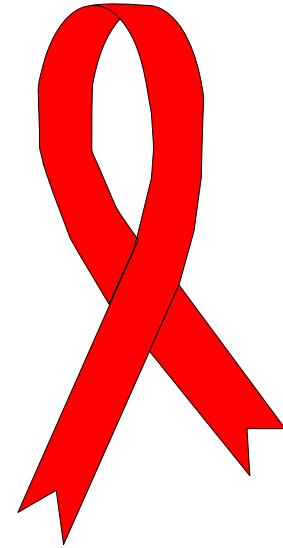


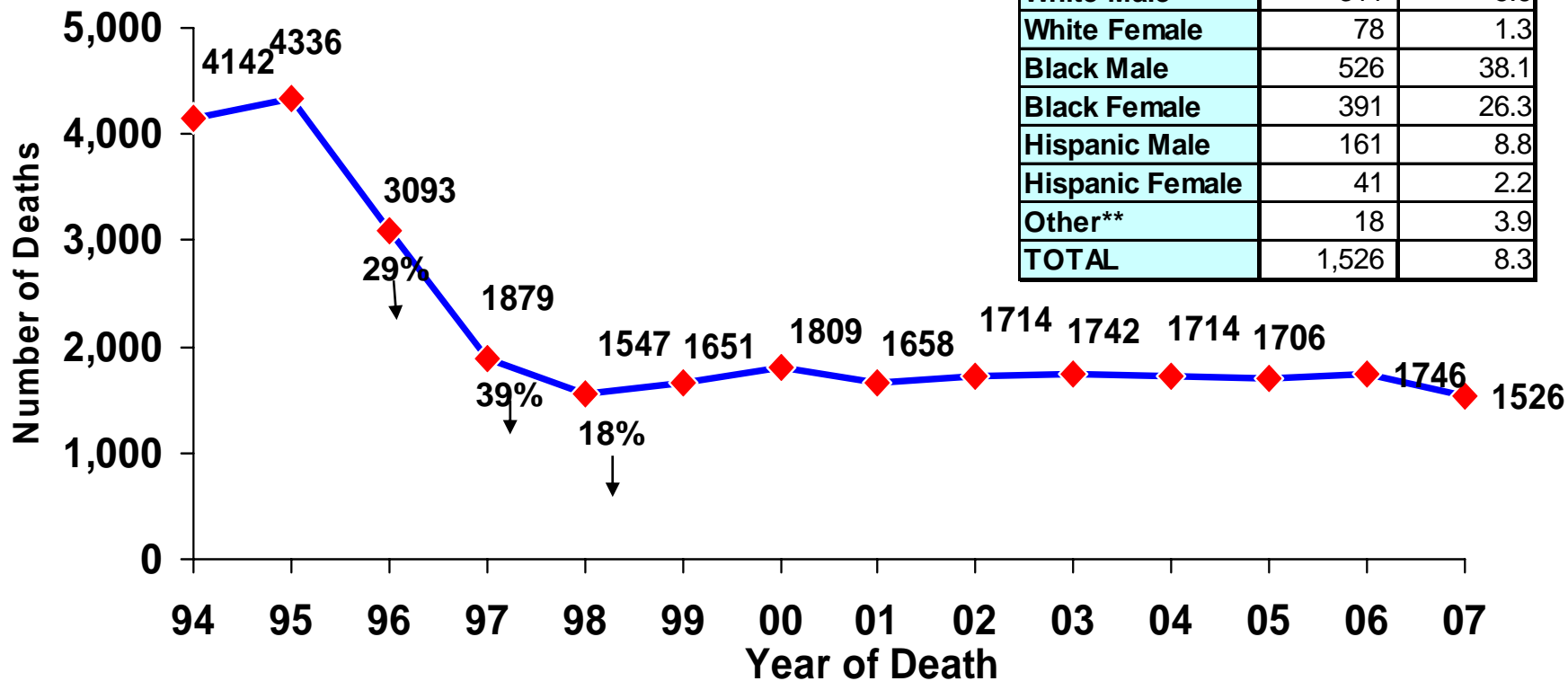
Florida Resident HIV/AIDS Deaths



Bureau of HIV/AIDS
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Section
(850) 245-4430 or SC 205-4430

Data as of 10/01/08
Office of Vital Statistics

Resident HIV/AIDS Deaths By Year, Florida, 1994 – 2007



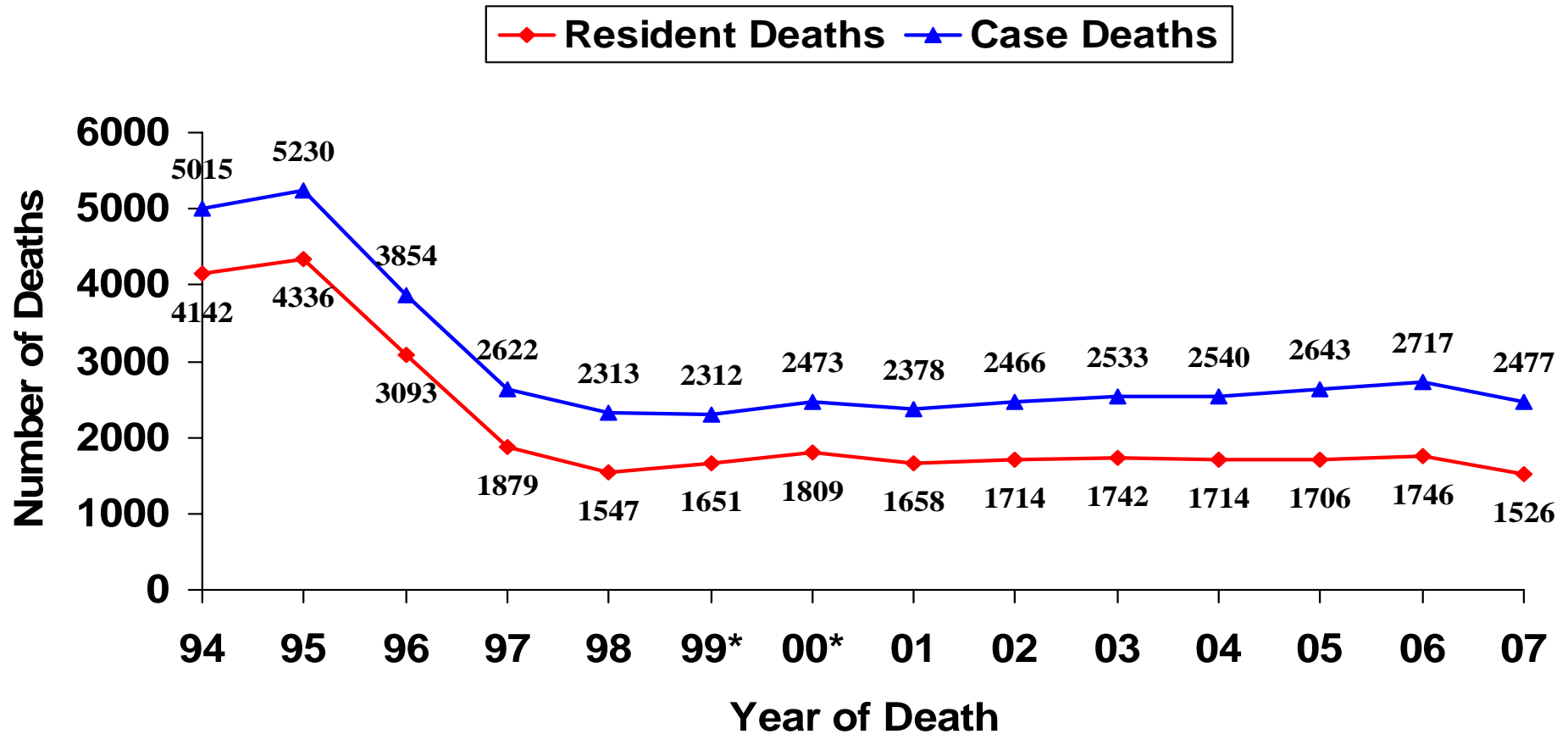
Race/Ethnicity	2007	
	No.	rate
White Male	311	5.6
White Female	78	1.3
Black Male	526	38.1
Black Female	391	26.3
Hispanic Male	161	8.8
Hispanic Female	41	2.2
Other**	18	3.9
TOTAL	1,526	8.3

Rates are expressed as deaths per 100,000 population based on 2006 Population Estimates, DOH, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis.

Comment: HIV/AIDS deaths decreased markedly from 1996-1998, associated with the advent of HAART in 1996. Deaths in 2007 were 65% lower than in the peak year, 1995. A leveling of the trend since 1998 may reflect factors such as viral resistance, late diagnosis of HIV, adherence problems, and lack of access to or acceptance of care. Racial/ethnic disparities are evident in the death rate data.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics and Bureau of HIV/AIDS, death certificates coded to HIV/AIDS as underlying cause.

