



HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Partnership 2b

**Franklin, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, Liberty,
Madison, Taylor and Wakulla Counties**

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: 07/23/13



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.**

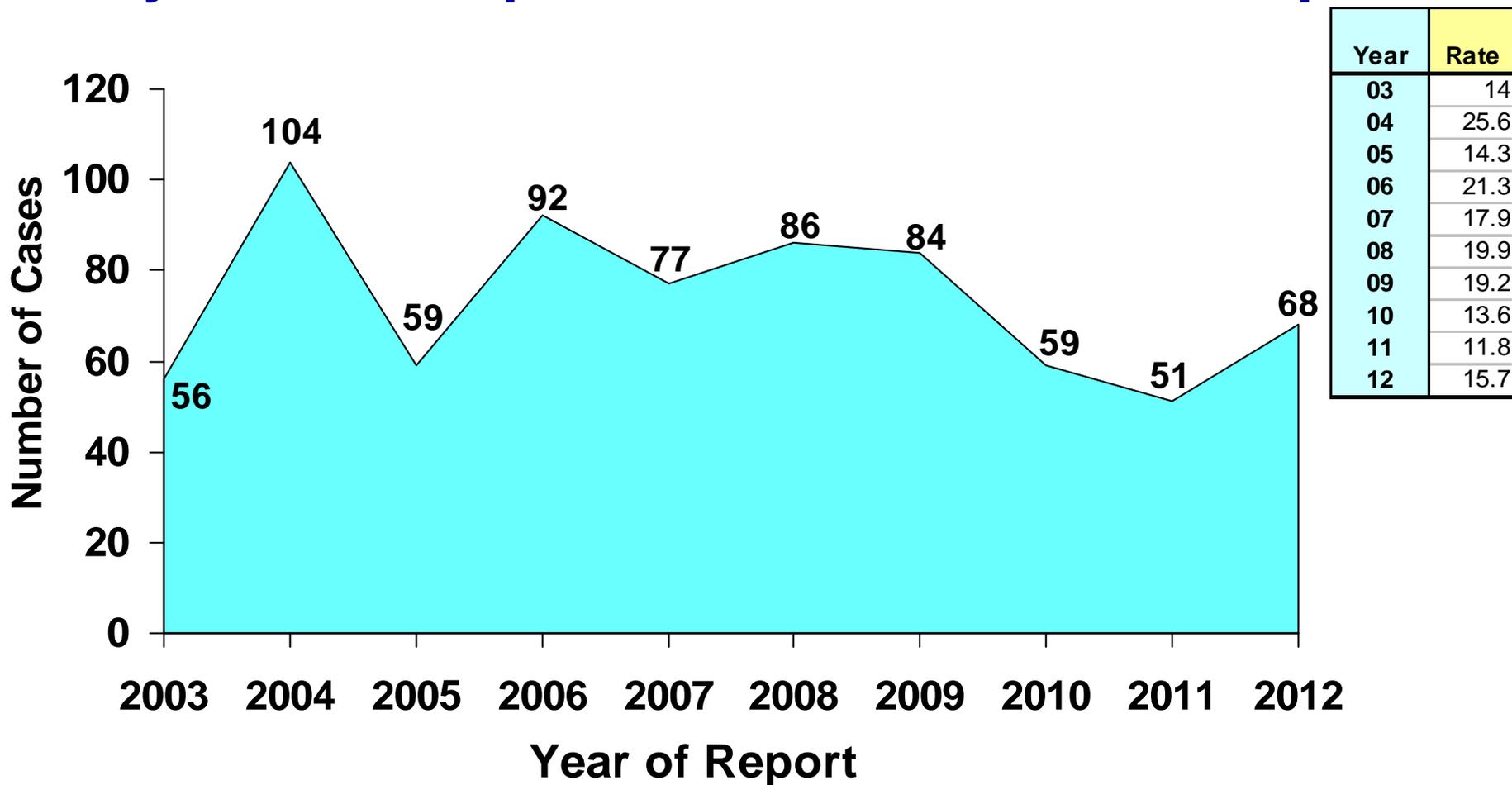
Cumulative HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases, Reported through 2012, Partnership 2b

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS through 2012 as of 06/30/2013 1,472	Cumulative AIDS Cases (1981-2012)		
	Adults (Age 13+) 1,586	Pediatrics (Age <13) 10	Total 1,596
	Cumulative HIV Cases (not AIDS) 07/1997-12/2012		
	Adults (Age 13+) 814	Pediatrics (Age <13) 9	Total 823
Total	Adult (Age 13+)	Pediatrics (Age <13)	Total
HIV/AIDS Cases	2,400	19	2,419

ADULTS	Males	Females	Total	M:F Ratio
Cumulative AIDS Cases	1,081	505	1,586	2.1 : 1
Cumulative HIV Cases	505	309	814	1.6 : 1

AIDS Cases & Rates*

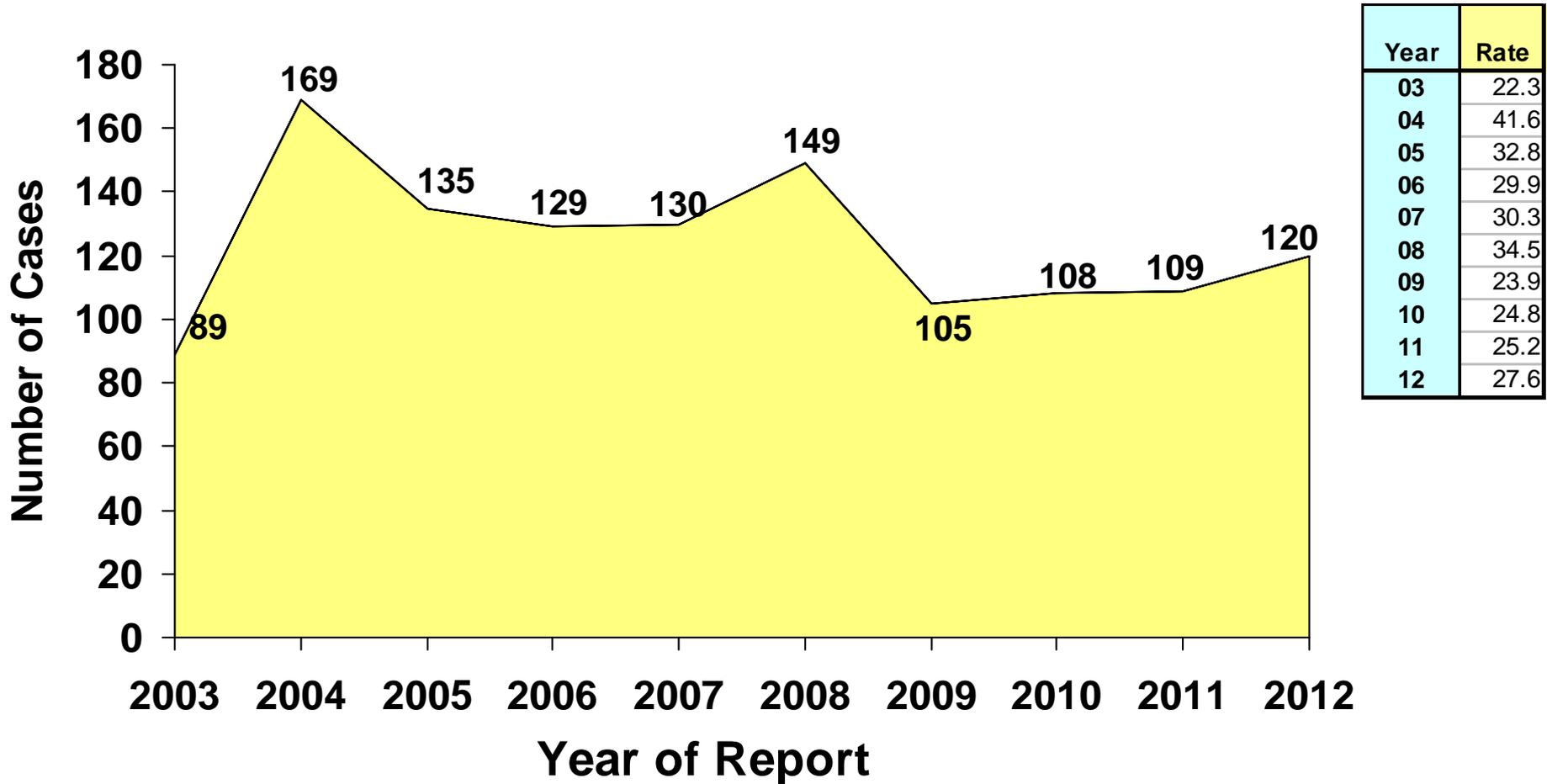
By Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 2b



Electronic laboratory reporting delays in late 2007 decreased cases in that year, while the expansion of electronic lab reporting increased the timeliness of reporting, contributing to a slight increase in 2008 & 2009.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

HIV Infection Cases and Rates*, by Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 2b

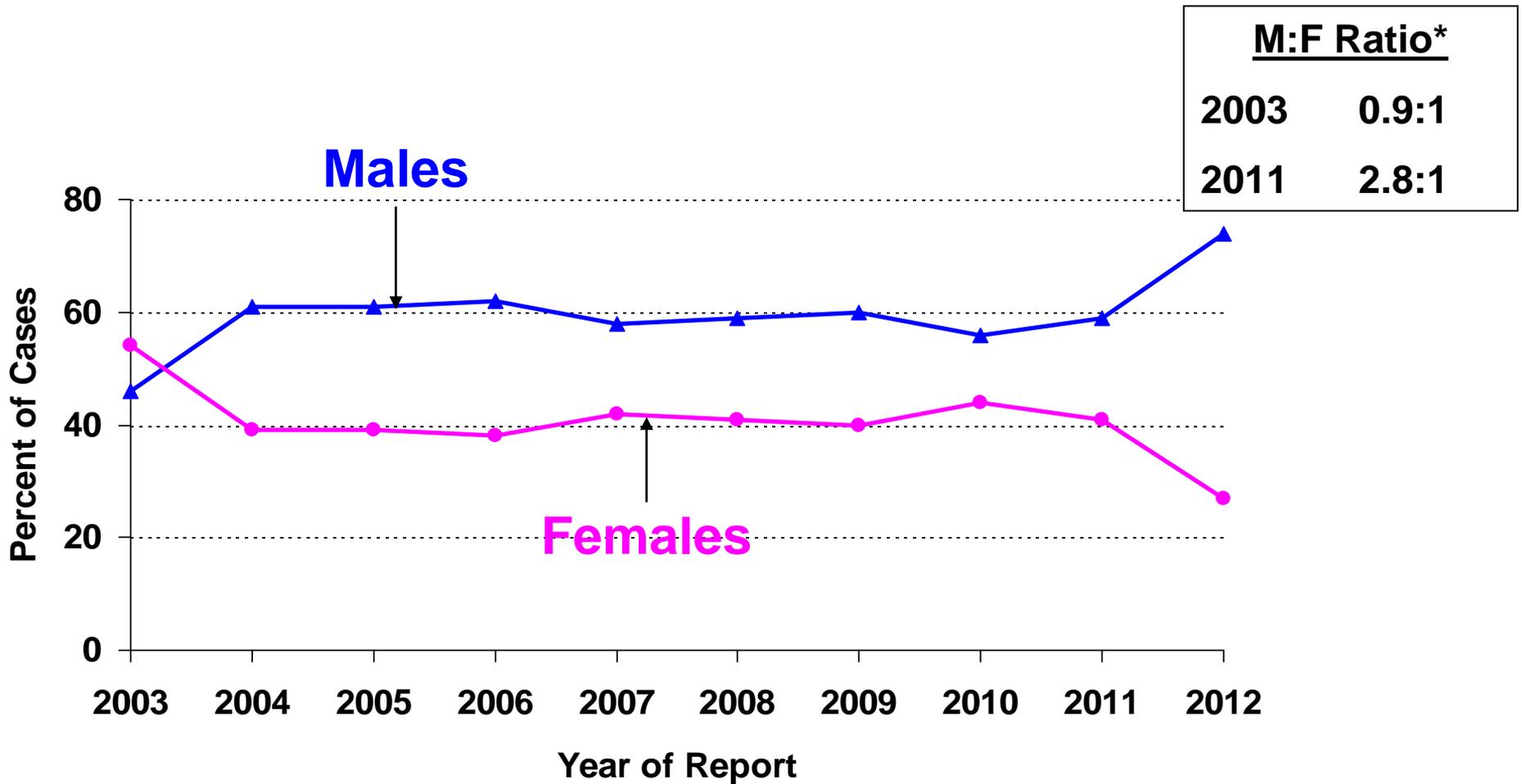


Note: Enhanced reporting laws in 2006 and the expansion of electronic lab reporting in 2007 led to an artificial peak in newly reported HIV infection cases in 2008. This was followed by an artificial decrease in 2009. Since then an upward trend in HIV infection cases were observed.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS



Adult AIDS Cases, by Sex and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 2b



