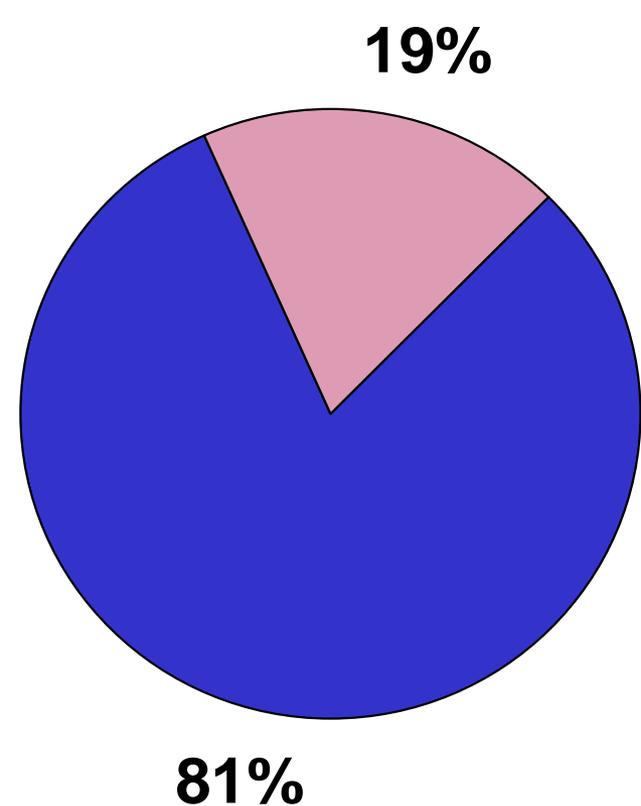
Note: Recent trends in HIV transmission are best described by the HIV case data. The relative increases in male HIV Infection Cases might be attributed to proportional increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM), which may influence future AIDS trends. *The male-to-female ratio 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 10

AIDS
N=377

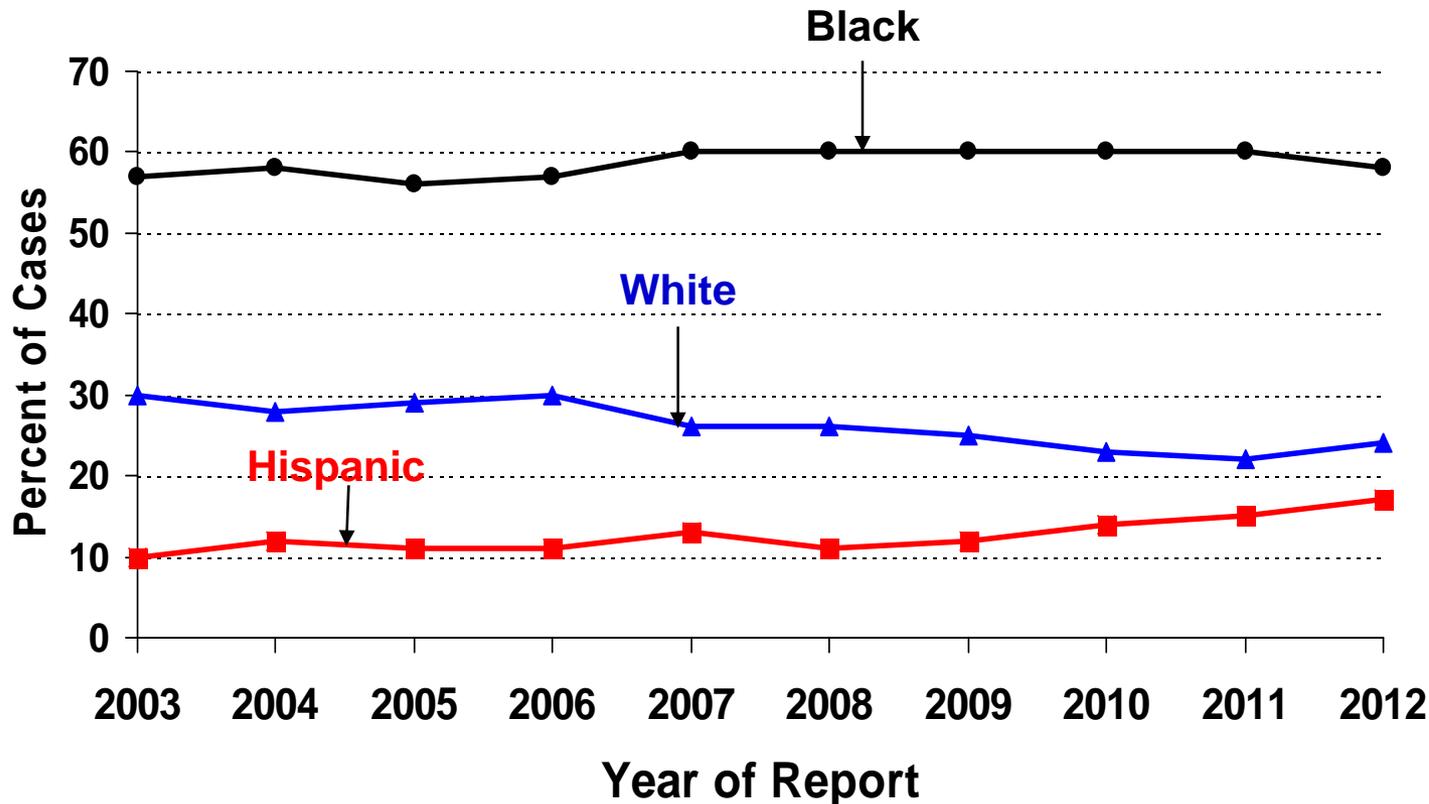


HIV Infection
N=879



Note: Partnership 10's Adult Population is: 48% Male and 52% Female.

Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 10

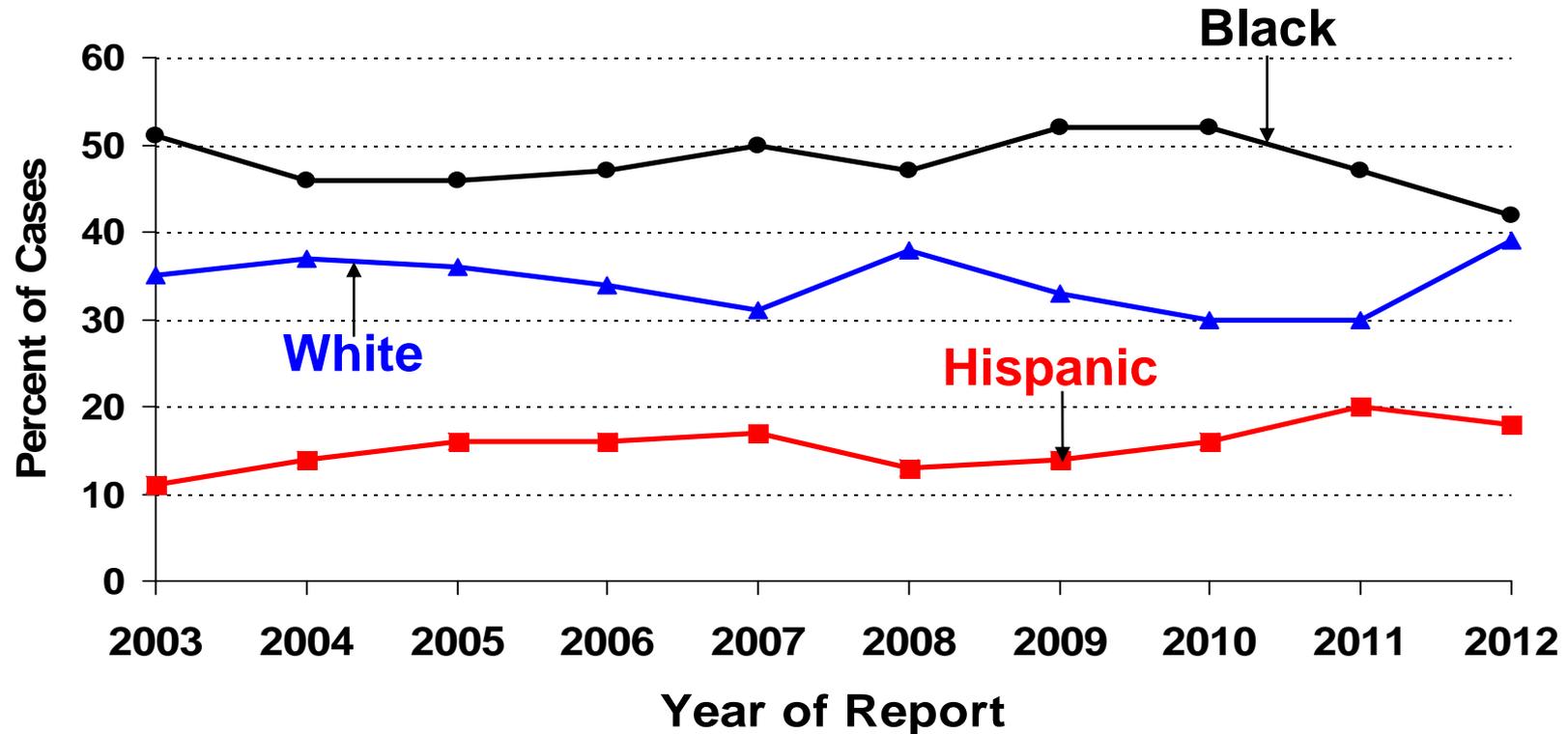


Factors Affecting Disparities

- 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

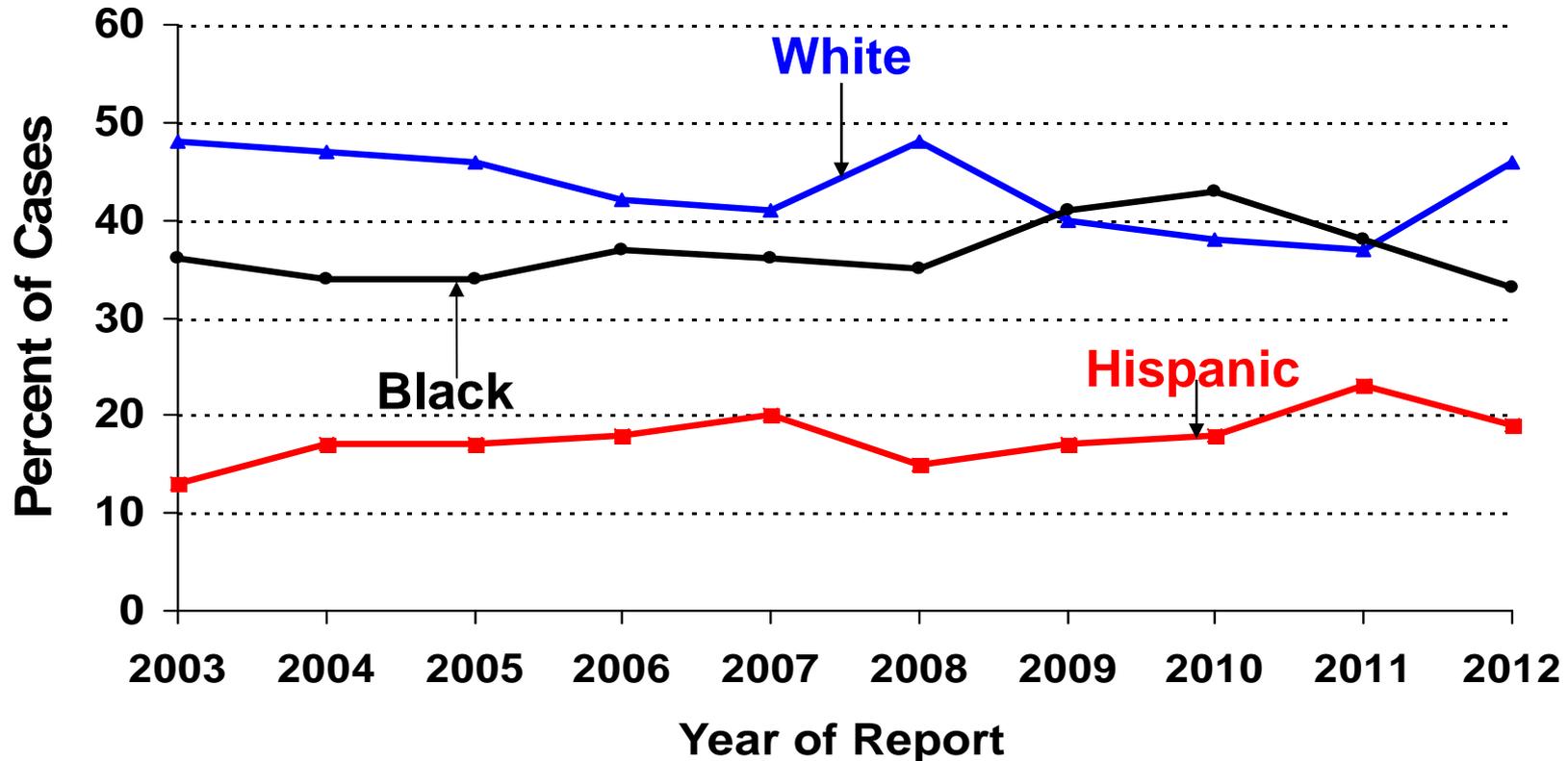
Note: In 2012, blacks accounted for 59% of Adult AIDS cases, but only 25% of the population. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of AIDS cases among Hispanics increased by 60% and by 2% among blacks. In contrast, the percentage of AIDS cases decreased by 20% among whites. Numerous disparities can affect 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 10



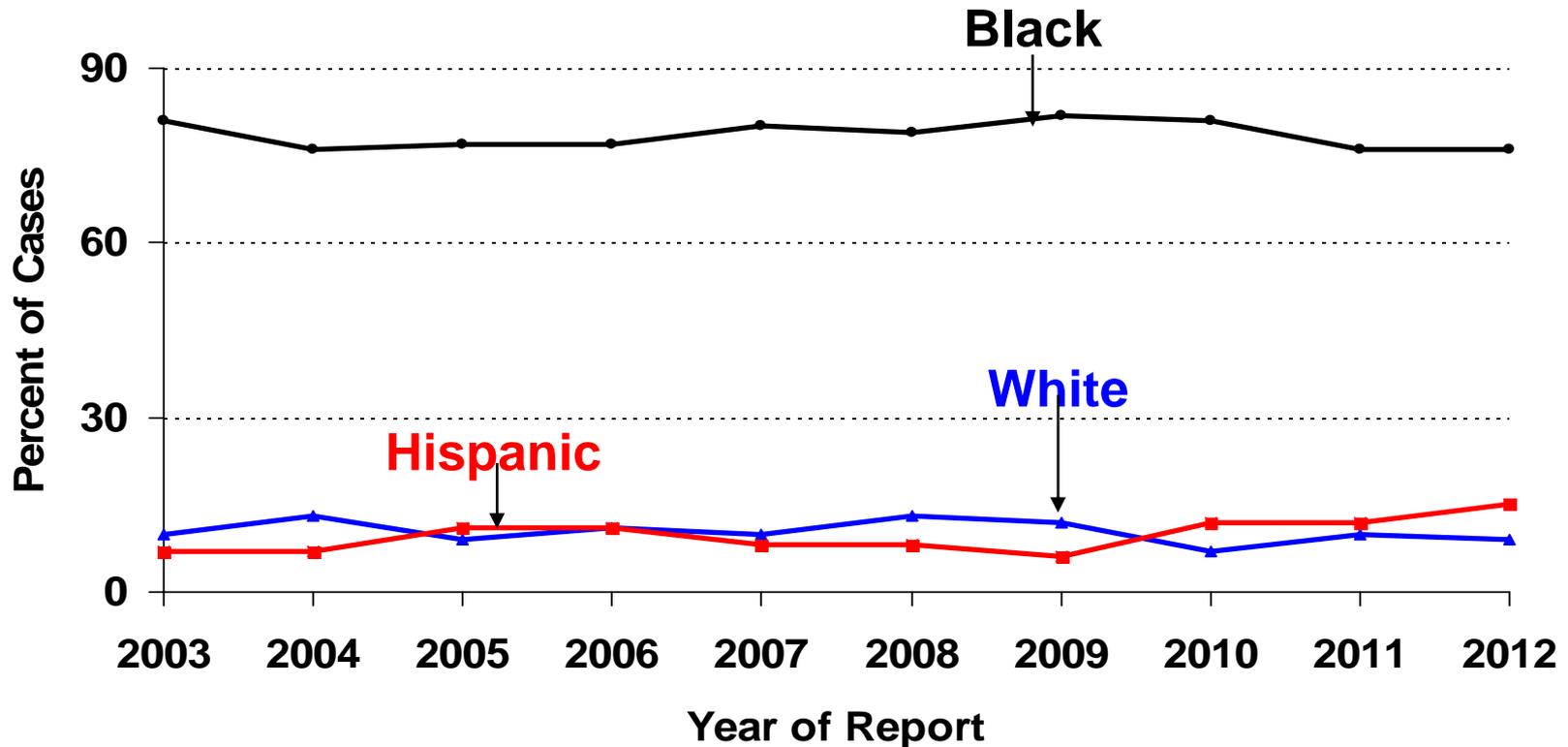
Note: HIV case reporting, implemented in mid-1997, reflects more recent trends in the epidemic with respect to the distribution of cases by race/ethnicity. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of HIV Infection Cases among blacks decreased by 18%. In contrast, the percentage of HIV infection cases increased by 11% among whites and by 64% among Hispanics. 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 10



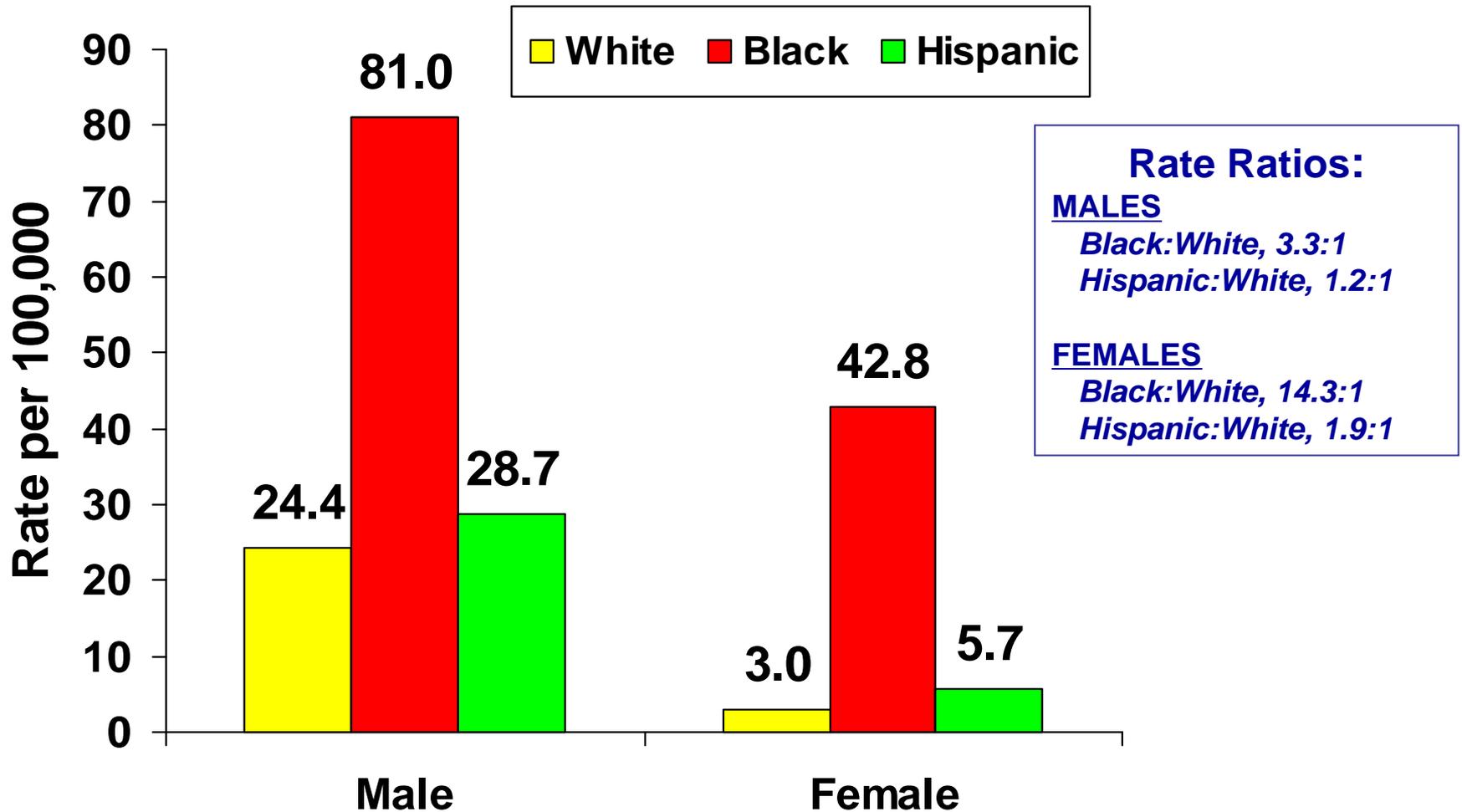
Note: The percentage of male HIV Infection Cases among blacks and whites has shifted up and down over the years, at times, crossing paths. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of HIV Infection cases among blacks decreased by 8%. In contrast, HIV infection cases increase by 4% among whites and by 38% among Hispanics.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 10



Note: HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented 76% or more of the cases each year. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of white female HIV Infection Cases decreased by 10% and by 6% among black females. In contrast, the percentage of HIV Infection Cases increased among Hispanic females by 114% during the same time period.

