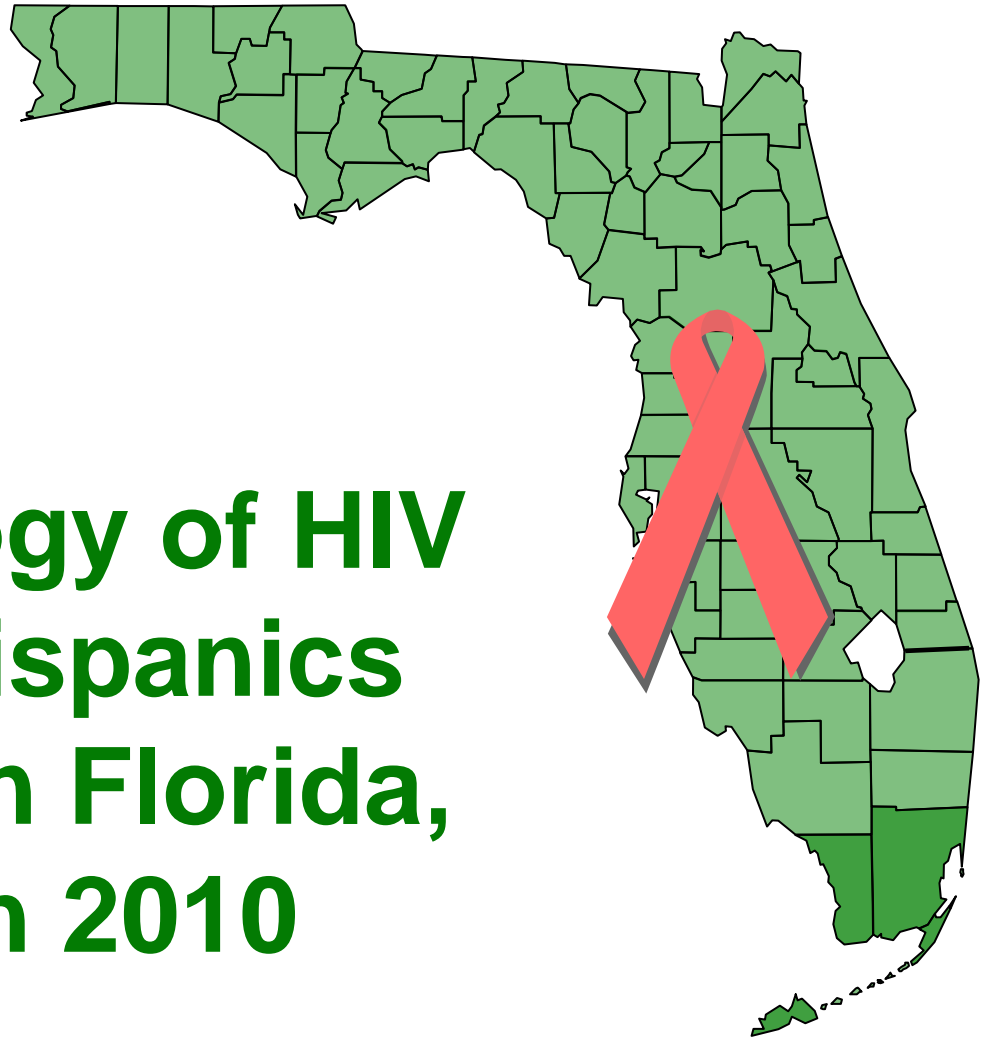


Epidemiology of HIV among Hispanics Reported in Florida, Through 2010



Florida Department of Health
Bureau of HIV/AIDS
Annual data as of 12/31/2010



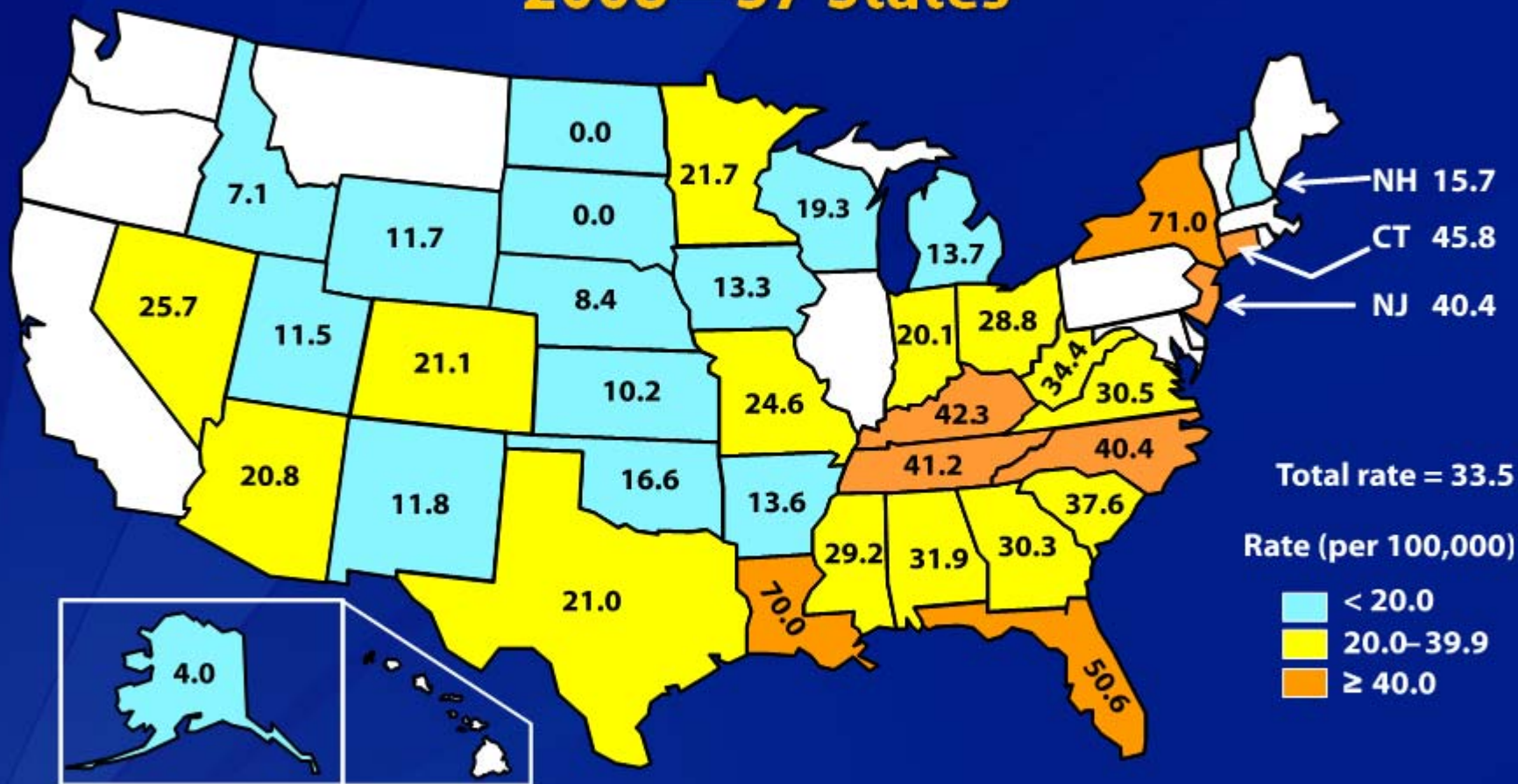
HIV and AIDS Case Data

- Ⓡ 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.
- Ⓡ Total statewide data will include Department of Correction Cases (DOC) unless otherwise noted. County data will exclude DOC cases.
- Ⓡ HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in May, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.

Selected slides from the Florida HIV Trends Slide Set, see site below for entire set.

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

Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Hispanic/Latino^a Adults and Adolescents, 2008—37 States

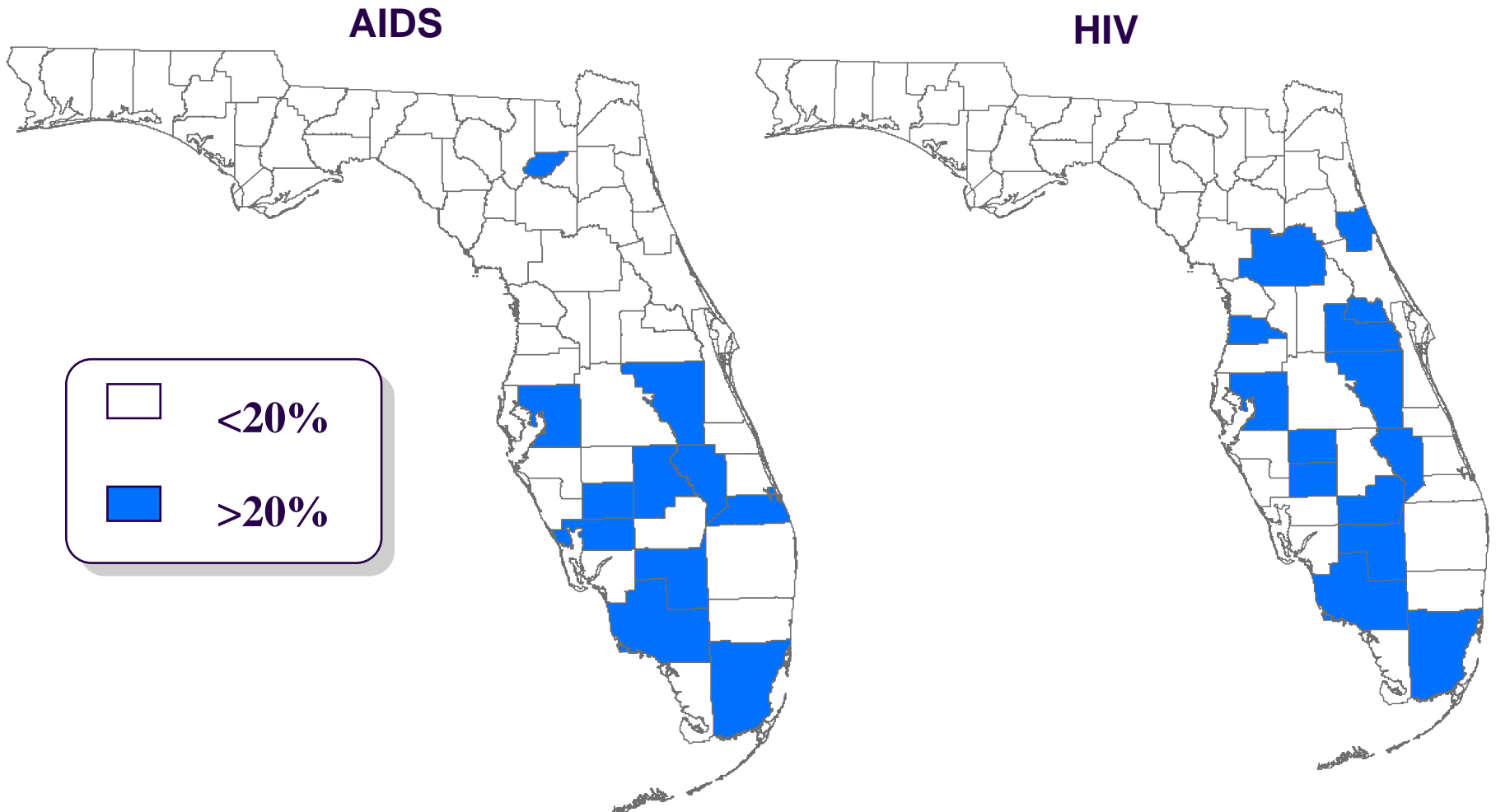


Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. Data from 37 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least January 2005. All displayed data have been estimated. Estimated numbers resulted from statistical adjustment that accounted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Rates are per 100,000 population.

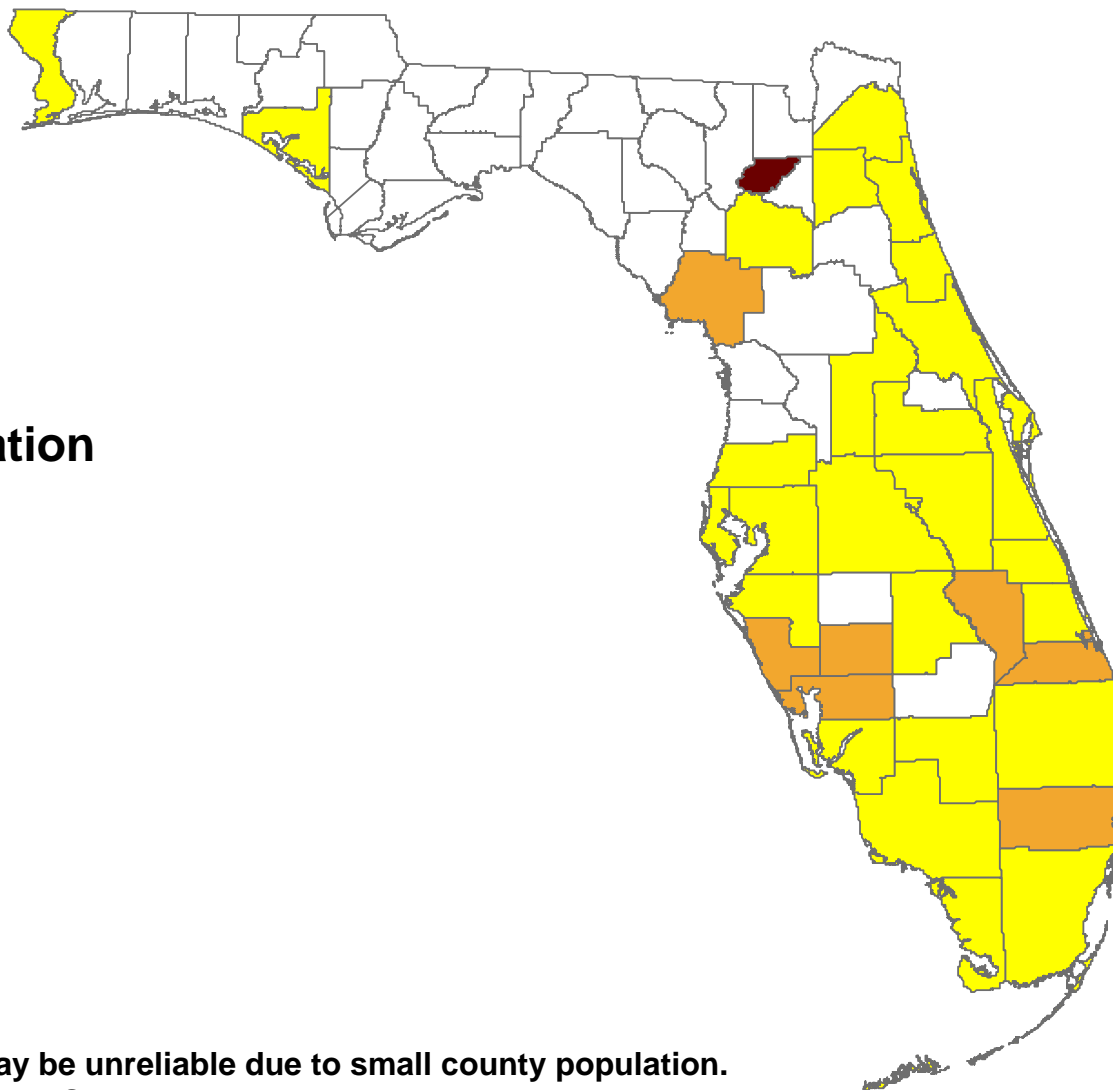
^a Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.



