HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Partnership 11a

Miami-Dade County

Excluding Dept. of Corrections

Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS & Hepatitis Program
Annual data trends as of 12/31/2011
Living (Prevalence) data as of 05/16/2012

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.

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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.

Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases, Reported through 2011, Partnership 11a

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through 2011 as of 05/16/2012	Cumulative AIDS Cases (1981-2010)		
	Adults (Age 13+)	Pediatrics (Age <13)	Total
25,381	33,111	511	33,622
	Cumulative HIV Cases (not AIDS) 07/1997-12/2010		
	Adults (Age 13+)	Pediatrics (Age <13)	Total
	12,964	171	13,135

Total	Adult (Age 13+)	Pediatrics (Age <13)	Total
HIV/AIDS Cases	46,075	682	46,757

ADULTS	Males	Females	Total	M:F Ratio
Cumulative AIDS Cases	24,660	8,962	33,622	2.8 : 1
Cumulative HIV Cases	9,363	3,772	13,135	2.5 : 1

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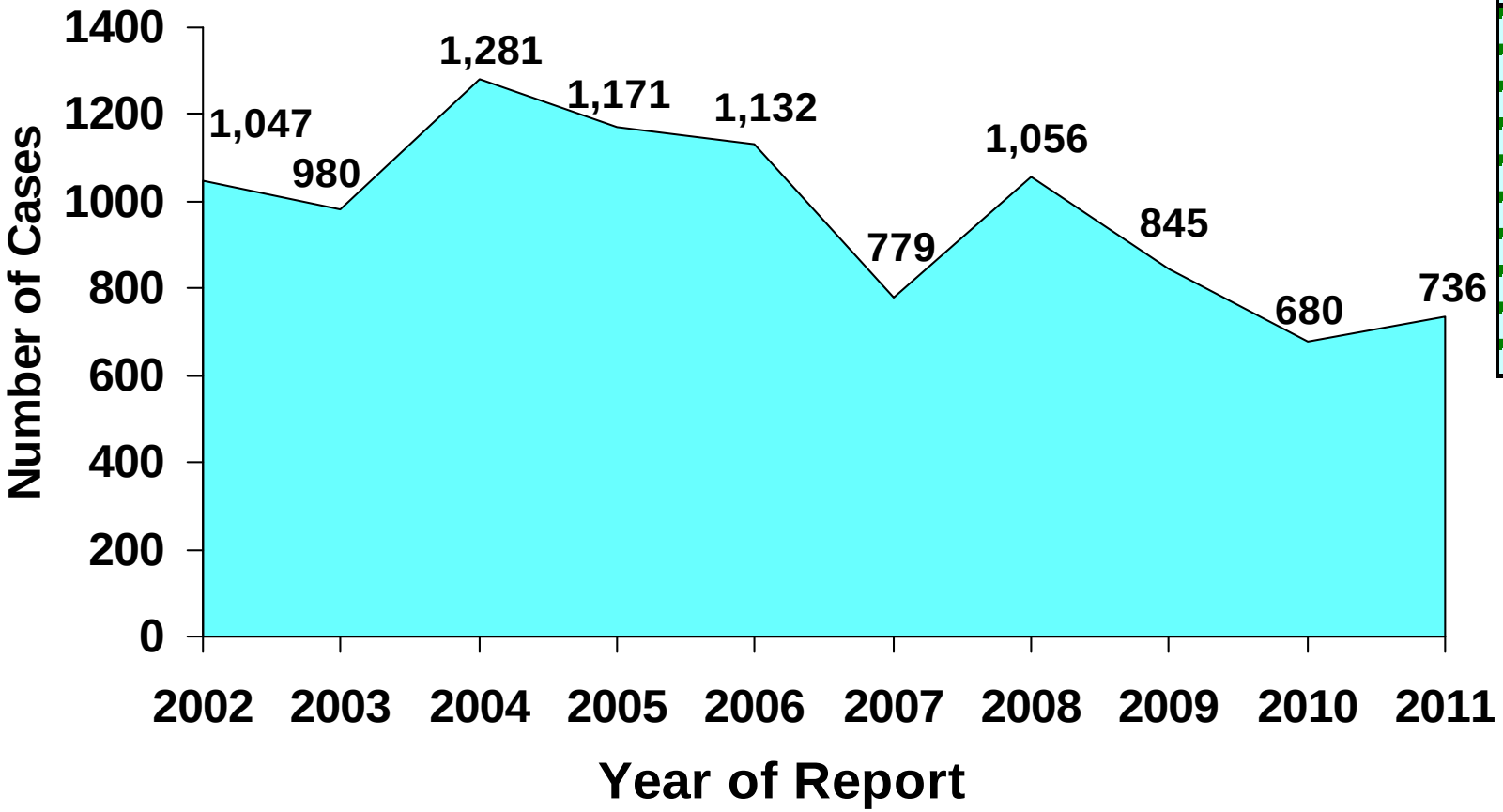
AIDS Cases & Rates*
By Year of Report, 2002-2011, Partnership 11a



Year	Rate
02	45.3
03	41.7
04	53.7
05	48.5
06	45.9
07	31.6
08	42.9
09	34.9
10	29.4
11	34.5

Electronic laboratory reporting delays in late 2007 decreased cases in that year, while contributing to a spike in 2008. The expansion of electronic lab reporting increased the timeliness of reporting, which further contributed to the artificial spike in 2008 followed by the artificial dip in 2009 & 2010 with an approach to leveling in 2011.

***Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS**

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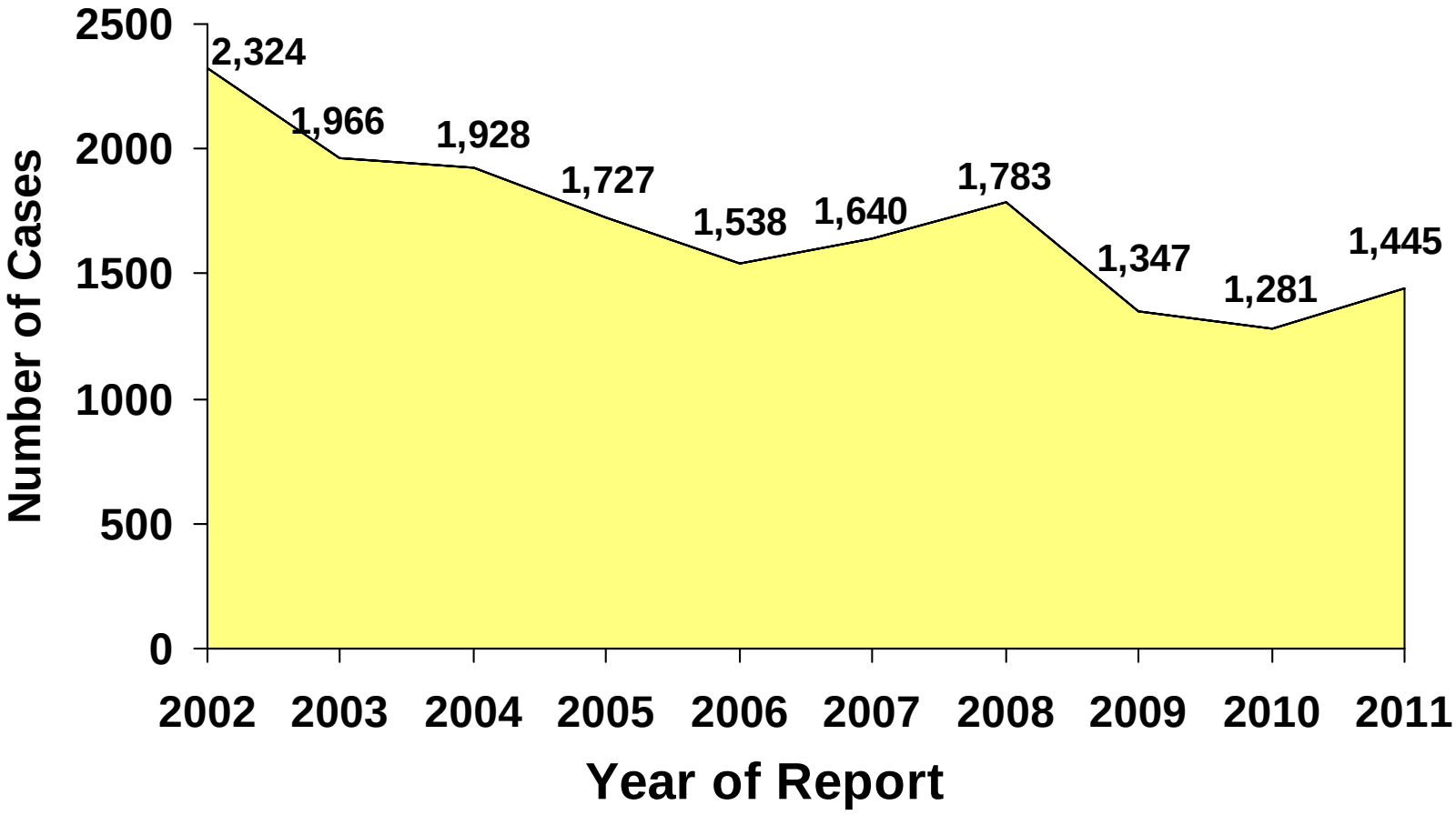
HIV Infection Cases and Rates*, by Year of Report, 2002-2011, Partnership 11a



Year	Rate
02	78.6
03	66.6
04	64.2
05	54.3
06	47.0
07	56.5
08	61.2
09	47.1
10	50.1
11	67.6

Changes in the reporting laws have caused fluctuations in the reporting of new HIV Infection Cases. For example, enhanced reporting laws were implemented in November 2006, and the expansion of electronic lab reporting in 2007 led to an artificial peak in HIV Infection Cases in 2008 followed by an artificial decrease in 2009 and 2010 with an expected approach to leveling in 2011.

***Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS**

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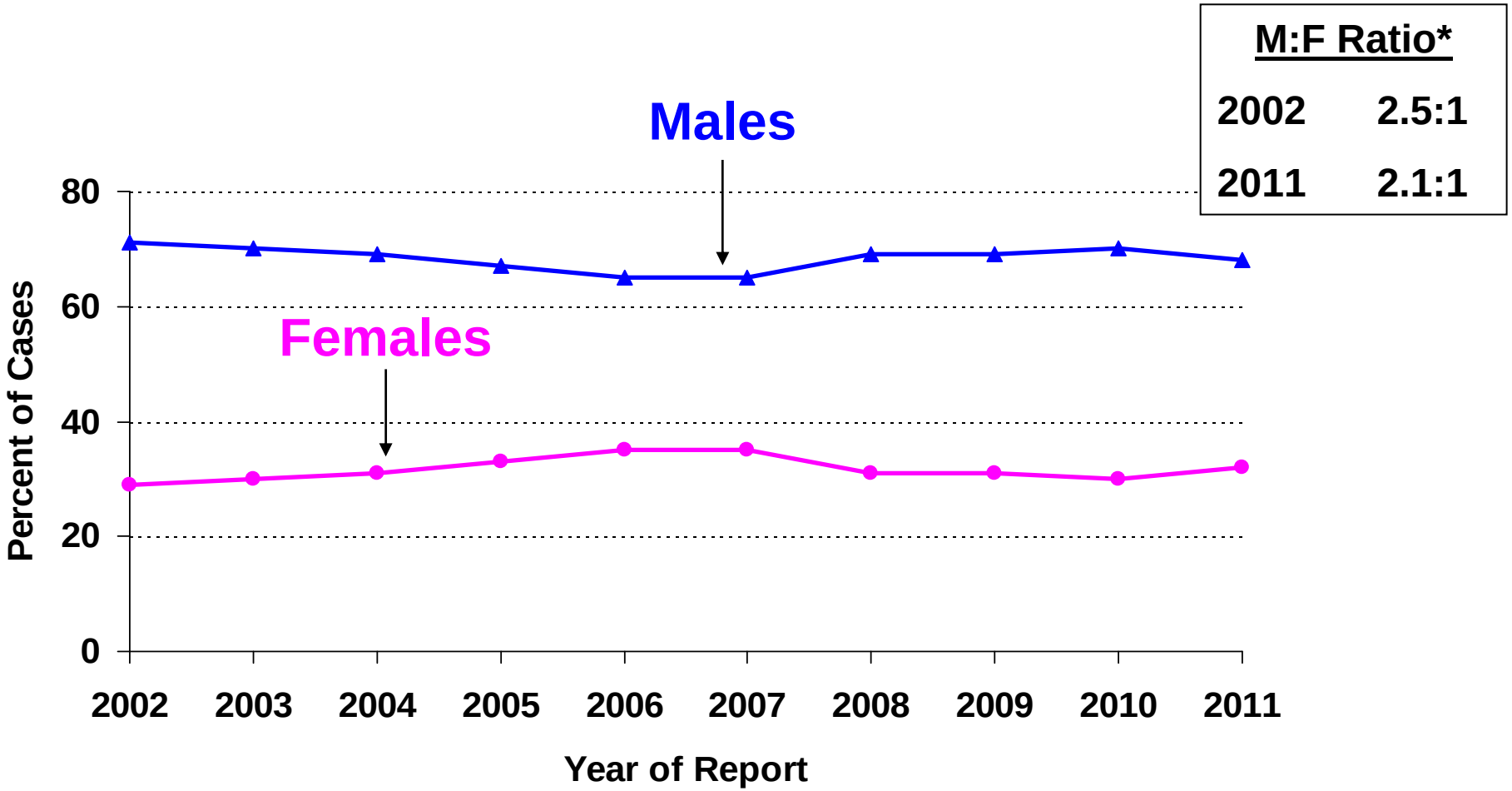
Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2002-2011, Partnership 11a



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 or cases among males divided by the number or female cases.

