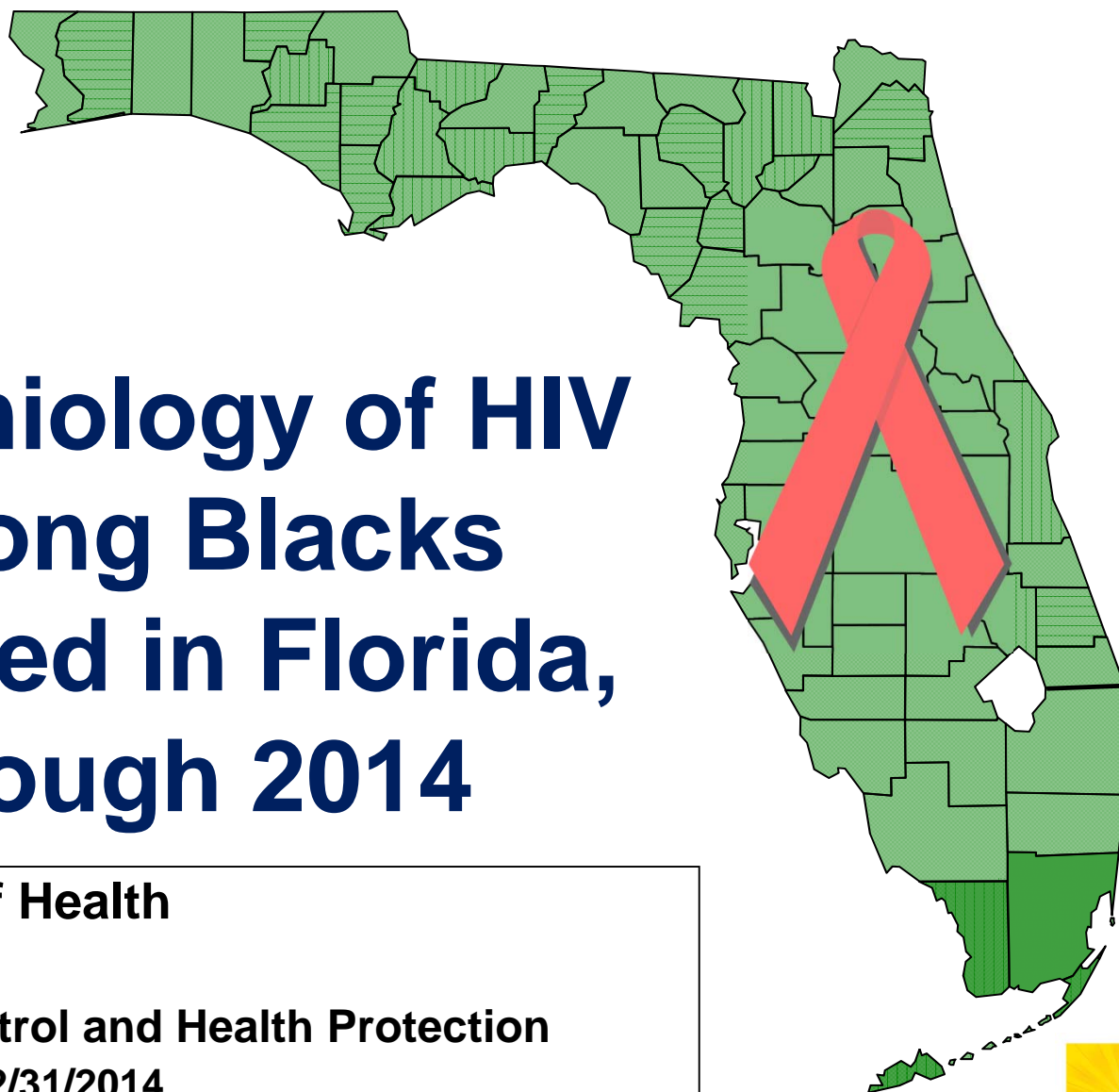


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/04/14

Revision: 10/30/15



Epidemiology of HIV Among Blacks Reported in Florida, Through 2014

Florida Department of Health

HIV/AIDS Section

Division of Disease Control and Health Protection

Annual data trends as of 12/31/2014

Living (Prevalence) data as of 06/30/2015

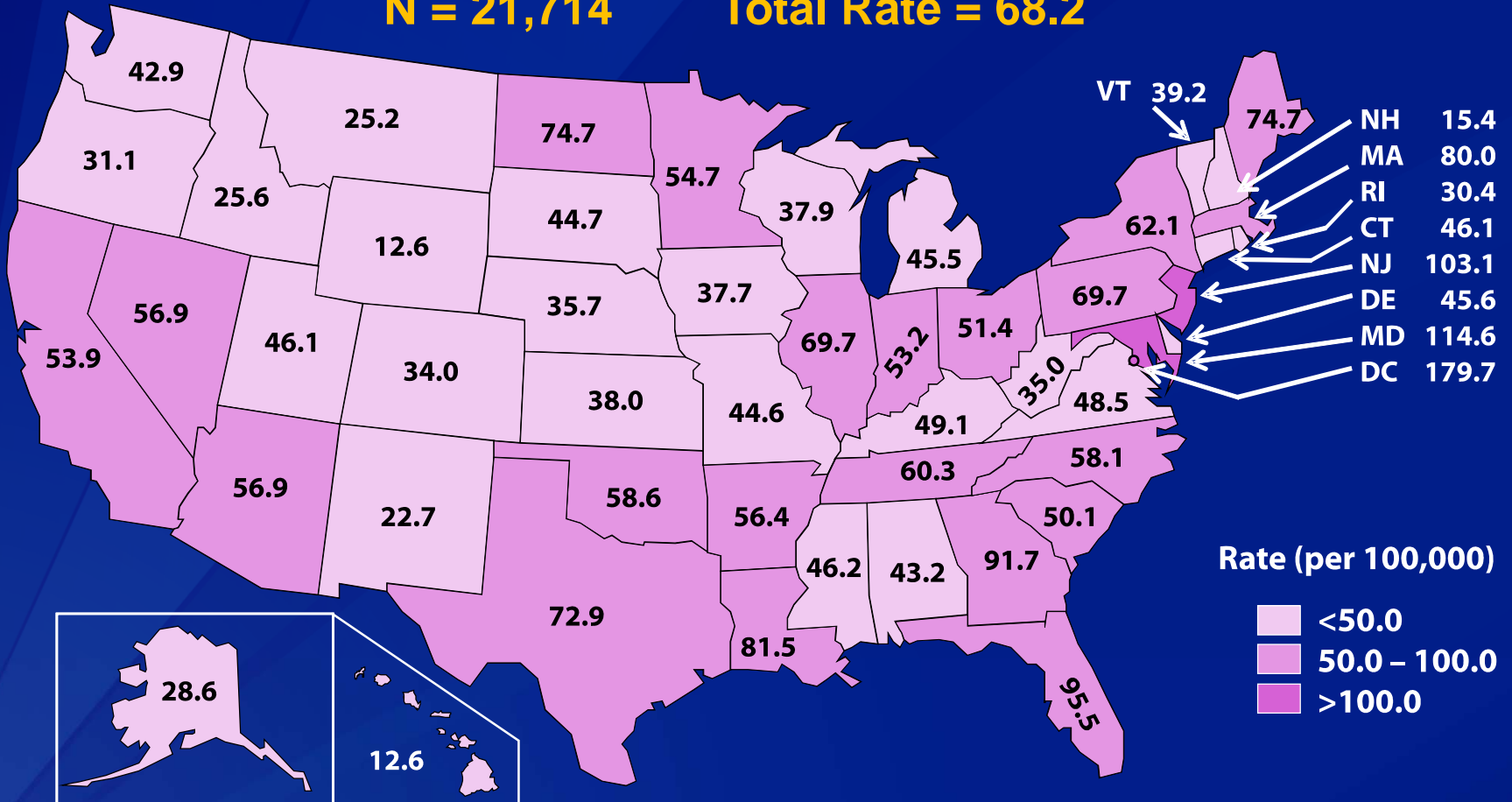


HIV and AIDS Case Data

- Ⓡ 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 July, when most of the “expected” death data are complete.**

Rates of Diagnoses of HIV Infection among Adult and Adolescent Blacks/African Americans, 2013—United States

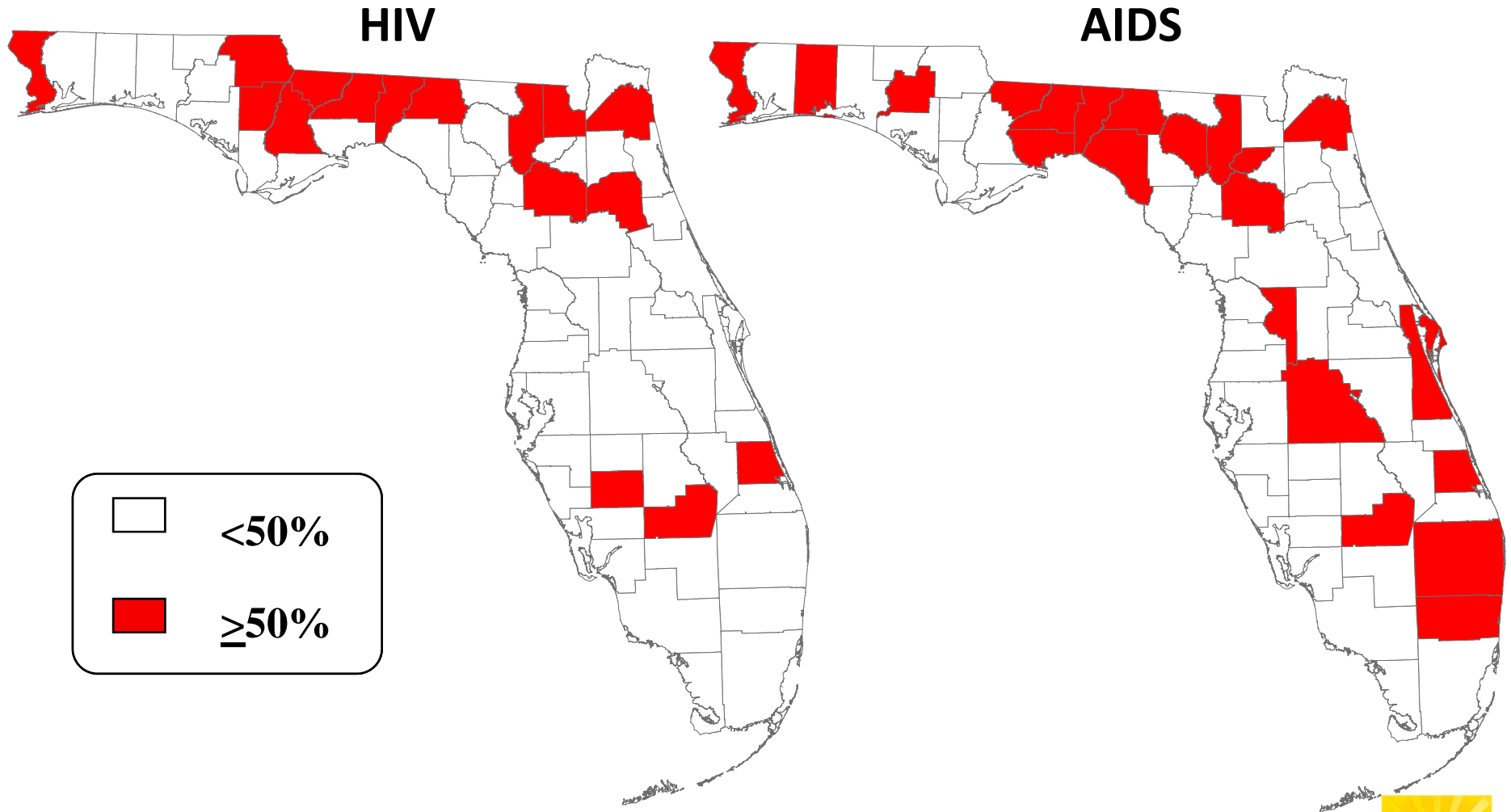
N = 21,714 Total Rate = 68.2



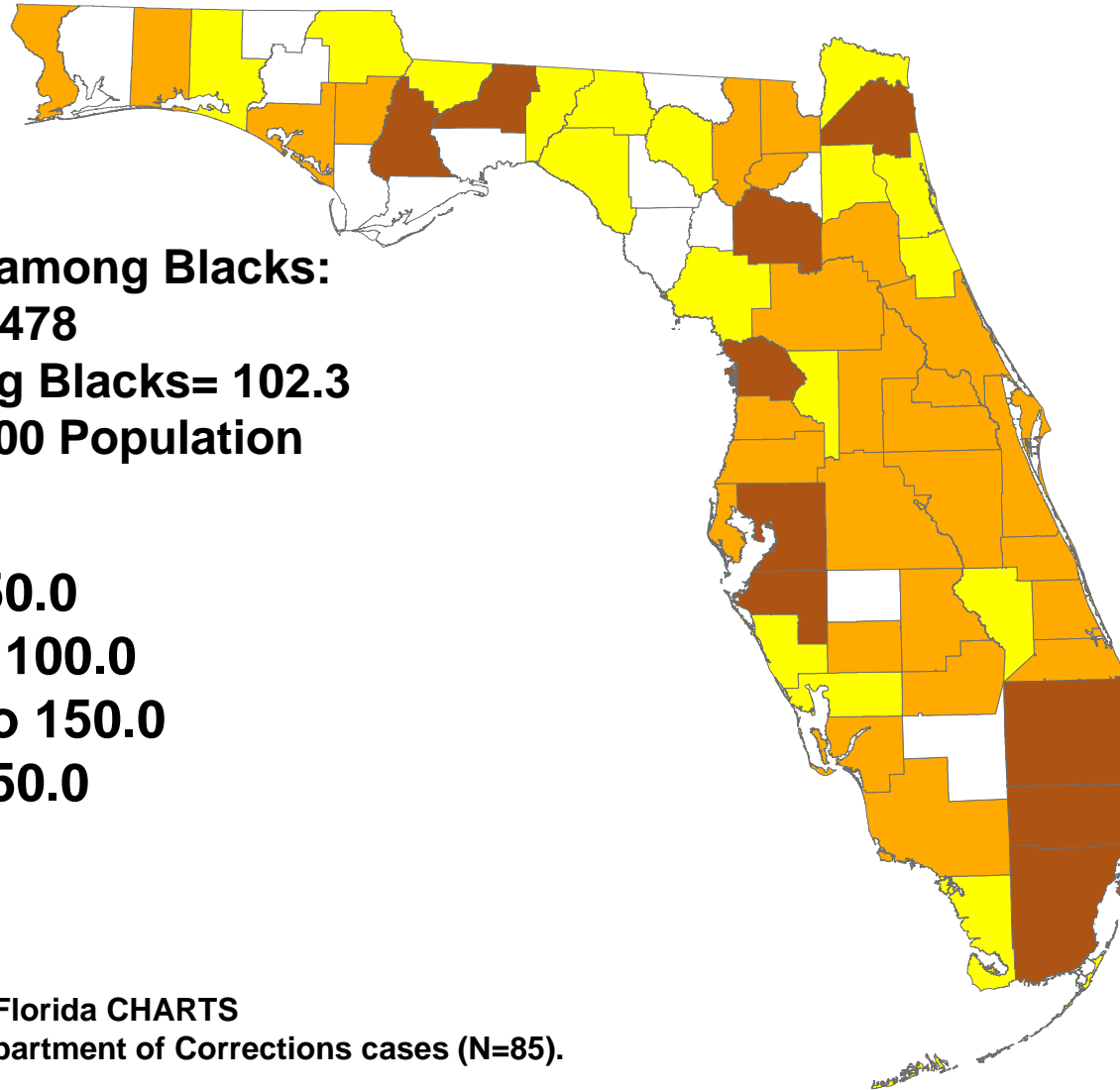
Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.