Adult AIDS and HIV Cases, by County of Residence Reported among Hispanics in 2010, Florida



Adult AIDS Case Rates* among Hispanics, by County of Residence,**Reported in 2010, Florida

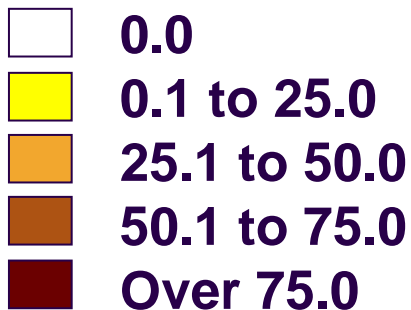


Statewide Data:

N=667

State Rate = 20.0

Rate per 100,000 Population

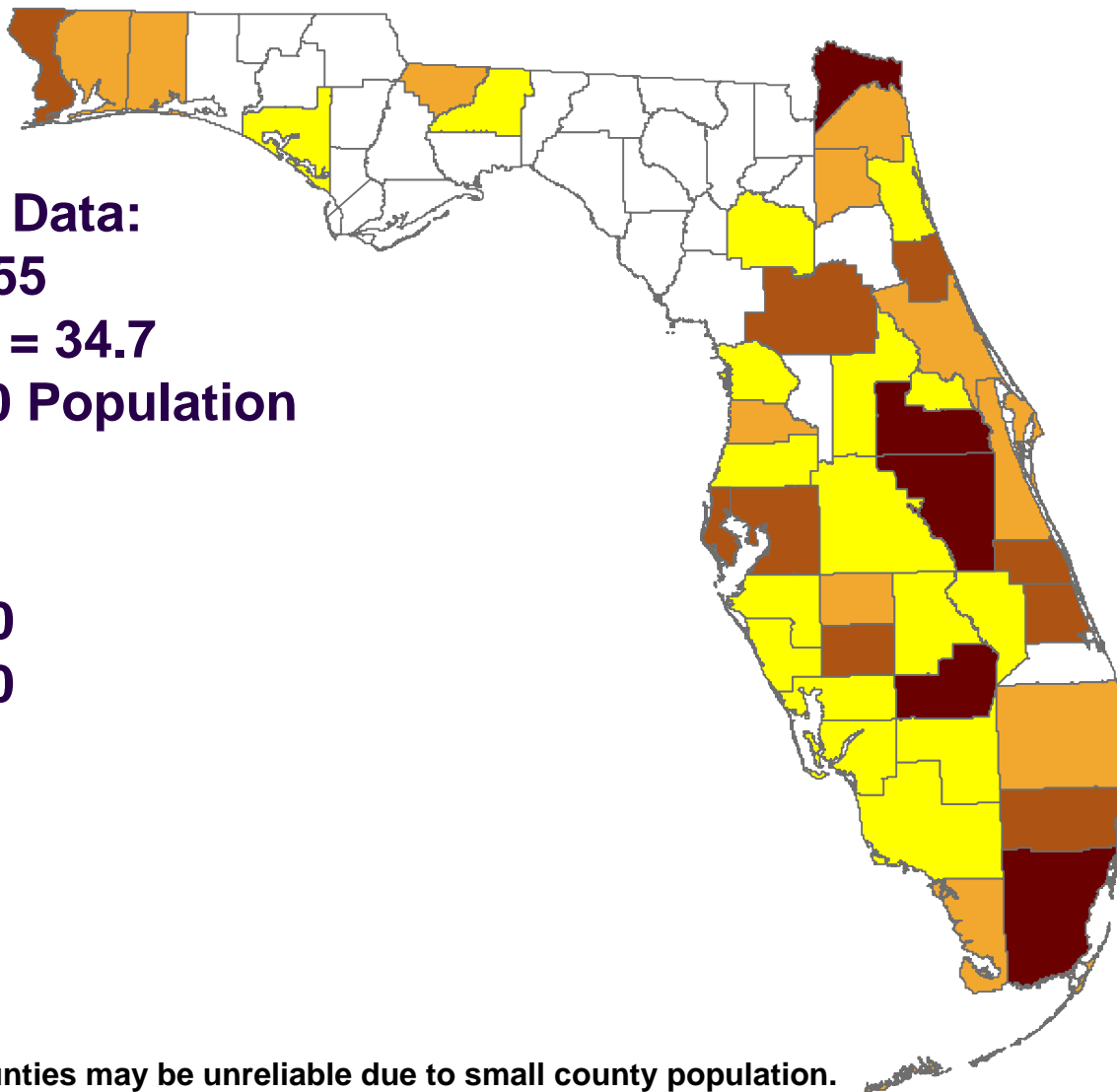


Note: high rates in small counties may be unreliable due to small county population.

***Population data are from FloridaCHARTS**

****County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=4).**

Adult HIV Case Rates* among Hispanics, by County of Residence,**Reported in 2010, Florida

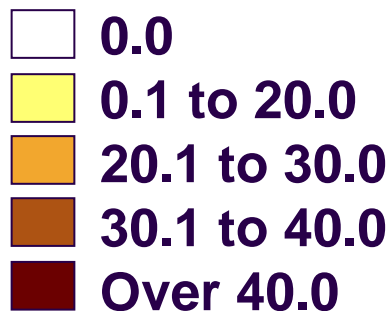


Statewide Data:

N=1,155

State Rate = 34.7

Rate per 100,000 Population



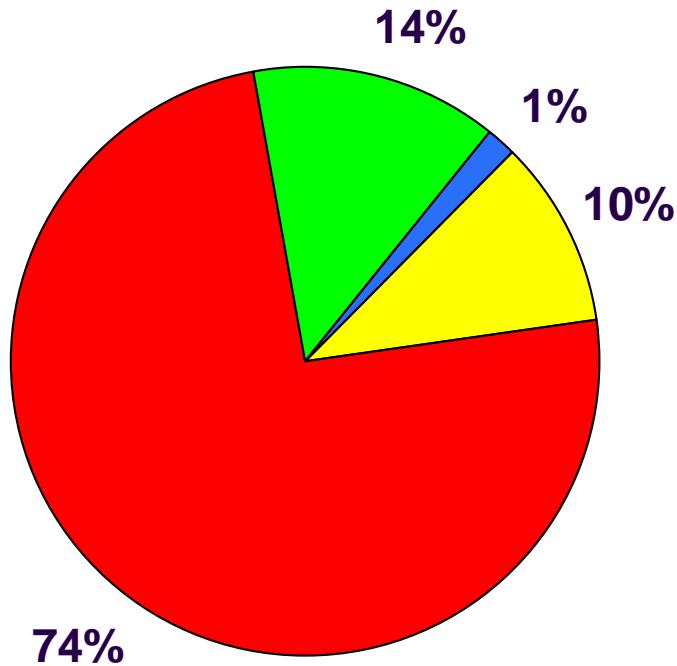
Note: high rates in small counties may be unreliable due to small county population.

*Population data are from FloridaCHARTS

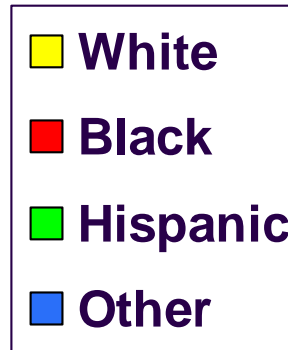
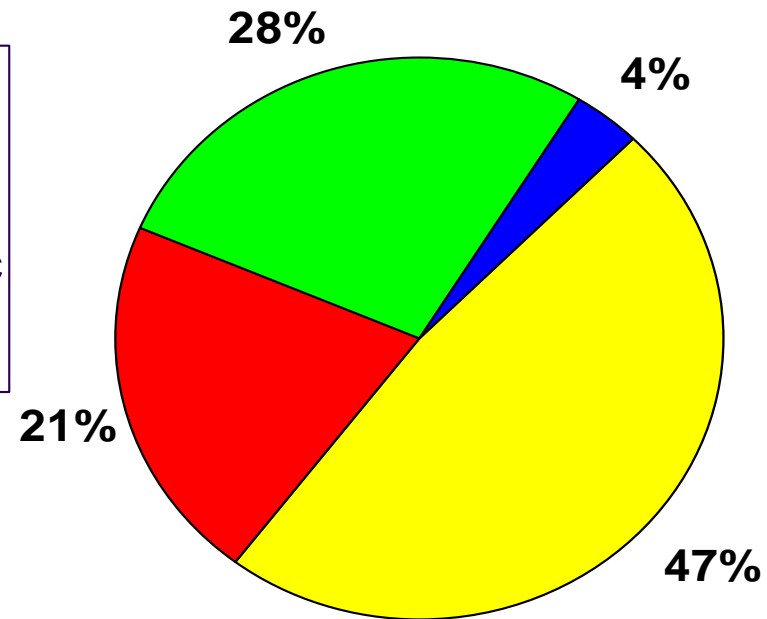
**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=9).

Pediatric* HIV/AIDS Cases and State Population** in Children <13 years of age, by Race/Ethnicity, Reported* through 2010, Florida

Pediatric HIV/AIDS Cases
N=2,471



Population Estimates
N= 2,950,822

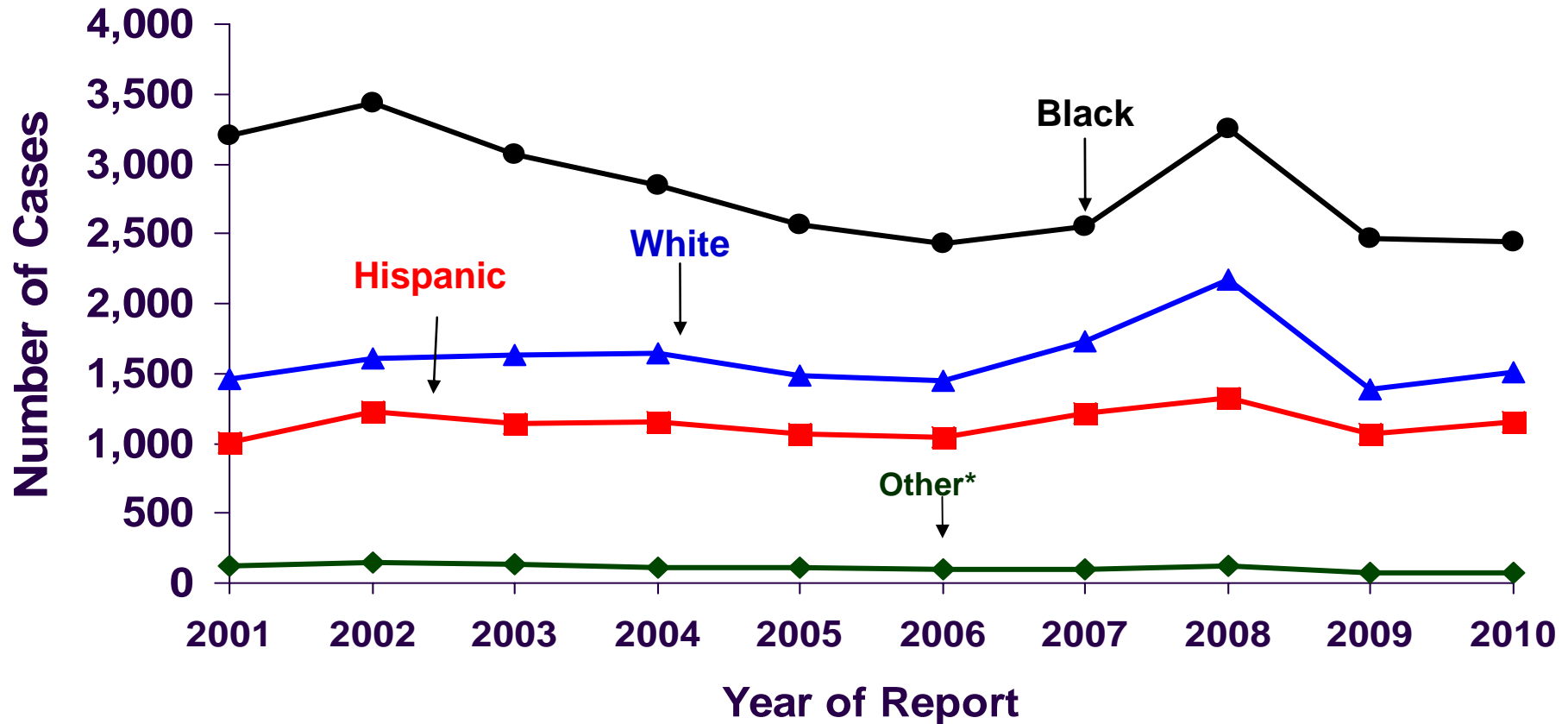


Note: Non-Hispanic blacks are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS compared with those of other race/ethnicities. This same trend is seen in adult HIV/AIDS cases but is more pronounced in those diagnosed with HIV Disease under 13 years of age.

*The first pediatric AIDS case was reported in 1983.

