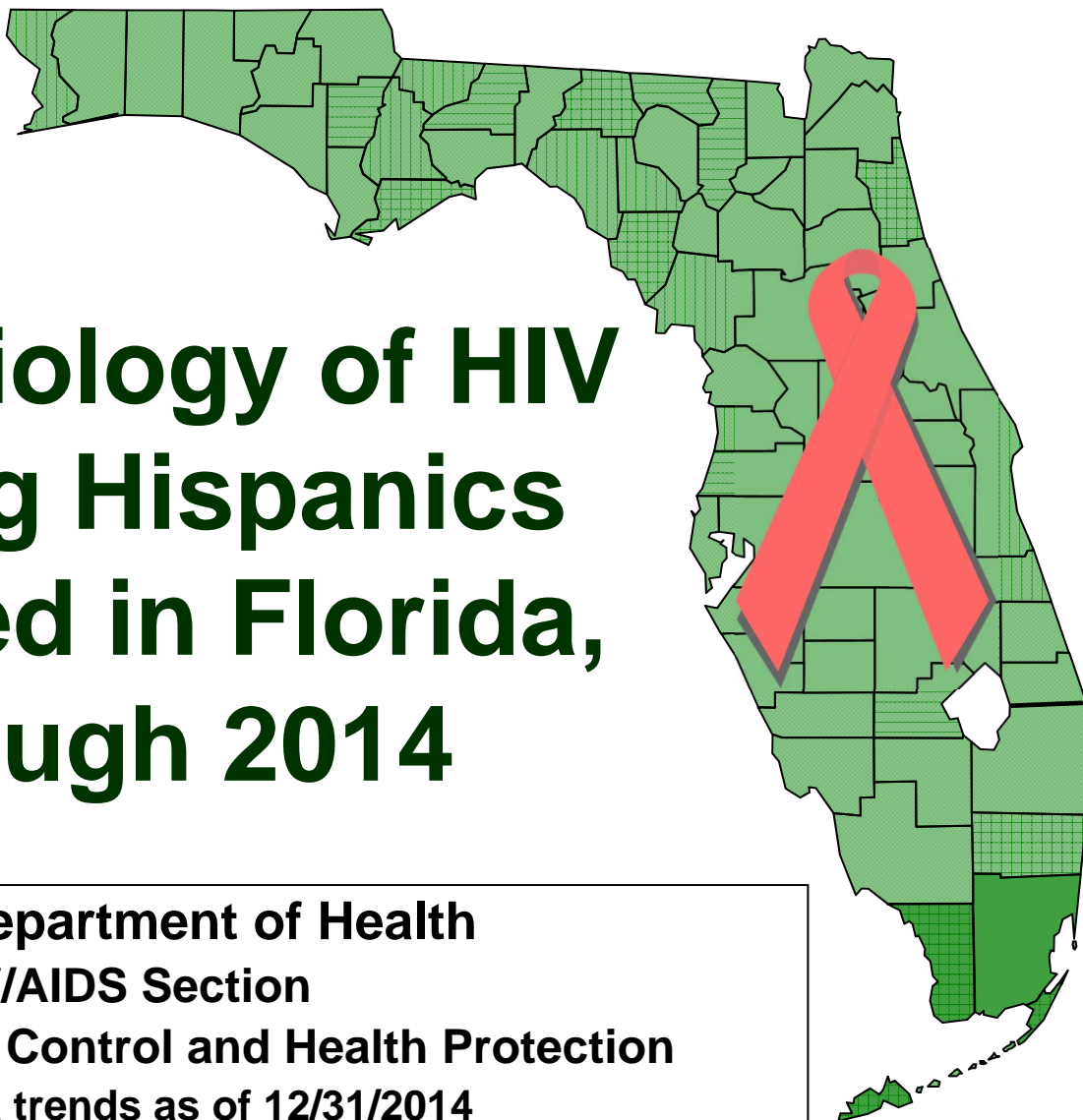


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/04/14

Revision: 10/30/15

Epidemiology of HIV Among Hispanics 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

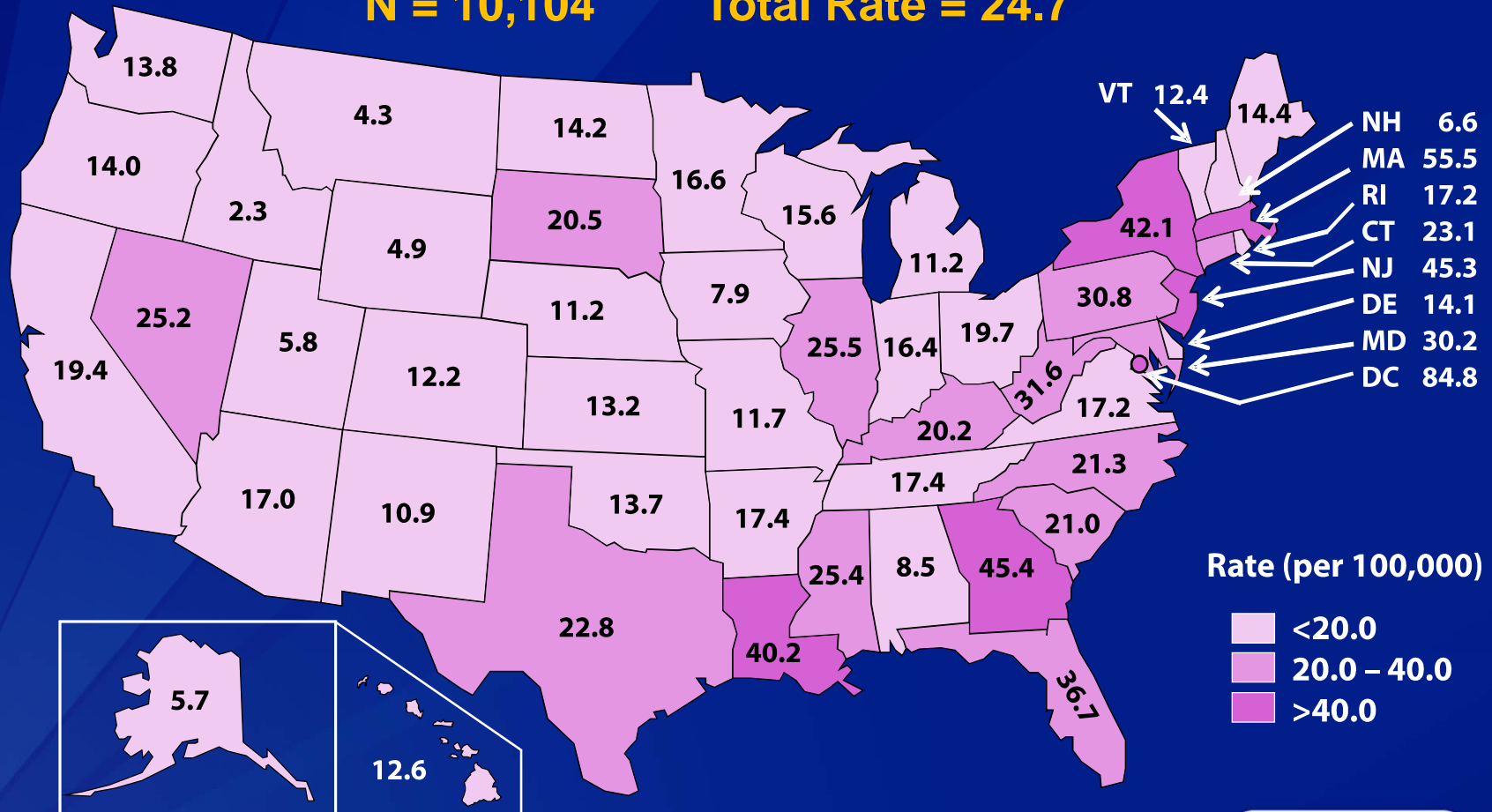


HIV and AIDS Case Data

- Ⓡ 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 Hispanics/Latinos^a, 2013—United States

N = 10,104 **Total Rate = 24.7**



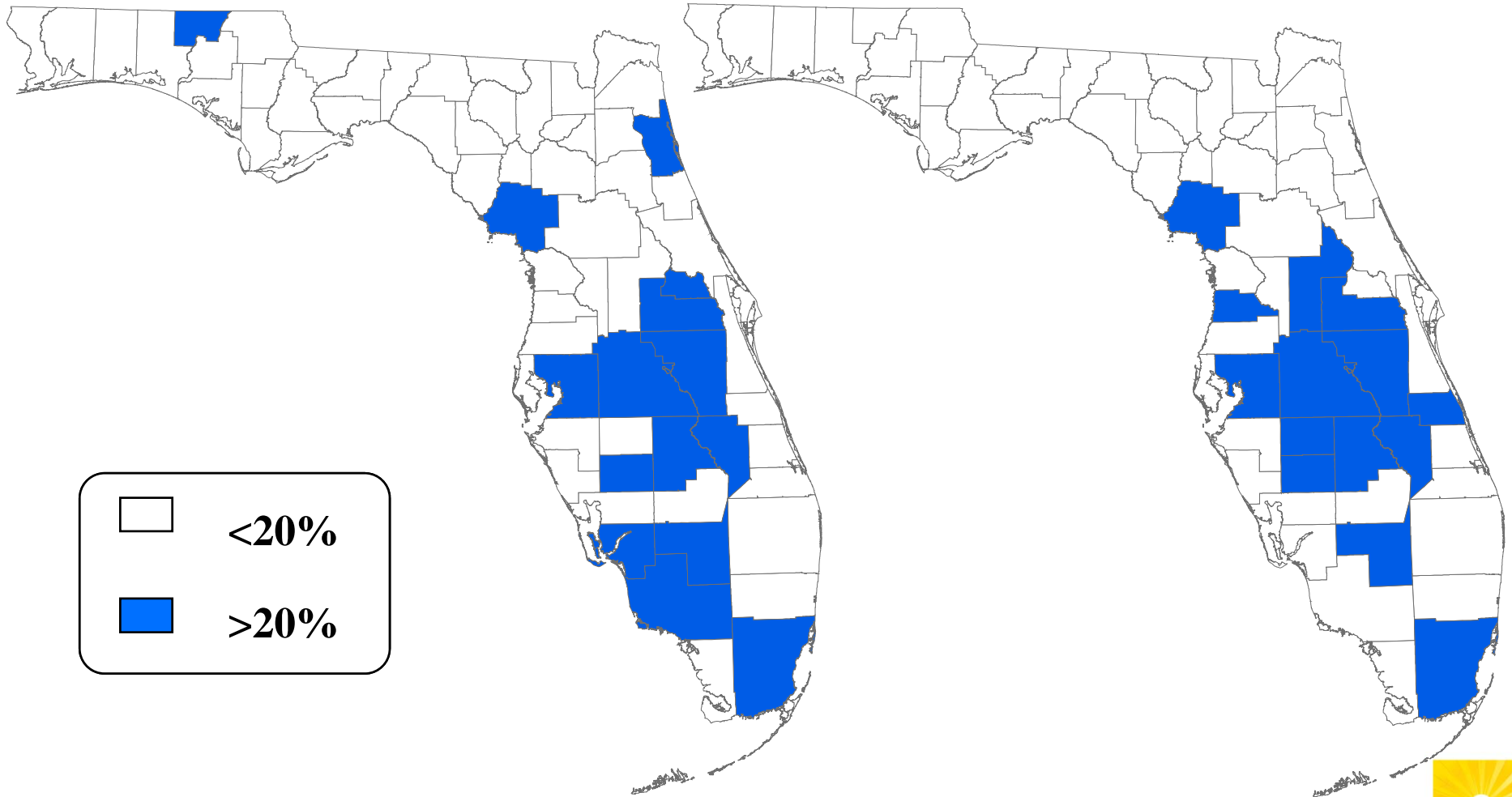
Note. Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of stage of disease at diagnosis. All displayed data have been statistically adjusted to account for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.
^a Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.



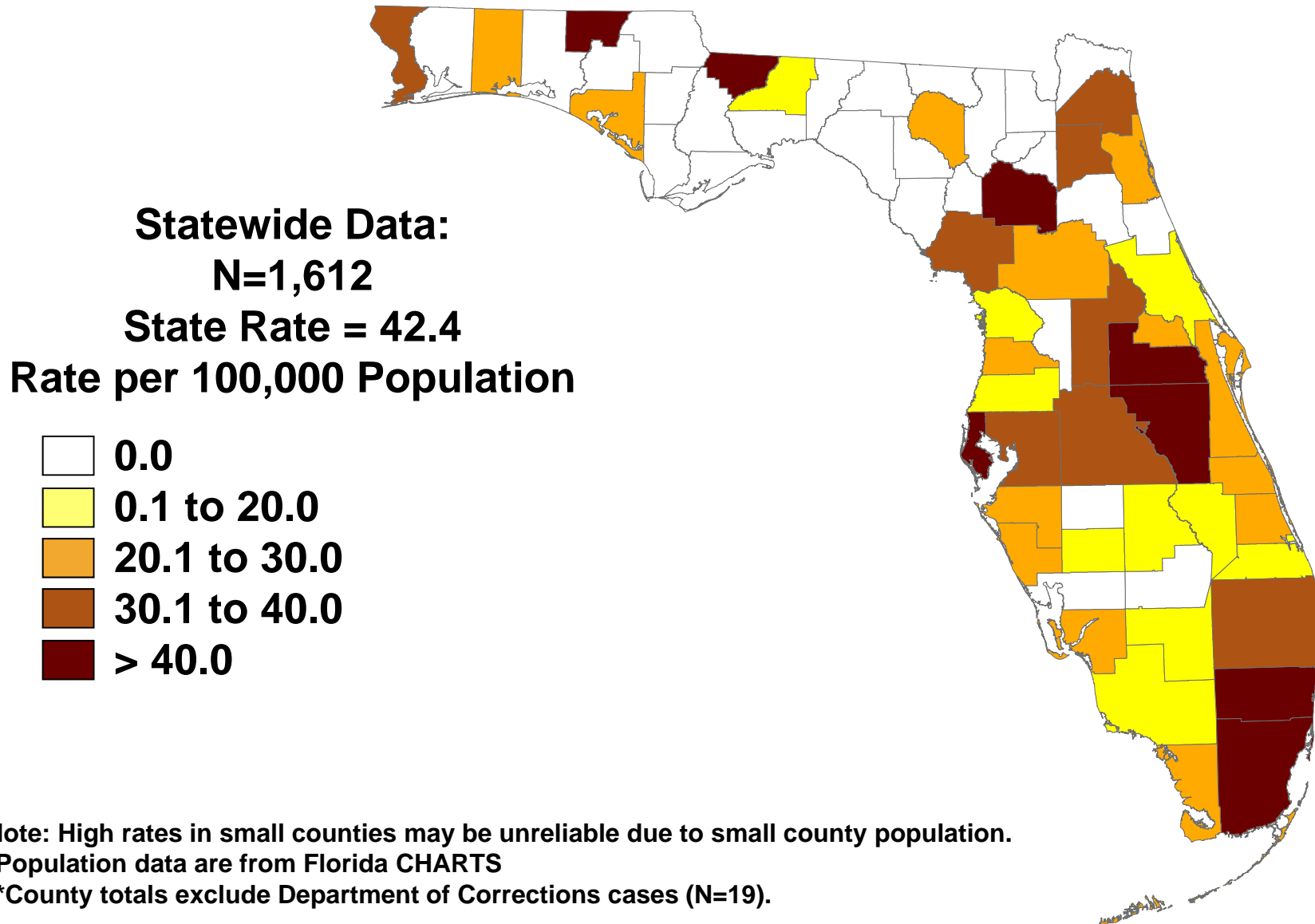
Adult HIV and AIDS Cases, by County of Residence Reported Among Hispanics in 2014, Florida