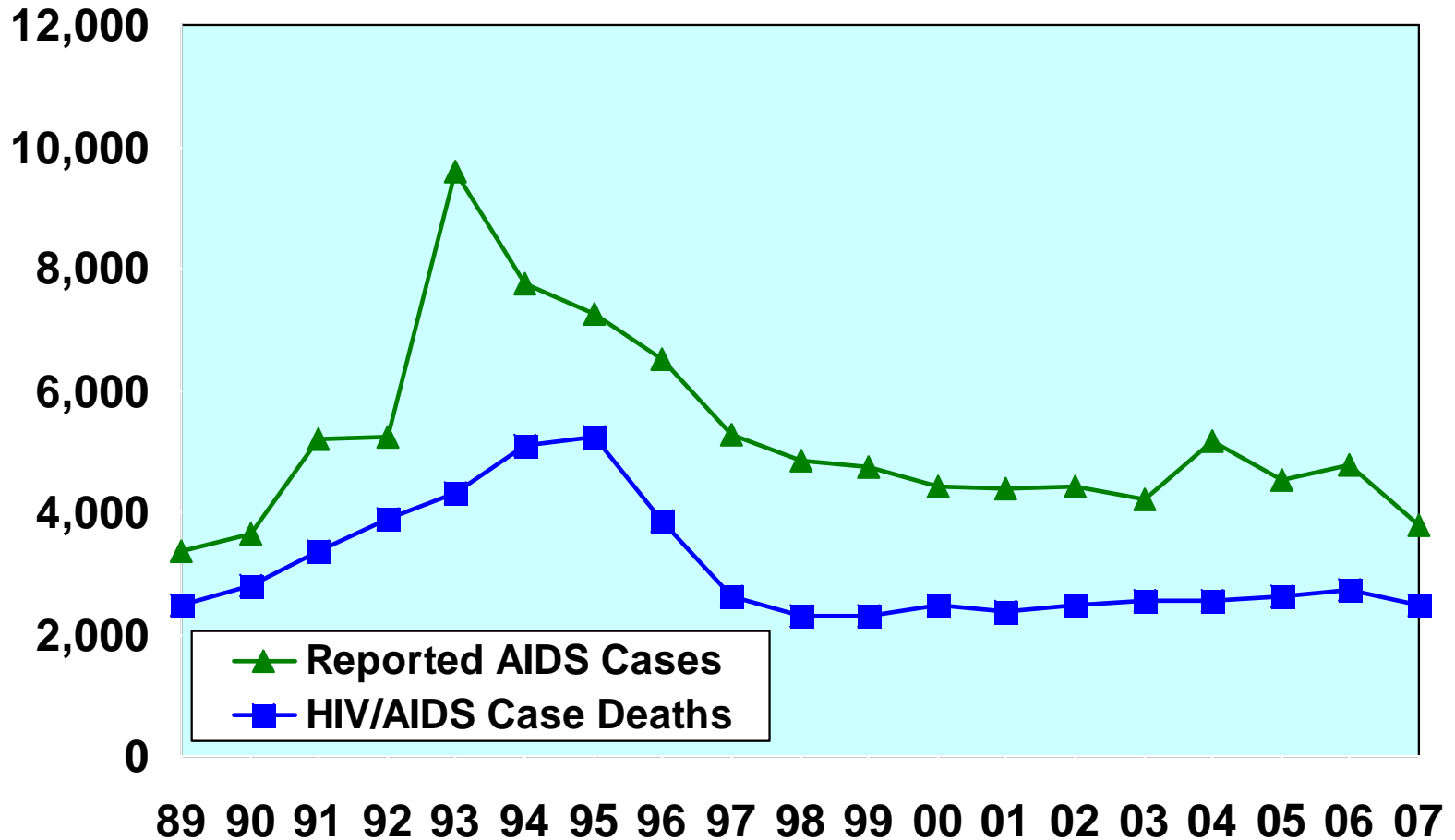
Resident Deaths* vs. HIV/AIDS Case Deaths** By Year, Florida, 1994 – 2007



*Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates

**Source: HIV/AIDS Case Deaths, from the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Reported AIDS Cases and HIV/AIDS Case Deaths Florida, 1989 – 2007



The CDC AIDS case definition was expanded in 1993, resulting in nearly a two-fold increase in cases. There was no straightforward way to adjust for this bolus of cases. CDC statisticians applied an arcane procedure called “smear forward” to try to smooth the trend. They soon abandoned this approach. HAART, beginning in '96, decreased HIV/AIDS deaths.

Florida Resident HIV/AIDS Deaths

Deaths	#	% change
1994	4,142	
1995	4,336	5%
1996	3,093	-29%
1997	1,879	-39%
1998	1,547	-18%
1999	1,651	7%
2000	1,809	10%
2001	1,658	-8%
2002	1,714	3%
2003	1,742	2%
2004	1,714	-2%
2005	1,706	0%
2006	1,746	2%
2007	1,526	-13%

There has been a 65% decline from 1995 (the peak of HIV resident deaths) to 2007.

Florida Resident HIV/AIDS Death Rates*

Deaths	#	% change
1994	32.0	
1995	33.5	5%
1996	23.9	-29%
1997	14.5	-39%
1998	10.1	-30%
1999	10.5	4%
2000	11.3	8%
2001	10.1	-11%
2002	10.2	1%
2003	10.1	-1%
2004	9.7	-4%
2005	9.5	-2%
2006	9.5	0%
2007	8.1	-15%

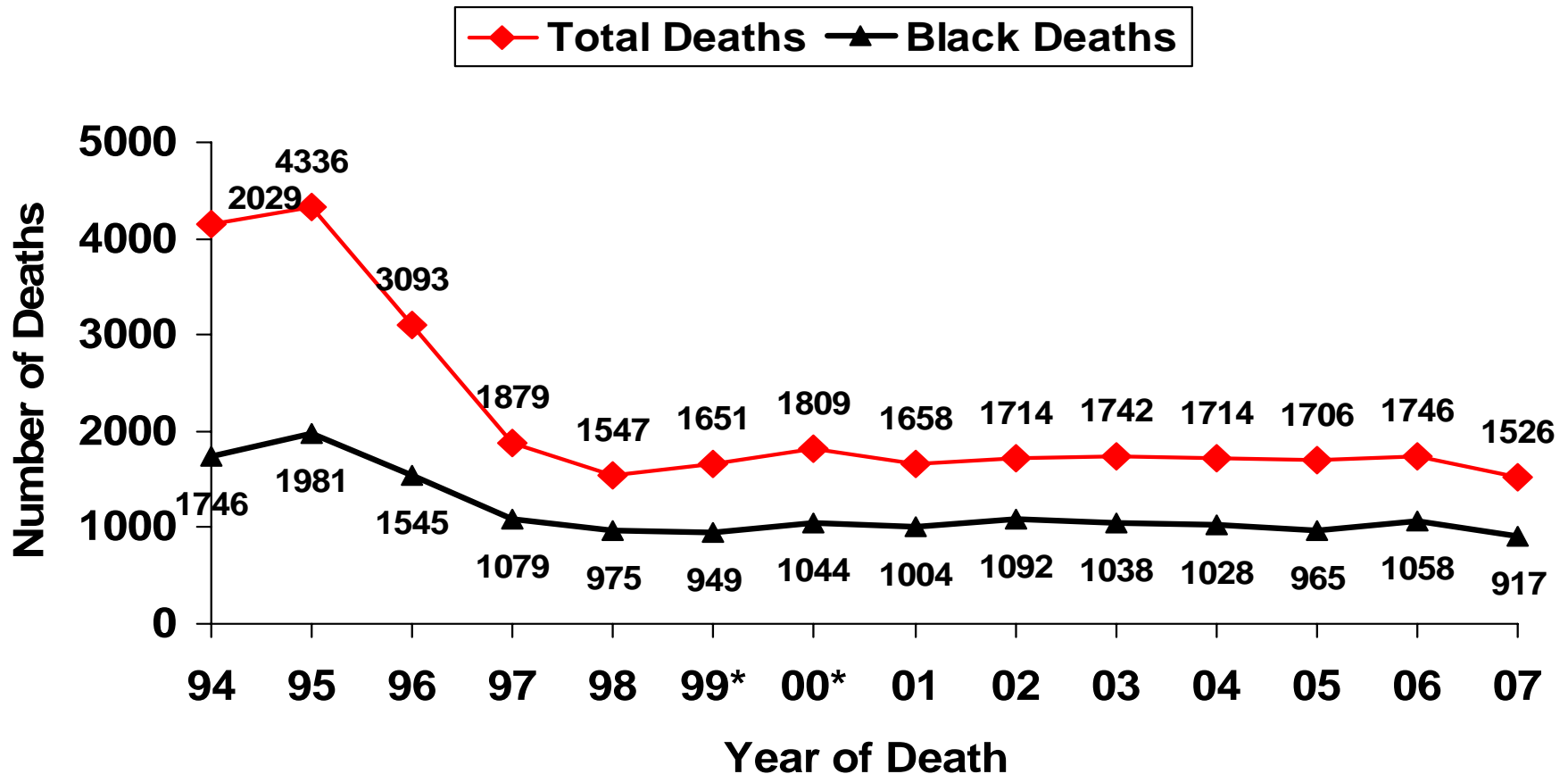
There has been a 75% decline from 1995, (the peak of HIV resident death rates) to 2007.

