HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Partnership 10

Broward County
Excluding Dept. of Corrections

Bureau of HIV/AIDS Surveillance Section
(850) 245-4430, or SC 205-4430
Incidence data as of 12/31/09
Prevalence and Death data as of 04/27/09
### HIV Prevalence Estimates and 2009 HIV & AIDS Cases, Partnership 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV Prevalence Estimates</th>
<th>Cumulative AIDS Cases (through 12/09)</th>
<th>Cumulative HIV Cases (not AIDS) (through 12/09)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Alive #</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20,507</td>
<td>18,825</td>
<td>8,635</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV/AIDS Cases</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Alive #</th>
<th>Alive %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26,915</td>
<td>16,197</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADULTS</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>M:F Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative AIDS Cases</td>
<td>13,658</td>
<td>4,903</td>
<td>18,561</td>
<td>2.8 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative HIV Cases</td>
<td>5,572</td>
<td>2,426</td>
<td>7,998</td>
<td>2.3 : 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Presumed Living MSM* HIV/AIDS Cases
By Zip Code, Partnership 10, through 2008

Presumed Living
MSM HIV/AIDS Cases

0 1 - 50 51 - 150 151 - 300 Over 300

N=6,304

NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.
Data as of 04/27/09
Presumed Living IDU* HIV/AIDS Cases
By Zip Code, Partnership 10, through 2008

N=1,239

NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
*Includes MSM/IDU cases.
Data as of 04/27/09
Presumed Living Heterosexual HIV/AIDS Cases
By Zip Code, Partnership 10, through 2008

N=4,090

NIRs are not redistributed.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 04/27/09
Presumed Living HIV/AIDS Cases
By Zip Code and Race/Ethnicity Partnership 10, through 2008

1 Dot = 3 cases
Dots are randomly placed within zip codes.

- Hispanic
- Black, not-Hispanic
- White, not-Hispanic

N=14,704

Total includes all races, some which are not on map.
Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 04/27/09
Presumed Living HIV/AIDS Cases
By Zip Code and Sex
Partnership 10, through 2008

1 Dot = 3 cases
Dots are randomly placed within zip codes.

Male
Female

N=15,009

Excludes DOC, homeless, and cases with unknown zips.
Data as of 04/27/09
The advent of HAART was associated with decreases in AIDS cases in the late 1990’s. Generally, AIDS cases fluctuated in the early 2000’s, with an increase in 2004 due to increased CD4 testing statewide. Increasingly, a diagnosis of AIDS reflects late diagnosis of HIV and limited access to treatment.
Comment: Generally, HIV cases remained fairly stable with an increase in 2002 due to increased HIV testing statewide as part of the “Get to Know Your Status” campaign. Since that time, newly reported HIV cases have decreased each year, however in 2006 their was an increase in cases reported.

*Population rates calculated from annual population estimates.
Comment: AIDS cases tend to represent HIV transmission that occurred many years ago. The relative increases in female cases reflect the changing face of the AIDS epidemic over time. *The male-to-female ratio is the number or percent of cases among males divided by the number or percent of female cases.*
Comment: The trend for HIV cases by sex is the opposite of that for AIDS cases. Recent trends in HIV transmission are best described by the HIV case data. The relative increases in male HIV cases might be attributed to proportional increases in HIV transmission among men who have sex with men (MSM), which may influence future AIDS trends.
Partnership 10

Adult AIDS Cases by Sex, 2009 (N=819)

- Males: 32%
- Females: 68%

Adult HIV Cases by Sex, 2009 (N=943)

- Males: 26%
- Females: 74%

Comment: Partnership 10’s Adult Population is: 48% Male and 52% Female, therefore male cases are disproportionately impacted.
Comment: Throughout the 1980’s, AIDS cases among whites predominated. In 1993 (data not shown), blacks surpassed whites. In 2008, blacks accounted for 59% of reported AIDS cases, but only 14% of the population. Hispanic cases decreased from 13% in 1999 to 11% in 2008. Disparities are even more evident among women: Annually, more than 70% of female AIDS cases have been reported among black women since 1988. *HIV case reporting, implemented in mid-1997, has shown a very similar distribution of cases by race/ethnicity and sex.*

*Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Multi-racial.
Comment: In absolute numbers, from 2001-2006, HIV cases among blacks decreased by 17%, while increasing by 27% among whites. The decreases among blacks may correspond to some extent with recent targeted prevention, while the increases among whites may be associated with recent increases in HIV transmission among white MSM.
Comment: The percent of black male HIV cases has decreased from 47% in 2000 to 37% in 2009. Increases have been observed among both white and Hispanic male HIV cases over this same time period.
*Other races represent less than 1% of the cases and are not included.
Percent of Adult Female HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report Partnership 10, 2000-2009

Comment: Although the majority of HIV cases among women are black, the percent of black female HIV cases has decreased from 81% in 2000 to 80% in 2009. Increases have been observed among both white and Hispanic female HIV cases over this same time period.

*Other races represent less than 1% of the cases and are not included.
Reported AIDS Case Rates per 100,000 Population By Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 10, 2009

Comment: Among black males, the AIDS case rate is 2 times higher than among white males.
Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 16-fold greater than among white females.
Hispanic female rates are 1 time higher than the rates among their white counterparts.
Reported HIV Case Rates per 100,000 Population
By Sex and Race/Ethnicity, Partnership 10, 2009

MALES
Rate ratios
Blacks:Whites, 1.9:1
Hispanics:Whites, 0.8:1

FEMALES
Rate ratios
Black:Whites, 14.7:1
Hispanics:Whites, 1.3:1

Comment: Among black males, the HIV case rate is nearly 2 times higher than among white males. Among black females, the HIV case rate is 14-fold greater than among white females. Hispanic female rates are 1 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts.

Adult HIV and AIDS Cases, by Race/Ethnicity And Partnership 10 Population Estimates, 2009

AIDS (N=819)
- White: 57%
- Black: 23%
- Hispanic: 28%
- Other: 3%

2009 Partnership 10 Population Estimates* (N=1,453,937)
- White: 50%
- Black: 24%
- Hispanic: 3%
- Other: 1%

HIV (N=943)
- White: 36%
- Black: 15%
- Hispanic: 48%
- Other: 1%

Comment: In this snapshot of 2009, blacks are over-represented among the AIDS cases, accounting for 57% of adult cases, but only 23% of the adult population. A group is disproportionately impacted to the extent that the percentage of cases exceeds the percentage of population.

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

*2009 Partnership 10 Population Estimates, Adults (Ages 13+), DOH, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis
Percent of Adult HIV Cases
By Age Group*, Partnership 10, 2000-2009

Comment: The percent of newly reported cases has shown increases among the 40-49 and the 50+ age group over the past several years.
### Percent of Adult HIV Cases by Sex and Age Group at Diagnosis

**Partnership 10, 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Males (N=698)</th>
<th>Females (N=245)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-19</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50+</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: HIV cases tend to be younger than AIDS cases: 22% of male HIV cases and 26% of female HIV cases occur among those aged 13-29, compared with only 11% of male AIDS cases and 17% of female AIDS cases in this age group. HIV cases tend to reflect more recent transmission than AIDS cases, and thus present a more current picture of the epidemic. This suggests that youth should be targeted.
Acronyms

- MSM - Men who have sex with men (includes homosexual and bisexual).

- IDU - Injecting drug user. This category assumes that needle-sharing has taken place.

- Hetero - Persons infected by a partner of the opposite sex.

- Blood - Persons exposed through receipt of contaminated: blood/blood products, transplanted tissue/organs or artificial insemination. This category includes both confirmed and suspect cases pending investigation.

- Other/Unknown - Confirmed other risks.
Comment: From 2005 – 2008, MSM HIV cases increased by 52%, while heterosexual male cases increased by 16% and IDU male cases increased 44%.

Note: NIRs redistributed.
Adult Female HIV Cases by Exposure Category and Year of Report, Partnership 10, 2000-2009

Comment: The heterosexual risk continues to be the dominant mode of exposure among females.