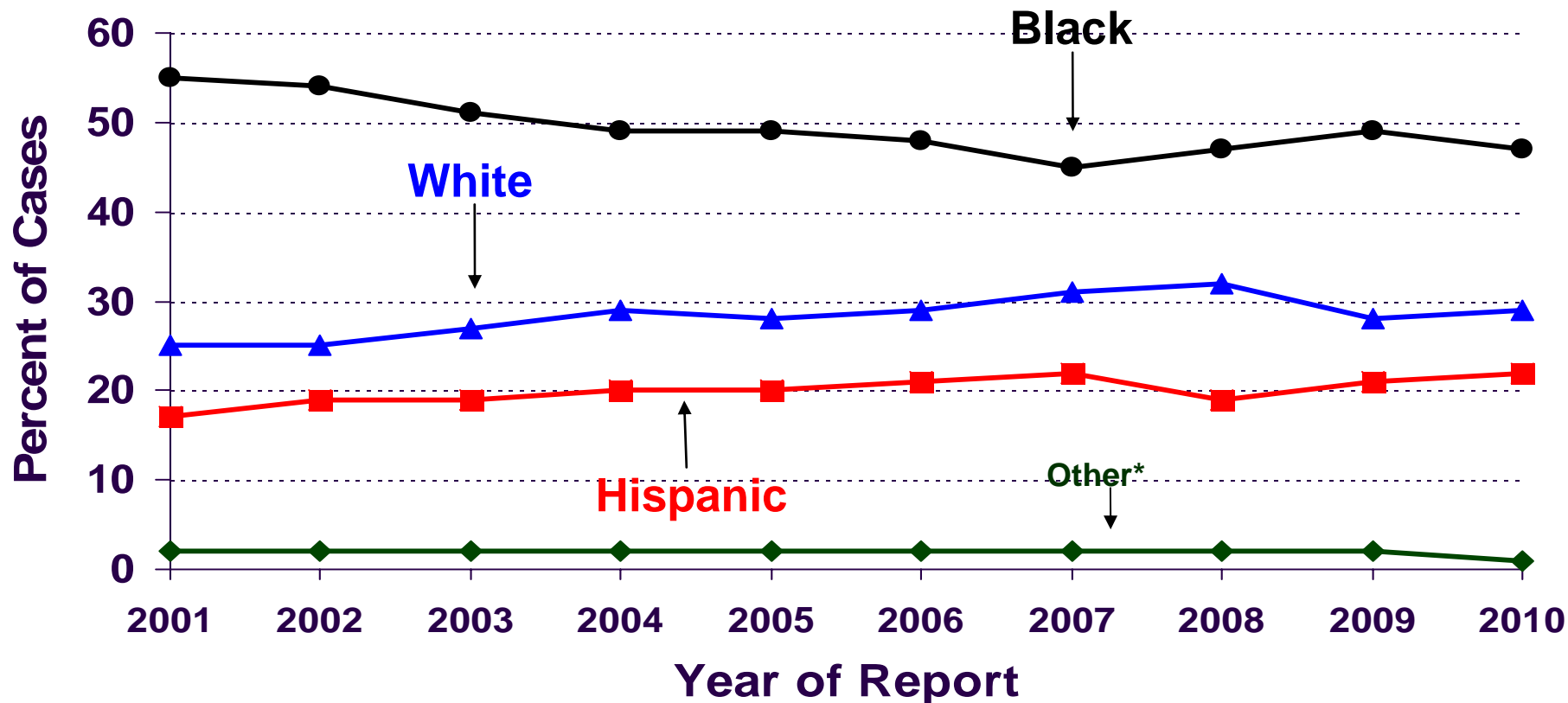
**Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

Adult HIV Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2001–2010, Florida



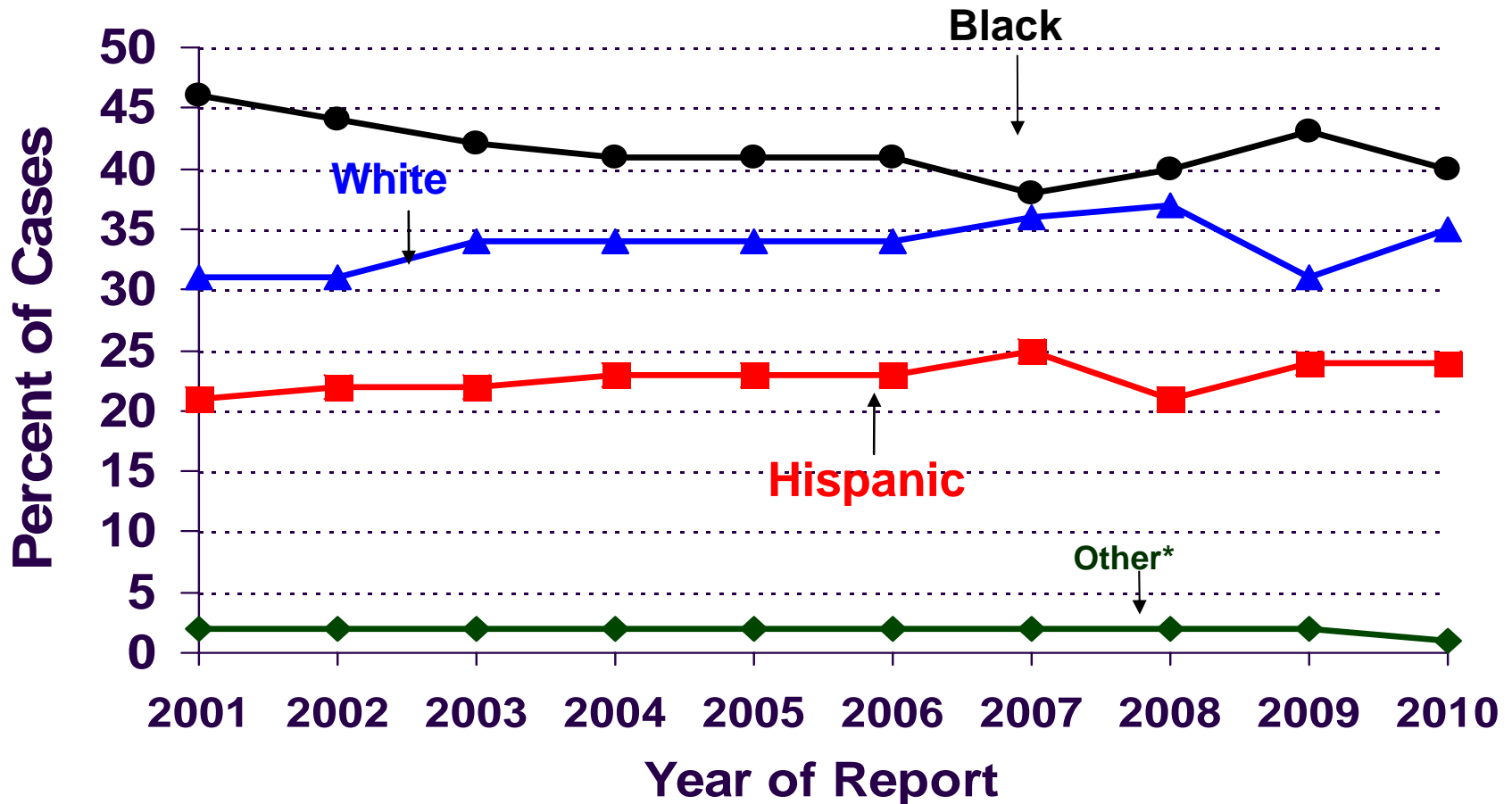
Note: From 2001-2010, HIV cases among blacks *decreased* by 24%, while increasing by 15% among whites and 4% among Hispanics.

Adult HIV Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2001-2010, Florida



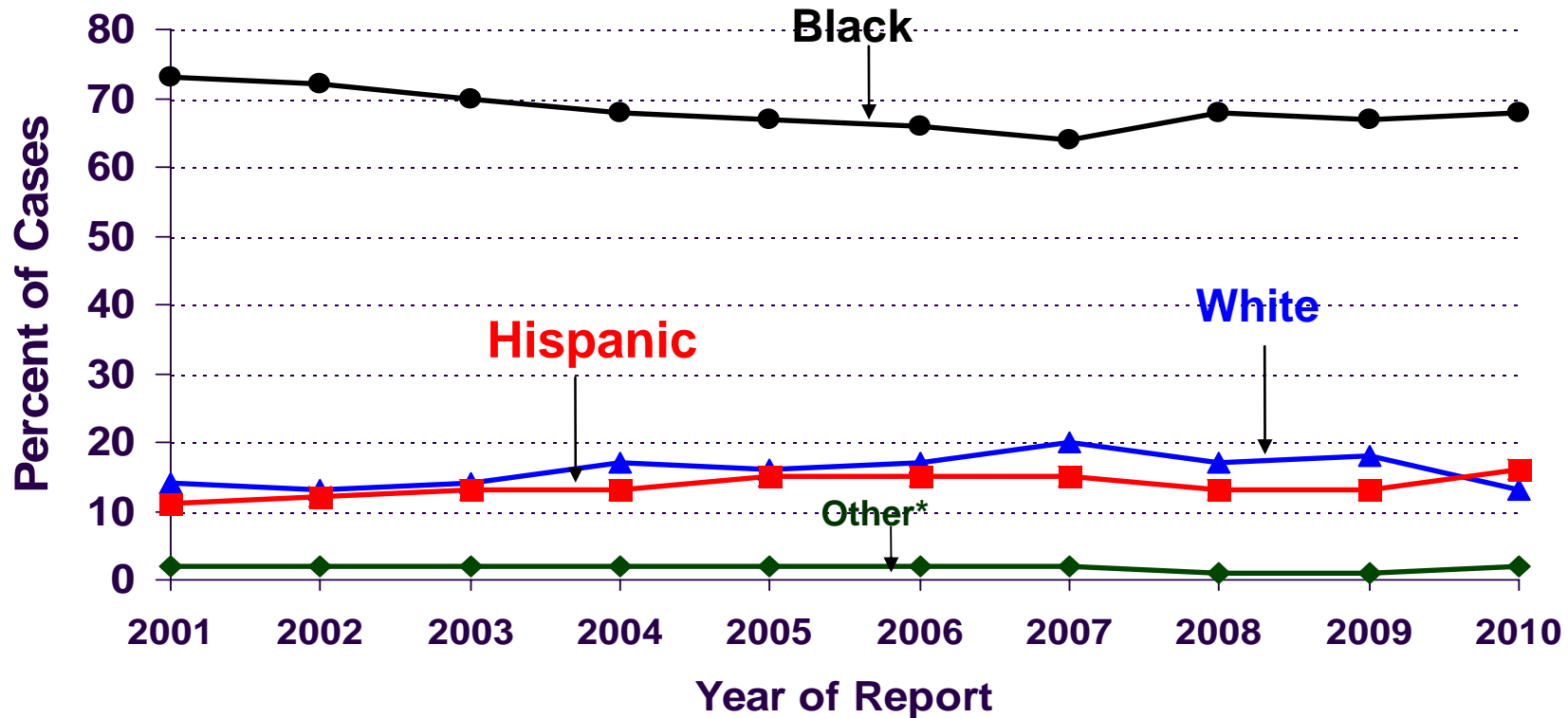
Note: HIV case reporting, implemented in mid-1997, reflects more recent trends in the epidemic with respect to the distribution of cases by Race/Ethnicity. The proportion of black HIV cases decreased by 15% from 2001 to 2010. In contrast, increases were observed among both white (16%) and Hispanic (29%) HIV cases over this same time period.

Adult Male HIV Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2001–2010, Florida



Note: The proportion of black male HIV cases has decreased by 13% from 2001-2010. In contrast, the proportion of white and Hispanic male HIV cases increased by 13% & 14% respectively over this same time period. These increases correlate with recent increases observed among MSM.

Adult Female HIV Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2001–2010, Florida



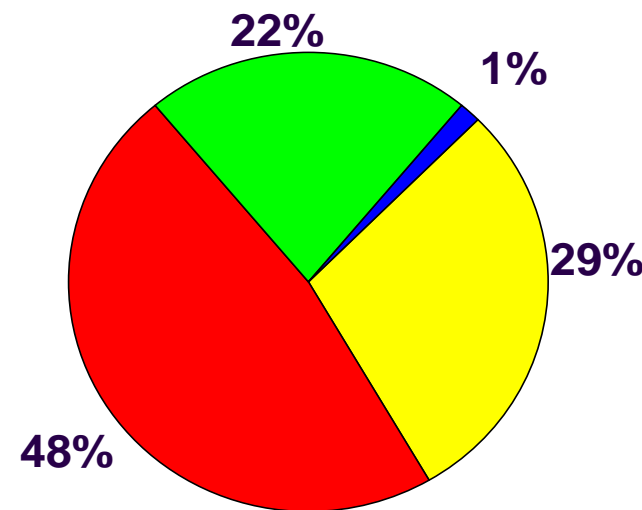
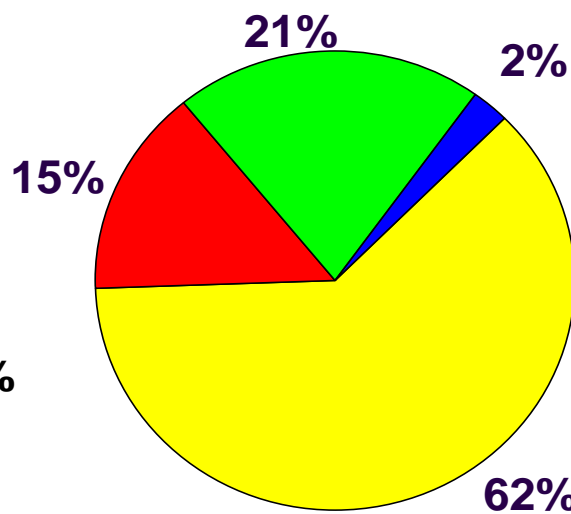
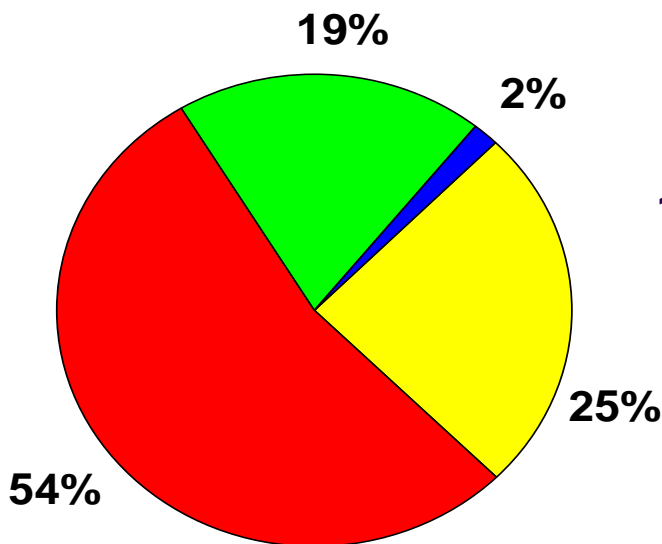
Note: As with AIDS cases, HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented over 65% of the cases each year. The Proportion of black female HIV cases has decreased by 7% from 2001 to 2010. A decrease was also observed among white female HIV cases (7%) In contrast, an increase was observed in Hispanic (45%) female HIV cases over this same time period.

Adult AIDS and HIV Cases Reported in 2010 and Population Data, by Race/Ethnicity, Florida

AIDS
N=3,459

2010 Florida*
Population Estimates
N=15,837,972

HIV
N=5,187



White
 Black
 Hispanic
 Other**

Note: In 2010, blacks were over-represented among the AIDS and HIV cases, accounting for 54% of adult AIDS cases and 48% of adult HIV cases, but only 15% of the adult population. Hispanics represent 21% of the adult population and account for 19% of the adult AIDS cases and 22% of the adult HIV cases. A group is disproportionately impacted to the extent that the percentage of cases exceeds the percentage of population.

