



HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Partnership 12

Flagler and Volusia Counties

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.**

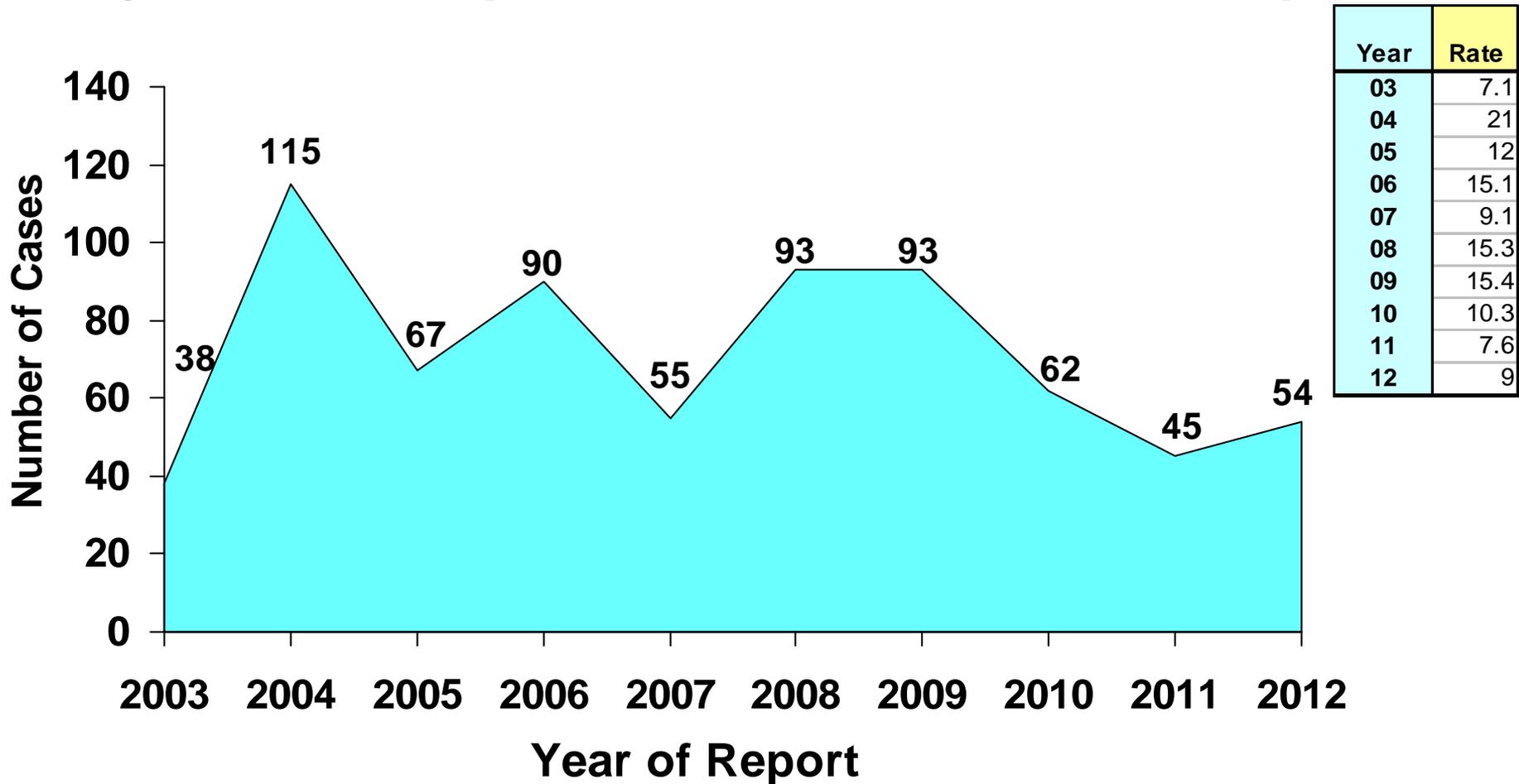
Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases, Reported through 2012, Partnership 12

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through 2012 as of 06/30/2013 1,463	Cumulative AIDS Cases (1981-2012)		
	Adults (Age 13+) 1,880	Pediatrics (Age <13) 18	Total 1,898
	Cumulative HIV Cases (not AIDS) 07/1997-12/2012		
	Adults (Age 13+) 683	Pediatrics (Age <13) 17	Total 700
Total HIV/AIDS Cases	Adult (Age 13+) 2,563	Pediatrics (Age <13) 35	Total 2,598

ADULTS	Males	Females	Total	M:F Ratio
Cumulative AIDS Cases	1,412	468	1,880	3.0 : 1
Cumulative HIV Cases	462	221	683	2.1 : 1

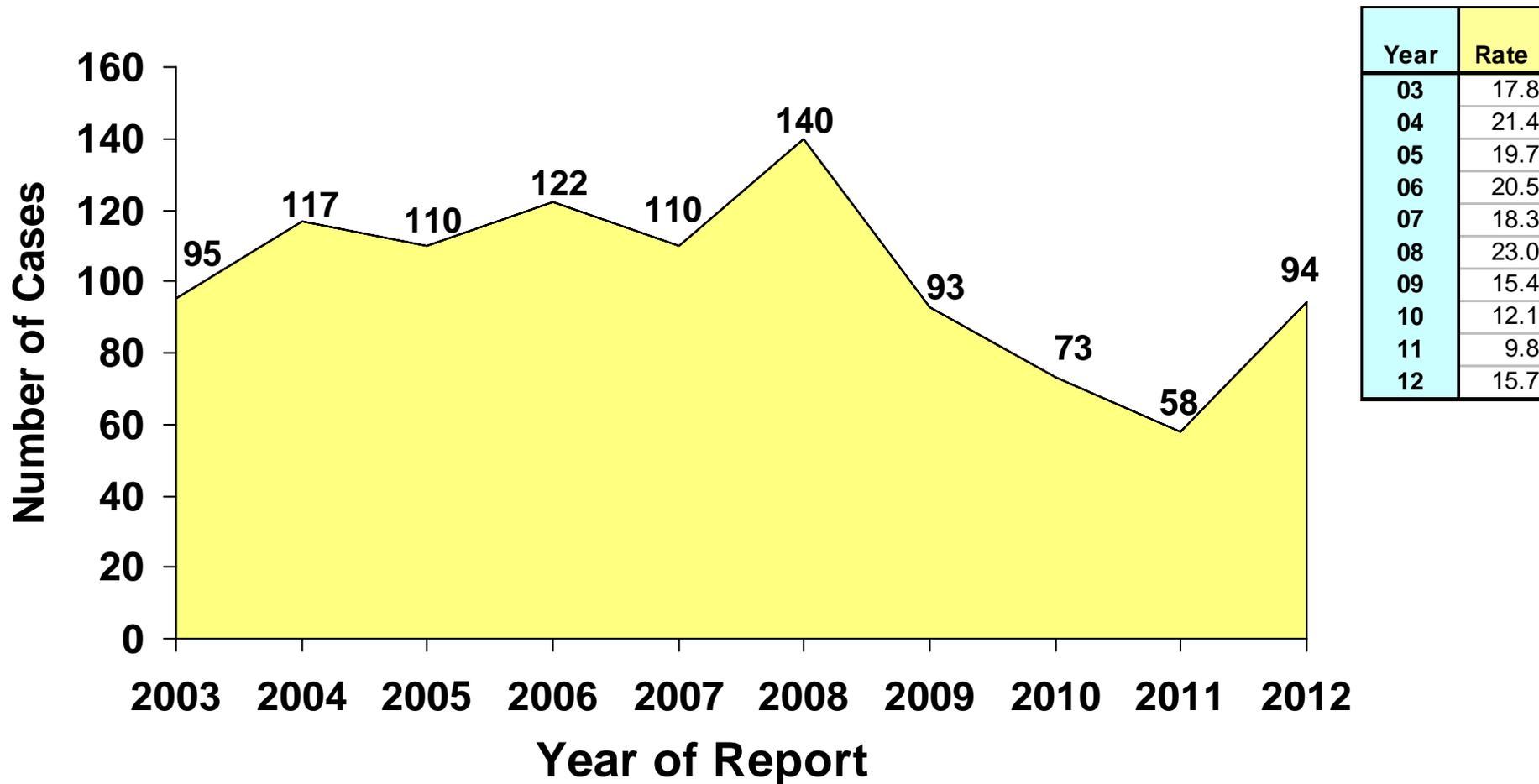
AIDS Cases & Rates*

By Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 12



Electronic laboratory reporting delays in late 2007 along with the expansion of electronic lab reporting contributed to the artificial spikes in 2008 and 2009, followed by an annual approach to leveling. *Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

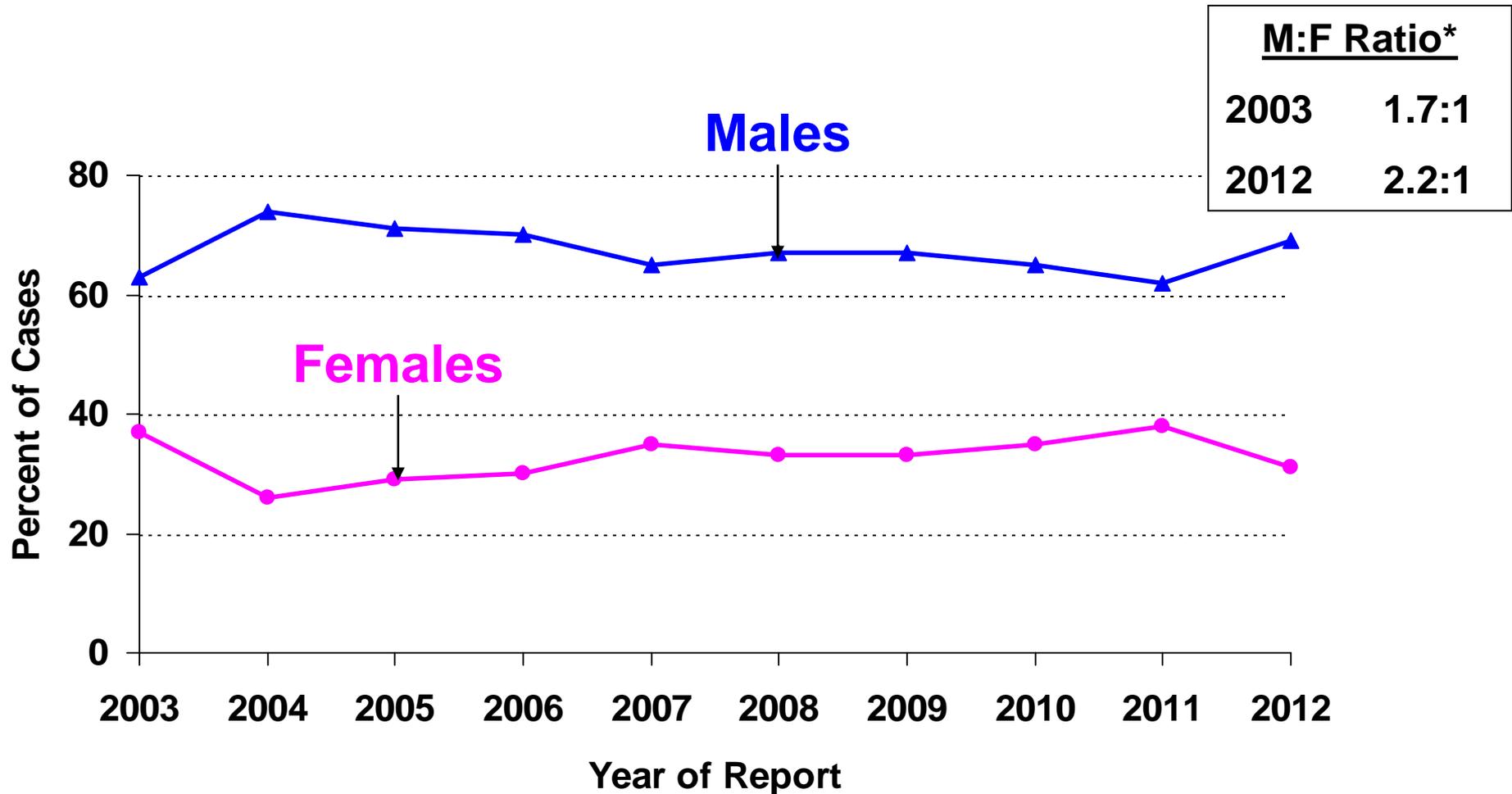
HIV Infection Cases and Rates*, by Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 12



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 2007. This was followed by subsequent annual decreases through 2011.