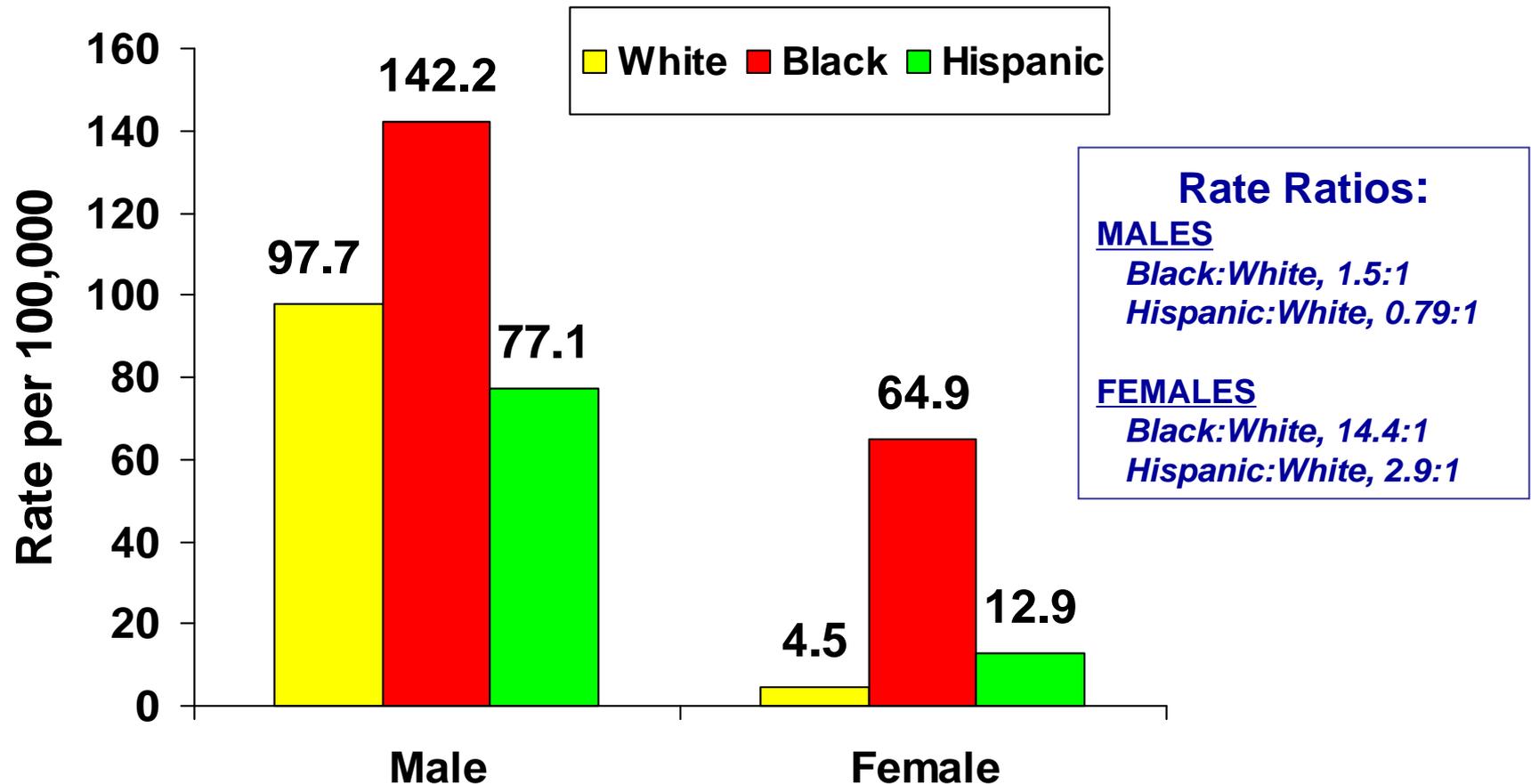
Adult AIDS Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Partnership 10



Note: Among black males, the AIDS case rate is 3 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 14-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates are higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

Adult HIV Infection Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Partnership 10

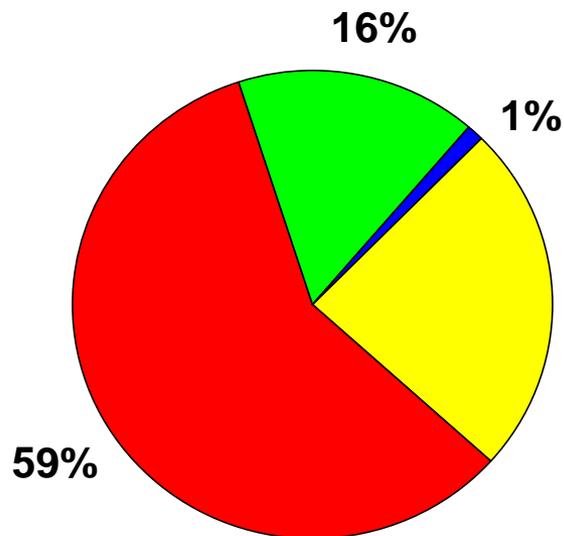


Note: Among black males, the HIV Infection case rate is nearly 2 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the HIV case rate is 14-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic males have a lower rate compared to white males. In contrast, Hispanic females have a higher rate than white females.

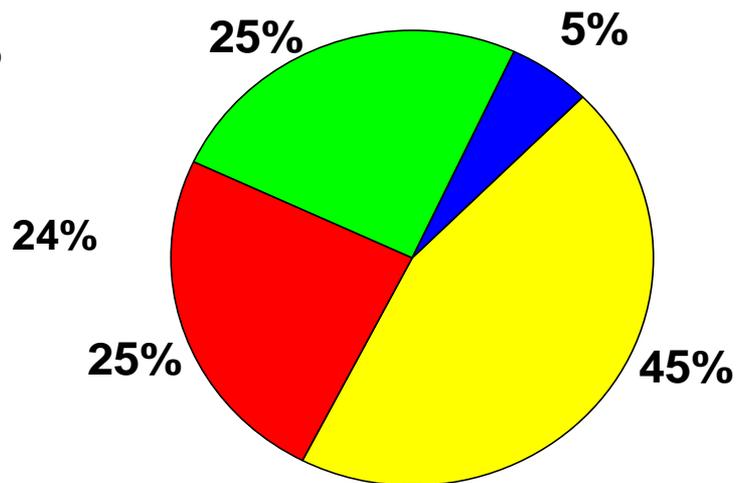
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

Adult AIDS and HIV Cases Reported in 2012 and Population Data, by Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 10