Adult HIV and AIDS Cases, by County of Residence, Reported Among Blacks in 2014, Florida



Adult HIV Case Rates* Among Blacks, by County of Residence**, Reported in 2014, Florida



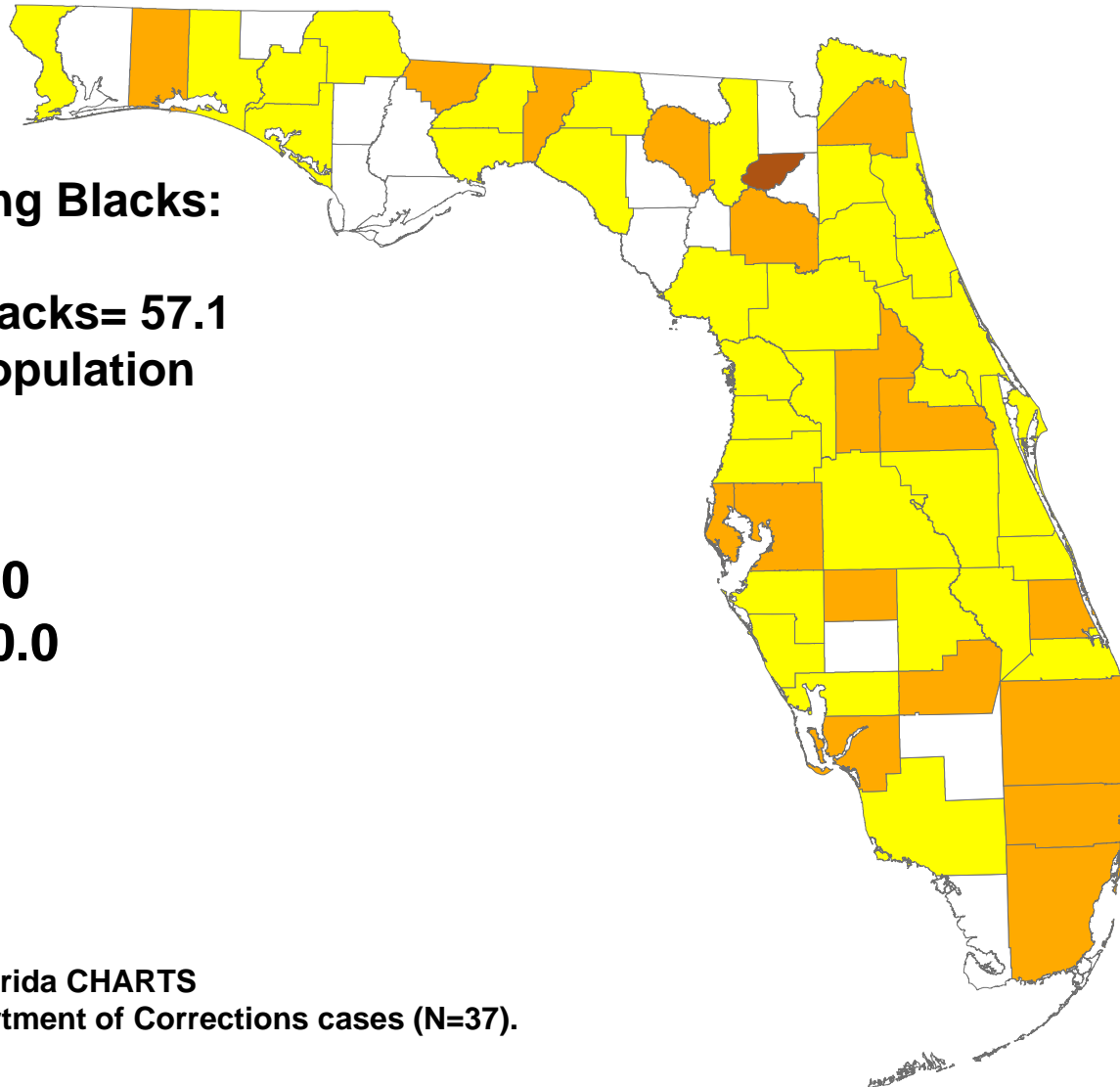
**Statewide Data among Blacks:
N=2,478
State Rate among Blacks= 102.3
Rate per 100,000 Population**

-  **0.0**
-  **0.1 to 50.0**
-  **50.1 to 100.0**
-  **100.1 to 150.0**
-  **Over 150.0**


*Population data are from Florida CHARTS

**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=85).

Adult AIDS Case Rates* Among Blacks, by County of Residence**, Reported in 2014, Florida



Statewide Data among Blacks:
N=1,384
State Rate Among Blacks= 57.1
Rate per 100,000 Population

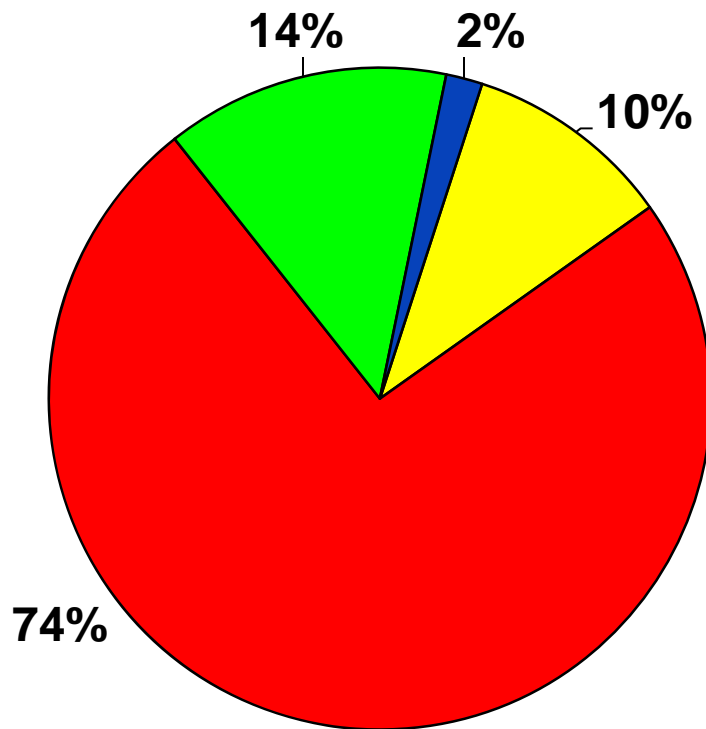
-  0.0
-  0.1 to 50.0
-  50.1 to 100.0
-  100.1 to 150.0
-  Over 150.0

*Population data are from Florida CHARTS

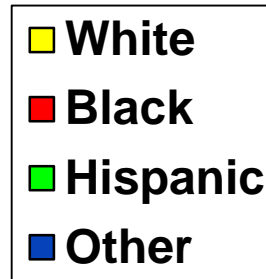
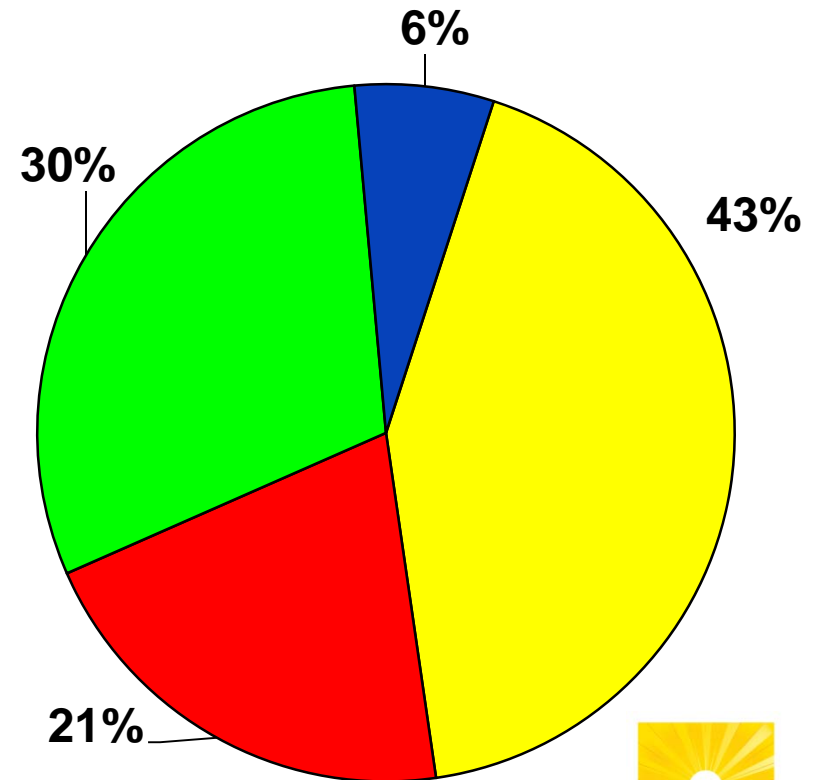
**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=37).

Pediatric HIV Infection Cases and State Population** in Children <13 years of age, by Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Pediatric HIV Infection Cases
N=2,474



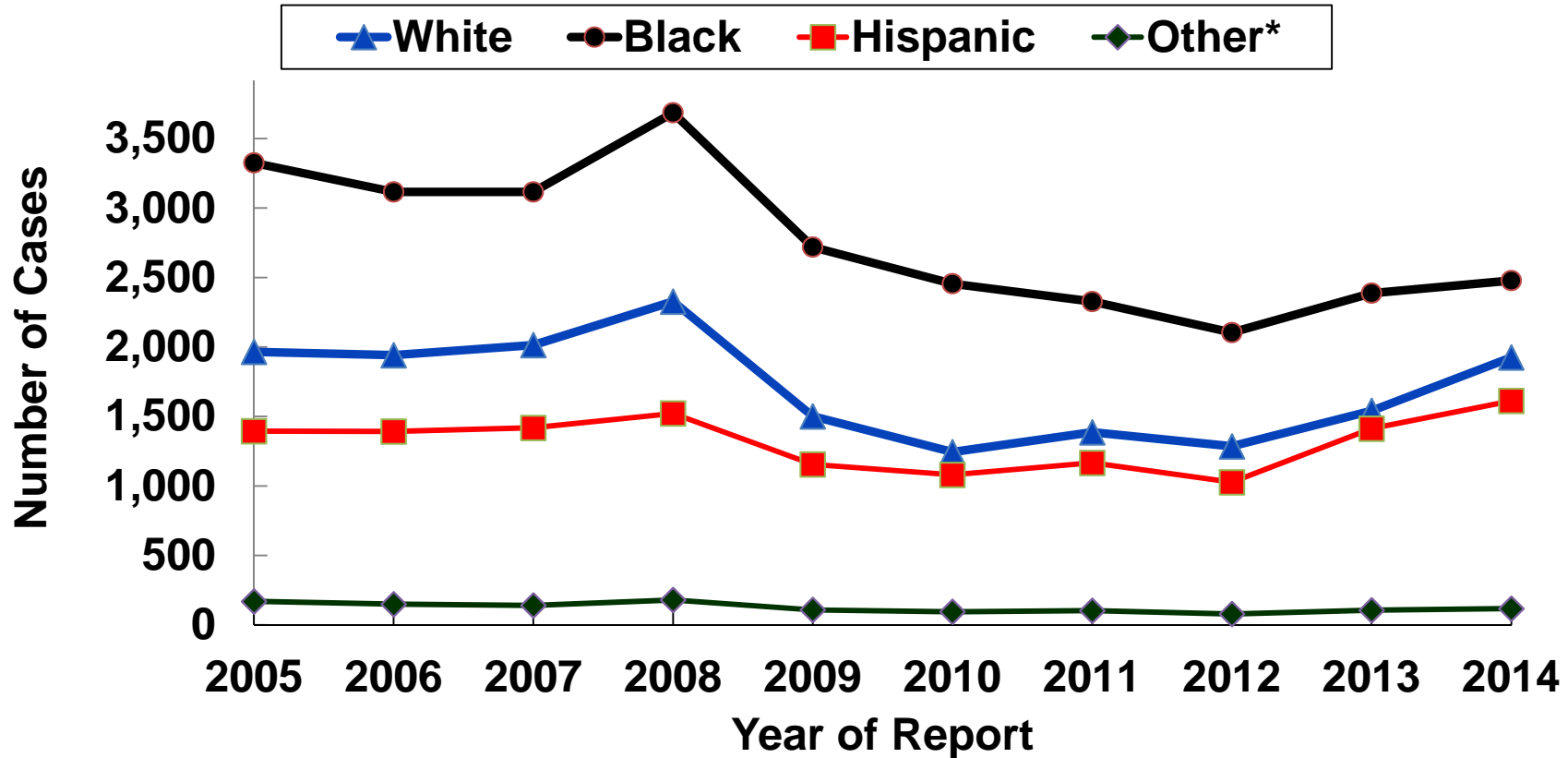
Population Estimates
N= 2,924,237



**Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.



Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida

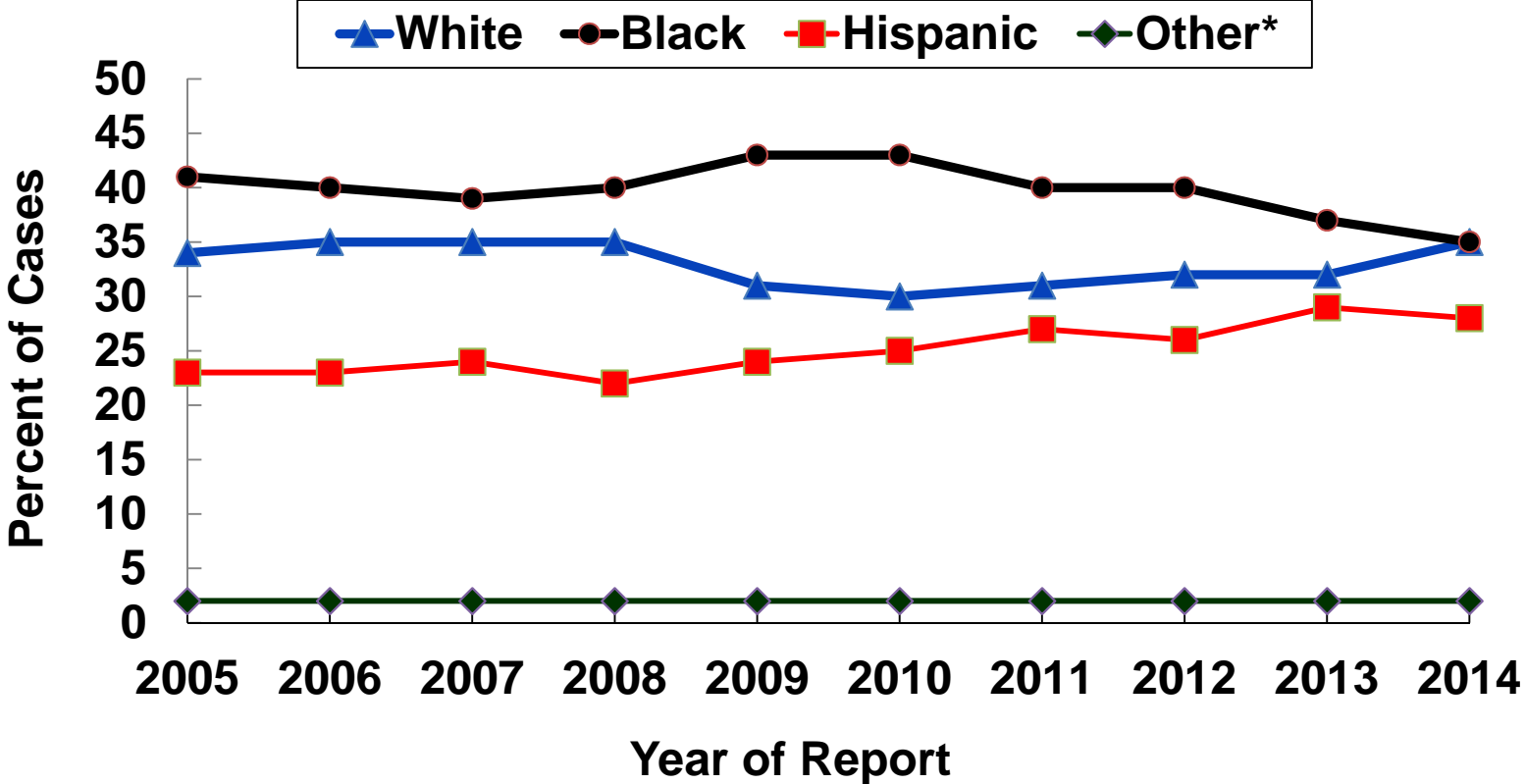


Note: Over the past ten years, HIV infection cases decreased among blacks by 25% and among whites by 2%. In contrast, there was a 16% increase in HIV infection cases among Hispanics during this same period.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida