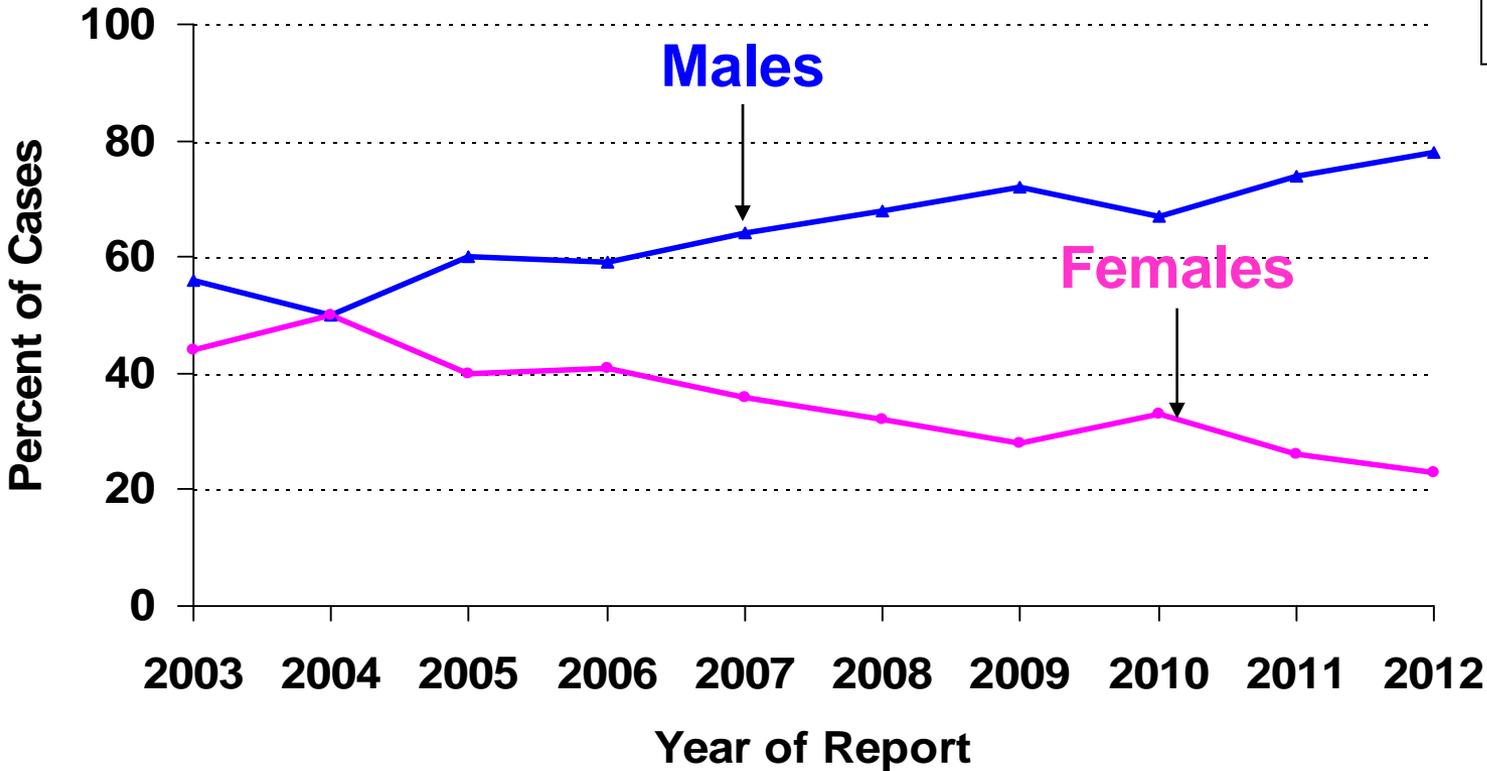
<u>M:F Ratio*</u>	
2003	0.9:1
2011	2.8:1

Note: AIDS cases tend to represent HIV transmission that occurred many years ago. The relative increases in male 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 2b

<u>M:F Ratio*</u>	
2003	1.3:1
2012	3.4:1

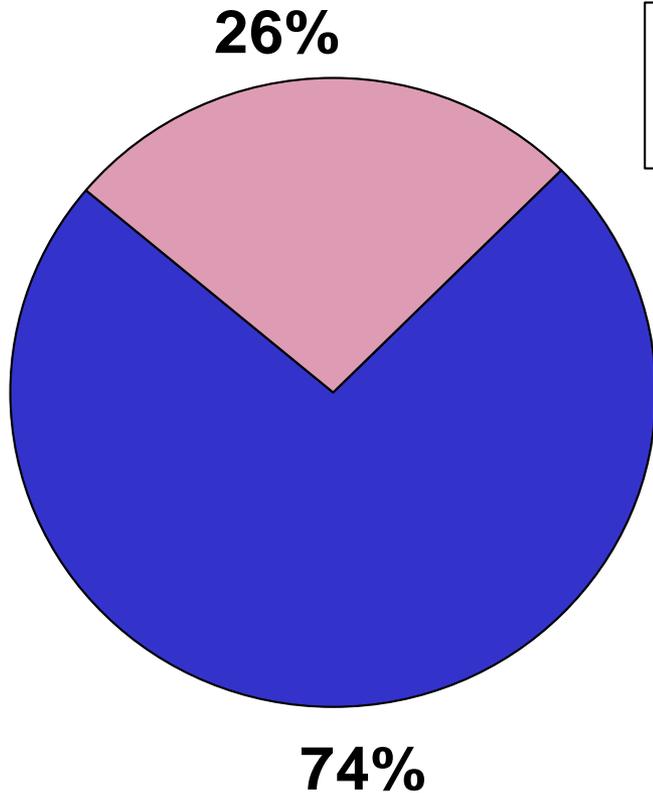


Note: Recent trends in HIV transmission are best described by the HIV case data. The relative increases in male HIV Infection Cases might be attributed to increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM), which may influence future AIDS trends. *The male-to-female ratio is the number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

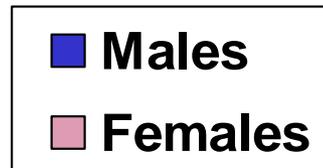
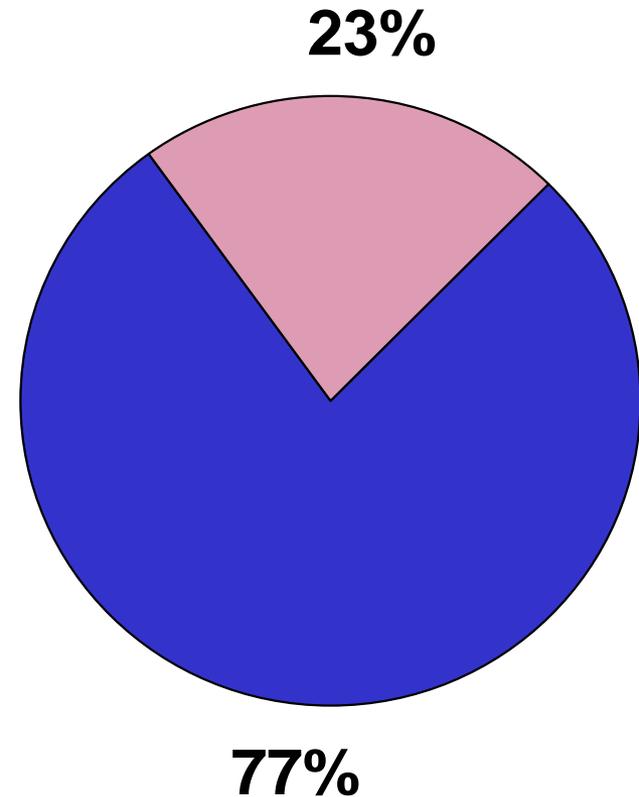


Adult AIDS and HIV Infection Cases by Sex, Reported in 2012, Partnership 2b

AIDS
N=68

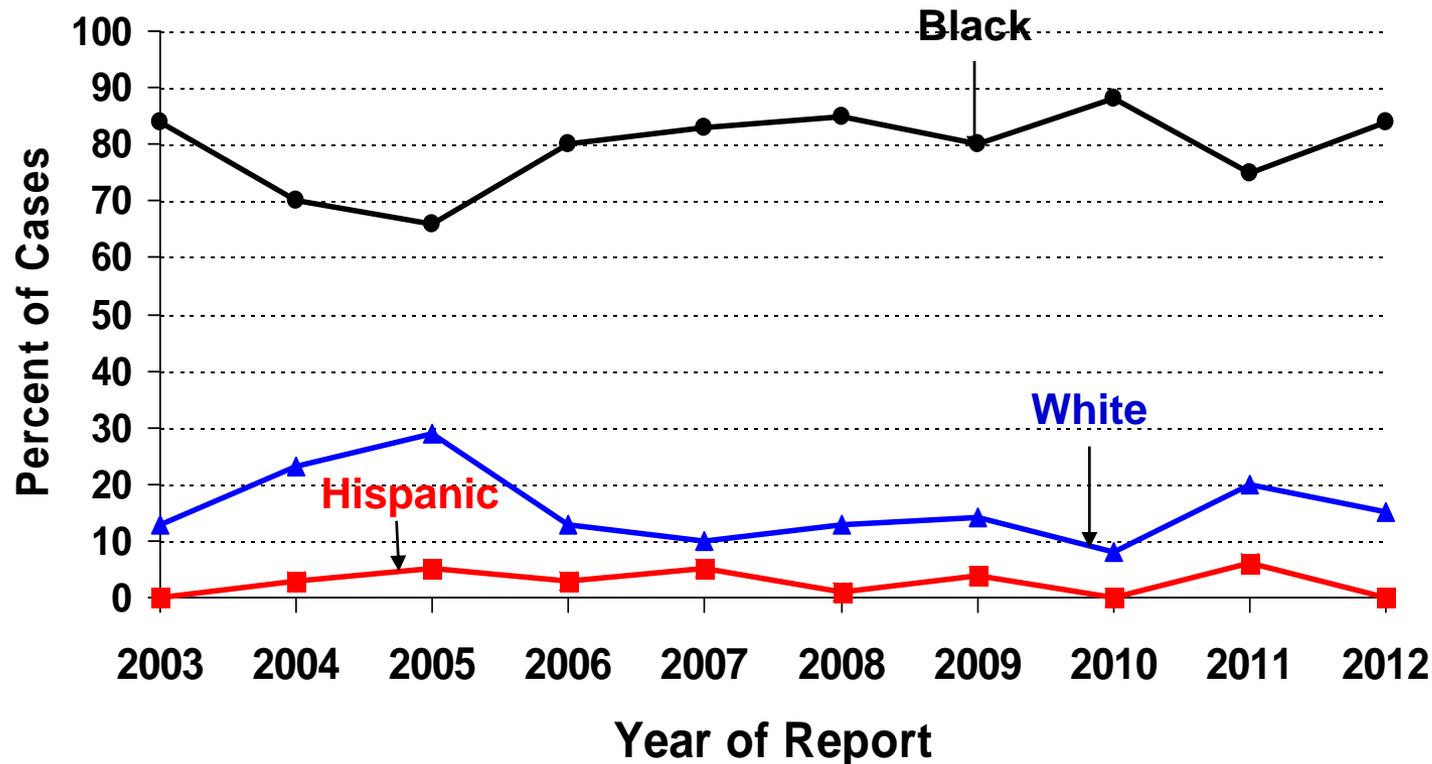


HIV Infection
N=120



Note: Partnership 2b's Adult Population is: 49% Male and 51% Female.

