



HIV among Women

FLORIDA

MIAMI-DADE

In Florida, HIV Infection among adult women (ages 13+) accounted for only 11% of reported cases in 1987. That figure steadily rose to 29% in 2005, but then decreased down to 20% in 2014.

In Miami-Dade, HIV Infection among adult women (ages 13+) accounted for only 12% of reported cases in 1987. That figure steadily rose to 33% in 2005, but then decreased down to 28% in 2014.

As per Florida's adult population estimates for 2014, 59% of adult women were white, 15% were black, 22% were Hispanic and 4% were other races. In 2014, 1,254 HIV infection and 803 AIDS cases were reported among women. Blacks were over-represented, accounting for 69% of the AIDS cases and 62% of the HIV infection cases reported among women.

As per Miami-Dade's adult population estimates for 2014, 14% of adult women were white, 17% were black, and 67% were Hispanic and 2% were other races. In 2014, 226 HIV infection and 143 AIDS cases were reported among adult women. Blacks were over-represented, accounting for 74% of the AIDS cases and 67% of the HIV infection cases reported among women.

The proportion of HIV infection and AIDS cases among adult females reported in Florida by race/ethnicity, 2014

The proportion of HIV infection and AIDS cases among adult females reported in Miami-Dade by race/ethnicity in 2014 were:

RACE/ETHNICITY	HIV Infection		AIDS	
White	236	19%	125	16%
Black	780	62%	552	69%
Hispanic	218	17%	108	13%
American Indian	4	0%	2	0%
Asian	3	0%	1	0%
Multiple Races	12	1%	15	2%

RACE/ETHNICITY	HIV Infection		AIDS	
White	15	7%	9	6%
Black	151	67%	106	74%
Hispanic	59	26%	27	19%
American Indian	1	<1%	0	0%
Asian	0	0%	0	0%
Multiple Races	0	0%	1	1%

Women are most likely to be infected through high-risk heterosexual sex, followed by injection drug use. The proportion of HIV and AIDS cases among adult females reported in Florida by risk exposure category, 2014

Women are most likely to be infected through high-risk heterosexual sex, followed by injection drug use. The proportion of HIV and AIDS cases among adult females reported in Miami-Dade by risk exposure category in 2014 were:

RISK EXPOSURE CATEGORY	HIV Infection		AIDS	
Injection Drug use	120	10%	102	13%
Heterosexual Contact	1,122	89%	682	85%
Other risk	12	1%	19	2%

RISK EXPOSURE CATEGORY	HIV Infection		AIDS	
Injection Drug use	15	7%	15	11%
Heterosexual Contact	209	92%	125	87%
Other risk	2	1%	3	2%

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Among women living with HIV disease through 2013, the majority (71%) were aged 40 and older. Also in 2013, 1 in 283 adult women were living in Florida with HIV disease, including 1 in 61 blacks, 1 in 462 Hispanics, 1 in 1,080 whites and 1 in 606 other races.

Among women living with HIV disease through 2013, the majority (74%) were aged 40 and older. Also in 2013, 1 in 152 adult women were living in Miami-Dade with HIV disease, including 1 in 35 blacks, 1 in 449 Hispanics, 1 in 446 whites and 1 in 237 other races.

Why Focus on Women?

Like other affected populations, women face a number of risk factors that may contribute to their risk for HIV infection. Most women (greater than 80%) are infected with HIV through heterosexual sex. Some women become infected because they may be unaware of a male partner's risk factors for HIV infection or have a lack of HIV knowledge and lower perception of risk. Relationship dynamics also play a role. For example, some women may not insist on condom use because they fear that their partner will physically abuse or leave them. Both unprotected vaginal and anal sex pose a risk for HIV transmission. Unprotected anal sex presents an even greater risk for HIV transmission for women than unprotected vaginal sex. Women who have experienced sexual abuse may be more likely than women with no abuse history to use drugs as a coping mechanism, have difficulty refusing unwanted sex, exchange sex for drugs, or engage in high-risk sexual activities. Injection drug and other substance use increase HIV risk through sharing injection equipment contaminated with HIV or engaging in high-risk behaviors, such as unprotected sex, when under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The presence of some sexually transmitted diseases greatly increases the likelihood of acquiring or transmitting HIV. Rates of gonorrhea and syphilis are higher among women of color than among white women. Socioeconomic issues associated with poverty, including limited access to high-quality health care; the exchange of sex for drugs, money, or to meet other needs; and higher levels of substance use can directly or indirectly increase HIV risk factors. Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/risk/gender/women/facts/index.html>