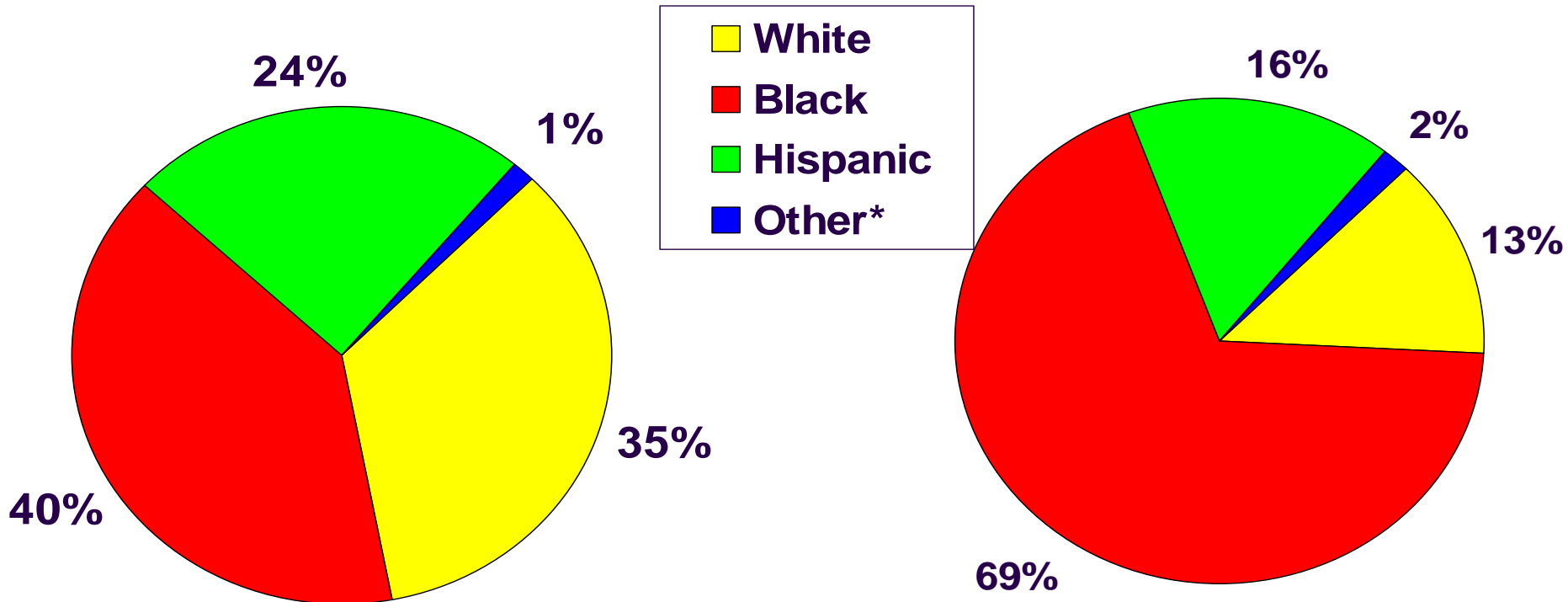
*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

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

Adult HIV Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2010, Florida

Males
N=3,873

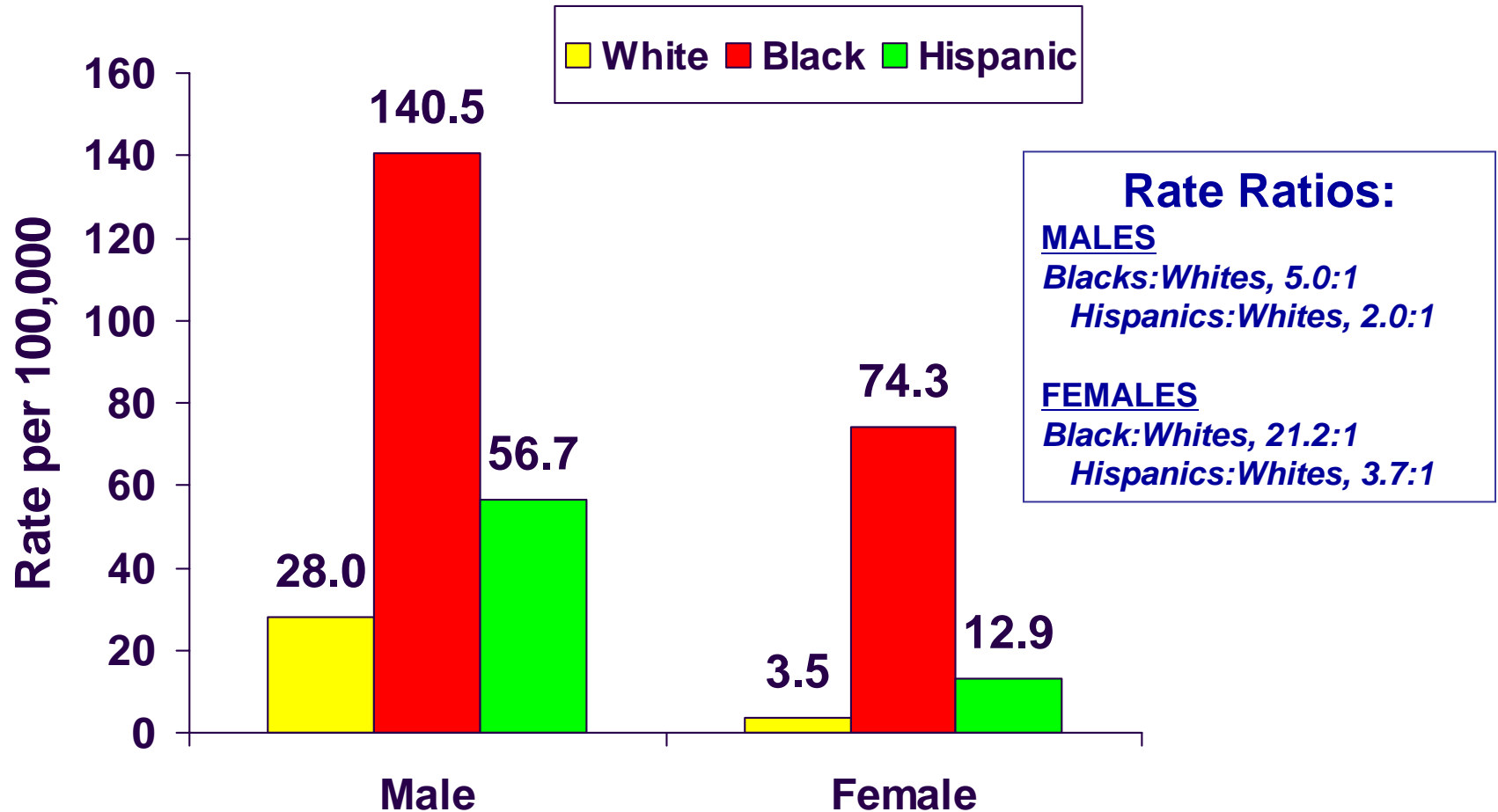
Females
N=1,314



Note: In this snapshot of 2010, blacks are over-represented among the female HIV cases, accounting for 69% of adult cases among women.

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

Adult HIV Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2010, Florida



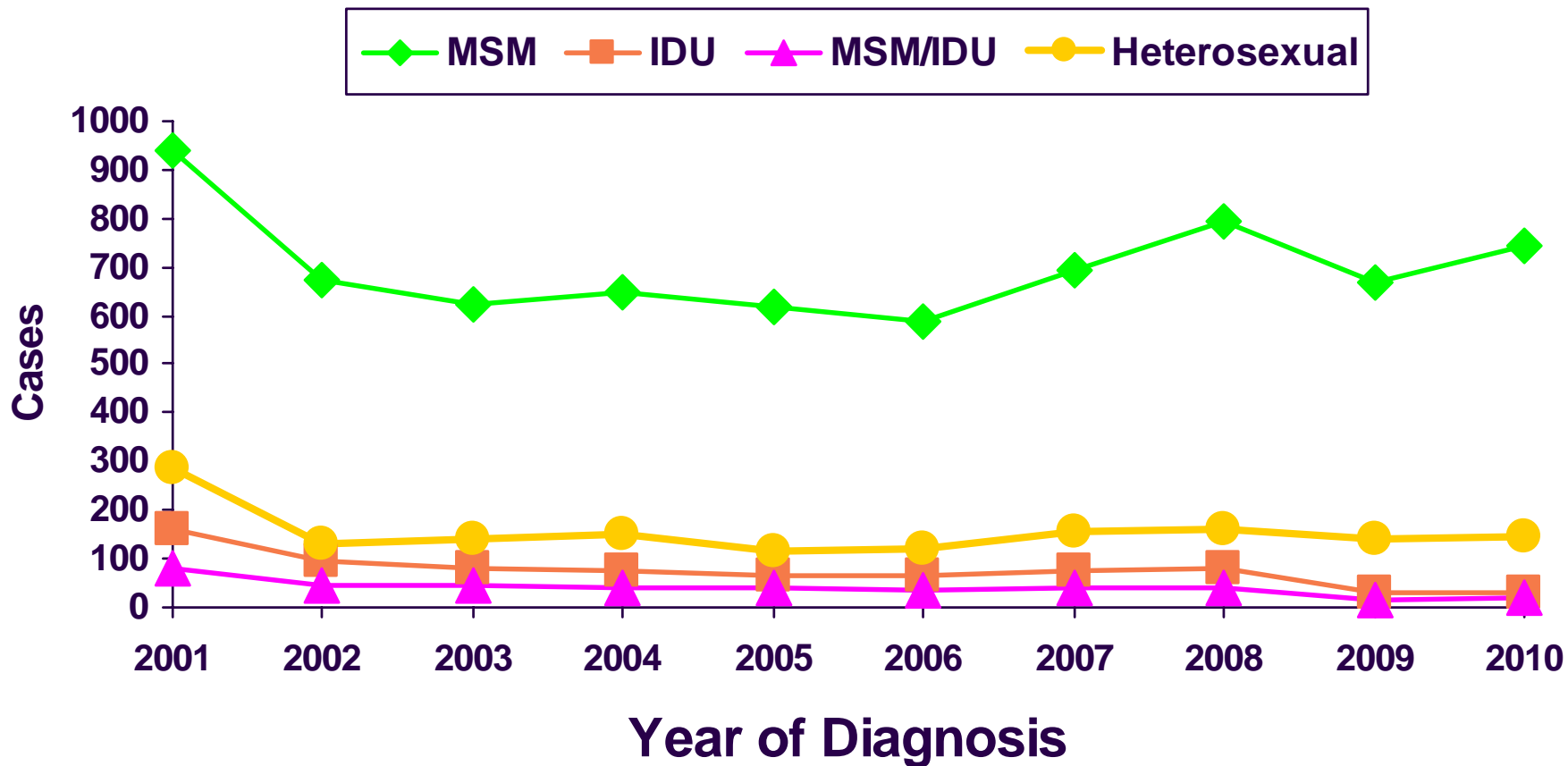
Note: Similar to AIDS, black men and, to an even greater extent, black women are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. The HIV case rate for 2010 is 5 times higher among black men than among white men. Among black women, the HIV case rate is 21 times higher than among white women. Hispanic male case rates are 2 times and Hispanic female rates are 4 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

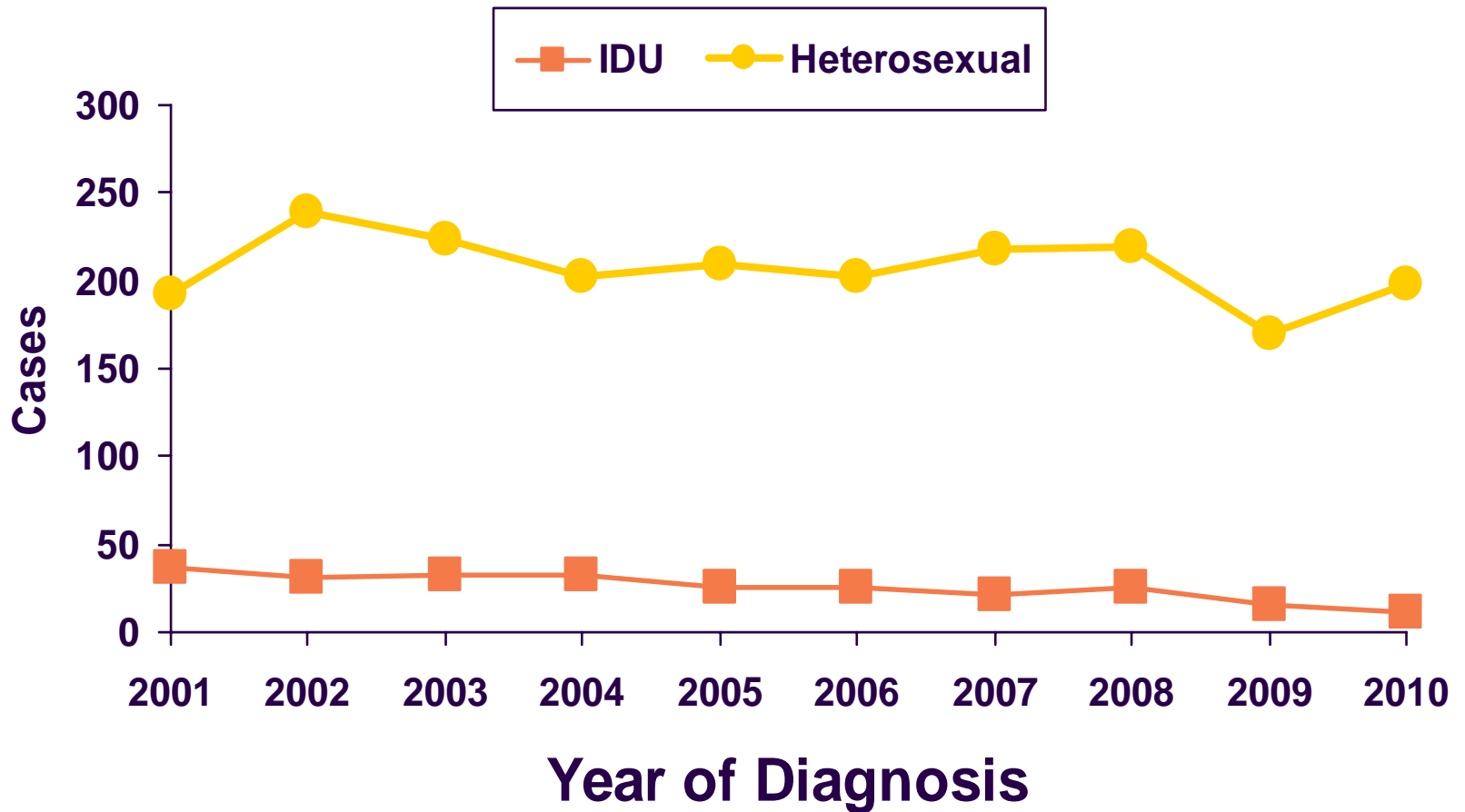
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men & Injection Drug Use
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric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

HIV Cases among Adult Hispanic Males, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2001–2010, Florida



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

HIV Cases among Adult Hispanic Females, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2001–2010, Florida



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

Cases Living with HIV Disease

- ⓧ Data in these slides represent cases living with HIV Disease, also referred to as Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), who were reported through the most recent calendar year. Living data are also referred to as prevalence cases.
- ⓧ HIV prevalence data are generated later in the year, usually in May, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.
- ⓧ 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.
- ⓧ Total statewide data will include Department of Correction Cases (DOC) unless otherwise noted. County data will exclude DOC cases.

Selected slides from the Florida HIV Prevalence Slide Set, see site below for entire set.