Adult AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 2b

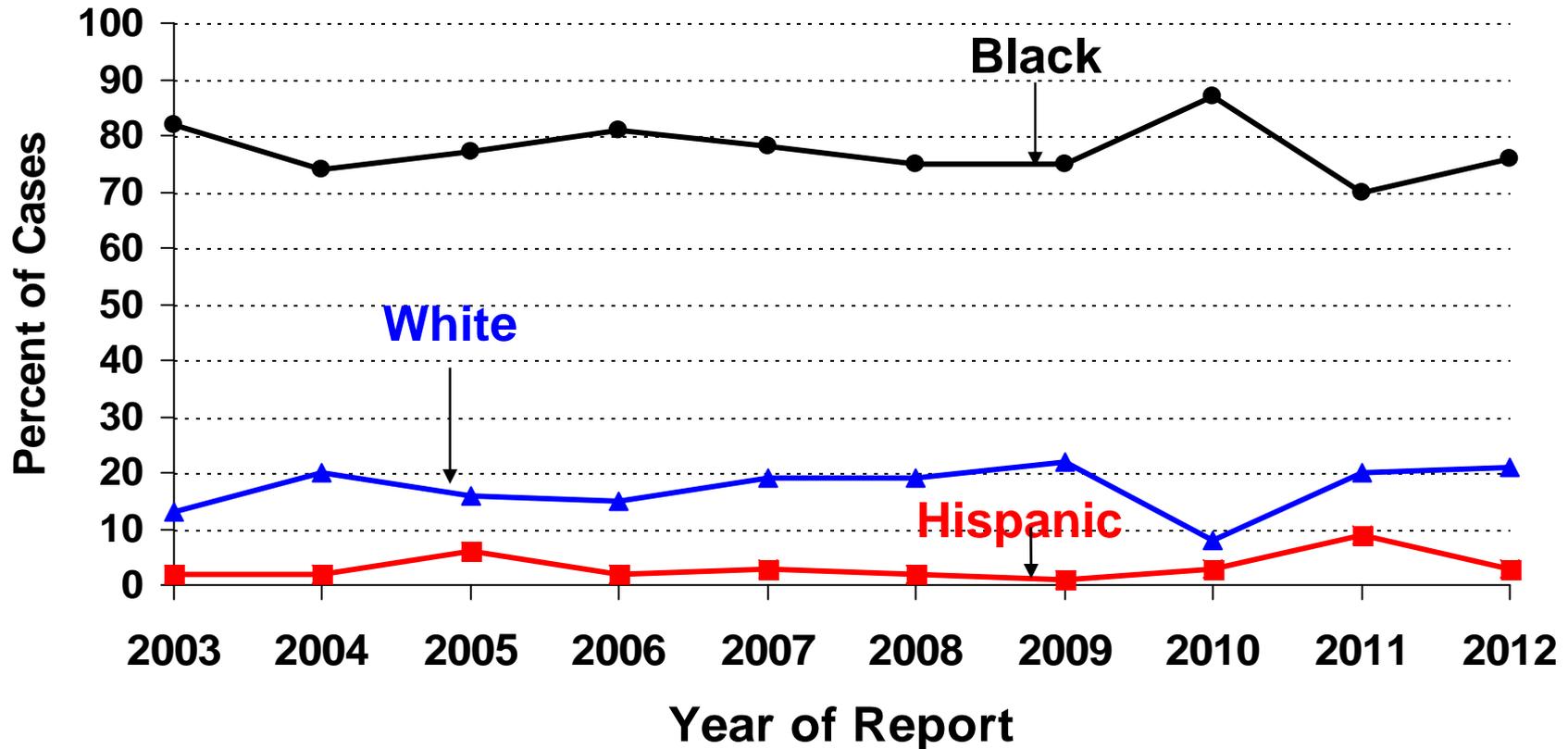


Factors Affecting Disparities

- 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

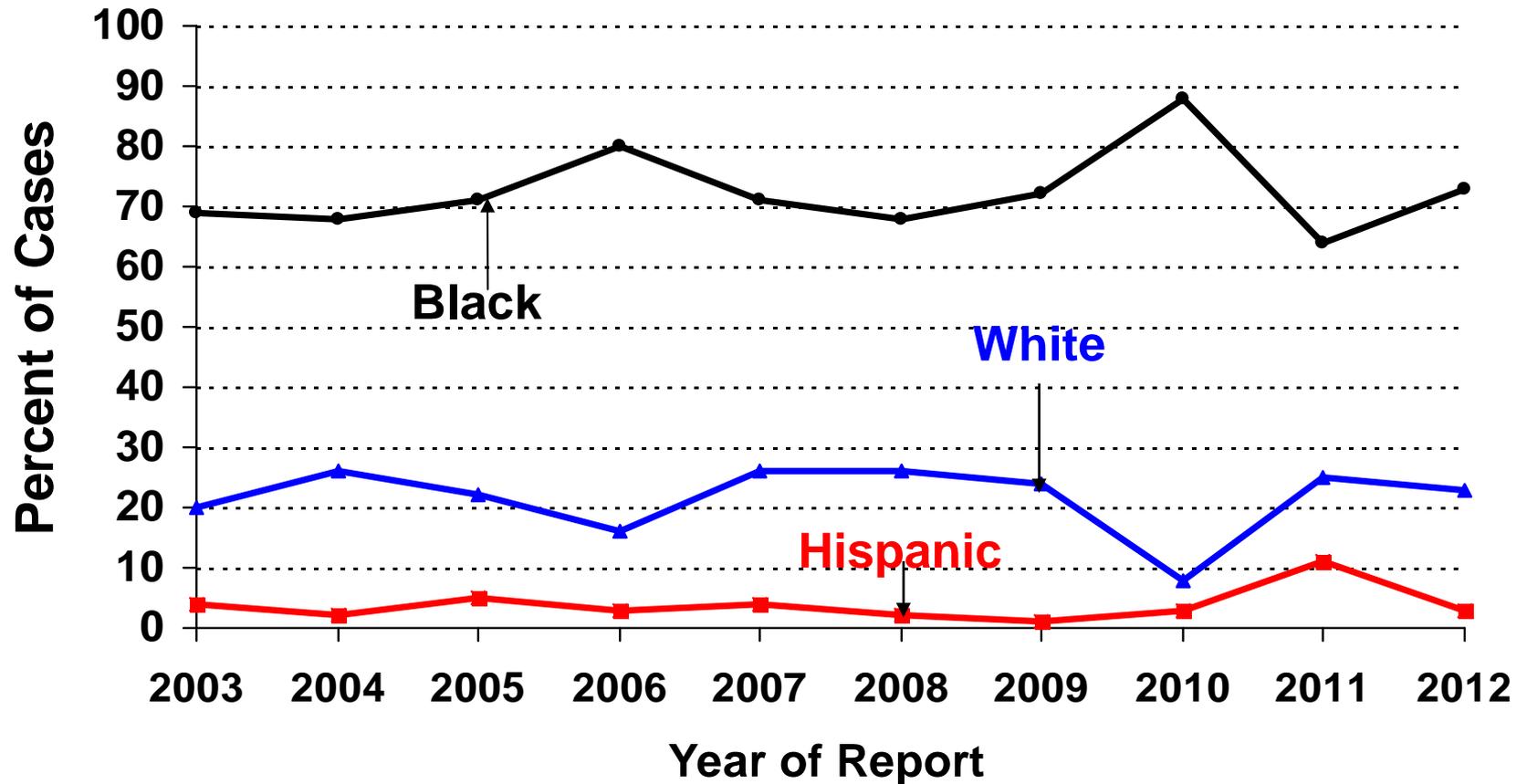
Note: In 2012, blacks accounted for 84% of Adult AIDS cases, but only 30% of the population. From 2003 to 2012, the percent of AIDS cases among whites increased by 15%. Black and Hispanic cases fluctuated over the years. Numerous disparities can affect the increases of HIV disease in a given population. 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 2b



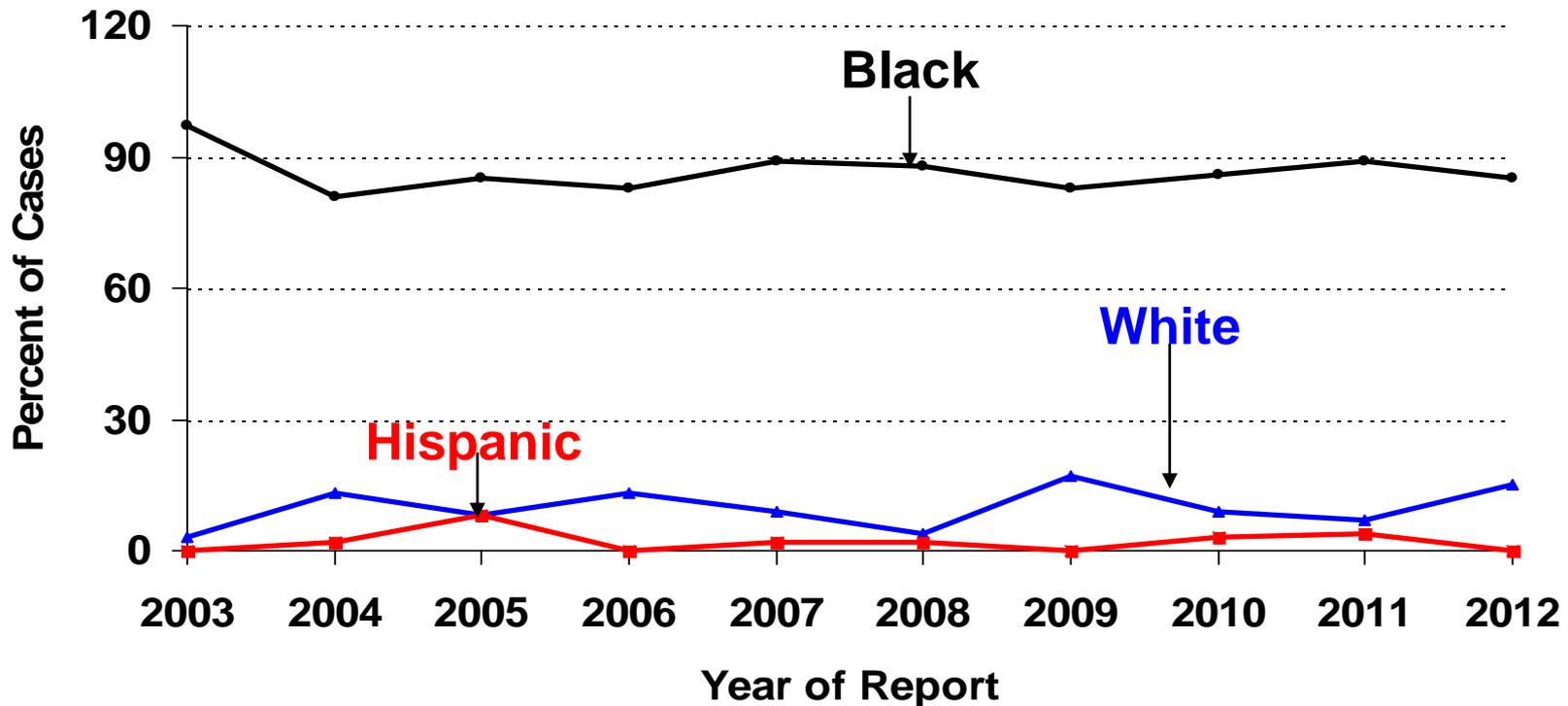
Note: HIV case reporting, implemented in mid-1997, reflects more recent trends in the epidemic with respect to the distribution of cases by race/ethnicity. From 2003 to 2012, the percent of HIV Infection cases among blacks decreased by 7% and increased by 62% among whites. Hispanic cases fluctuated over the 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 2b



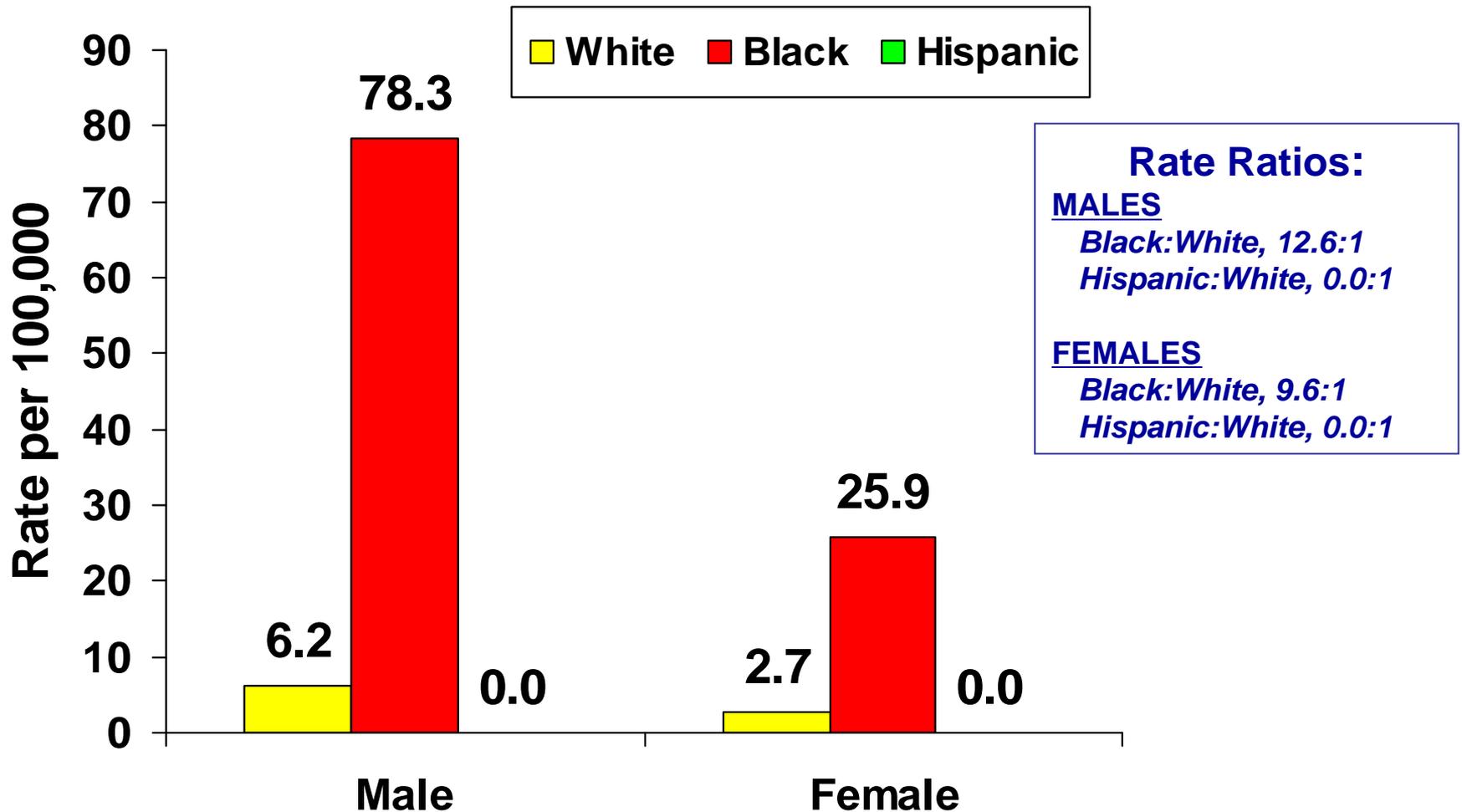
Note: Blacks represented the majority (> 64%) of male HIV Infection Cases for most of the years. From 2003 to 2012, the percent of HIV Infection Cases among blacks and whites increased by 6% and 15%, respectively.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 2b



Note: HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented 80% or more of the cases each year. The black female HIV Infection Cases decreased by 12% from 2003 to 2012. The proportion of both white and Hispanic females were each generally less than 17% and fluctuated over the past ten years.

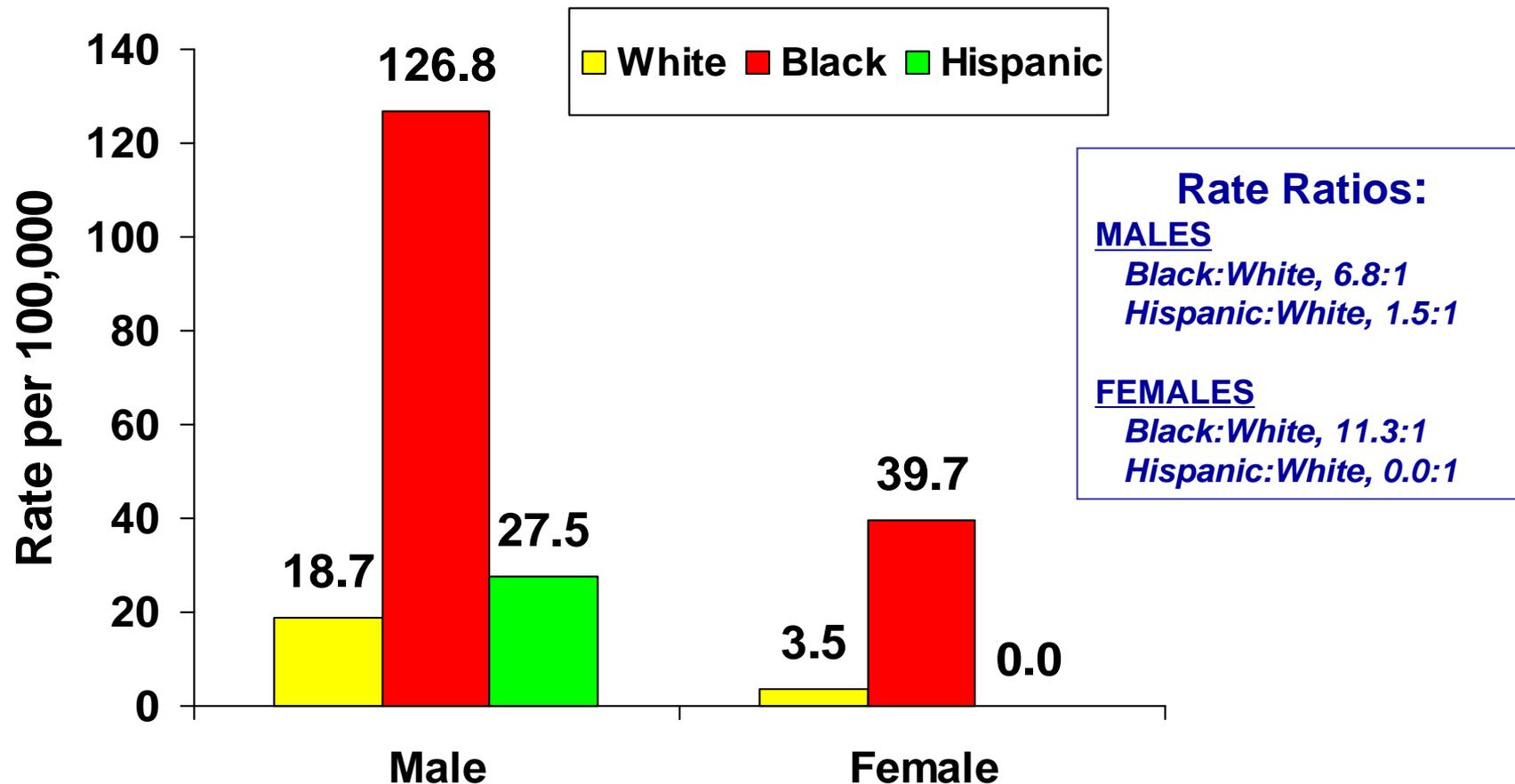
Adult AIDS Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Partnership 2b



Note: Among black males, the AIDS case rate is nearly 13-fold greater than the rate among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is nearly 10 times higher than the rate among white females.