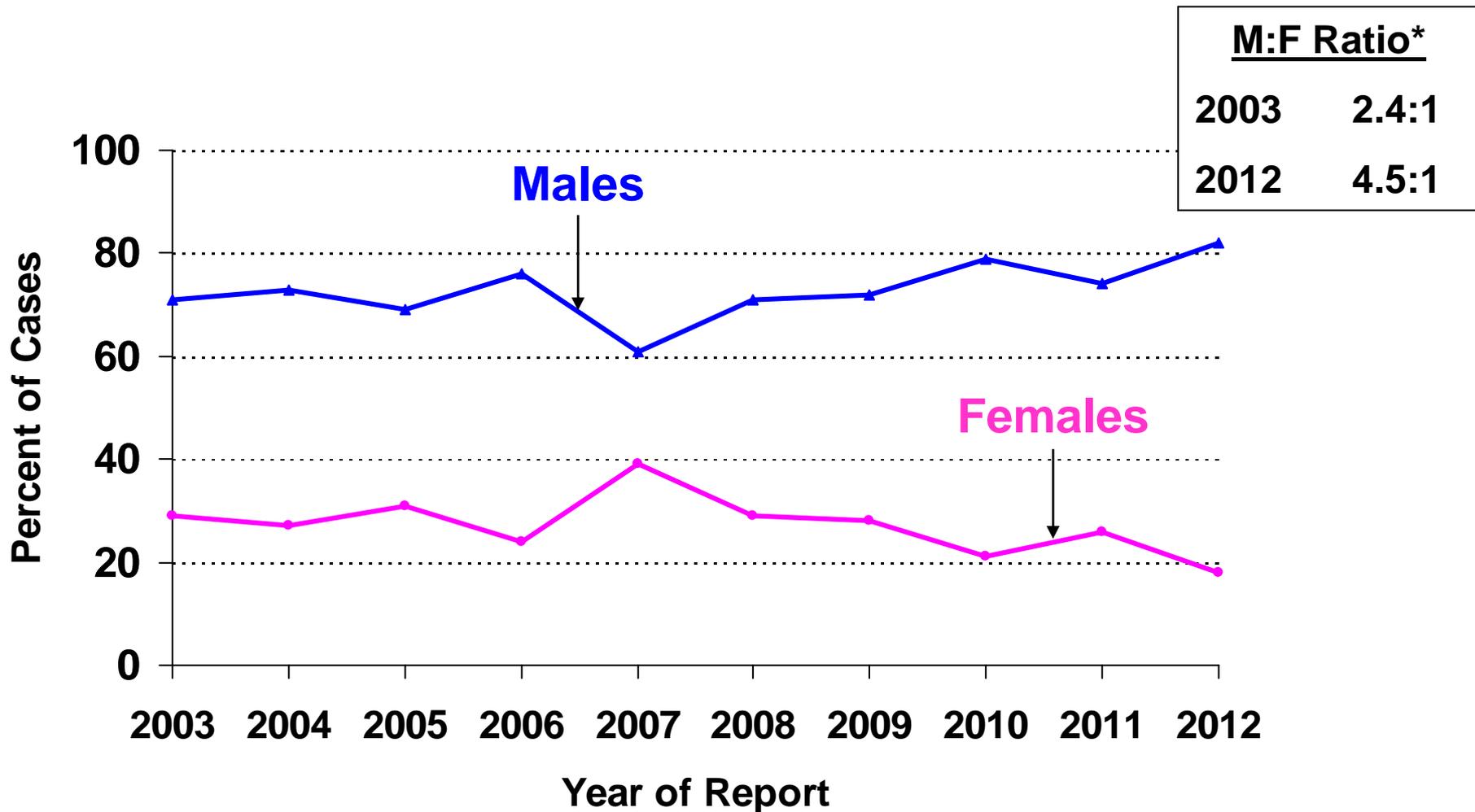
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 12



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 12

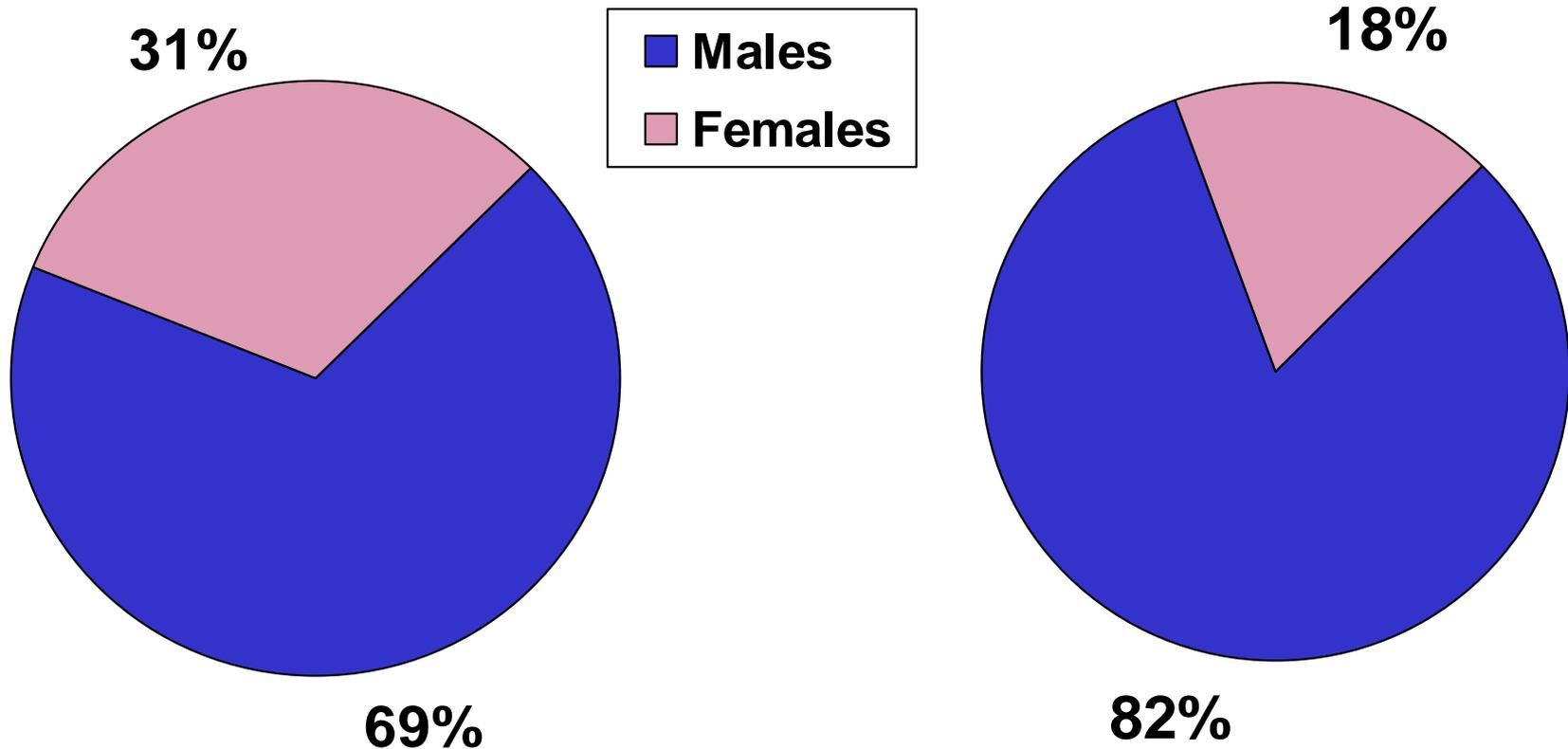


Note: Recent trends in HIV transmission are best described by the HIV case data. The relative increases in male HIV Infection Cases might be attributed to proportional increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM), which may influence future AIDS trends. *The male-to-female ratio 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 12