HIV

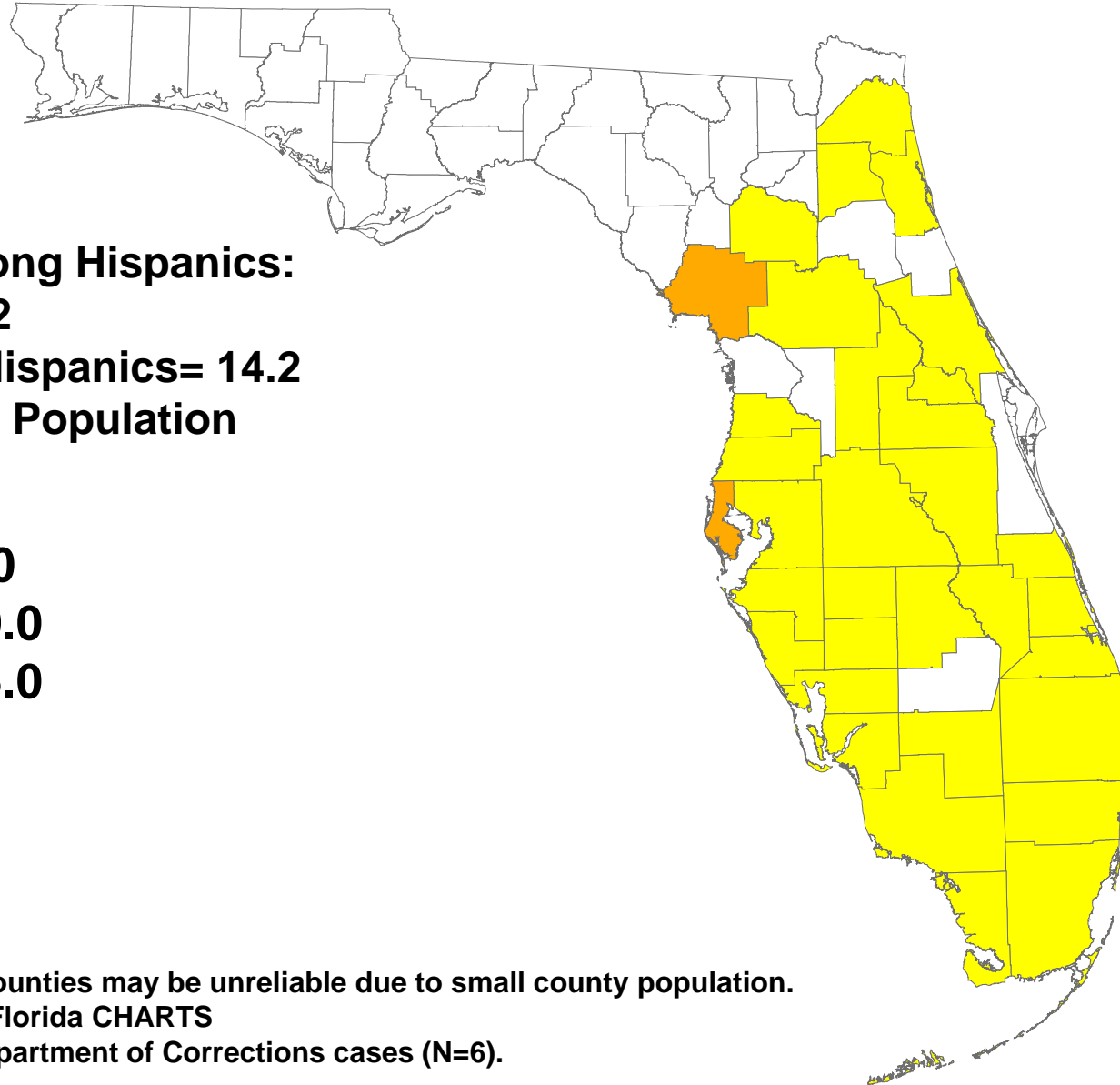
AIDS



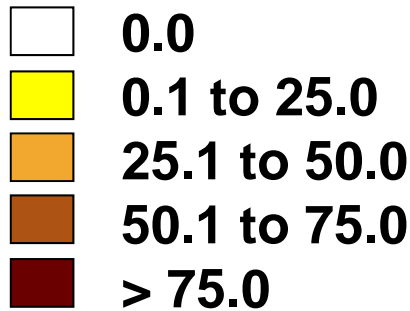
Adult HIV Case Rates* Among Hispanics, by County of Residence,** Reported in 2014, Florida



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



**Statewide Data among Hispanics:
N=542**
State Rate among Hispanics= 14.2
Rate per 100,000 Population



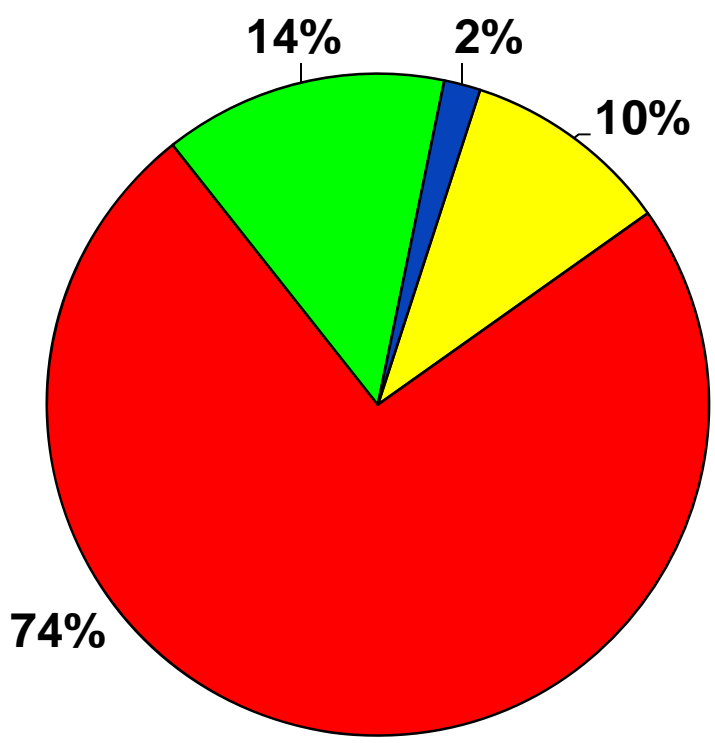
Note: High rates in small counties may be unreliable due to small county population.

*Population data are from Florida CHARTS

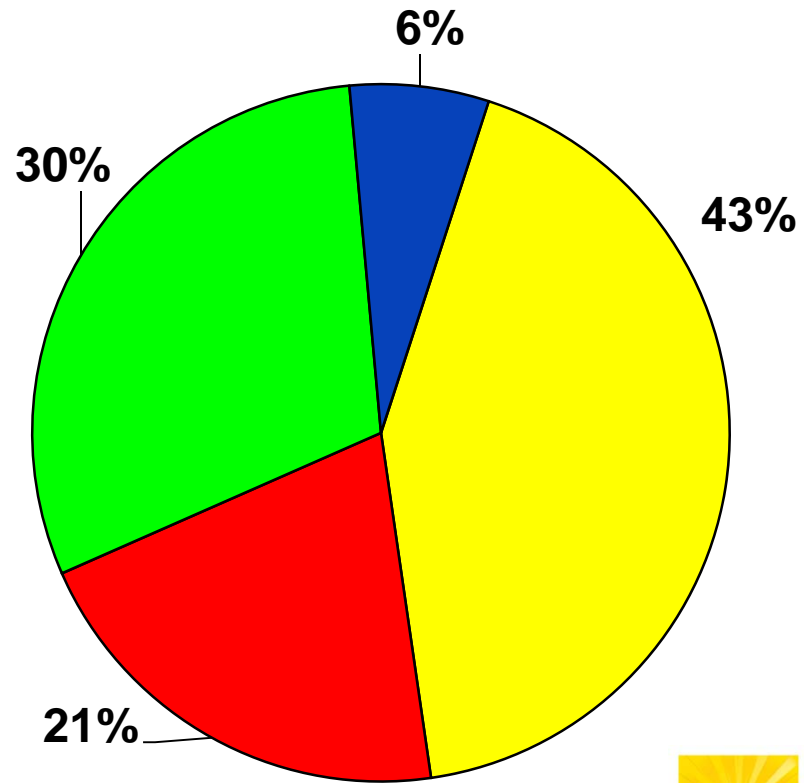
**County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=6).

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

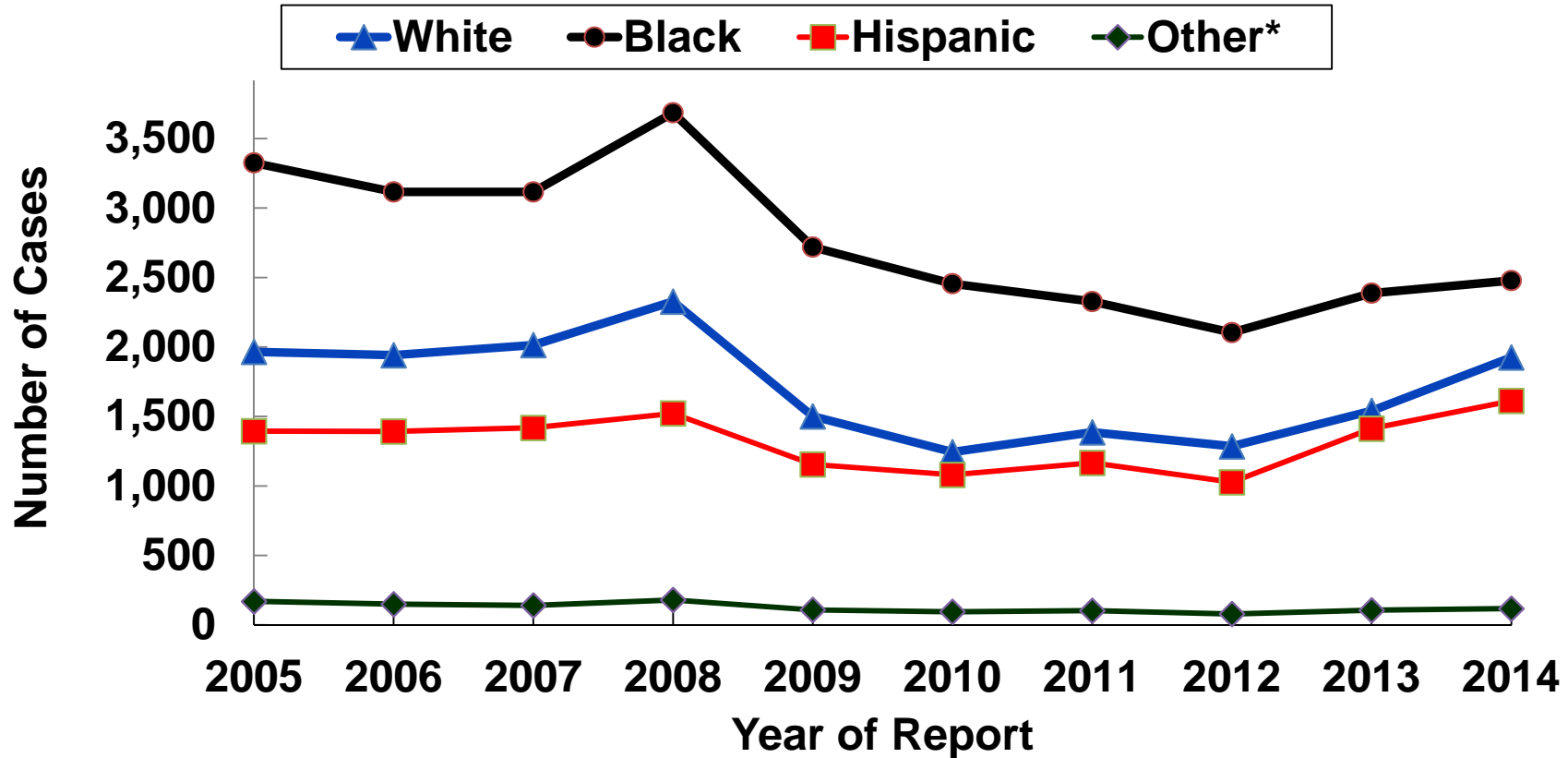


- White
- Black
- Hispanic
- Other

**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

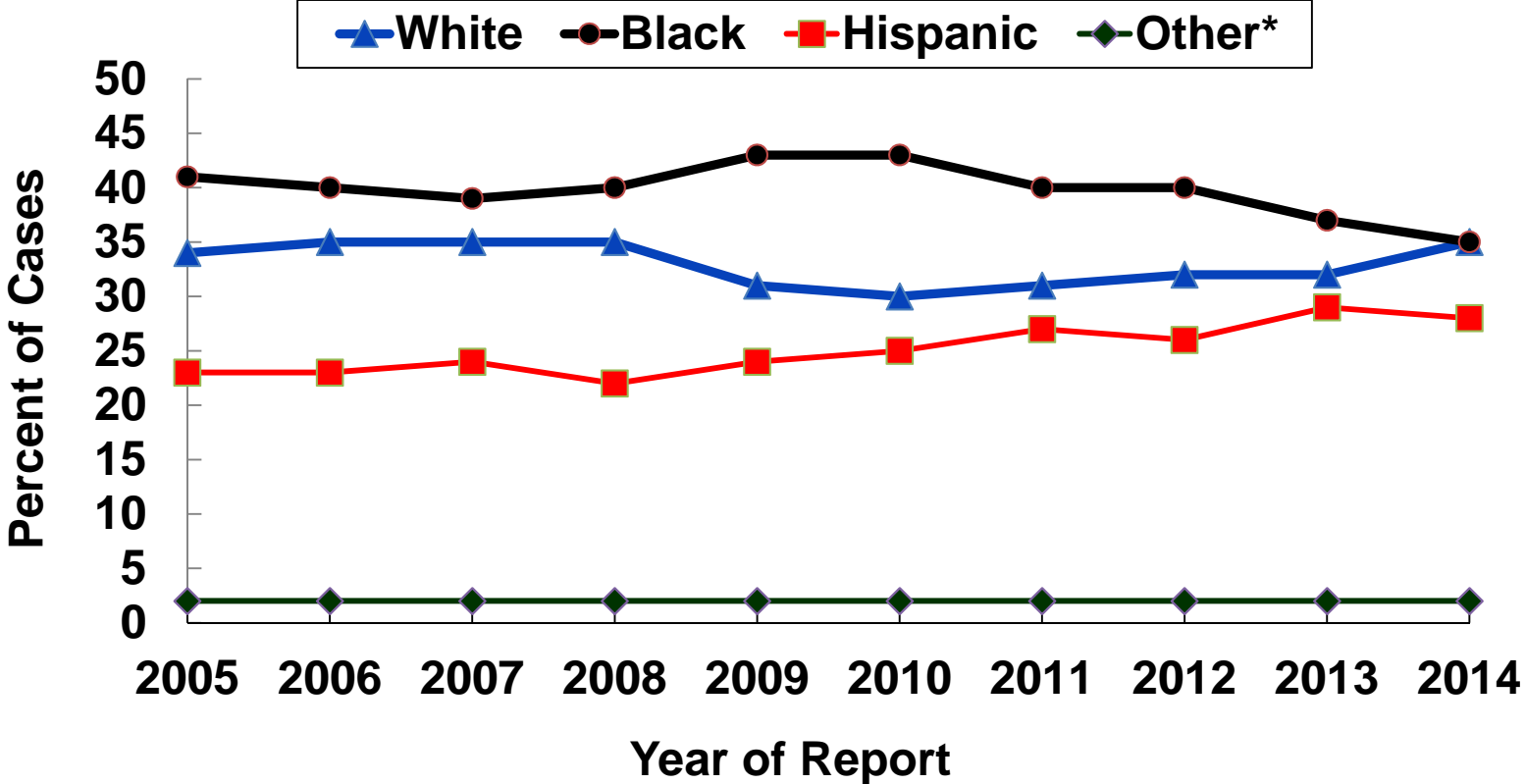


Note: Over the past ten years, HIV infection cases decreased among blacks by 25% and among whites by 2%. In contrast, there was a 16% increase in HIV infection cases among Hispanics during this same period.