*Rates are based on 100,000 population totals

Number and Rate per 100,000 Population Resident HIV/AIDS Deaths By Year, Florida, 2002 – 2007

Race/Ethnicity	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate	No.	rate
White Male	366	6.5	384	7.0	361	6.5	367	6.6	351	6.3	311	5.5
White Female	75	1.3	71	1.2	79	1.4	95	1.6	78	1.3	78	1.3
Black Male	654	53.5	619	50.0	591	46.4	566	42.0	625	45.3	526	37.3
Black Female	438	33.1	419	31.4	437	31.9	399	27.4	433	29.1	391	25.7
Hispanic Male	113	9.1	181	11.9	179	11.3	185	10.7	190	10.4	161	8.4
Hispanic Female	40	3.1	26	1.7	35	2.2	50	2.9	45	2.5	41	2.1
Other*	28	12.3	42	10.6	32	7.8	44	9.9	24	5.2	18	3.8
TOTAL	1,714	10.2	1,742	10.1	1,714	9.7	1,706	9.5	1,746	9.5	1,526	8.1

Resident HIV/AIDS Deaths Total Deaths vs. Black Deaths By Year, Florida, 1994 – 2007

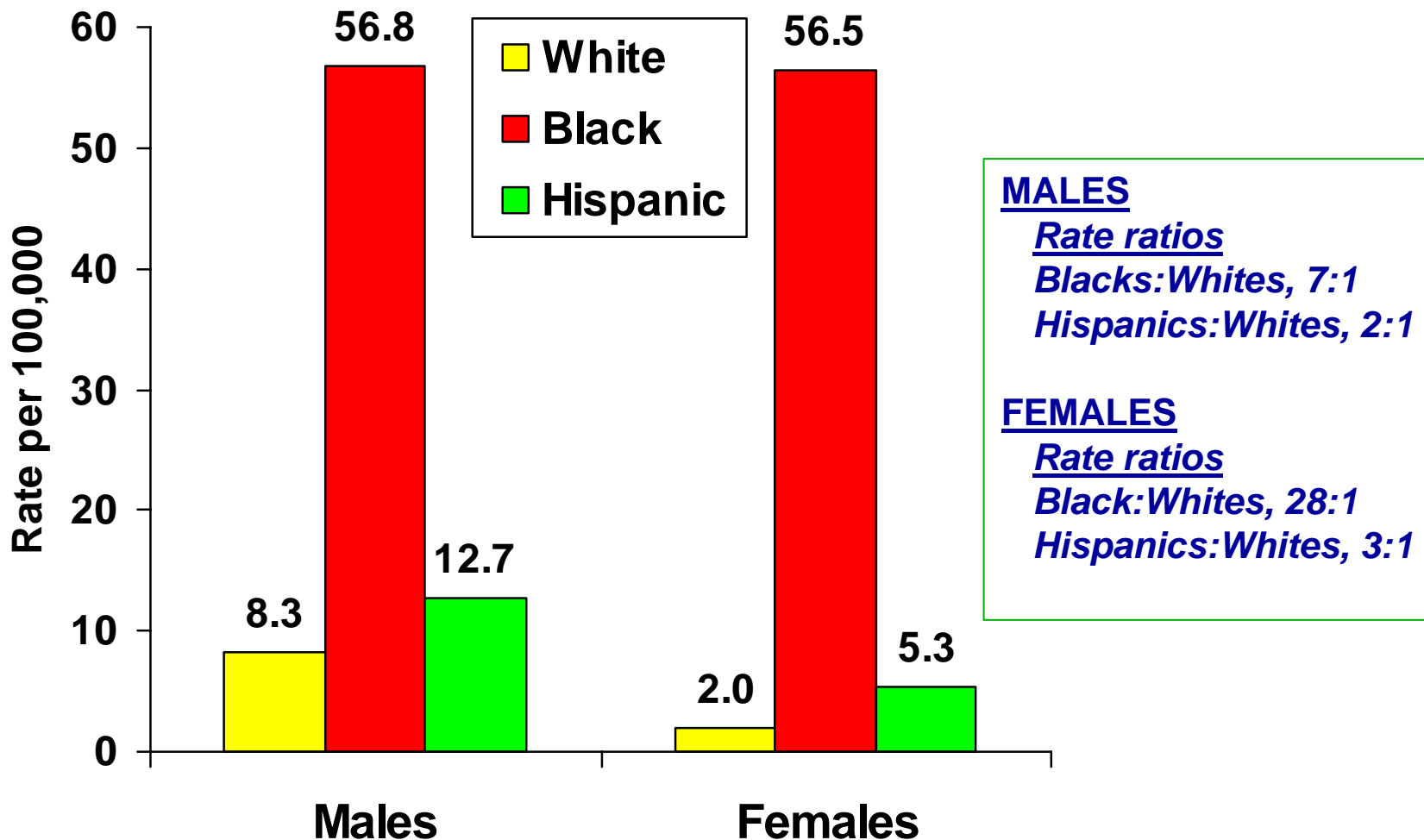


Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates

There was a 12.6% increase in total HIV resident deaths from 2006 to 2007.

There was a 13.3% increase in black HIV resident deaths from 2006 to 2007.

Resident HIV/AIDS Death Rates Per 100,000 Population, by Race/Ethnicity, Florida, 2007

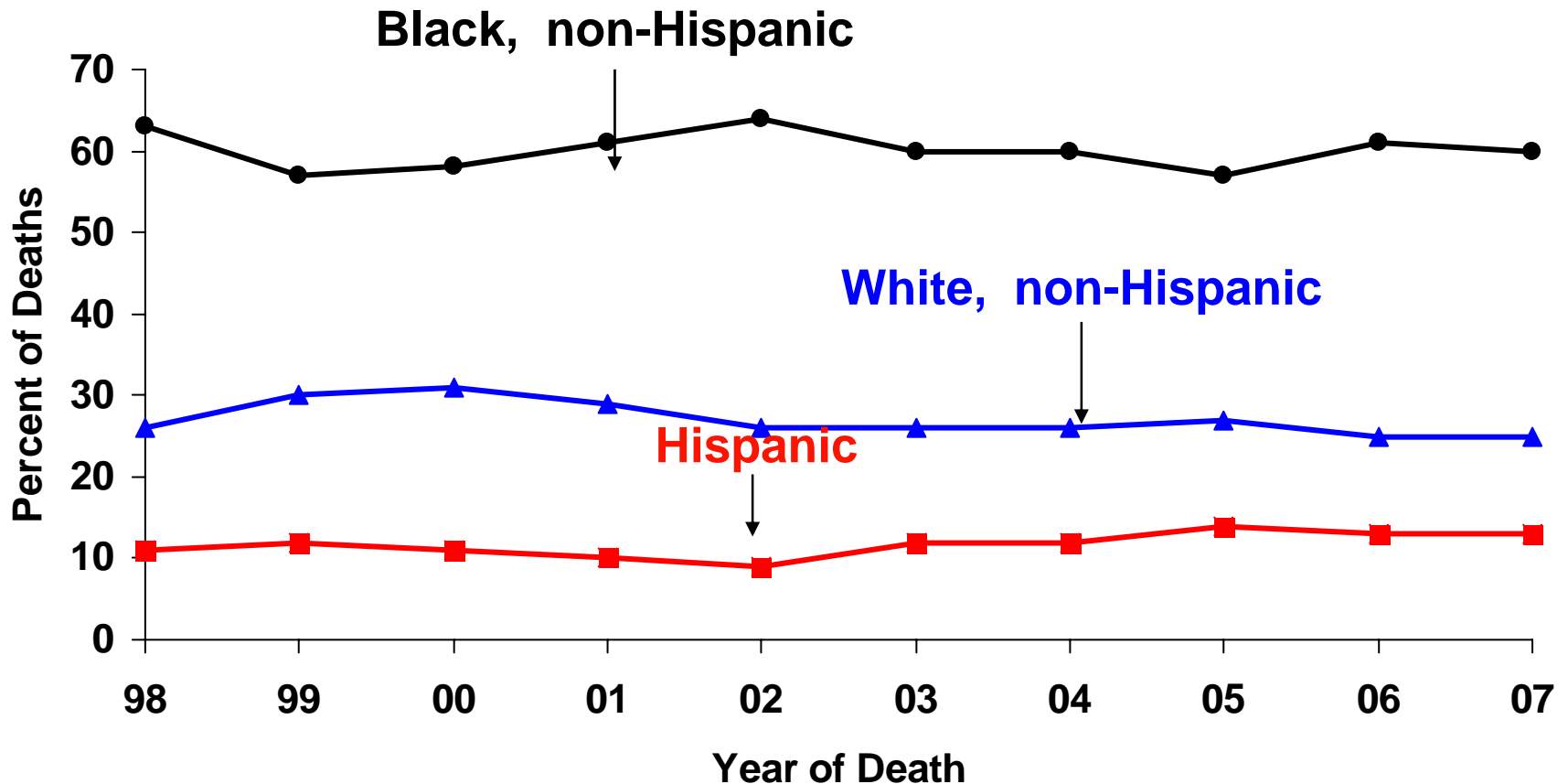


Comment: In 2007, black males were 7 times as likely as white males to die of HIV/AIDS, the same as 2006. The HIV/AIDS death rate among black females was 28 times higher than among white females, up from 22 in 2006.