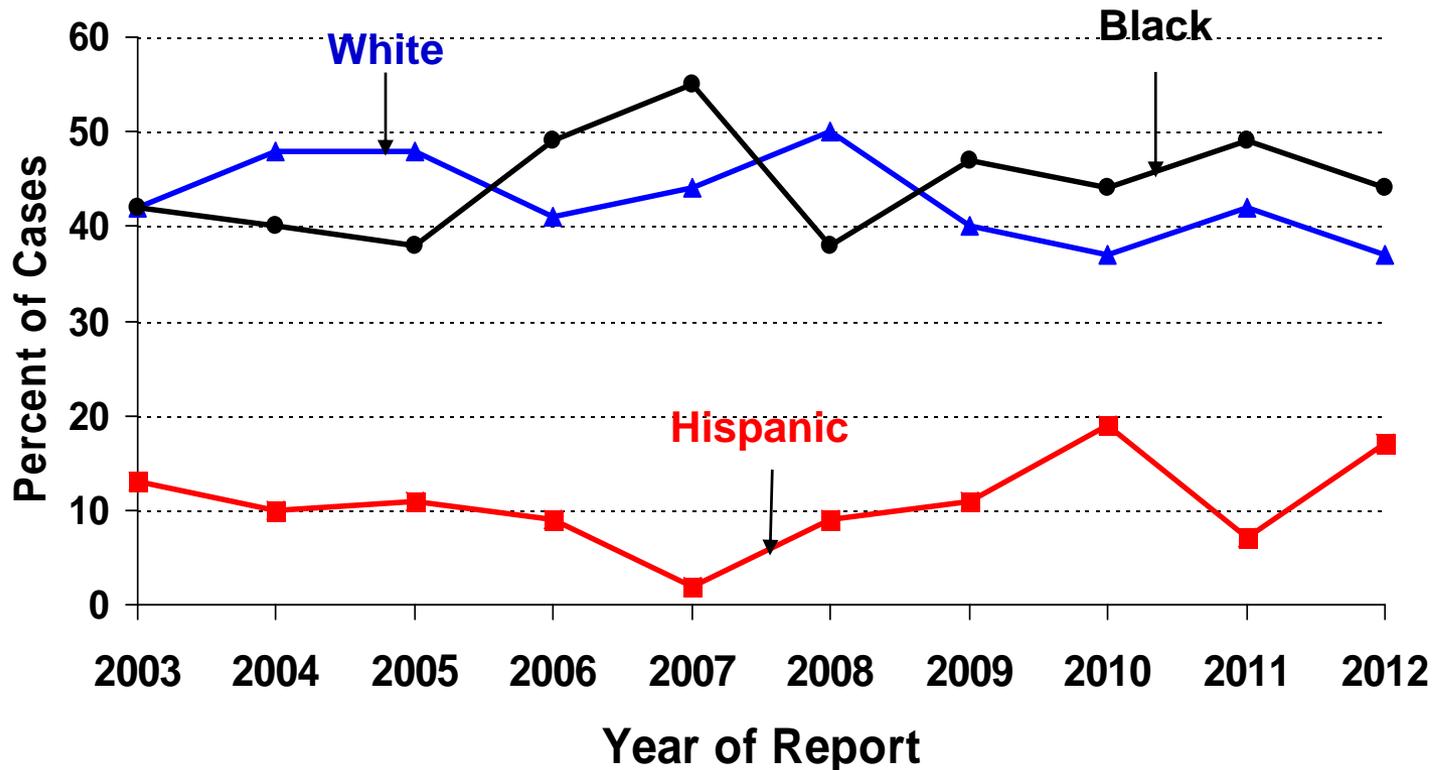
AIDS
N=54

HIV Infection
N=94



Note: Partnership 12's Adult Population is: 48% Male and 52% Female

Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 12

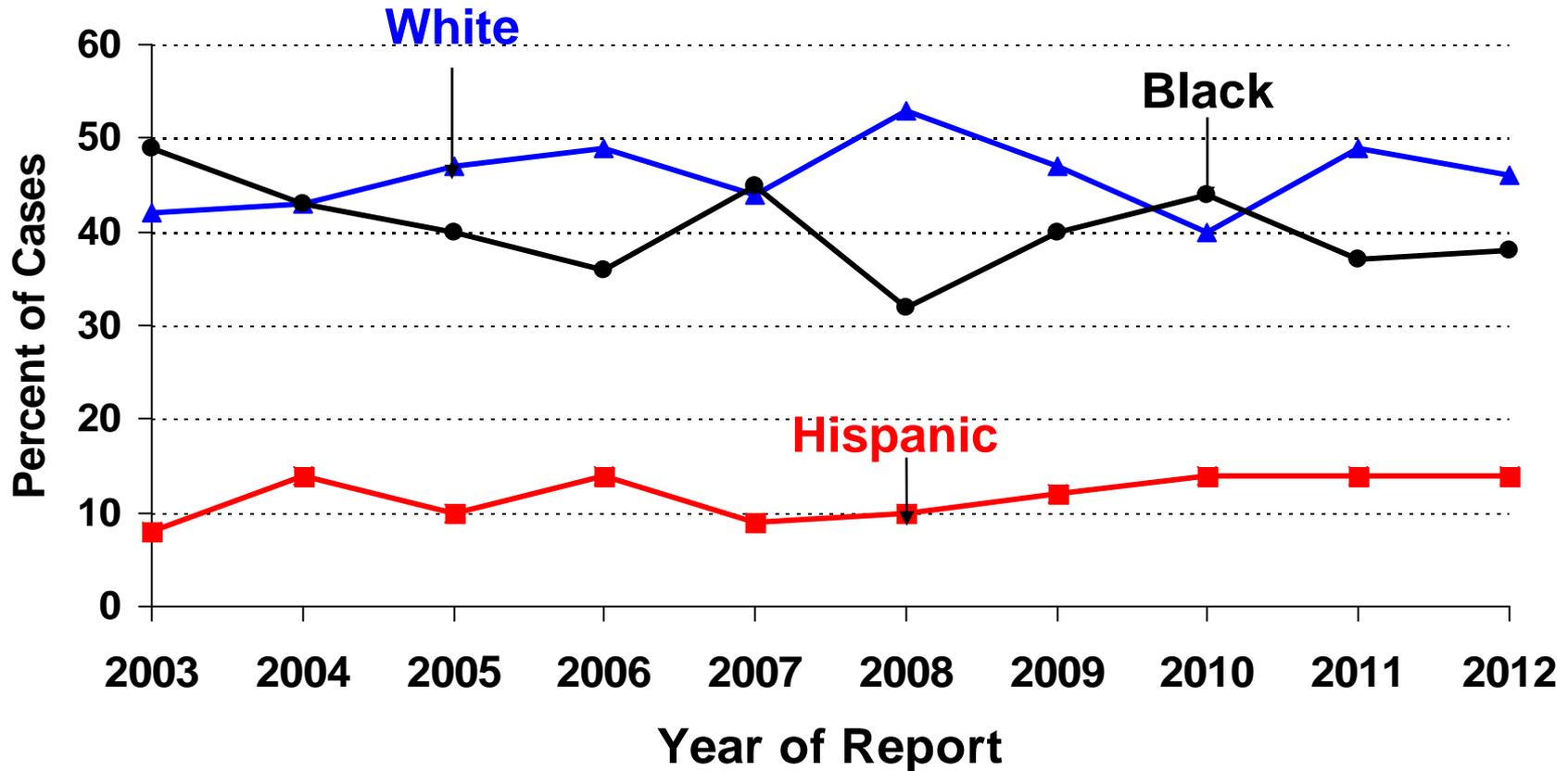


Factors Affecting Disparities

- 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

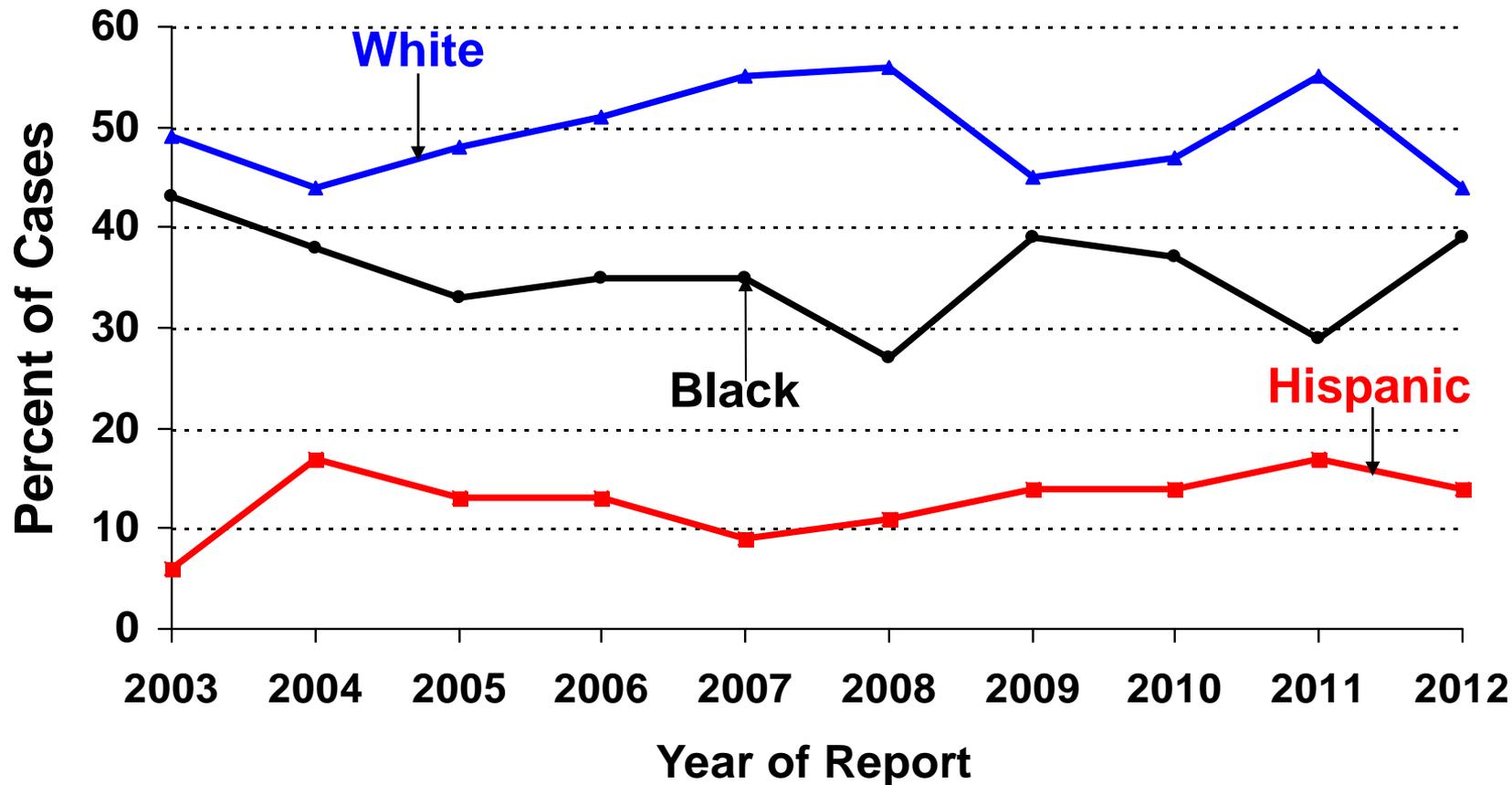
Note: In 2012, blacks accounted for 44% of adult AIDS cases, but only 10% of the population. The proportion of black and white cases fluctuated over time, oftentimes, crossing paths. From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of adult AIDS cases increased by 31% among Hispanics whereas it decreased by 12% and 5% among whites and blacks respectively. Numerous disparities can affect the increases of HIV disease in a given population. Other races represent less than 2% of the cases and are not included.

Adult HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 12



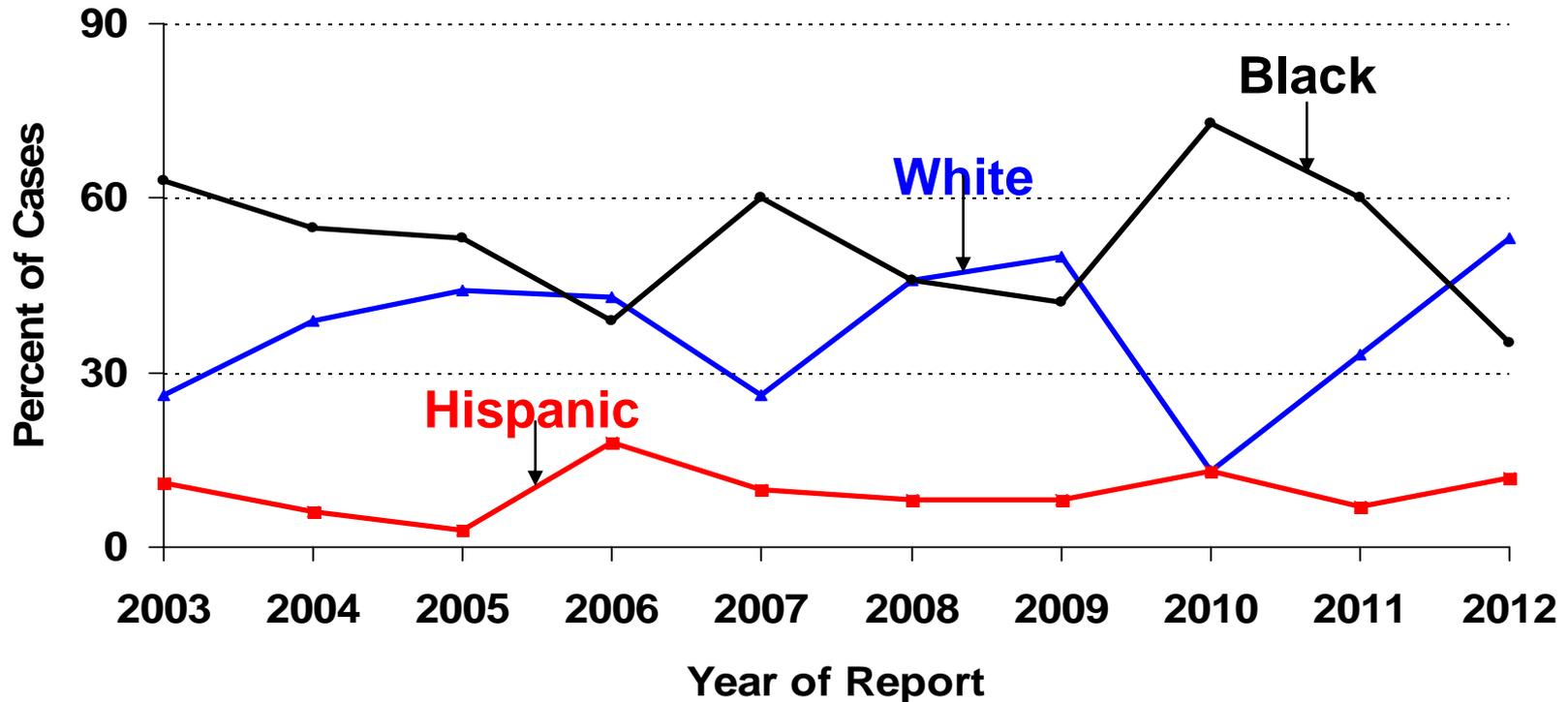
Note: HIV case reporting, implemented in mid-1997, reflects more recent trends in the epidemic with respect to the distribution of cases by race/ethnicity. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage HIV Infection Cases among blacks decreased by 22%. In contrast, the percentage of HIV infection cases increased by 10% among whites and by 75% among Hispanics. 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, 2003-2012, Partnership 12



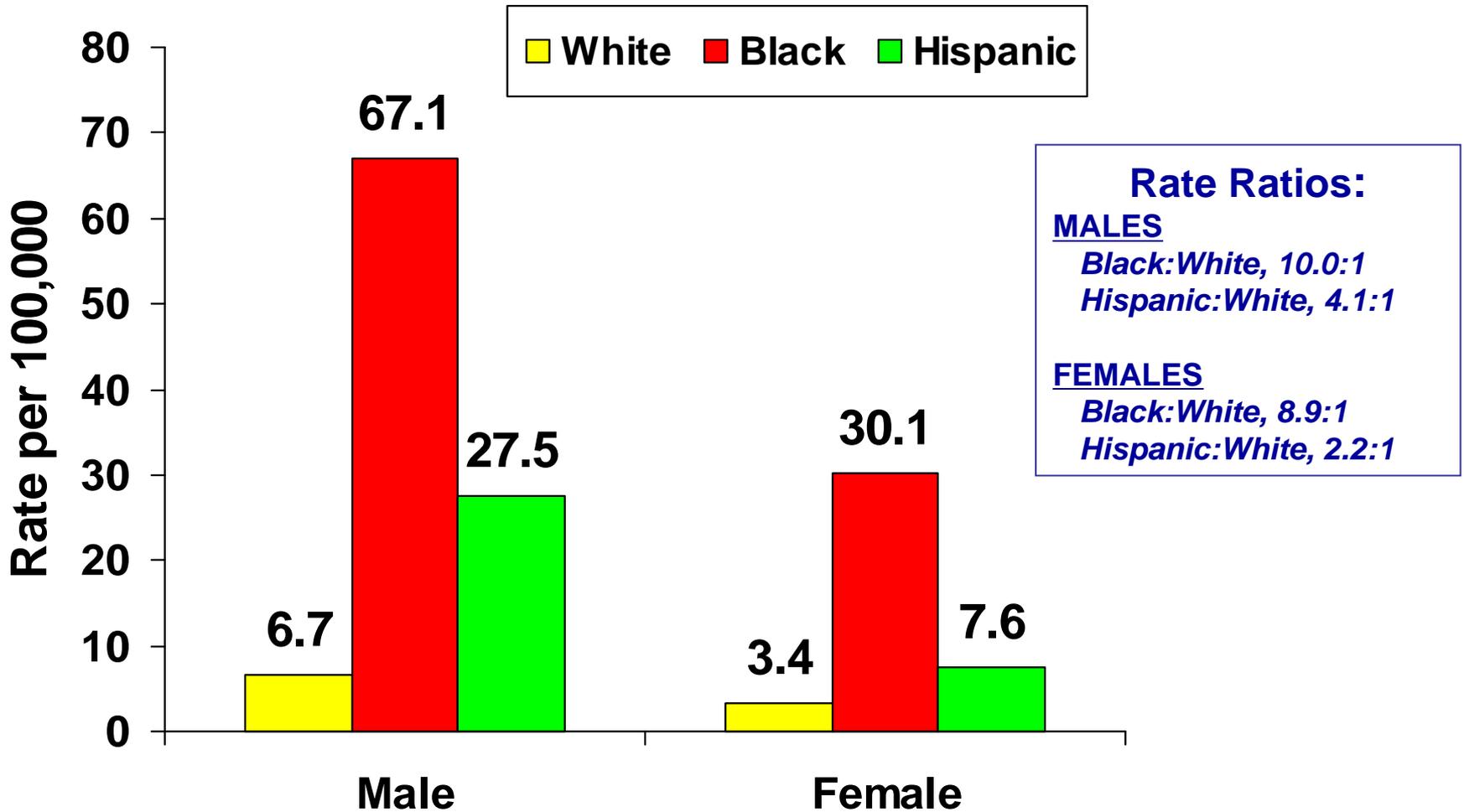
Note: From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of HIV Infection cases decreased by 9% among blacks and by 10% among whites. In contrast, the percentage of HIV infection cases increased by 133% among Hispanics.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 12



Note: The percentage of black and white adult female HIV infection cases shifted up and down over the years, oftentimes, crossing paths. From 2003 to 2012, the percentage of adult female HIV infection cases decreased by 44% among blacks. In contrast, the percentage of adult HIV cases increased by 104% among whites and by 9% among Hispanics.

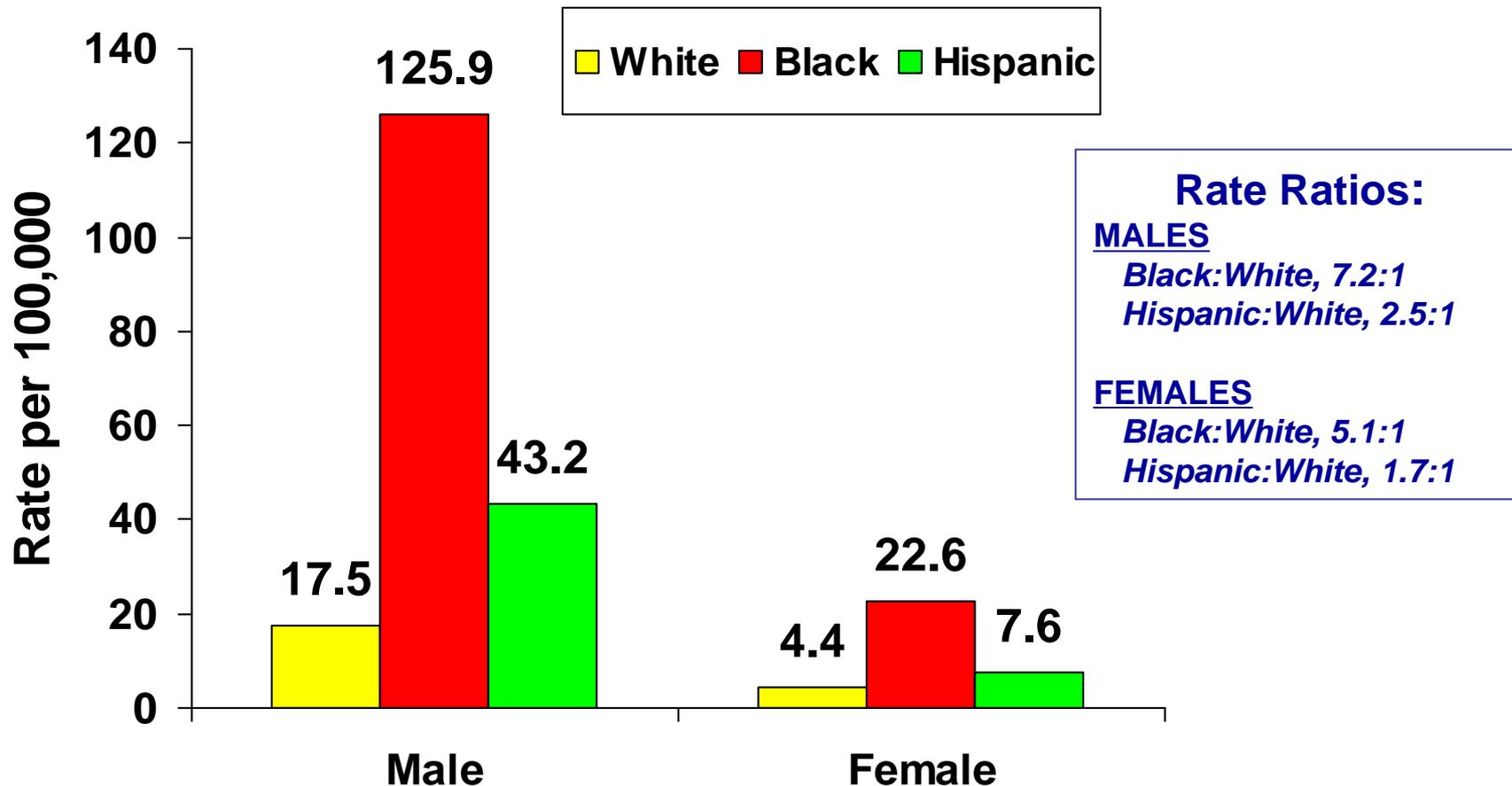
Adult AIDS Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Partnership 12