*Source: 2012 Partnership 2b Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS.

Adult HIV Infection Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2012, Partnership 2b



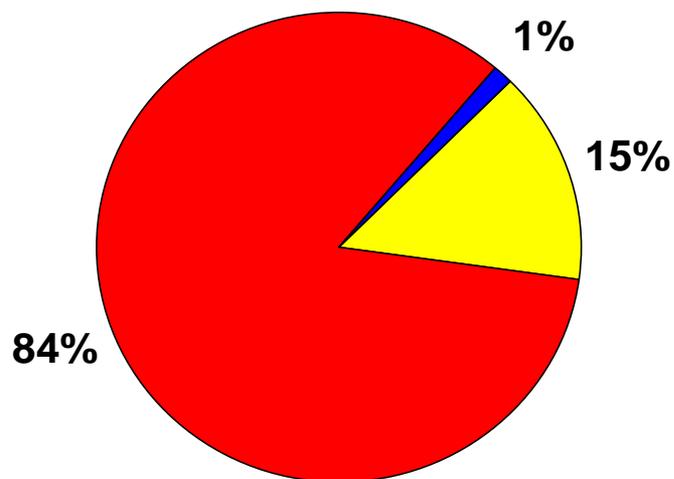
Note: Among black males, the HIV Infection case rate is nearly 7 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the HIV case rate is 11-fold greater than the rate among white females. Among Hispanic males, the HIV case rate is nearly 2 times greater than the rate among white males.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

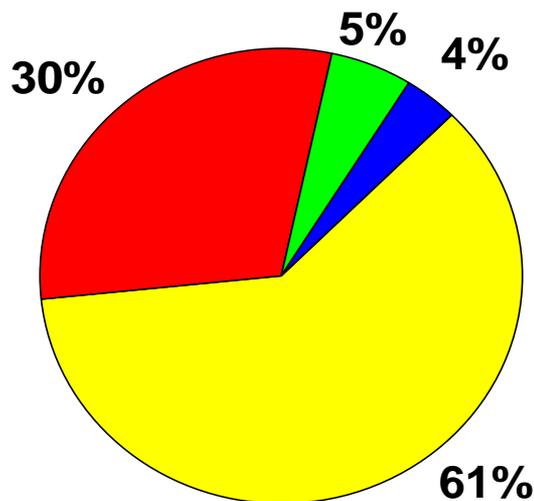


Adult AIDS and HIV Cases Reported in 2012 and Population Data, by Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 2b

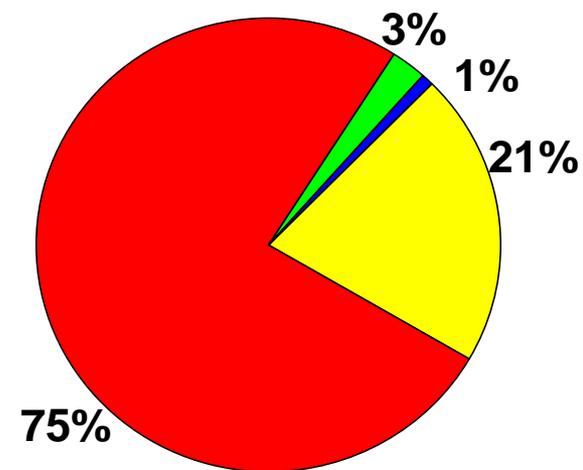
AIDS
N=68



**2012 Partnership 2b
Population Estimates***
N=370,799



HIV Infection
N=120



White
 Black
 Hispanic
 Other**

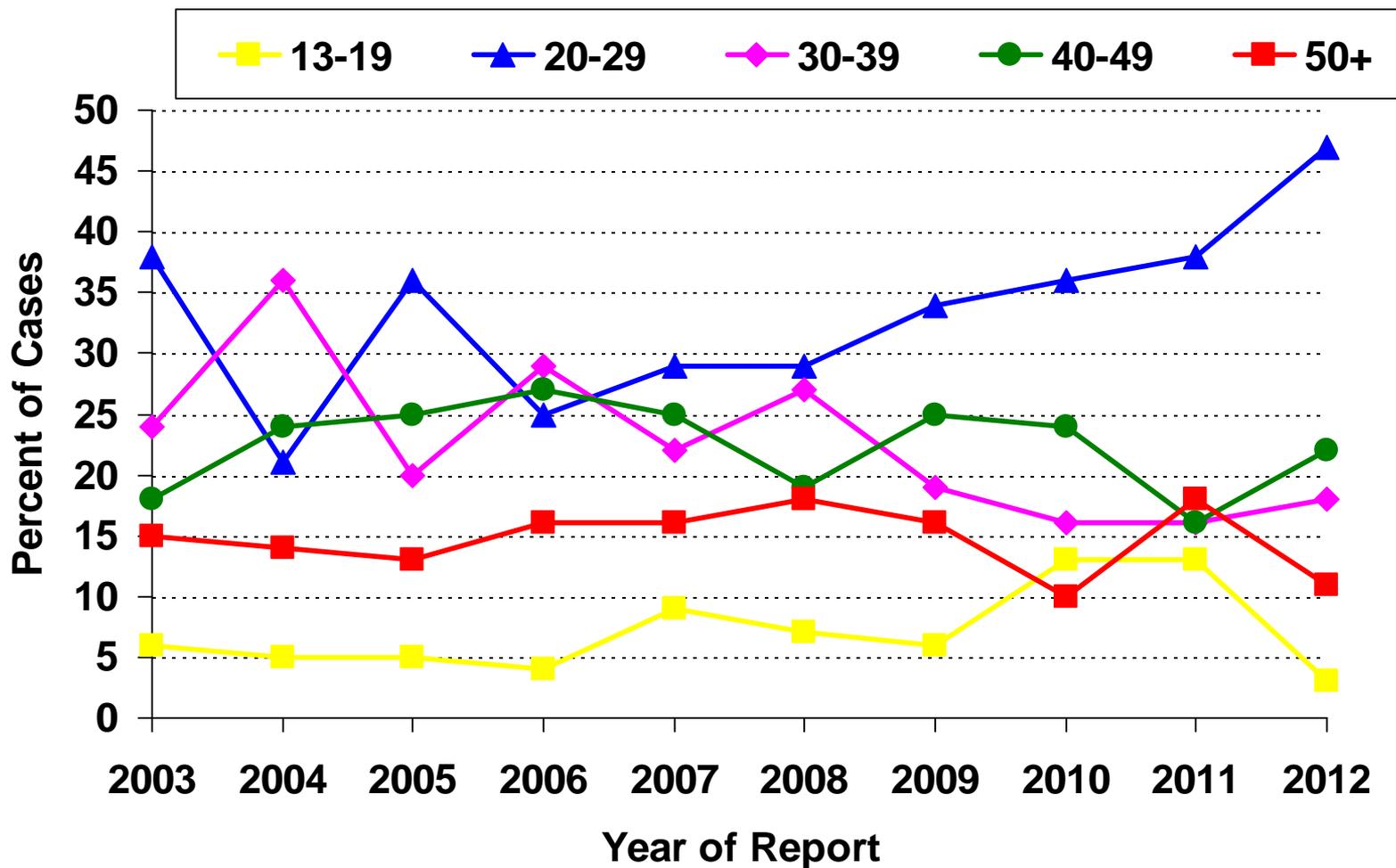
Note: In this snapshot for 2012, blacks are over-represented among the AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, accounting for 84% of adult AIDS cases and 75% of adult HIV Infection Cases, but only 30% of the adult population. A group is disproportionately impacted to the extent that the percentage of cases exceeds the percentage of population.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

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



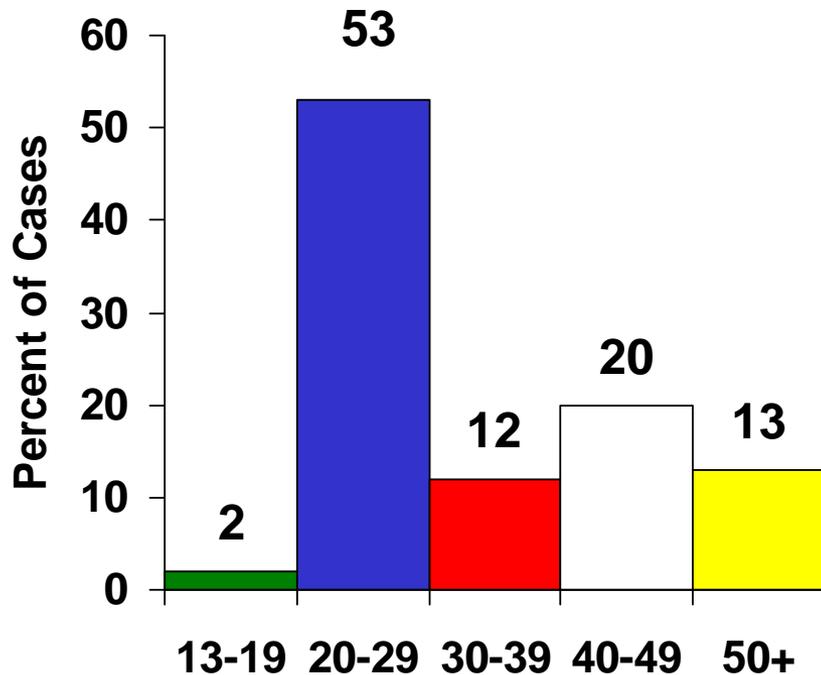
Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Partnership 2b



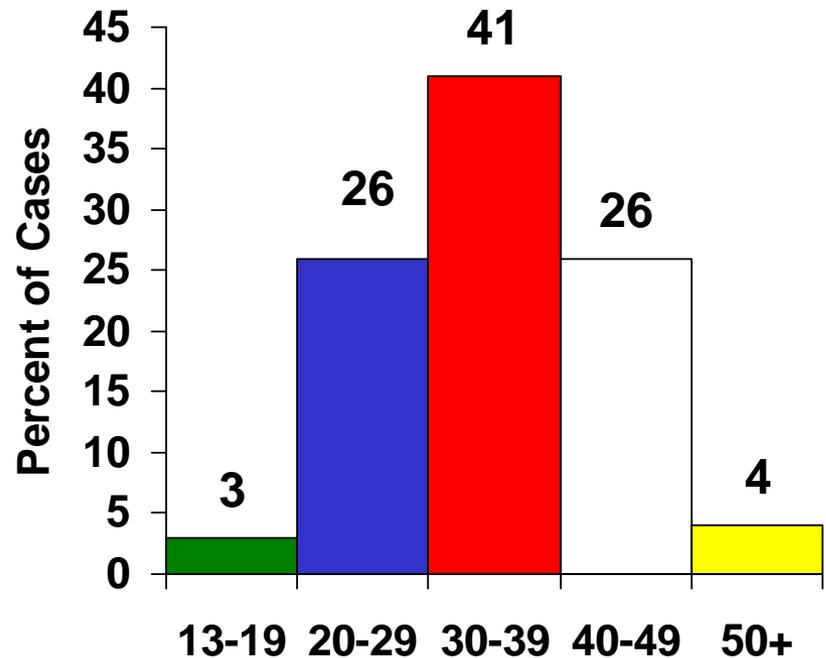
Note: From 2003 to 2012, the percent of adult HIV Infection Cases increased among those aged 20-29 and 40-49 by 24% and 22% respectively.

Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis, Reported in 2012, Partnership 2b

Males
N=93



Females
N=27

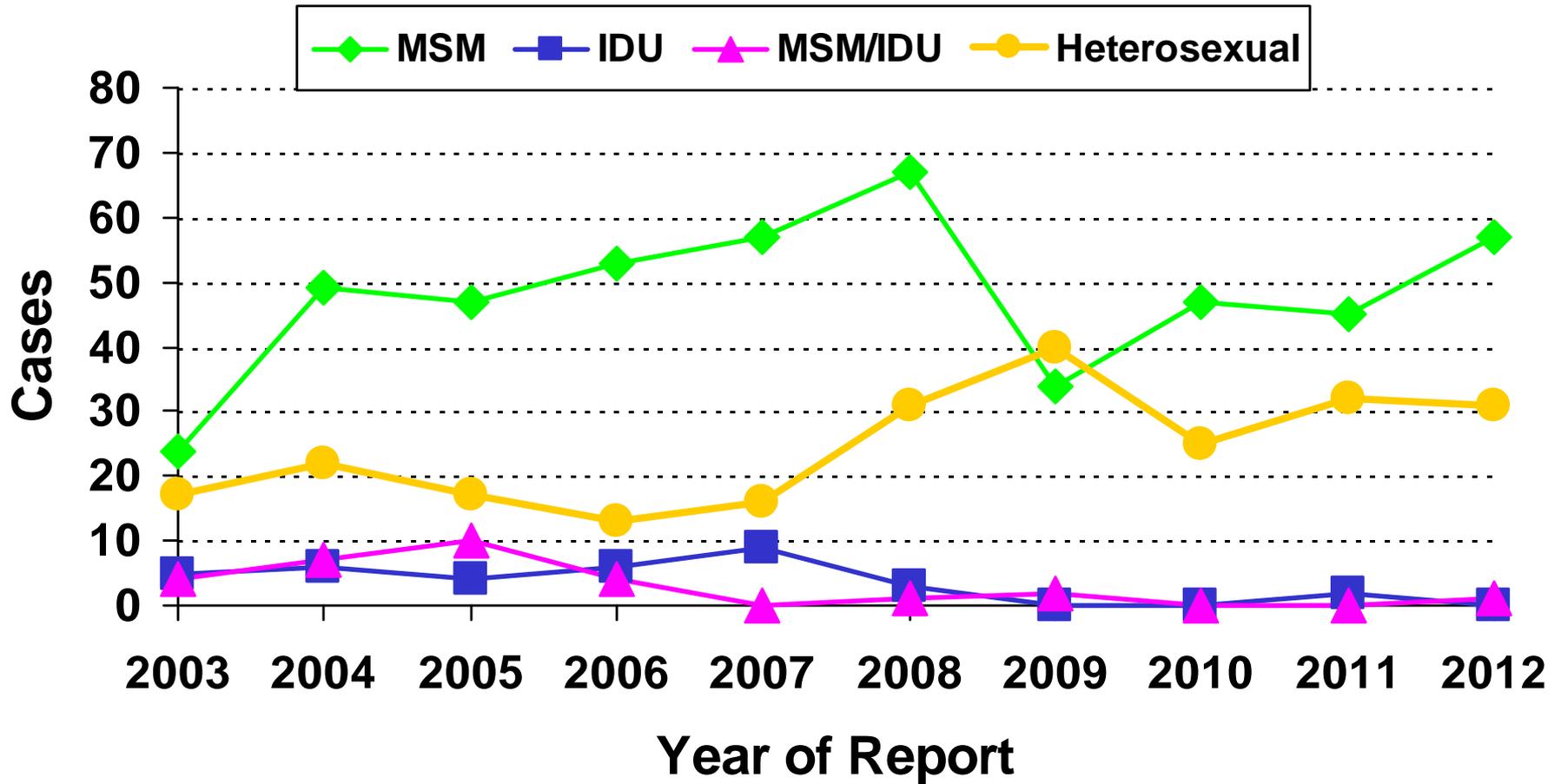


Note: HIV Infection Cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. With regard to the age group with the highest percent of HIV Infection Cases, recent estimates show that among males, 53% of HIV Infection Cases occur among those aged 20-29, whereas among females, 41% of HIV Infection Cases occur among those aged 30-39.

Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

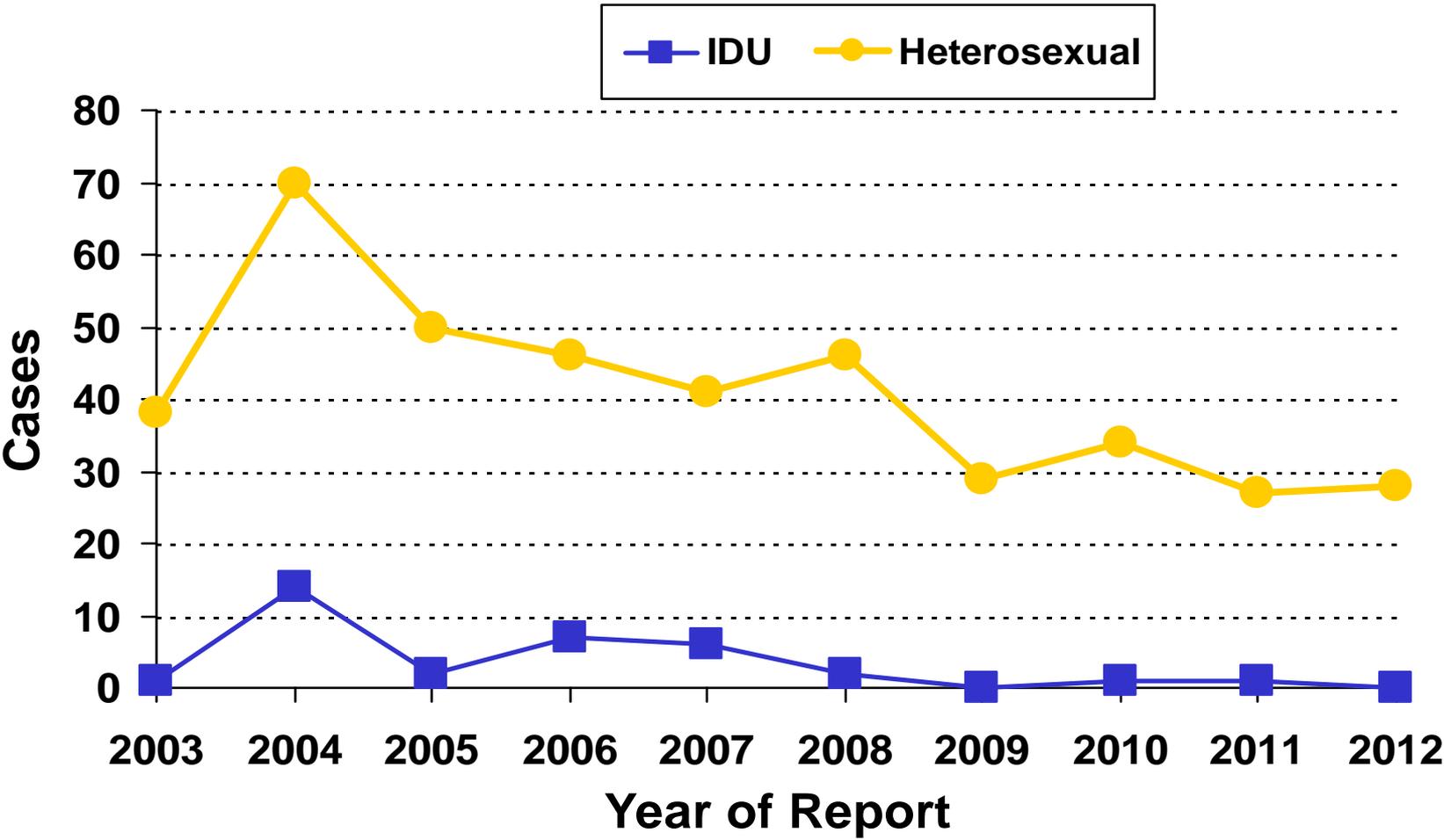
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric 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 percentages of historically reclassified NIRs to the unresolved NIRs.

Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2003–2012, Partnership 2b



Note: NIRs redistributed. For most of the years, men who have sex with men (MSM) remain as the primary mode of exposure among male HIV cases in Partnership 2b, followed by heterosexual contact.

Adult Female HIV Infection Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Report, 2003-2012, Partnership 2b

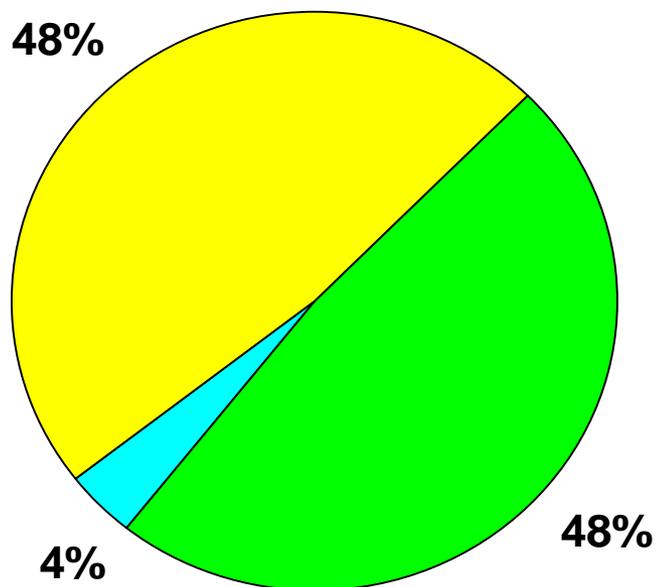


Note: NIRs redistributed. The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure among females.

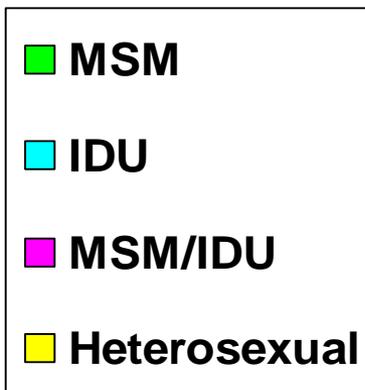
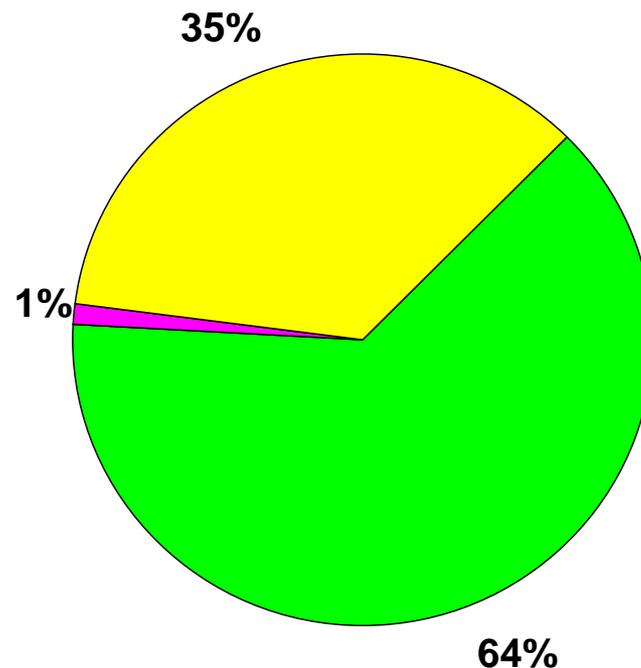


Adult Male AIDS and HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2012, Partnership 2b

AIDS
N=50



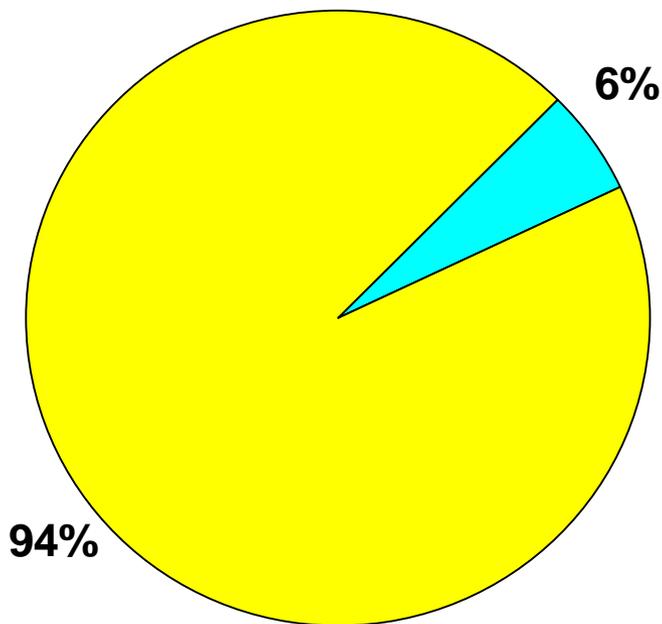
HIV Infection
N=93



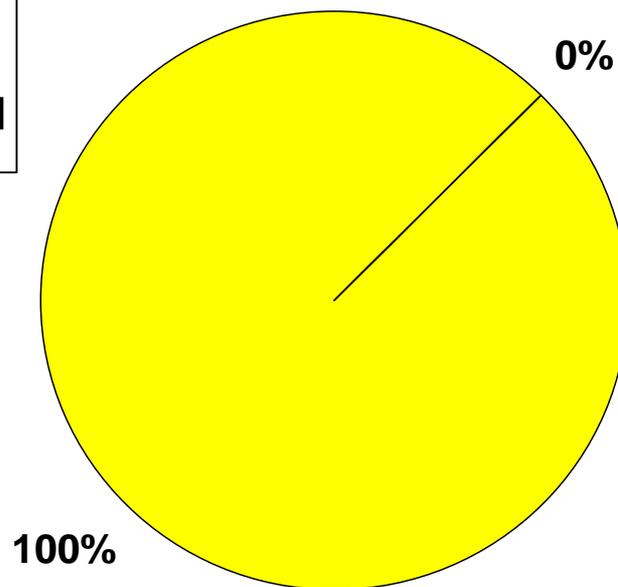
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the adult male AIDS cases reported for 2012, heterosexual exposure and men who have sex with men (MSM) were equivalent risk factors (48% for both). Whereas among the adult male HIV Infection Cases, MSM was the most common risk factor (64%) followed by heterosexual risk (35%). 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 2b

AIDS
N=18



HIV Infection
N=27

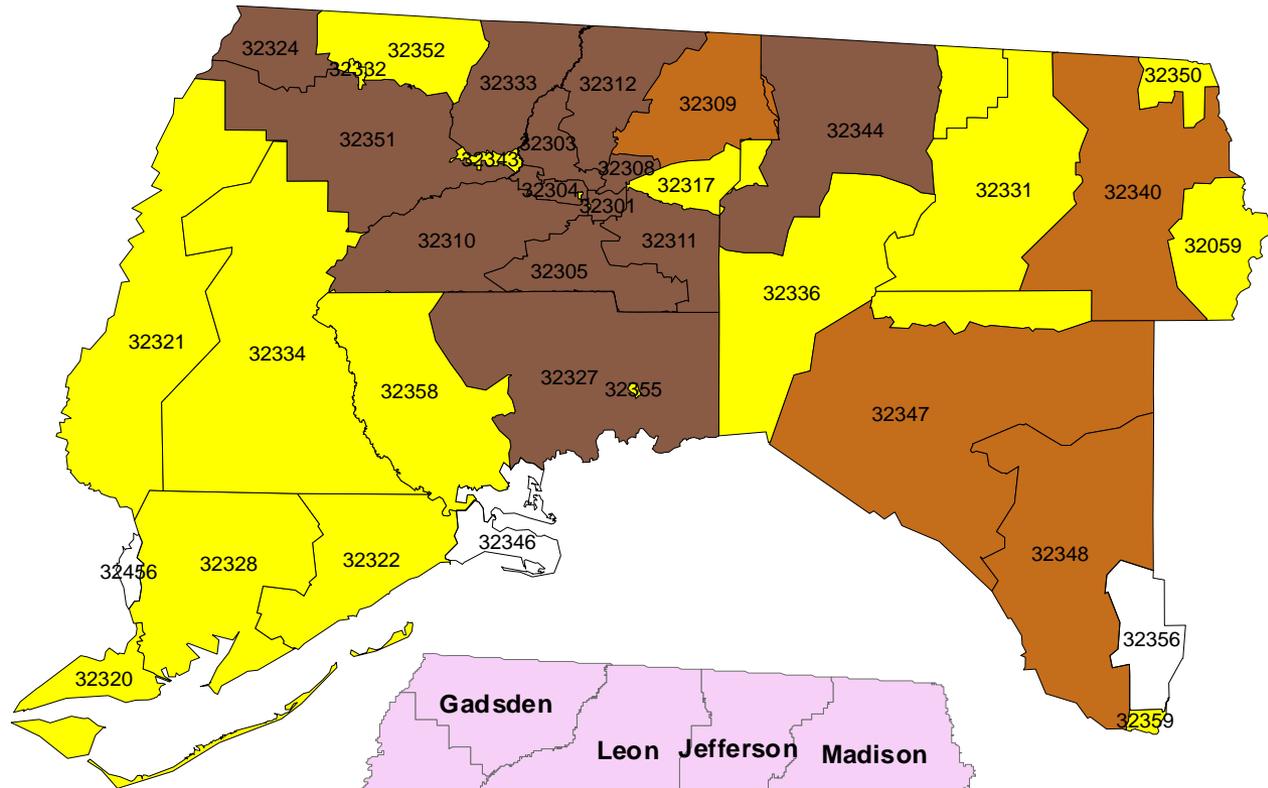
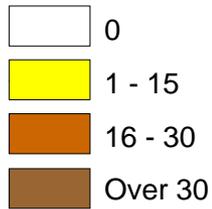


Note: NIRs redistributed. Among the female AIDS and HIV Infection Cases reported for 2012, heterosexual contact was the highest risk (94% and 100% respectively).