Source: Office of Vital Statistics (Death Certificate Data)

DOH, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis (2006 Population Estimates)

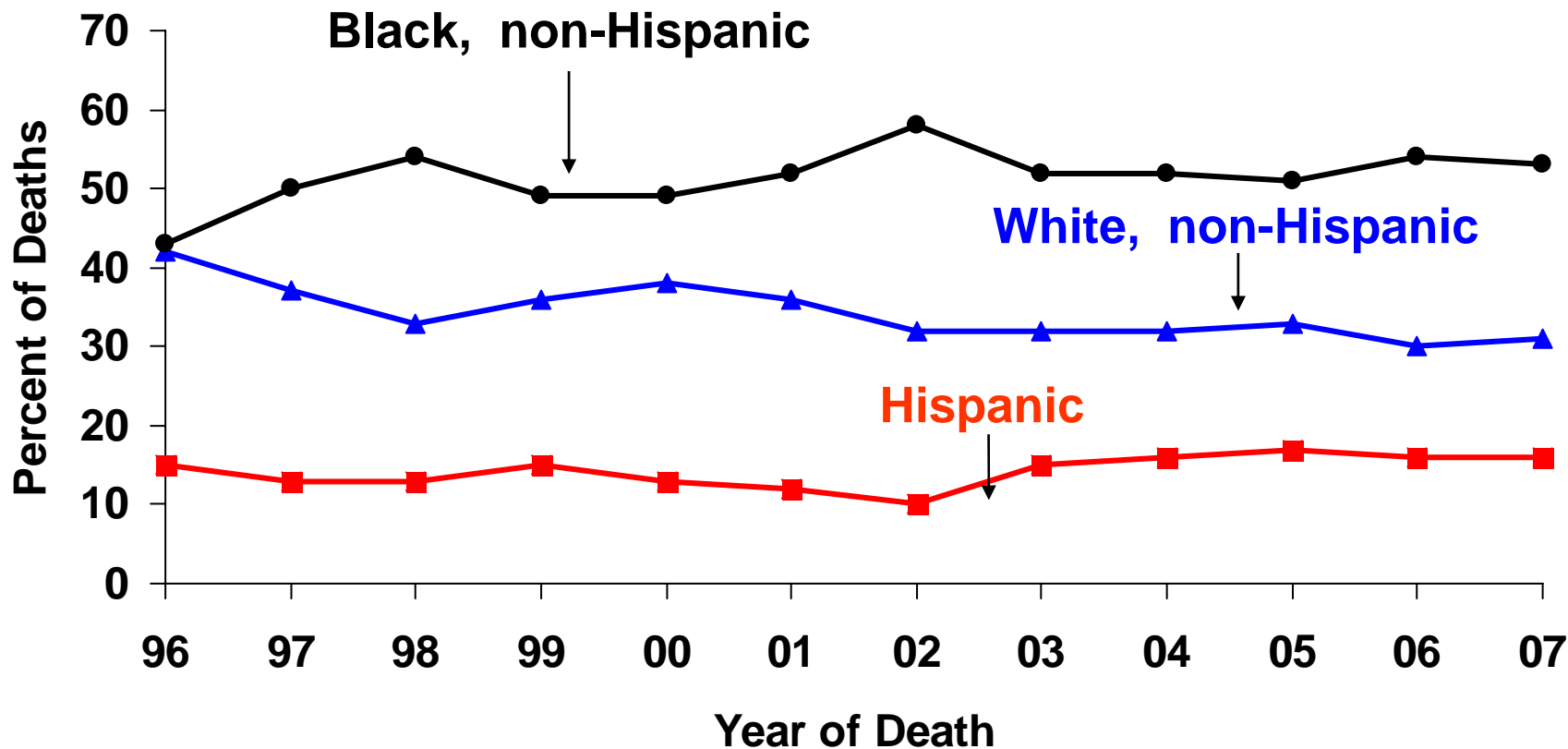
Percent of Resident* HIV Deaths By Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, Florida, 1998-2007



Comment: In 2006, the proportional distribution of HIV resident deaths by race/ethnicity was: whites 25%, blacks 60% and Hispanics 13%. This compares to 25%, 61% and 13% respectively for 2006.
Source: Office of Vital Statistics (Death Certificate Data)

Percent of Resident* HIV Deaths By Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, Florida, 1996-2007

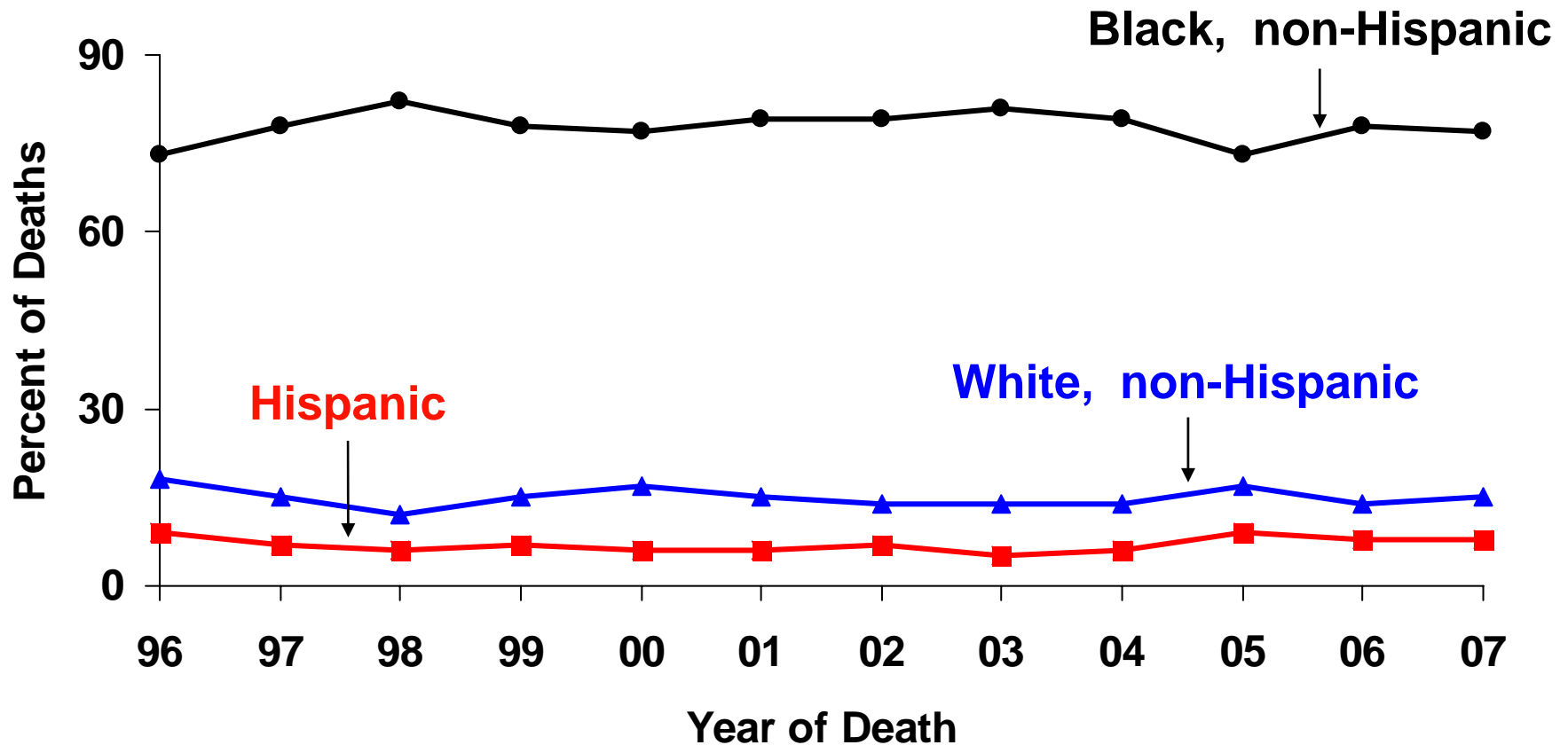
MALES



Comment: In 2006, the proportional distribution of MALE HIV resident deaths by race/ethnicity was: whites 31%, blacks 53% and Hispanics 16%. This compares to 30%, 54% and 16% respectively for 2007.
Source: Office of Vital Statistics (Death Certificate Data)