Note: Among black males, the AIDS case rate is 10 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is nearly 9 times higher than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates are higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

*Source: 2012 Partnership 12 population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

Adult HIV Infection Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Partnership 12

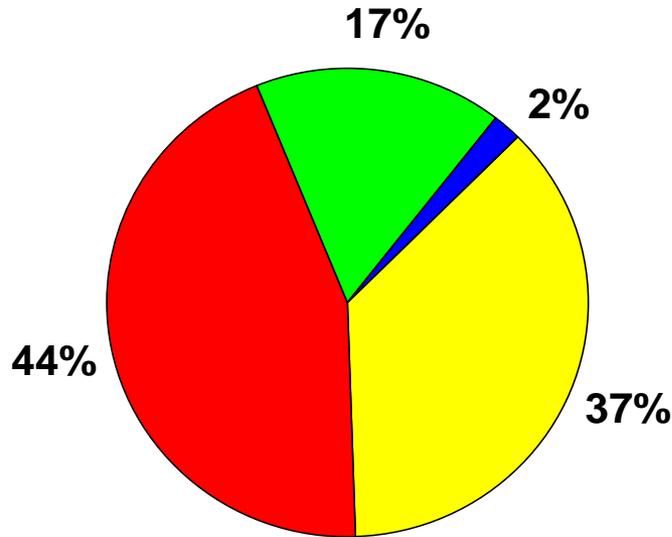


Note: Among black males, the HIV case rate is 7 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 5 times higher than the rate among white females. Among Hispanic males and females, the HIV case rate is higher than the rate among their white counterparts.

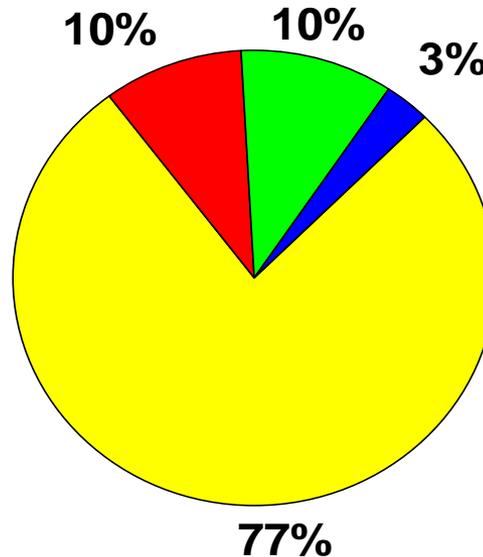
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

Adult AIDS and HIV Cases Reported in 2012 and Population Data, by Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 12

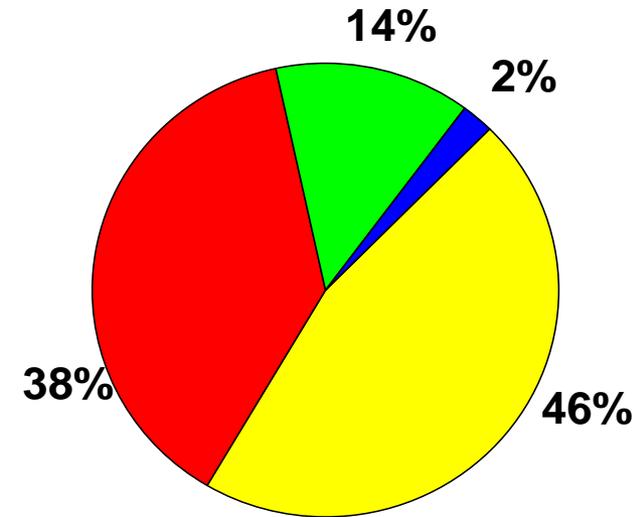
**AIDS
N=54**



**2012 Partnership 12
Population Estimates*
N=519,304**



**HIV Infection
N=94**



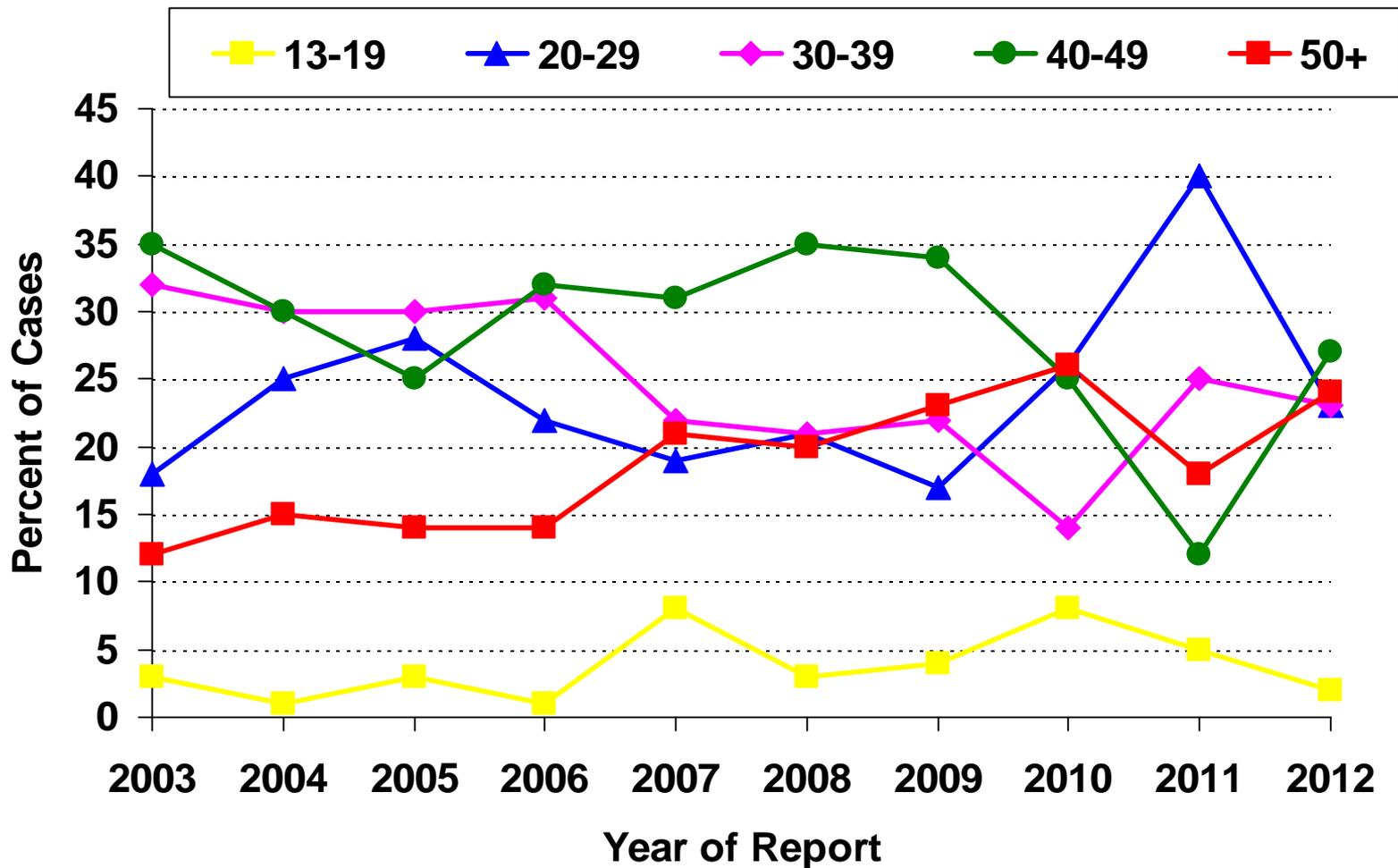
White
 Black
 Hispanic
 Other**

Note: In this snapshot for 2012, blacks are over-represented among the AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, accounting for 44% of adult AIDS cases and 38% of adult HIV Infection Cases, but only 10% 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.

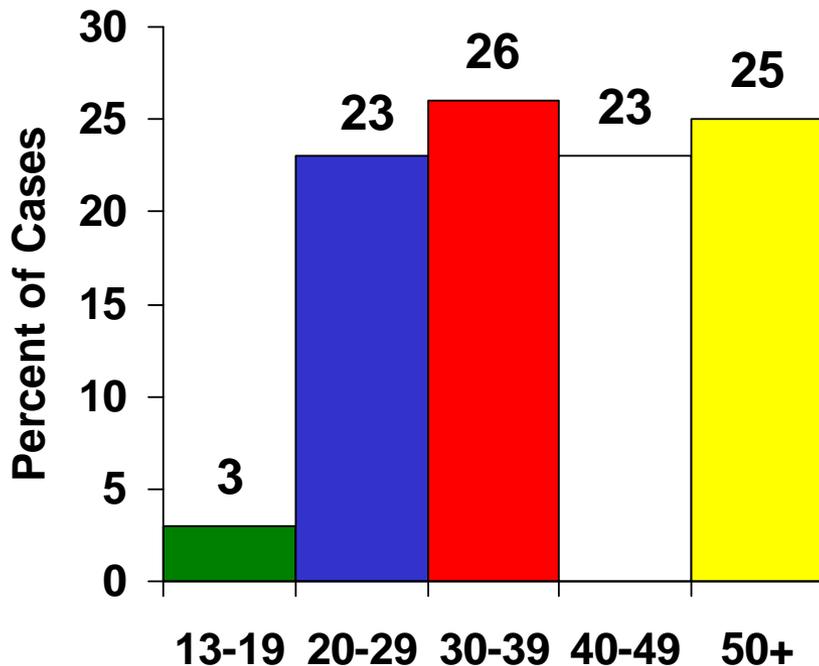
Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Partnership 12



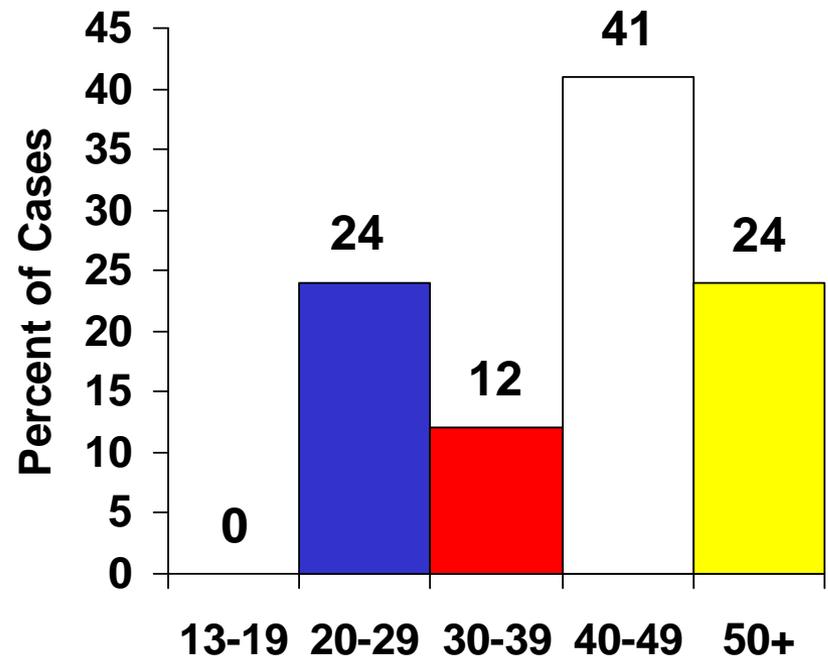
Note: From 2003 to 2012, the proportion of adult HIV Infection Cases among those aged 50+ and 20-29, increased by 100% and 28%, respectively.

Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2012, Partnership 12

Males
N=77



Females
N=17

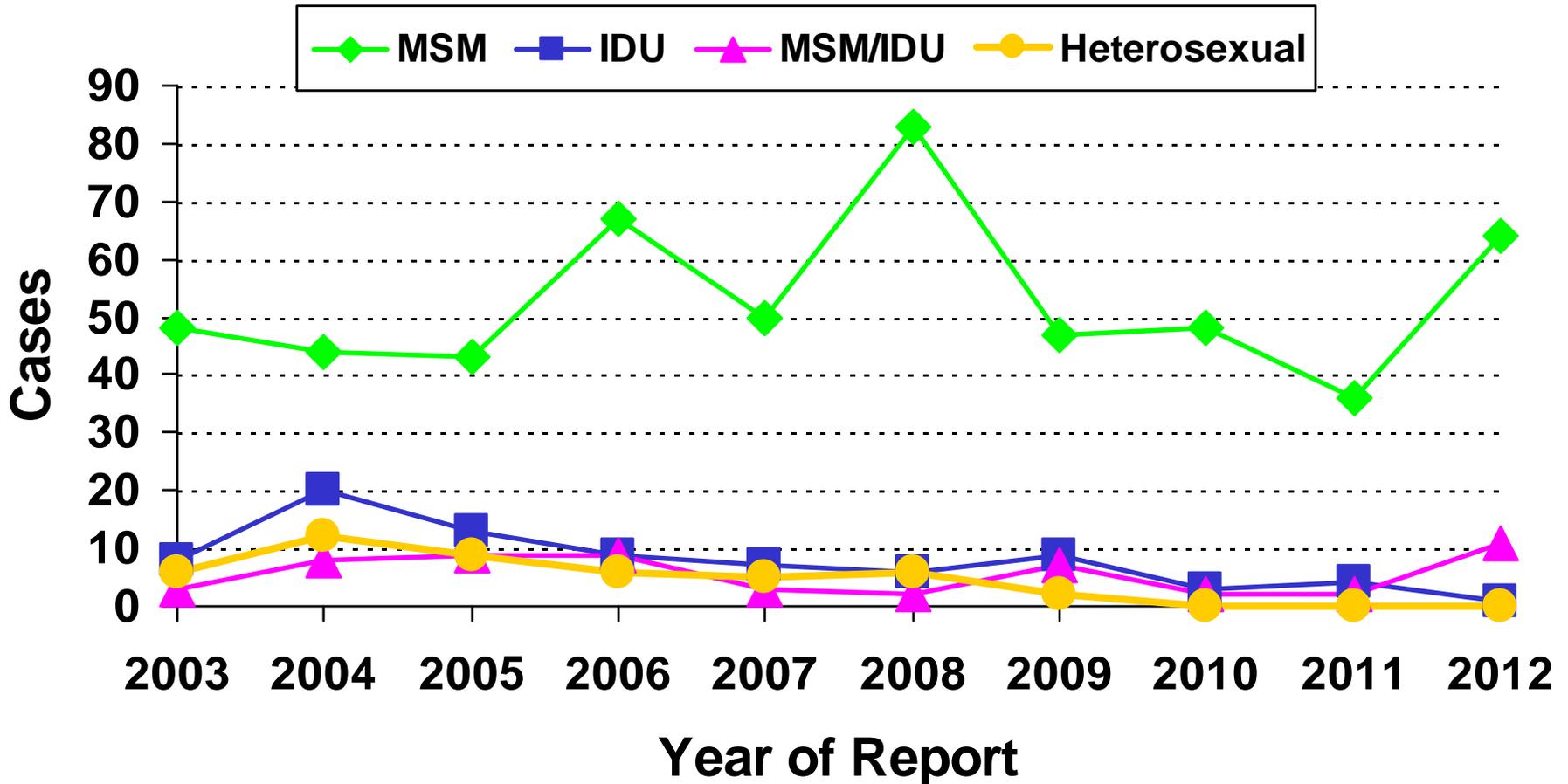


Note: HIV Infection Cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. With regard to the age group with the highest percent of HIV Infection Cases, recent estimates show that among males, 26% of HIV Infection Cases occur among those aged 30-39, whereas among females, 41% of HIV Infection Cases occur among those in the 40-49 age group.

Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

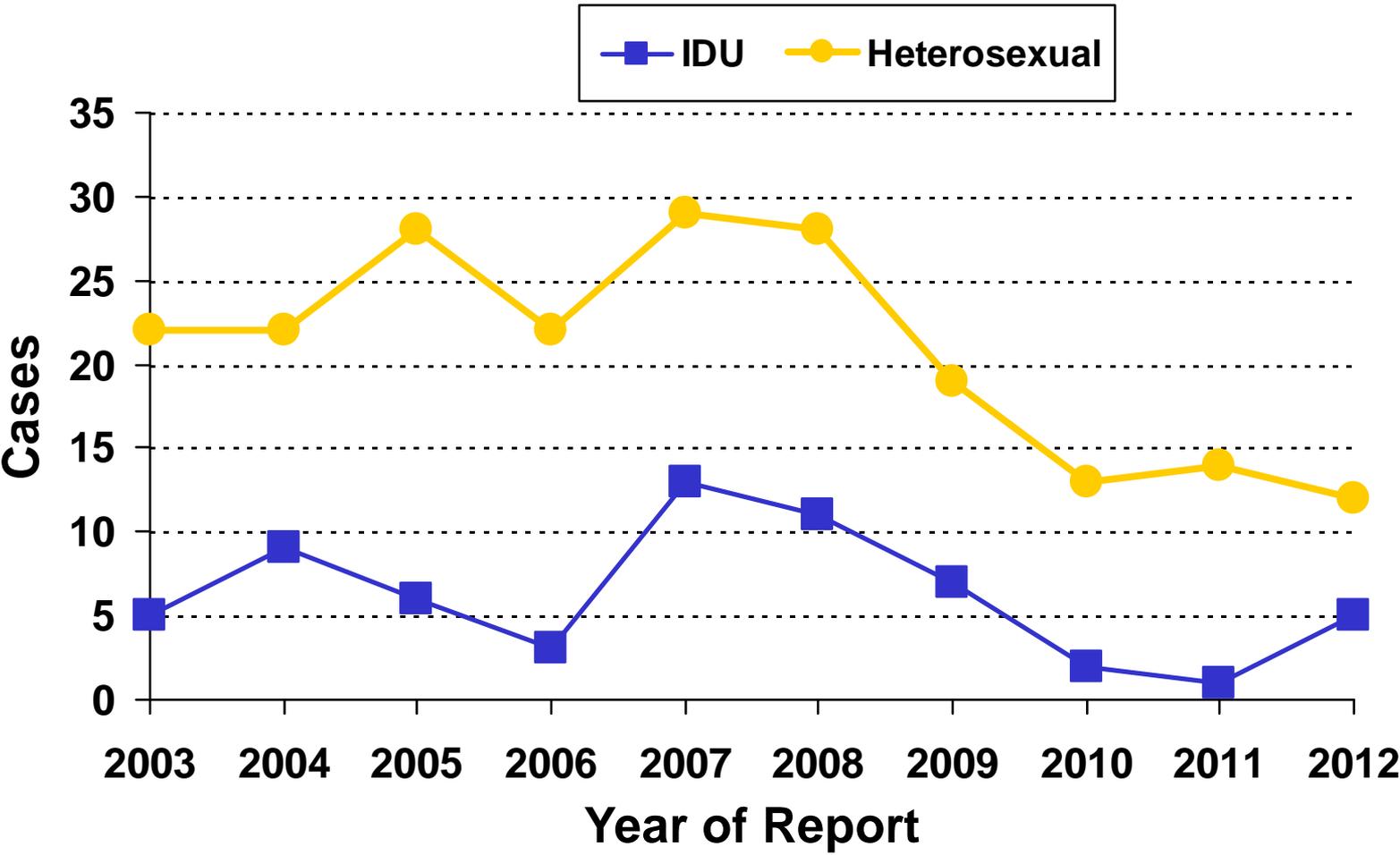
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric 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 12



Note: NIRs redistributed. For most years, men who have sex with men (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Partnership 12.

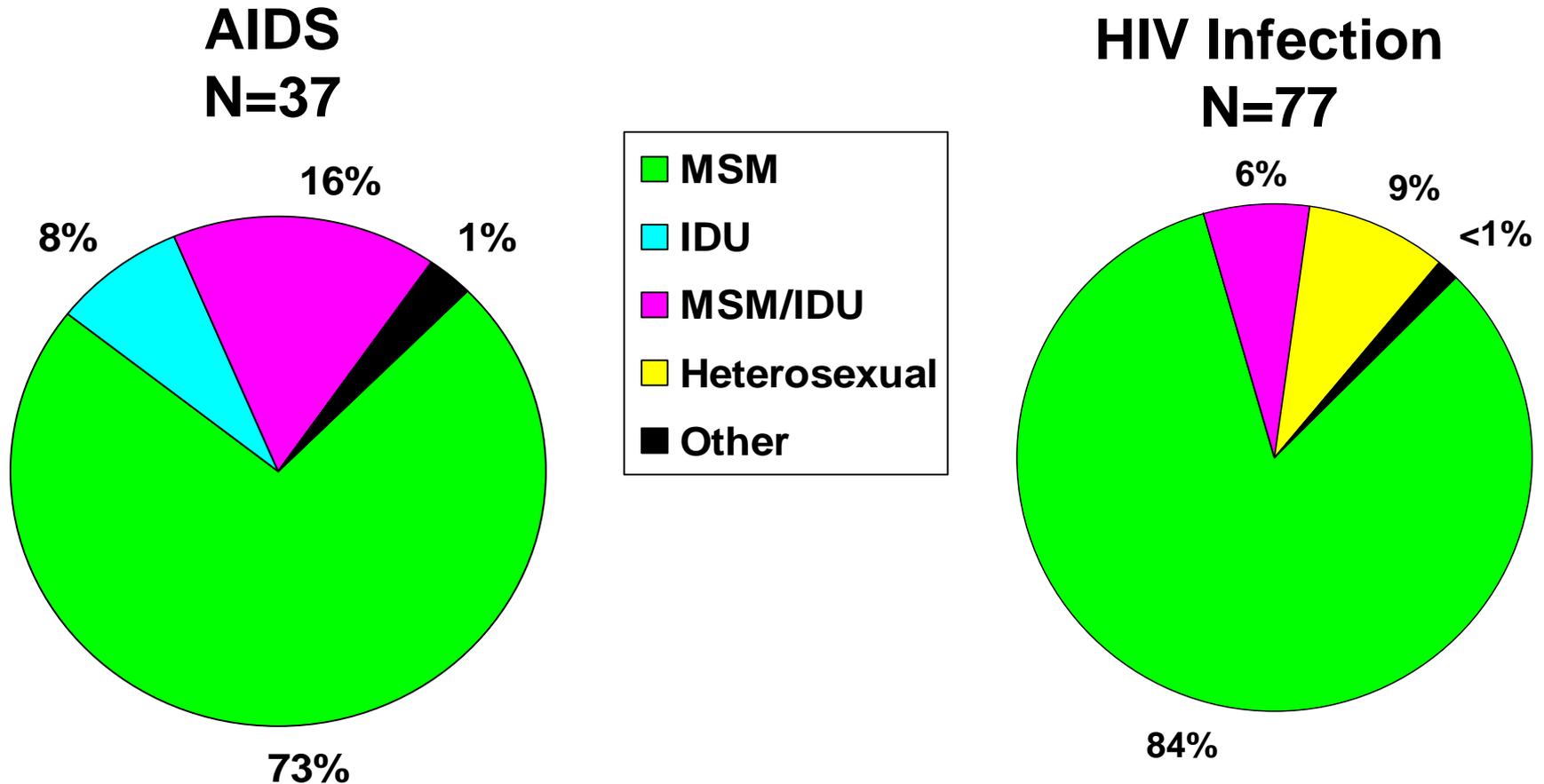
Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 12



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



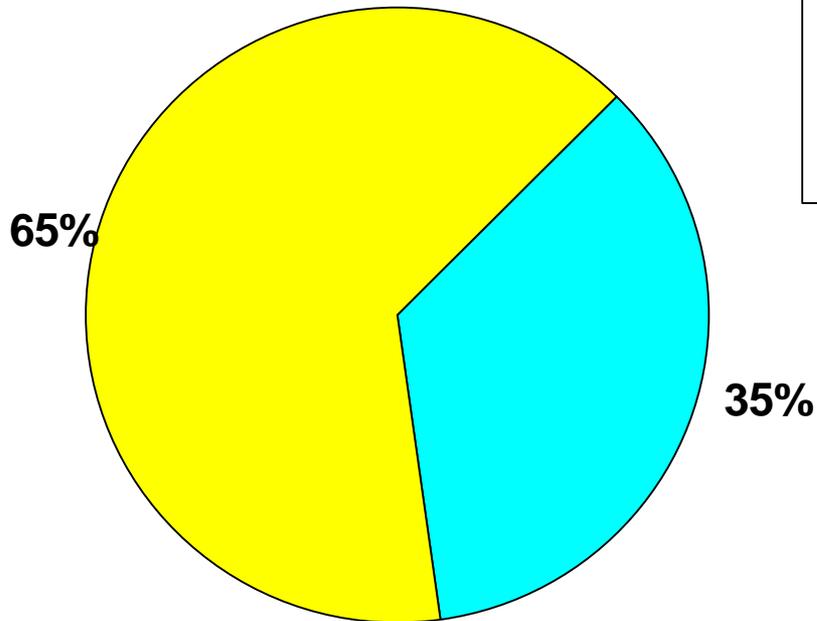
Adult Male AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2012, Partnership 12



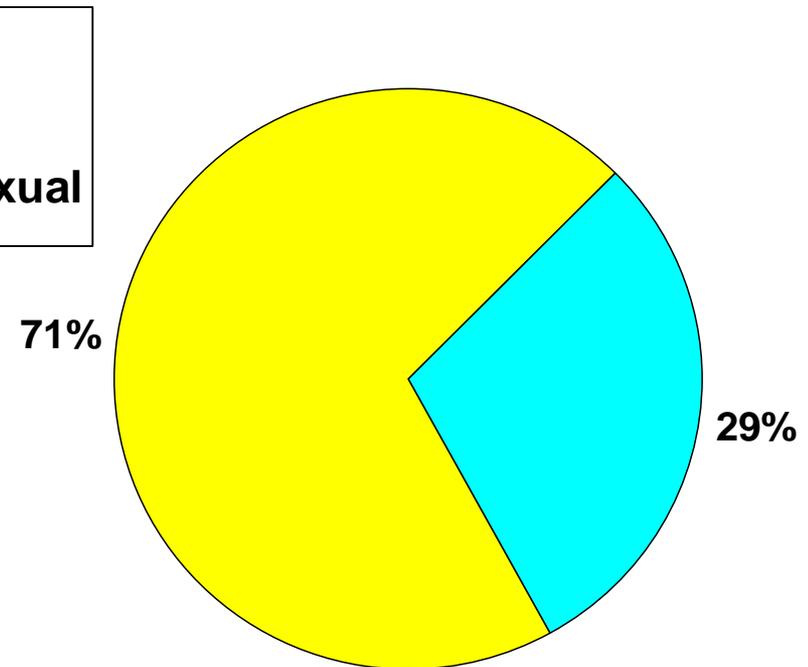
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the male AIDS and HIV Infection Cases reported for 2012, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common risk factor (73% and 84% respectively). The recent increase among MSM is indicated by the higher MSM among HIV Infection Cases compared to AIDS cases, as HIV Infection 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 12

AIDS
N=17



HIV Infection
N=17

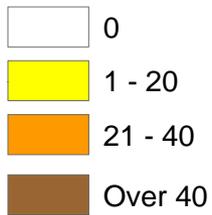


Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the female AIDS and HIV Infection Cases reported for 2012, heterosexual contact was the highest risk (65% and 71% respectively).