*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

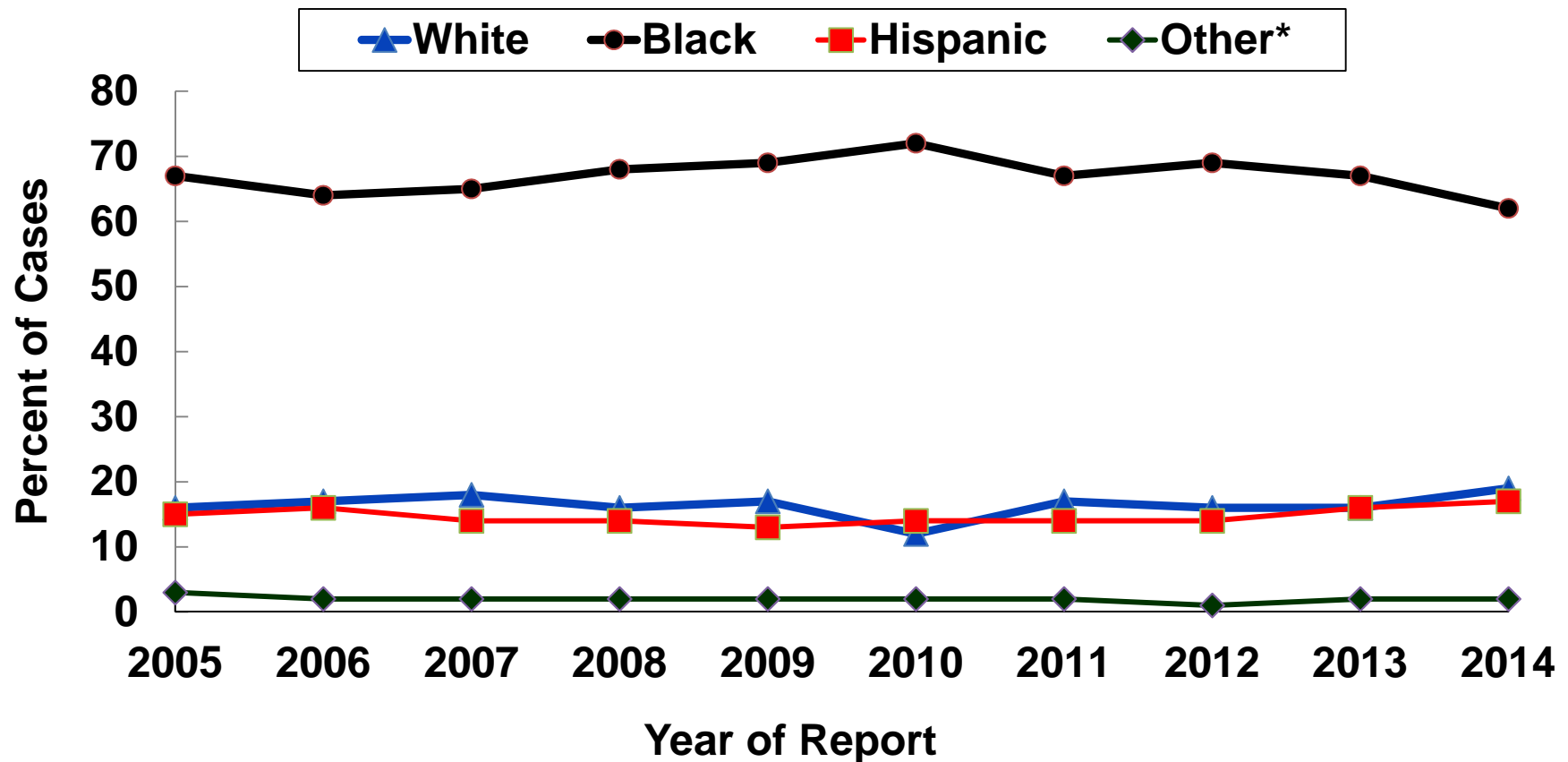


Note: Over the past ten years, black men represented the highest proportion (> 35%) of male HIV infection cases by race/ethnicity. From 2005 to 2014, the percentage of male HIV cases increased by 5 percentage points among Hispanics and 1 percentage point among whites. In contrast, the HIV cases decreased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



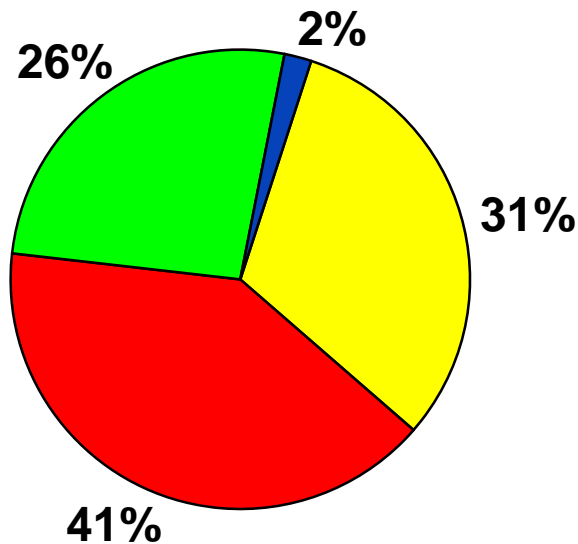
Note: HIV case disparities are more evident among women than men. For the past ten years, black women represented over 63% of the cases each year. From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of cases by race/ethnicity among women remained fairly stable.

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

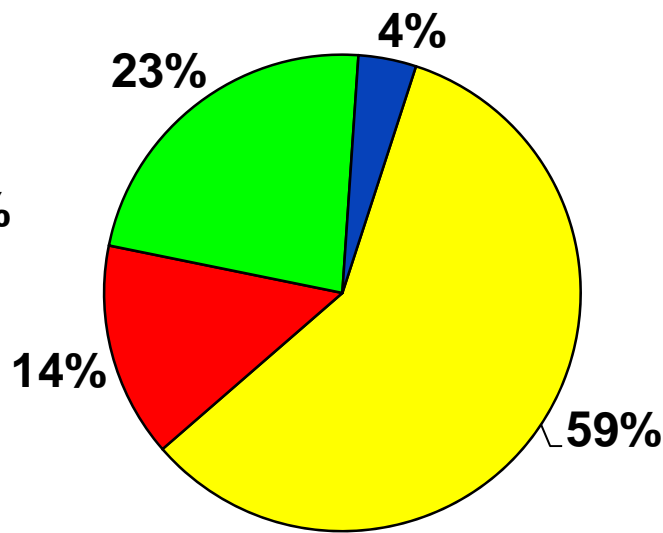


Adult HIV Infection and AIDS Cases Reported in 2014 and Population, by Race/Ethnicity, Florida

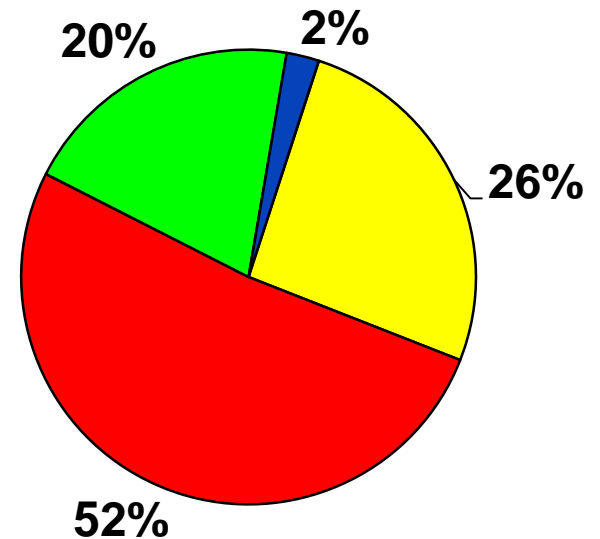
HIV
N=6,132



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.

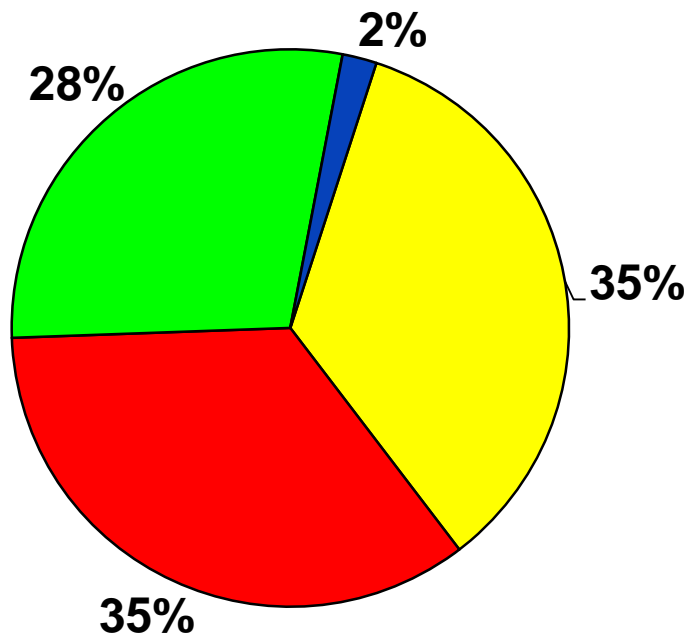
*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.

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

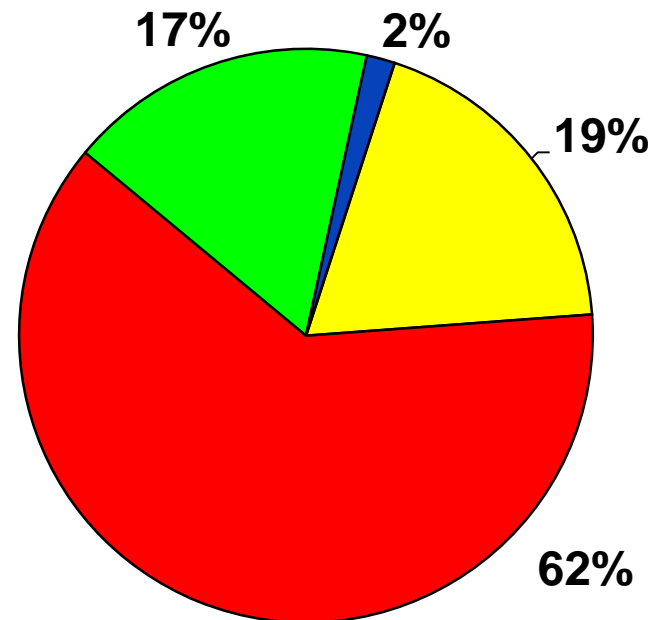


Adult HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

Males
N=4,878



Females
N=1,254

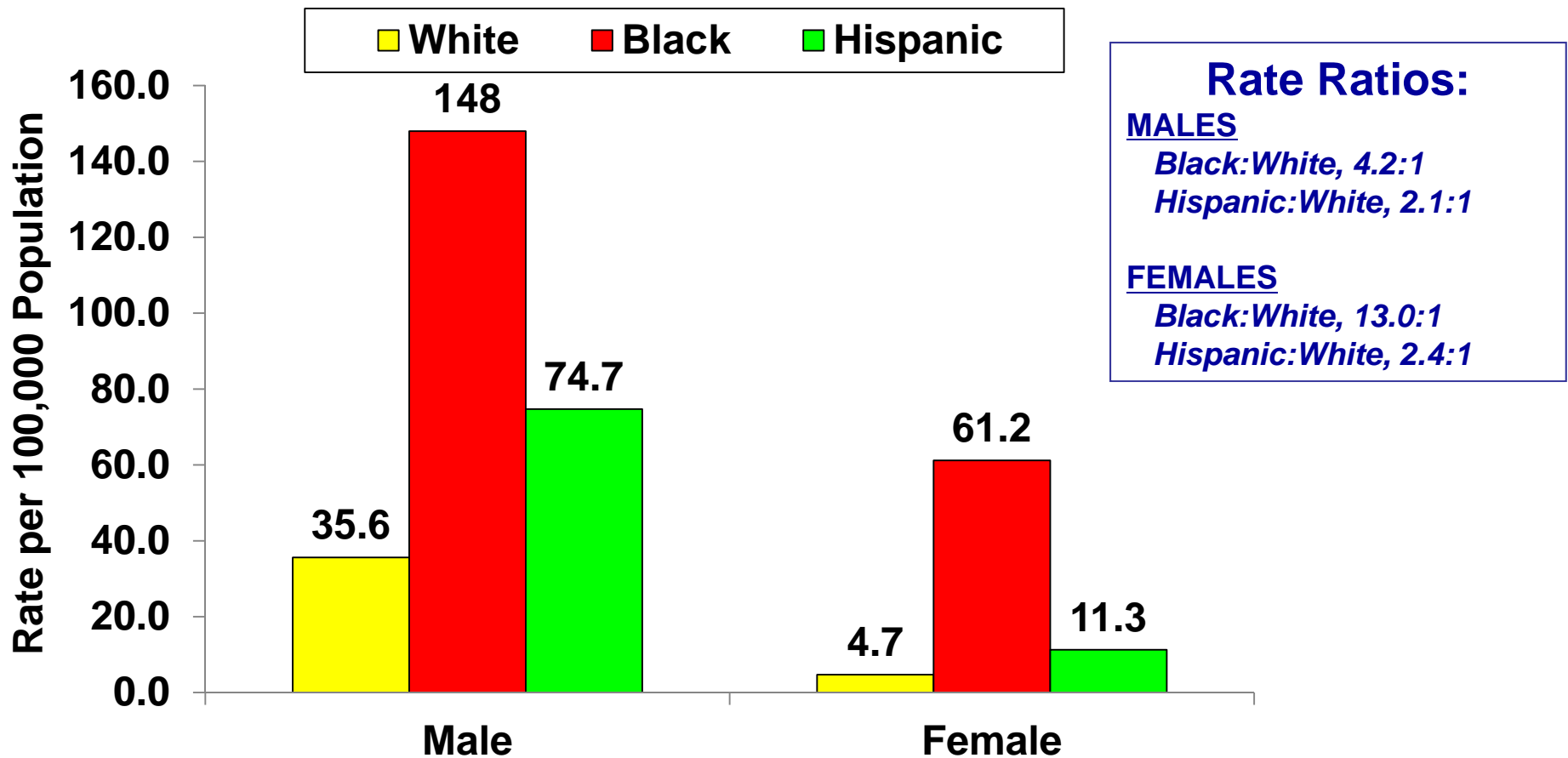


■ White
 ■ Black
 ■ Hispanic
 ■ Other*

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.