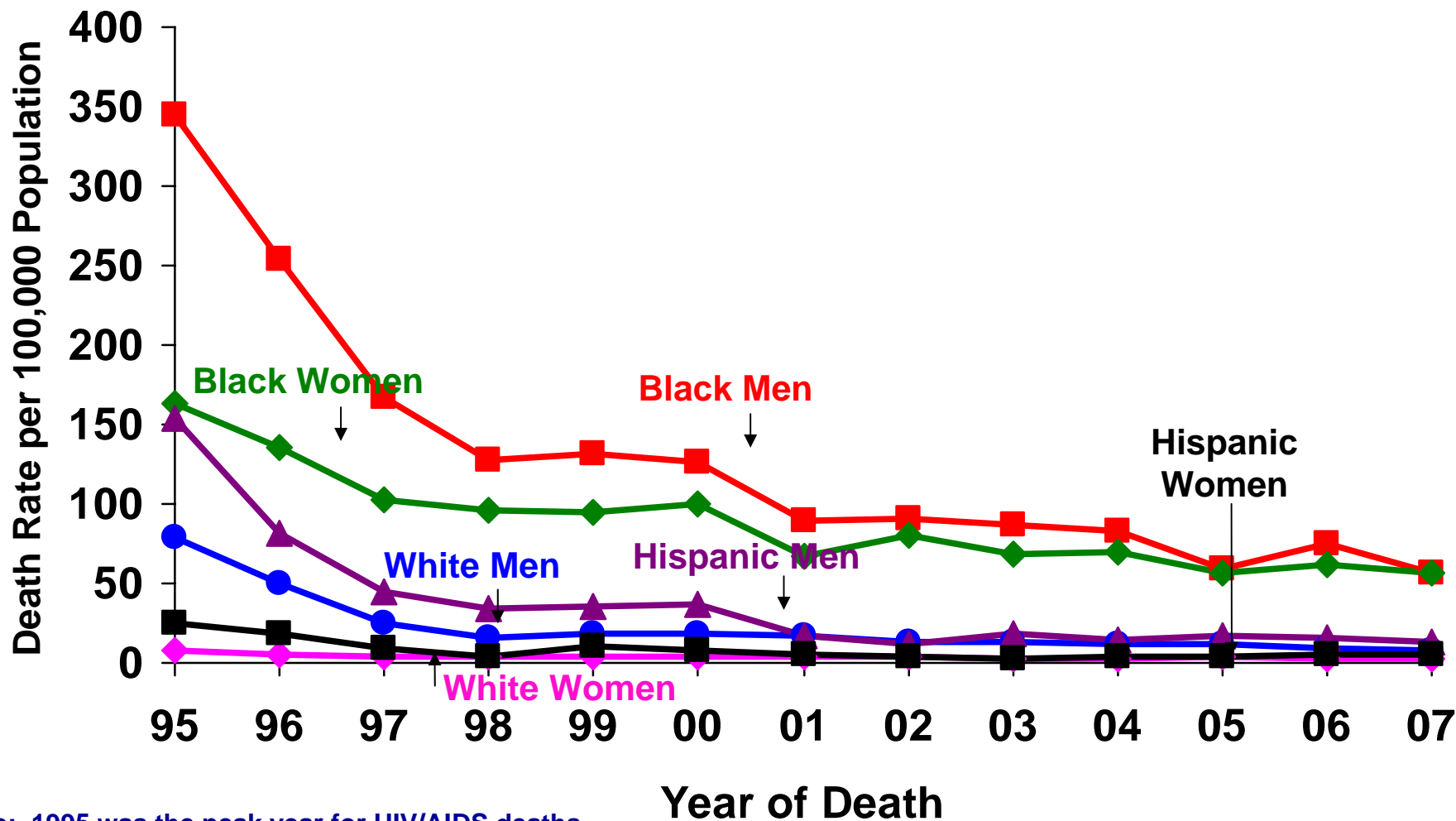
Percent of Resident* HIV Deaths By Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, Florida, 1996-2007

FEMALES



Comment: In 2006, the proportional distribution of FEMALE HIV resident deaths by race/ethnicity was: whites 15%, blacks 77% and Hispanics 8%. This compares to 14%, 78% and 8% respectively for 2005.
 Source: Office of Vital Statistics (Death Certificate Data)

Resident HIV/AIDS Death Rates Among Persons 25-44 Years of Age, by Sex and Race By Year of Death, Florida, 1995-2007

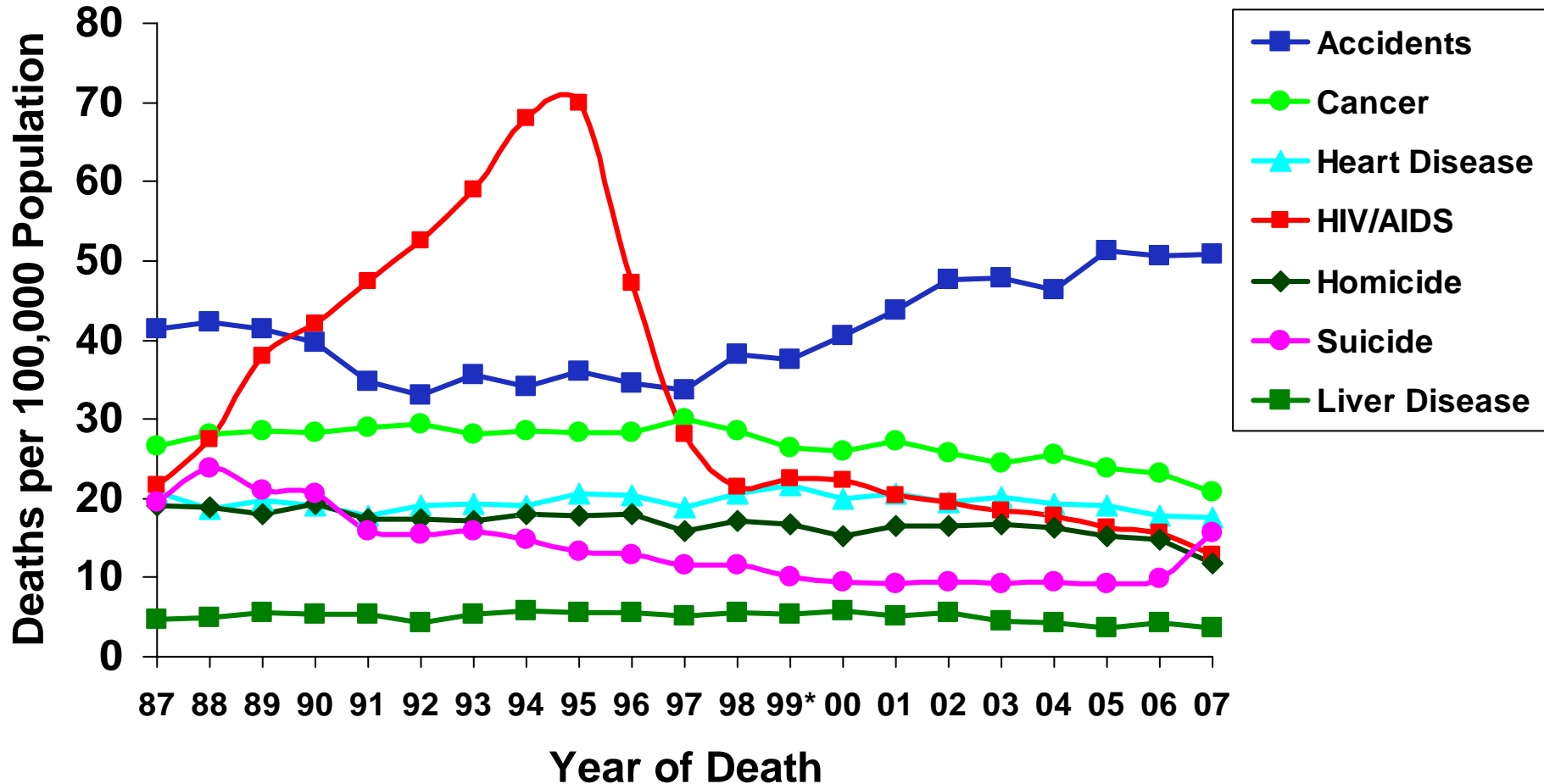


Note: 1995 was the peak year for HIV/AIDS deaths.