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

Hispanics Living with HIV/AIDS In the US* and in Florida

United States	Florida
CDC estimates a total of 663,084 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2008	Florida reported a total of 95,335 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2010
Hispanics accounted for:	Hispanics accounted for:
17% of total	20% of total
18% of adult men & 16% of adult women	22% of adult men & 13% of adult women
20% of the pediatric cases	12% of the pediatric cases
16% of MSM	25% of MSM
23% of IDU	18% of IDU
16% of heterosexuals	14% of heterosexuals
15% of AIDS case deaths in 2008	15% of AIDS case deaths in 2010
According to the 2000 US Census Bureau, only 11% of the US population is Hispanic	According to Florida's 2010 Pop estimates, 22% of Florida's population is Hispanic

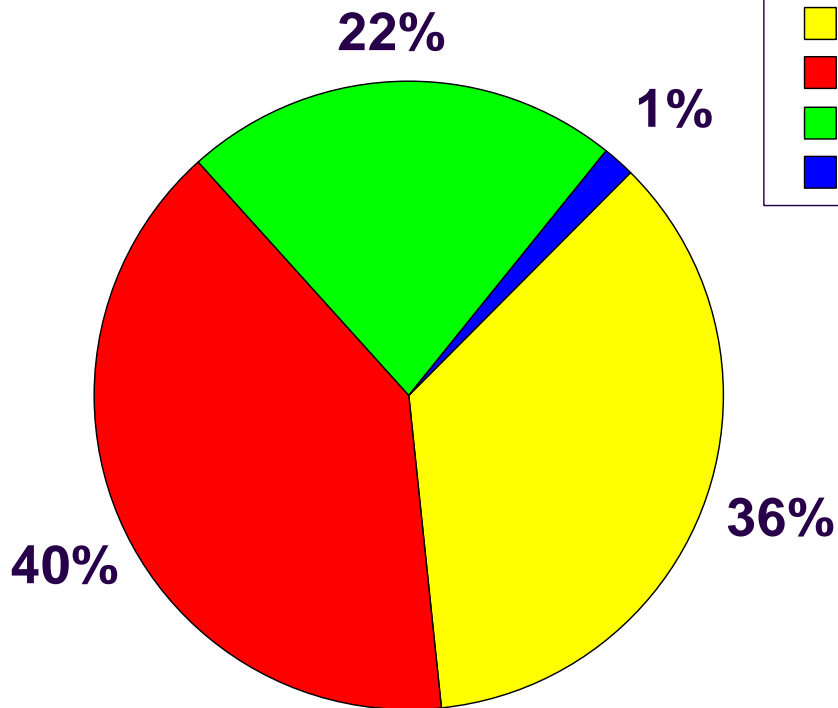
*Source: Source of US data: CDC HIV Surveillance Report 2009, (2010 data not yet available).

The US data represents 40 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

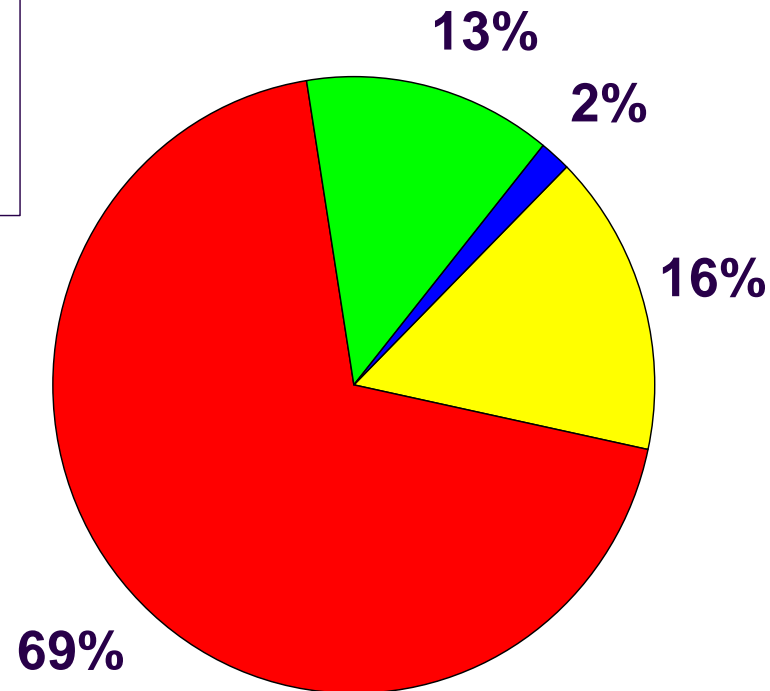
**Source: The Florida data represents living HIV/AIDS cases through 2010 as of 05/26/2011.

Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Reported through 2010, Florida

Males
N=66,431



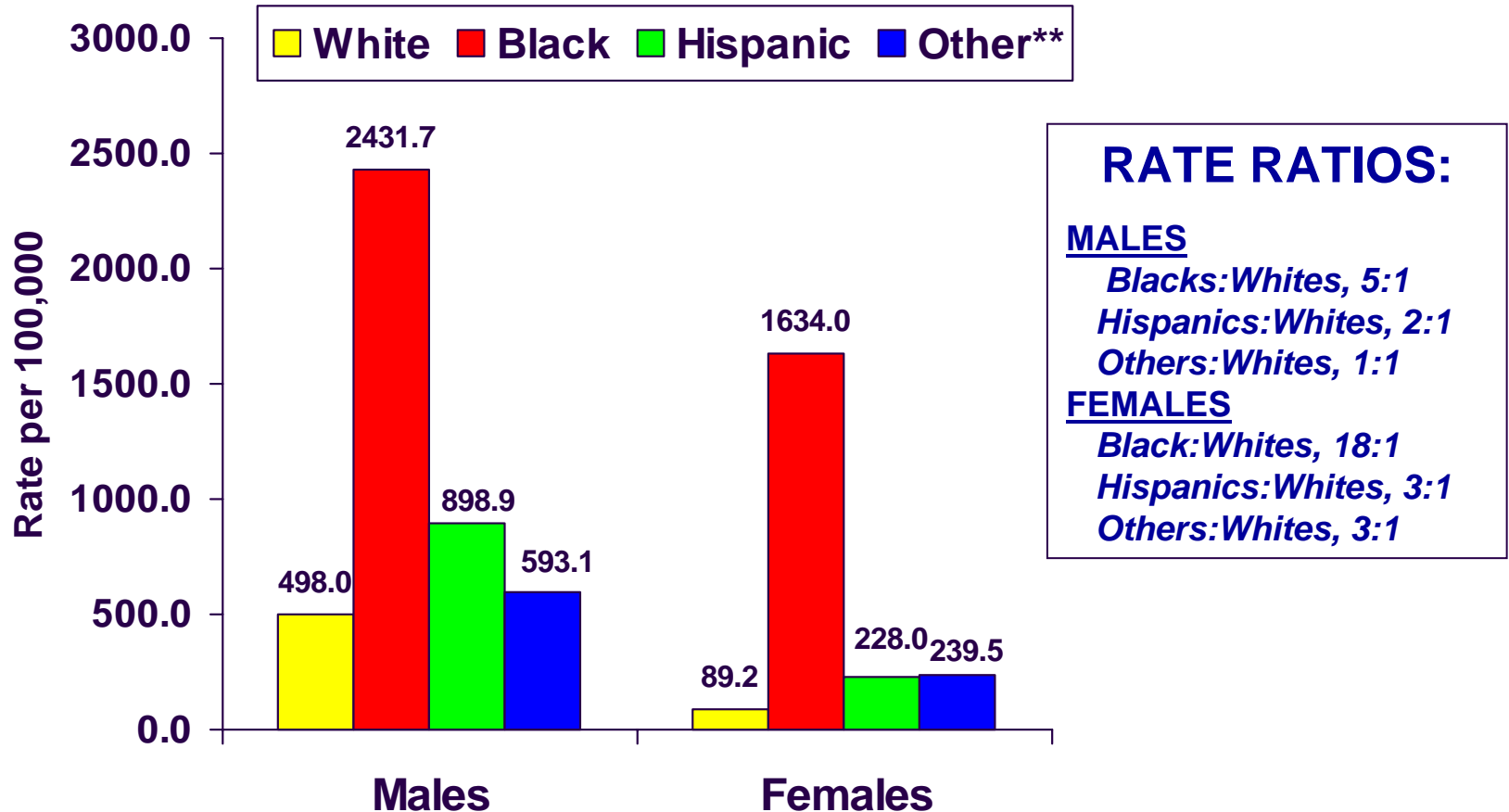
Females
N=28,595



Note: among living HIV/AIDS cases, blacks represent the highest race among both males (40%) 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 2010, Florida



Note: Among black males, the HIV/AIDS case rate for cases Reported through 2010 is 5 times higher than among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 18 times higher than among white females. Hispanic male rates are 2 times higher and Hispanic female rates are 3 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by FloridaCHARTS

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

One-In-Statement for Adults

There were 95,026 reported adult (age 13+) Persons Living with HIV Disease (PLWHAs) in Florida through 2010.

1 in 167 adult Floridians are known to be currently living with HIV infection.

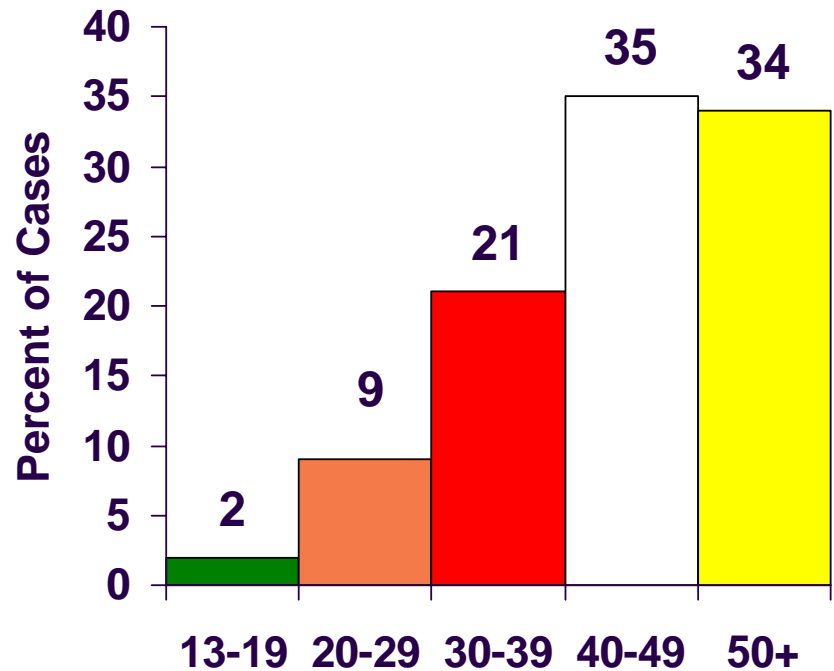
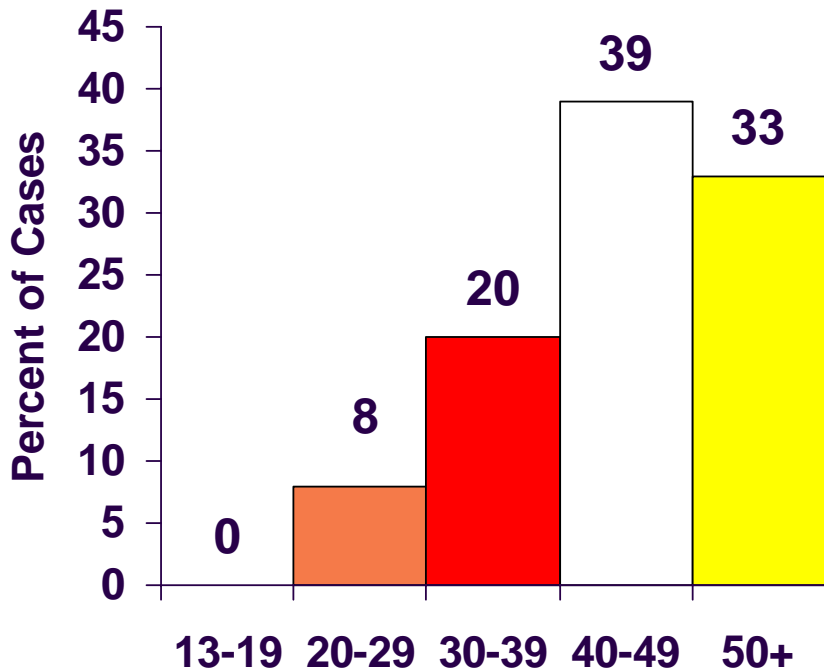
By Race/Ethnicity (adults age 13+):

- 1 in 347 whites are currently living with HIV infection
- 1 in 50 blacks are currently living with HIV infection
- 1 in 178 Hispanics are currently living with HIV infection

Hispanic Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Current Age Group, Reported through 2010, Florida

Males
N=14,879

Females
N=3,812



Note: Hispanic males living with HIV disease have a slightly higher proportion of cases who are currently 40 years of age or older (72%), compared with Hispanic females living with HIV Disease (69%).

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.

Transmission Rates among Hispanics Living with HIV In the US* Compared to Florida

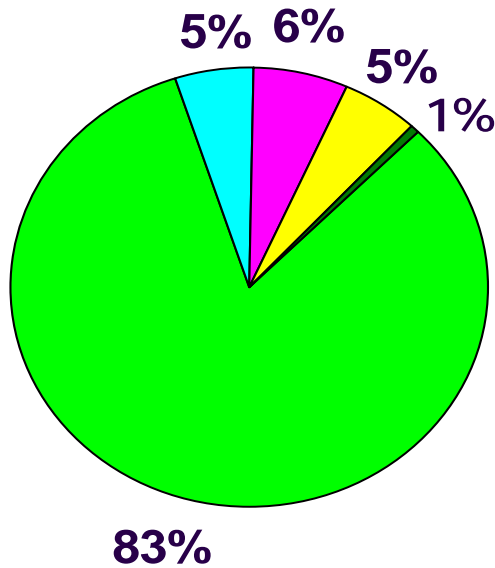
	Males		Females	
	US through 2008	FL through 2010	US through 2008	FL through 2010
MSM	59%	72%	-----	-----
IDU	24%	9%	29%	13%
MSM/IDU	6%	4%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	11%	14%	71%	84%
Other	<1%	1	1%	3%

Among Hispanic males living with HIV, Florida has a significantly higher transmission rate of MSM and a much lower rate of IDU risk compared to the US . among Hispanic females living with HIV, Florida's had a much lower IDU rate and a much higher heterosexual transmission rate than that for the US.