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.

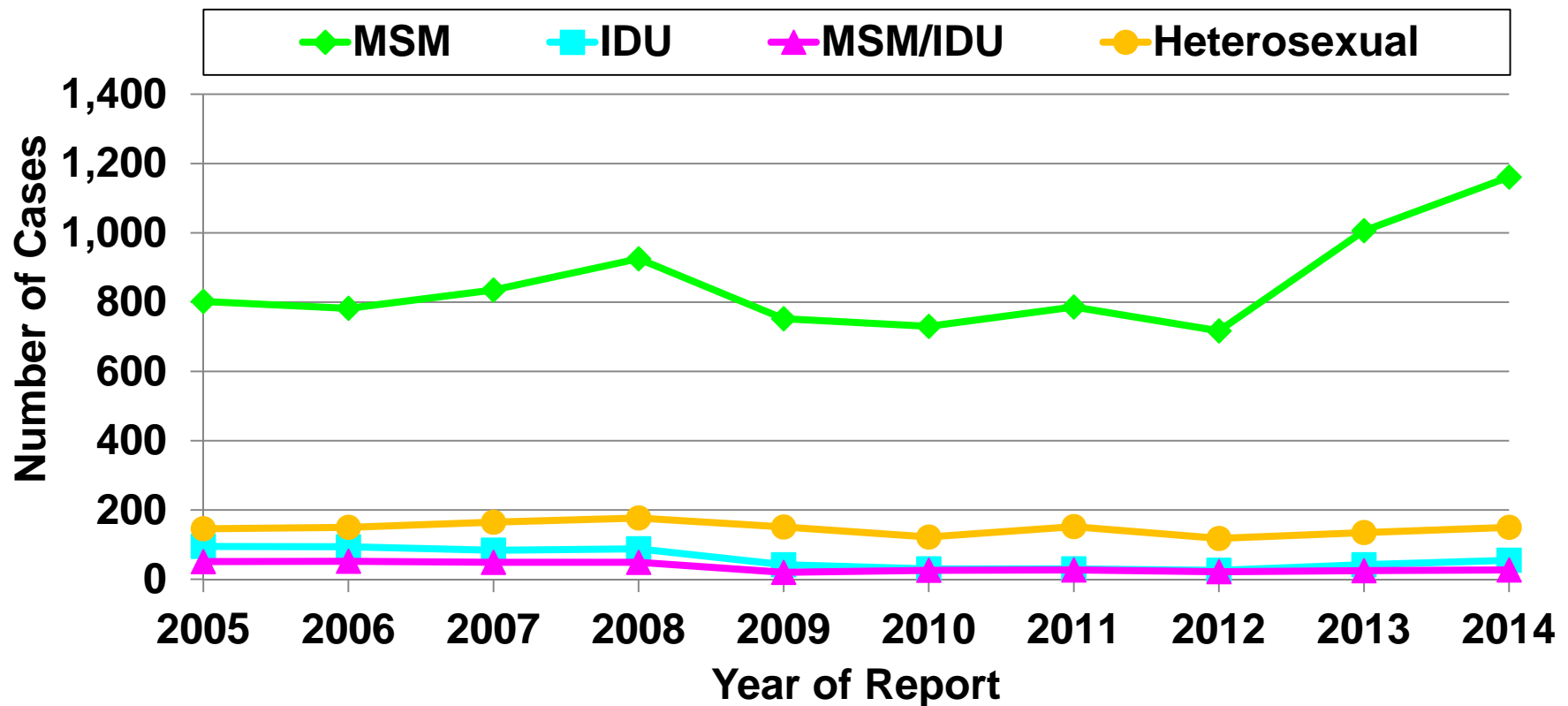
*Source: Population estimates are provided by Florida CHARTS as of 7/9/2015.



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.

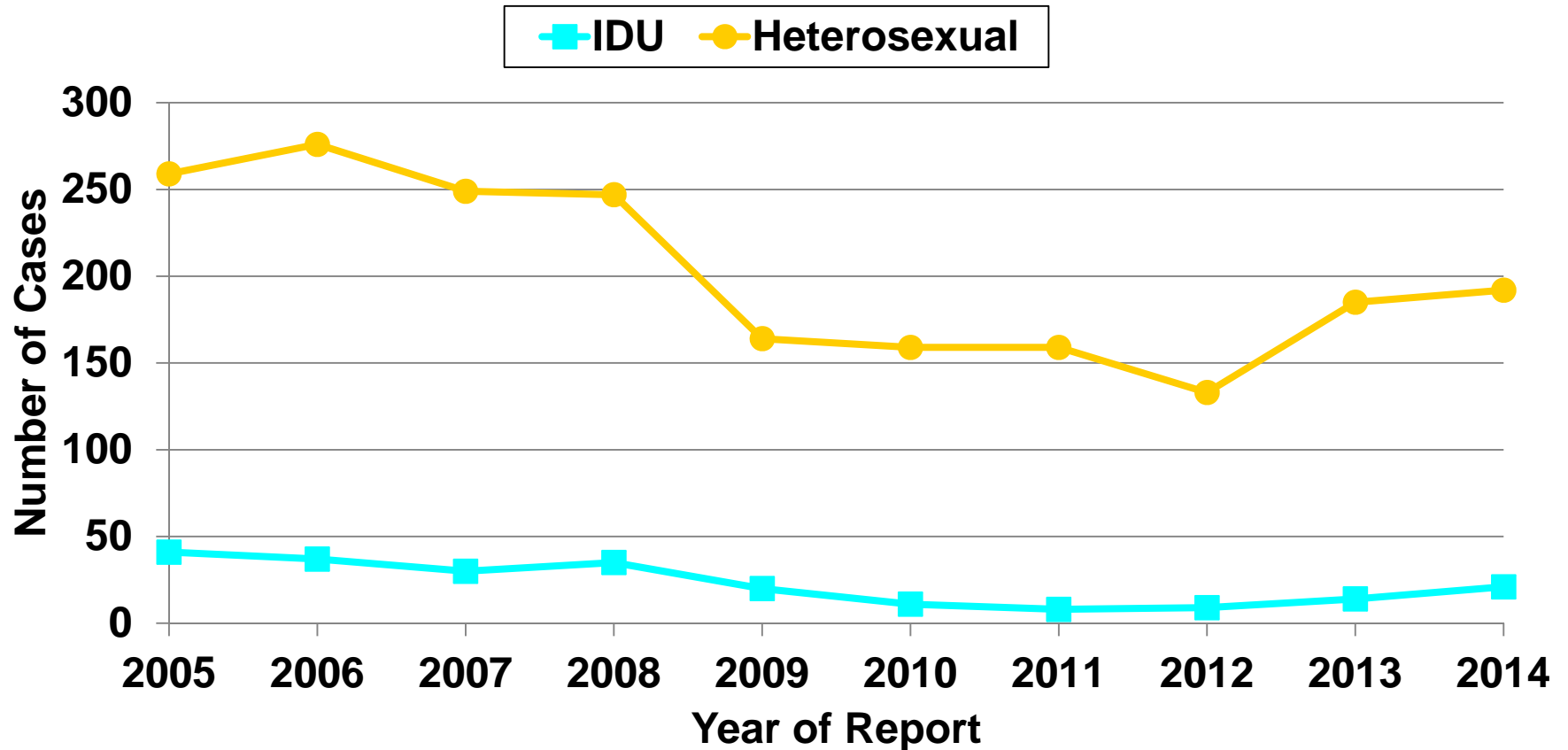
HIV Infection Cases Among Adult Hispanic Males, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



Note: NIRs redistributed. Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM) remains as the primary mode of exposure among Hispanic male HIV cases in Florida, followed by heterosexual contact.



HIV Infection Cases Among Adult Hispanic 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 Hispanic females.



Cases Living with HIV Disease

- Ⓡ Unless noted otherwise, 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 July, 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.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>



Hispanics Living with HIV/AIDS 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 living with a diagnosis of HIV infection in Florida through 2014
Hispanics accounted for:	Hispanics accounted for:
20% (n=184,237) of total	21% (n=23,621) of total
21% of adult men & 17% of adult women	24% of adult men & 15% of adult women
15% of the pediatric cases	8% of the pediatric cases
21% of MSM	27% of MSM
23% of IDU	20% of IDU
17% of heterosexuals	15% of heterosexuals
15% of deaths with HIV infection in 2012	12% of AIDS case deaths in 2014
According to 2012 US Population Estimates, 17% of the US population is Hispanic	According to Florida's 2014 Pop estimates, 24% of Florida's population is Hispanic

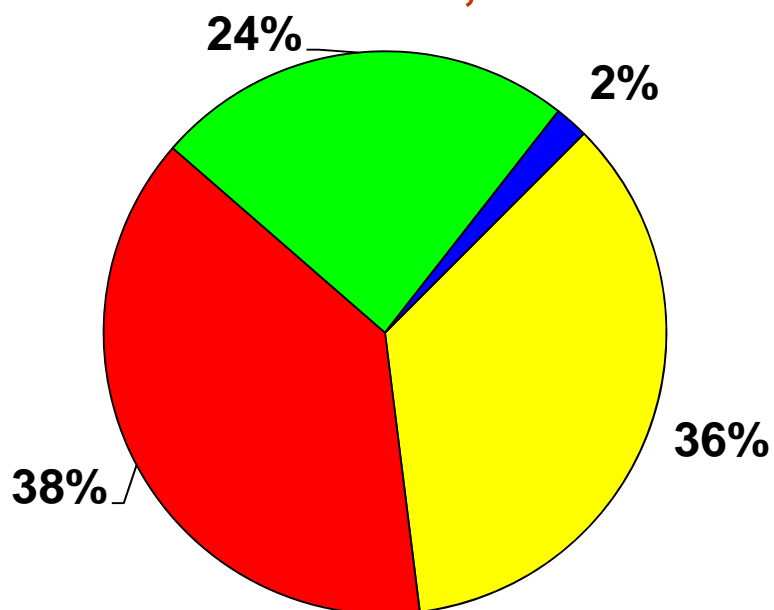
*Source: Source of US data: CDC HIV Surveillance Report 2013, Vol. #25, (2014 data not yet available, HIV data is for all 50 states).

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

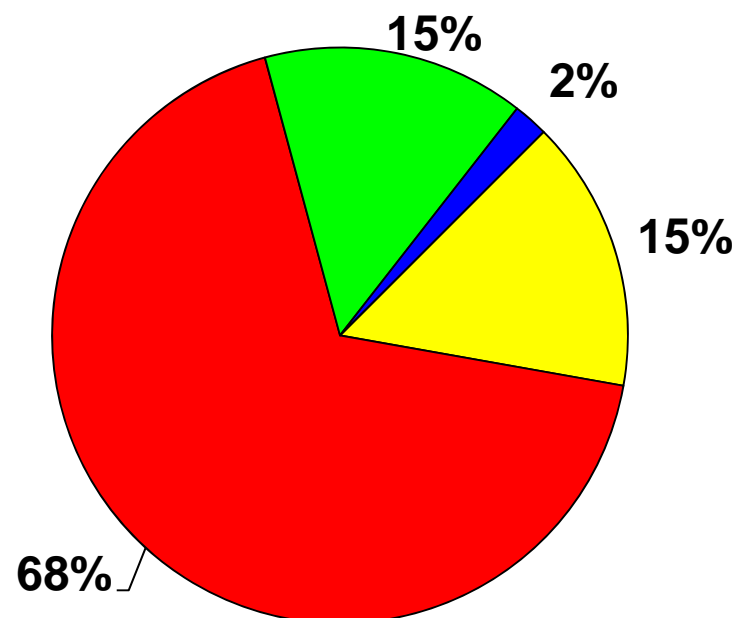


Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Sex and Race/Ethnicity Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Males
N=78,644



Females
N=31,147

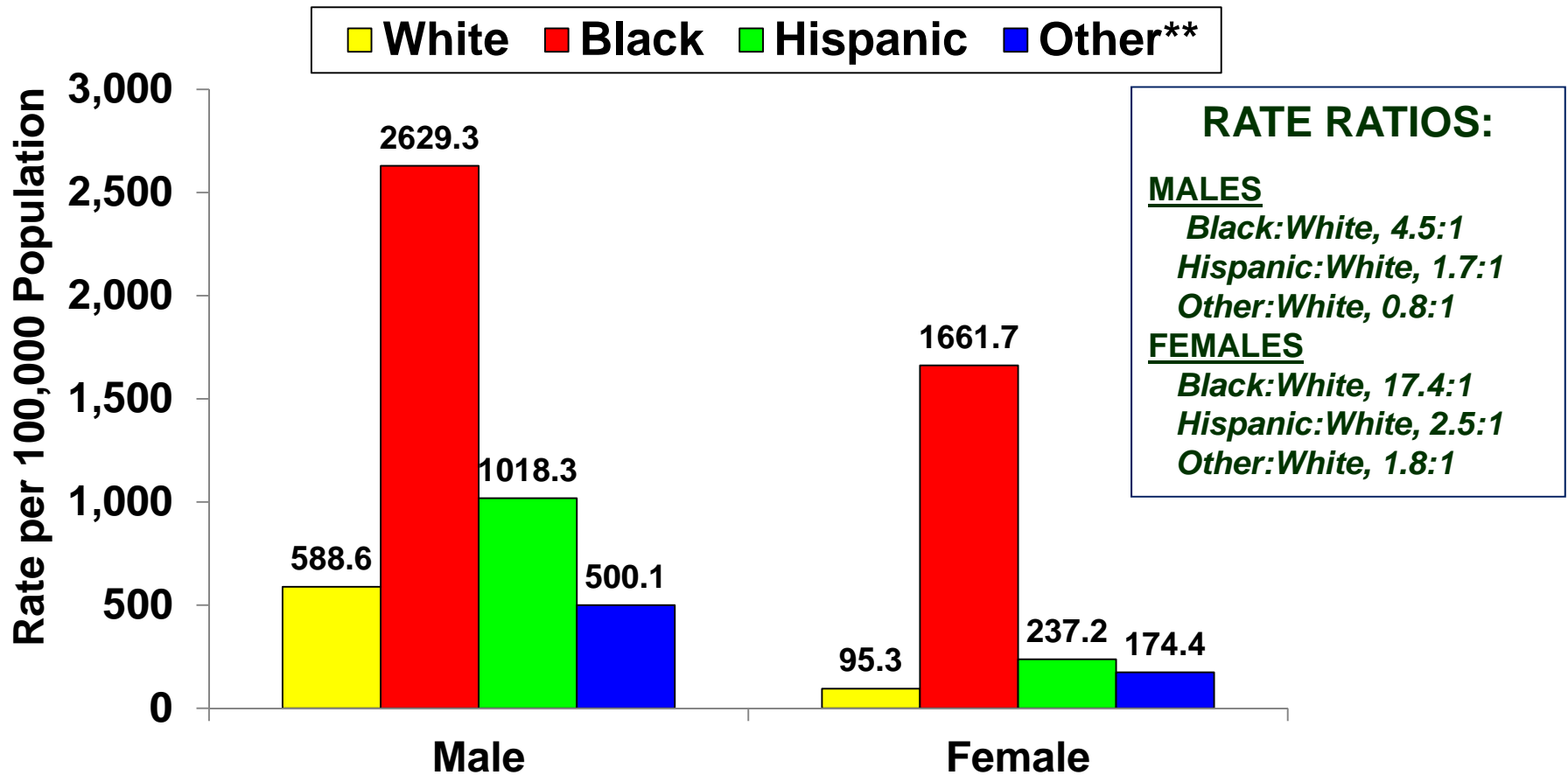


■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Other*

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.