Source: Death Data: Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates

1995-1999 rates based on 1990 Census population; 2000-present rates based on 2000 Census

Death Rates From Leading Causes of Death Among Persons 25-44 Years of Age By Year of Death, Florida, 1987-2007



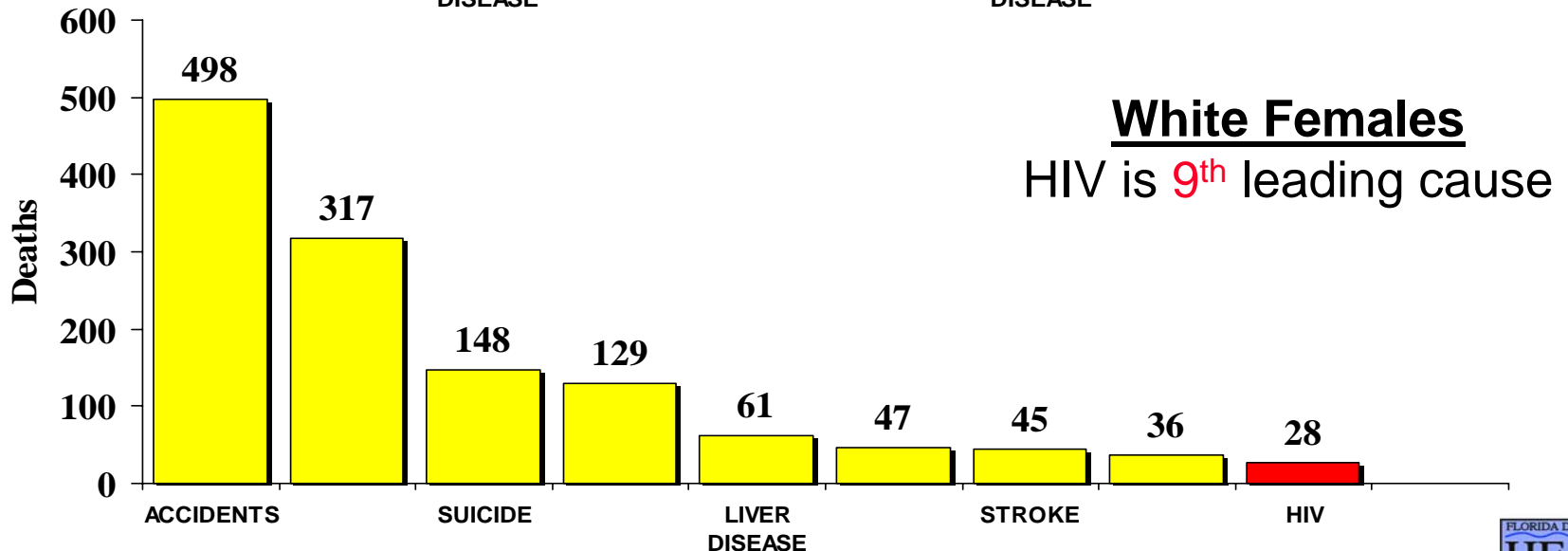
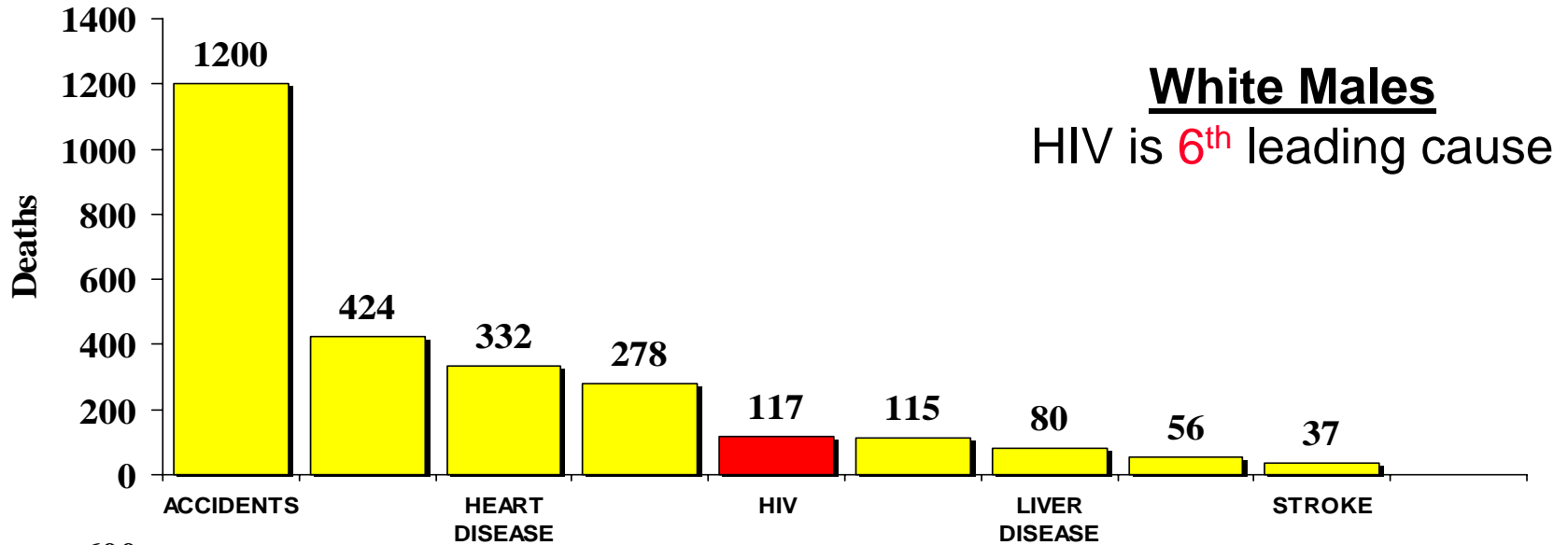
Note: 1995 was the peak year for resident HIV/AIDS deaths. In 2005, HIV/AIDS was the 4th leading cause of death.

Source: Death data: Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates

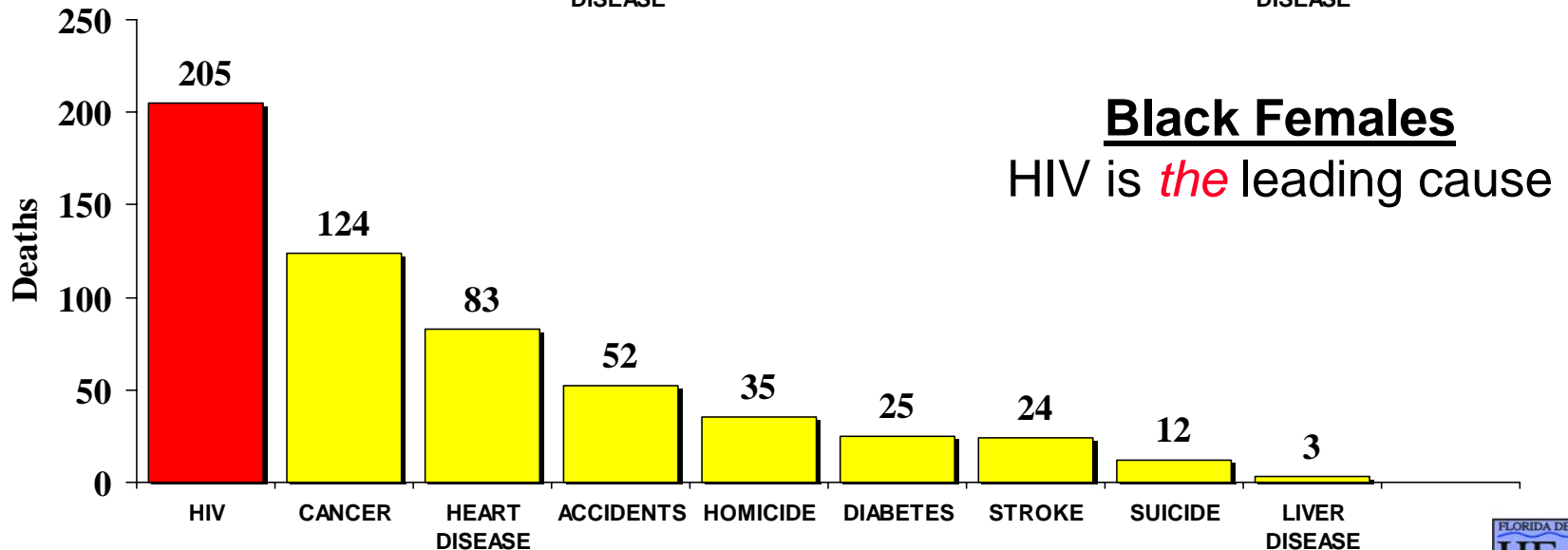
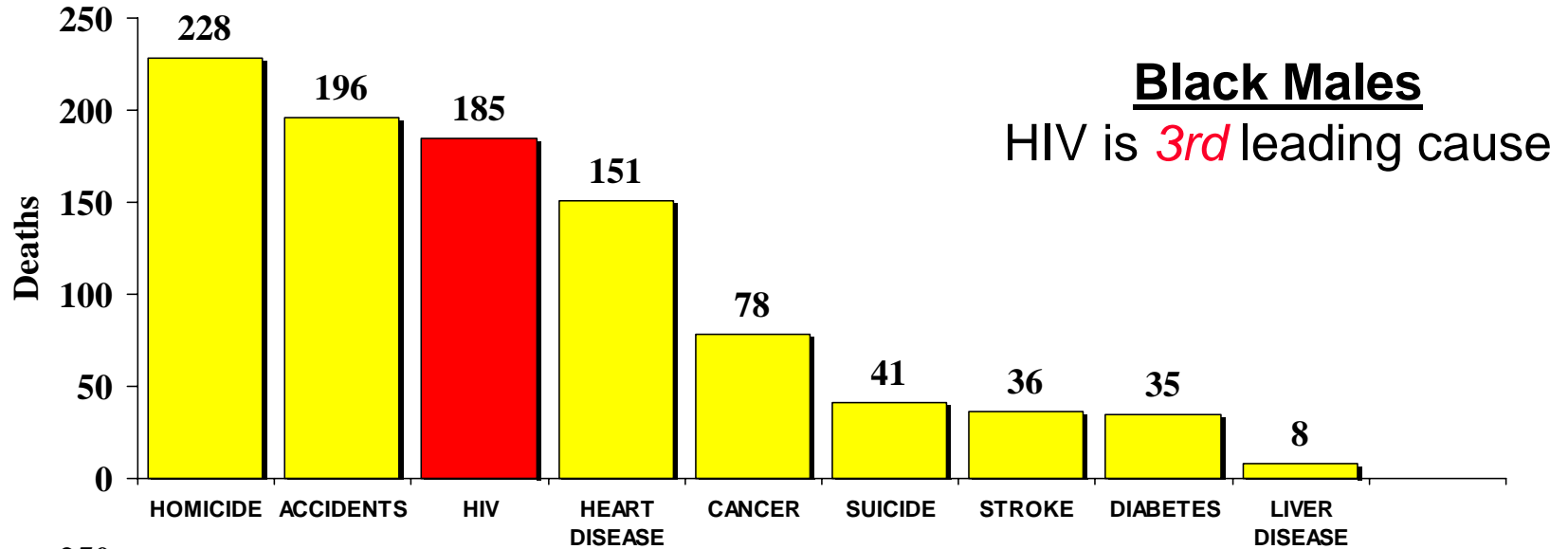
Population data: Annual mid-point estimates, Office of Data, Planning and Evaluation