Cases Living with HIV Disease

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 2b

Total Adult Living
HIV/AIDS Cases

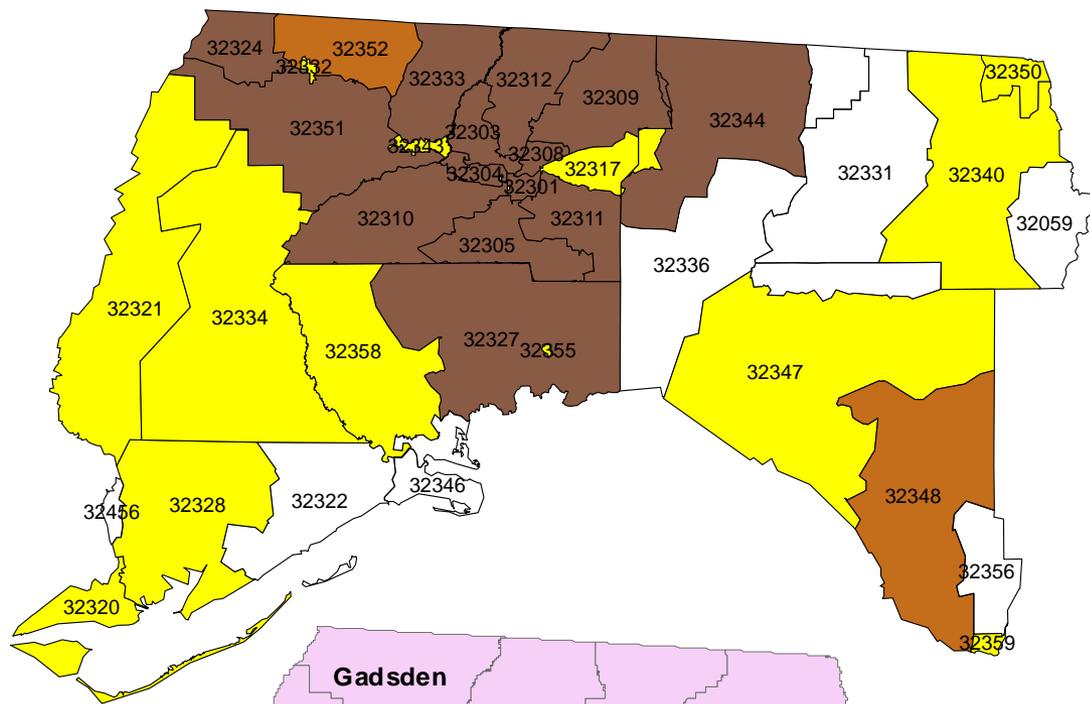
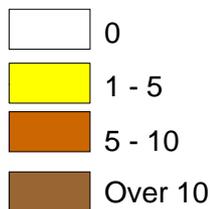


NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/17/2013

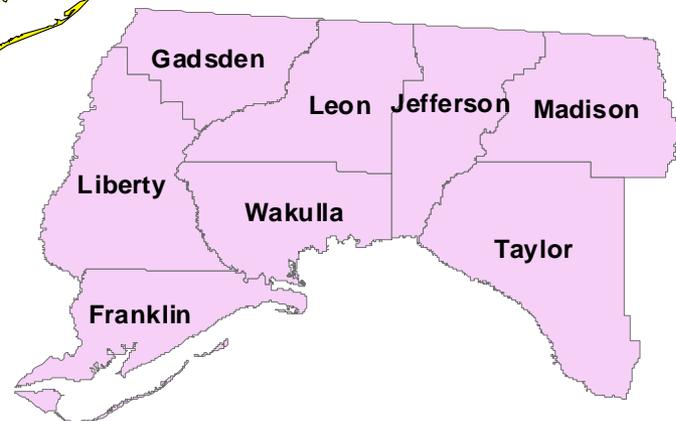


Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)* Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 2b

Presumed Living MSM HIV/AIDS Cases



N= 609

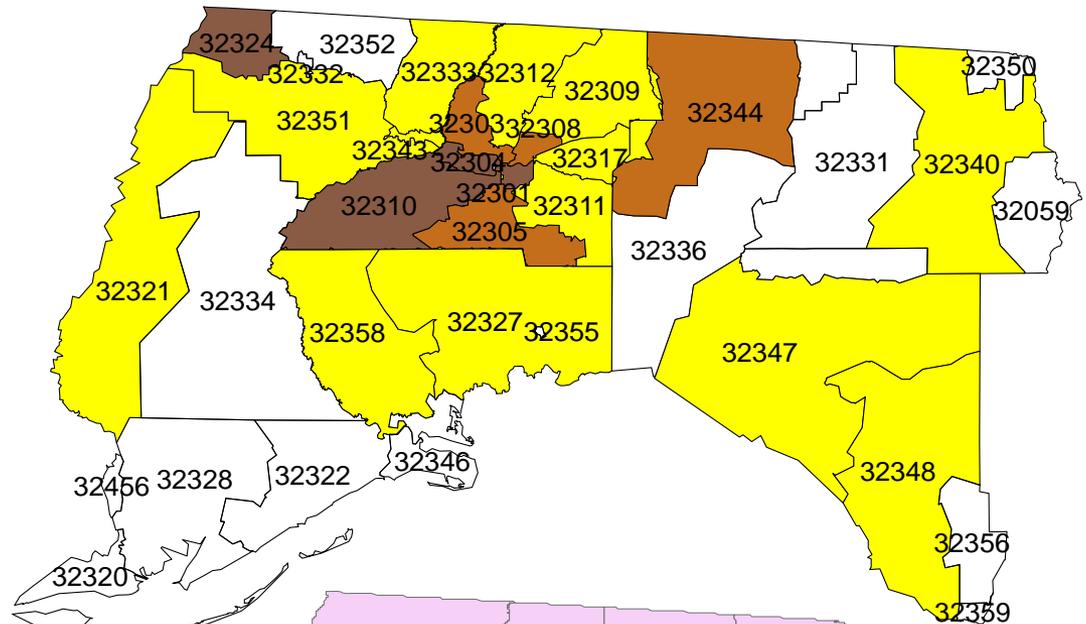
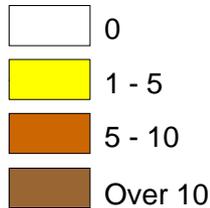


NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.
Data as of 05/16/2012

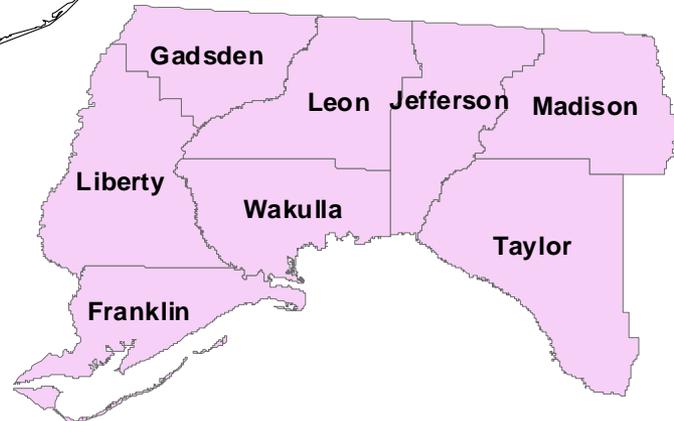
Injection Drug Users (IDUs)* Living with HIV Disease

By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 2b

Presumed Living
IDU HIV/AIDS Cases



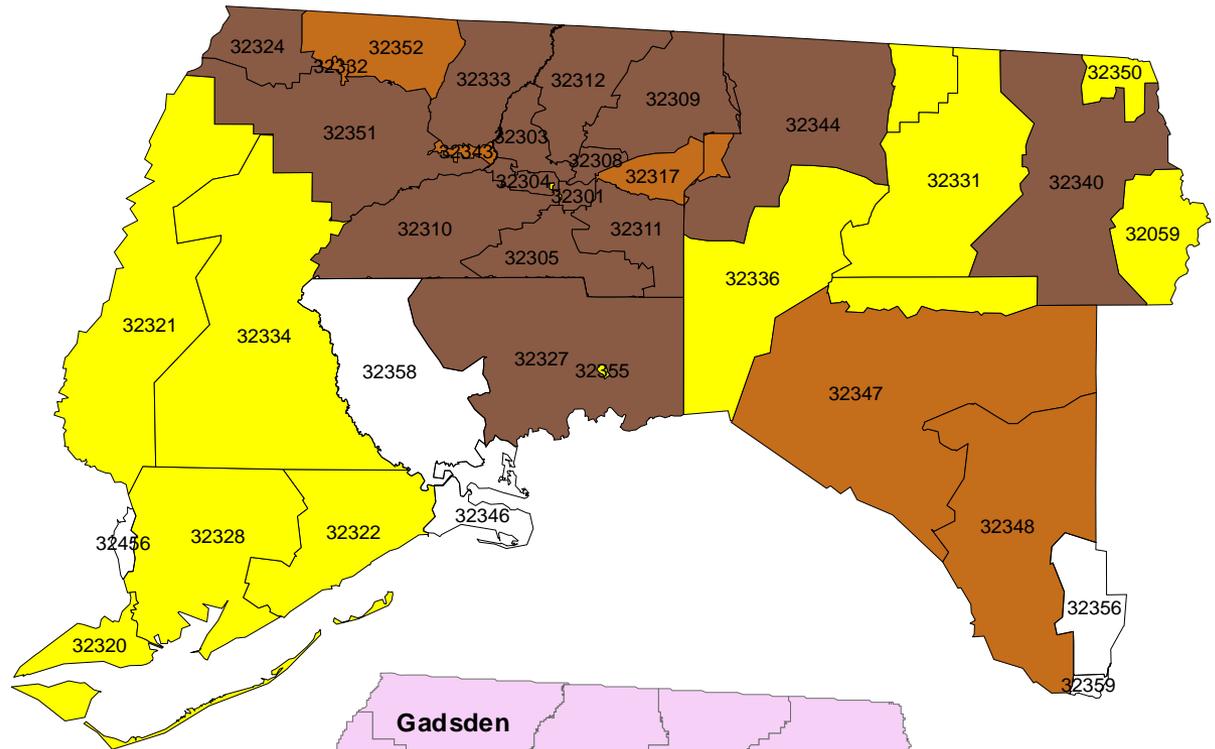
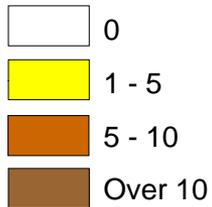
N= 139



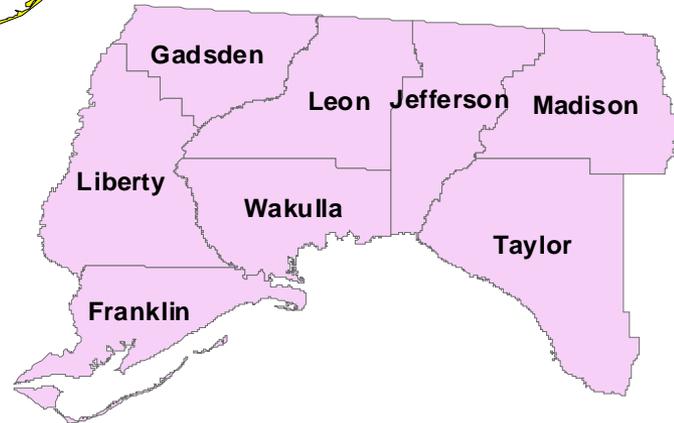
NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.
Data as of 05/17/2013

Adult Heterosexuals Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code, Reported through 2012, Partnership 2b