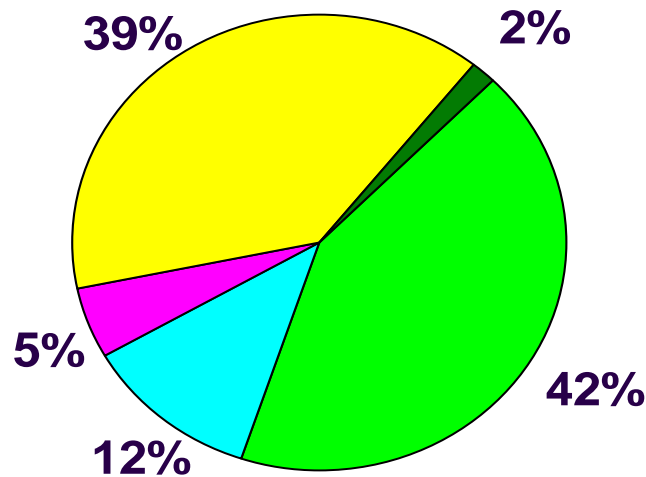
* U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2009 (most recent available) Vol. 29

Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2010, Florida

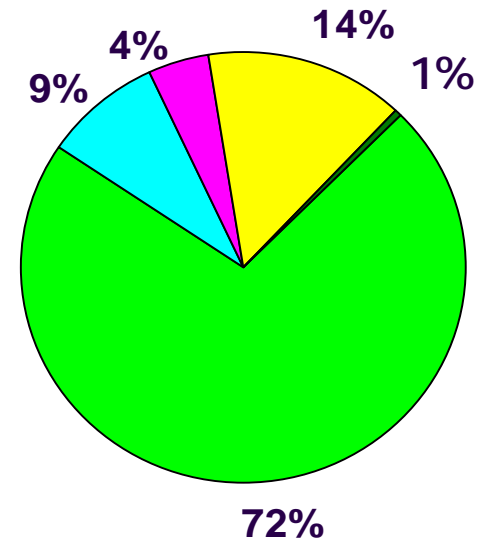
White
N=23,764



Black
N=26,700



Hispanic
N=14,880



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

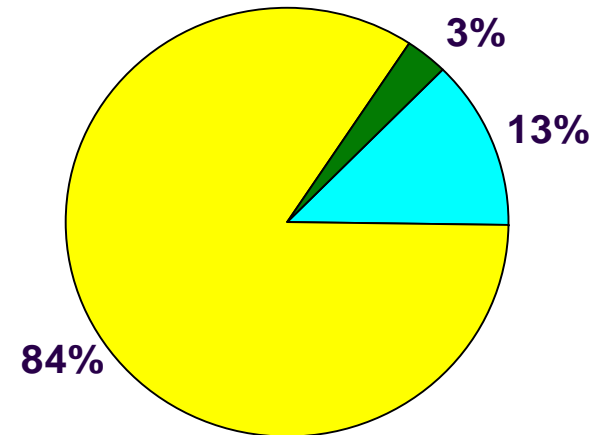
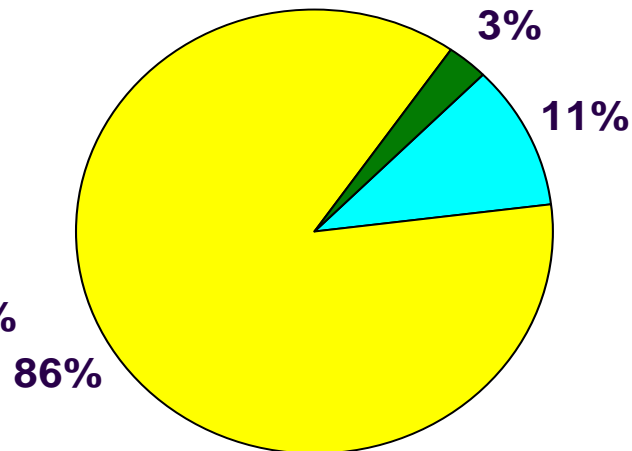
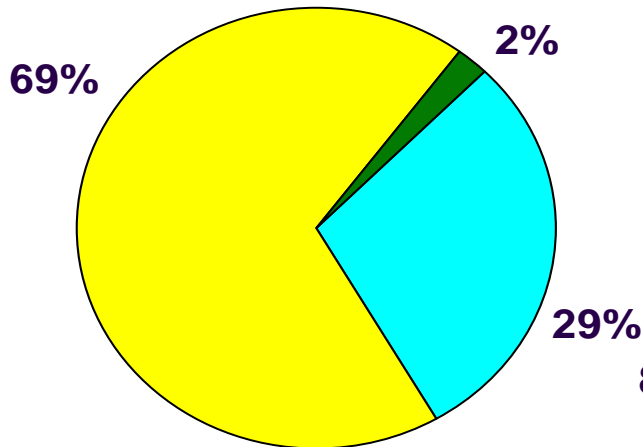
Note: NIRs redistributed. Among males Living with HIV Disease, the distribution of risk among blacks differs from that among whites and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for all races. White males have the smallest proportion of heterosexual contact cases.

Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Reported through 2010, Florida

White
N=4,497

Black
N=19,796

Hispanic
N=3,813



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. Whites have the highest proportion of IDU cases.

HIV Mortality in Florida

🚫 Resident HIV deaths due to HIV disease represent persons who resided in Florida and whose underlying cause of death was HIV disease, regardless if they were reported with HIV disease in Florida or not.

- The data source is death certificate data from the Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics.

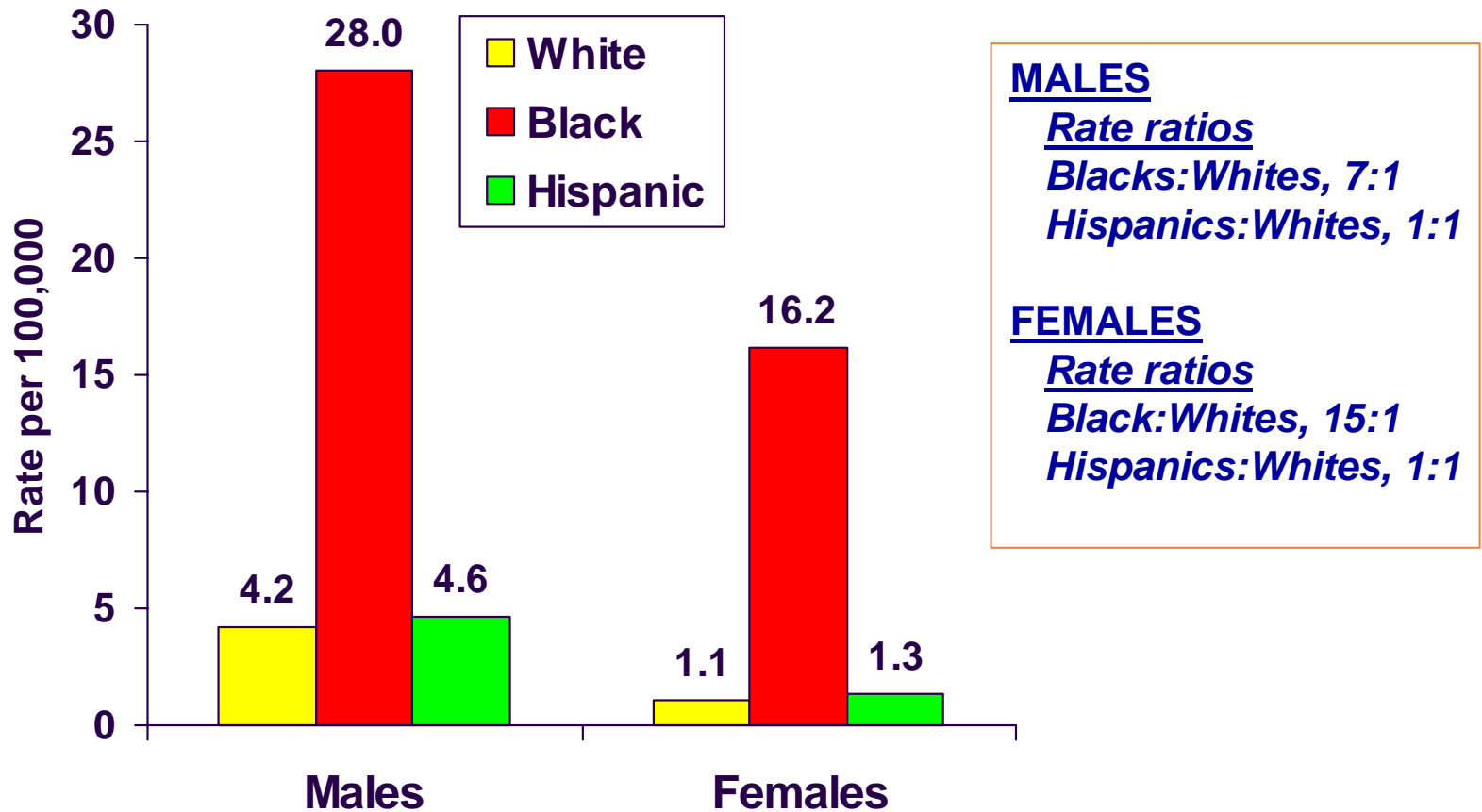
🚫 HIV case deaths are known cases of HIV disease (regardless of AIDS status) reported in Florida and are known to be dead, regardless of the cause of death. It is important to understand if any known HIV/AIDS cases died in any given year for estimates of the current burden of HIV/AIDS care and treatment needs within the state.

- The data source is the Florida HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) from the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS.

Selected slides from the Florida Deaths Slide Set, see site below for entire set.

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

Rate* of Resident Deaths** due to HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2010, Florida

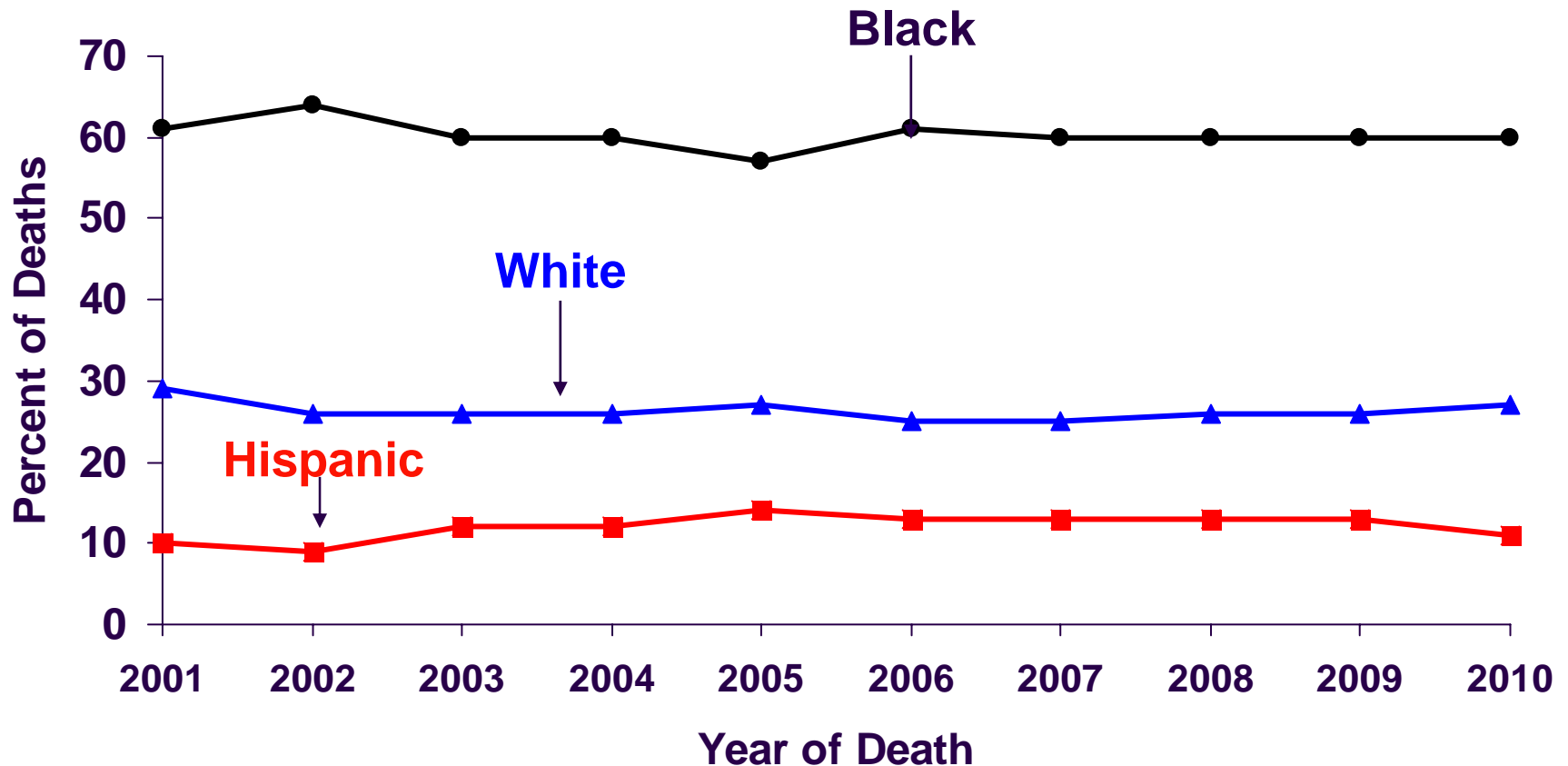


Note: In 2010, black males were 7 times as likely as white males to die of HIV/AIDS. The HIV/AIDS death rate among black females was 15 times higher than among white females.

*Source: Population data are provided by FloridaCHARTS.

**Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 10/25/11).

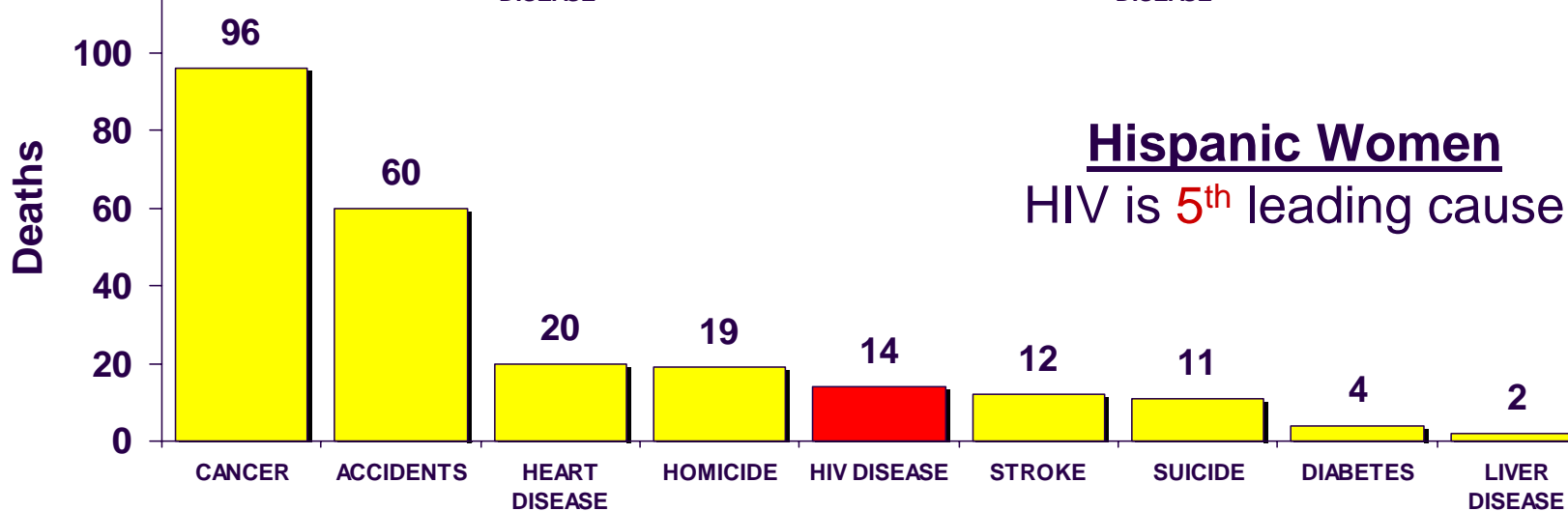
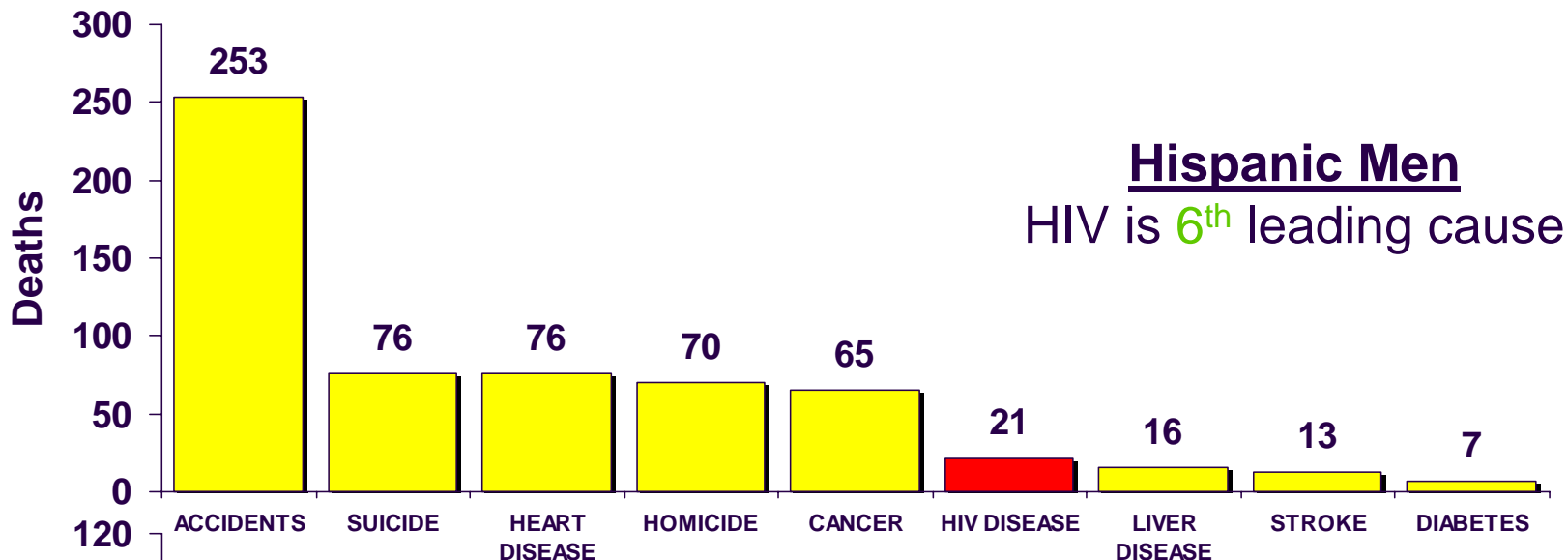
Resident Deaths* due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2001-2010, Florida



Note: In 2010, the proportional distribution of resident HIV deaths due to HIV by race/ethnicity was: whites 27%, blacks 60%, Hispanics 11% and other 2%. This compares to 26%, 60%, 13% and 1% respectively for 2009.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 10/25/11).

Leading Causes of Death among Hispanics 25-44 Years Old by Sex, 2010, Florida



Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Time Period of Death, 1980-2010, Florida

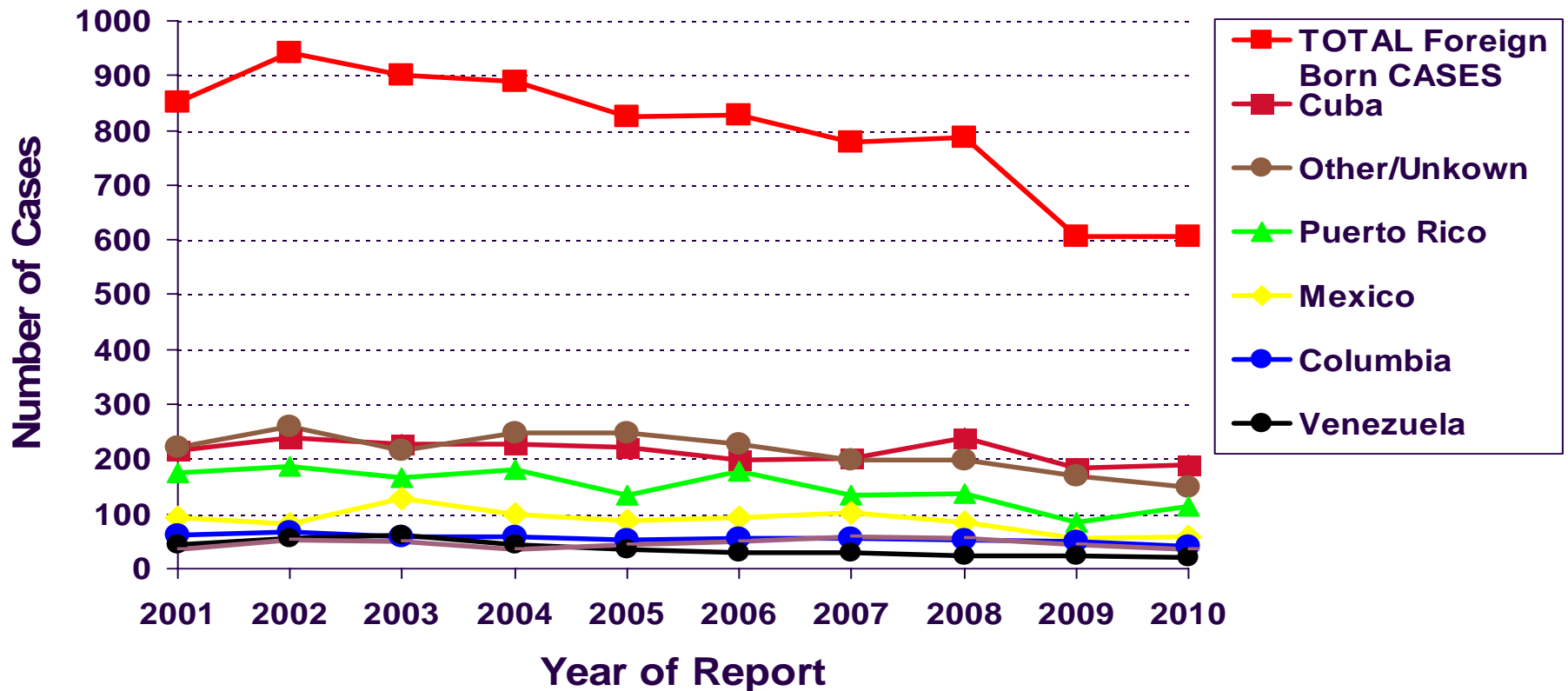
	<u>Time Period of Death</u>			
	<u>Early Years</u>		<u>HAART</u>	
	<u>1980-1988</u>	<u>1989-1995</u>	<u>1996-2000</u>	<u>2001-2010</u>
White	4 mo.	15 mo.	32 mo.	65 mo.
Black	1 mo.	10 mo.	22 mo.	46 mo.
Hispanic	3 mo.	12 mo.	23 mo.	49 mo.
Amer. Ind.	N/A	14 mo.	21 mo.	39 mo.
Asian	1 mo.	13 mo.	24 mo.	32 mo.

Note: In the early years, survival times for increased for all race/ethnicity groups with the introduction of AZT in 1994. With the introduction of Highly Active Retroviral Therapy (HAART) in 1996, survival time increased significantly for all age groups, however, overall survival times are not without racial/ethnic disparities.

Impact of HIV Disease among Hispanics, by Country of Birth in Florida, Reported Through 2010

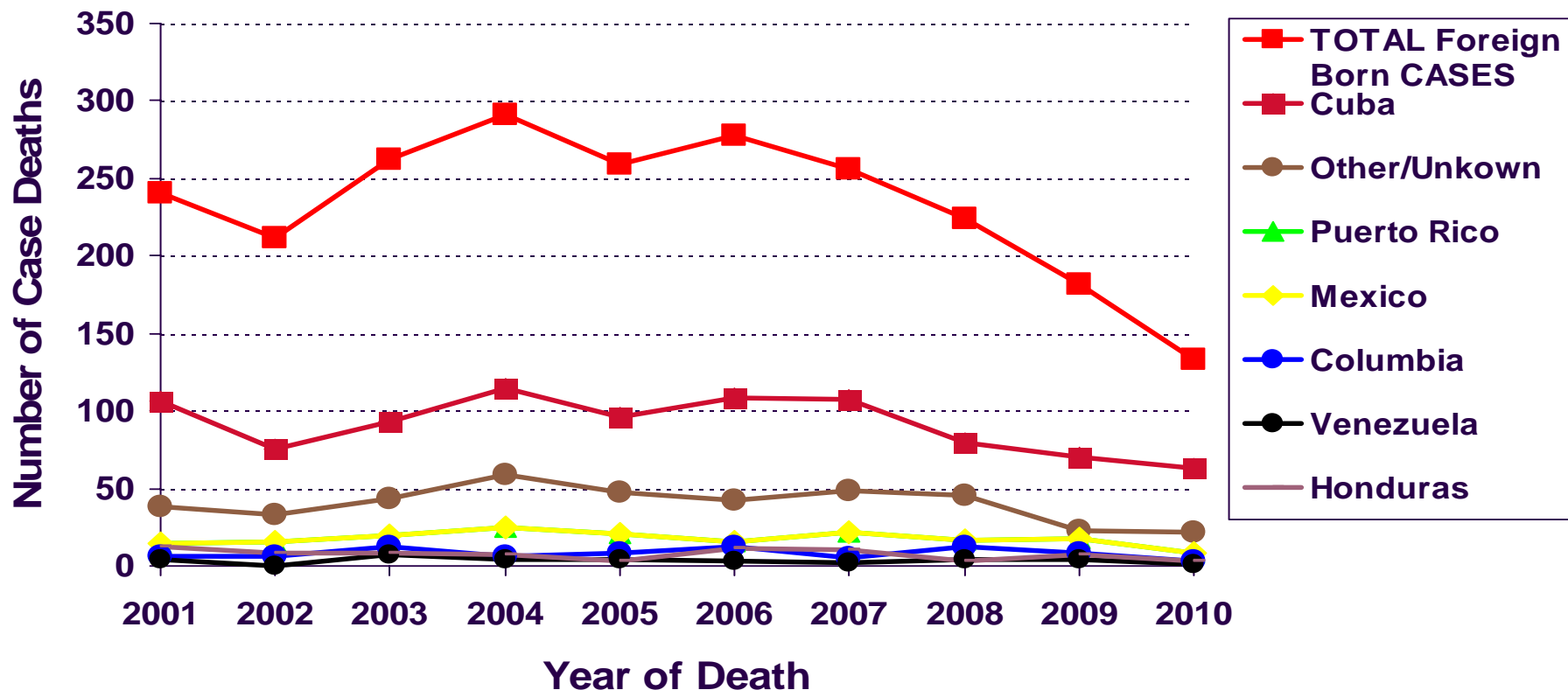
Selected slides from the Country of Birth Slide Set, see site below for entire set.
http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/trends/slides/slides.html

Hispanic Foreign-Born HIV/AIDS Cases, by Country of Birth and Year of Report, 2001-2010, Florida



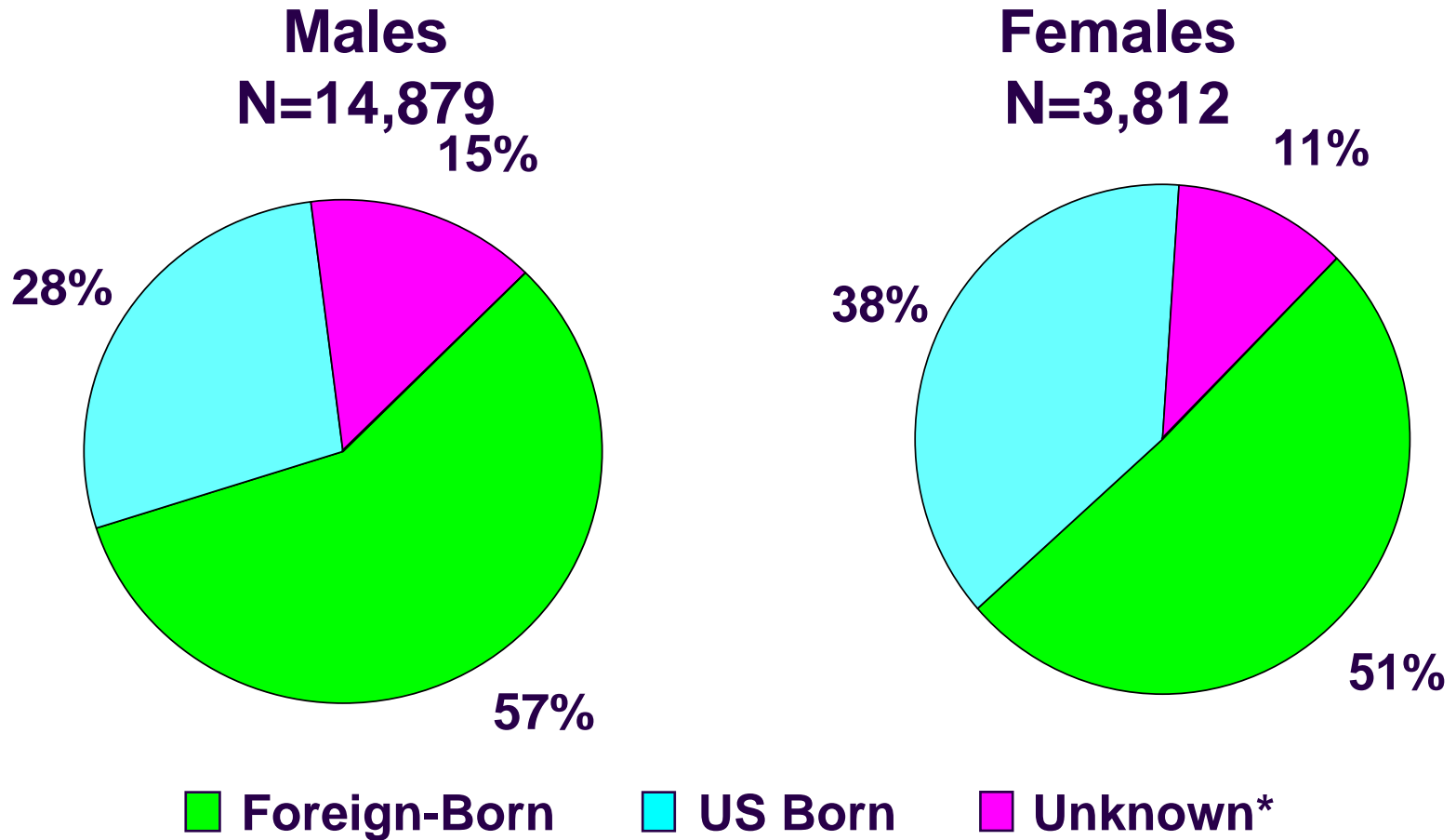
Note: Each year, the majority of Hispanic foreign born HIV/AIDS cases with a known country of birth were Cuban born. Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, leading to an artificial peak in HIV cases in 2007 & 2008.