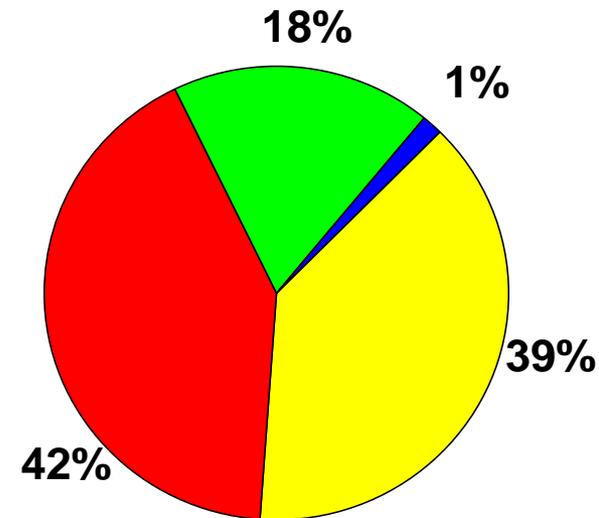
AIDS
N=377



**2012 Partnership 10
Population Estimates***
N=1,486,485



HIV Infection
N=879



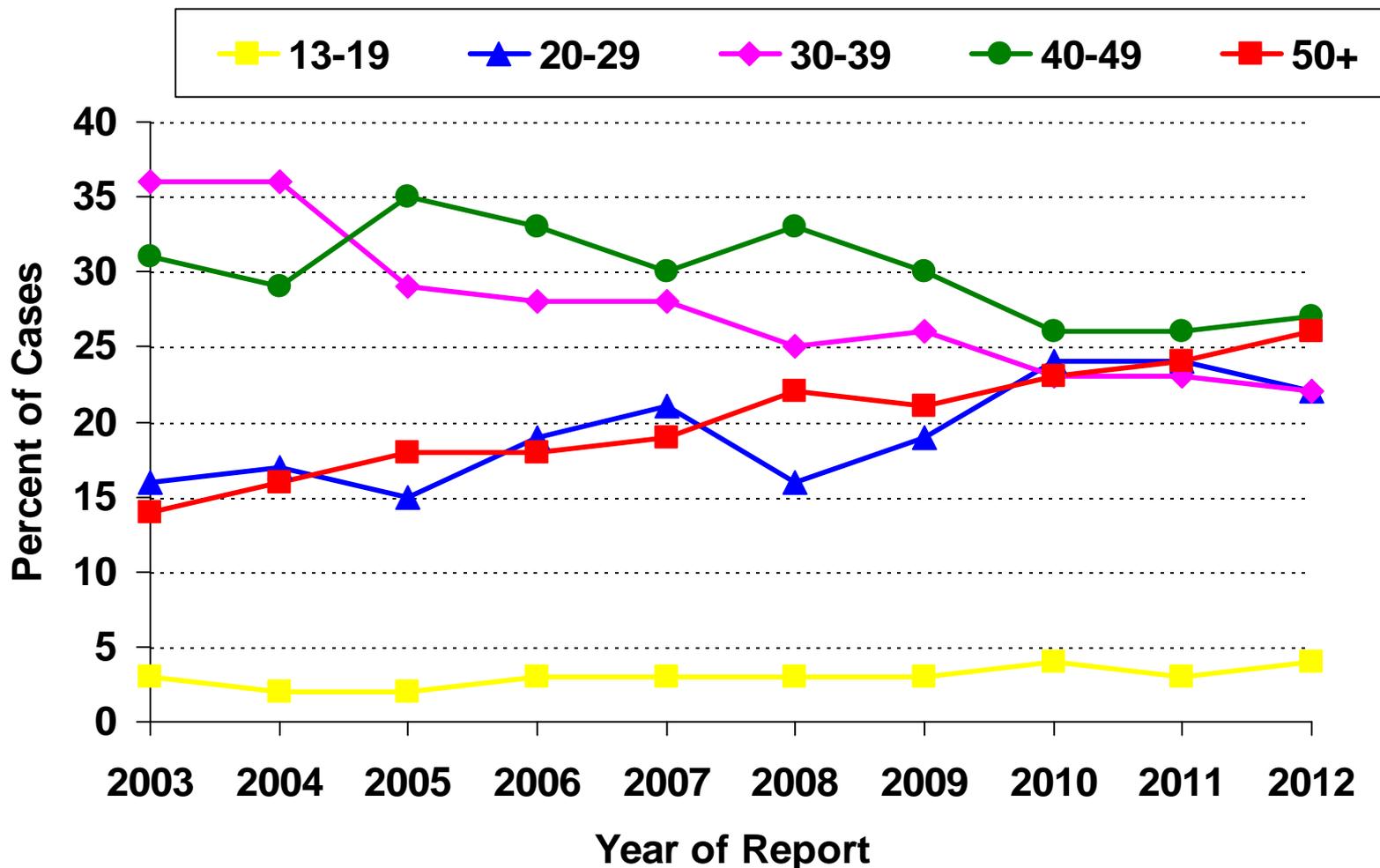
■ White
 ■ Black
 ■ Hispanic
 ■ Other**

Note: In this snapshot for 2012, blacks are over-represented among the AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, accounting for 59% of adult AIDS cases and 42% of adult HIV Infection Cases, but only 25% 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.

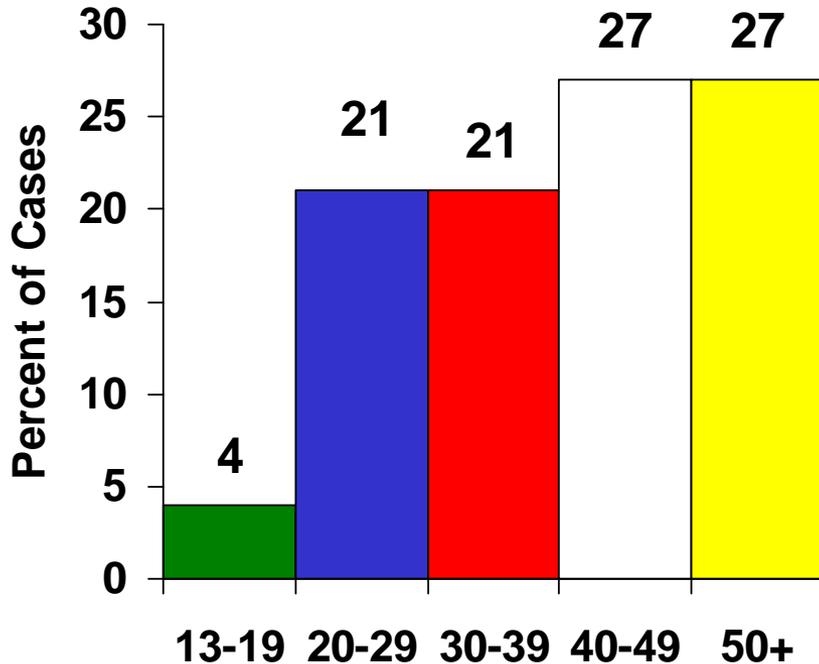
Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Partnership 10



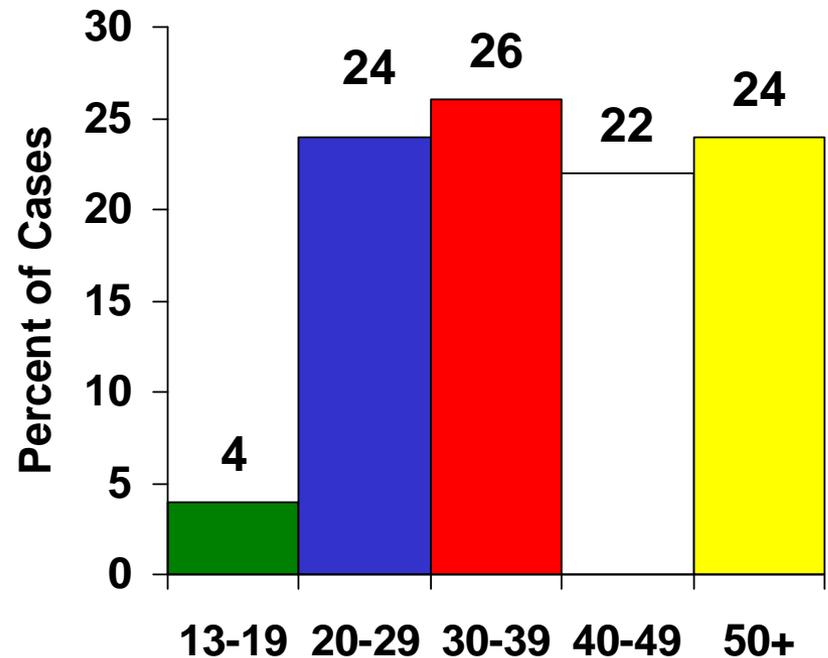
Note: From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of adult HIV Infection Cases increased among those aged 13-19 (33%), 20-29 (44%), and 50+ (86%).

Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2012, Partnership 10

Males
N=710



Females
N=169

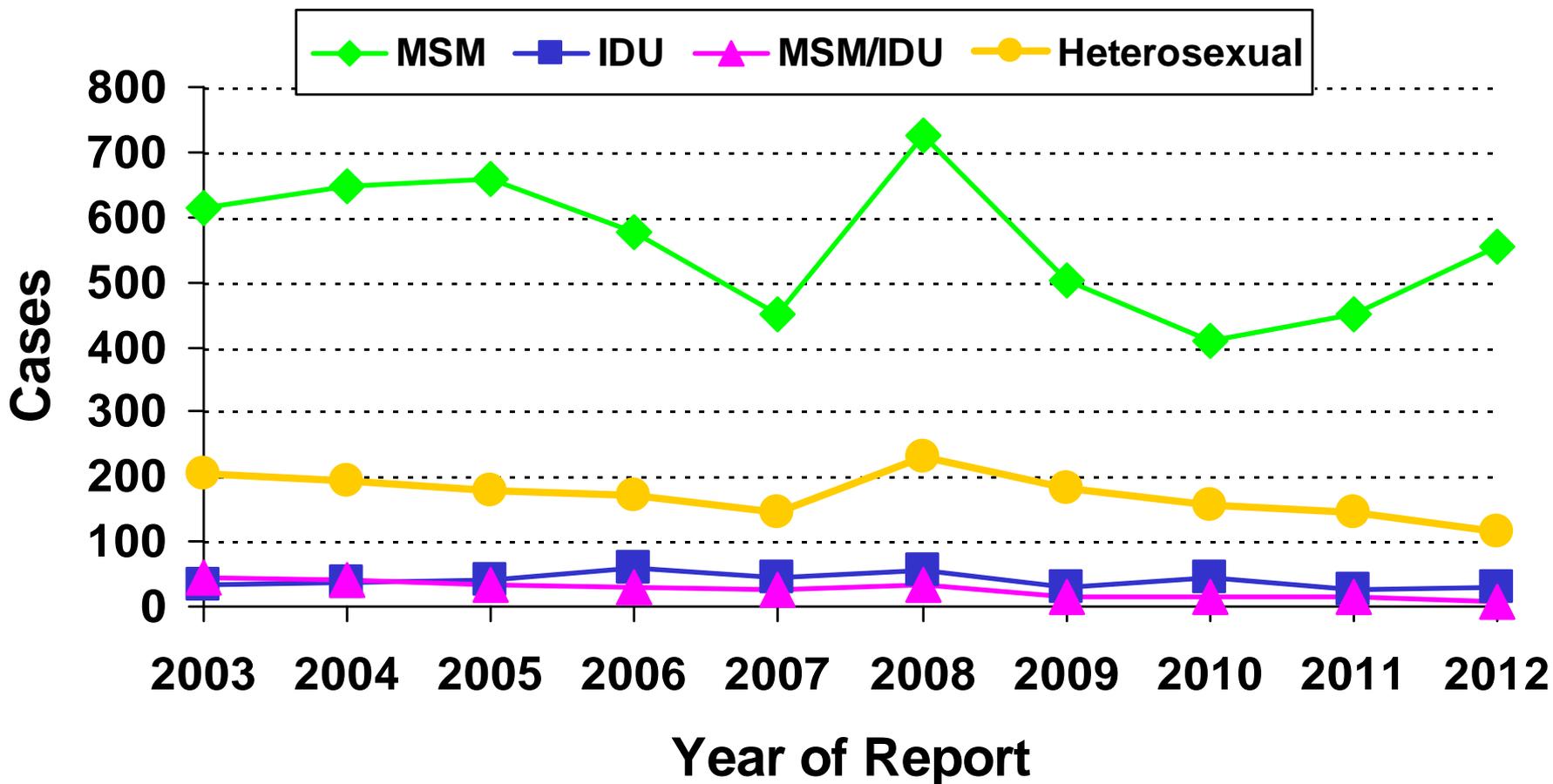


Note: HIV Infection Cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. With regard to the age groups with the highest percent of HIV Infection Cases, recent estimates show that among males, 27% of HIV Infection Cases occur among those aged 40-49 and 50+ respectively, whereas among females, 26% of HIV Infection Cases occur among those aged 30-39.

Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

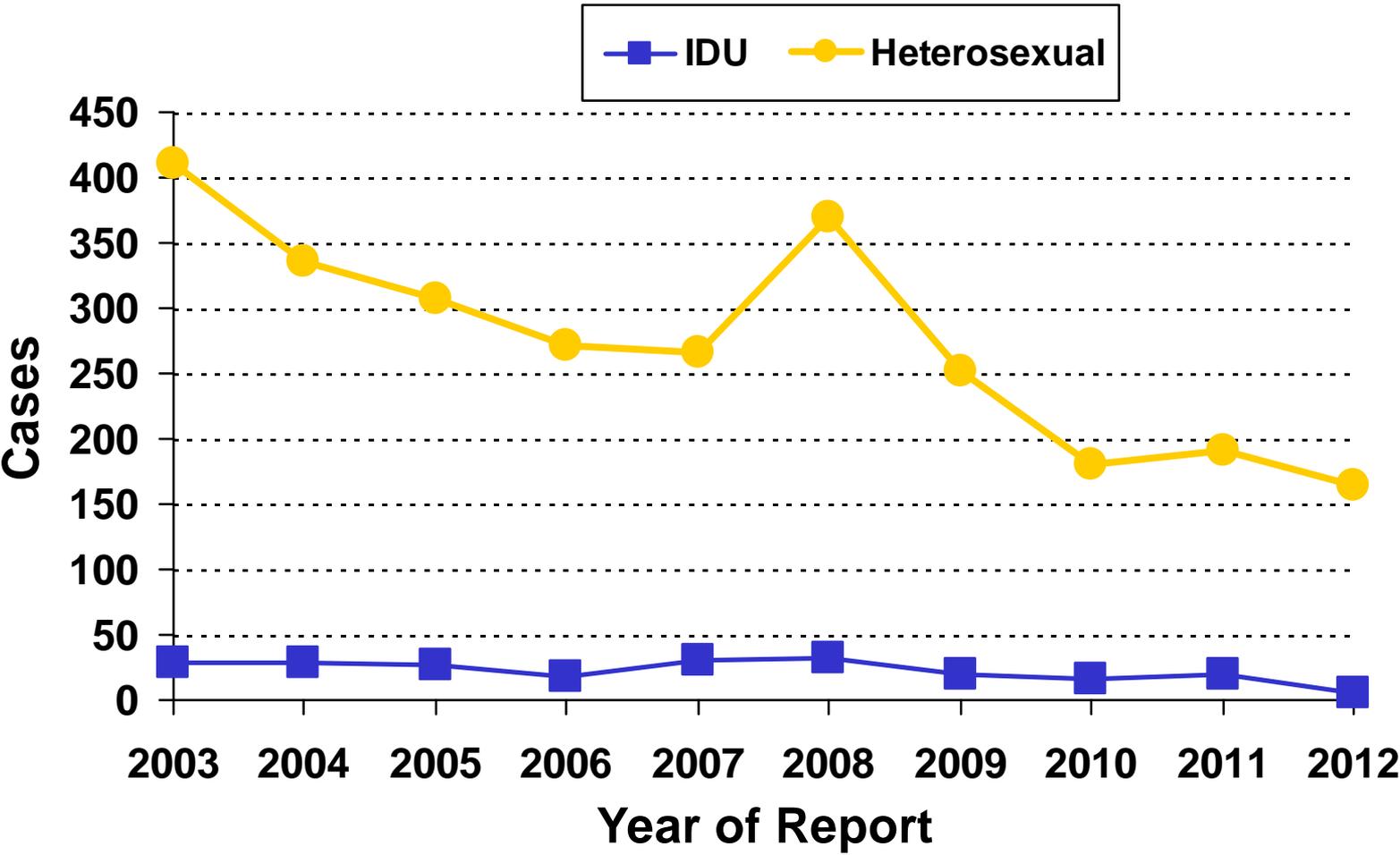
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric 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 10



Note: NIRs redistributed. Men who have sex with men (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Partnership 10, followed by heterosexual contact.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 10



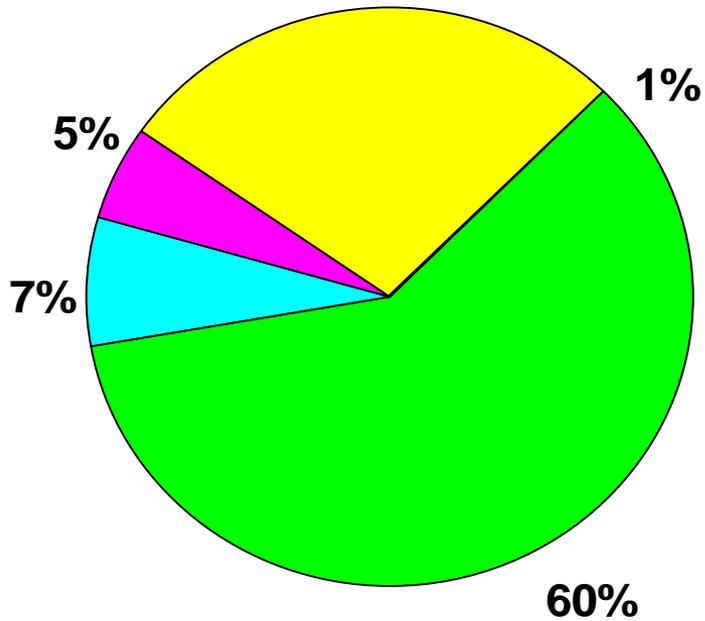
Note: NIRs redistributed. The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure among females.



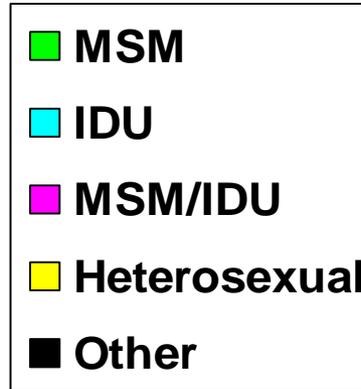
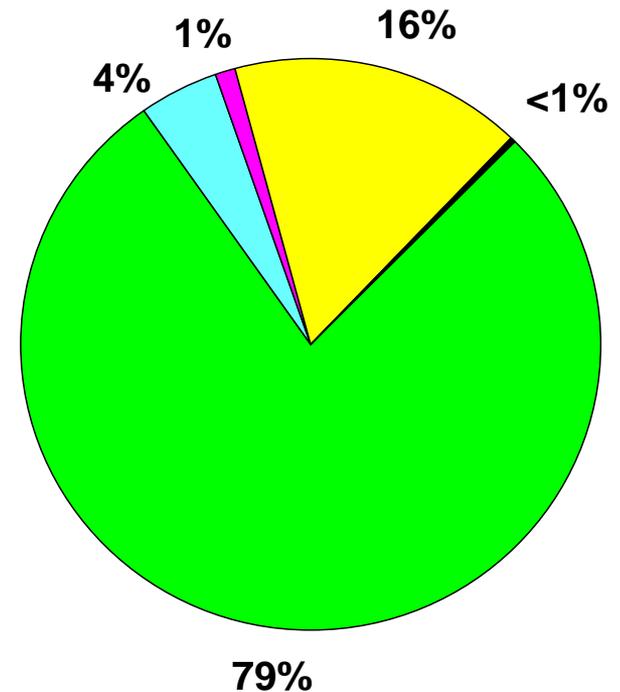
Adult Male AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2012, Partnership 10

AIDS
N=269

28%



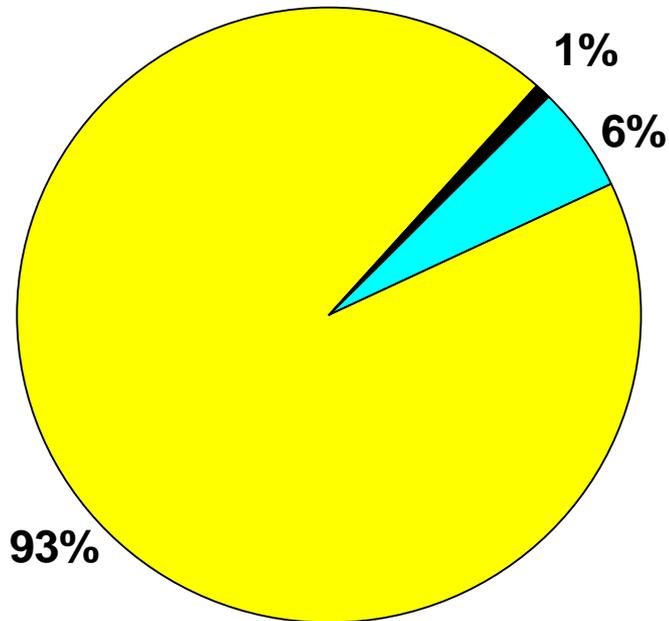
HIV Infection
N=710



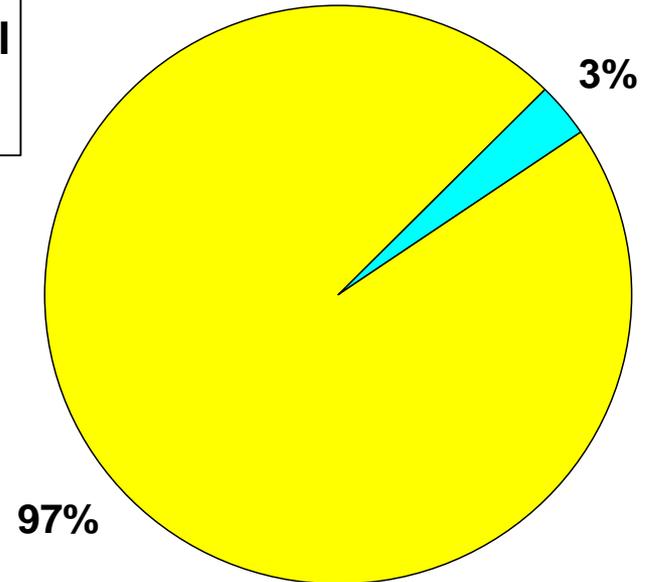
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the male AIDS and HIV Infection Cases reported for 2012, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common risk factor (60% and 79%, respectively) followed by cases with a heterosexual risk (28% for AIDS and 16% for HIV). The recent increase among MSM is indicated by 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 AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2012, Partnership 10

AIDS
N=108



HIV Infection
N=169

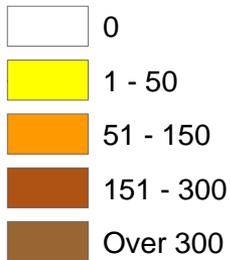


Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the female AIDS and HIV Infection Cases reported for 2012, heterosexual contact was the highest risk (93% and 97%, respectively).