Presumed Living Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Cases



N= 765



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

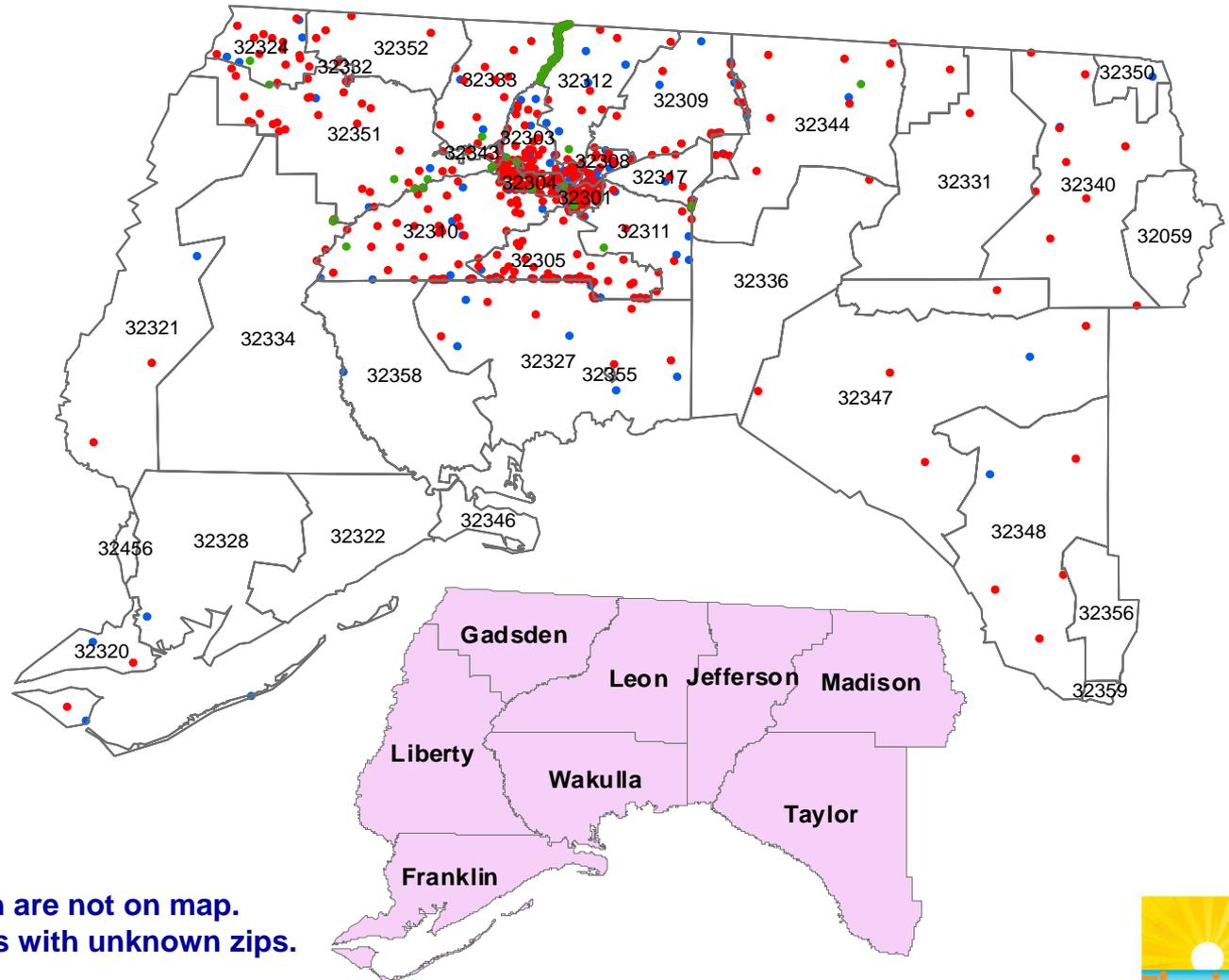


Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2012, Partnership 2b

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

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

N=1,459



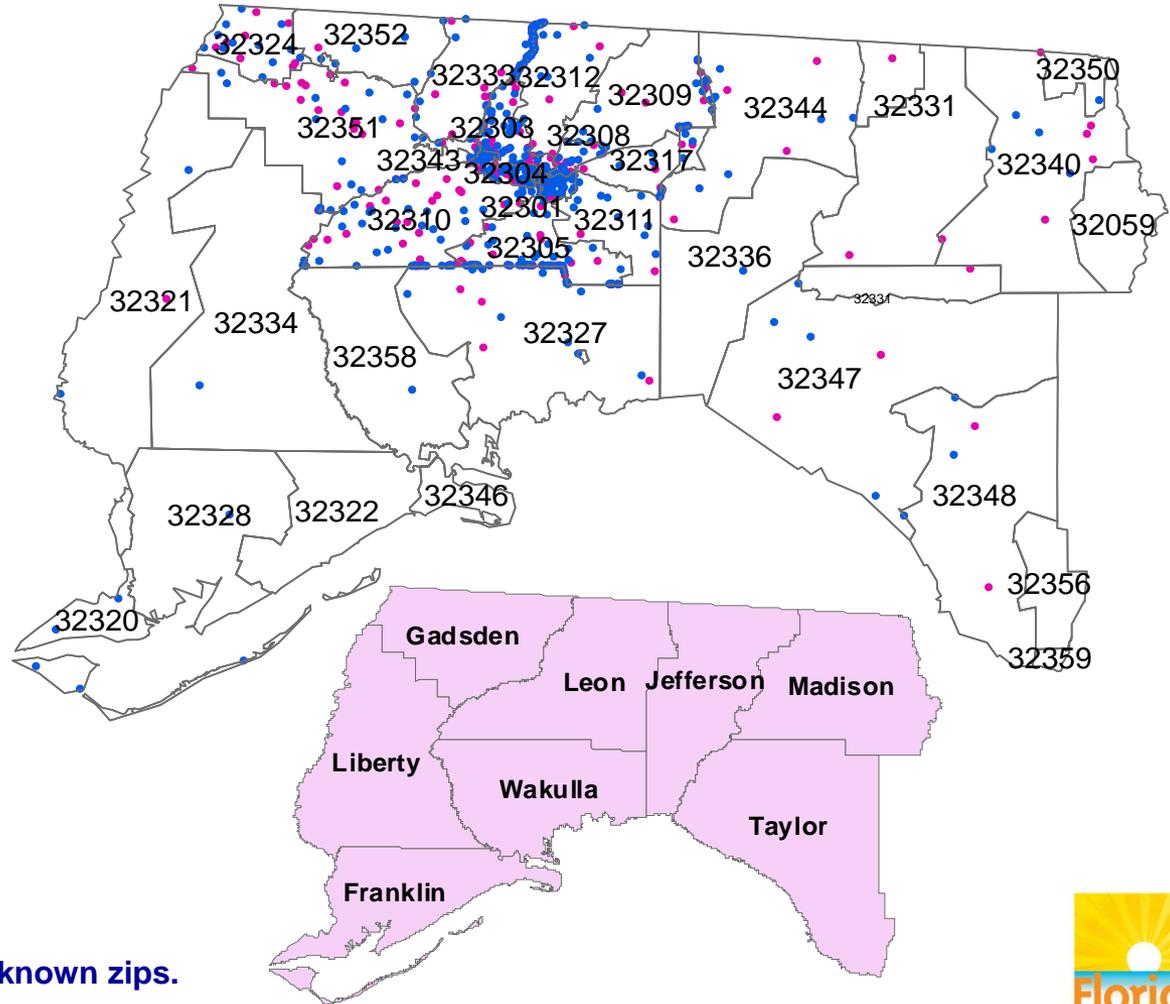
Total includes all races, some which are not on map.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/17/2013

Adults Living with HIV Disease By Zip Code and Sex, Reported through 2012, Partnership 2b

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

- Male
- Female

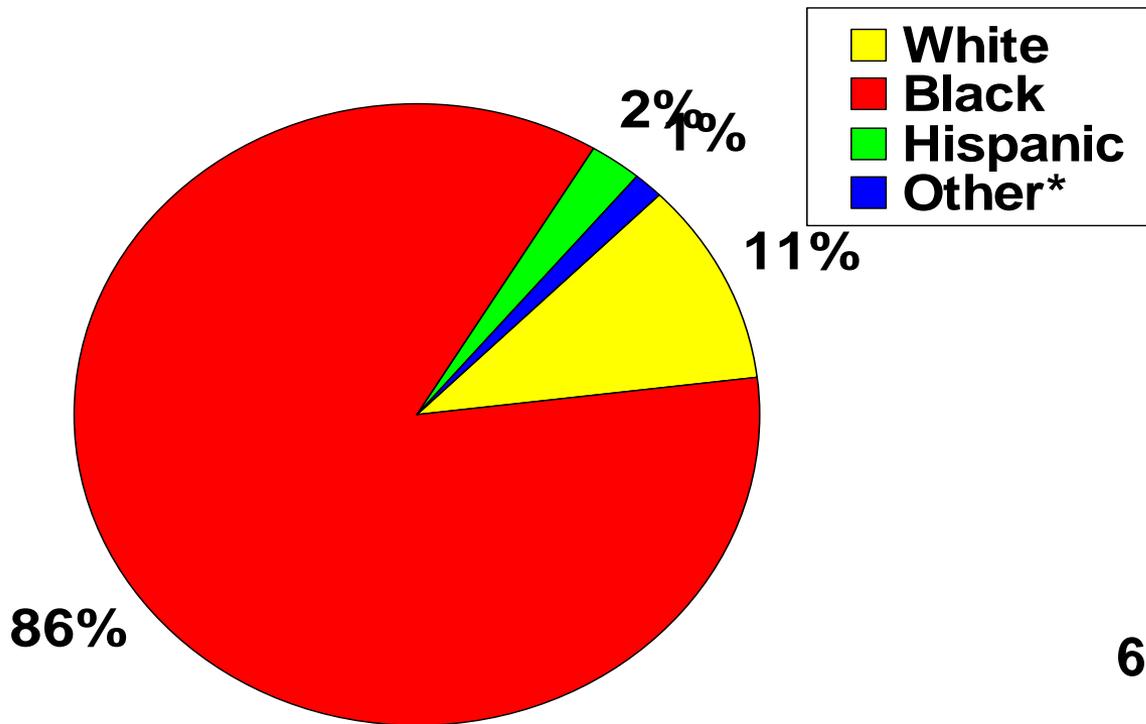
N=1,486



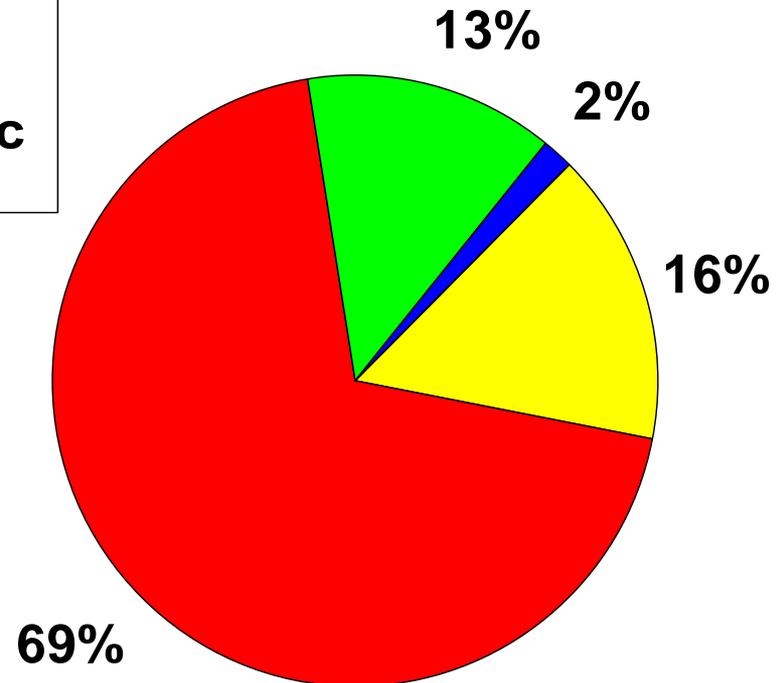
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 05/17/2013

Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2012, Partnership 2b

Males
N=910



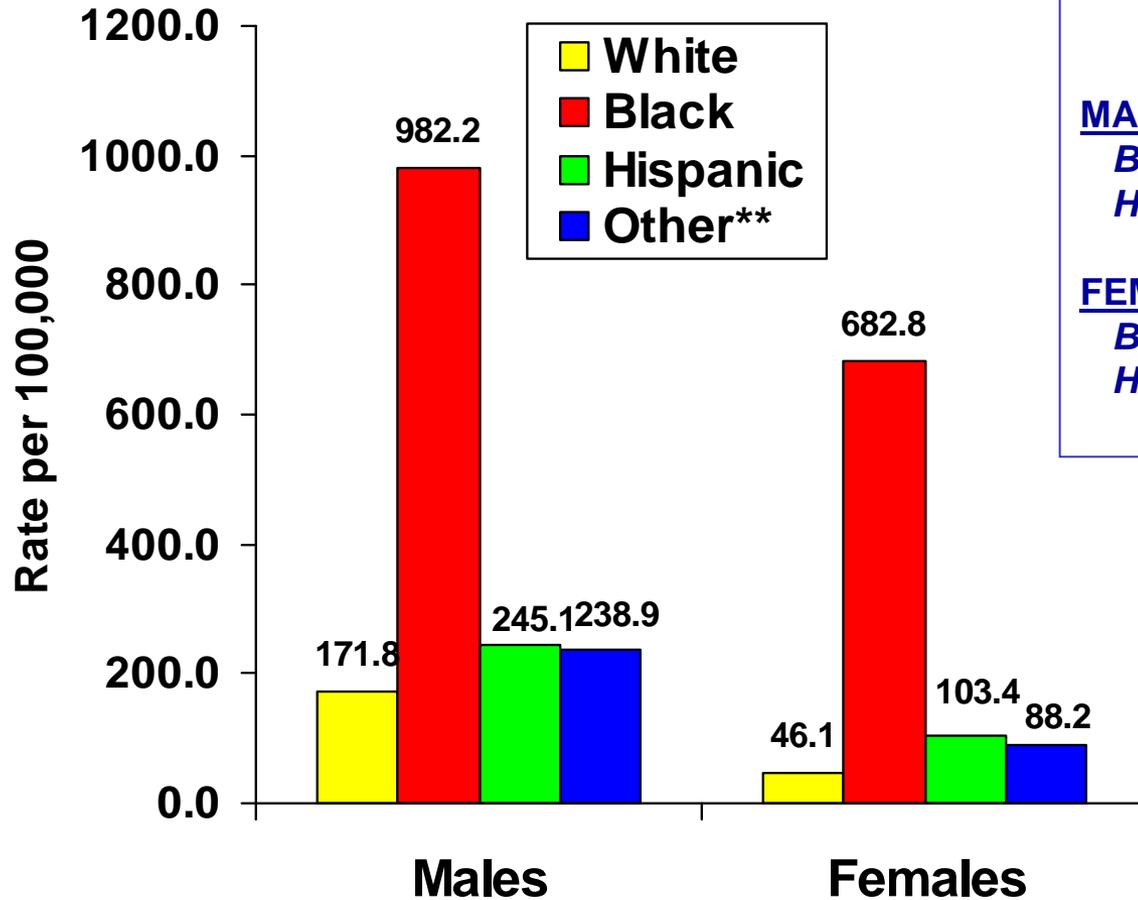
Females
N=559



Note: Among adults living with HIV disease, blacks represent the race most affected among both males (86%) and females (69%).