Hispanic Foreign-Born, Adult HIV/AIDS Cases, Known Dead, Regardless of Cause, by Country of Birth and Year of Death, Florida, 2000-2010



Note: Each year, the majority of Hispanic foreign born HIV/AIDS case deaths with a known country of birth were Cuban born. Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, leading to an artificial peak in HIV cases in 2007 & 2008.

Hispanic Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth & Sex, Reported through 2010, Florida

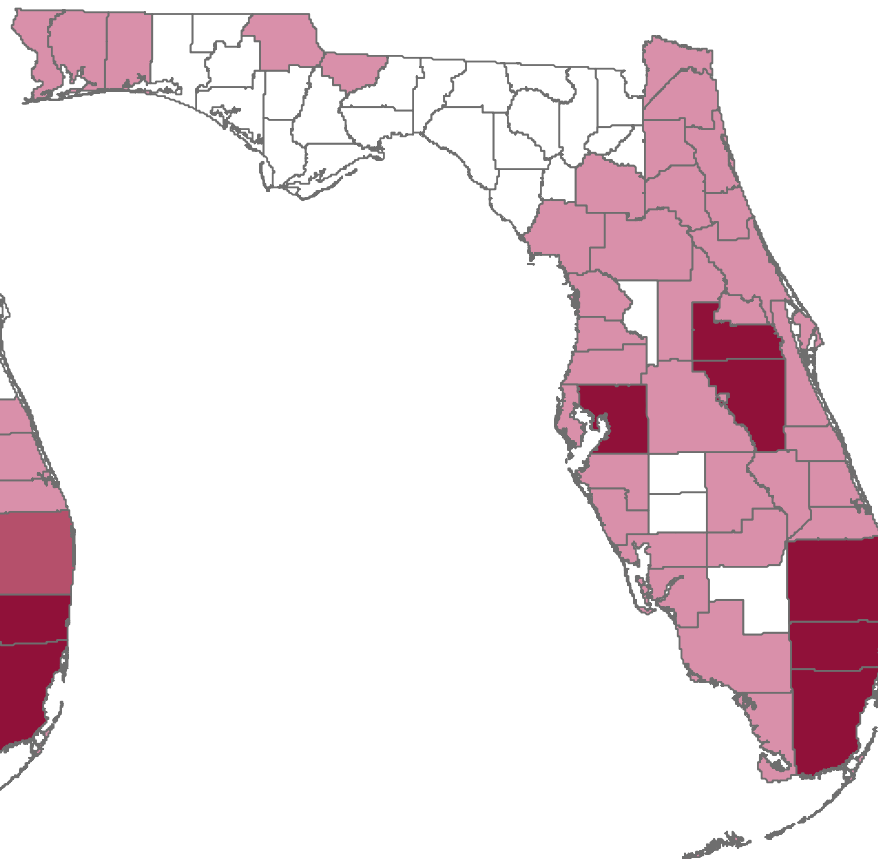
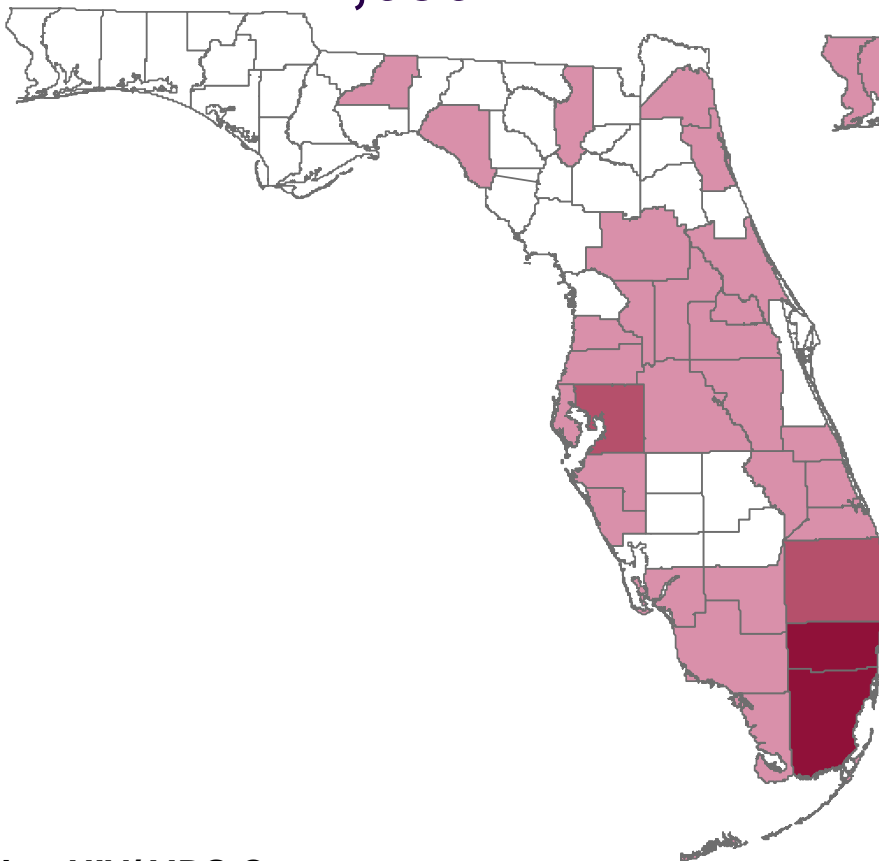


The majority (57% for males and 51% for females) of Hispanics living with HIV disease in Florida were foreign born.

Hispanic Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth, Reported through 2010, Florida

Cuba
N=2,686

Puerto Rico
N=1,831



Living HIV/AIDS Cases



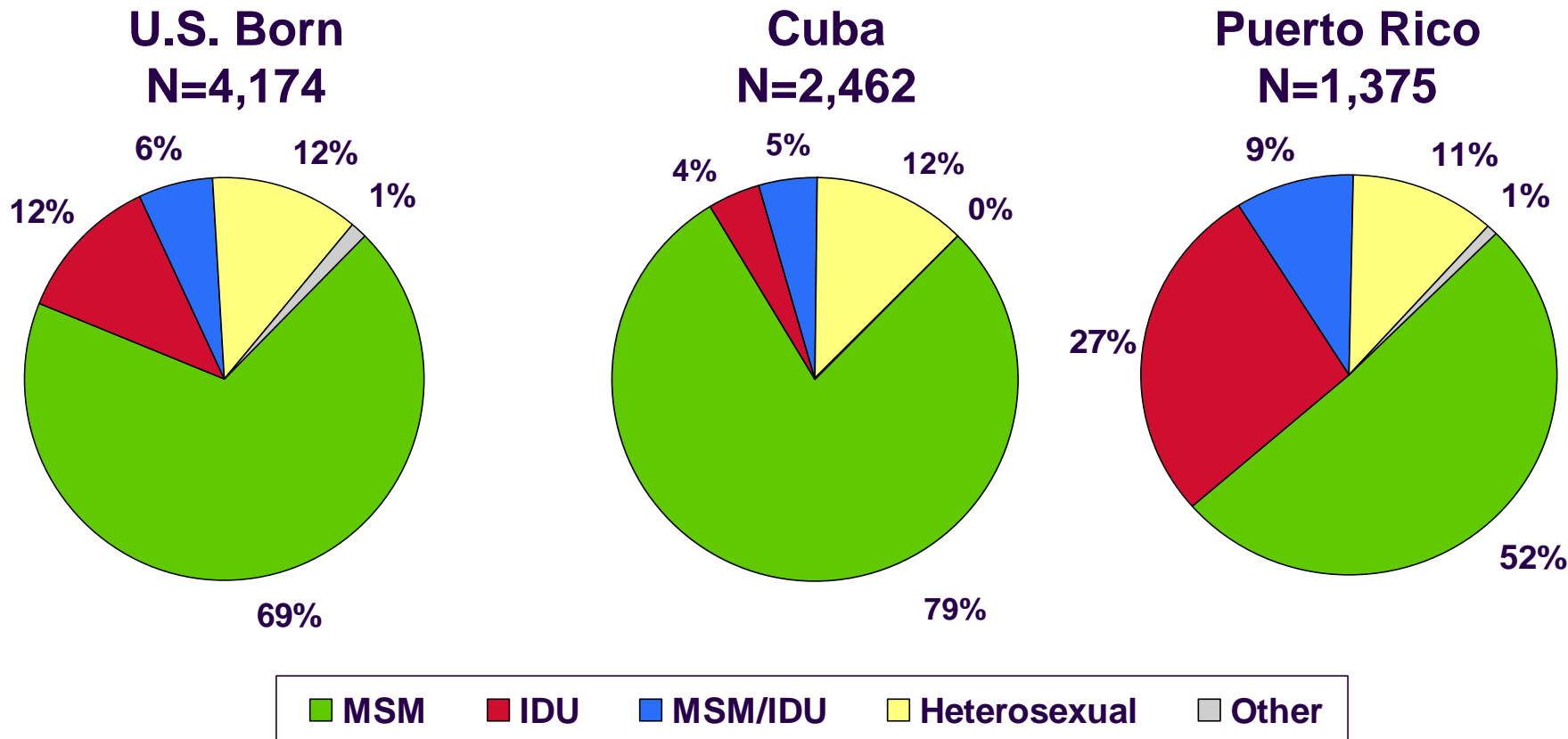
Hispanic Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth*, reported through 2010, for Florida and Selected South Florida Counties**

Country of Birth	Florida		Miami-Dade		Broward		Palm Beach	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
United States	5,612	39%	1,809	27%	668	44%	323	43%
Cuba	2,753	19%	2,303	34%	127	8%	55	7%
Puerto Rico	1,900	13%	557	8%	205	13%	123	16%
Mexico	1,023	7%	246	4%	88	6%	113	15%
Colombia	740	5%	459	7%	134	9%	26	3%
Honduras	626	4%	452	7%	57	4%	23	3%
Venezuela	575	4%	403	6%	109	7%	7	1%
Nicaragua	403	3%	349	5%	19	1%	6	1%
Brazil	330	2%	151	2%	96	6%	23	3%
Guatemala	302	2%	96	1%	22	1%	57	8%
Other	1,836	13%	1,144	17%	265	17%	77	10%
TOTAL	14,264	100%	6,825	100%	1,525	100%	756	100%

*Data sorted by foreign country of birth by number of cases, and excludes cases whose country of birth is unknown.

**County data exclude Department of Correction cases.

Hispanic Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2010, Florida



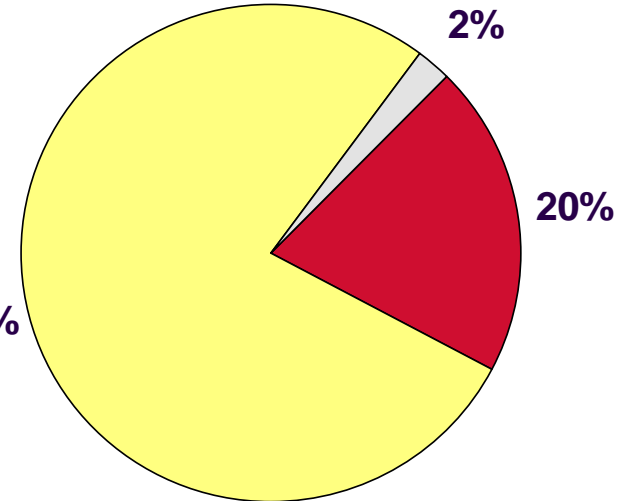
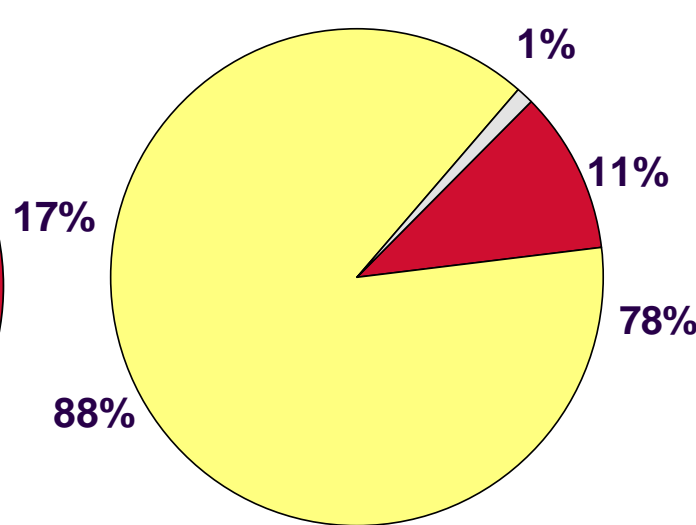
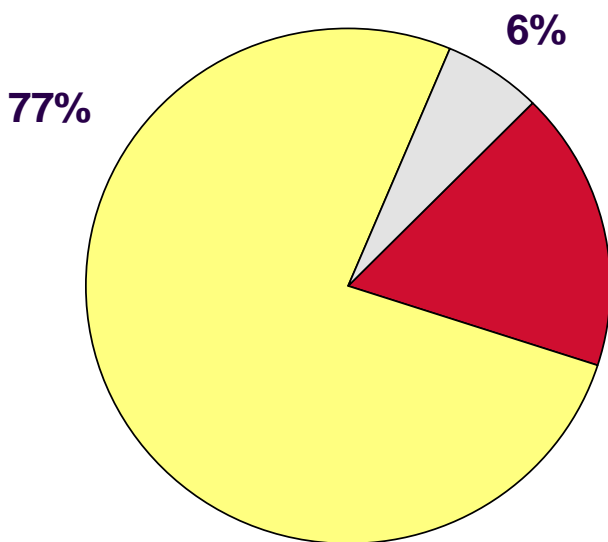
Note: NIRs redistributed. Injection drug use is a much more common risk factor among male cases born in Puerto Rico, while MSM cases were more predominant among Cuban-born and US-born cases.

Hispanic Adult Females Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Reported through 2010, Florida

U.S. Born
N=1,438

Cuba
N=291

Puerto Rico
N=525



■ IDU ■ Heterosexual ■ Other

Note: NIRs redistributed. Female Cuban-born cases were less likely to be injection drug users than their U.S.-born or Puerto Rico-born counterparts.

Underlying Factors Affecting HIV/AIDS Disparities

- Amount of HIV already in the community
- Late diagnosis of HIV or AIDS*
- Access to/acceptance of care*
- Stigma, denial*,
- Discrimination, homophobia*
- HIV/AIDS complacency*
- Poverty and unemployment

***Factors that HIV/AIDS initiatives can impact.**

- **Minorities are at high risk for HIV infection...**
 - **NOT** because of their race
 - **NOT** because of their ethnicity...
- **But BECAUSE of risk behaviors they may engage in.**

**IT'S NOT WHO YOU ARE,
BUT WHAT YOU DO.**

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>