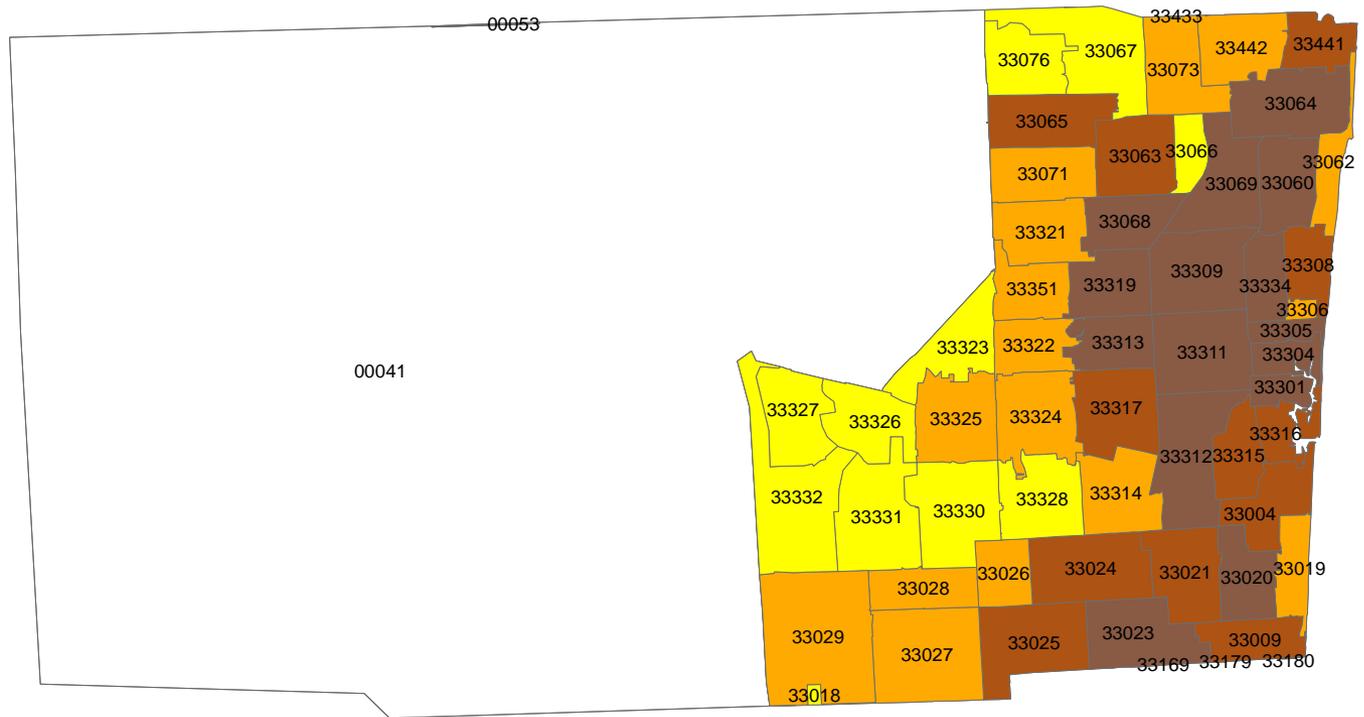
Cases Living with HIV Disease

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 10

Total Living HIV/AIDS Cases

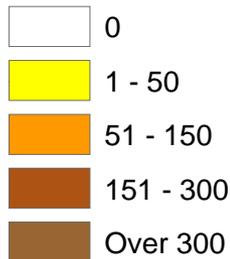


N=16,673

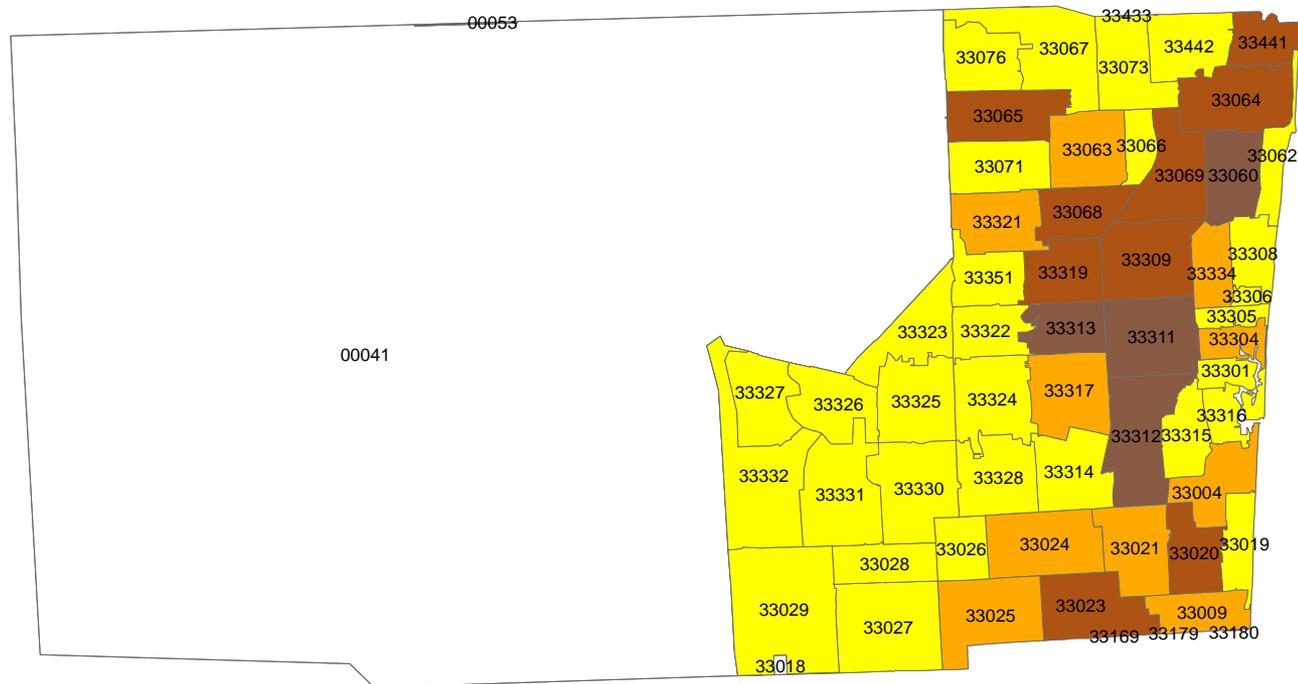


Adult Heterosexuals Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 10

Presumed Living Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Cases



N=6,661

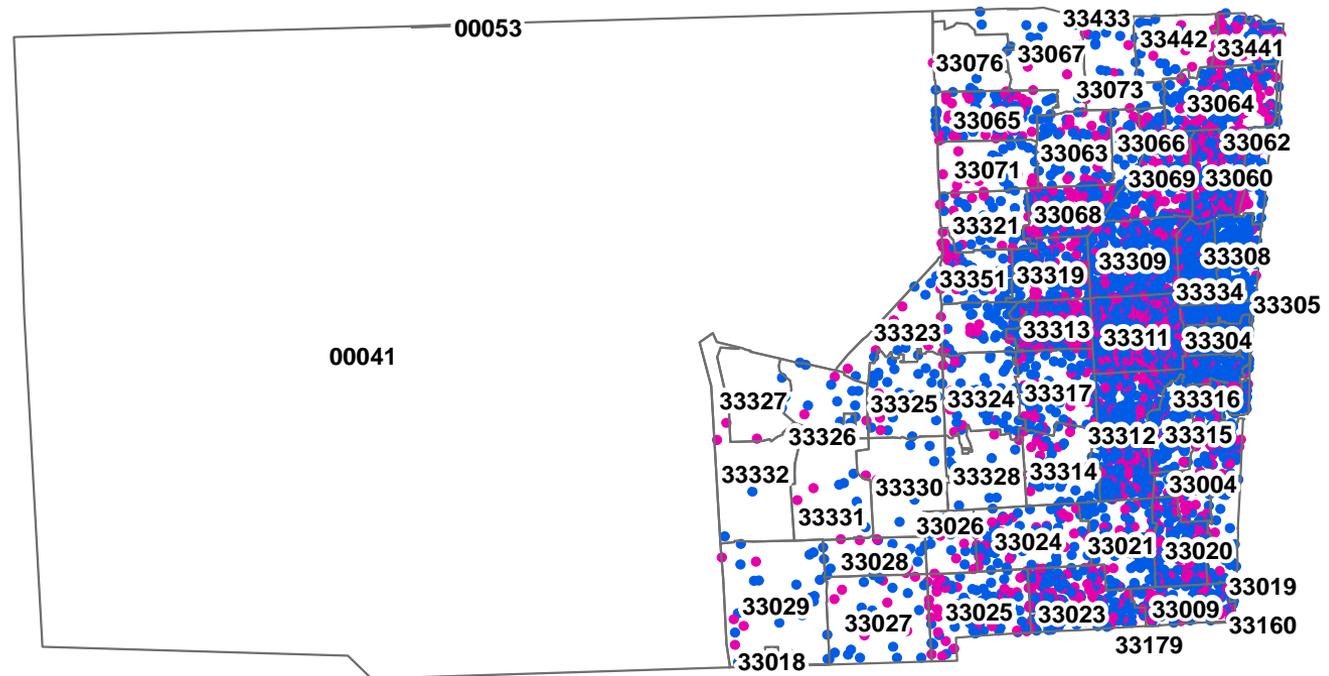


Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Sex, Reported through 2012, Partnership 10