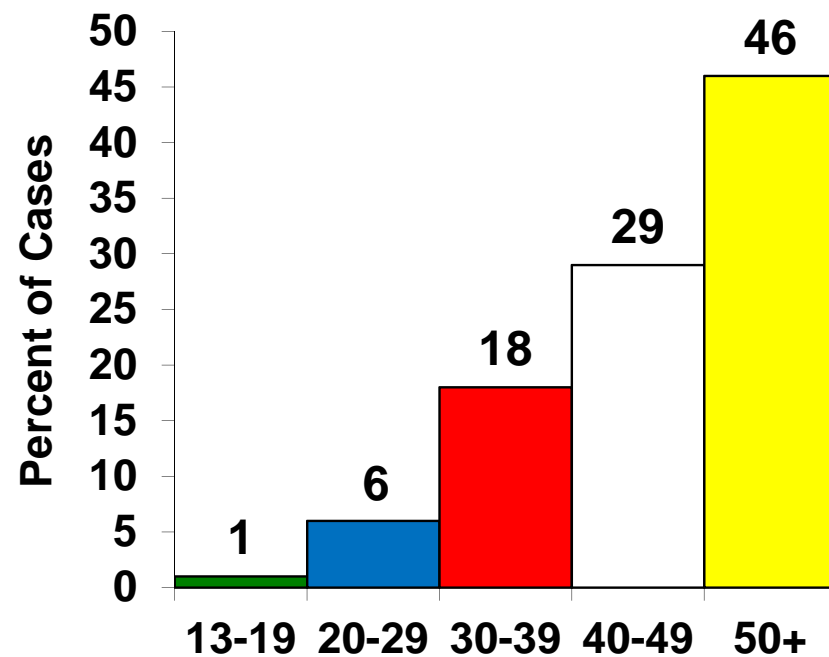
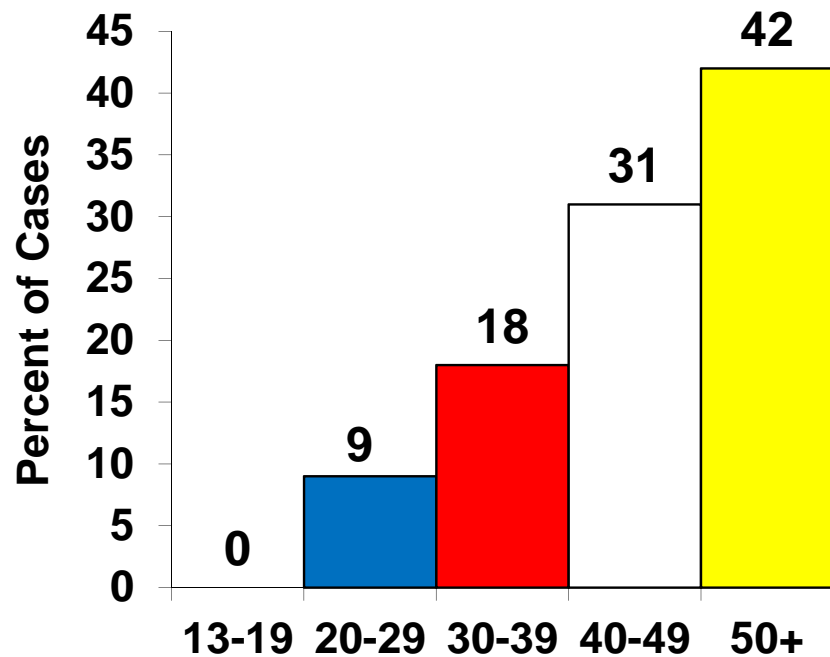
By Race/Ethnicity (adults age 13+):

- **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**

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

Males
N=19,011

Females
N=4,595



Note: Hispanic females living with HIV disease have a slightly higher proportion of cases who are currently 40 years of age or older (75%), compared with Hispanic males 40 years of age and older living with HIV disease (73%).

The Proportion of HIV Infection Among Hispanics 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	68%	75%	-----	-----
IDU	15%	7%	24%	13%
MSM/IDU	7%	5%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	9%	12%	72%	84%
Other	1%	1%	3%	3%

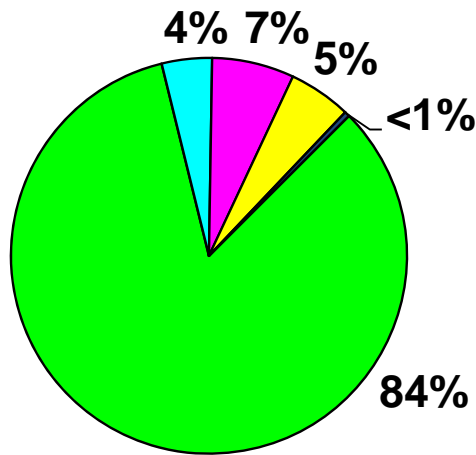
Among Hispanic males living with HIV, Florida has a larger proportion of MSM cases and a much smaller proportion of IDU cases compared to the U.S. Among Hispanic females living with HIV, Florida had a much larger proportion of heterosexual cases and a much smaller proportion of IDU cases than that for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

*U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2013 (most recent available) Vol. 25, Table 16a

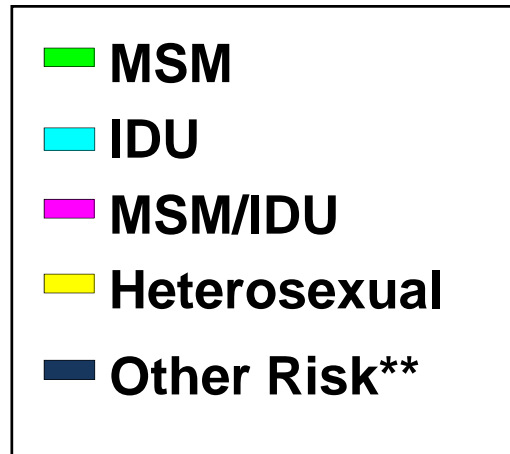
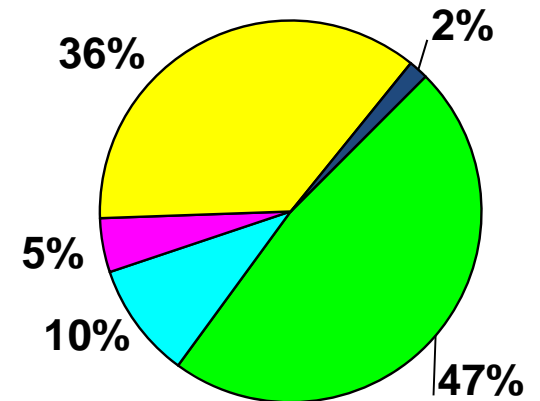


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

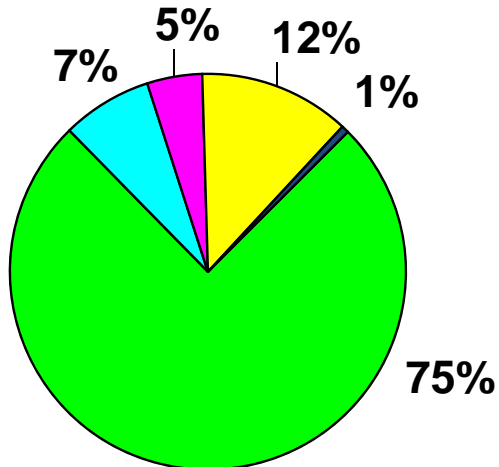
White
N=27,938



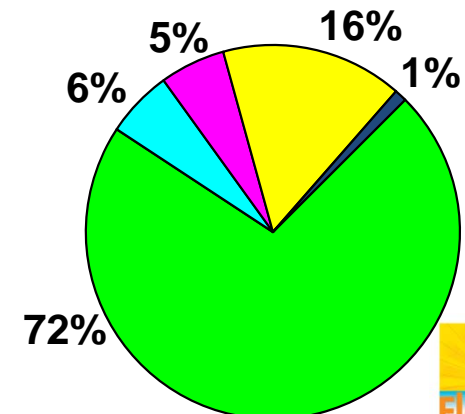
Black
N=30,176



Hispanic
N=19,011



Other*
N=1,519

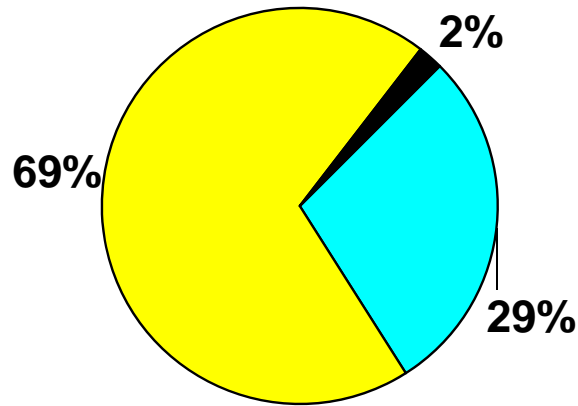


* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan/American Indian and Multi-racial individuals.
** Other Risk includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks as well as other confirmed risks.

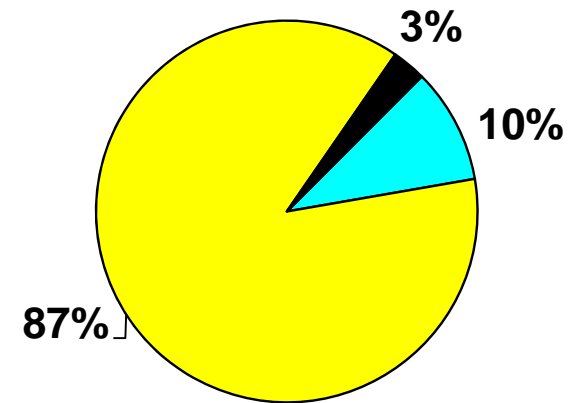
Note: NIRs redistributed.

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

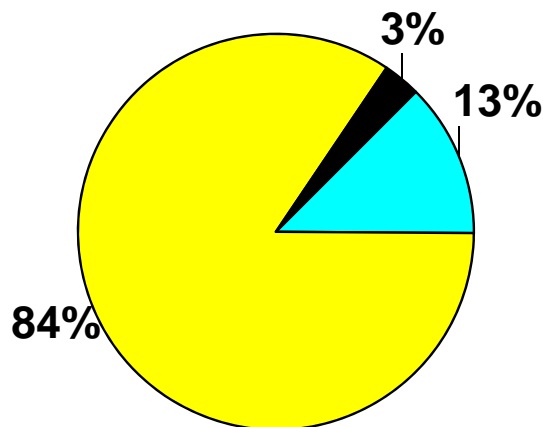
White
N=4,765



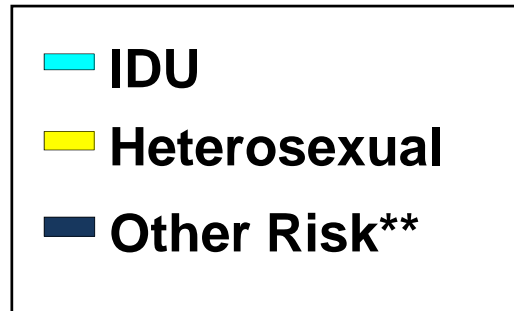
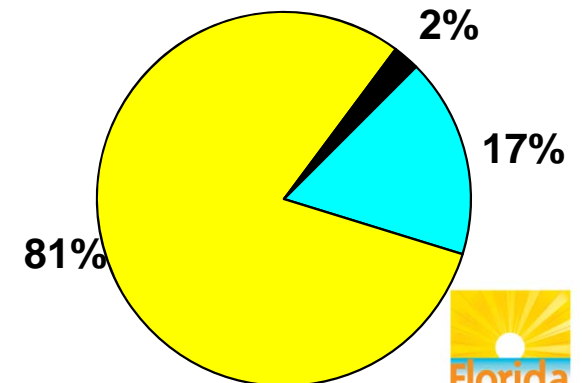
Black
N=21,179



Hispanic
N=4,595



Other*
N=608



* 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.

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.

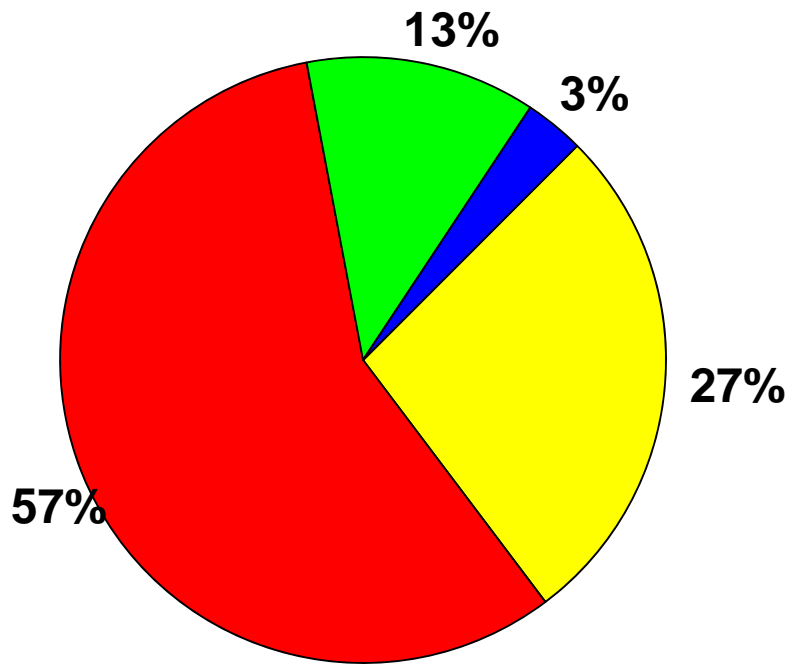
- The data source is death certificate data from the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

🚫 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.

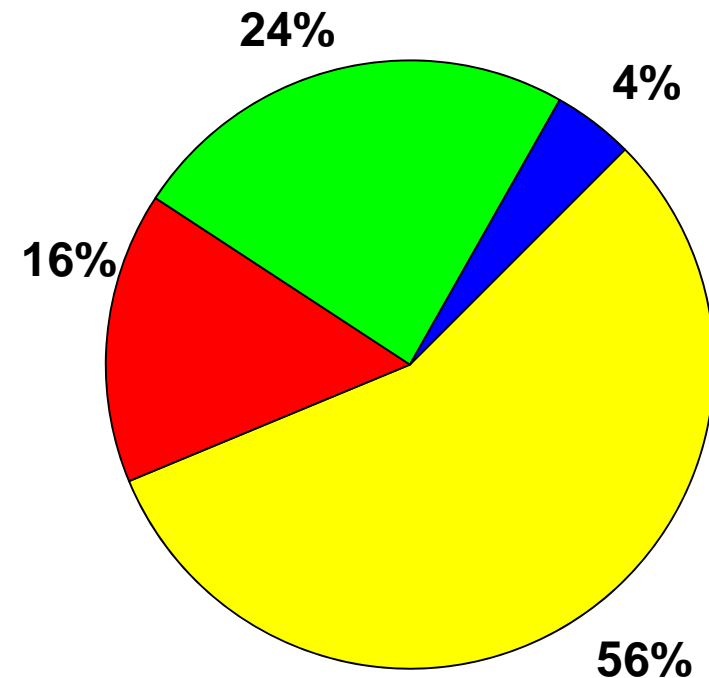
- The data source is the Florida HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) from the Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Diseases.