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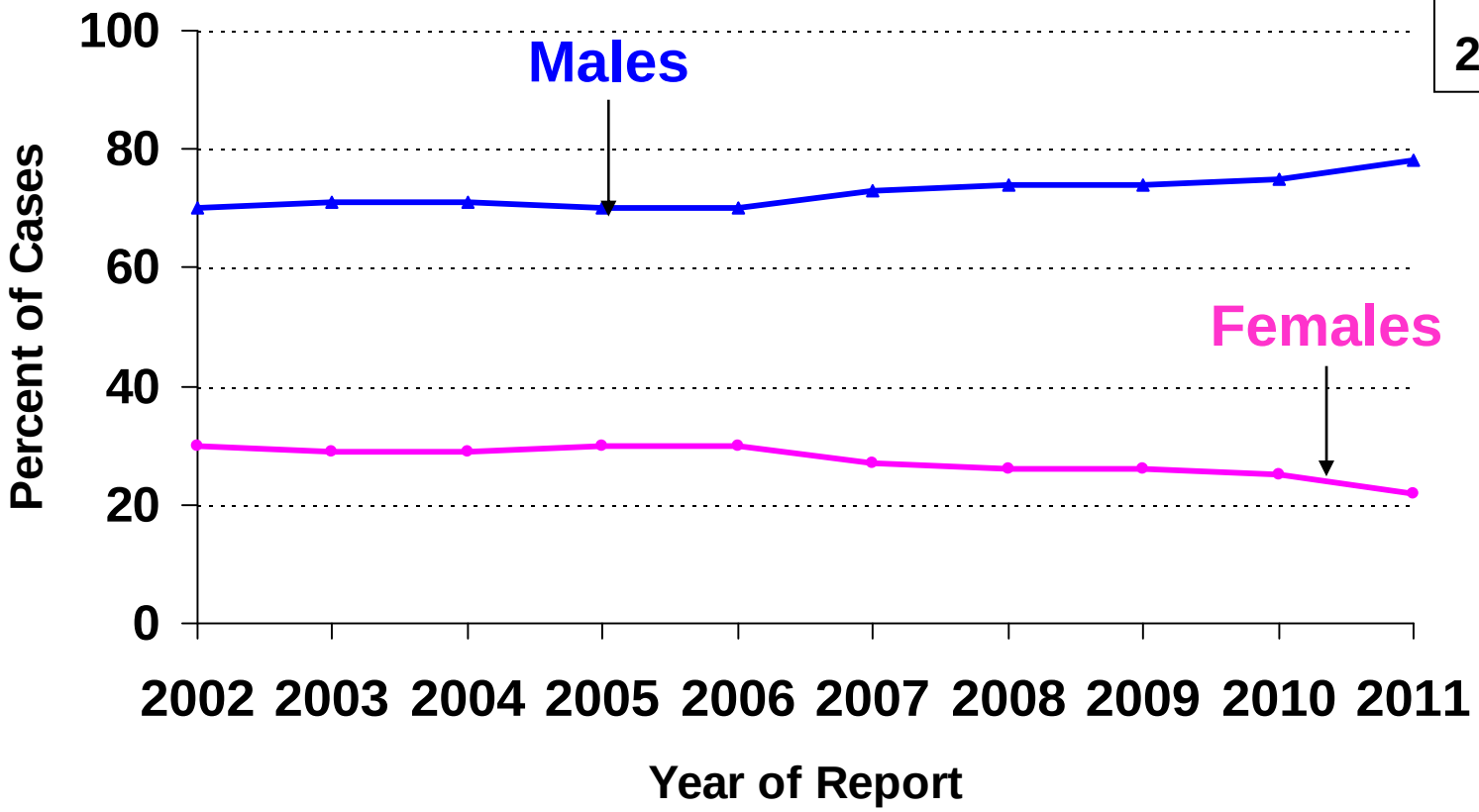
Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2002-2011, Partnership 11a

M:F Ratio*	
2001	2.3:1
2010	3.5:1



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.

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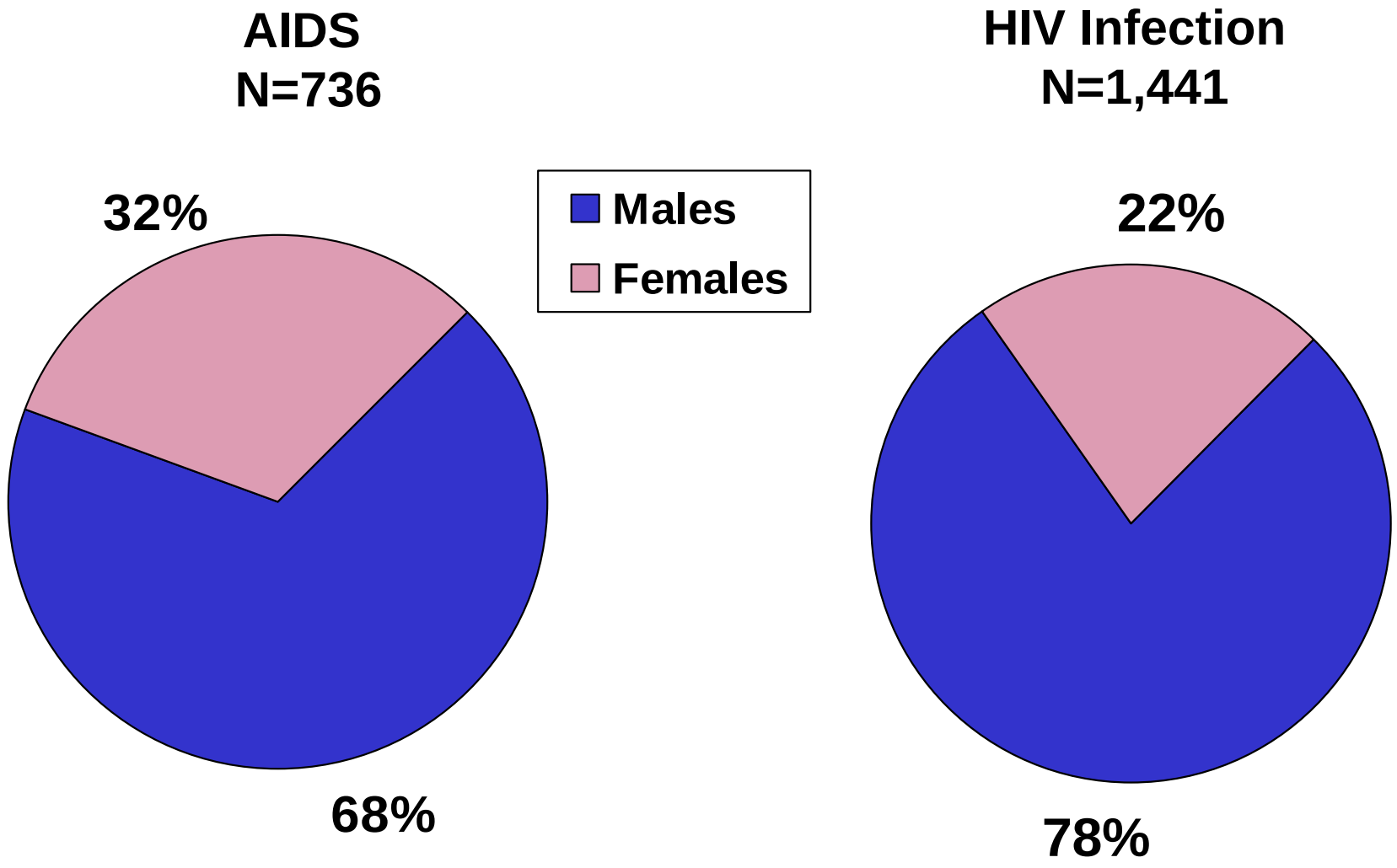
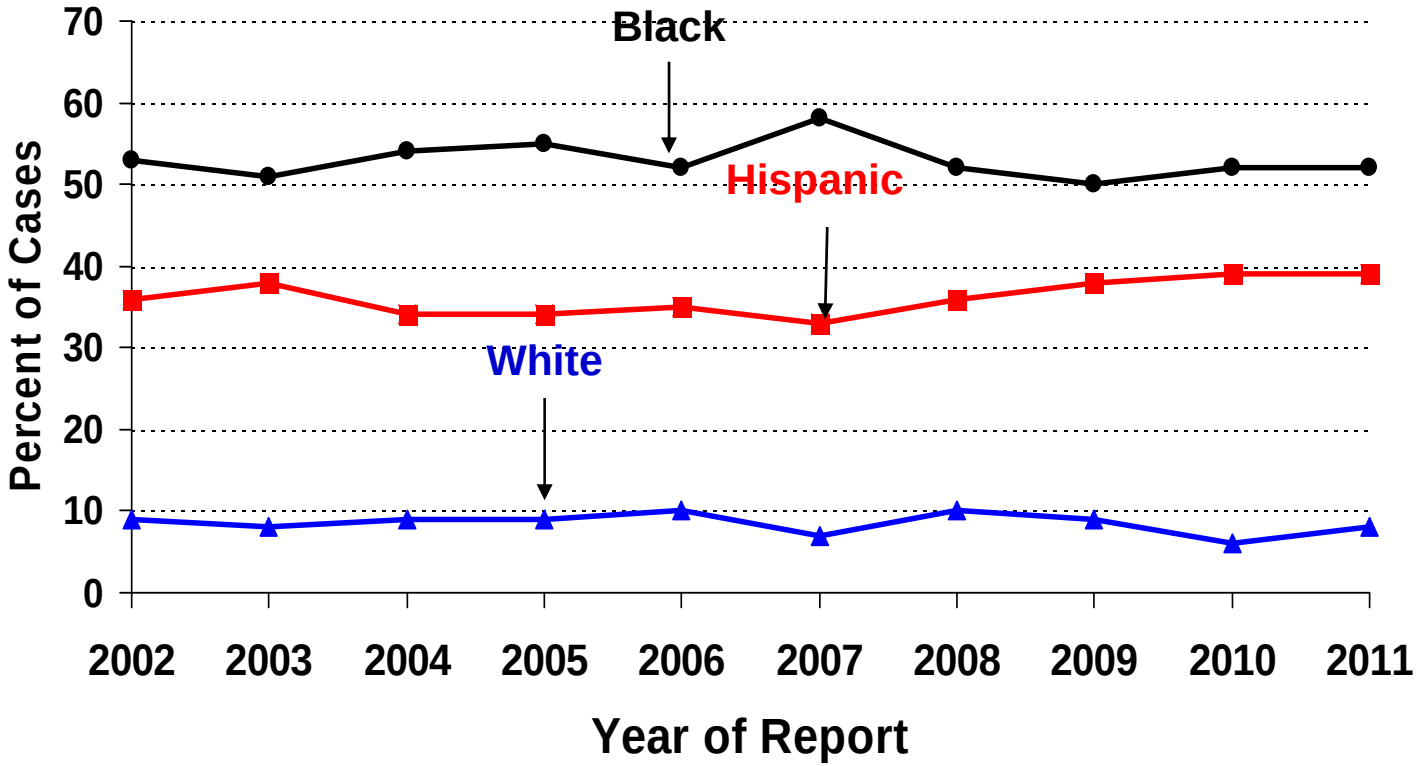
Adult AIDS and HIV Infection Cases by Sex, Reported in 2011, Partnership 11a



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

Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2002-2011, 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 2011, blacks accounted for 52% of Adult AIDS cases, but only 16% of the population. Hispanic cases increased from 36% in 2002 to 39% in 2011. 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.

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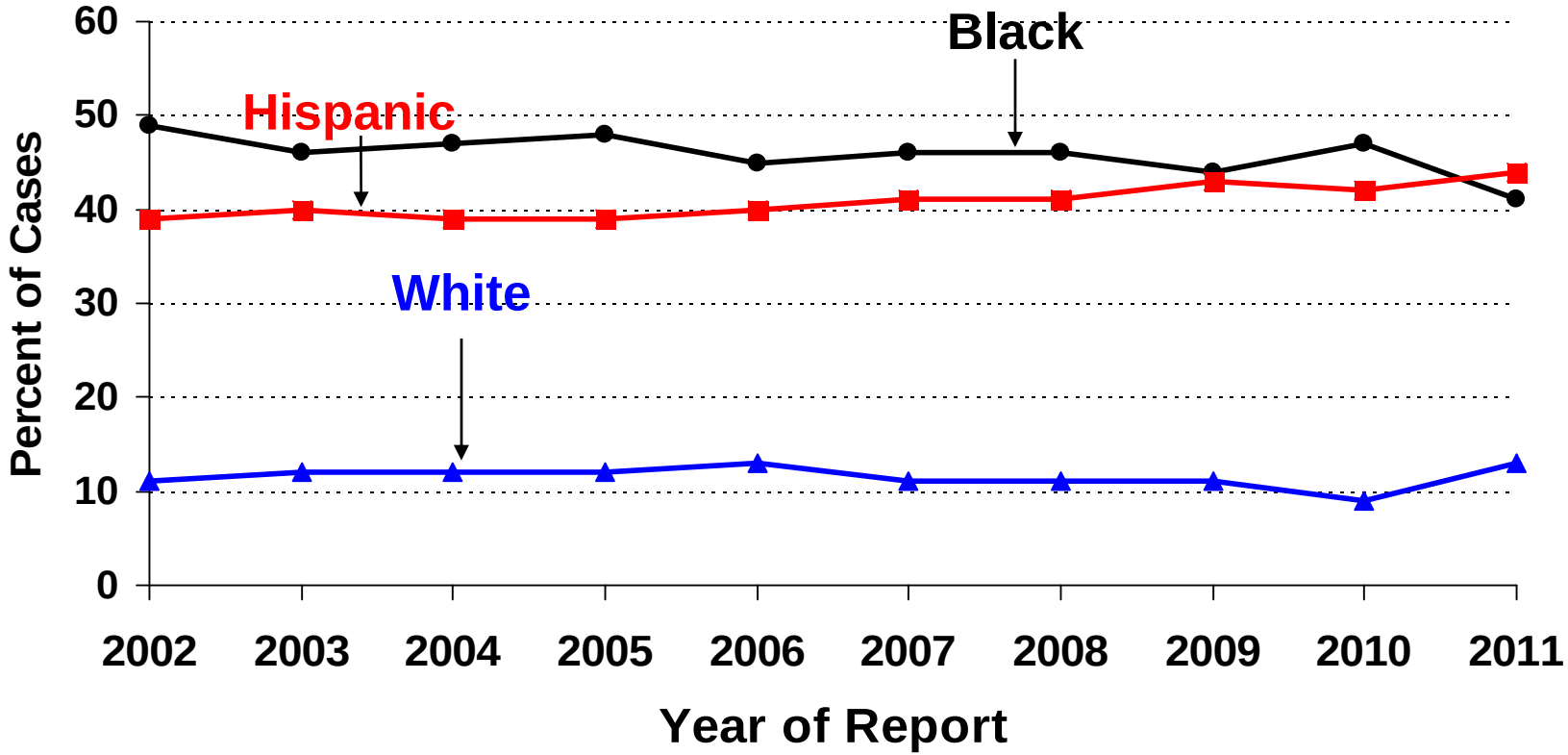
Adult HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2002-2011, Partnership 11a



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 2002 to 2011, the percentage HIV Infection Cases among blacks decreased by 16%. In contract the percentage of HIV infection cases increased by 18% among whites and by 13% among Hispanics. Other races represent less than 3% of the cases and are not included.