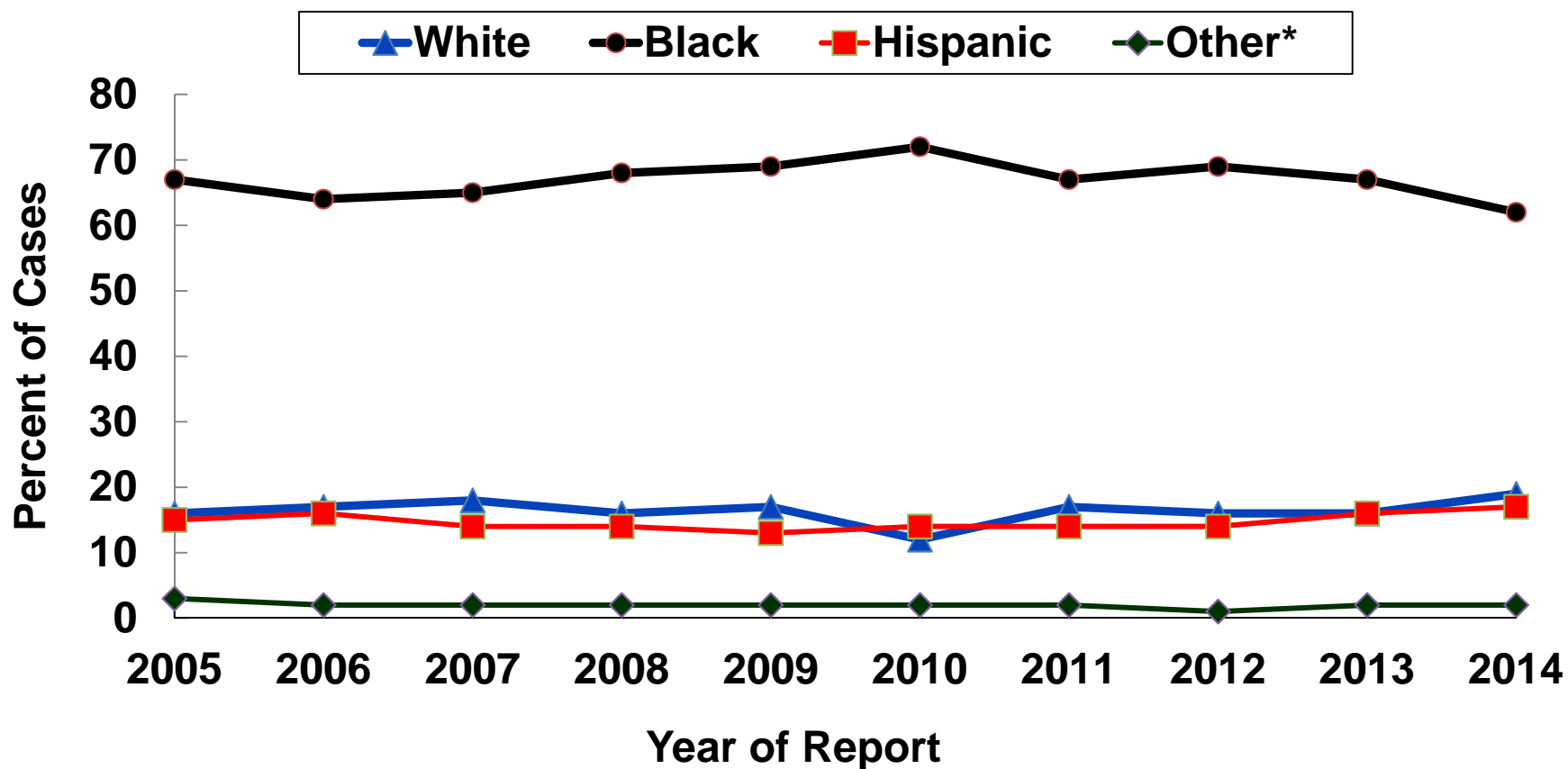


Note: Over the past ten years, black men represented the highest proportion (> 35%) of male HIV infection cases by race/ethnicity. From 2005 to 2014, the percentage of male HIV cases increased by 5 percentage points among Hispanics and 1 percentage point among whites. In contrast, the HIV cases decreased by 6 percentage points among blacks over the same time period.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.



Adult Female HIV Infection Cases, by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



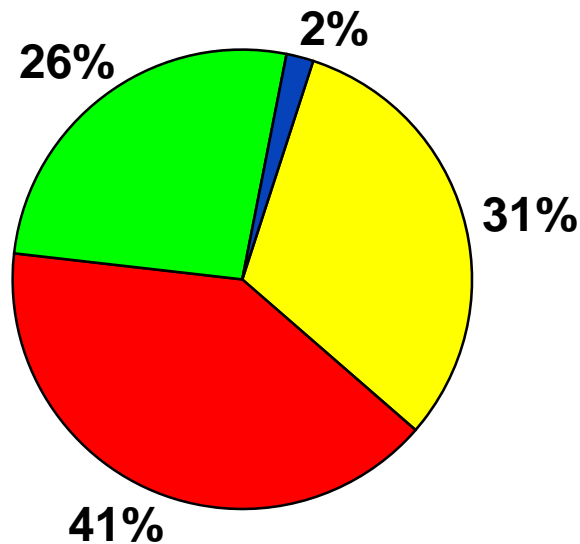
Note: HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented over 63% of the cases each year. From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of cases by race/ethnicity among women remained fairly stable.

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.

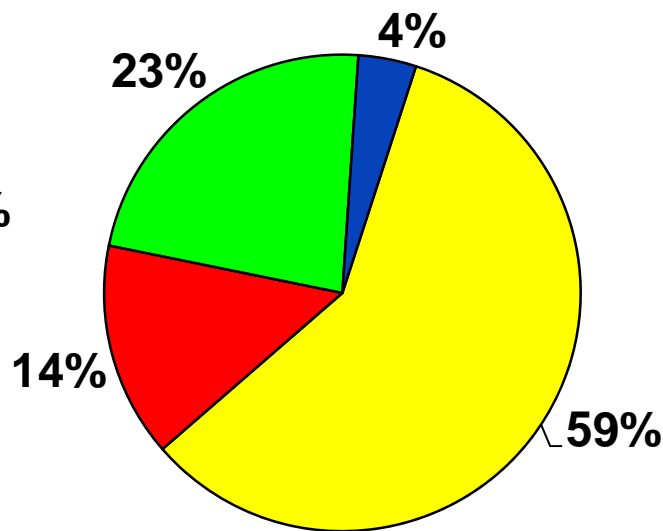


Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases Reported in 2014 and Population, by Race/Ethnicity, Florida

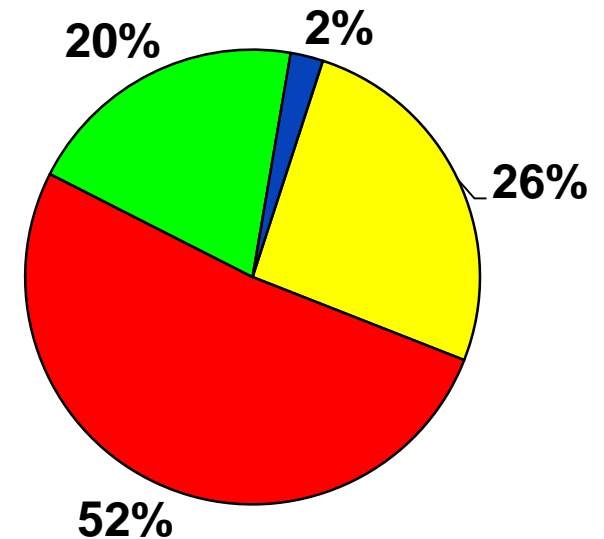
HIV
N=6,132



2014 Florida*
Population Estimates
N=16,623,794



AIDS
N=2,685



■ White
 ■ Black
 ■ Hispanic
 ■ Other**

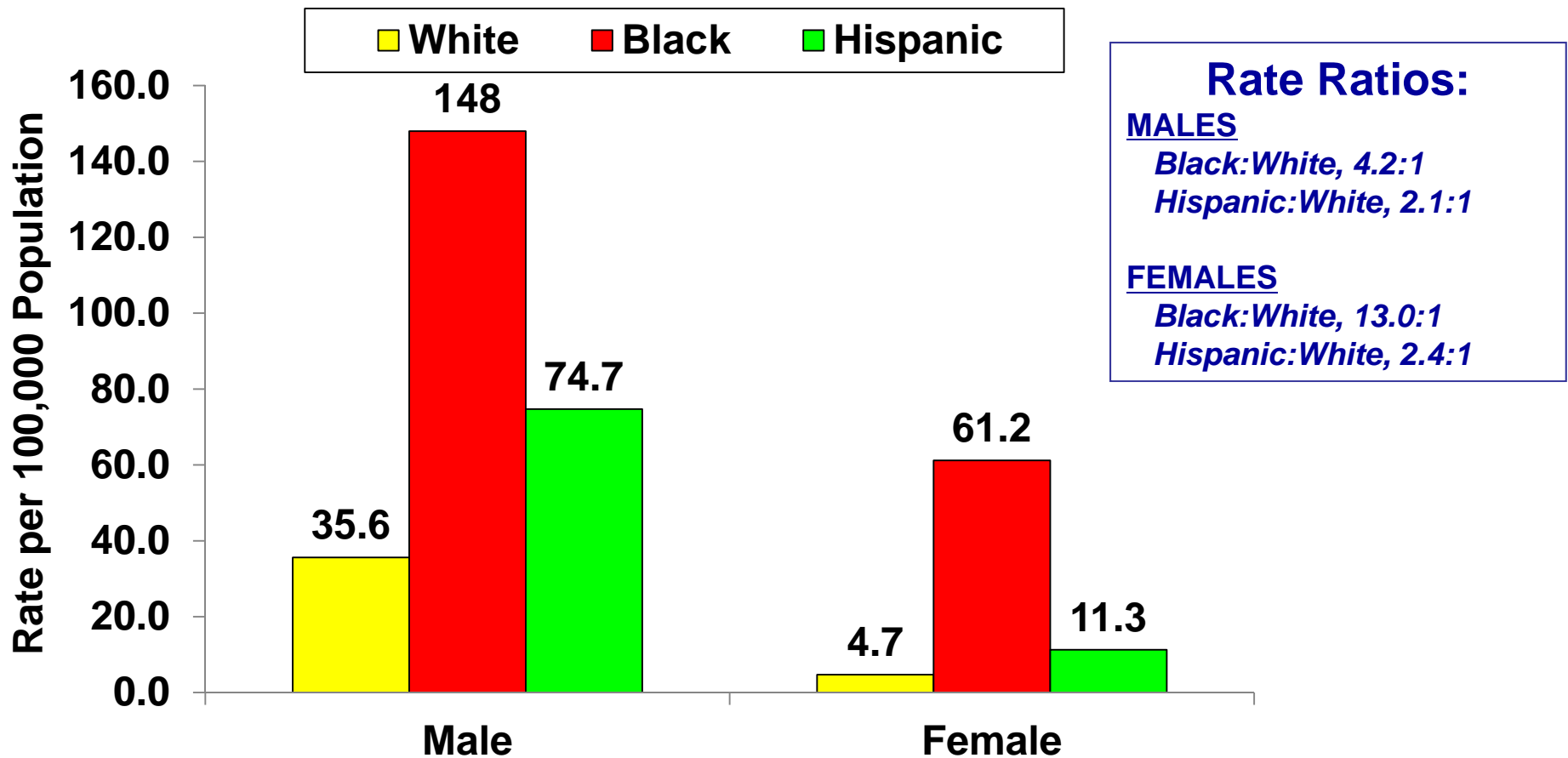
Note: Blacks comprise only 14% of the adult population in Florida, but represent 41% of adult HIV infection cases and 52% of adult AIDS cases reported in 2014. Similarly, Hispanics comprise 23% of Florida's adult population, yet account for 26% of the HIV infection cases and 20% of the AIDS cases.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.

**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and multi-racial individuals.



Adult HIV Infection Case Rates* by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida



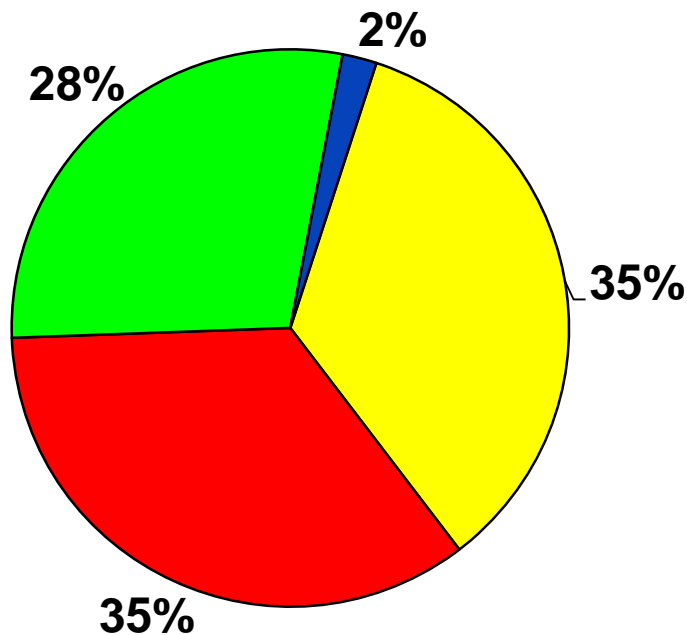
Note: Similar to AIDS, black men and to an even greater extent, black women are over-represented in the HIV epidemic. The HIV case rate for 2014 is 4 times higher among black men than the rate among white men. Among black women, the HIV case rate is 13-fold greater than the rate among white women. Hispanic male and female HIV case rate is higher than the rate among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.

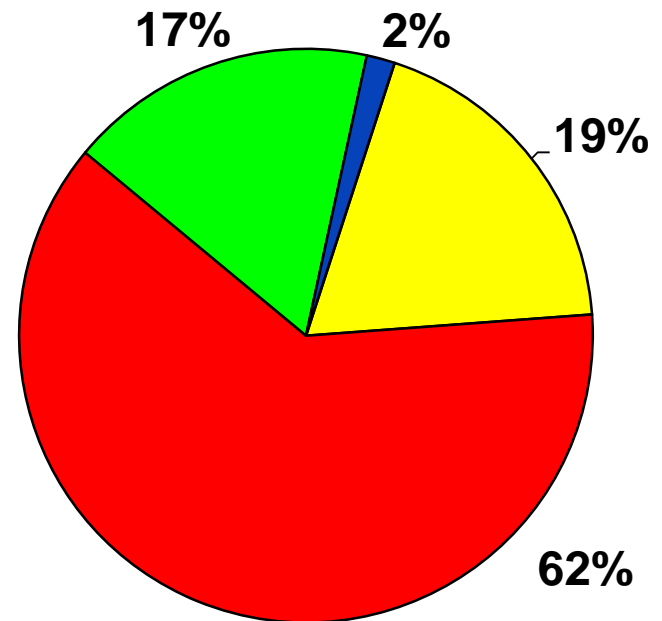


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

Males
N=4,878



Females
N=1,254



■ White
 ■ Black
 ■ Hispanic
 ■ Other*

Note: In this snapshot of 2014, HIV cases by race/ethnicity among males is more evenly split compared to HIV cases among females where blacks are over-represented, accounting for 62% of adult cases among women.

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and multi-racial individuals.

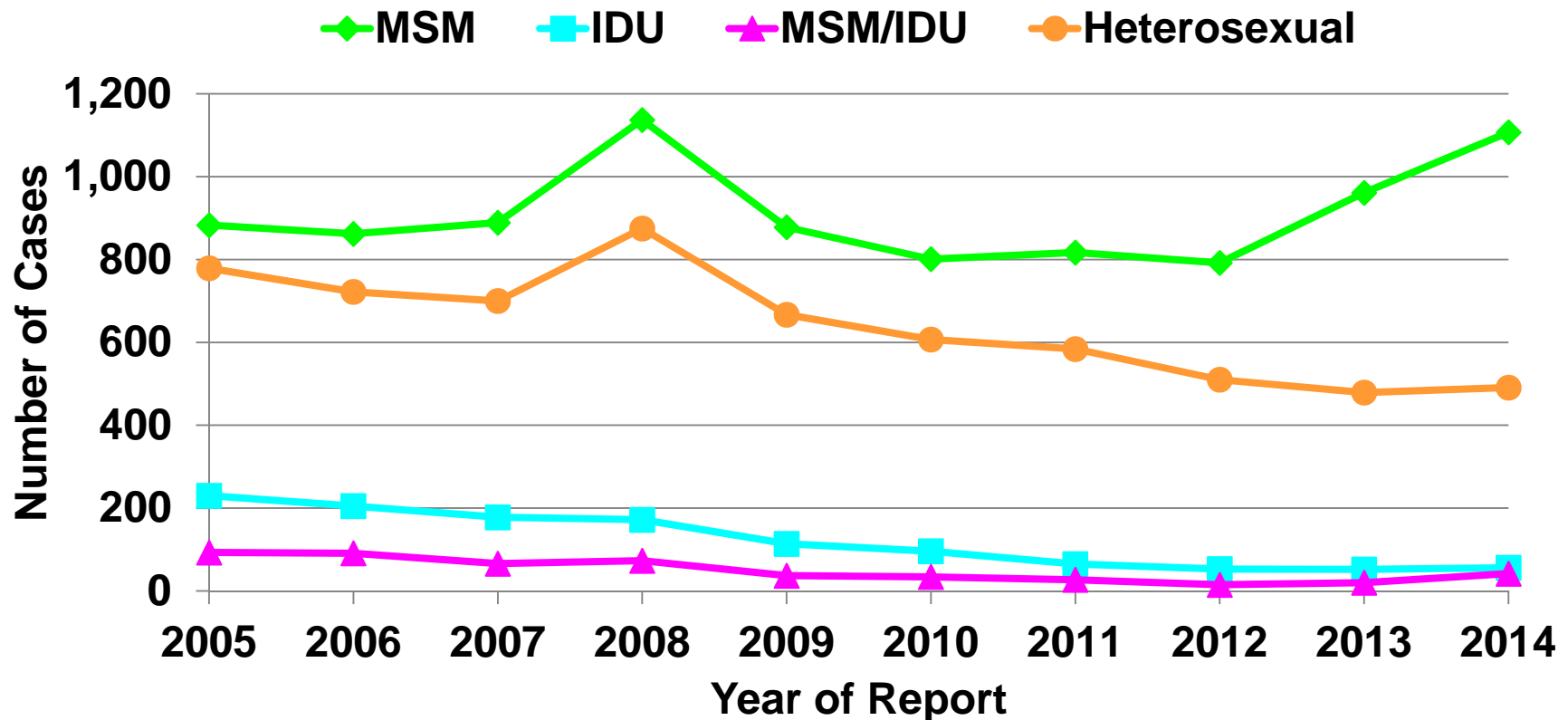


Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact & Injection Drug User
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, 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.