- In Florida, HIV/AIDS is *still* the leading cause of death for black females ages 25 to 44 years.
 - For black males, it ranks 3rd
 - For all races, it ranks 5th,
 - For whites, it ranks 6th,
 - For Hispanics, it ranks 3rd

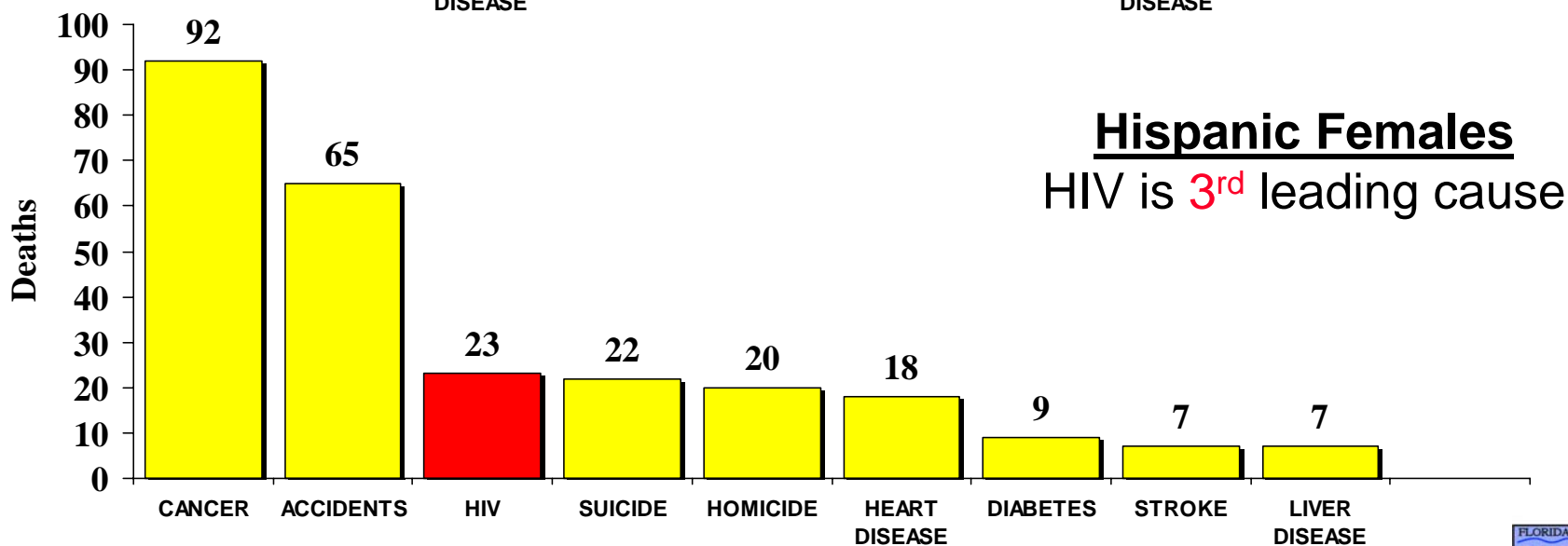
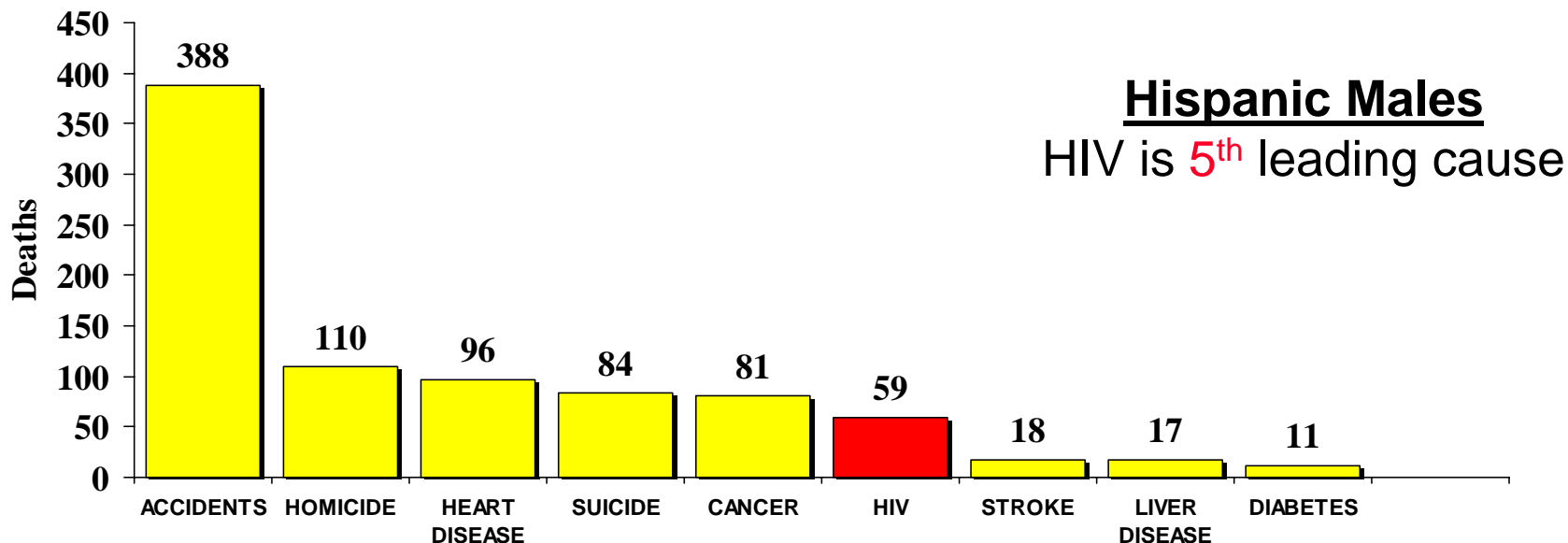
Leading Causes Of Death Among Whites 25-44 Years of Age, Florida, 2007