Note: NIRs redistributed.
Percent of Adult MSM HIV Cases by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Report
Partnership 10, 2000-2009

Year of Report

Percent of Cases

White, non-Hispanic

Black, non-Hispanic

Hispanic

NIRS NOT Redeistributed
Total Adult Male Cases by Mode of Exposure and Sex Partnership 10, 2009

**AIDS (N=555)**
- MSM: 28%
- IDU: 3%
- MSM / IDU: 5%
- Hetero: 64%
- Other: 3%

**HIV (N=698)**
- MSM: 17%
- IDU: 3%
- MSM / IDU: 4%
- Hetero: 76%
- Other: 3%

*Note: NIRs redistributed.*

Comment: The recent increase among MSM is indicated by the higher percent of MSM among HIV cases compared to AIDS cases, as HIV cases tend to represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.
Total Adult Female Cases by Mode of Exposure and Sex Partnership 10, 2009

AIDS (N=264)

- IDU: 7%
- Hetero: 93%
- Other: 0%

HIV (N=245)

- IDU: 1%
- Hetero: 90%
- Other: 9%

Note: NIRs redistributed.

Comment: The ongoing increase among heterosexual risk compared with IDU is indicated by the higher percent of heterosexuals among HIV cases compared to AIDS cases, as HIV cases tend to represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.
Reported PLWHA Rates per 100,000 Population
By Sex and Race/Ethnicity
Partnership 10*, through 2008

Comment: Among black males, the HIV/AIDS case rate for cases alive and reported through 2008 is 2 times higher than among white males. Among black females, the AIDS case rate is 13 times higher than among white females. Hispanic male rates 1 times higher and Hispanic female rates are 1 times higher than the rates among their white counterparts. Data excludes Department of Corrections cases.

*2008 Total Florida Population Estimates, DOH, Office of Planning, Evaluation and Data Analysis
**Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native and/or Other/Unknown Races.
Living Adult Male HIV/AIDS Cases (PLWHAs) By Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Partnership 10*, Data through 2008

Comment: Among male PLWHAs, the distribution of risk among whites differs from that among blacks and Hispanics. MSM represents the highest risk for whites and Hispanics. White males have the smallest percentage of heterosexual contact cases. Note: Adjustments have been made to redistribute NIR cases. Data as of 04/27/09.

*Data excludes Dept. of Corrections.

**Other includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.
Living Adult Female HIV/AIDS Cases (PLWHAs) By Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure Partnership 10*, Data through 2008

Comment: Among female PLWHAs, the distribution of risk among whites differs from that among blacks and Hispanics. Heterosexual contact is the majority risk for all races. Adjustments have been made to redistribute NIR cases. Data as of 04/27/09.

*Data excludes Dept. of Corrections.
**Other includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks and other confirmed risks.
Resident HIV/AIDS Deaths by Year, Partnership 10, 1994-2008*

![Graph showing the number of HIV/AIDS deaths by year from 1994 to 2008.](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Male</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Female</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Male</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Female</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Male</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic Female</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other***</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>224</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Office of Vital Statistics, Death Certificates
*A change in coding of HIV/AIDS deaths from ICD-9 to ICD-10, effective in 1999, has resulted in an estimated increase of approximately 14% in the annual number of HIV/AIDS deaths.
Some Useful Links

CDC HIV/AIDS Surveillance Reports (State and Metro Data):
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm

MMWR (Special Articles on Diseases, Including HIV/AIDS):
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/

U.S. Census Data (Available by State, County):
http://www.census.gov

Florida Dept. of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Website (Slide Sets, Fact Sheets, Monthly Surveillance Report, Counseling & Testing Data, etc., etc.):
http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/aids/index.html
“The reason for collecting, analyzing and disseminating information on a disease is to control that disease. Collection and analysis should not be allowed to consume resources if action does not follow.”

For Florida HIV/AIDS Surveillance Data
Contact:  (850) 245-4444

Lorene Maddox, MPH    Ext. 2613
Tracina Bush, BSW    Ext. 2612
Julia Fitz, MPH    Ext. 2373

Internet
http://www.FloridaAids.org

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

CDC’s Internet site for HIV/AIDS Slides:
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/graphics.htm