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

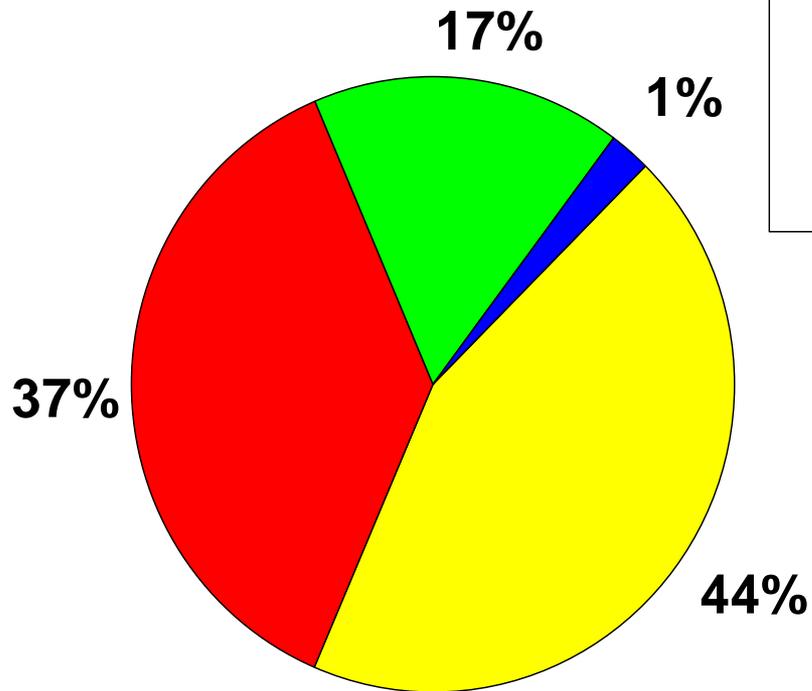
- Male
- Female

N=16,673

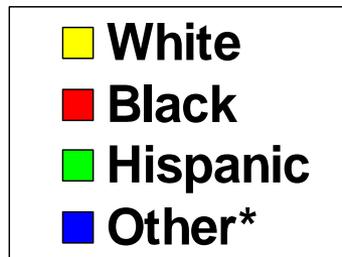
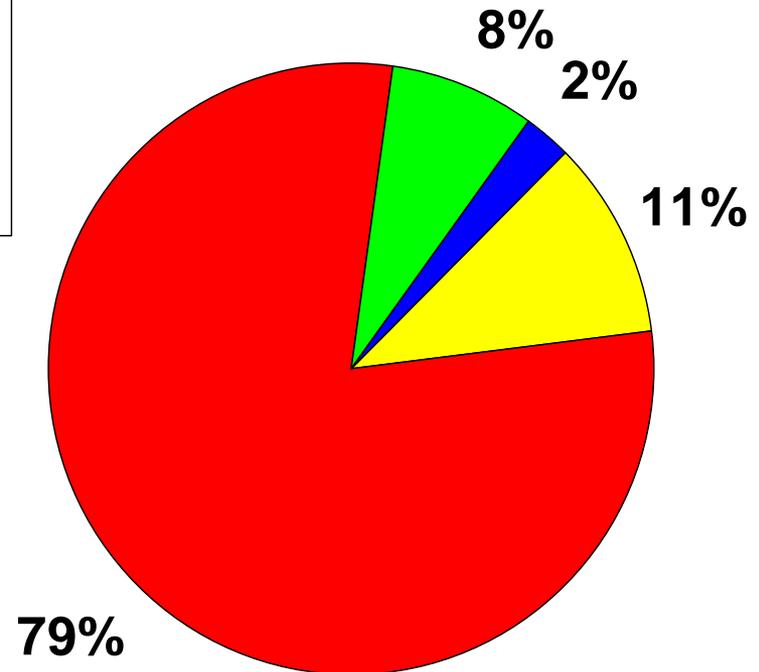


Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2012, Partnership 10

Males
N=11,755

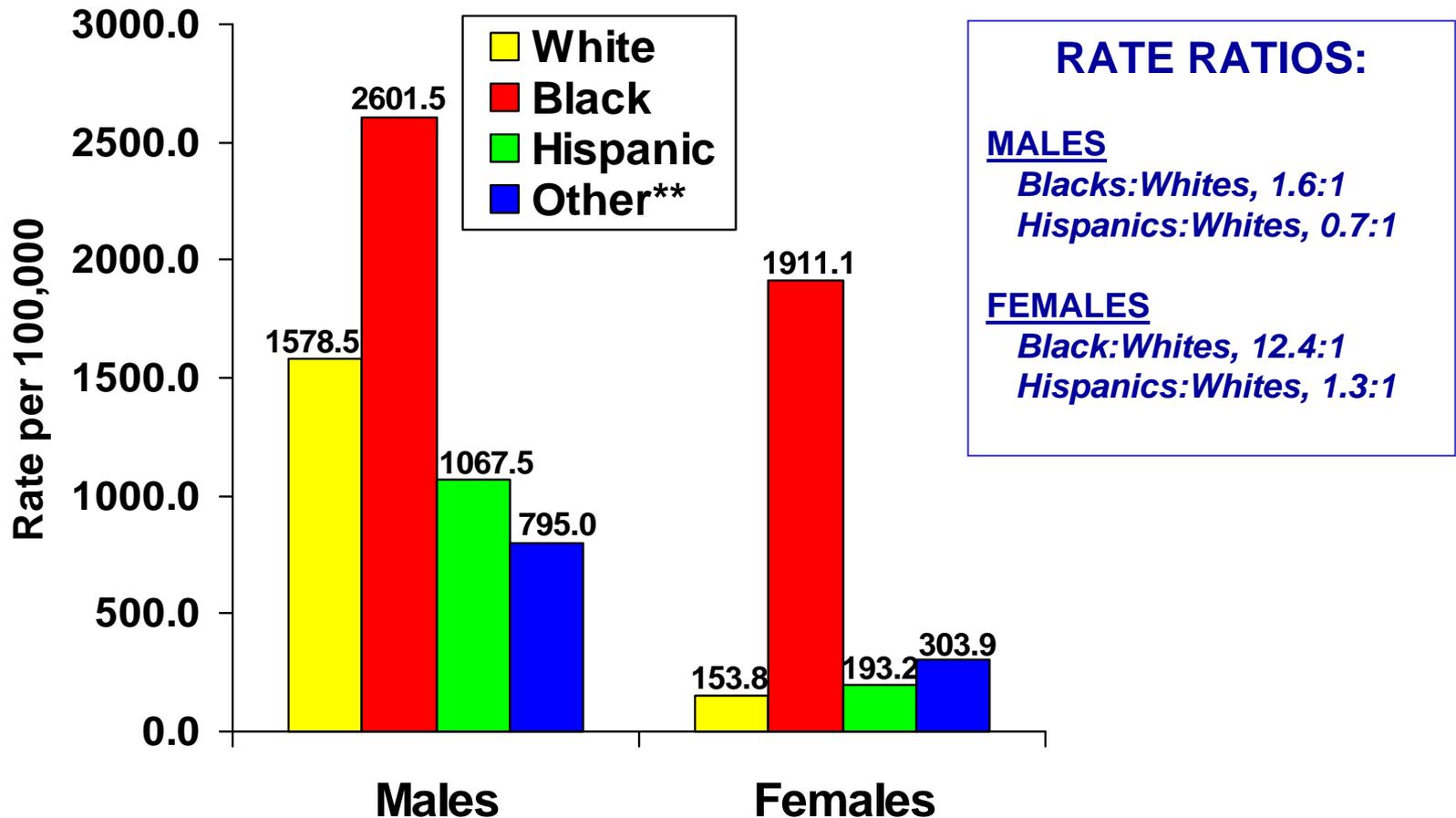


Females
N=4,838



Note: Among adult males living HIV disease, whites represent the race most affected (44%). Among adult females, blacks represent the race most affected (79%).
*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 10



Note: Among black males living with HIV disease reported through 2012, the case rate is nearly 2 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females living with HIV disease, the case rate is 12 times higher than the rate among white females. The Hispanic male rate is less than the rate among their white counterpart, whereas the Hispanic female rate is slightly higher than the rate among their white counterpart. Data excludes Department of Corrections cases.

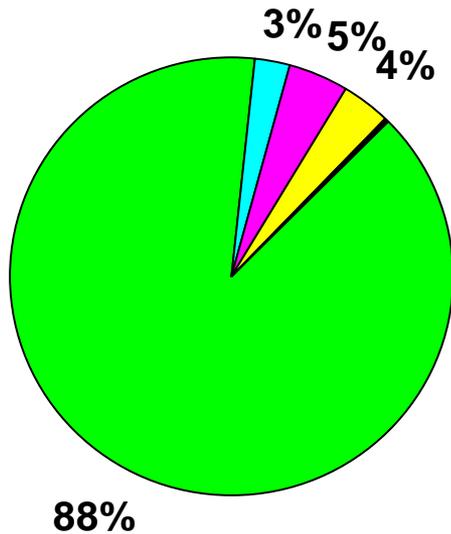
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS.