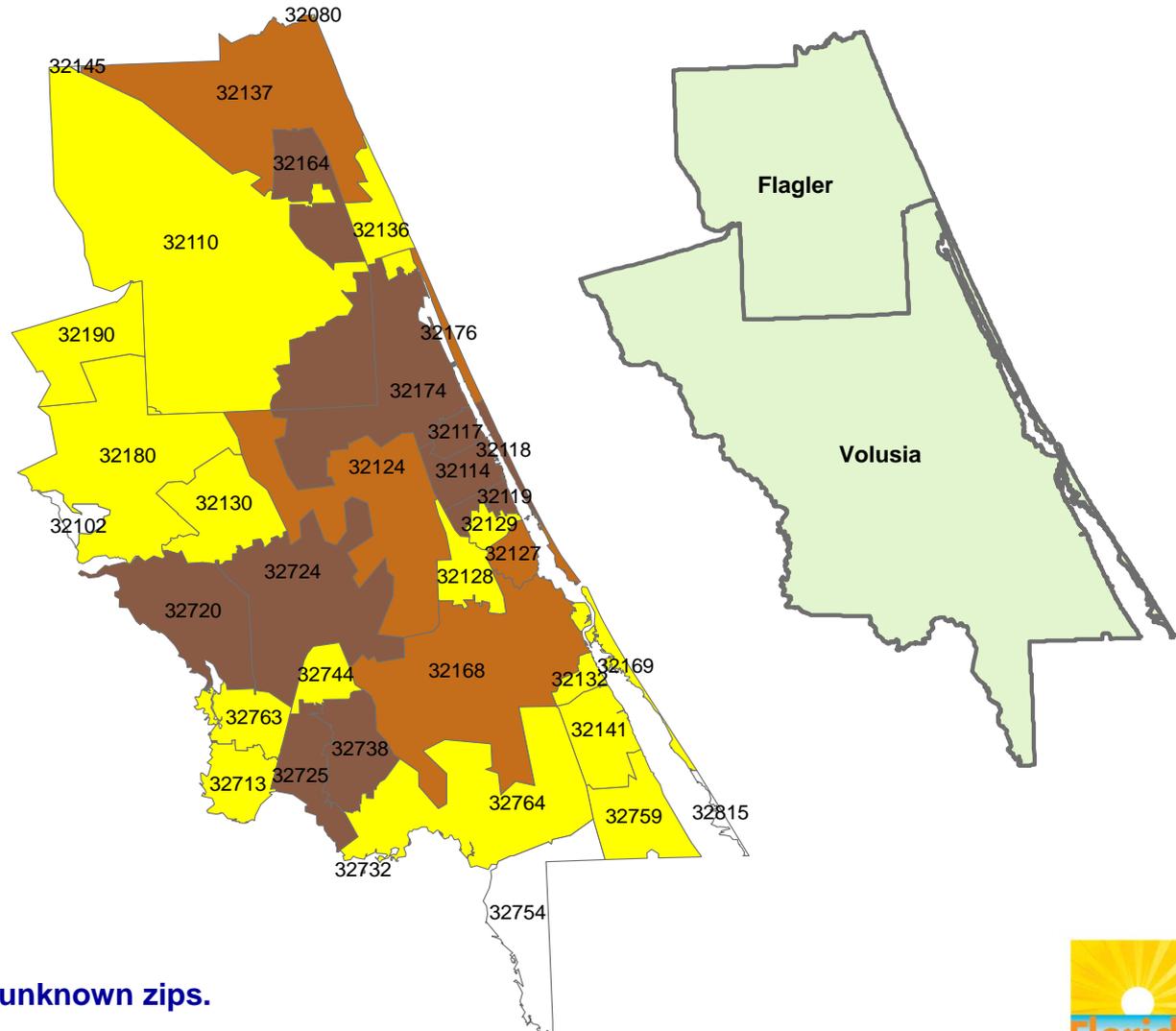
Cases Living with HIV Disease

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 12

Total Living HIV/AIDS Cases



N=1,475



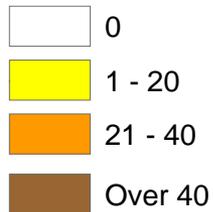
NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/17/2013

Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)*

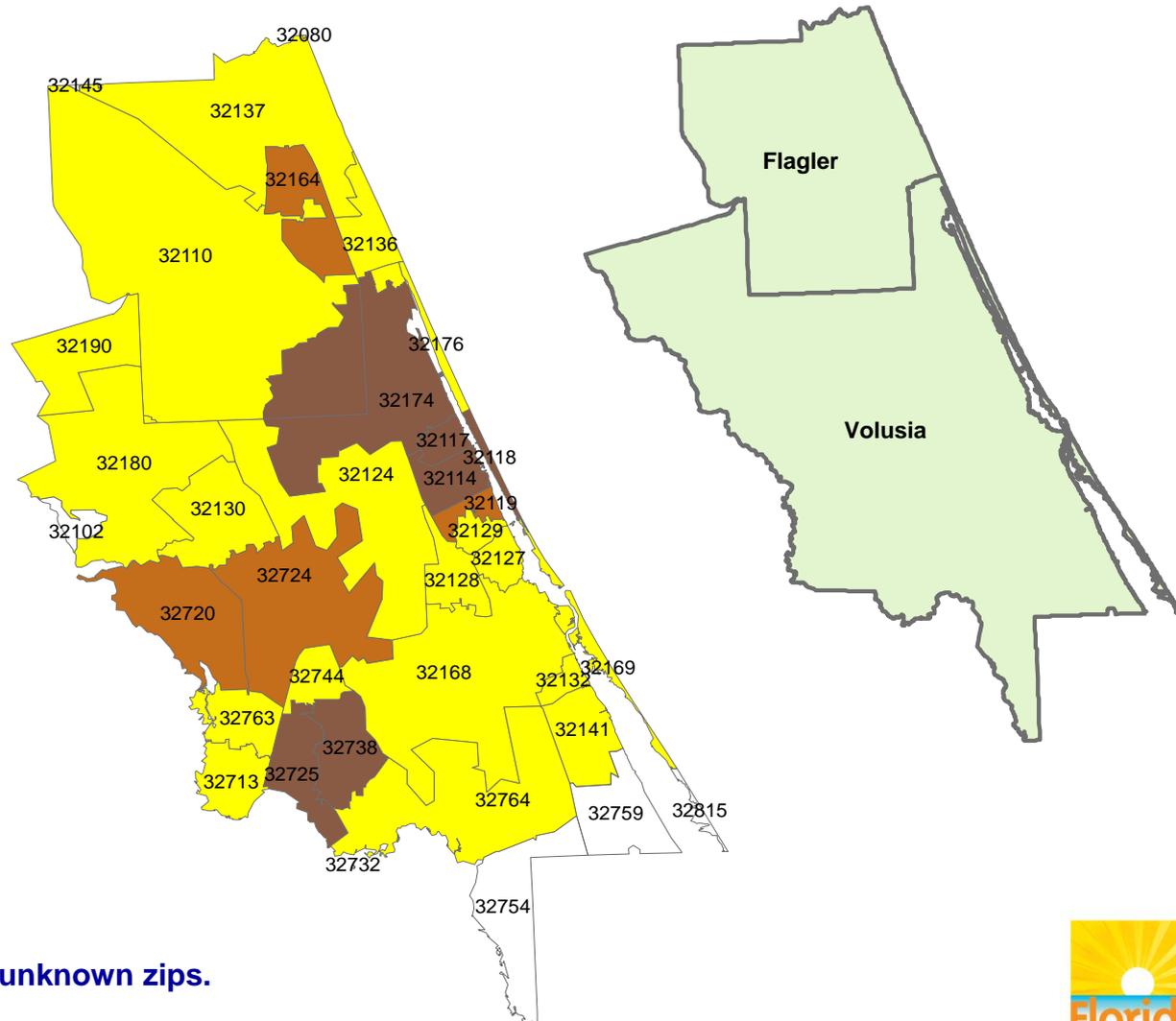
Living with HIV Disease

By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 12

Presumed Living MSM HIV/AIDS Cases



N=795



NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.

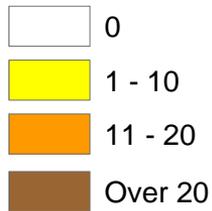
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.

Data as of 05/17/2013

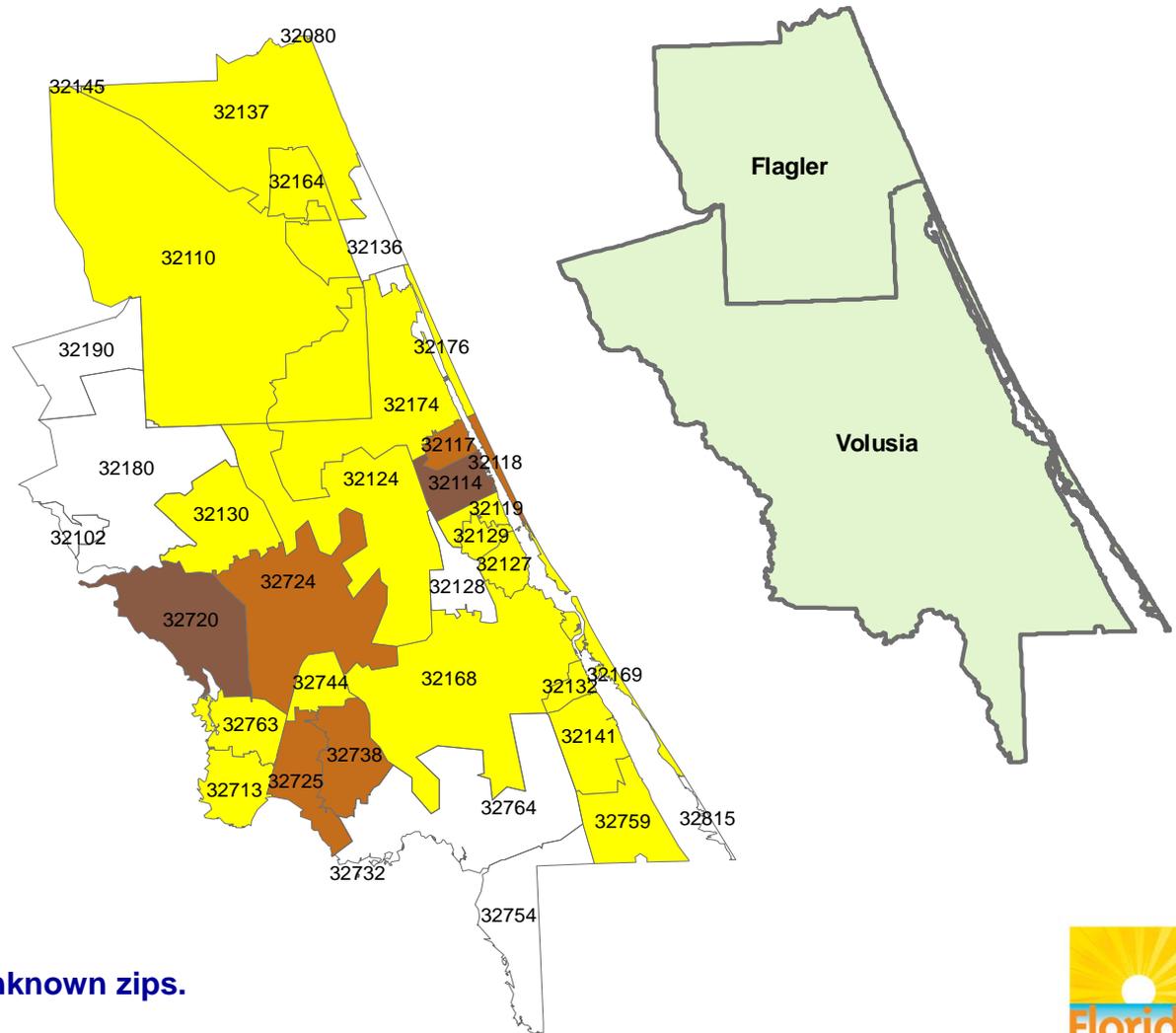
Injection Drug Users (IDUs)* Living with HIV Disease