Resident Deaths Due to HIV Disease, and State Population*, by Race/Ethnicity, 2014, Florida

Resident Deaths
N=878



Population Estimates
N=19,548,031

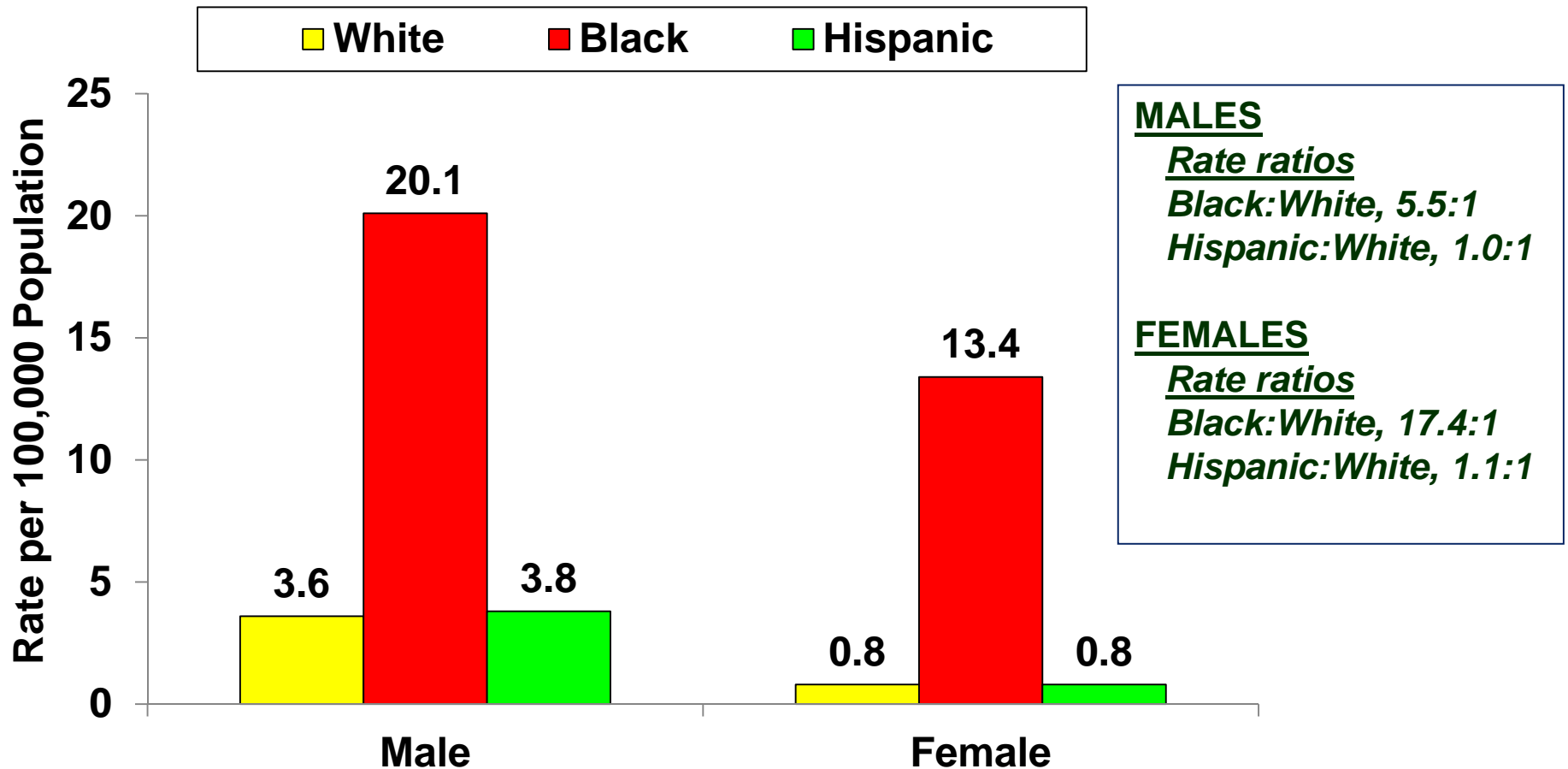


Note: In this 2014 snapshot, the majority of resident deaths due to HIV disease were observed among blacks (57%), followed by whites (27%), then Hispanics (13%) and others (3%). Blacks represent 16% of Florida's population yet account for the majority of resident deaths due to HIV disease. This indicates a disparity in resident deaths due to HIV disease among blacks.

*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.

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



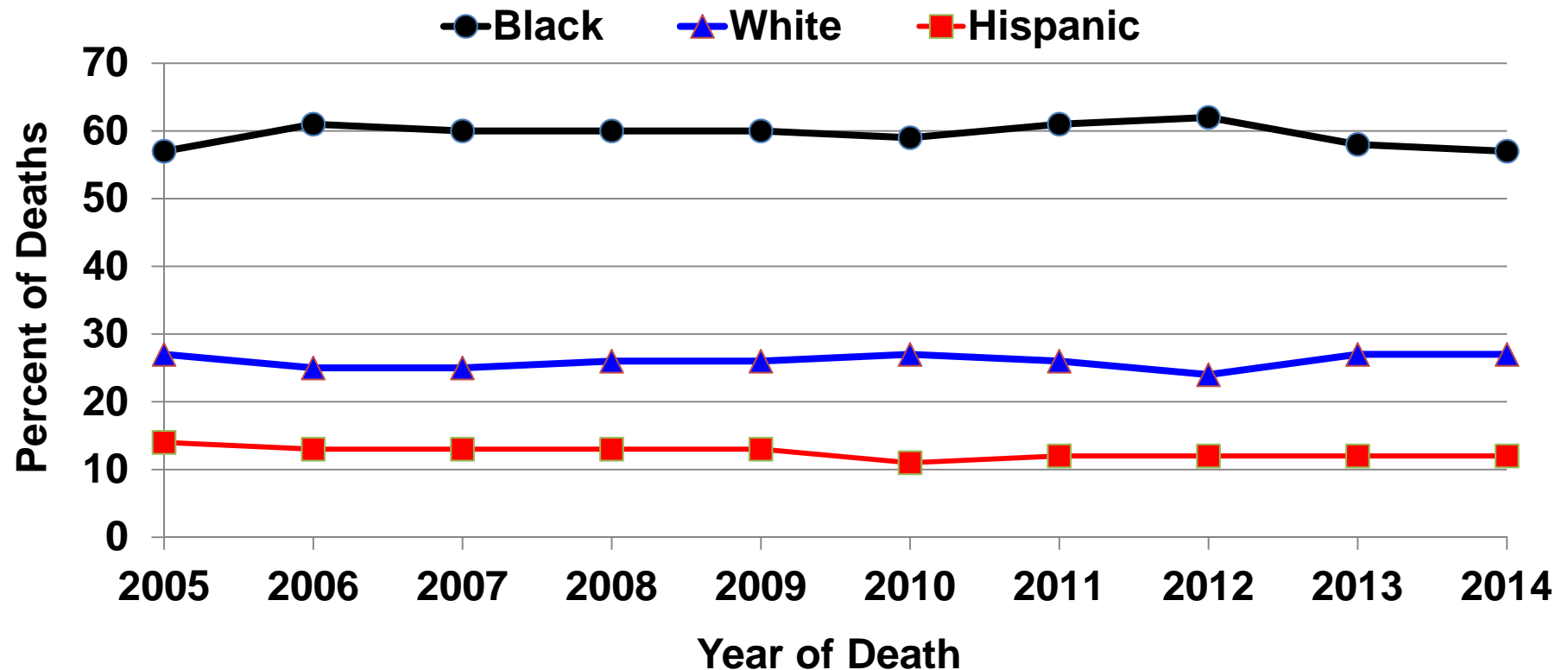
Note: In 2014, black males were nearly 6 times more likely than white males to die of HIV disease. The HIV disease death rate among black females was 17-fold greater than the rate among white females. Hispanic females rate were slightly higher than the rate among their white counterpart. Hispanic males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



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

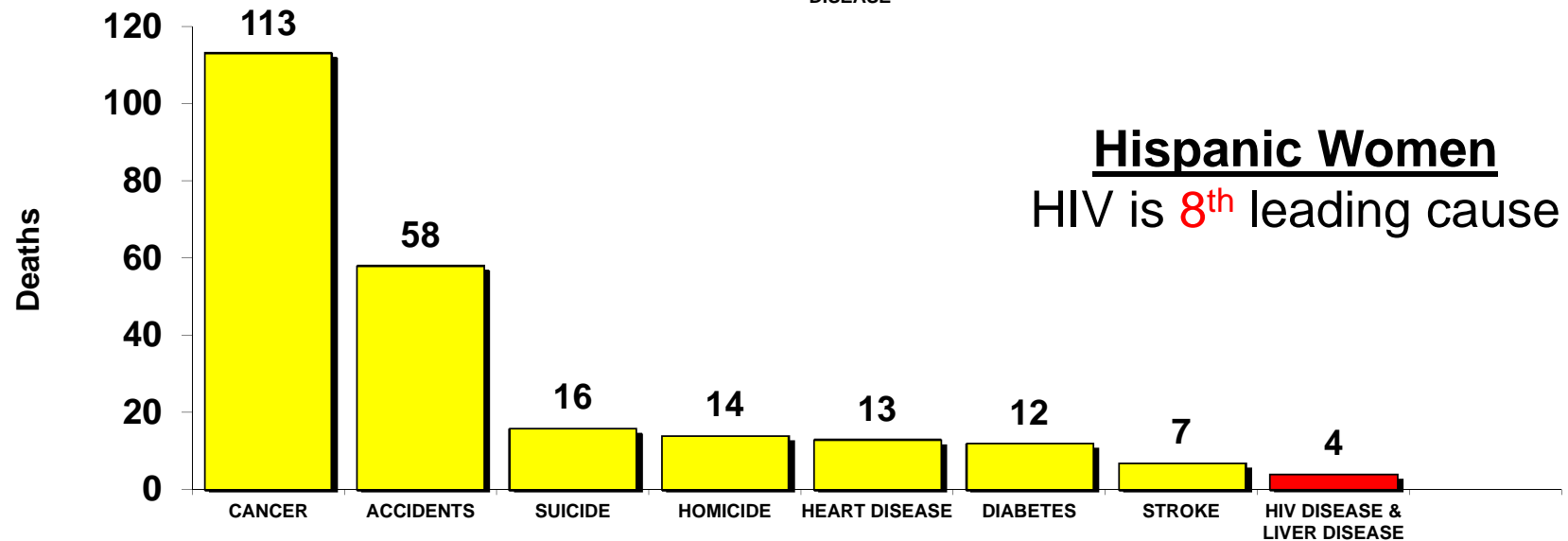
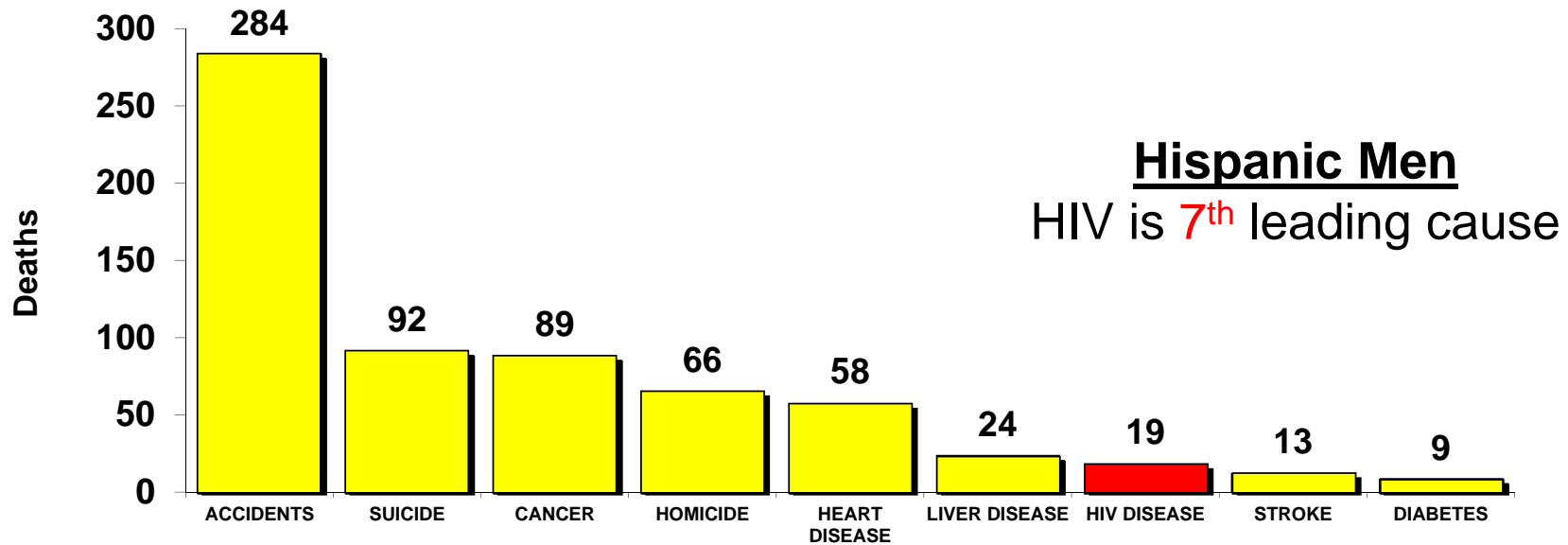


Note: Over the past ten years, the proportional distribution of resident HIV deaths due to HIV by race/ethnicity has remained fairly level. In 2014, the proportional distribution by race/ethnicity was: 27% among whites, 57% among blacks, 12% among Hispanics.