*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 2b



RATE RATIOS:

MALES
Blacks:Whites, 5.7:1
Hispanics:Whites, 1.4:1

FEMALES
Black:Whites, 14.8:1
Hispanics:Whites, 2.2:1

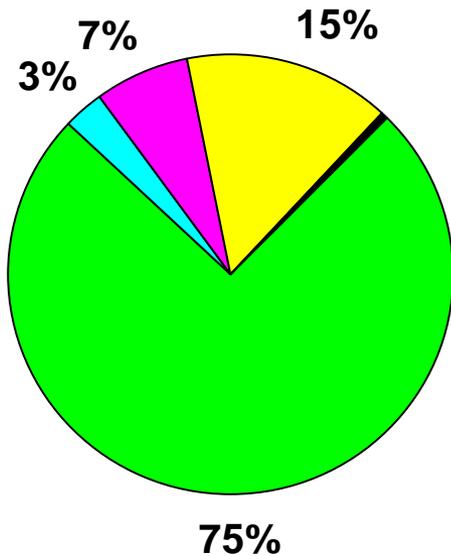
Note: Among black males living with HIV disease reported through 2012, the case rate is nearly 6 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females living with HIV disease, the case rate is nearly 15 times higher than the rate among white females. Hispanic male and female rates are higher 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.

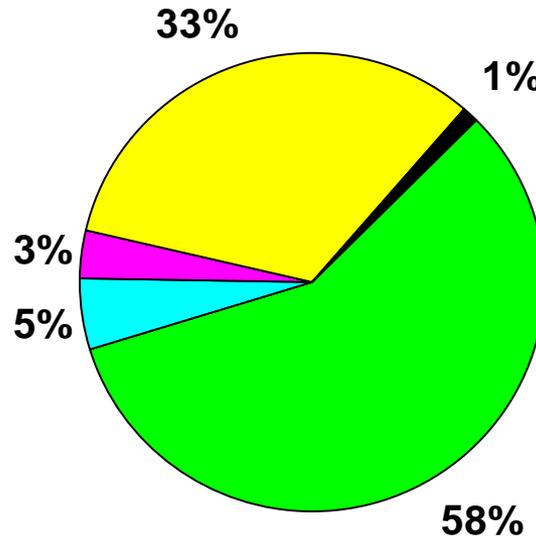


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Partnership 2b

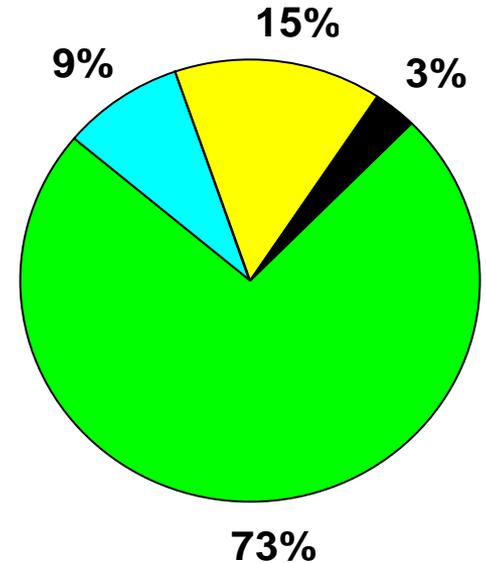
White Non- Hispanic,
N=219



Black Non-Hispanic
N=638



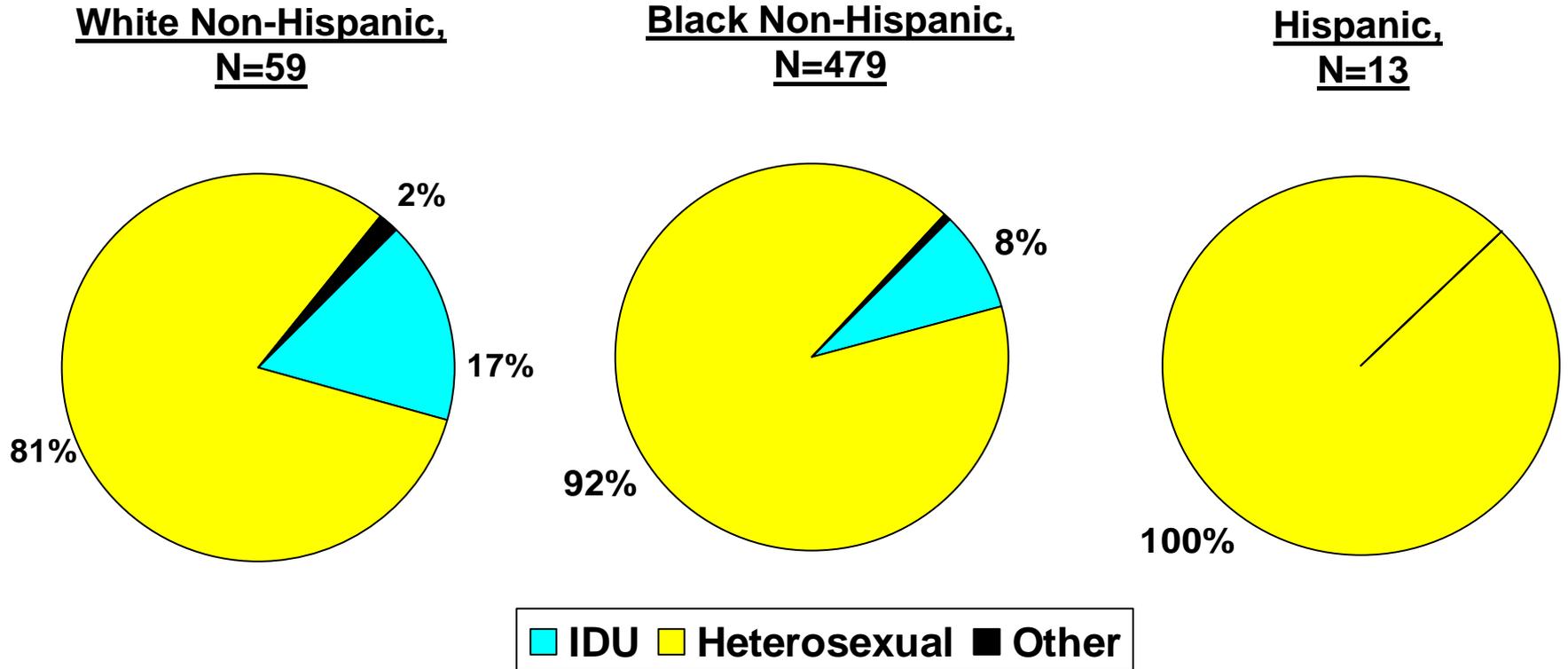
Hispanic,
N=34



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

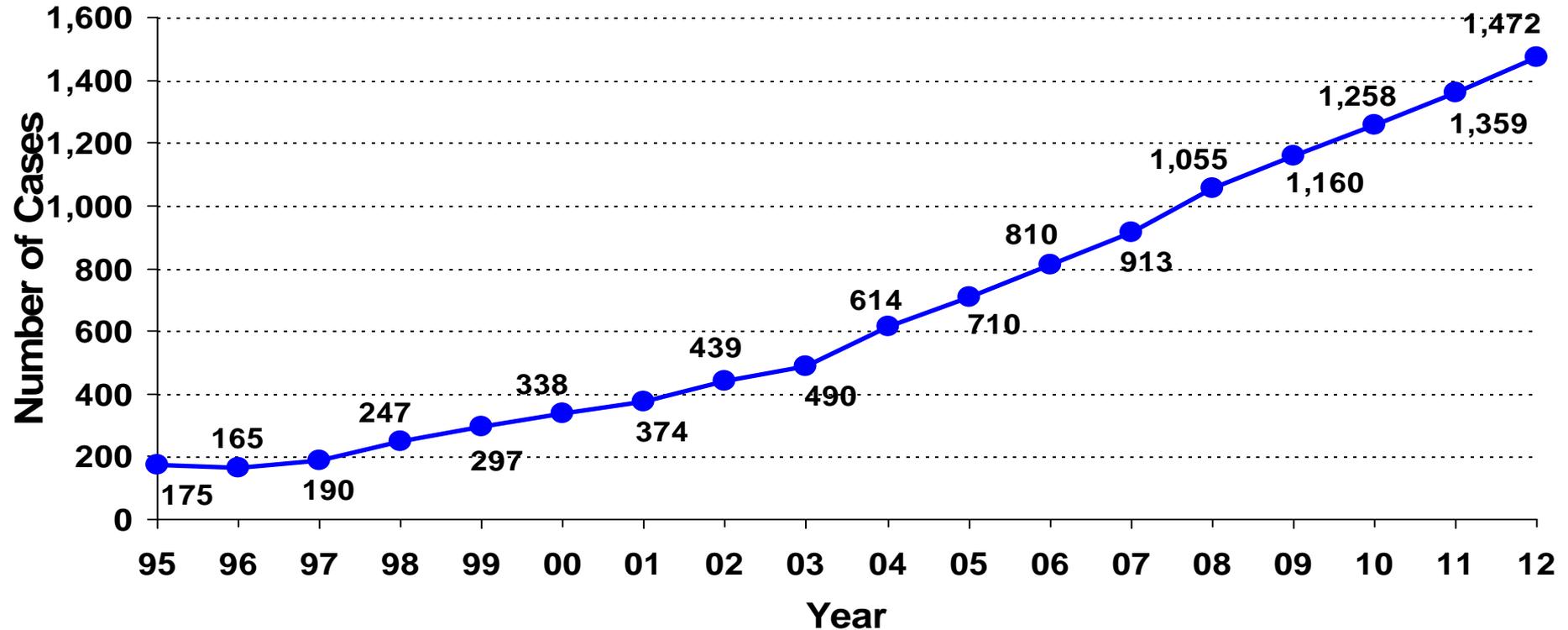
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among males living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among blacks differs from that among whites and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for all races. Black males have the largest proportion of heterosexual contact cases.

Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2012, Partnership 2b



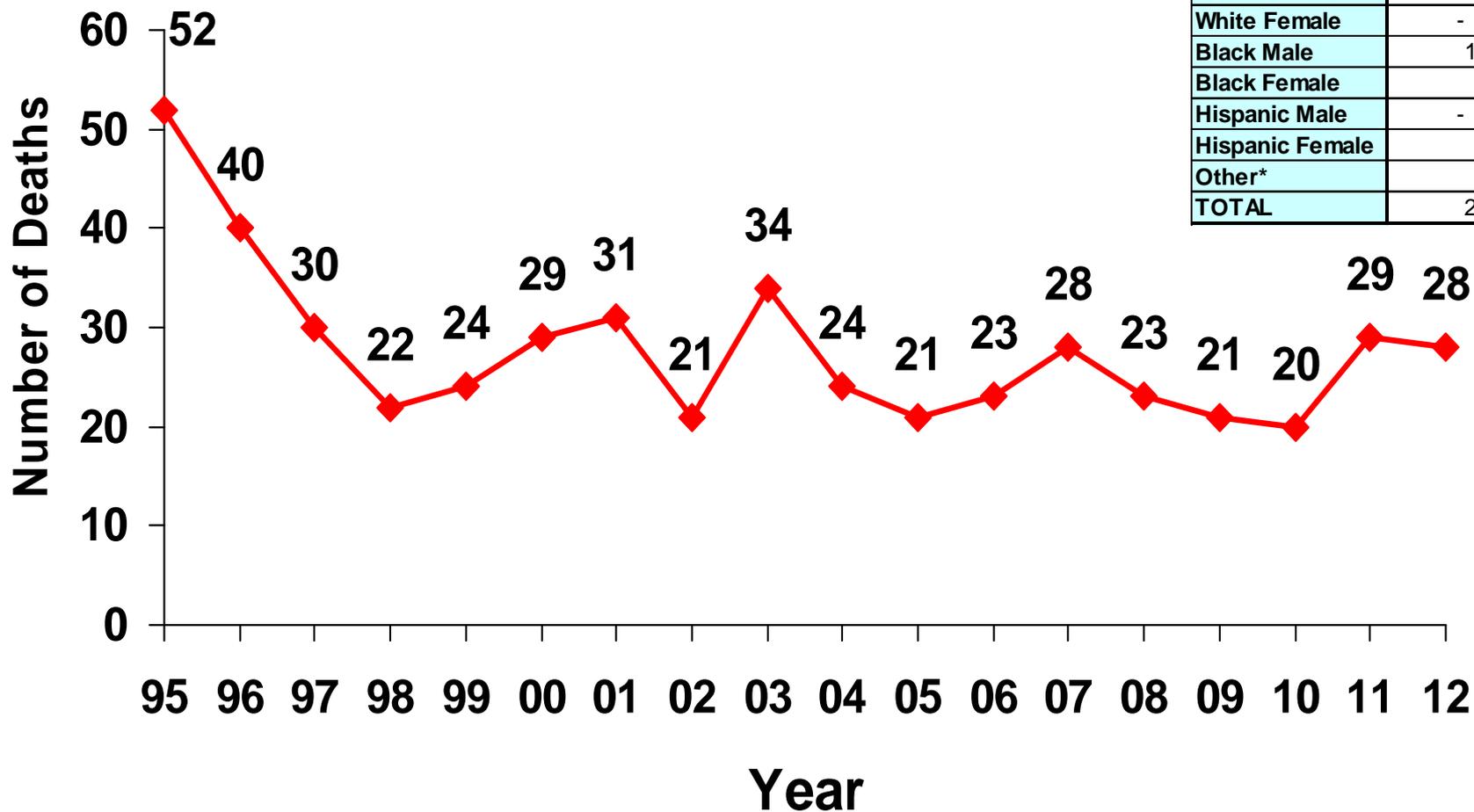
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among females living with HIV disease, the distribution of risk among whites differs from that among blacks and Hispanics. Heterosexual contact is the majority risk for all races. However, whites have the largest proportion of IDU cases.

Annual Prevalence of Adults Living with HIV Disease, 1995-2012, Partnership 2b



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 741%. In 2012, the prevalence increased by 8% from the previous year.

Resident Deaths due to HIV Disease by Year of Death, 1995-2012, Partnership 2b



Race/Ethnicity	2012	
	No.	rate
White Male	2	1.6
White Female	-	0.0
Black Male	16	24.6
Black Female	8	11.4
Hispanic Male	-	0.0
Hispanic Female	1	8.0
Other*	1	5.7
TOTAL	28	6.4

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 2b 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>