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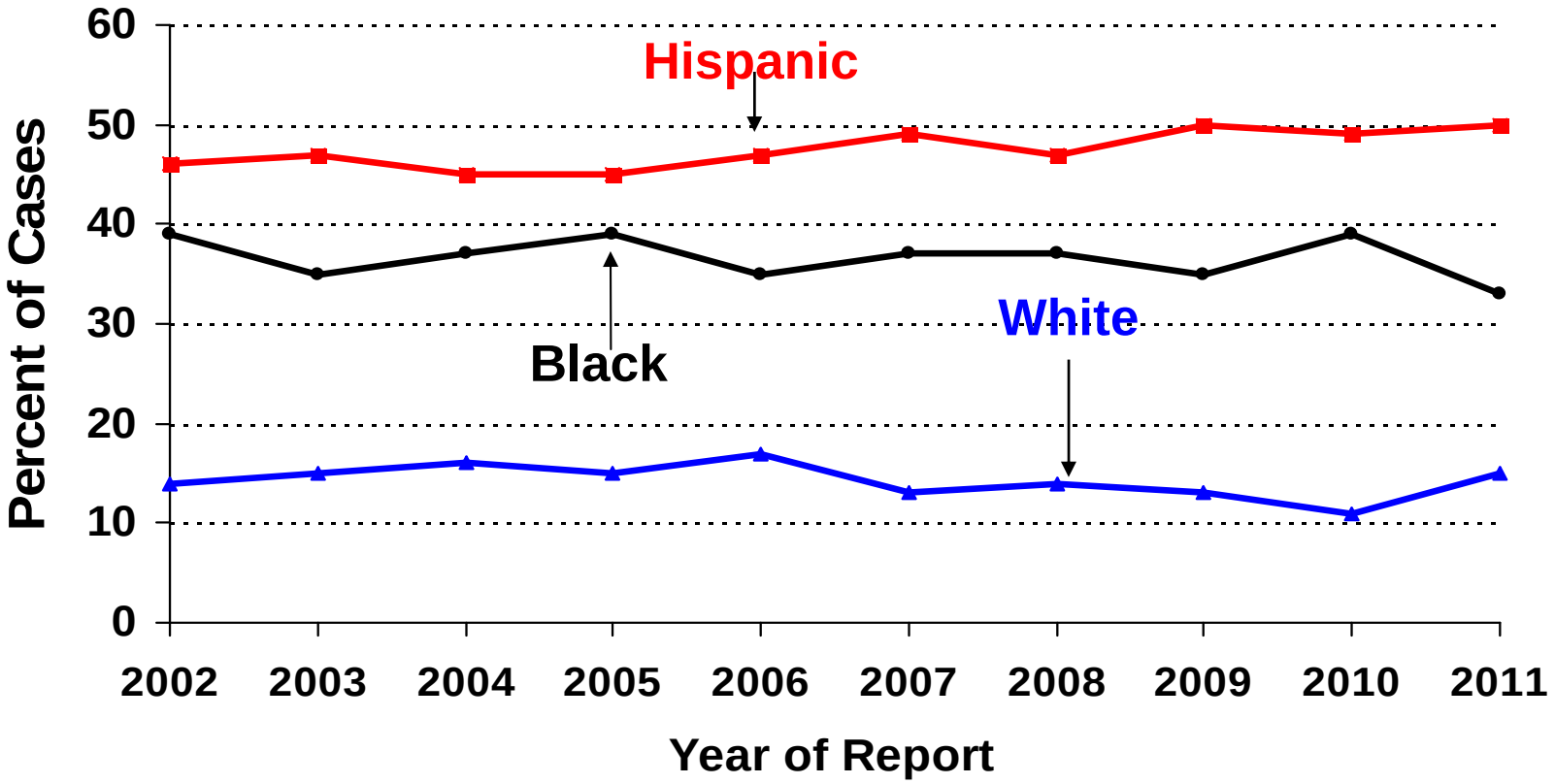
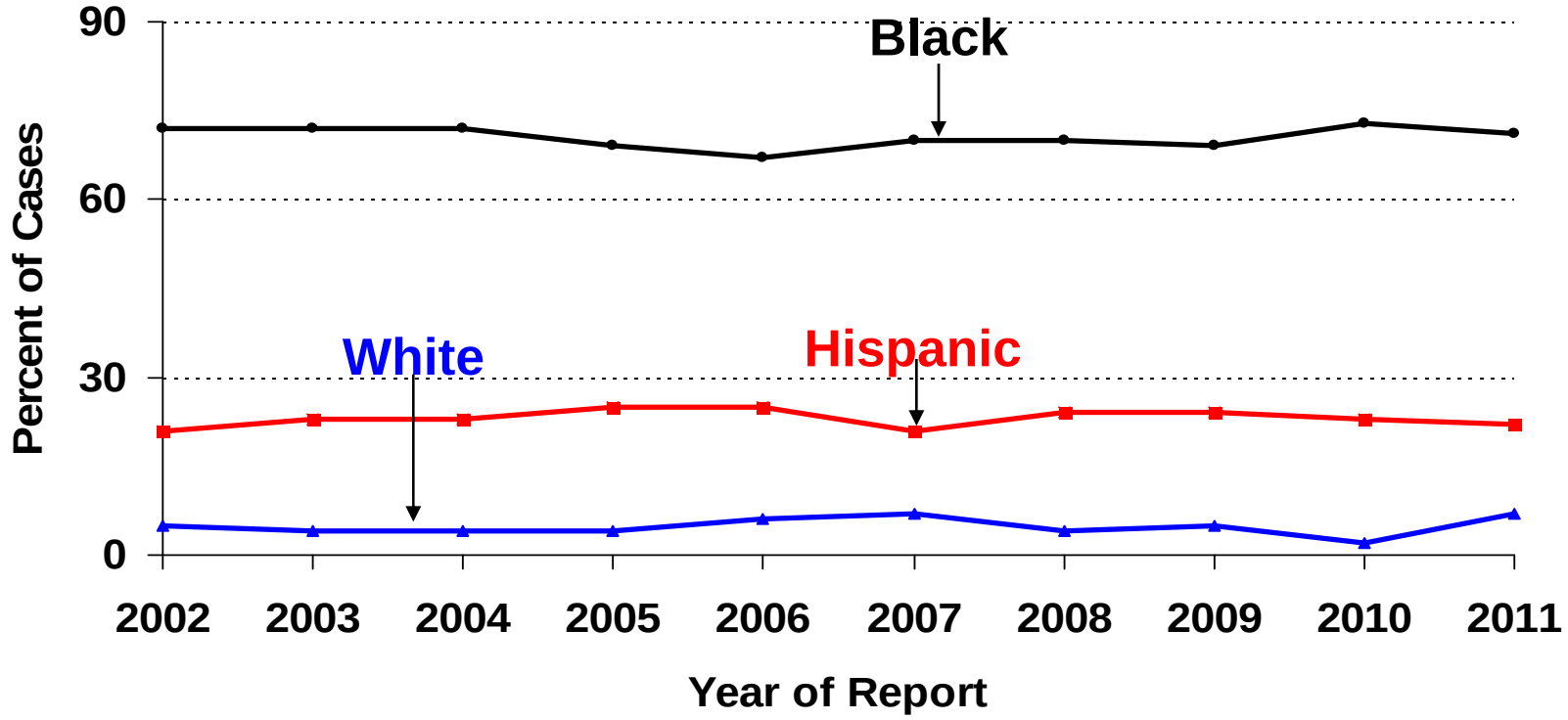
Adult Male HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2002-2011, Partnership 11a



Note: From 2002 to 2011, the percentage of HIV Infection cases among blacks decreased by 15%. In contrast, HIV infection cases increase by 7% among whites and by 9% among Hispanics.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2002-2011, Partnership 11a



Note: HIV case disparities are more evident among women then men. For the past ten years, black women represented 67% or more of the cases each year. The percentage of black female HIV Infection Cases decreased by 1% from 2002 to 2011. In contrast the percentage increased among white females by 40% and among Hispanics by 5%.

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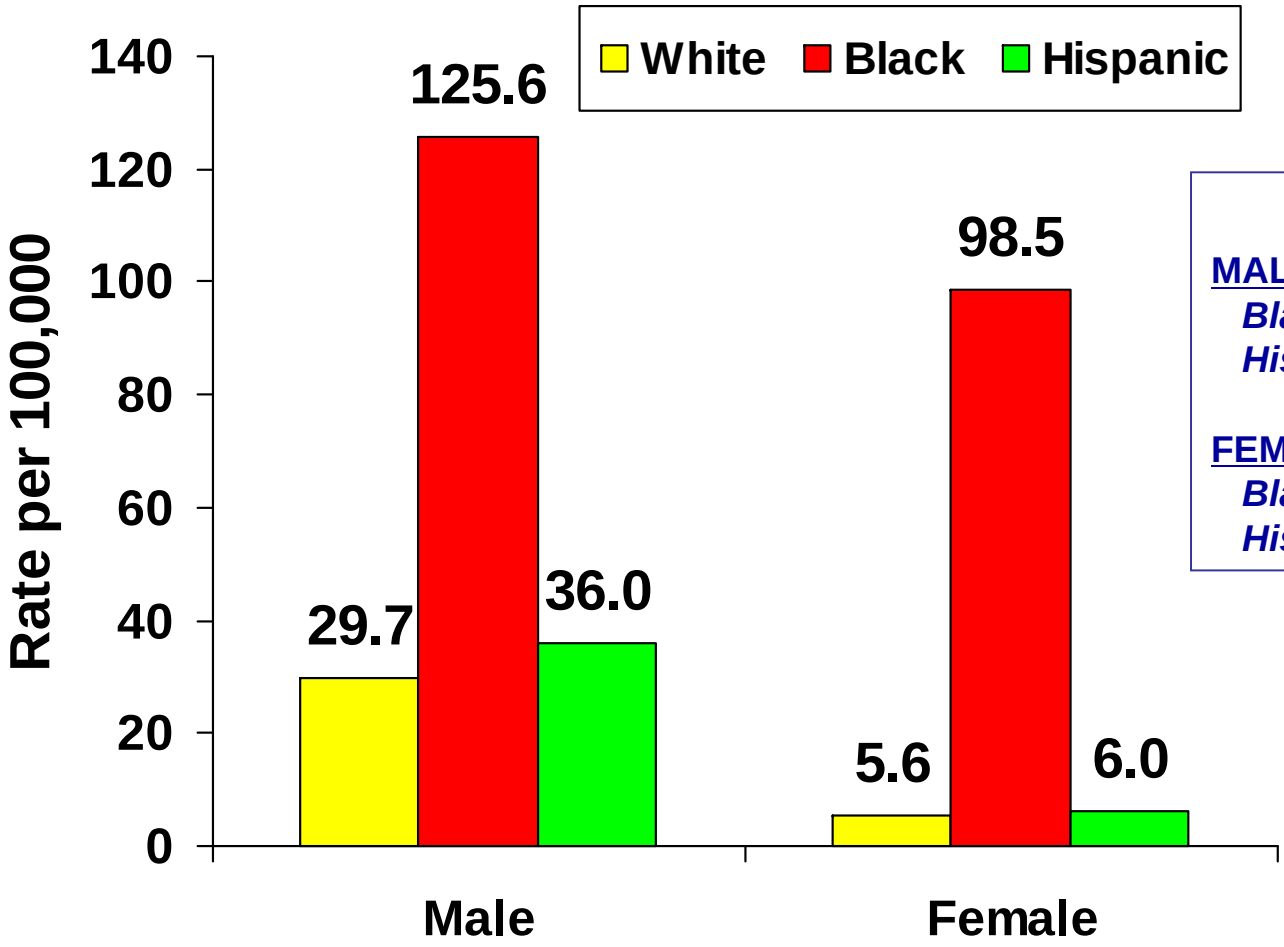
Adult AIDS Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2011, Partnership 11a



Rate Ratios:

MALES

Blacks:Whites, 4.2:1

Hispanics:Whites, 1.2:1

FEMALES

Black:Whites, 17.6:1

Hispanics:Whites, 1.1:1

Note: Among black males, the AIDS case rate is 4 times higher than among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is nearly 18 times higher than among white females. Hispanic male and female rates are higher than the rates among their white counterparts. *2011 Partnership 11a Population *Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

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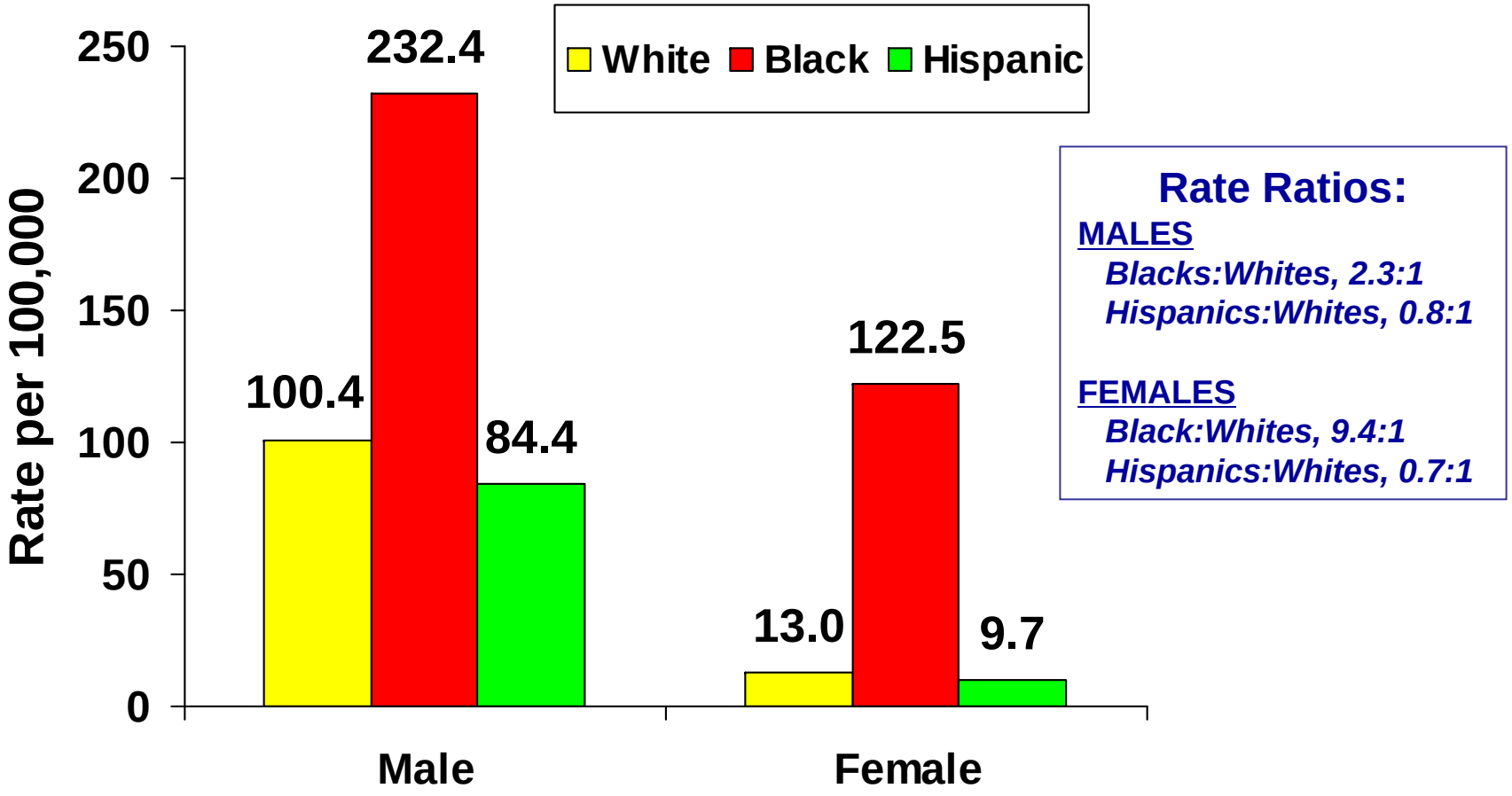
Adult HIV Infection Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2011, Partnership 11a



Note: Among black males, the HIV case rate is 2 times higher than among white males.
Among black females, the HIV Infection case rate is 9-fold greater than among white females.
Among Hispanic males and females, the HIV Infection Case rate are greater than their white counterparts.
***Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS**

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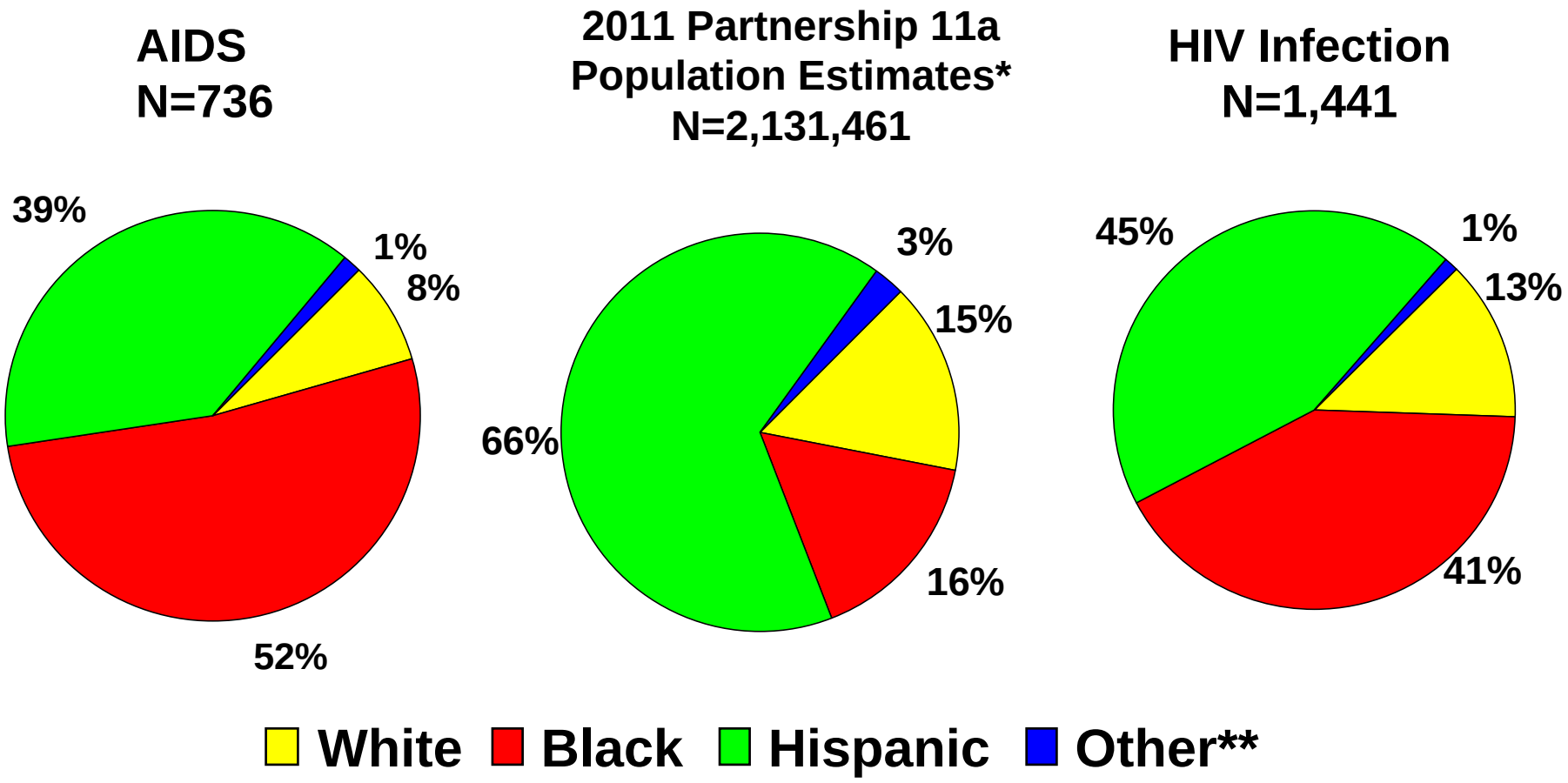
Adult AIDS and HIV Cases Reported in 2011 and Population Data, by Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 11a



Note: In this snapshot for 2011, blacks are over-represented among the AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, accounting for 52% of adult AIDS cases and 41% 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.**

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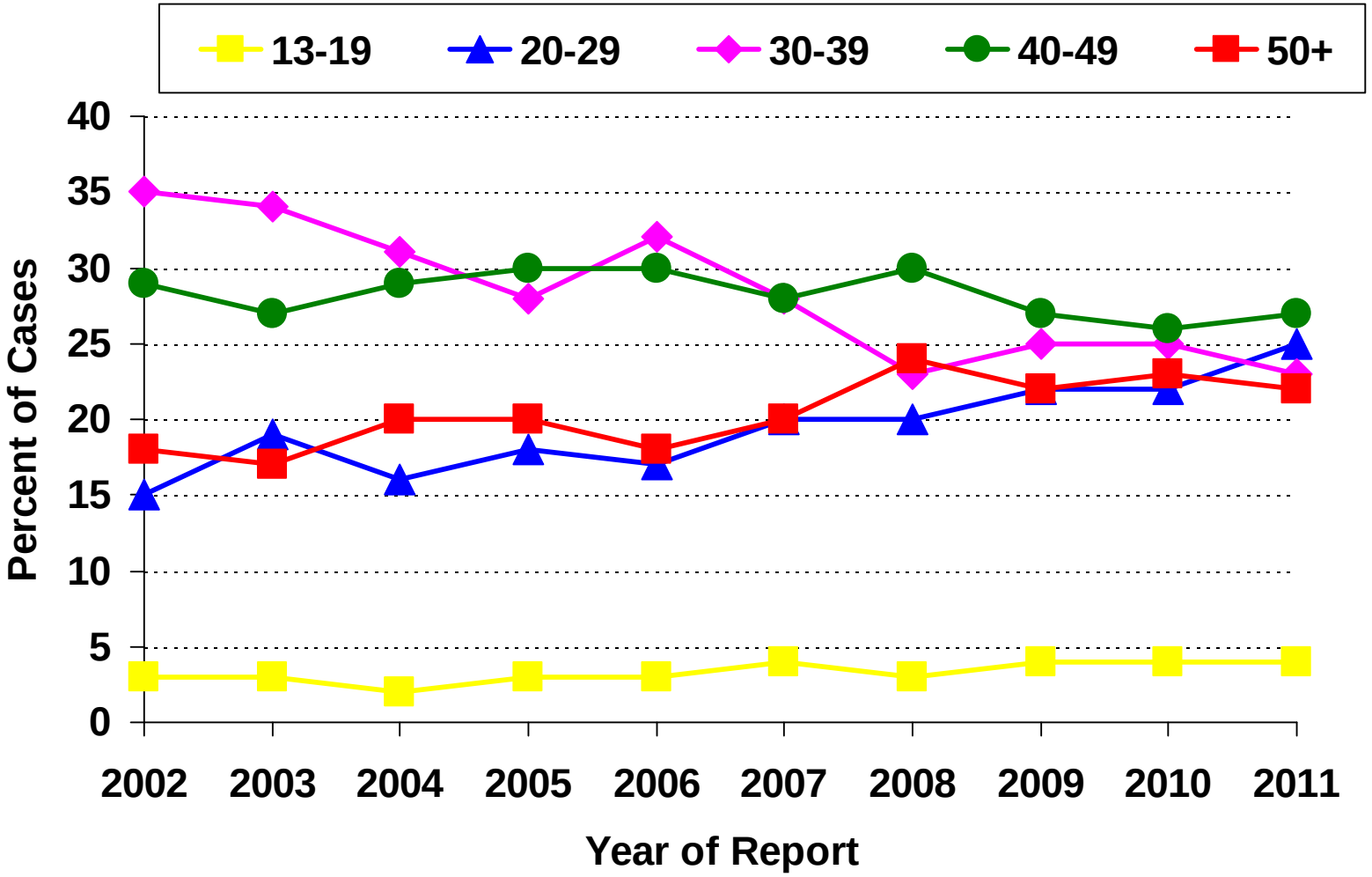
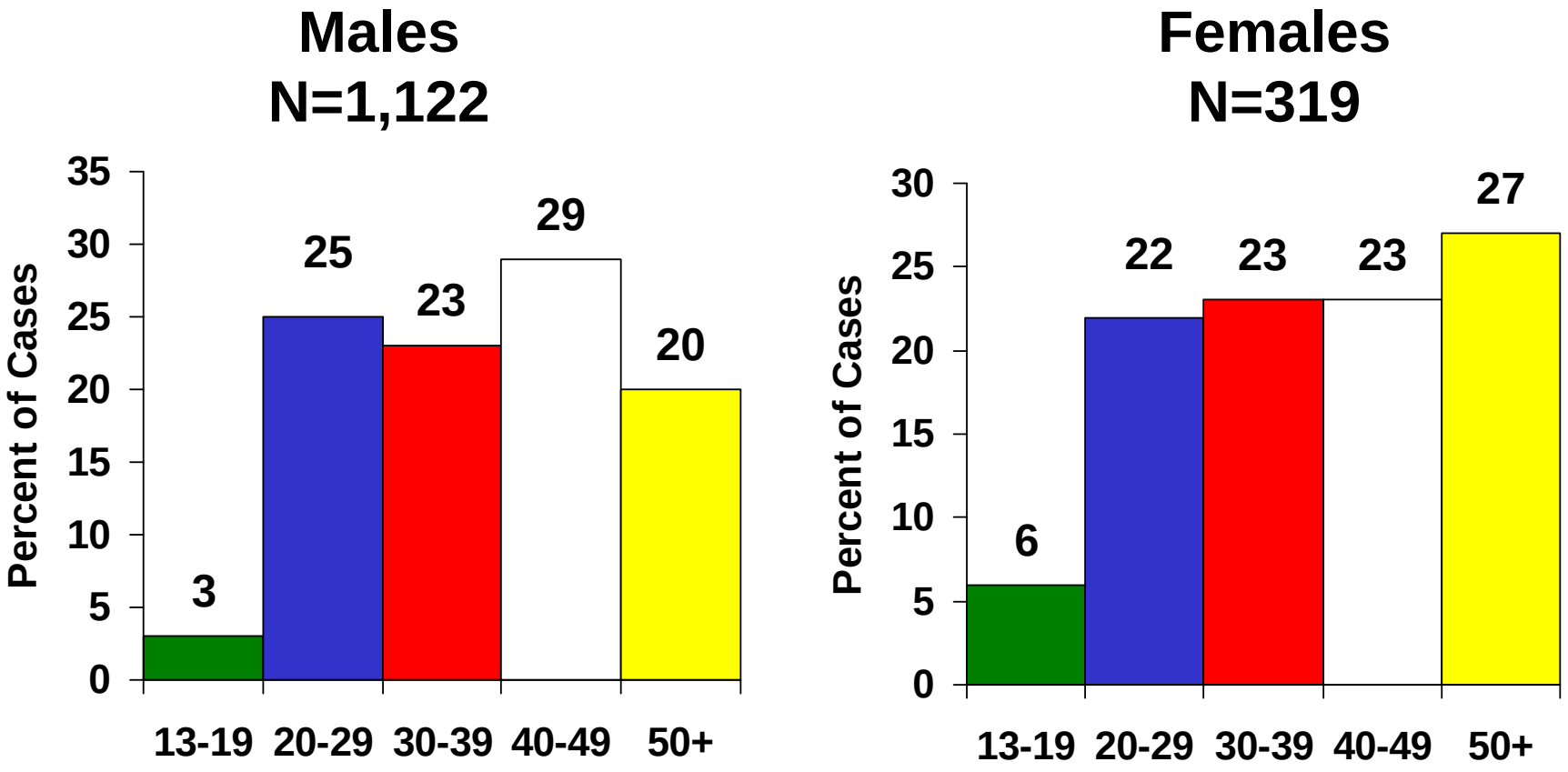
Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2002–2011, Partnership 11a