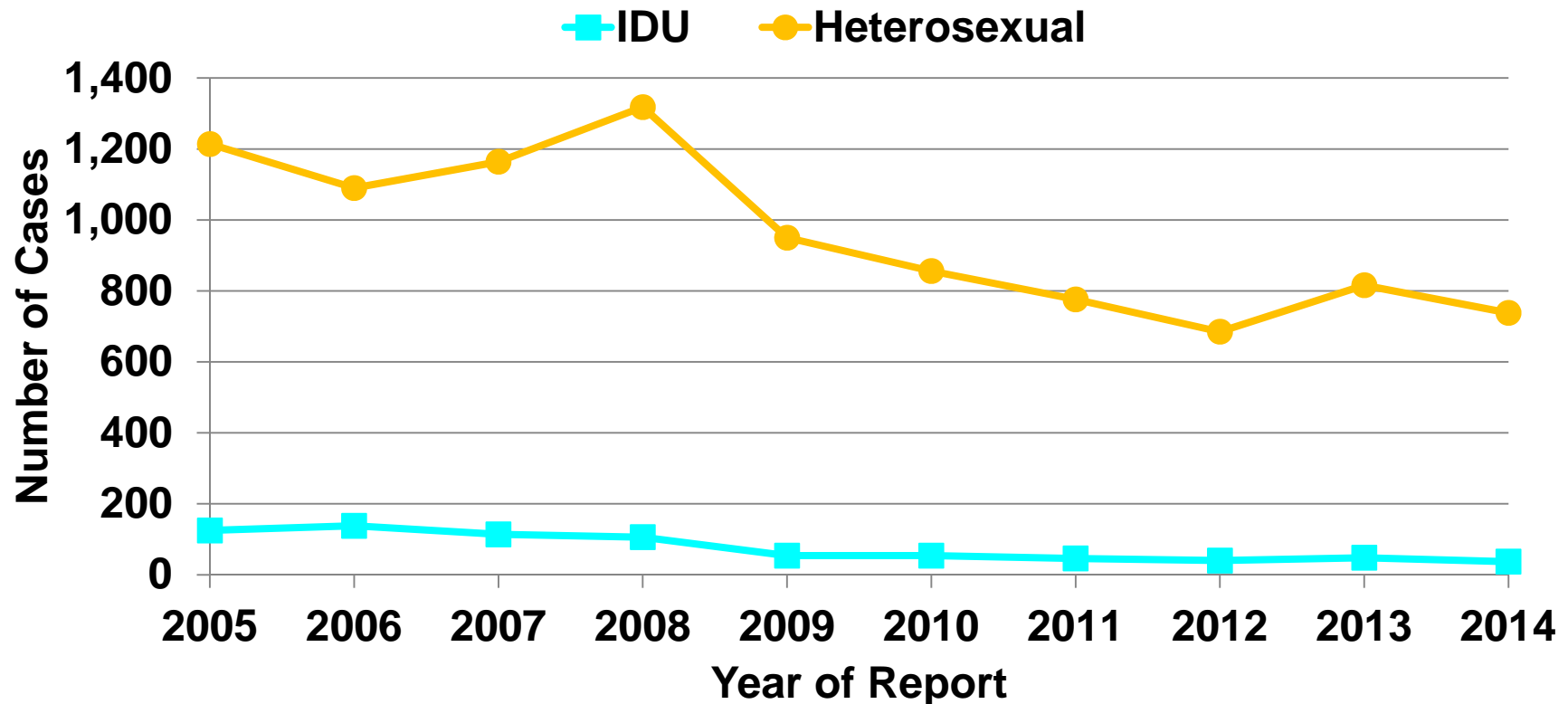
HIV Infection Cases Among Adult Black Males, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. In more recent years, male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) remained as the primary mode of exposure among black male HIV cases in Florida, followed by heterosexual contact.



HIV Infection Cases Among Adult Black Females, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



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



Cases Living with HIV Disease

- Ⓡ Unless otherwise stated, data in the following 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 at 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.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>



Blacks Living with HIV Disease in the US* and in Florida**

United States	Florida
CDC estimates a total of 914,826 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2012	A total of 109,969 persons are living with a diagnosis of HIV Infection in Florida through 2014
Blacks accounted for:	Blacks accounted for:
43% (n=391,526) of total	47% (n=51,496) of total
37% of adult men & 61% of adult women	38% of adult men & 68% of adult women
66% of the pediatric cases	79% of the pediatric cases
30% of MSM	27% of MSM
52% of IDU	52% of IDU
64% of heterosexuals	72% of heterosexuals
48% of deaths with HIV infection in 2012	57% of AIDS case deaths in 2014
According to the 2012 US Population Estimates	According to Florida's 2014 Pop. Estimates,
12% of the US population is black	15% of Florida's population is black

*Source: CDC HIV Surveillance Report 2013, Vol. #25, (2014 data not yet available, HIV data is for all 50 states).

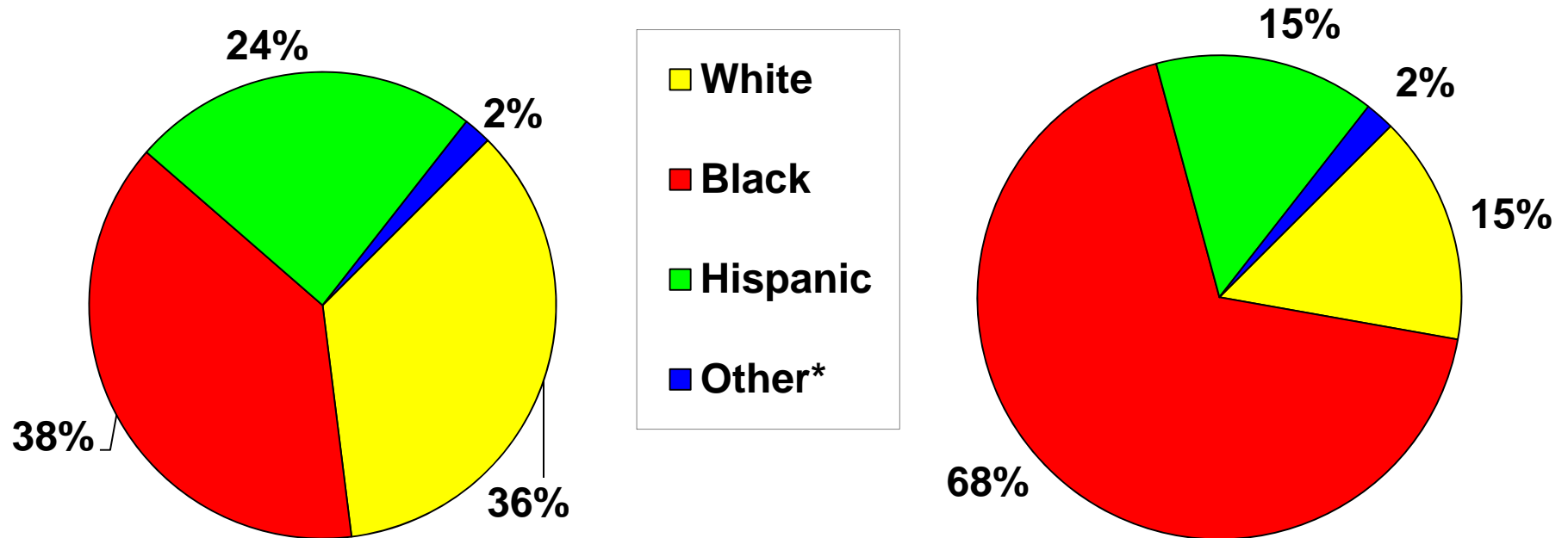
**Source: The Florida data represents living HIV/AIDS cases through 2014 as of 06/30/2015.



Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Males
N=78,644

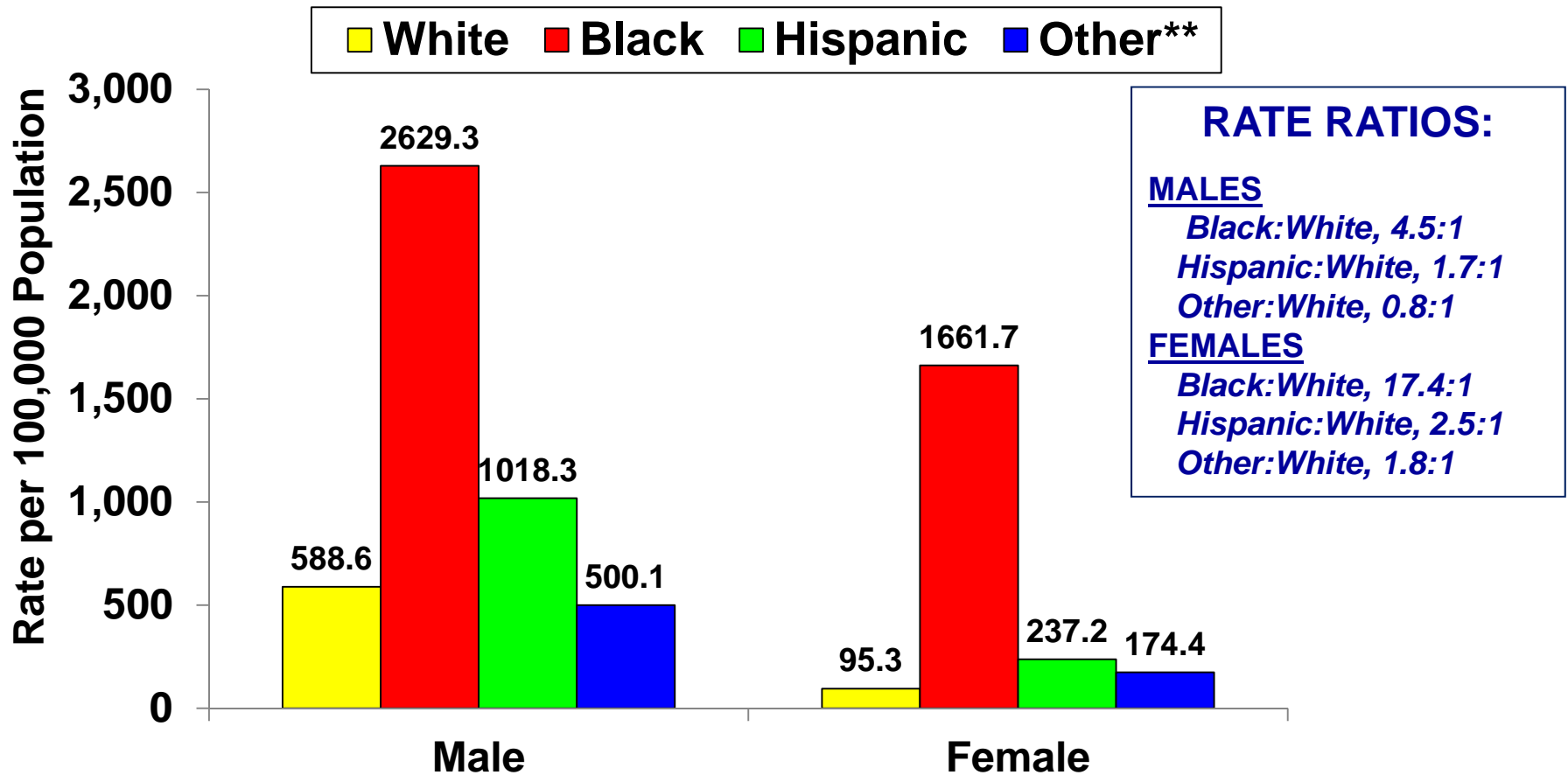
Females
N=31,147



Note: Among adults living with HIV disease, blacks represent the race most affected among both males (38%) and females (68%).

*Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.

Case Rates* of Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida



Note: In 2014, among black males, the case rate is nearly 5 times higher than the rate among white males. Among black females, the case rate is 17-fold greater than the rate among white females. Among Hispanic females, the case rate is nearly 3 times higher than the rate among their white counterparts. The case rate among Hispanic males is slightly lower than the rate among their white counterparts.

*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 07/09/2015.

**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and Multi-racial individuals.



One-In-Statement for Adults

There were 109,791 reported adult (age 13+) Persons Living with HIV Disease (PLWHAs) in Florida through 2014.

1 in 151 adult Floridians are known to be currently living with HIV infection.

By Race/Ethnicity (adults age 13+):

- **1 in 298 whites are currently living with HIV infection**
- **1 in 47 blacks are currently living with HIV infection**
- **1 in 161 Hispanics are currently living with HIV infection**

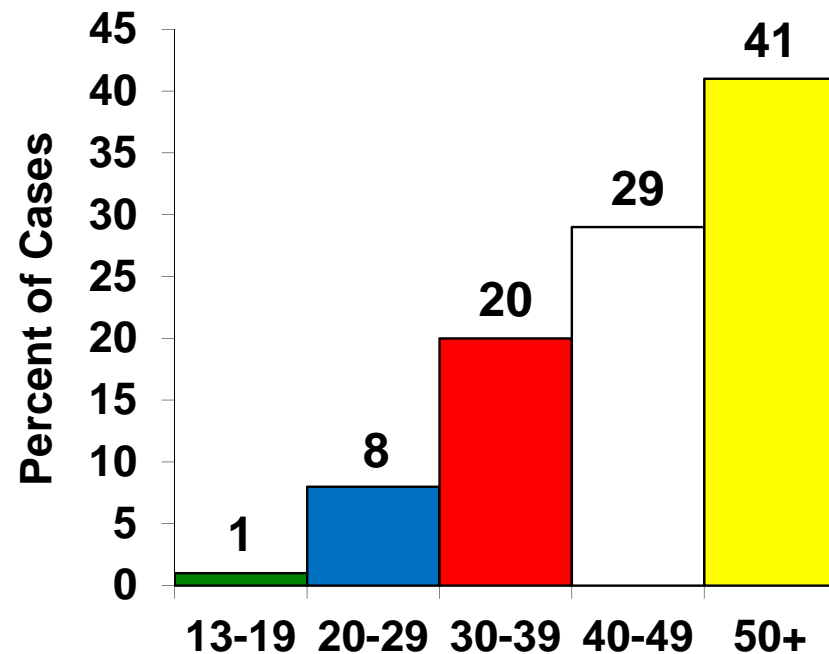
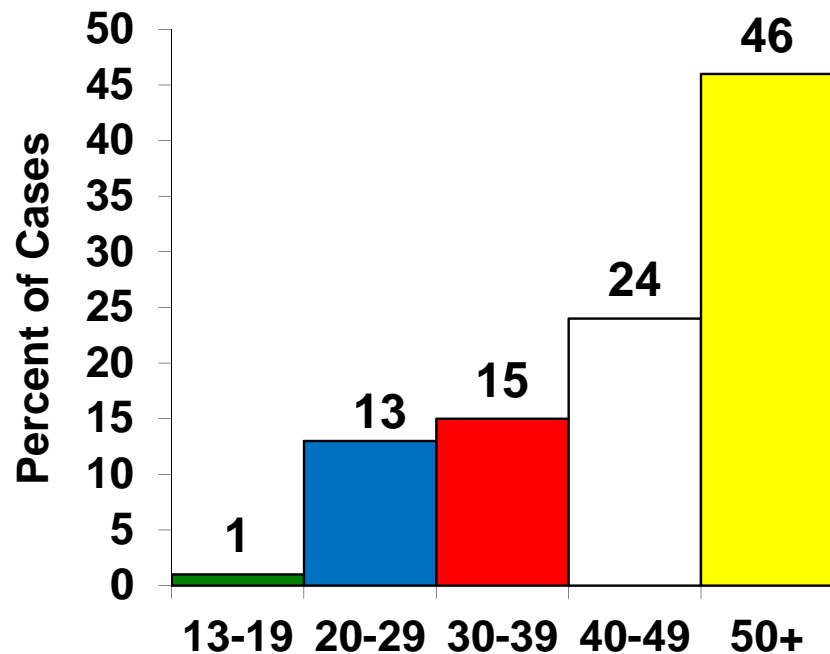
Data as of 06/30/2015



Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Current Age Group, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Males
N=30,176

Females
N=21,179



Note: 70% of black males and females living with HIV disease are currently 40 years of age or older.



Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact & Injection Drug User
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **OTHER** = includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal, 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.



The Proportion of HIV Infection Among Blacks Living with HIV by Transmission Category in the U.S.* Compared to Florida

	Males		Females	
	US through 2012	FL through 2014	US through 2012	FL through 2014
MSM	57%	48%	-----	-----
IDU	17%	10%	21%	10%
MSM/IDU	6%	5%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	18%	36%	77%	87%
Other	1%	2%	3%	3%

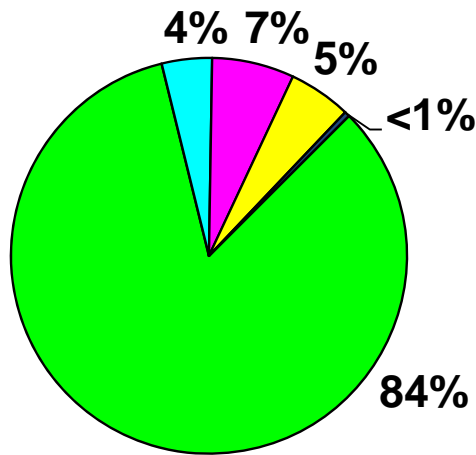
Among black males living with HIV, Florida has a much larger proportion of heterosexual risk cases and a smaller proportion of MSM and of IDU cases compared to the U.S. Among black females living with HIV, Florida has a larger proportion of heterosexual risk cases and a smaller proportion of IDU risk cases than that for the U.S.

*U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2013 (most recent available); vol. 25.

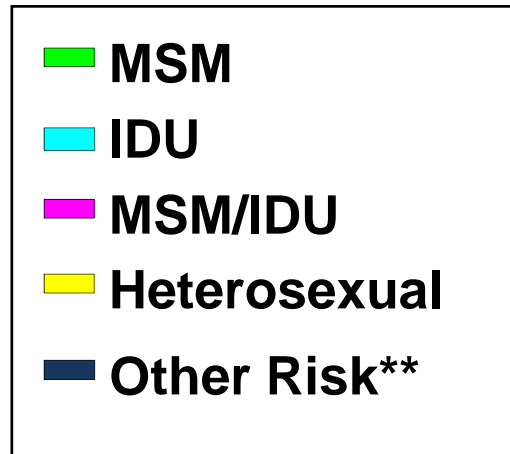
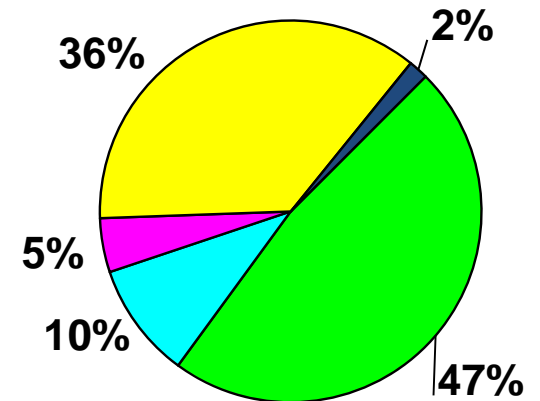


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

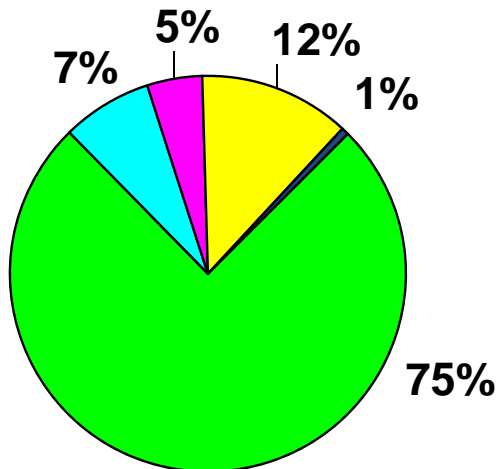
White
N=27,938



Black
N=30,176

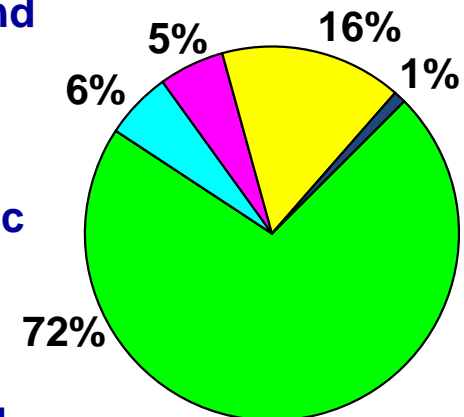


Hispanic
N=19,011



* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan/American Indian and Multi-racial individuals.
** Other Risk includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks as well as other confirmed risks.

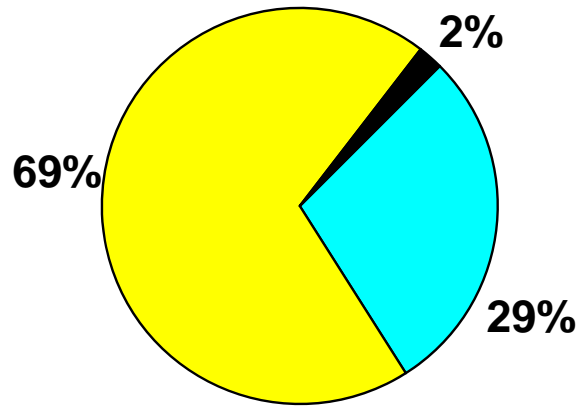
Other*
N=1,519



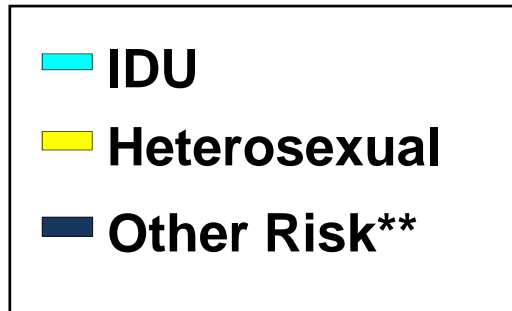
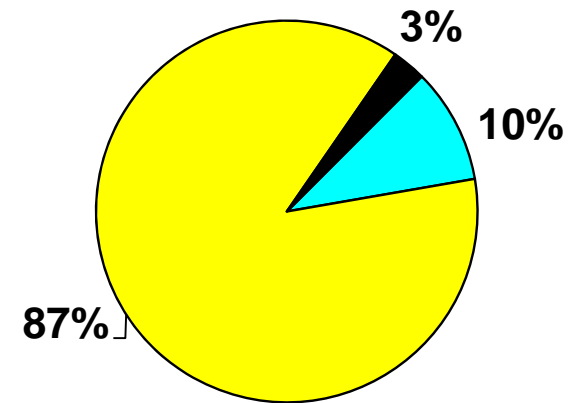
Note: NIRs redistributed.

Adult Females Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

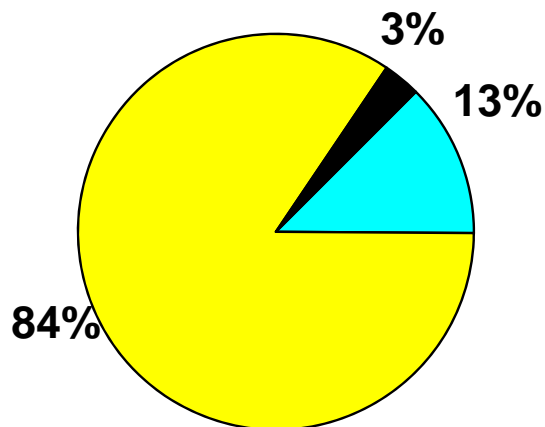
White
N=4,765



Black
N=21,179



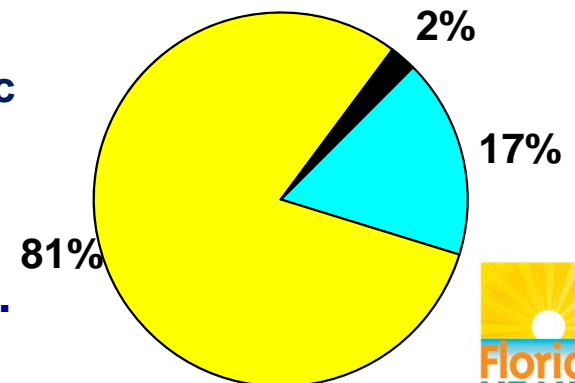
Hispanic
N=4,595



* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan/American Indian and Multi-racial individuals.

Other*
N=608

** Other Risk includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks as well as other confirmed risks.



Note: NIRs redistributed.



HIV Mortality in Florida

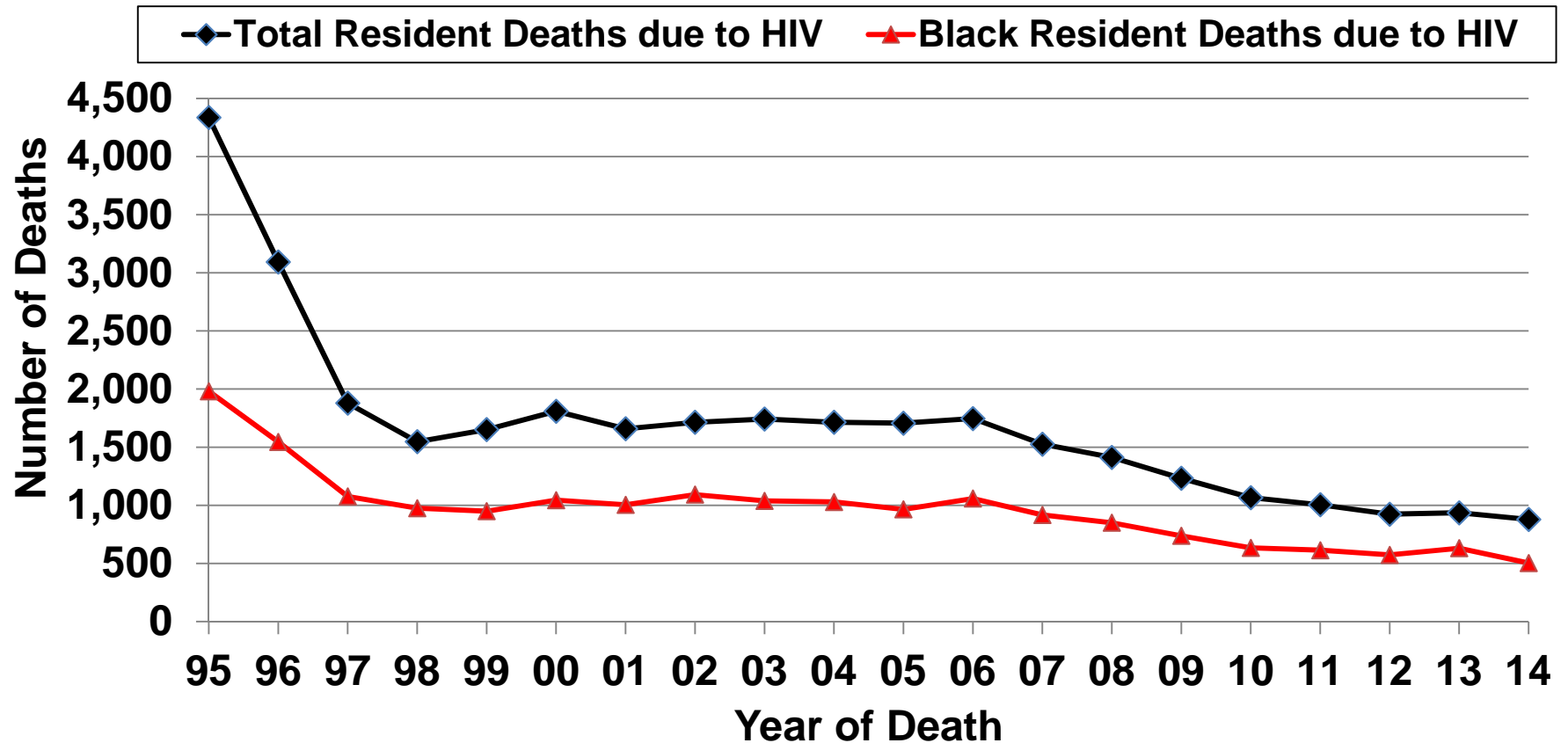
🚫 Resident HIV deaths due to HIV disease represent persons who resided in Florida and whose underlying cause of death was HIV disease, regardless if they were reported with HIV disease in Florida or not.

- 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, HIV/AIDS Section.

Total Resident Deaths Due to HIV Disease, Compared to Resident Deaths Due to HIV Disease Among Blacks, by Year of Death*, 1995-2014, Florida

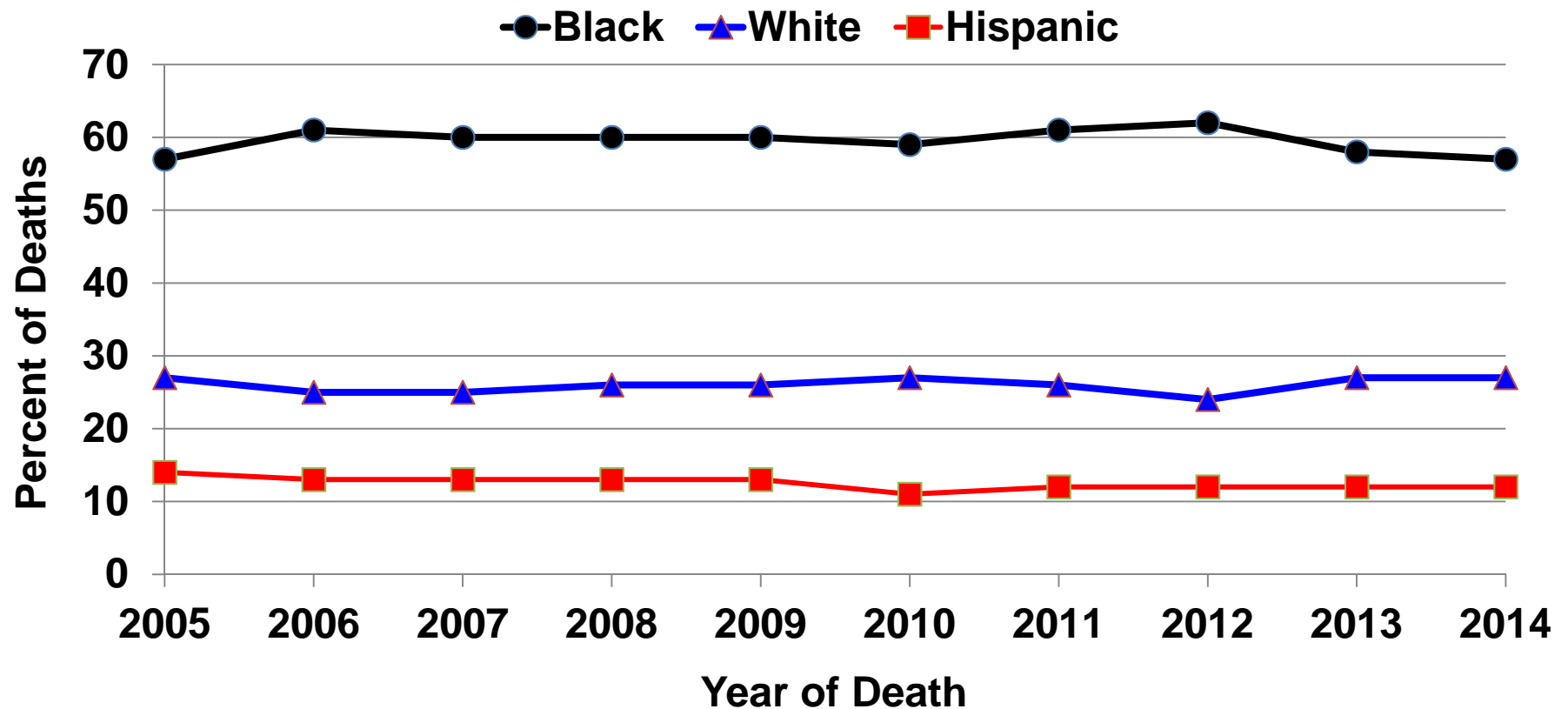


Note: There was a 6% decrease in total resident death due to HIV from 2013 to 2014. A similar trend was seen among blacks where there was a 20% decrease in deaths due to HIV in the same period.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015).