Leading Causes Of Death Among Blacks 25-44 Years of Age, Florida, 2007



Leading Causes Of Death Among Hispanics 25-44 Years of Age, Florida, 2007



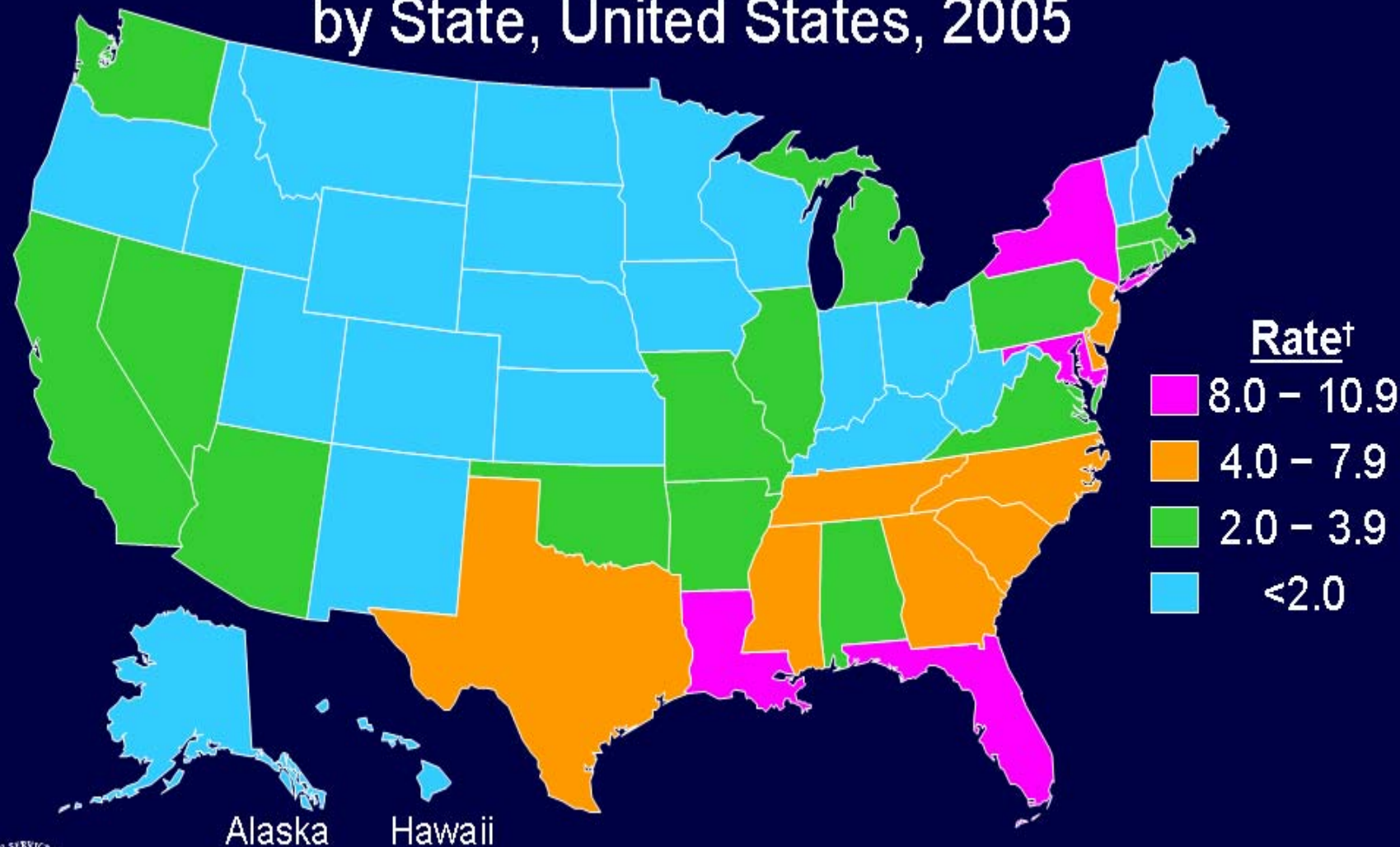
Median Time from AIDS Diagnosis to Death By Race/Ethnicity in 3 Time Periods, Florida

	Year of Death		
	<u>1980- 1987</u>	<u>1988- 1997</u>	<u>1998- 2007</u>
White	4 mo.	16 mo.	50 mo.
Black	1 mo.	11 mo.	36 mo.
Hispanic	3 mo.	13 mo.	39 mo.

Comment: Overall, survival time is increasing as we move toward the era of HAART. However, the data suggest that Blacks have a later diagnosis of AIDS than Whites or Hispanics, as their subsequent median survival time is shorter. (Data as of 10/01/08).

The median means that half the deaths occurred before and half occurred after the number of months shown.

Age-Adjusted* Rate† of Death due to HIV Disease by State, United States, 2005



*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population

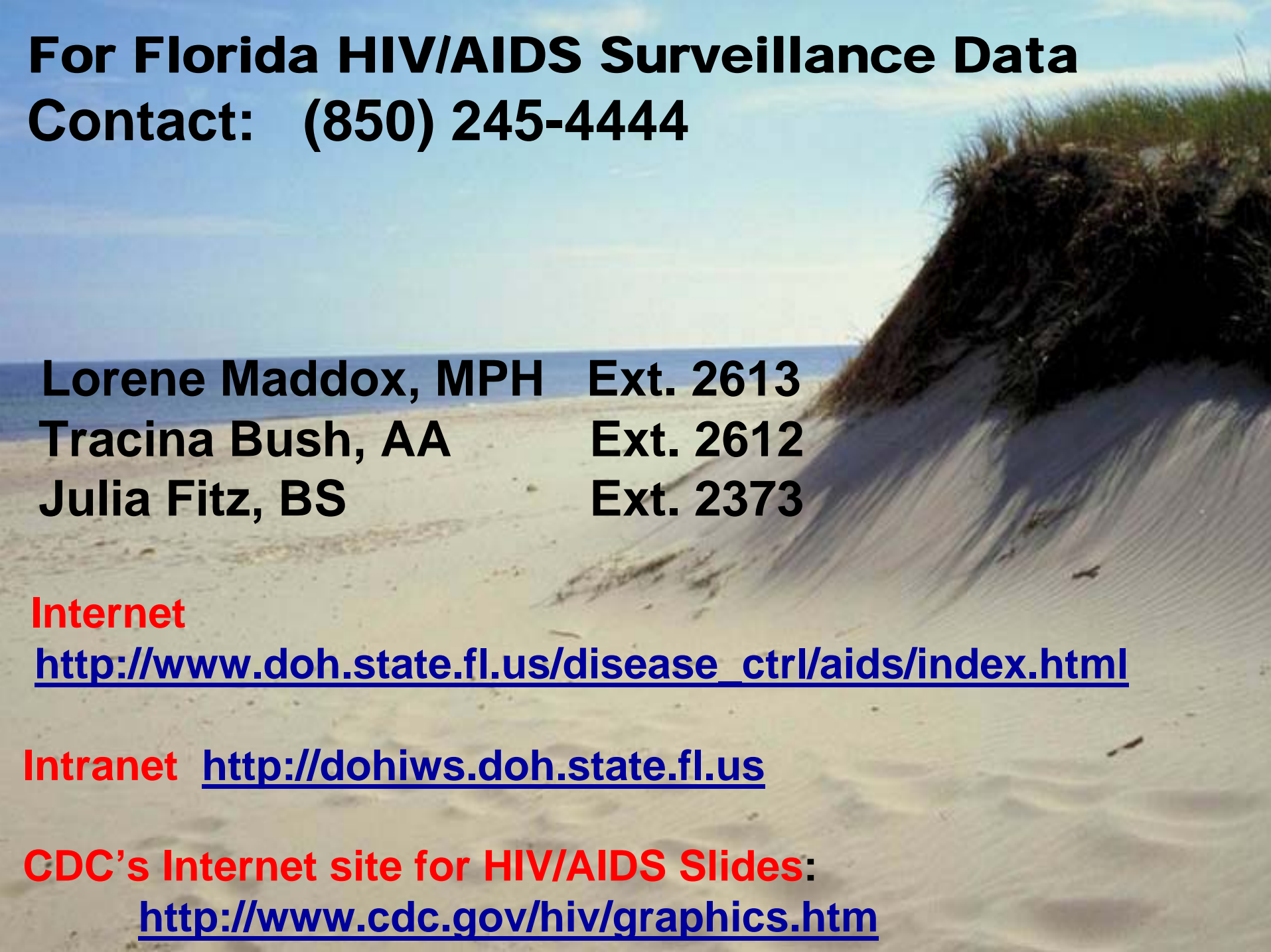
†Per 100,000 population.



Conclusions

- After rapidly increasing since the 1980s, the annual rate of death due to HIV disease peaked in 1994 or 1995 (depending on the demographic group), decreased rapidly through 1997, and became nearly level after 1998.
- Persons dying of HIV disease increasingly consist of:
 - women (27% in 2005)
 - non-Hispanic blacks (55% in 2005)
 - residents of the South (51% in 2005)
 - persons 45 years of age older (53% in 2005)
- HIV disease remains a leading cause of death among persons 25 to 44 years old, particularly among those who are black or Hispanic.





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Internet

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

Intranet <http://dohiws.doh.state.fl.us>

CDC's Internet site for HIV/AIDS Slides:

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/graphics.htm>