Note: The newly reported cases has shown increases among the 20-29 and 40-49 age groups over the past several years.

Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2011, Partnership 11a



Note: HIV Infection Cases tend to be younger than AIDS cases: 28% of male HIV Infection Cases and 28% of female HIV Infection Cases occur among those aged 13-29. HIV Infection Cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. This suggests that youth should be targeted.

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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.

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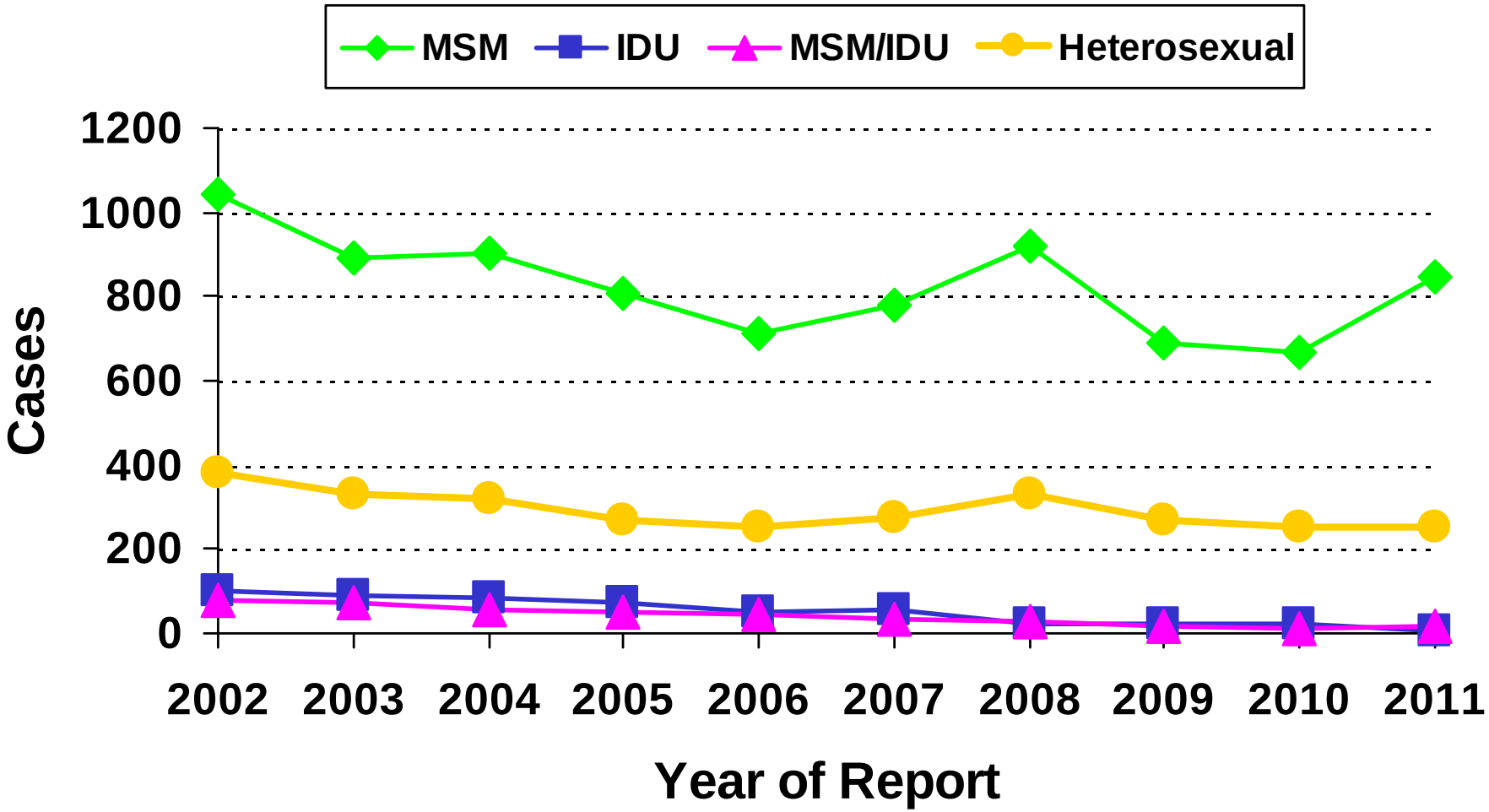
Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2002–2011, Partnership 11a



Note: NIRs redistributed. Men who have sex with men (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Partnership 11a, followed by heterosexual contact.

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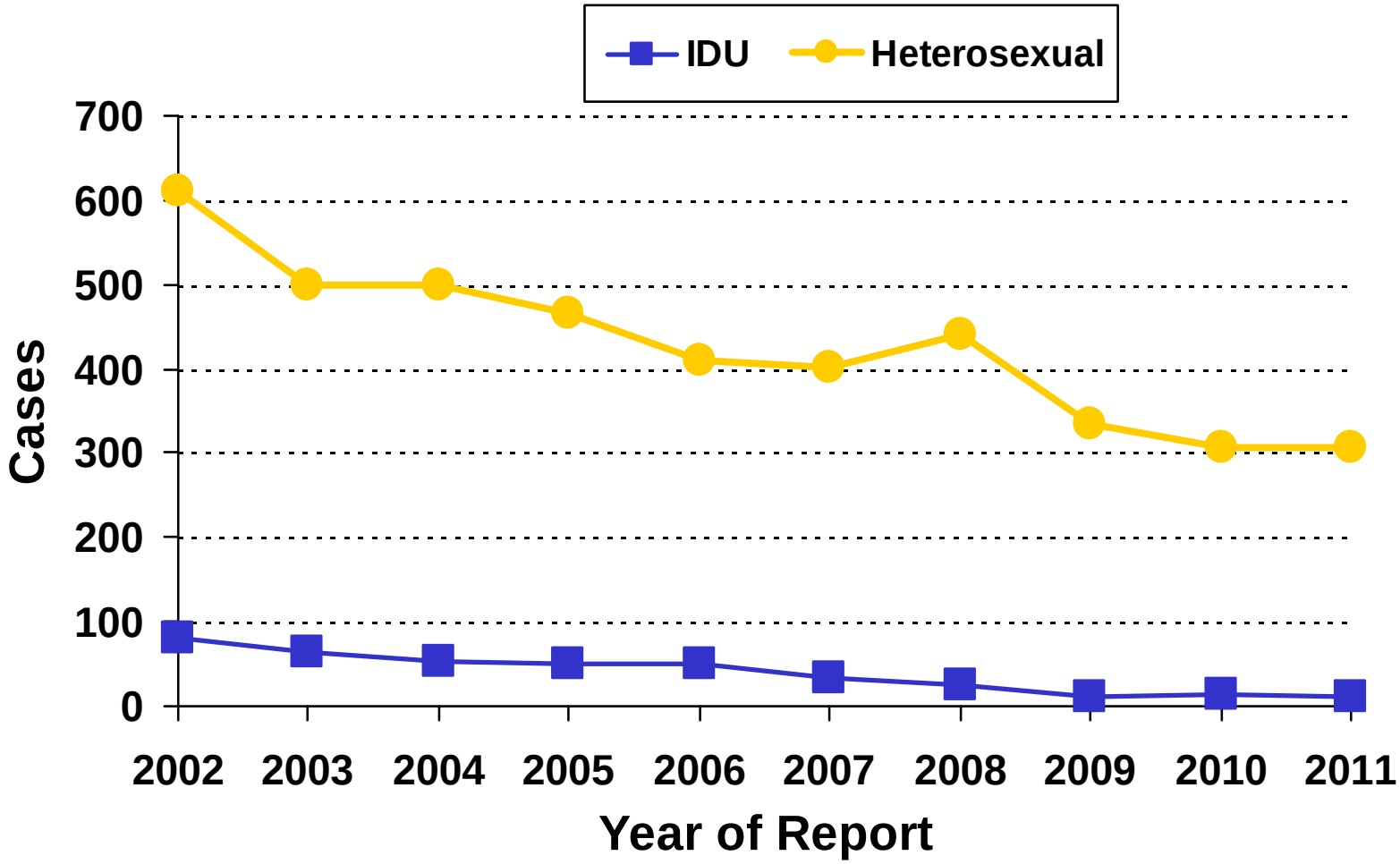
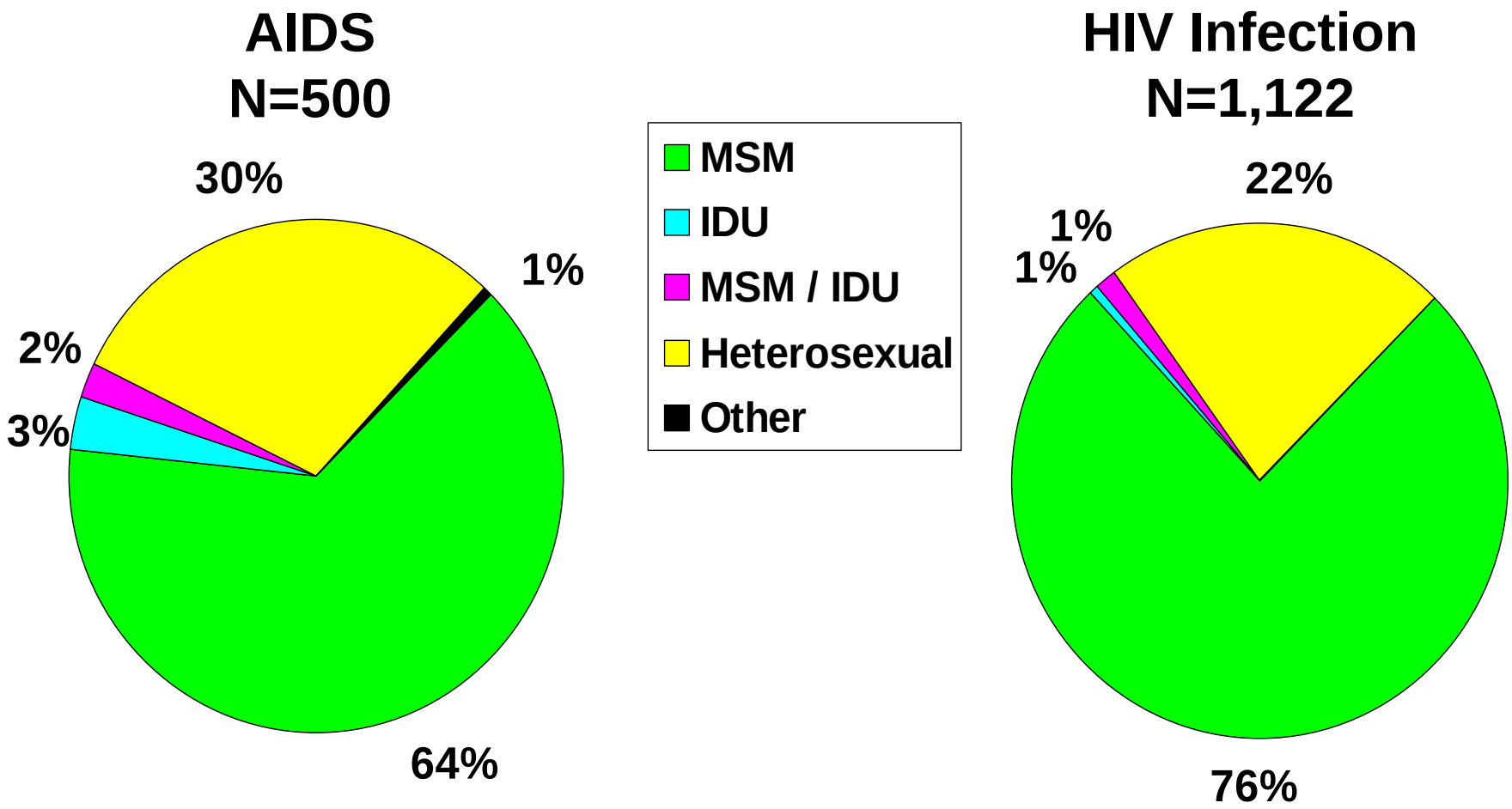
Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Report, 2002-2011, Partnership 11a



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 2011, Partnership 11a



Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the male AIDS and HIV Infection Cases reported for 2011, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common risk factor (64% and 76% respectively) followed by cases with a heterosexual risk (30% for AIDS and 22% 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.