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

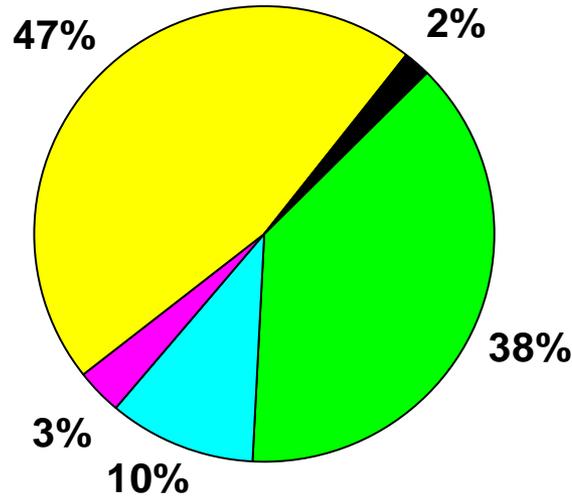


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Partnership 10

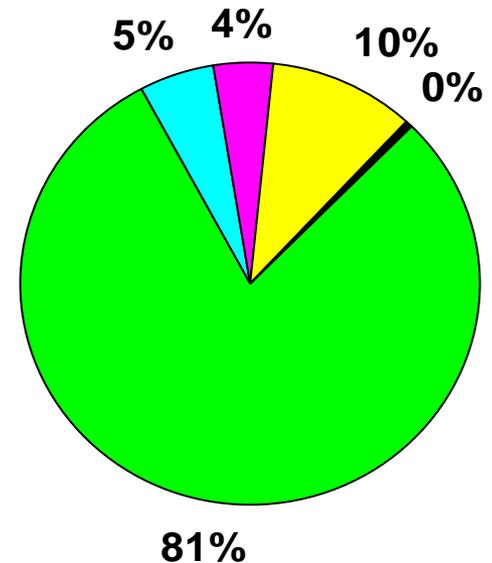
White Non-Hispanic,
N=5,164



Black Non-Hispanic,
N=4,373



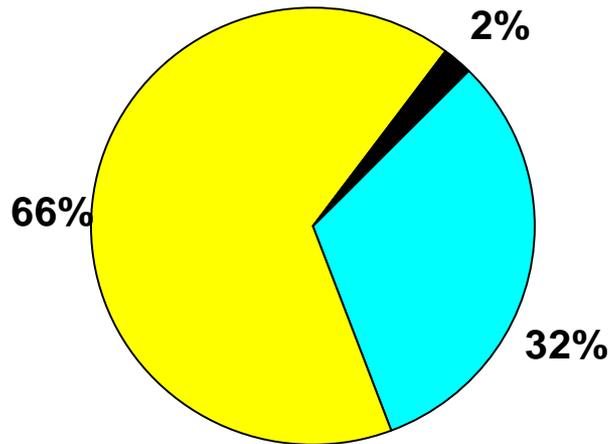
Hispanic,
N=1,945



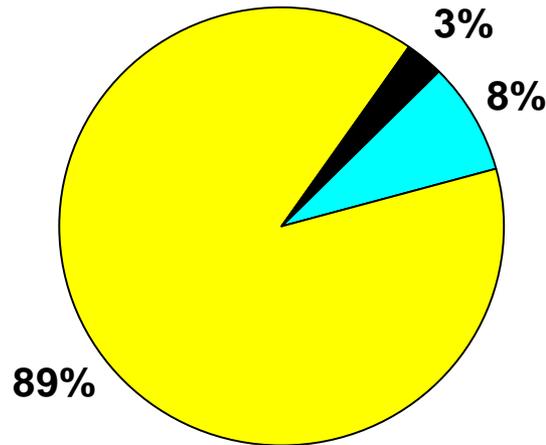
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among males living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among blacks differs from that among whites and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for all races. White males have the smallest proportion of heterosexual contact cases.

Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Partnership 10

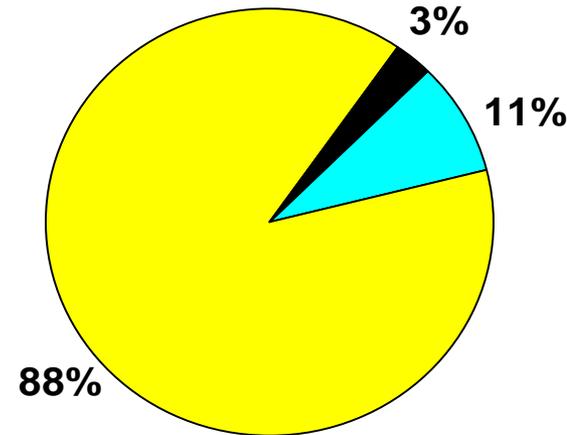
White Non-Hispanic,
N=511



Black Non-Hispanic,
N=3,827



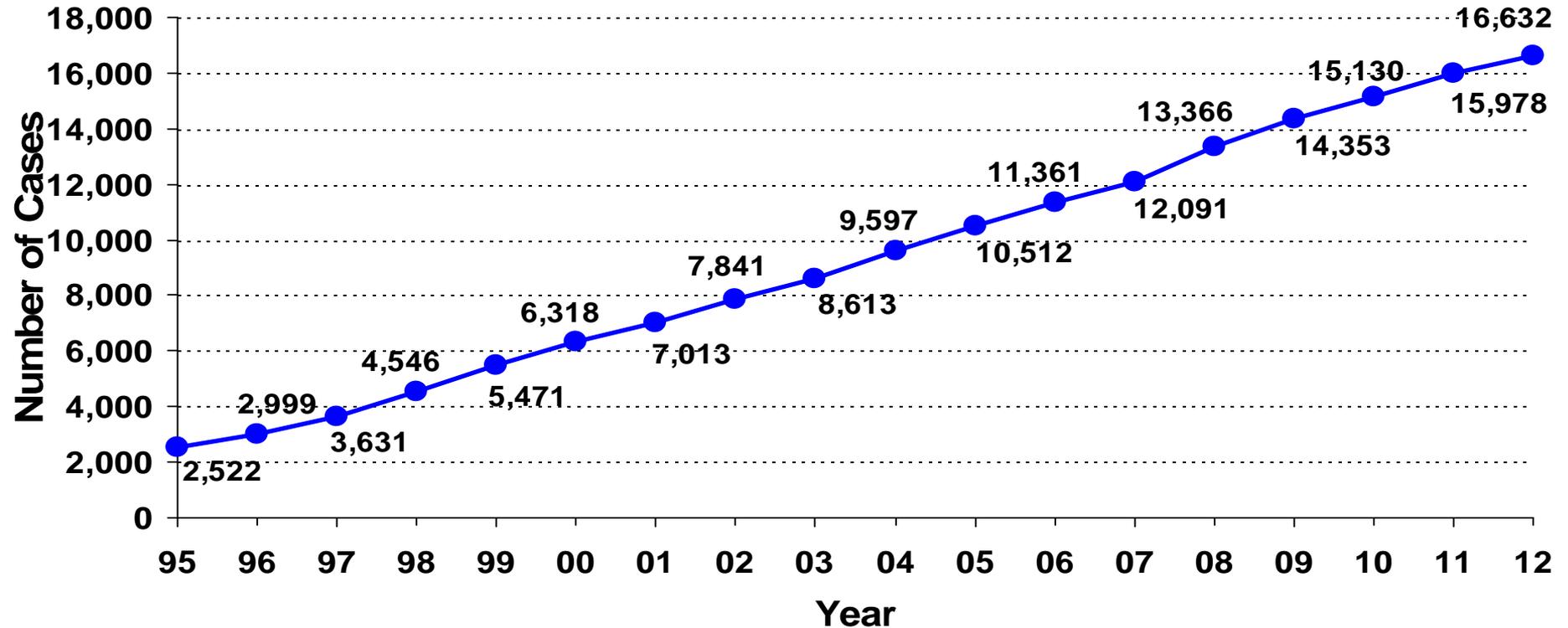
Hispanic,
N=383



■ IDU ■ Heterosexual ■ Other

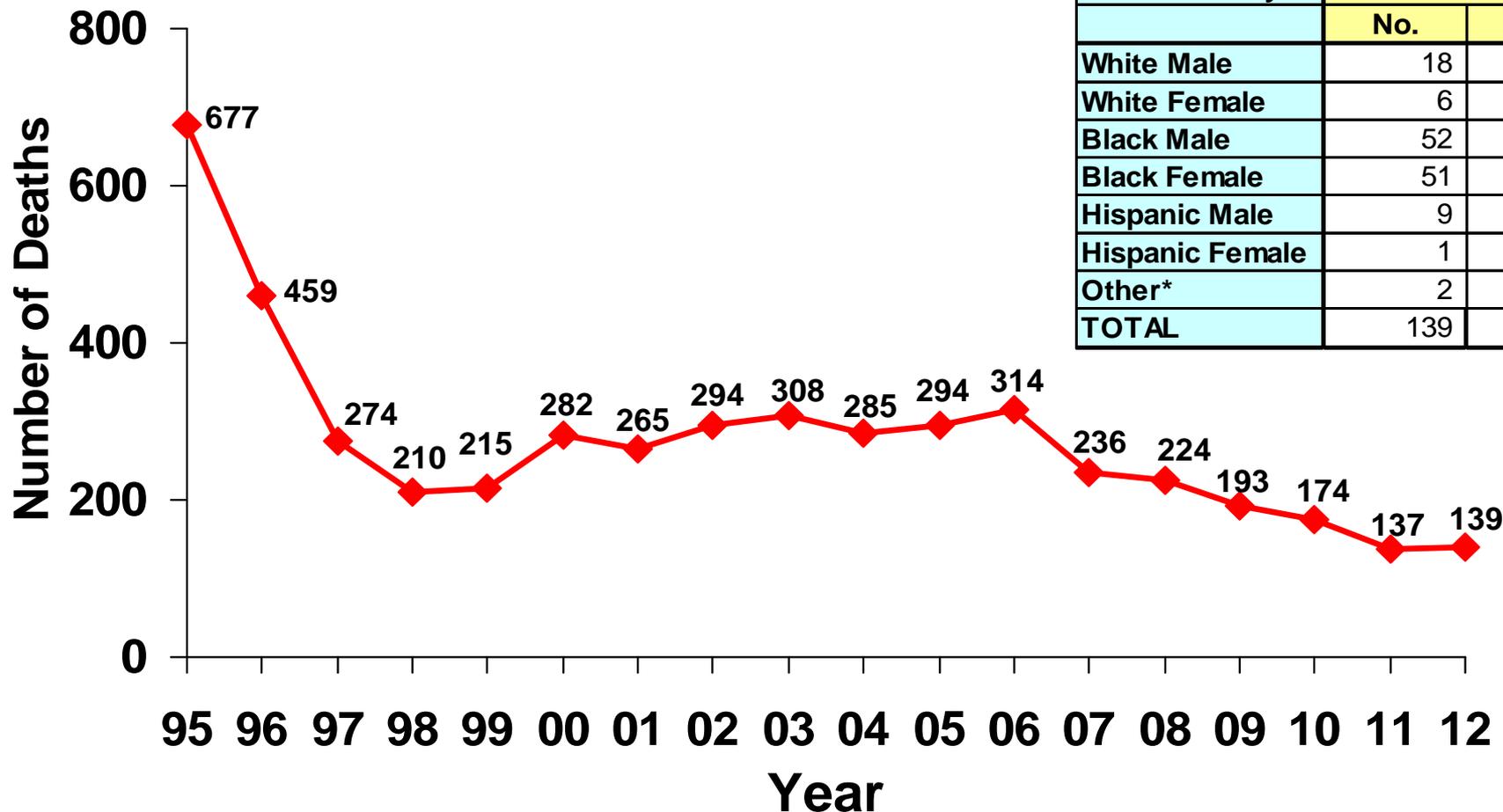
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among females living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among whites differs from that among blacks and Hispanics. Heterosexual contact is the majority risk for all races. However, whites have the largest proportion of IDU cases.

Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease, 1995-2012, Partnership 10



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 560%. In 2012, the prevalence increased by 4% since the previous year.

Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1995-2012, Partnership 10



Race/Ethnicity	2012	
	No.	rate
White Male	18	4.9
White Female	6	1.6
Black Male	52	24.1
Black Female	51	20.7
Hispanic Male	9	4.0
Hispanic Female	1	0.4
Other*	2	2.2
TOTAL	139	7.9

These data represent a 79% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2012. This is the same as that 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 10 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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Ext. 2373

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>