By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 12

Presumed Living IDU HIV/AIDS Cases



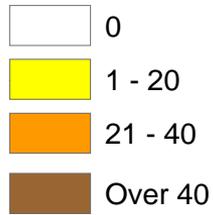
N=276



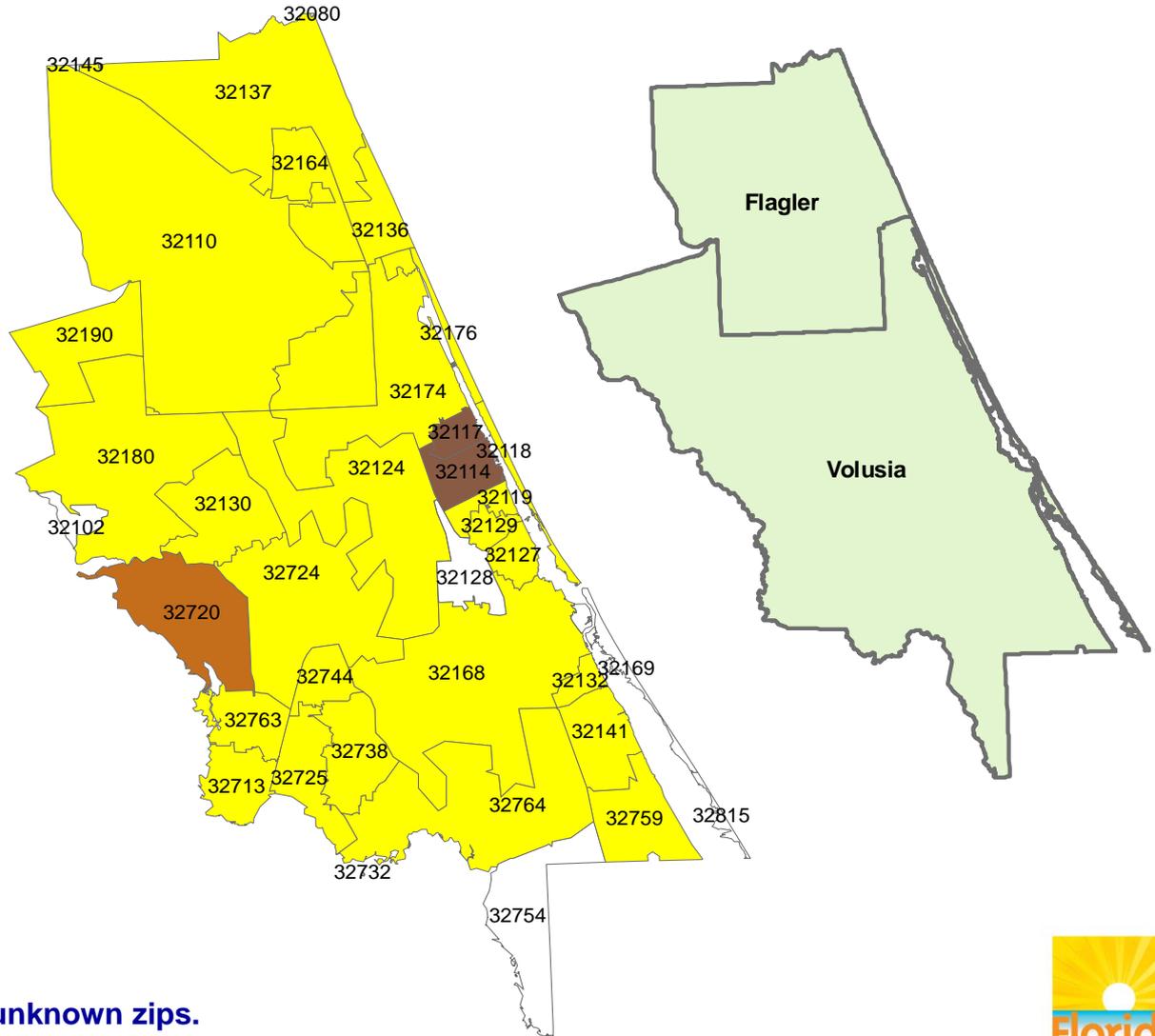
NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.
Data as of 05/17/13

Adult Heterosexuals Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 12

Presumed Living Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Cases



N=434



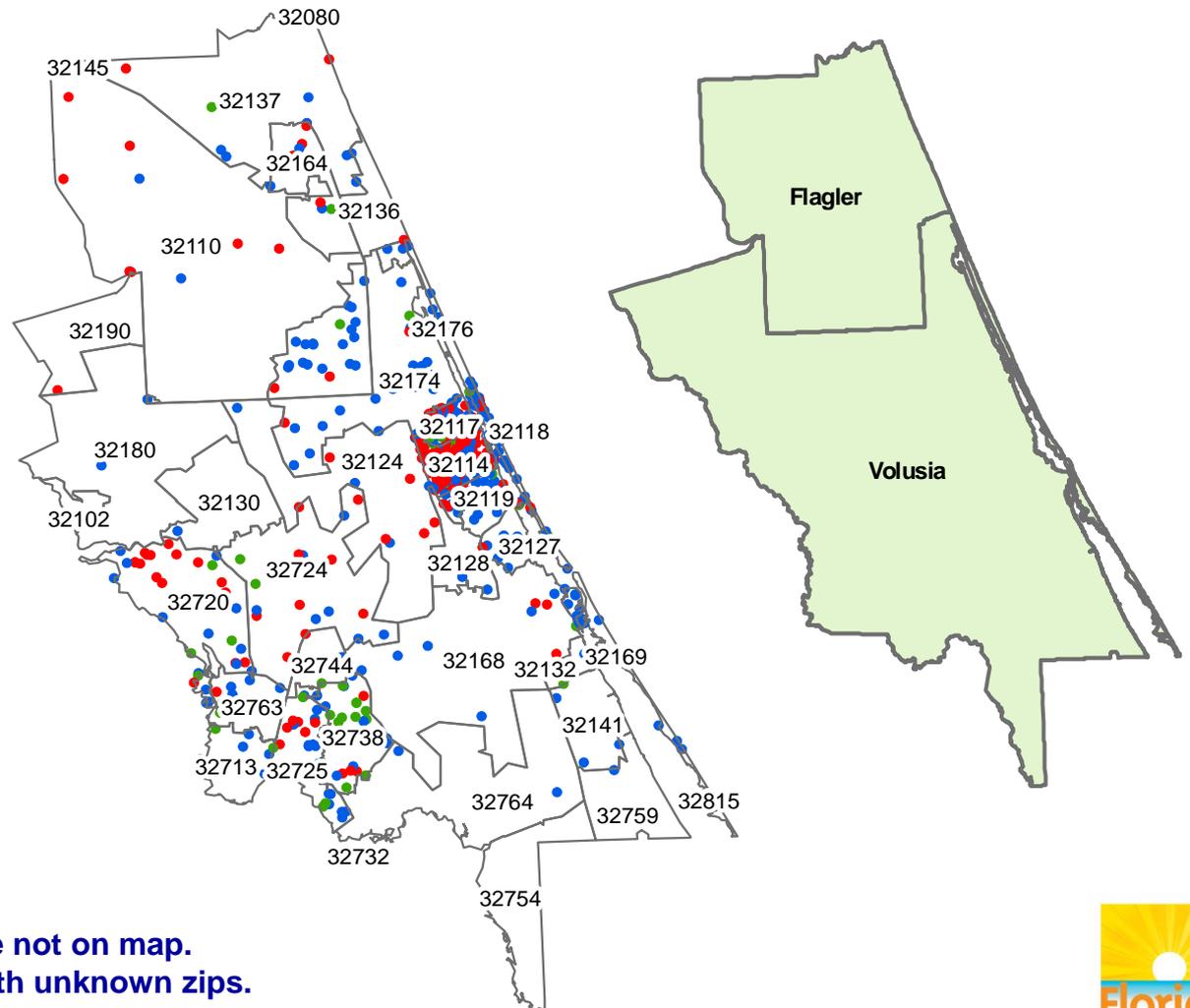
NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/17/2013

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, Partnership 12

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

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

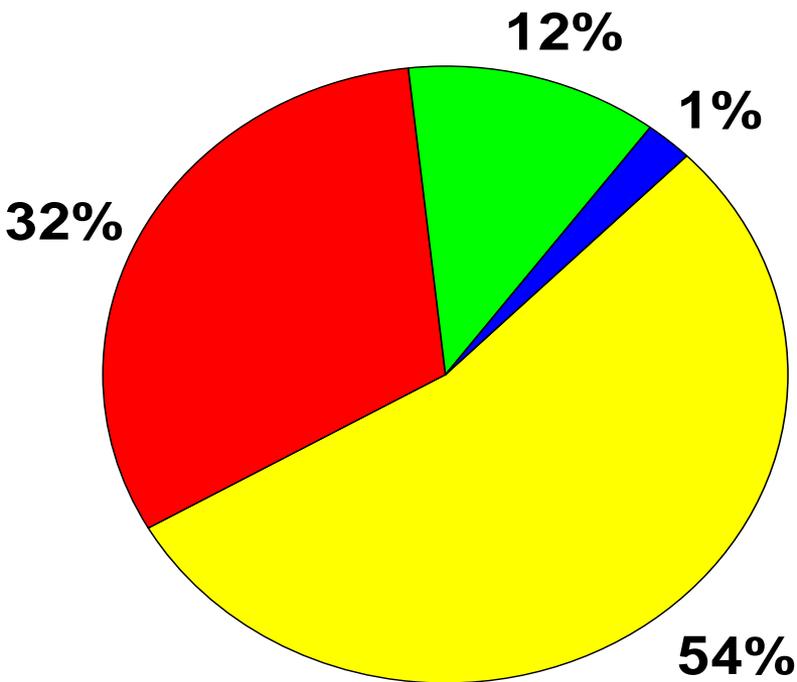
N=1,447



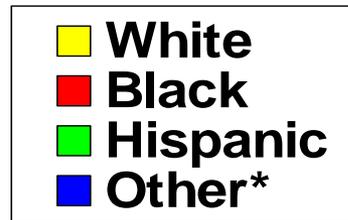
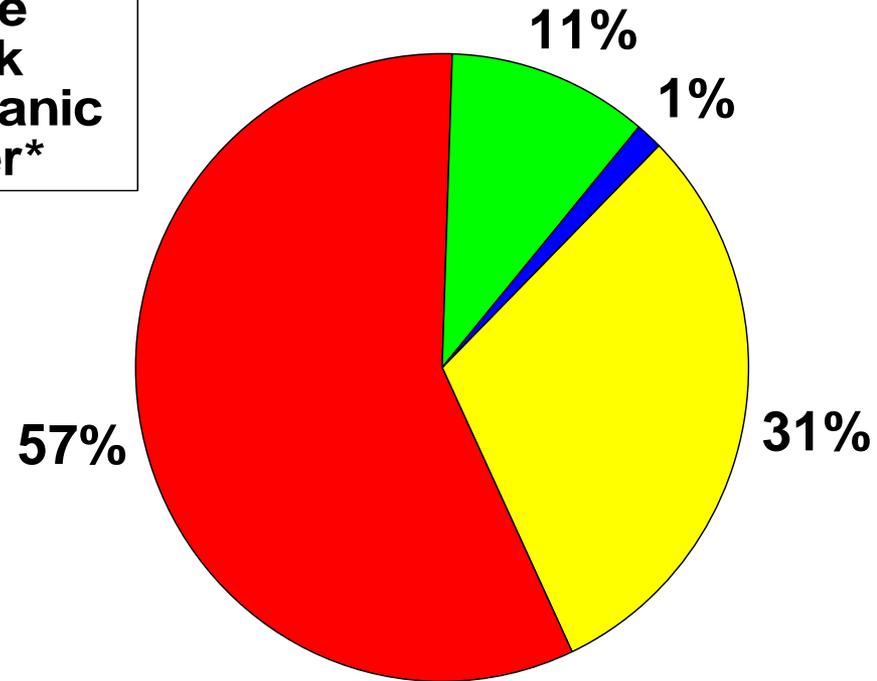
Total includes all races, some which are not on map.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/17/2013

Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2012, Partnership 12

Males
N=986



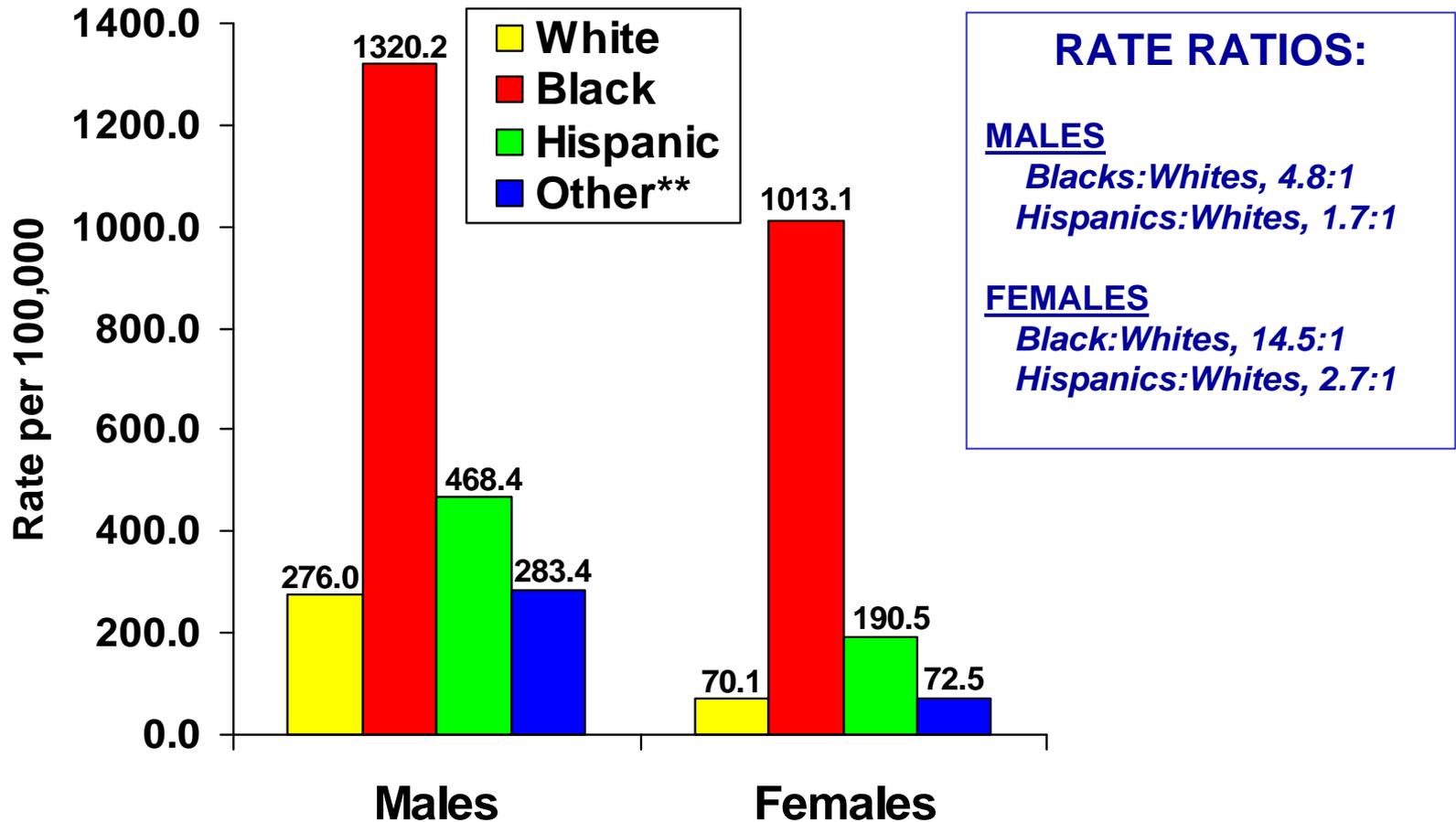
Females
N=471



Note: Among adult males living with HIV disease, whites represent the race most affected (54%). Among adult females living with HIV disease, blacks represent the race most affected (57%).