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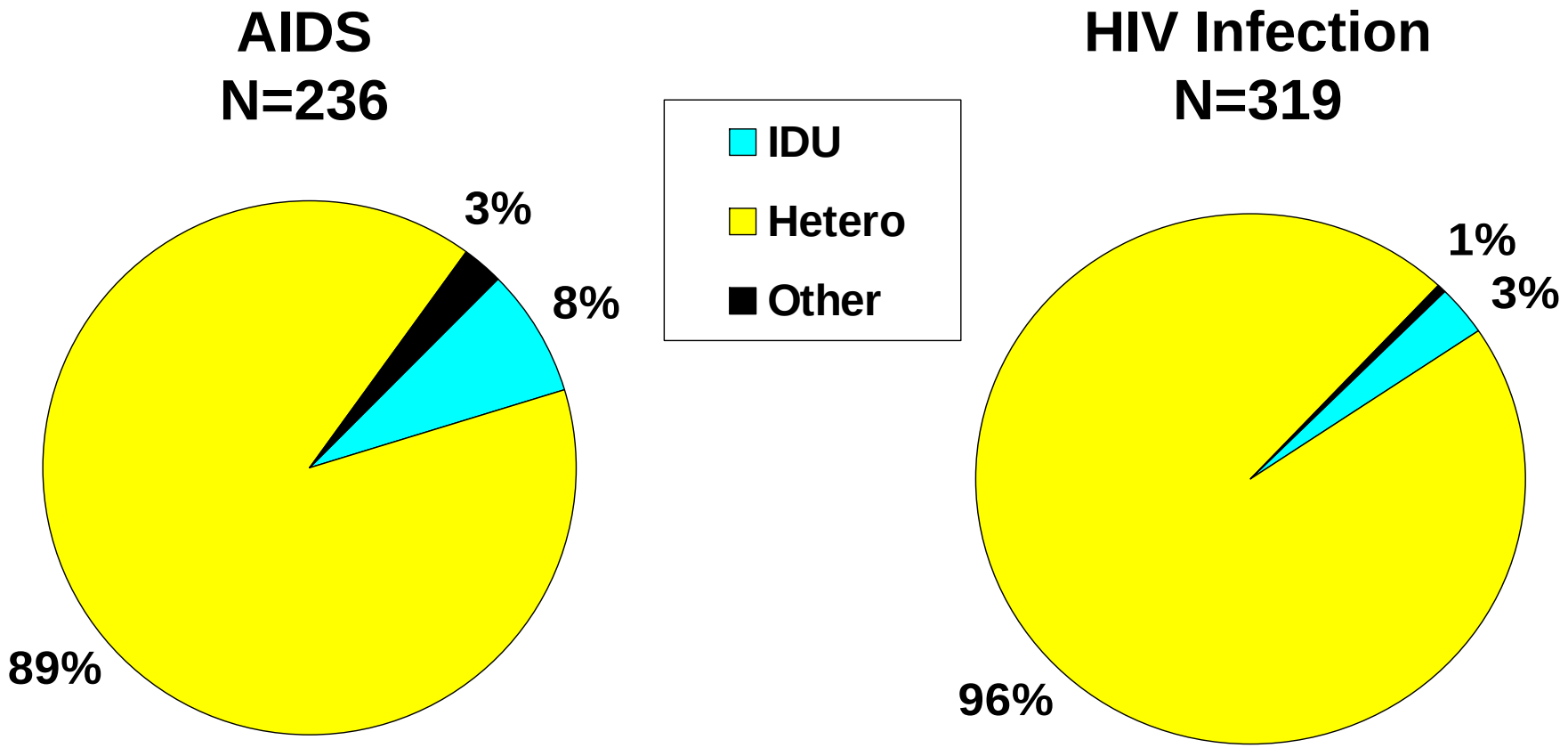
Adult Female AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2011, Partnership 11a



Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the female AIDS and HIV Infection Cases reported for 2011, heterosexual contact was the highest risk (89% and 96% respectively).

Cases Living with HIV Disease

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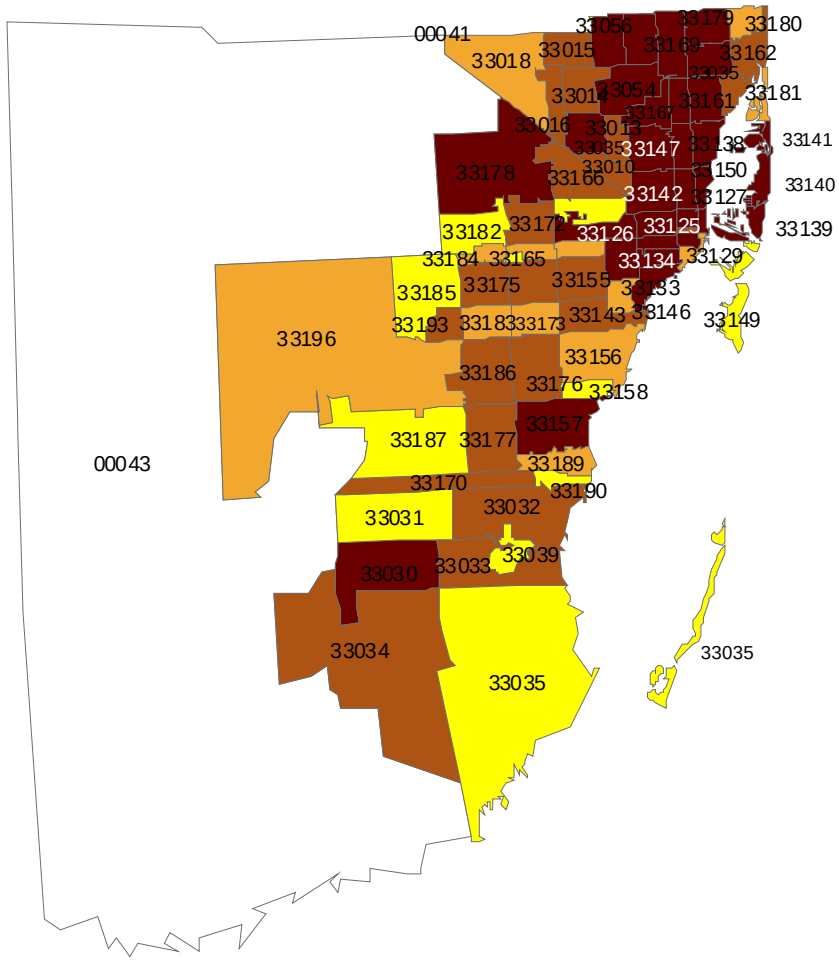
Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2011, Partnership 11a

Total Living HIV/AIDS Cases

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



N=24,522

NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/16/2012

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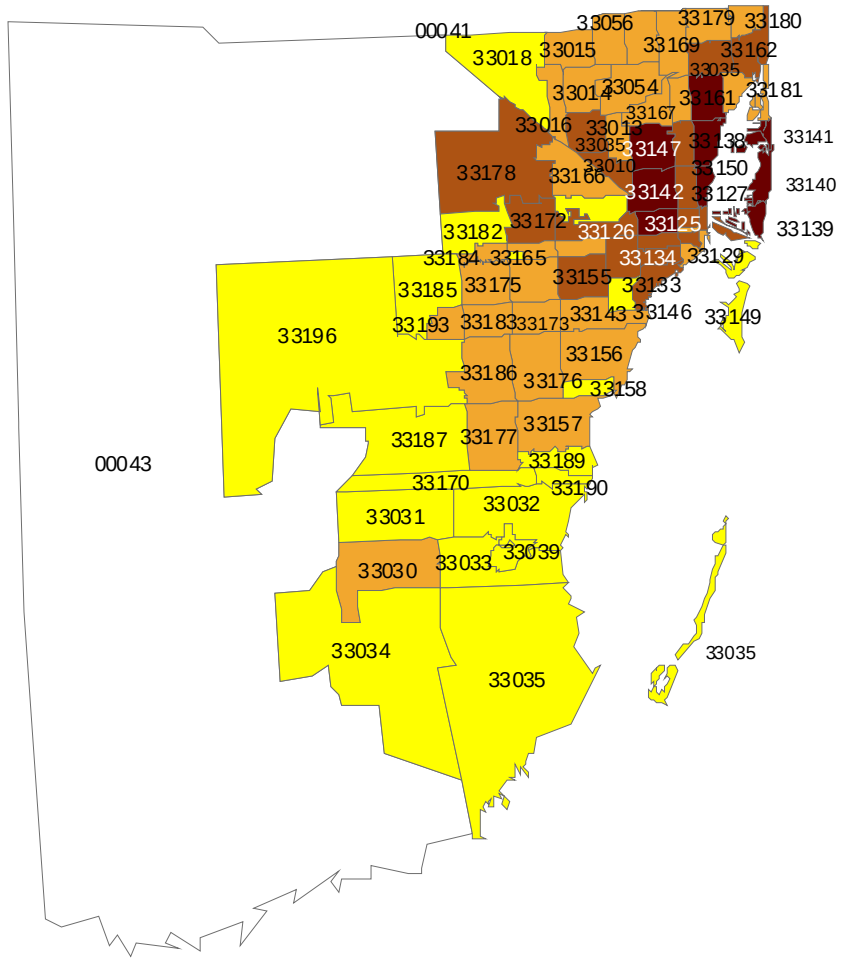
Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)*
Living with HIV Disease
By Zip Code, Reported through 2011, Partnership 11a

Living MSM HIV/AIDS Cases

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



N=11,444

NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
***Includes MSM/IDU cases.**
Data as of 05/16/2012

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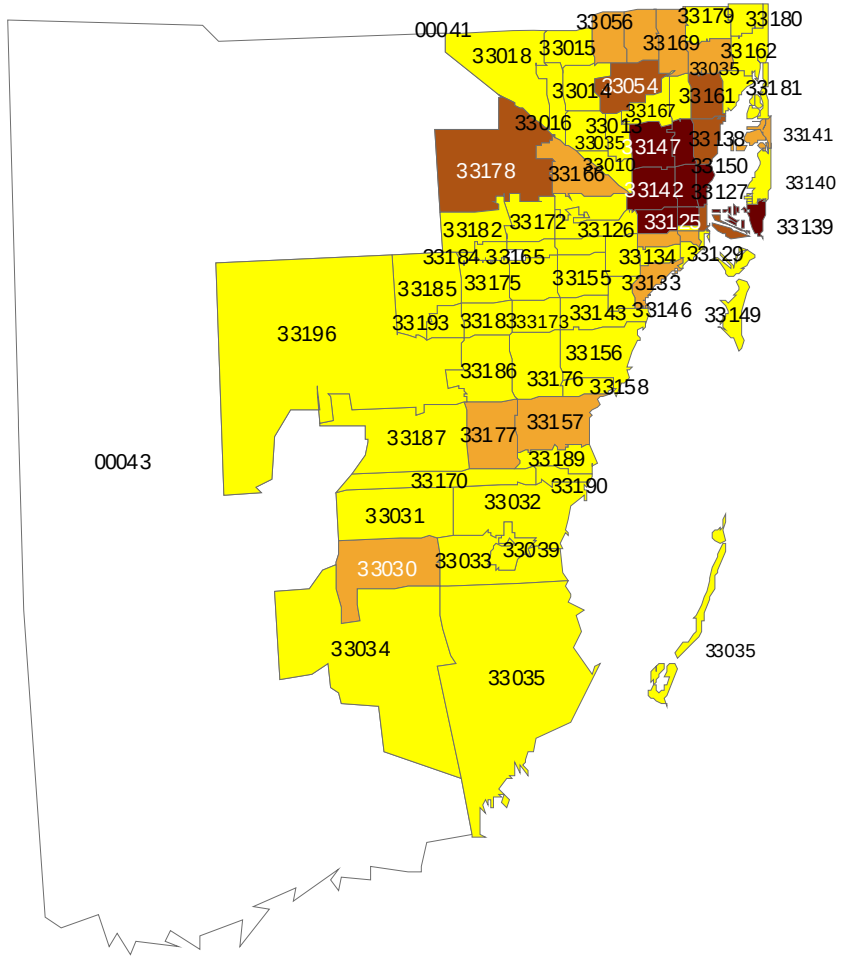
Injection Drug Users (IDUs)*
Living with HIV Disease
By Zip Code, Reported through 2011, Partnership 11a

Living IDU HIV/AIDS Cases

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



N=2,242

NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
***Includes MSM/IDU cases.**
Data as of 05/16/2012