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



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



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)

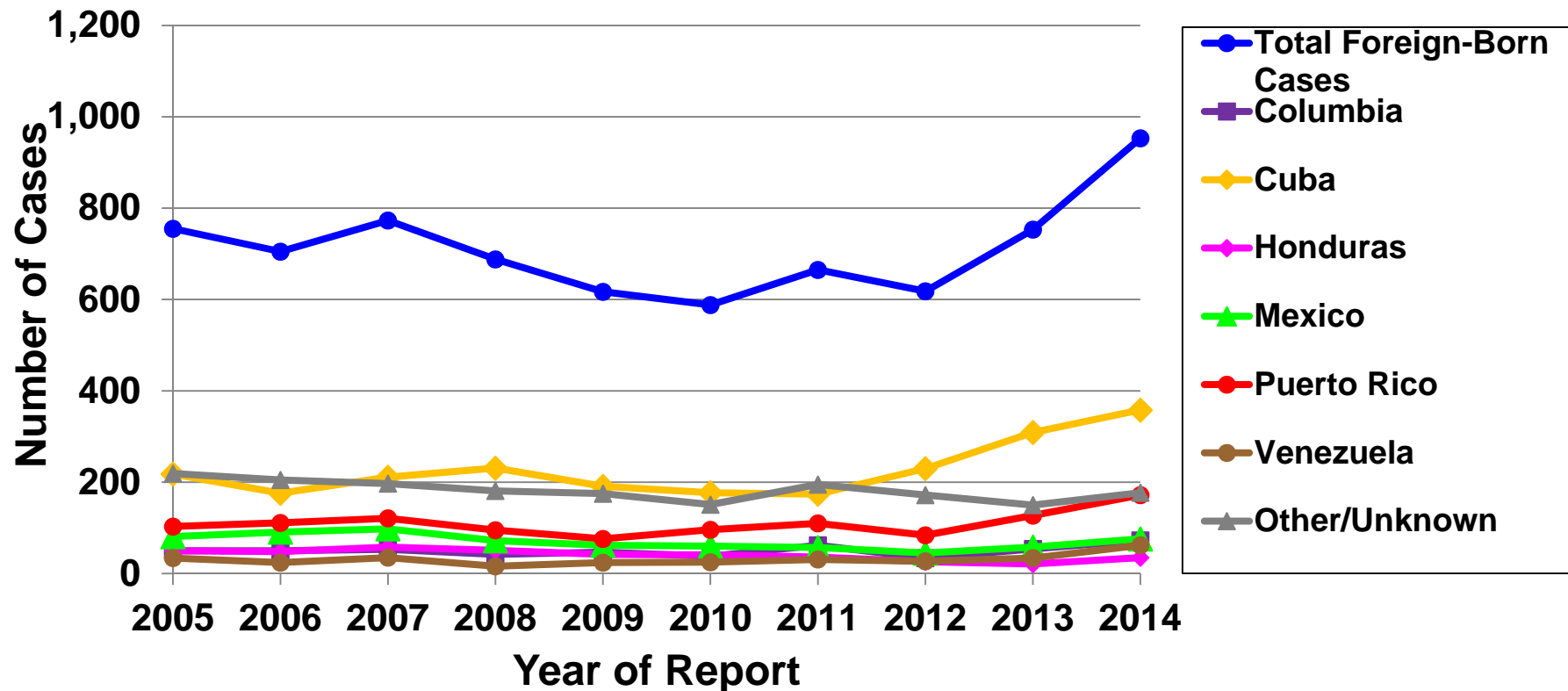


Impact of HIV Disease Among Hispanics, by Country of Birth in Florida, Reported Through 2014

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>



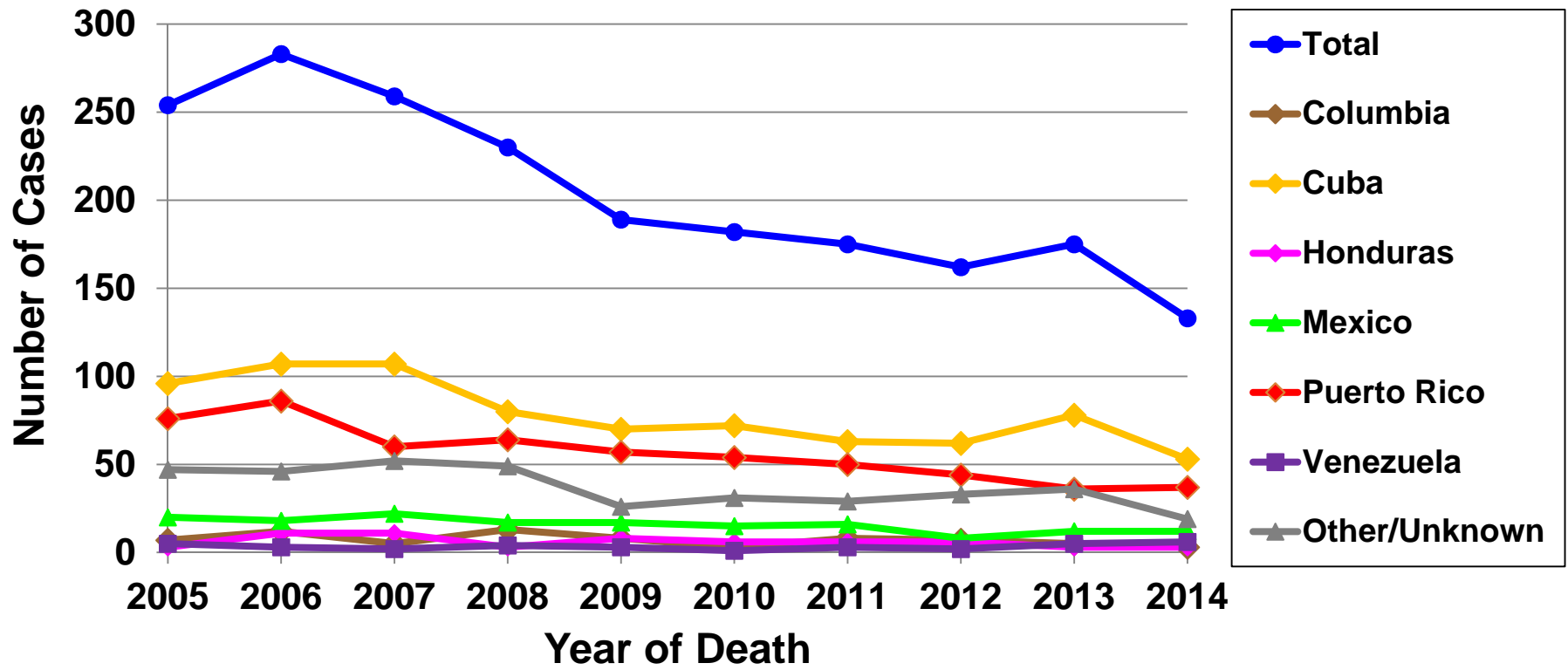
Hispanic Foreign-Born Adults Reported with HIV Disease by Country of Birth and Year of Report, 2005-2014, Florida



Note: For most of the years, the majority of Hispanic foreign-born HIV/AIDS cases with a known country of birth were Cuban-born followed by Puerto Rican-born.



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

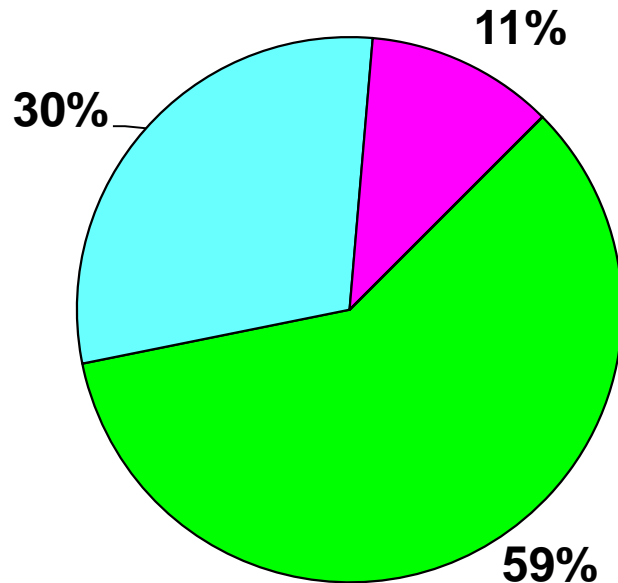


Note: Each year, the majority of Hispanic foreign born HIV/AIDS case deaths with a known country of birth were Cuban born, followed by Puerto Rican born.

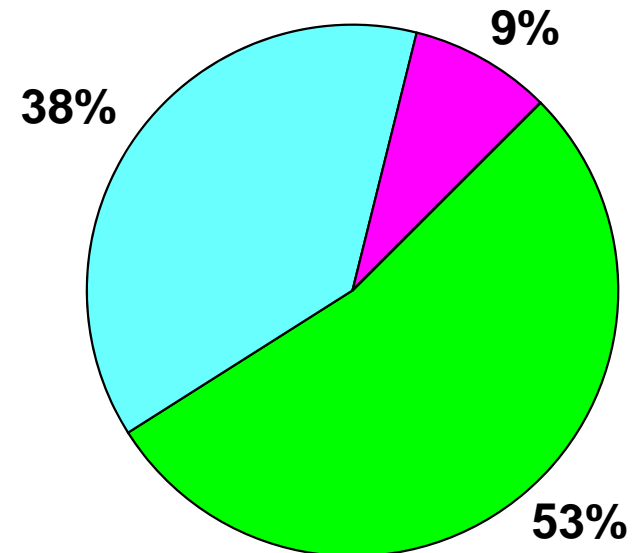


Hispanic Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Country of Birth and Sex, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Males
N=19,011



Females
N=4,595



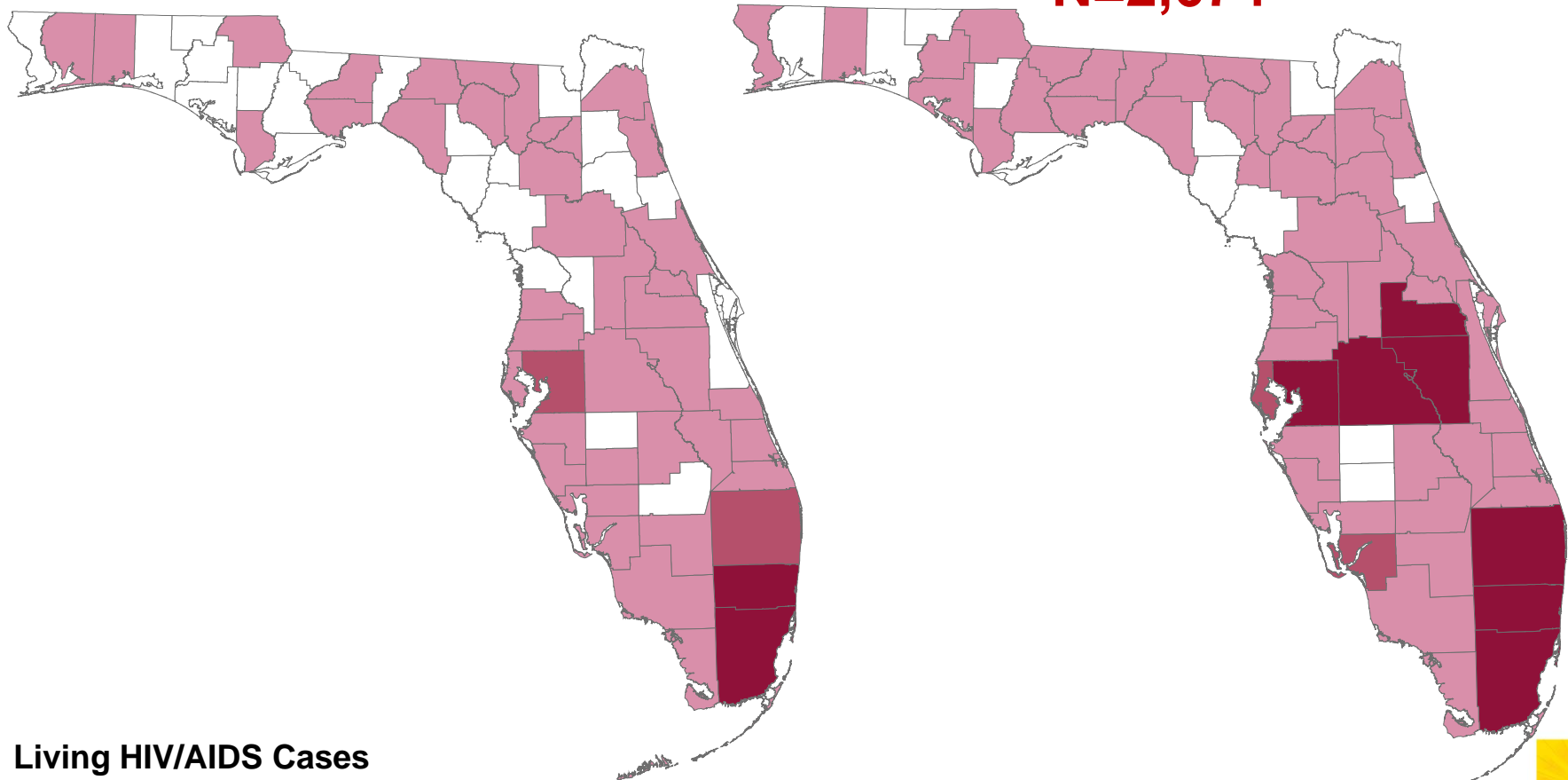
Foreign-Born **US Born** **Unknown**

Note: The majority (59% for males and 53% for females) of Hispanics living with HIV disease in Florida were foreign-born.

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

Cuba
N=3,762

Puerto Rico
N=2,674



Living HIV/AIDS Cases

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



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

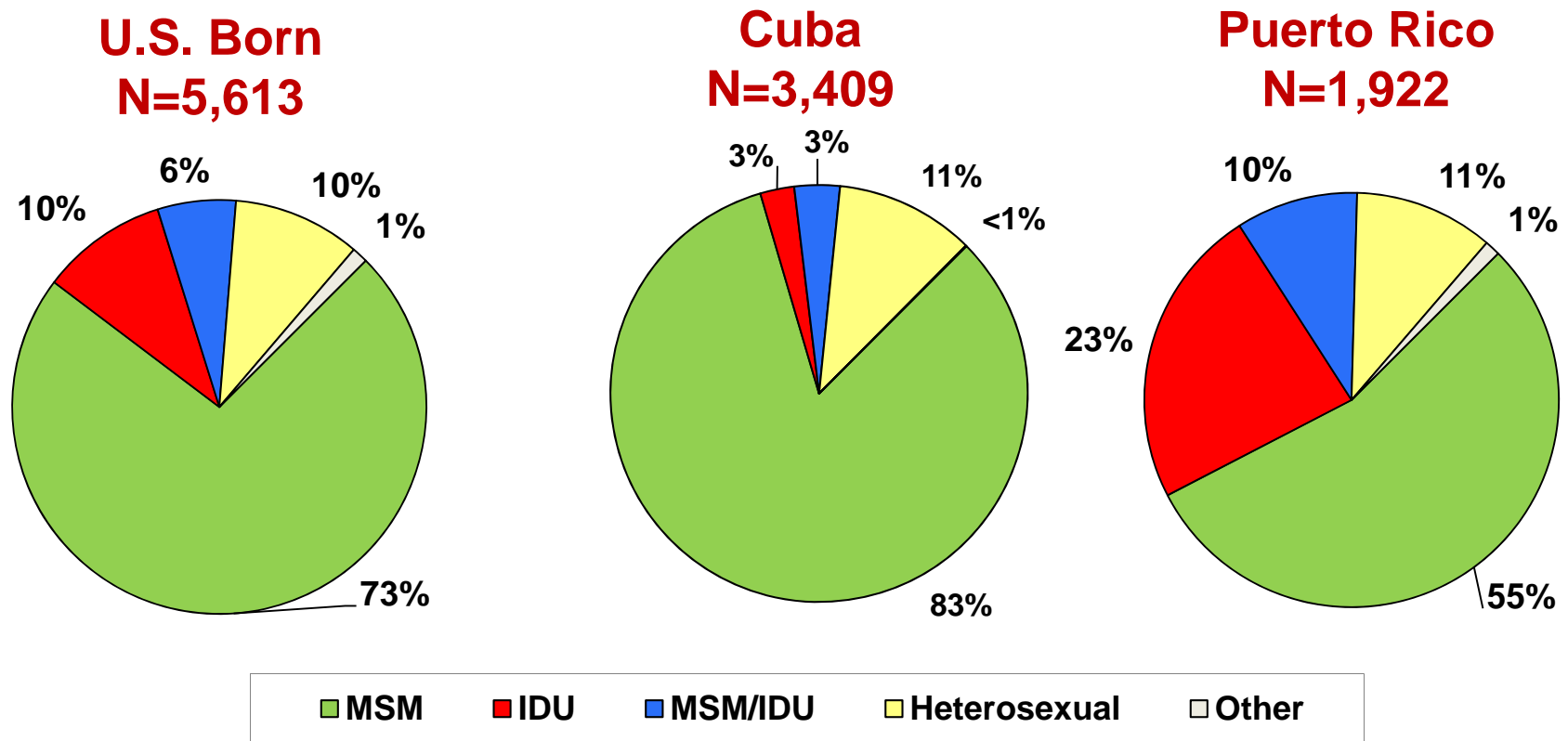
Country of Birth	Florida		Miami-Dade		Broward		Palm Beach	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
United States	7,353	35%	2,261	23%	959	37%	348	35%
Cuba	3,762	18%	3,068	32%	233	9%	81	8%
Puerto Rico	2,674	13%	601	6%	274	10%	117	12%
Mexico	1,222	6%	288	3%	121	5%	134	13%
Columbia	985	5%	576	6%	183	7%	49	5%
Honduras	745	4%	486	5%	76	3%	36	4%
Venezuela	735	3%	477	5%	151	6%	15	2%
Nicaragua	495	2%	413	4%	30	1%	10	1%
Brazil	452	2%	197	2%	146	6%	32	3%
Guatemala	366	2%	106	1%	26	1%	66	7%
Other/Unknown	2,302	11%	1,254	13%	414	16%	107	11%
TOTAL	21,091	100%	9,727	100%	2,613	100%	995	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.