Resident Deaths* Due to HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2005-2014, Florida

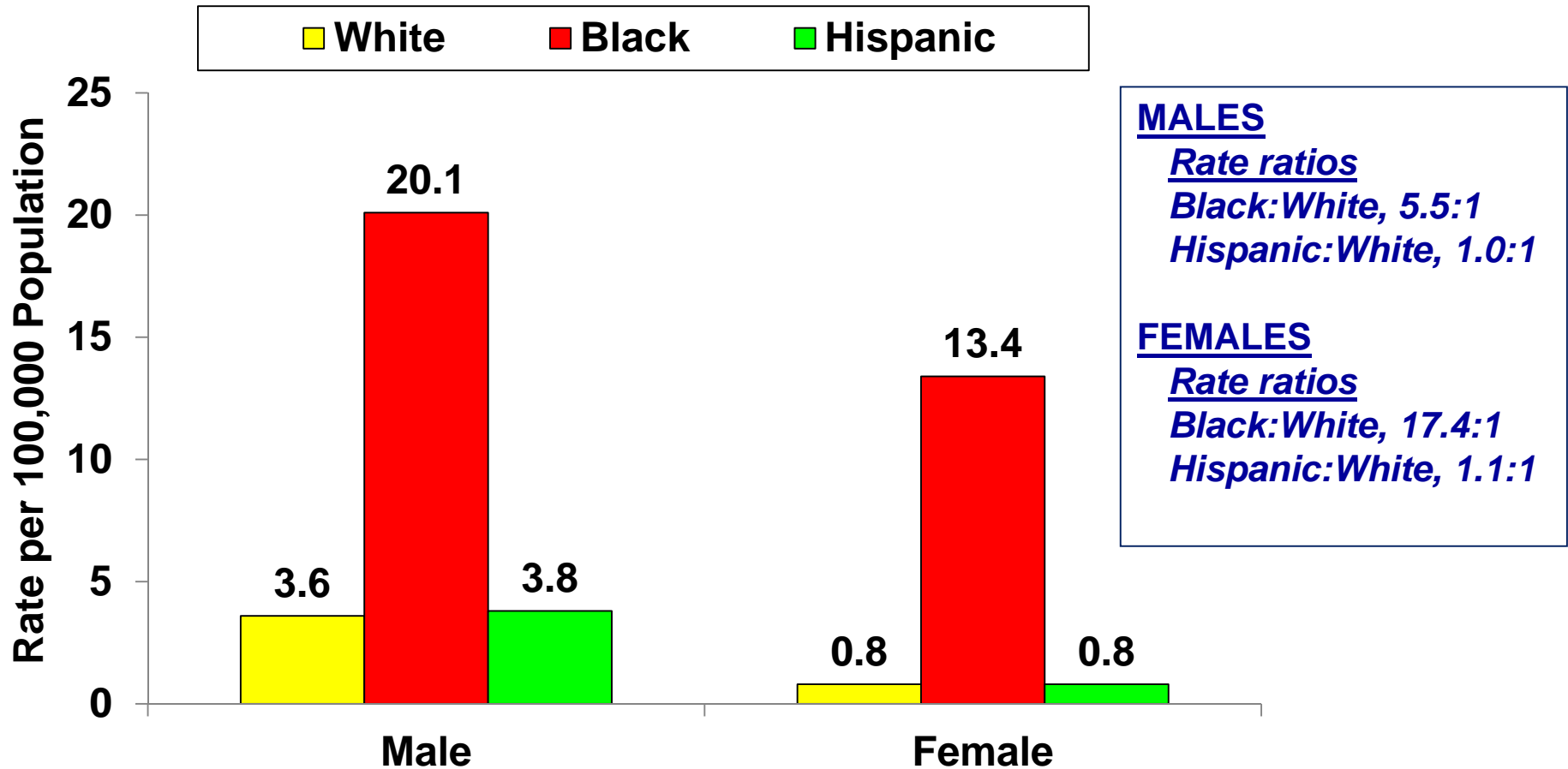


Note: Over the past ten years, the proportional distribution of resident HIV deaths due to HIV by race/ethnicity has remained fairly level. In 2014, the proportional distribution by race/ethnicity was: 27% among whites, 57% among blacks, 12% among Hispanics.

*Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015).



Rate* of Resident Deaths** due to HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2014, Florida



Note: In 2014, black males were nearly 6 times more likely than white males to die of HIV disease. The HIV disease death rate among black females was 17-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic females rate were slightly higher than the rate among their white counterpart. Hispanic males rate were equivalent to the rate among their white counterpart.

*Source: Population data were provided by Florida CHARTS (as of 07/09/2015).

**Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates (as of 05/31/2015).



Median Survival Time (in months) from AIDS Diagnosis to Death, by Race/Ethnicity and Time Period of Death, 1980-2014, 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>2001-2006</u>	<u>2007-2014</u>
White	4 mo.	15 mo.	32 mo.	61 mo.	90 mo.
Black	1 mo.	10 mo.	22 mo.	42 mo.	66 mo.
Hispanic	3 mo.	12 mo.	24 mo.	46 mo.	67 mo.
Amer. Ind.*	n/a	14 mo.	21 mo.	28 mo.	75 mo.
Asian*	1 mo.	13 mo.	24 mo.	21 mo.	26 mo.

Note: Survival times increased for all race/ethnicity groups with the introduction of AZT in 1987. With the introduction of Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy (HAART) in 1996, survival time increased significantly for all racial/ethnic groups, and continues to increase through the present, although disparities persist.

* The median survival time for American Indians and Asians may be artificially deflated due to the low number of American Indians and Asians diagnosed since 2007.

**Source: Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS Reporting System (as of 06/30/2015)



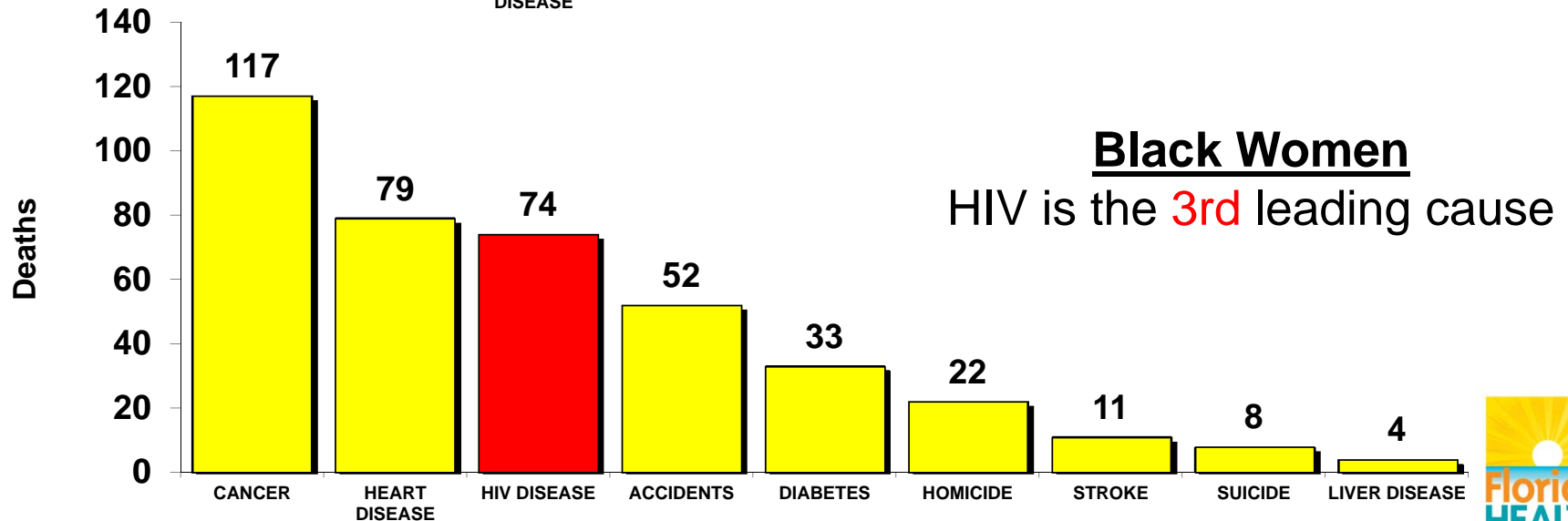
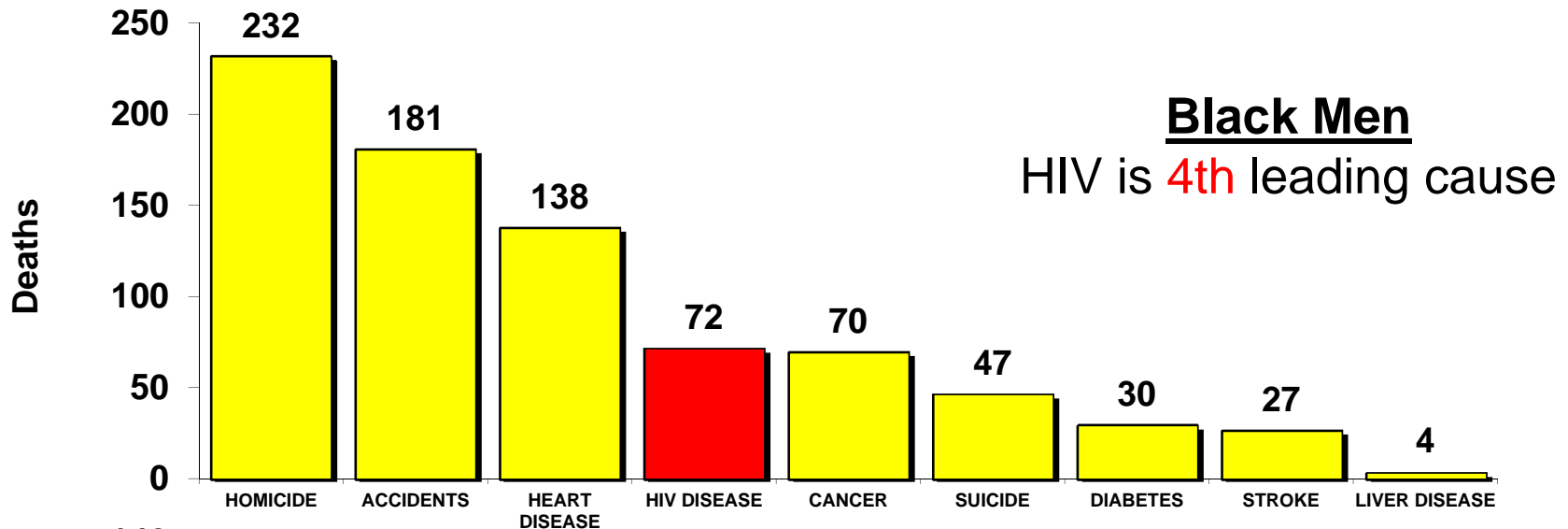
**In 2013 HIV/AIDS was the 5th
leading cause of death
among blacks,
25 to 44 years of age.**

**(This rank has continued
through 2014.)**



**In 2014,
HIV/AIDS *dropped from
the second to the third*
leading cause of death for
black females,
25 to 44 years of age.**

Leading Causes of Death Among Blacks 25-44 Years Old by Sex, 2014, Florida

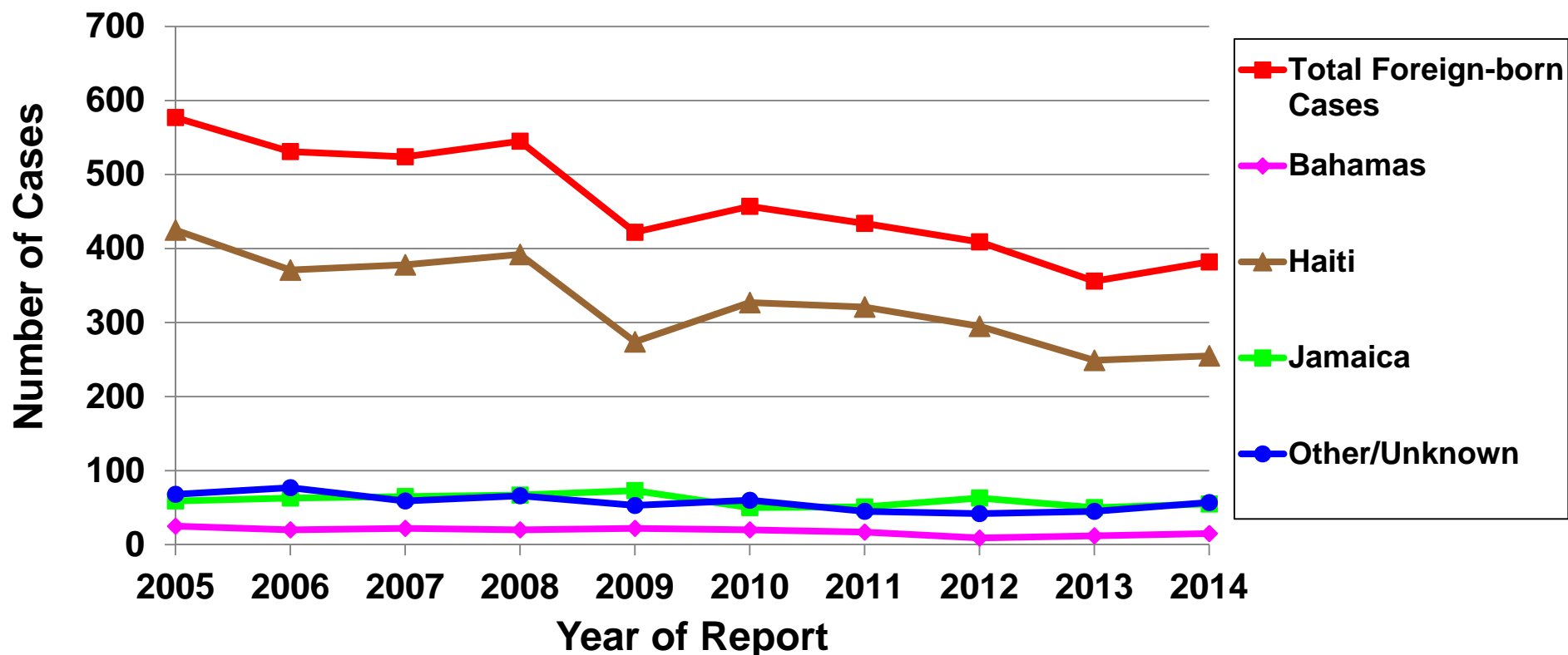


Impact of HIV Disease Among Blacks, by Country of Birth in Florida, Reported through 2014

Selected slides from the Country of Birth Slide Set, see site below for entire set.
<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>



Black Foreign-Born Adults Reported with HIV Disease by Country of Birth and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida

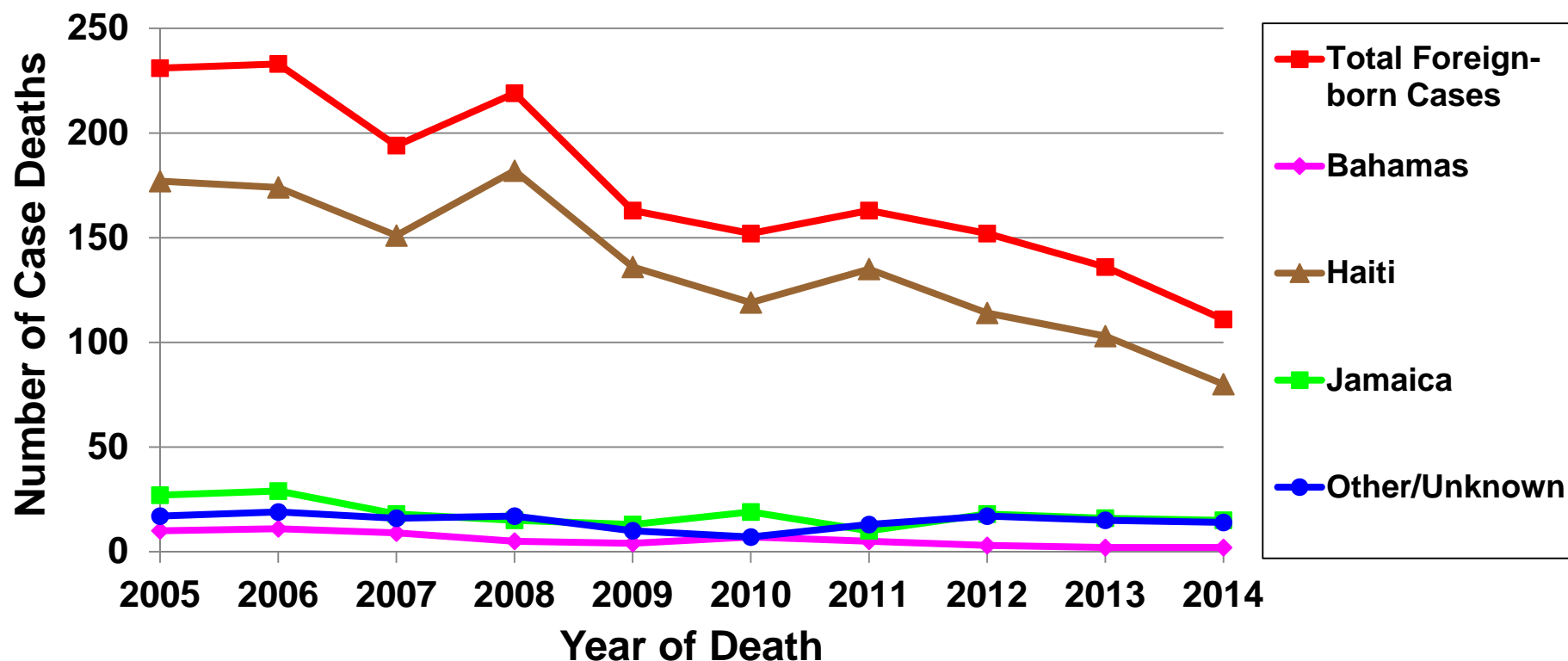


Note: Each year, the majority of black foreign born adults reported with HIV disease were Haitian born.

Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, leading to an artificial spike in HIV infection cases between 2007 and 2008, then a subsequent artificial dip between 2008 and 2009.



Black Foreign-Born, Adult HIV Infection Cases, Known Dead, Regardless of Cause, by Country of Birth and Year of Death, 2005-2014, Florida

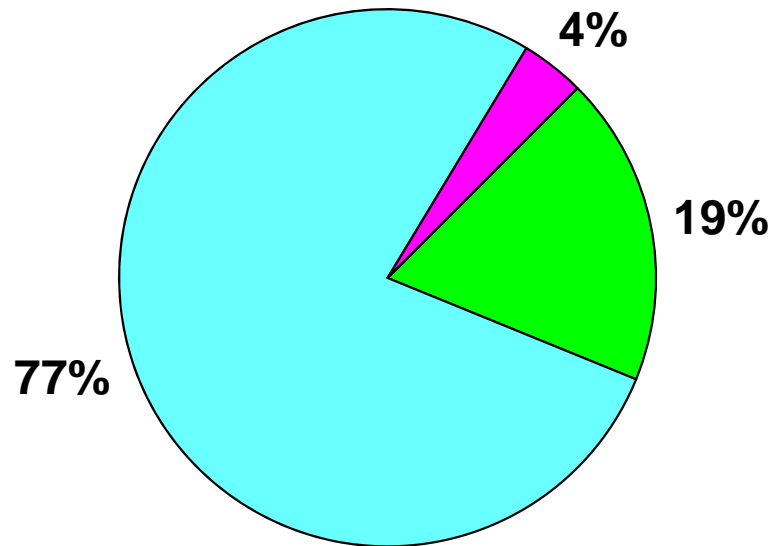


Note: Each year, the majority of black foreign born HIV/AIDS case deaths were Haitian born. Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, leading to an artificial spike in HIV cases between 2007 and 2008.

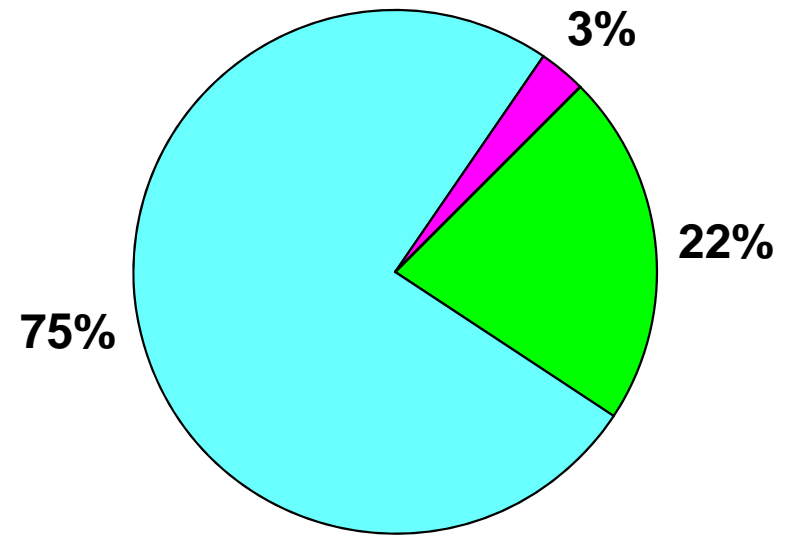


Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth and Sex, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Males
N=30,176



Females
N=21,179



■ Foreign-Born ■ US-Born ■ Unknown*

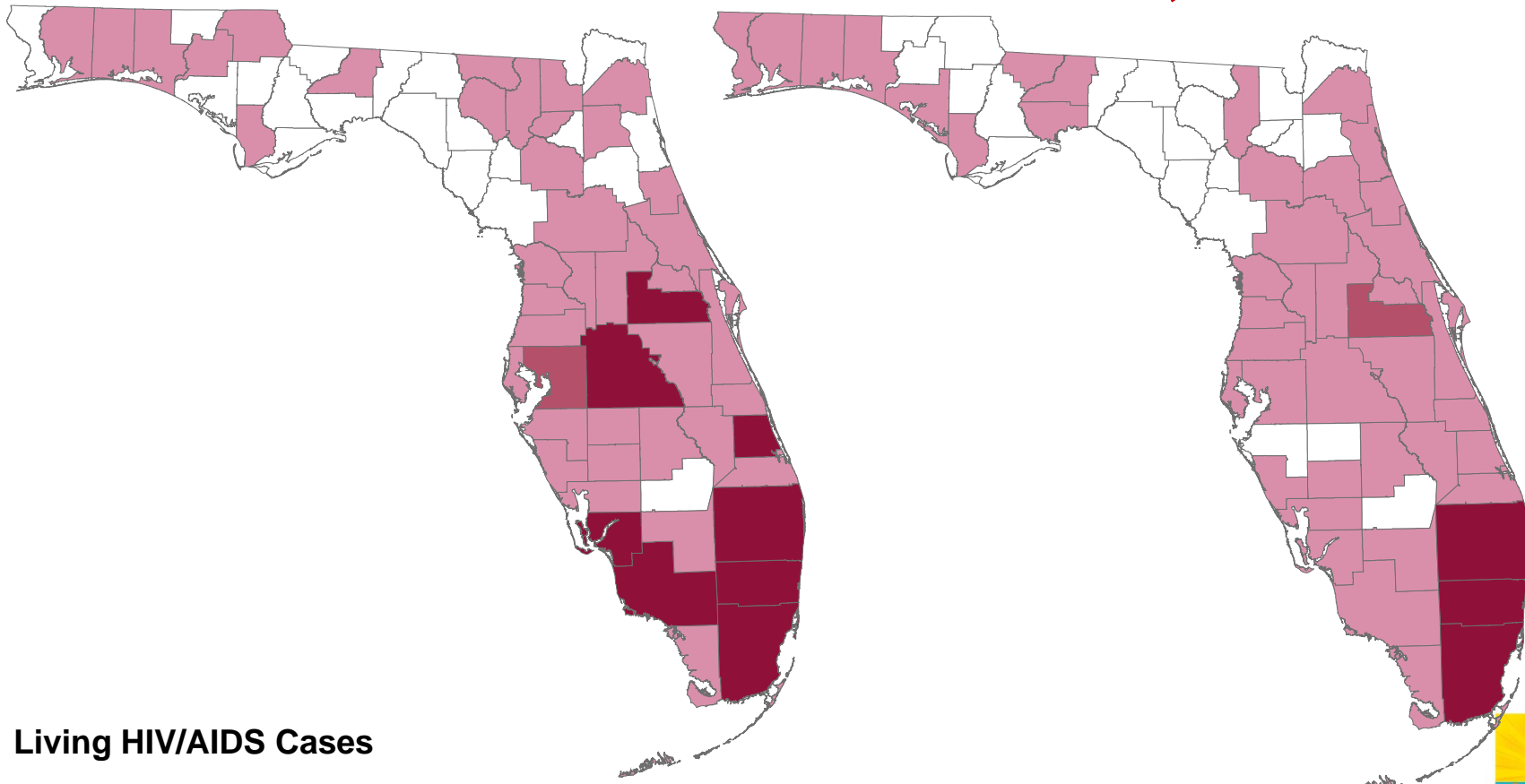
Note: The majority (77% males and 75% females) of blacks living with HIV disease in Florida were born in the United States.



Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Haiti
N=7,649

Jamaica
N=1,059



Living HIV/AIDS Cases

0 Cases 1-50 Cases 51-100 Cases Over 100 Cases



Black Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth*, Diagnosed through 2014, for Florida and Selected South Florida Counties**

Country of Birth	Florida		Miami-Dade		Broward		Palm Beach	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
United States	39,332	79%	7,932	70%	5,839	69%	3,085	65%
Haiti	7,649	15%	2,624	24%	1,802	21%	1,470	31%
Jamaica	1,059	2%	252	2%	428	5%	102	2%
Bahamas	415	1%	190	2%	144	2%	18	<1%
Other	1,122	2%	264	2%	244	3%	56	1%
TOTAL	49,577	100%	11,262	100%	8,457	100%	4,731	100%

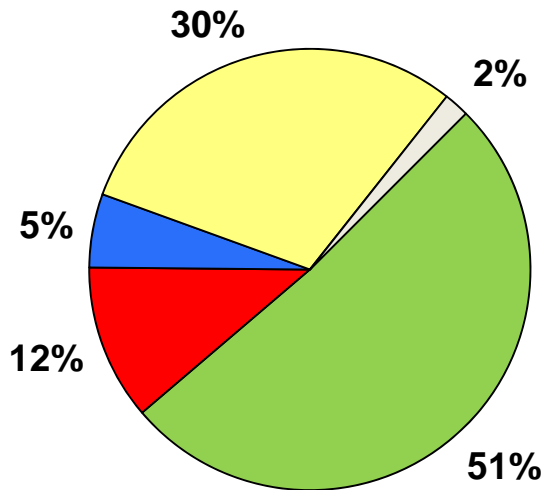
*Data sorted by foreign country of birth by number of cases, and excludes cases whose country of birth is unknown.

**County data exclude Department of Correction cases.

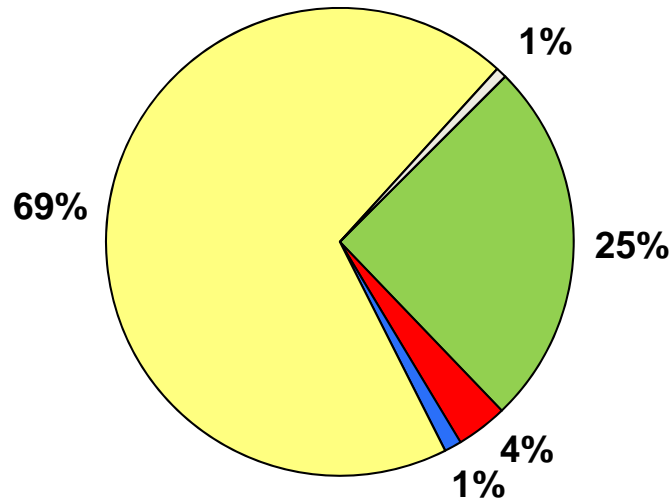


Black Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

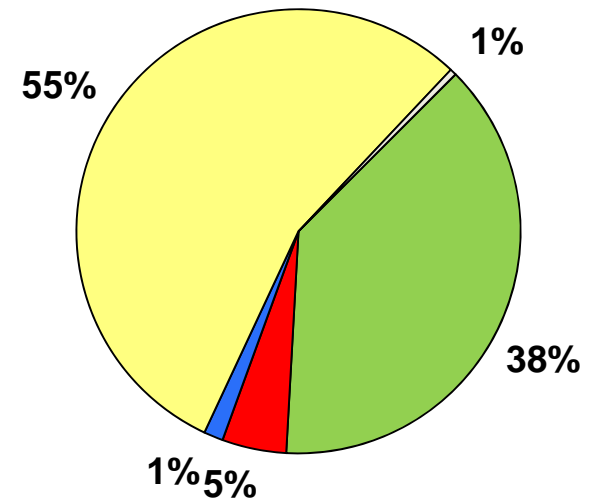
**U.S. Born
N=23,383**



**Haiti
N=4,138**



**Jamaica
N=641**

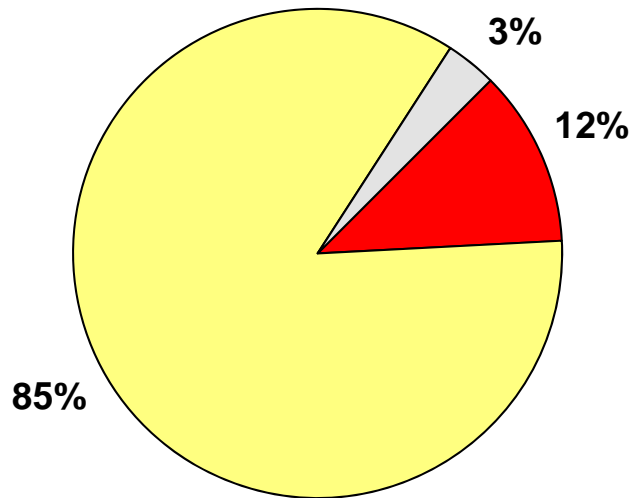


Note: NIRs redistributed. Heterosexual contact is a much more common risk factor among Haitian-born and Jamaican-born black males, compared to US-born males.

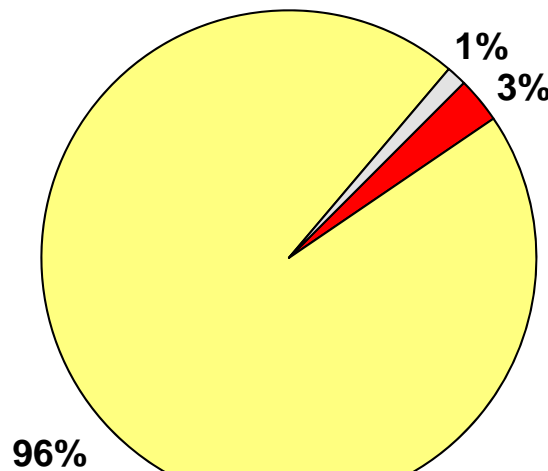


Black Adults Females Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

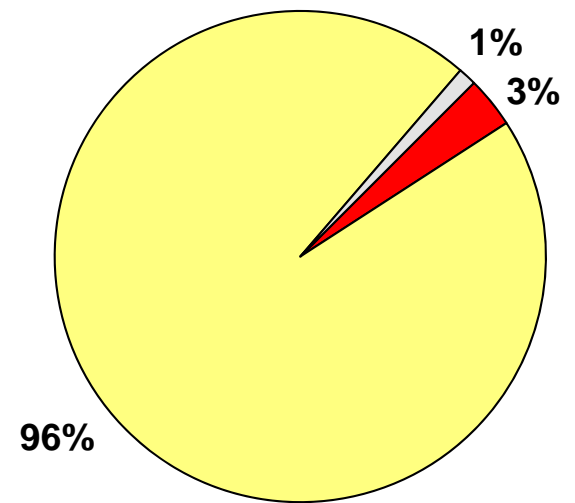
**U.S. Born
N=15,949**



**Haiti
N=3,511**



**Jamaica
N=418**

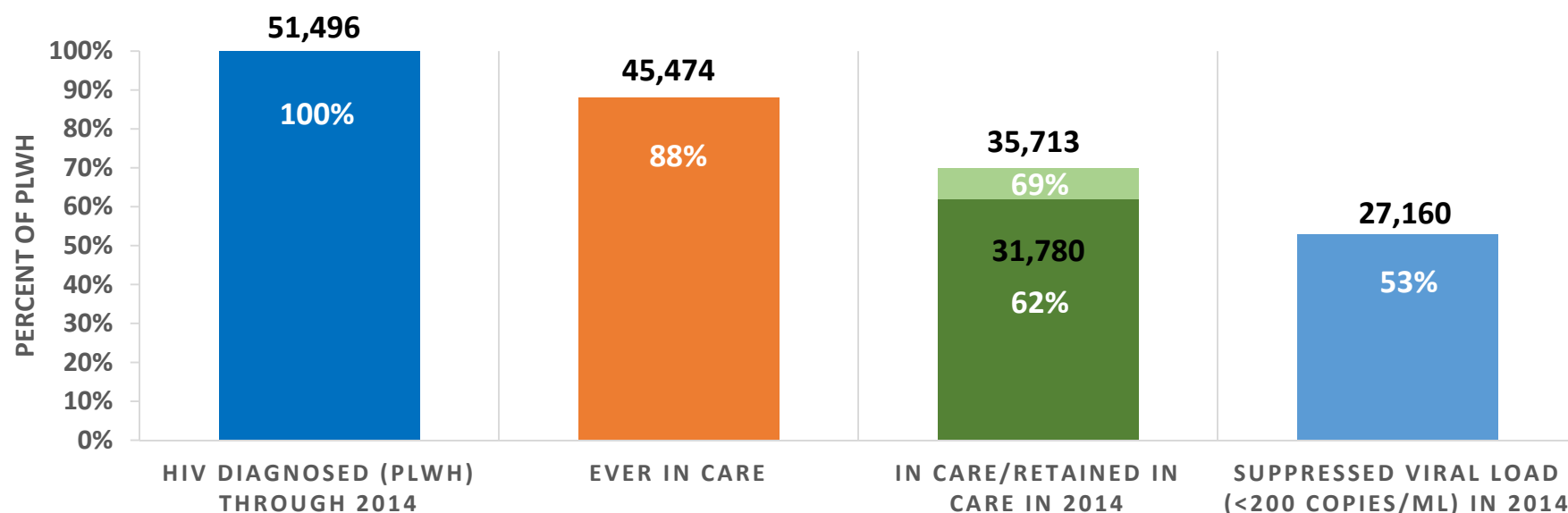


■ IDU ■ Heterosexual ■ Other

Note: NIRs redistributed. Injection drug use is a more common risk factor among U.S.-Born black females than their Haitian-Born or Jamaican-Born black female counterparts.