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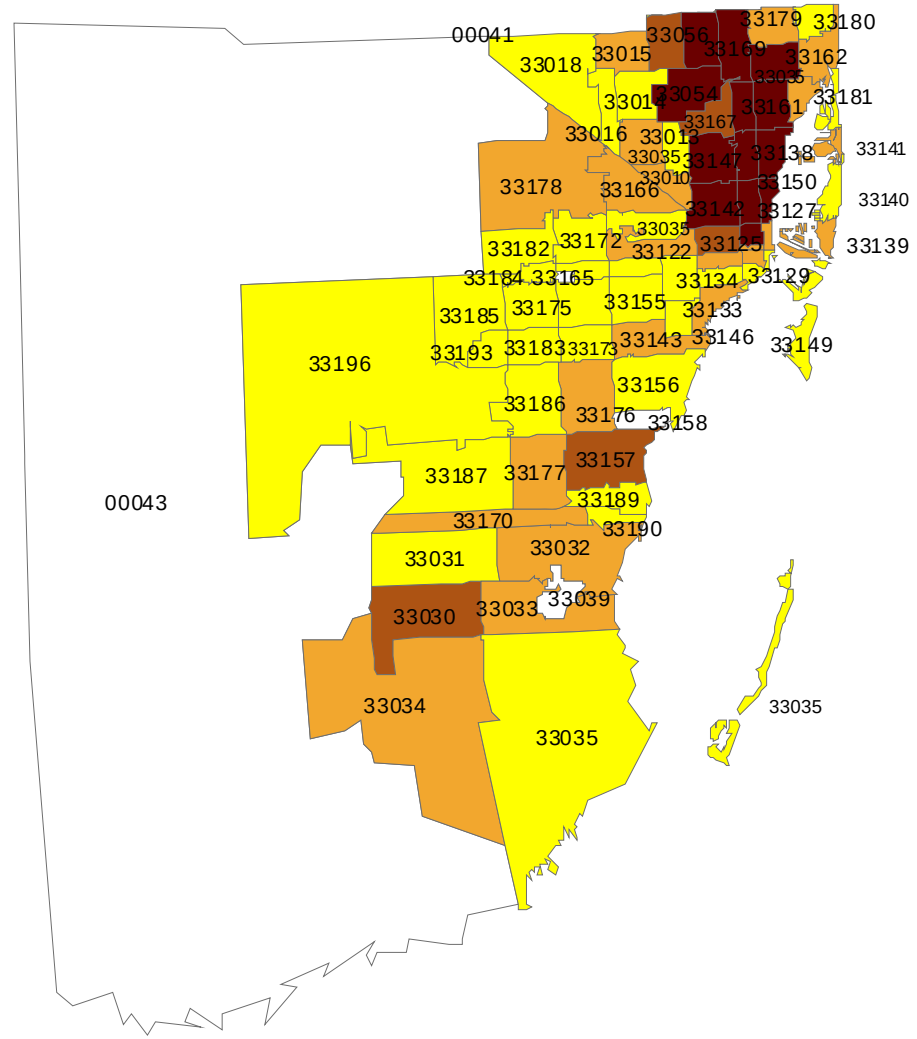
Adult Heterosexuals Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2011, Partnership 11a

Living Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Cases

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

N=8,668



NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/16/2012

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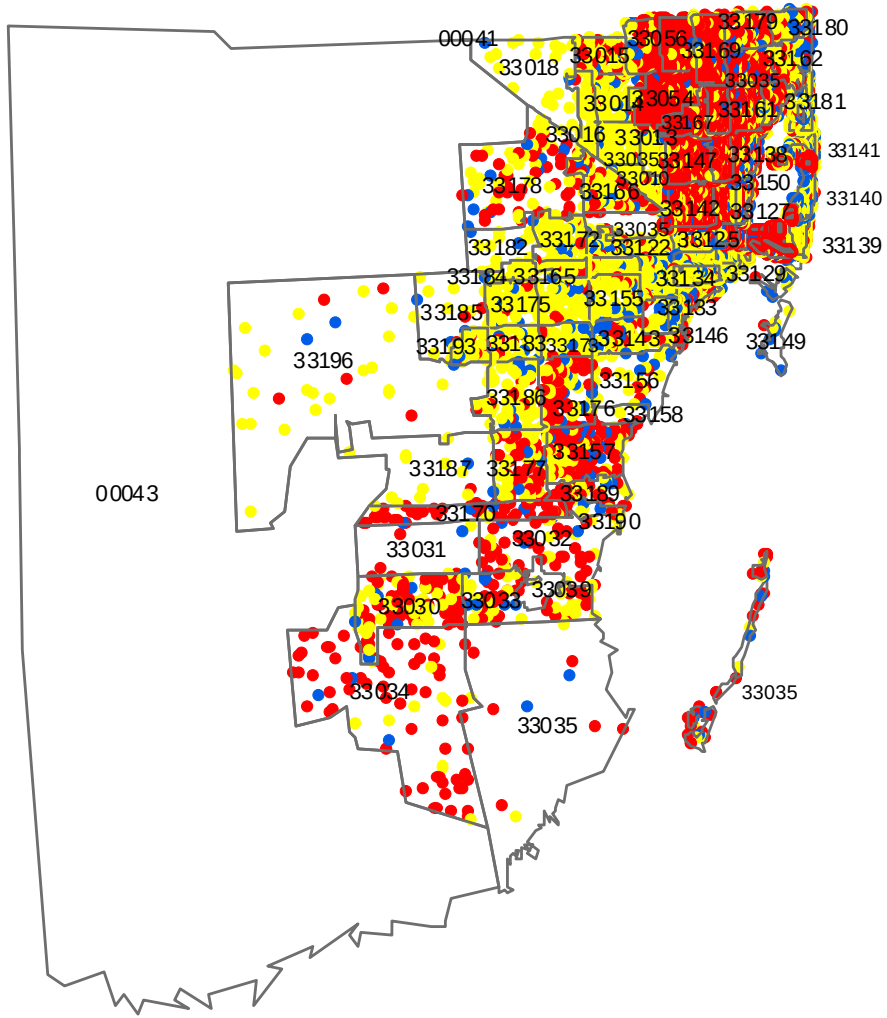
Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2011, Partnership 11a

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

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

N=24,522



Total includes all races, some which are not on map.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/16/2012

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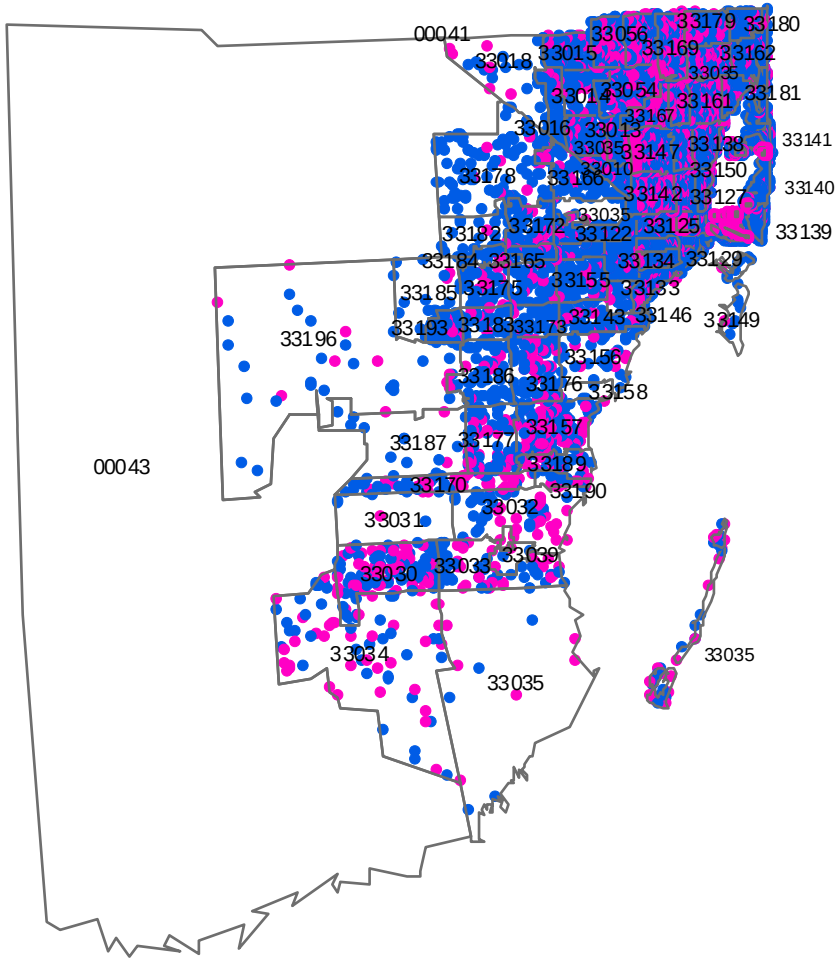
Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Sex, Reported through 2011, Partnership 11a

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

- **Male**
- **Female**

N=24,522



Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/16/2012

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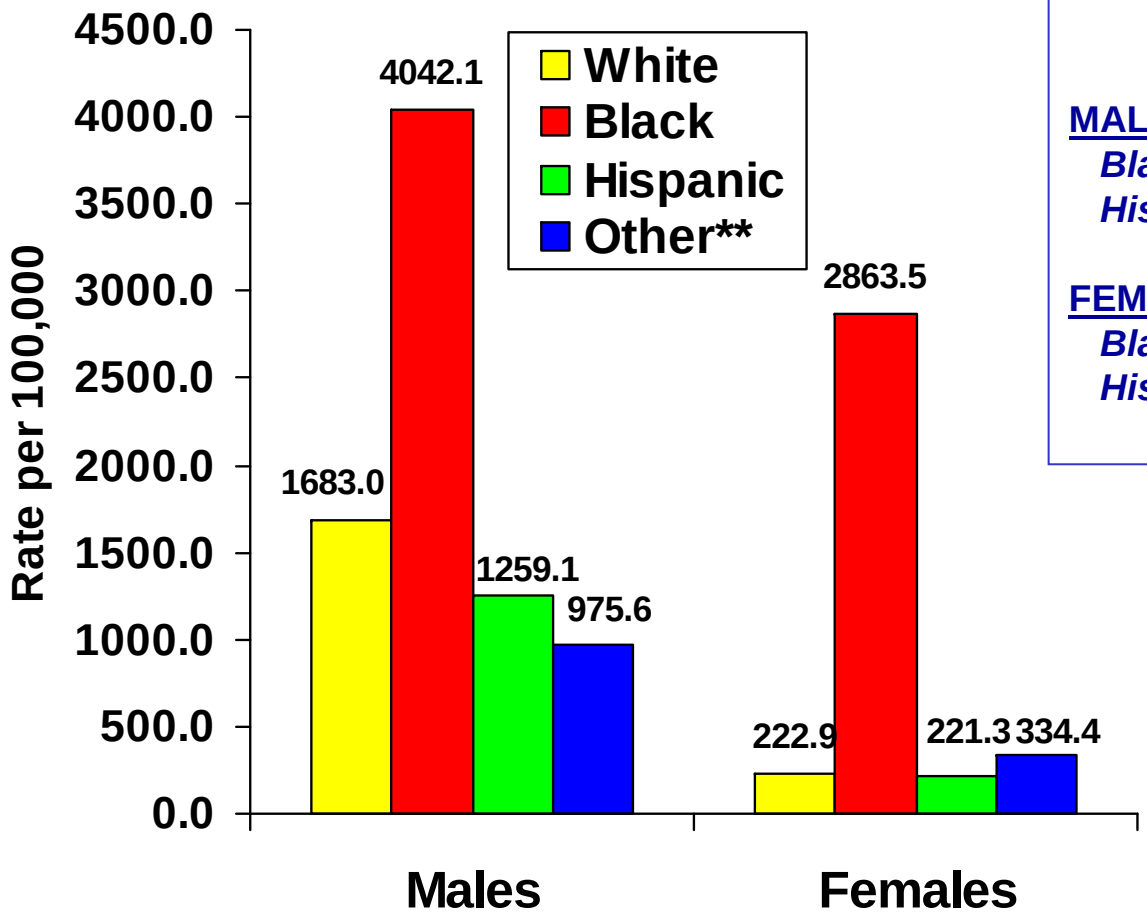
Case Rates* of Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2011, Partnership 11a



RATE RATIOS:

MALES

Blacks:Whites, 2.4:1

Hispanics:Whites, 0.7:1

FEMALES

Black:Whites, 12.8:1

Hispanics:Whites, 0.1:1

Note: Among black males, the HIV/AIDS case rate for cases alive and reported through 2011 is 2 times higher than among white males. Among black females, the HIV/AIDS case rate is 12 times higher than among white females. Hispanic male rates are nearly 1 time 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.**