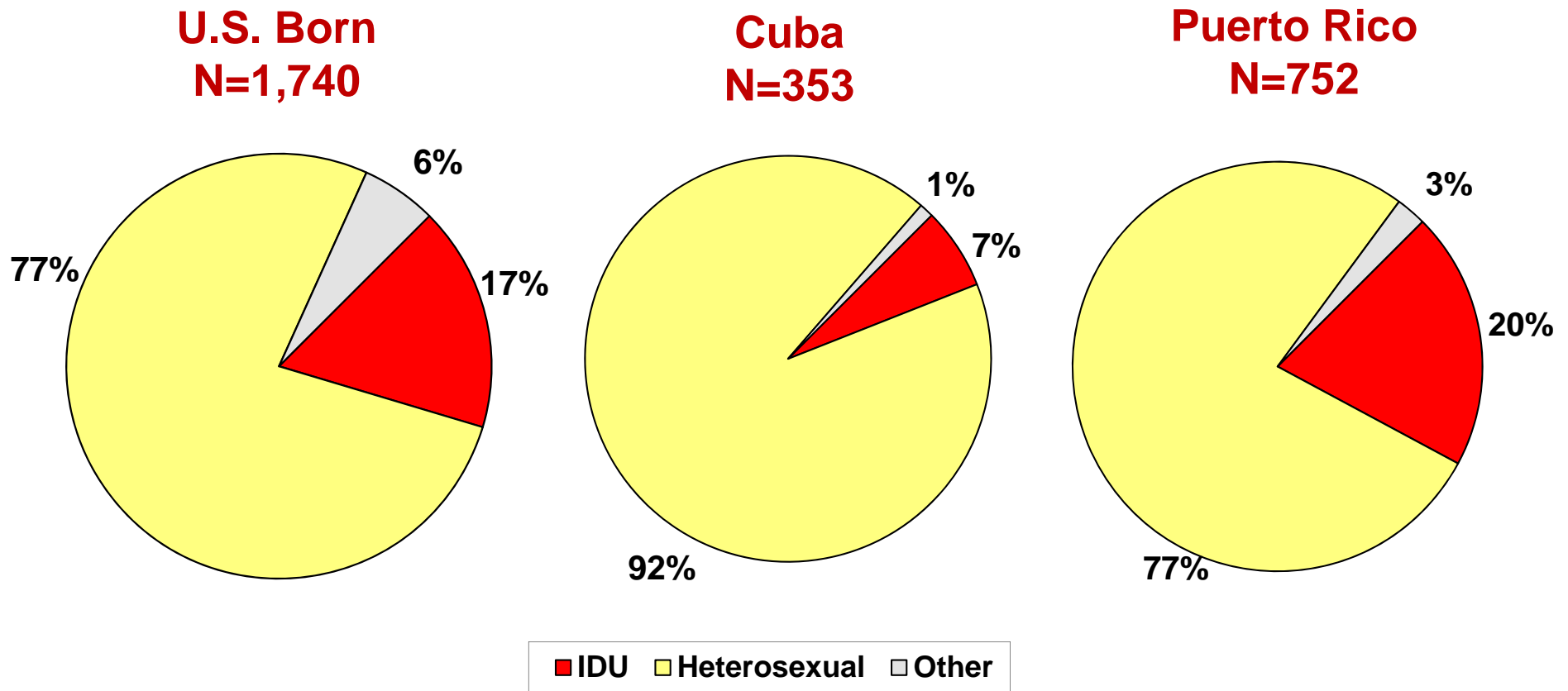


Hispanic Adult Males Living with HIV Disease, by Selected Country of Birth and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida



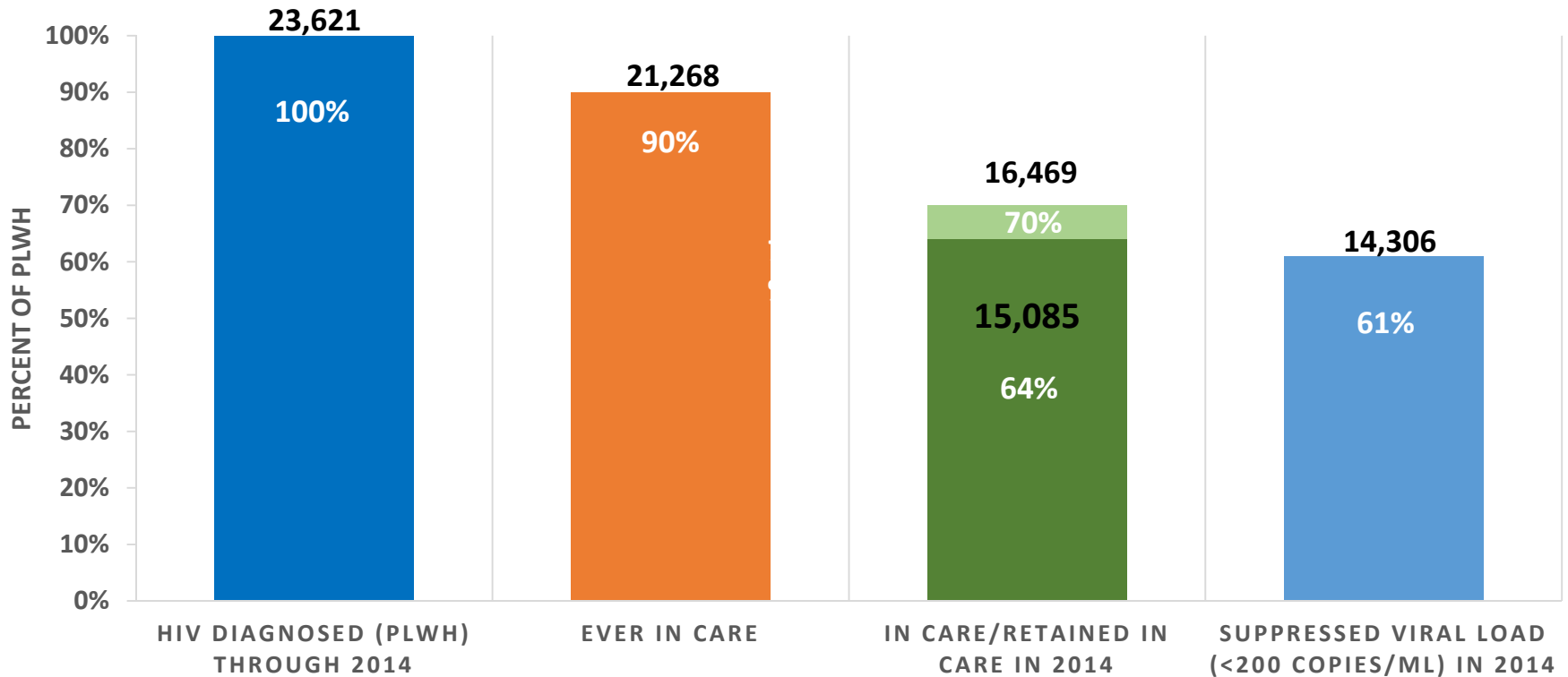
Note: NIRs redistributed. Injection drug use is a much more common risk factor among male Puerto Rican-Born cases than their U.S.-Born or Cuban-Born counterparts.

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



Note: NIRs redistributed. Injection drug use is a less common risk factor among female Cuban-Born cases than their U.S.-Born or Puerto Rican-Born counterparts.

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



- 86% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 87% 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.

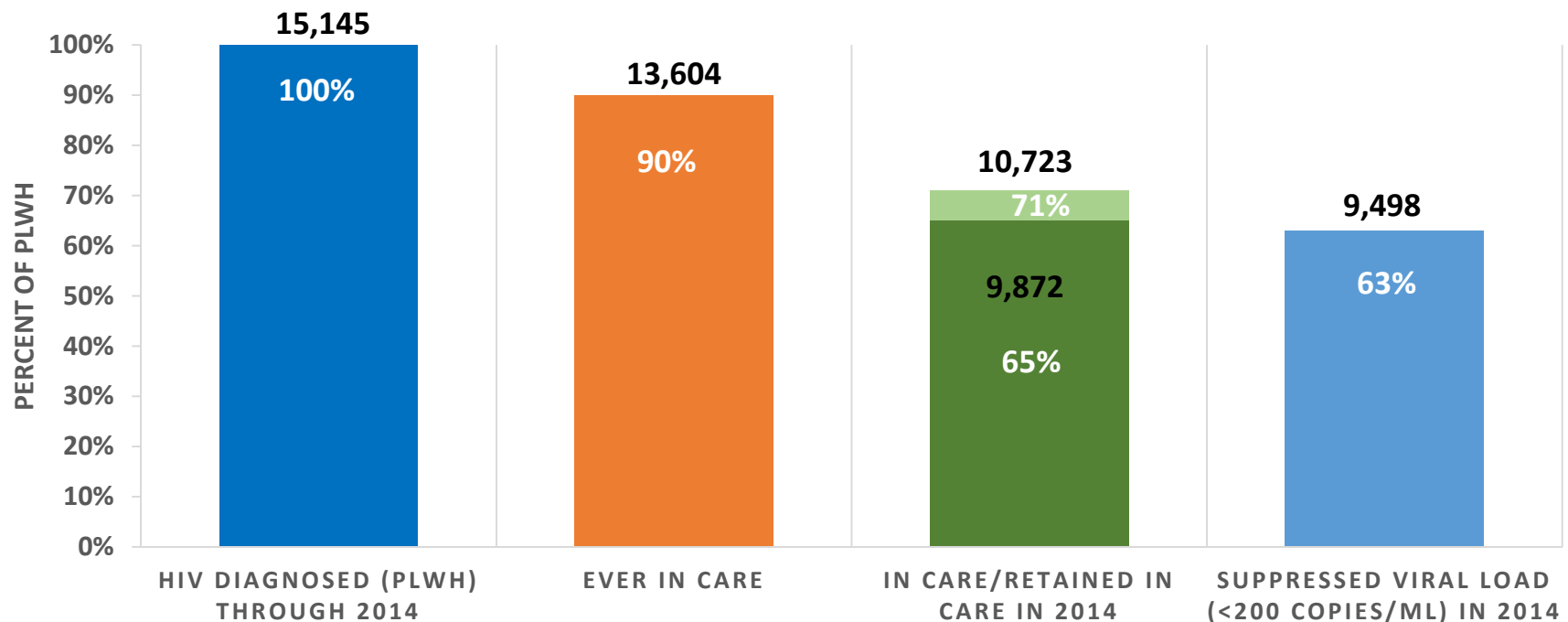
Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

(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 Hispanic MSM, Florida, 2014



- 85% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 89% 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.

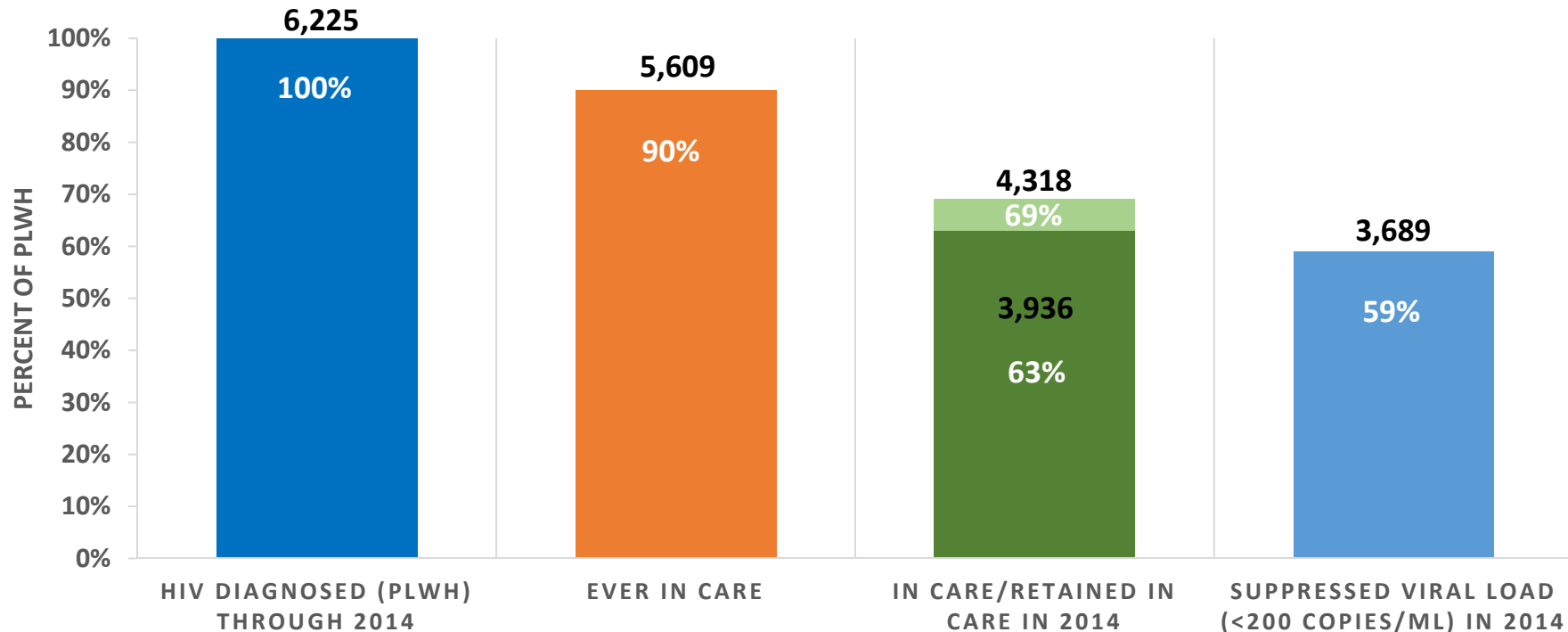
Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

(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 Hispanic Heterosexuals, Florida, 2014



- 87% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 85% 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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Slide Sets and Fact Sheets
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<http://www.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.html>

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