Number and Percentage of Persons Diagnosed and Living with HIV (PLWH) Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care Among Blacks, Florida, 2014



- 77% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 76% of PLWH in care had a suppressed viral load in 2014

(1) **HIV Diagnosed:** Persons diagnosed and living with HIV (PLWH) in Florida through the end of 2014.

(2) **Ever in Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented viral load (VL) or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription since HIV diagnosis.

(3) **In Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription in 2014.

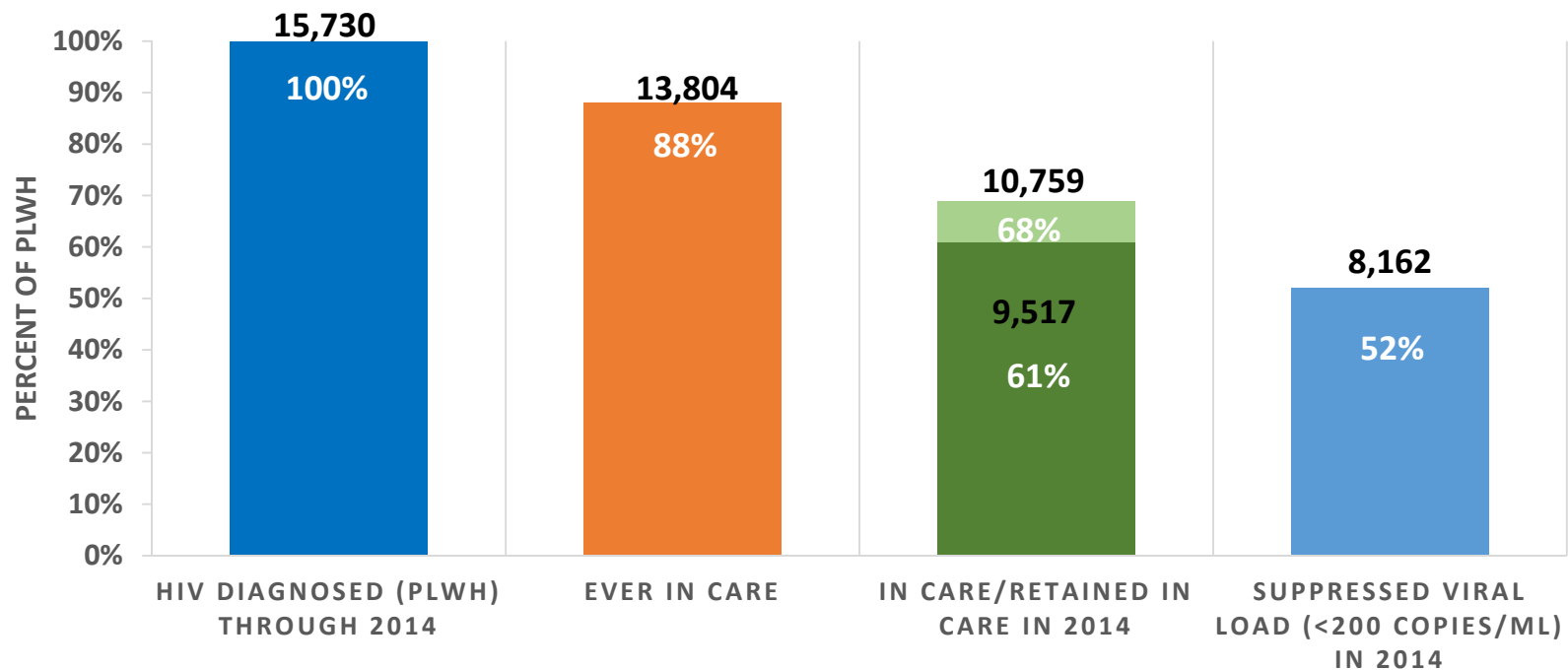
Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

(4) **On ART:** This bar was omitted on tables with demographic and risk breakdowns because the estimated value is based on small numbers.

(5) **Suppressed Viral Load:** PLWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on last VL in 2014.



Number and Percentage of Persons Diagnosed and Living with HIV (PLWH) Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care Among Black MSM, Florida, 2014



- 76% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 76% of PLWH in care had a suppressed viral load in 2014

(1) **HIV Diagnosed:** Persons diagnosed and living with HIV (PLWH) in Florida through the end of 2014.

(2) **Ever in Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented viral load (VL) or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription since HIV diagnosis.

(3) **In Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription in 2014.

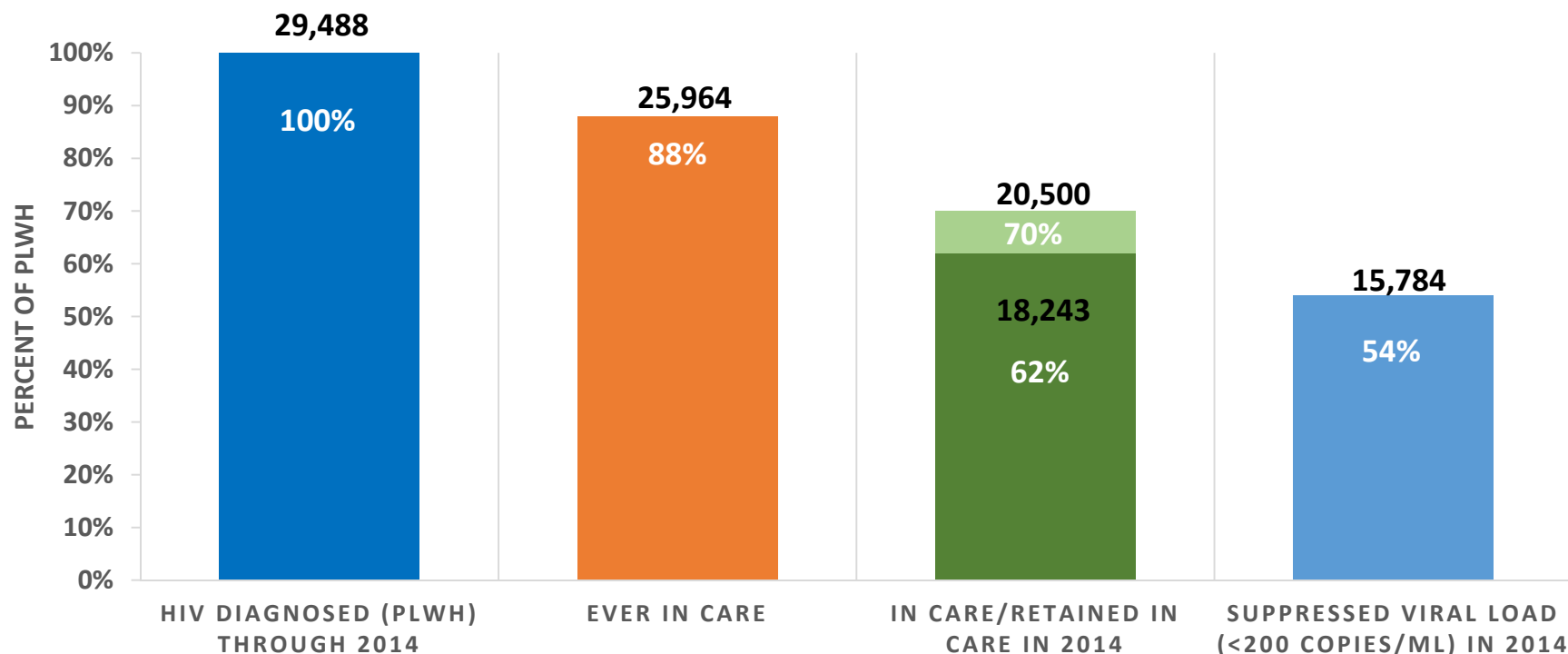
Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

(4) **On ART:** This bar was omitted on tables with demographic and risk breakdowns because the estimated value is based on small numbers.

(5) **Suppressed Viral Load:** PLWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on last VL in 2014.



Number and Percentage of Persons Diagnosed and Living with HIV (PLWH) Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care Among Black Heterosexuals, Florida, 2014



- 76% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 77% of PLWH in care had a suppressed viral load in 2014

(1) **HIV Diagnosed:** Persons diagnosed and living with HIV (PLWH) in Florida through the end of 2014.

(2) **Ever in Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented viral load (VL) or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription since HIV diagnosis.

(3) **In Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription in 2014.

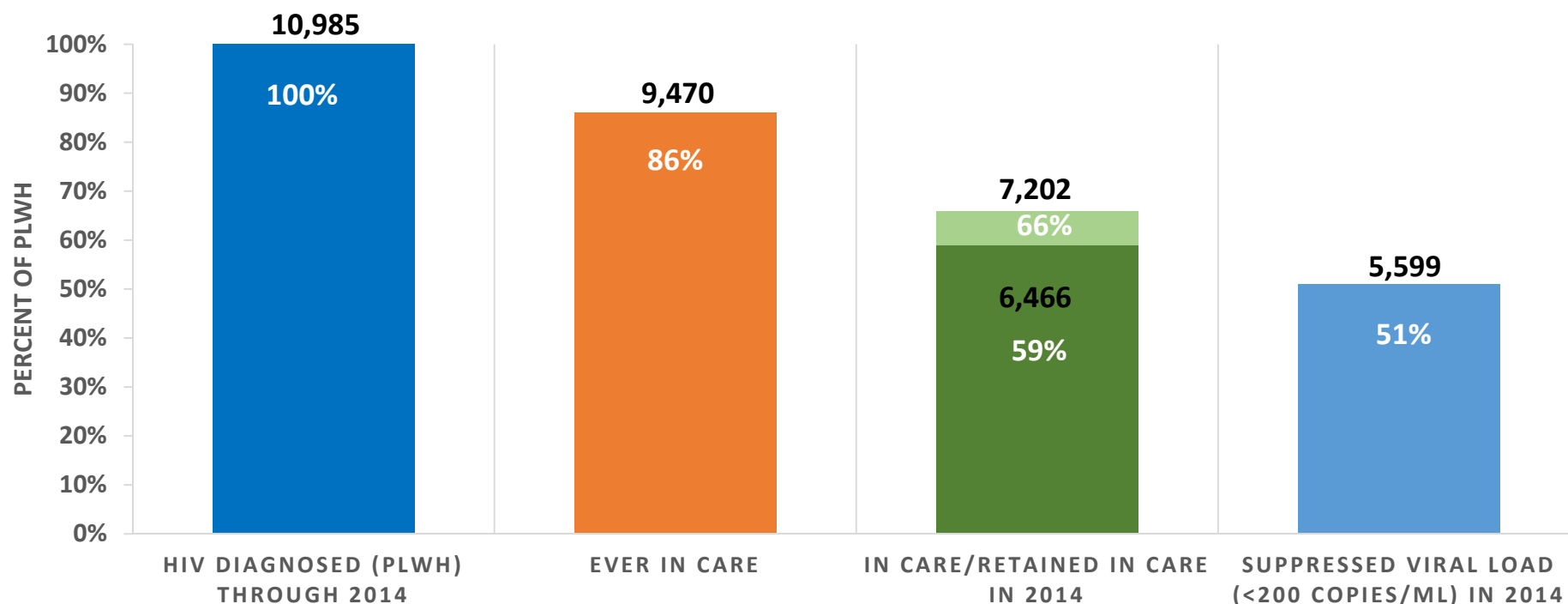
Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

(4) **On ART:** This bar was omitted on tables with demographic and risk breakdowns because the estimated value is based on small numbers.

(5) **Suppressed Viral Load:** PLWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on last VL in 2014.



Number and Percentage of Persons Diagnosed and Living with HIV (PLWH) Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care Among Black Heterosexual Males, 2014



- 74% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 78% of PLWH in care had a suppressed viral load in 2014

(1) **HIV Diagnosed:** Persons diagnosed and living with HIV (PLWH) in Florida through the end of 2014.

(2) **Ever in Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented viral load (VL) or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription since HIV diagnosis.

(3) **In Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription in 2014.

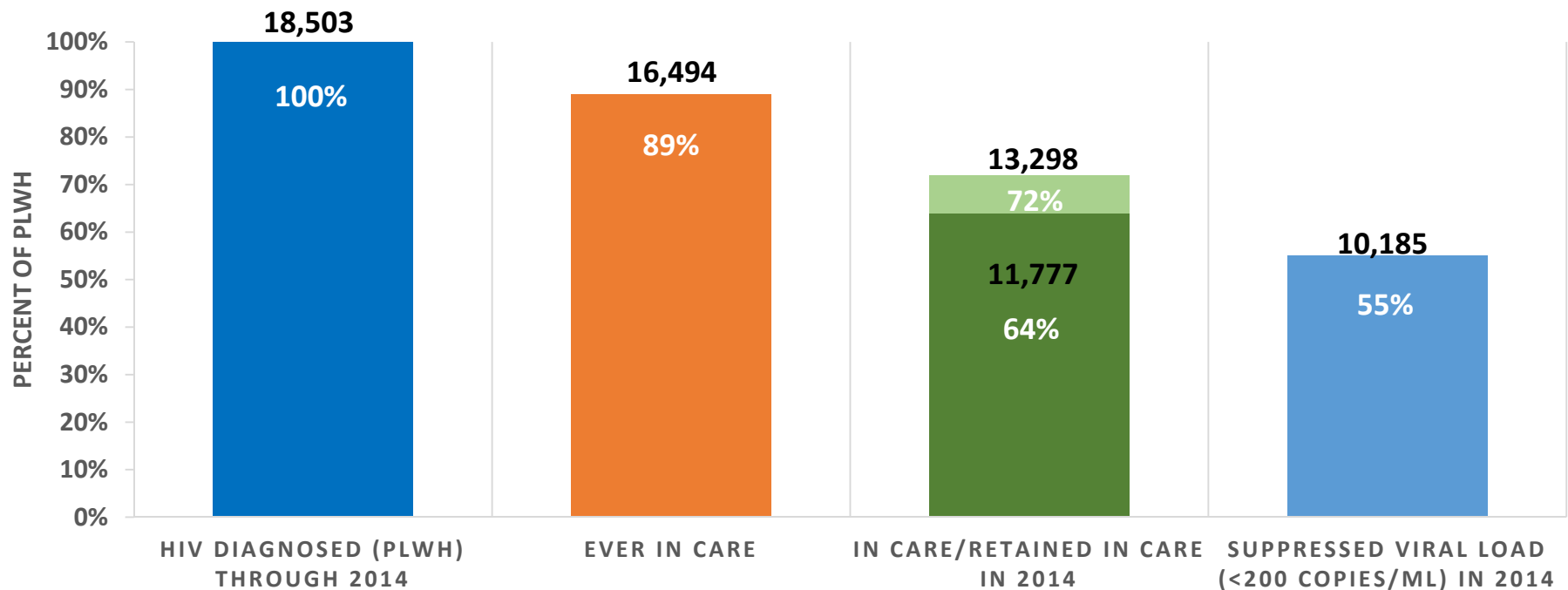
Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

(4) **On ART:** This bar was omitted on tables with demographic and risk breakdowns because the estimated value is based on small numbers.

(5) **Suppressed Viral Load:** PLWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on last VL in 2014.



Number and Percentage of Persons Diagnosed and Living with HIV (PLWH) Engaged in Selected Stages of the Continuum of HIV Care Among Black Heterosexual Females, Florida, 2014



- 78% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 77% of PLWH in care had a suppressed viral load in 2014

(1) **HIV Diagnosed:** Persons diagnosed and living with HIV (PLWH) in Florida through the end of 2014.

(2) **Ever in Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented viral load (VL) or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription since HIV diagnosis.

(3) **In Care:** PLWH with at least 1 documented VL or CD4 lab, medical visit or prescription in 2014.

Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

(4) **On ART:** This bar was omitted on tables with demographic and risk breakdowns because the estimated value is based on small numbers.

(5) **Suppressed Viral Load:** PLWH with a suppressed VL (<200 copies/mL) on last VL in 2014.



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.**

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<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>

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Surveillance Reports, fact sheets and slide sets

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>