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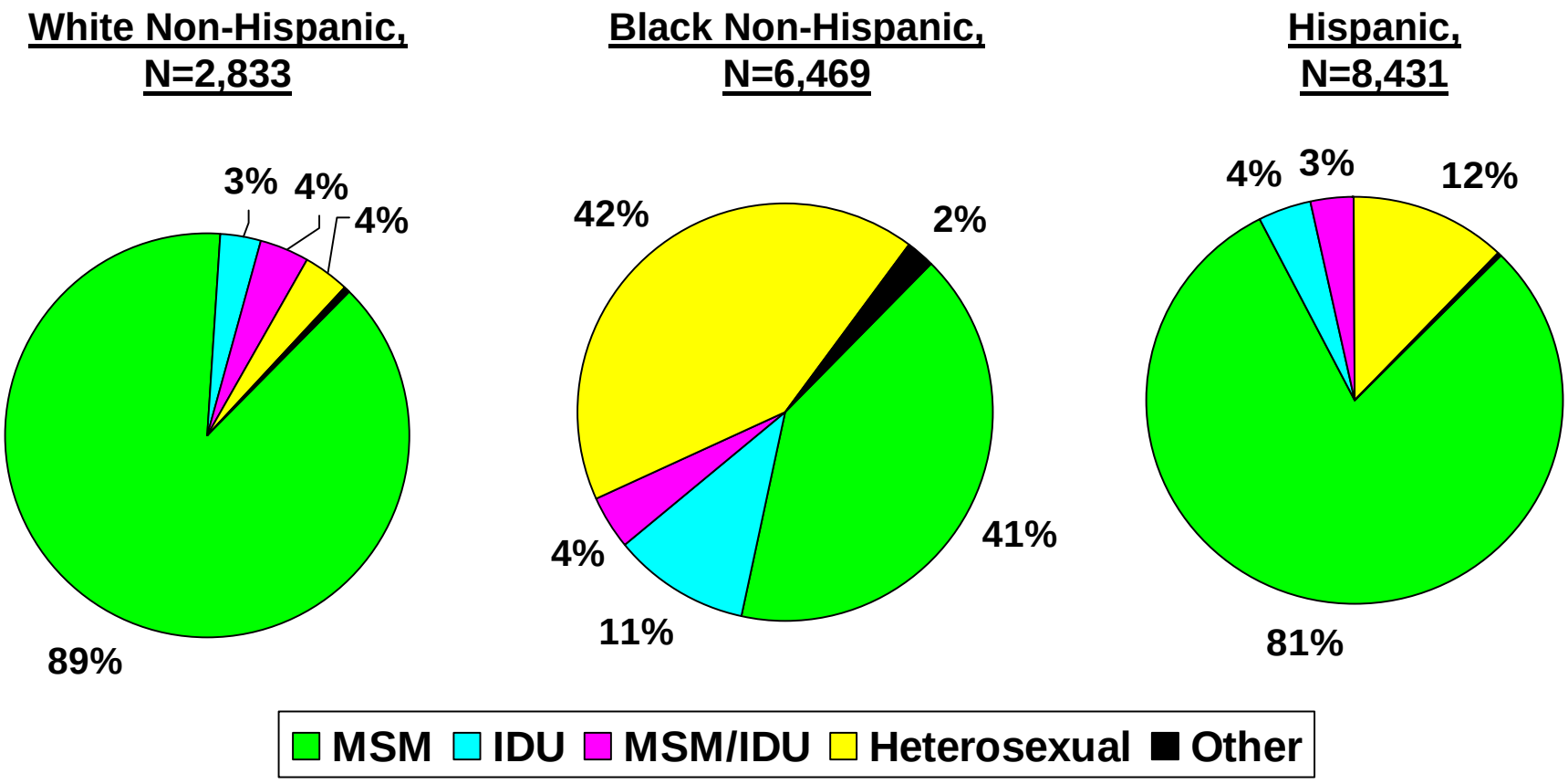
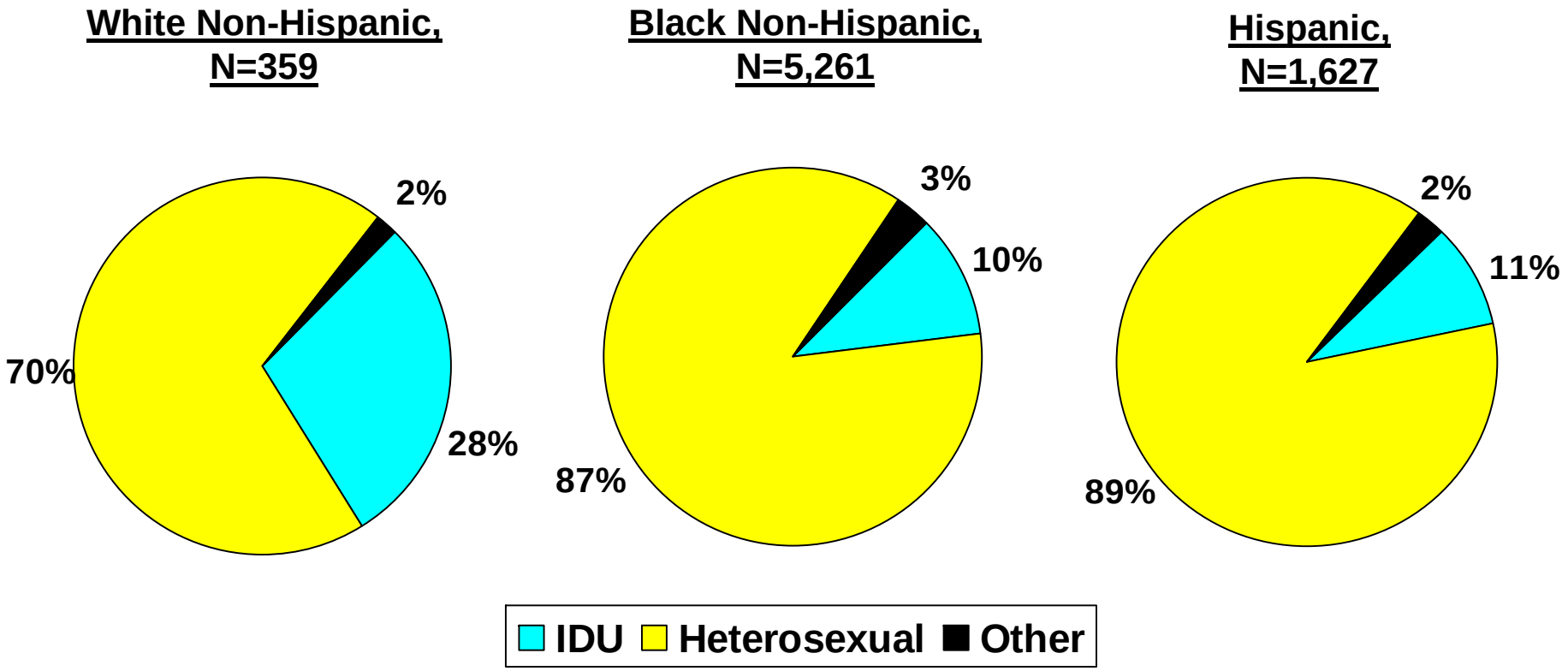
Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2011, Partnership 11a



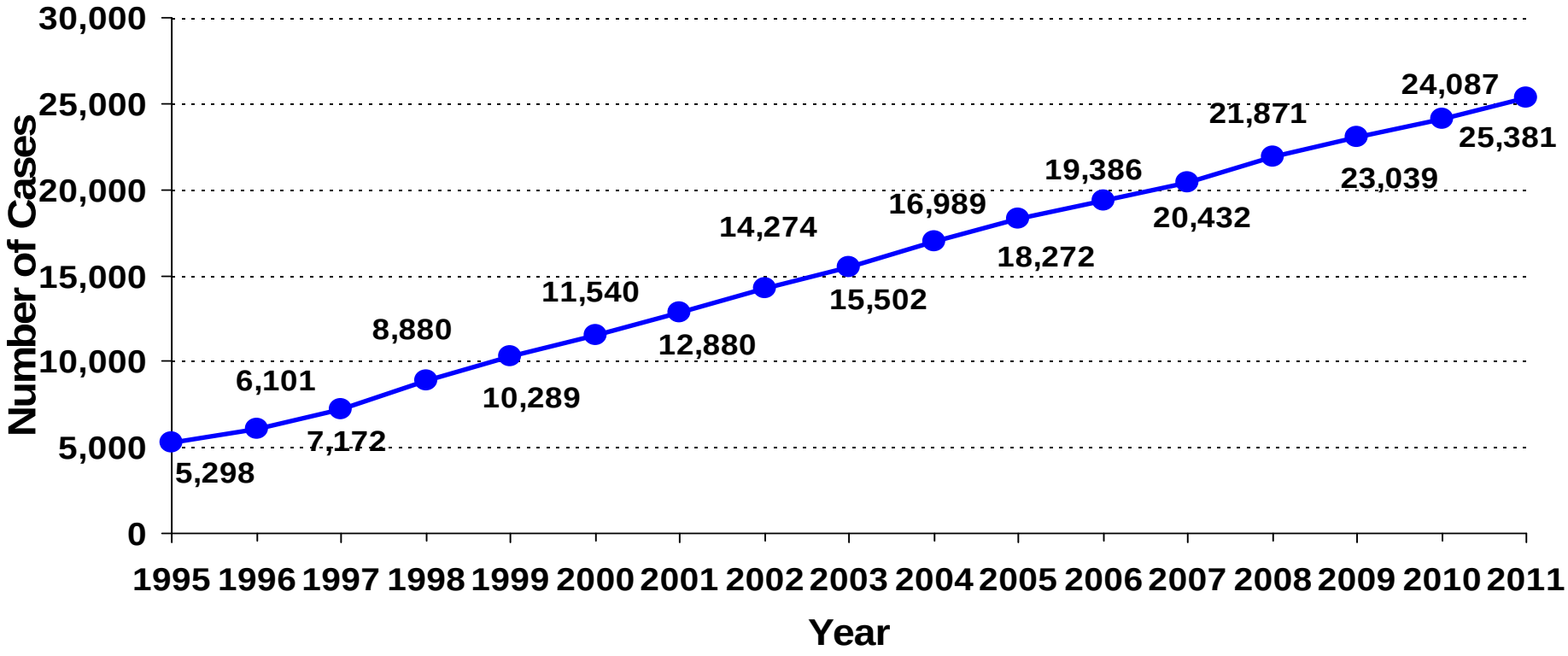
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among males living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among blacks differs from that among whites and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for all races. White males have the smallest proportion of heterosexual contact cases.

Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2011, Partnership 11a



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 highest proportion of IDU cases.

Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease, 1995-2010, 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 that are presumed to be alive has been increasing. Since the year 1995, prevalent cases have increased by over 420%. In 2010 the prevalence increased by 7%.

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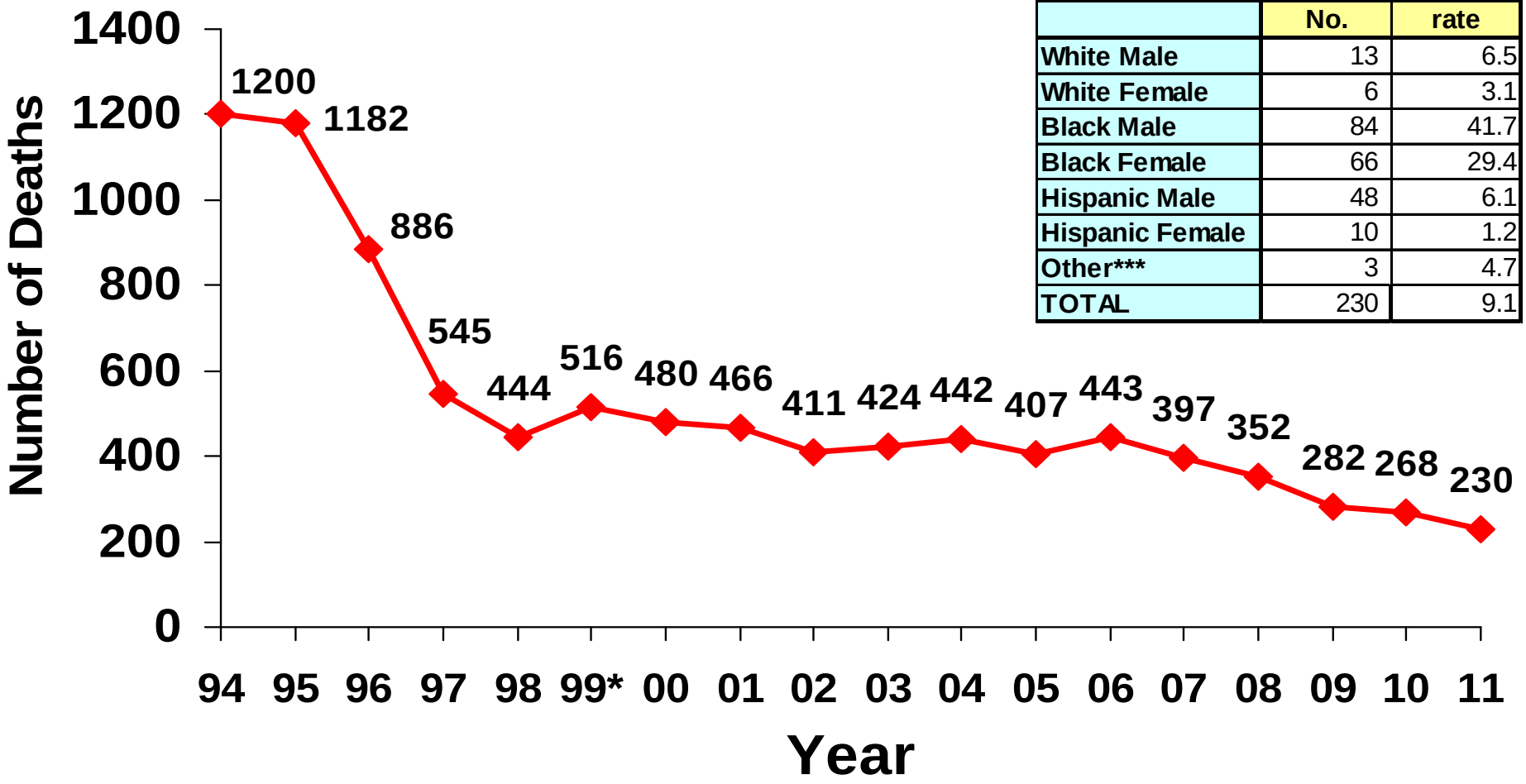
Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease, by Year of Death, 1994-2011, Partnership 11a

Race/Ethnicity	2011	
	No.	rate
White Male	13	6.5
White Female	6	3.1
Black Male	84	41.7
Black Female	66	29.4
Hispanic Male	48	6.1
Hispanic Female	10	1.2
Other***	3	4.7
TOTAL	230	9.1



These data represent a 78% decline in HIV Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease from the peak year of 1995 to 2010. This is slightly higher than the 75% decline observed by the state.

Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 07/12/12).
Population data are provided by FloridaCHARTS.

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 & 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

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"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

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

For Florida HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data

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

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