*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 12



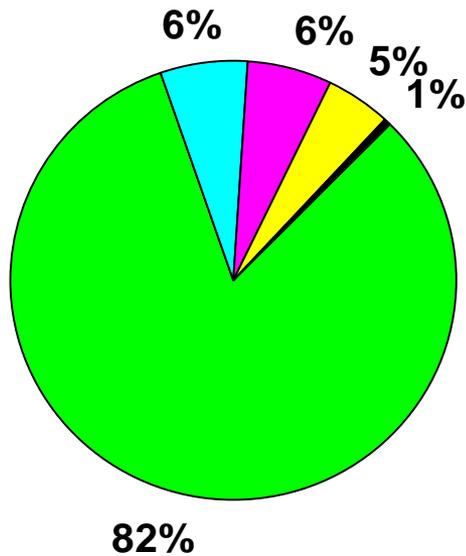
Note: Among black males living with HIV disease reported through 2012, the case rate is 5 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females living with HIV disease, the case rate is nearly 15 times higher than the rate among white females. The Hispanic male rate is nearly 2 times higher and the Hispanic female rate is nearly 3 times higher than the rate 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.

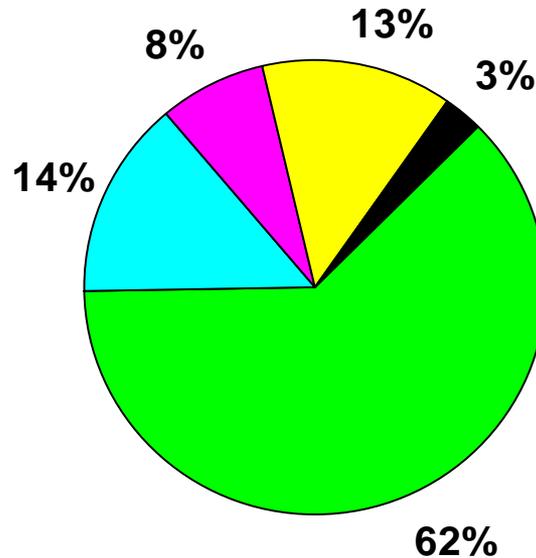


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Partnership 12

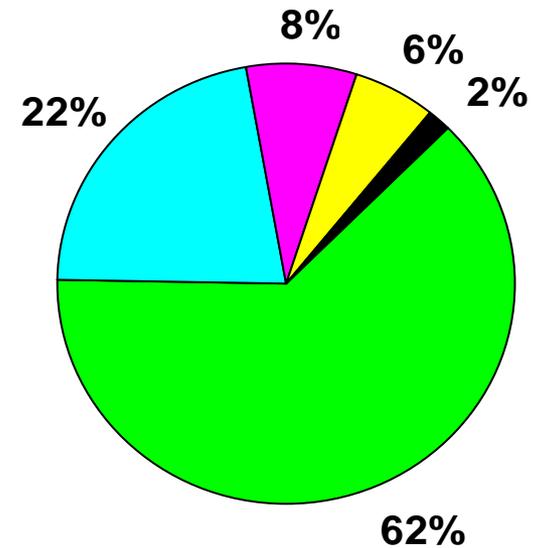
White Non-Hispanic,
N=532



Black Non-Hispanic,
N=313



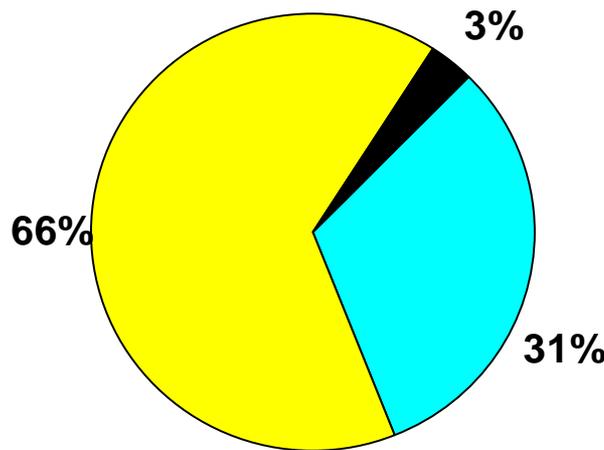
Hispanic
N=118



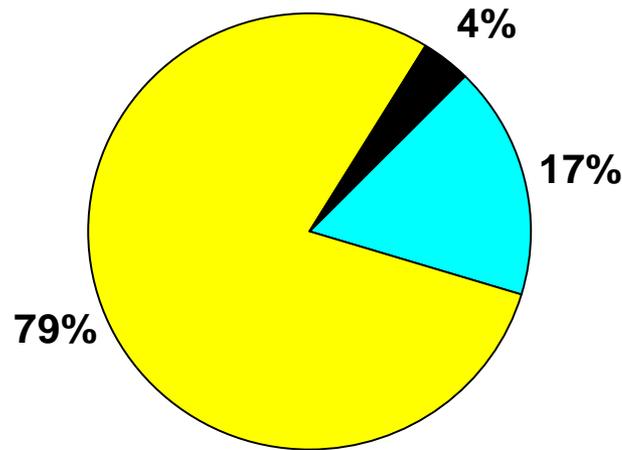
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among adult males living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among blacks differs from that among whites and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for all races. White males have the smallest proportion of heterosexual contact cases.

Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Partnership 12

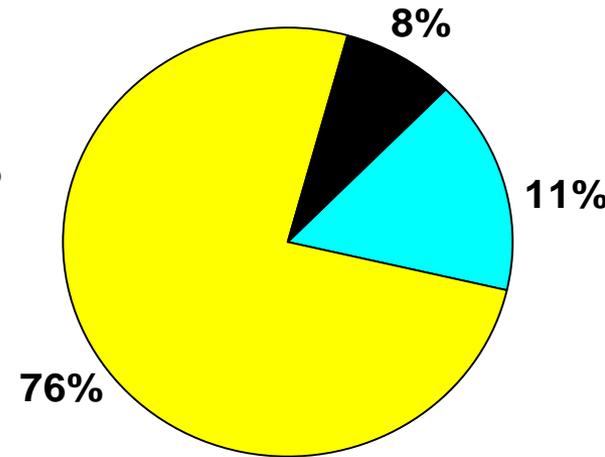
White Non-Hispanic,
N=144



Black Non-Hispanic,
N=271



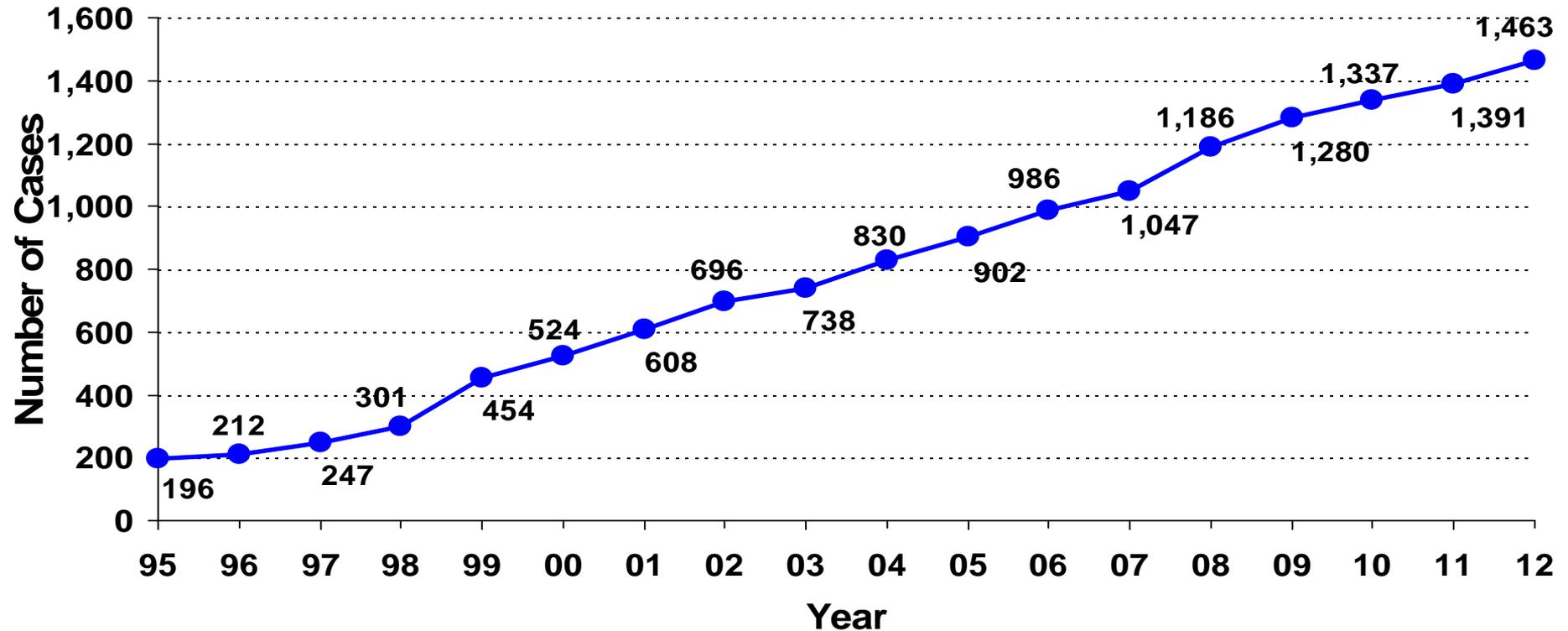
Hispanic,
N=50



■ IDU ■ Heterosexual ■ Other

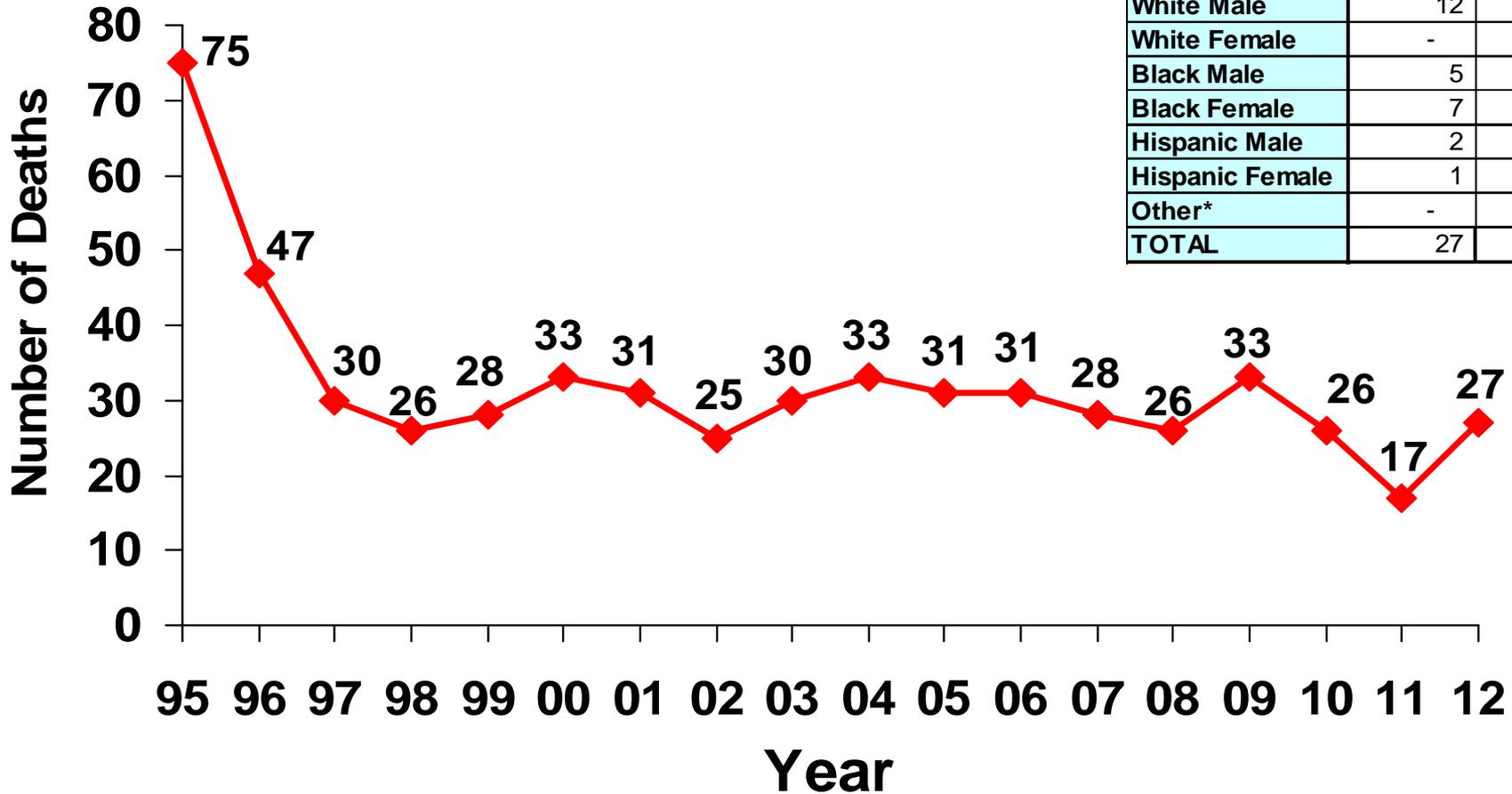
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among adult females living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among whites differs from that among blacks and Hispanics. Heterosexual contact is the majority risk for all races. However, whites have the largest proportion of IDU cases.

Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease, 1995-2012, Partnership 12



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 646%. In 2012, the prevalence increased by 5% since the previous year.

Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease by Year of Death, 1995-2012, Partnership 12



Race/Ethnicity	2012	
	No.	rate
White Male	12	5.5
White Female	-	0.0
Black Male	5	16.9
Black Female	7	21.5
Hispanic Male	2	6.1
Hispanic Female	1	3.0
Other*	-	0.0
TOTAL	27	4.5

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 12 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

Contact: (850) 245-4444

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Tracina Bush, BSW

Ext. 2612

Madgene Moise, MPH

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>