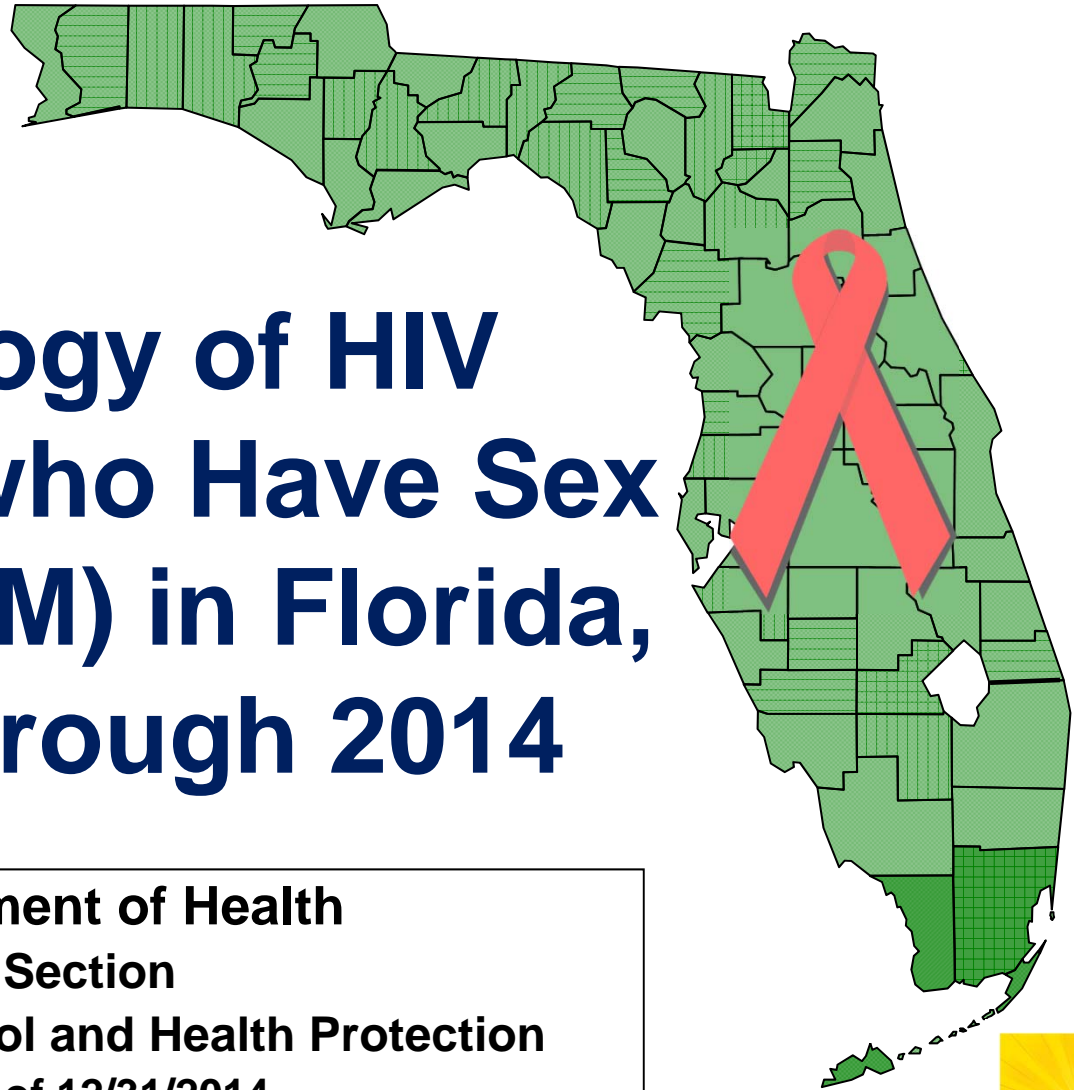


To protect, promote and improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county, and community efforts.

Created: 12/04/14

Revision: 10/13/15



Epidemiology of HIV Among Men who Have Sex with Men (MSM) in Florida, Reported through 2014

Florida Department of Health
HIV/AIDS Section
Division of Disease Control and Health Protection
Annual data 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.**
- Ⓡ Unless otherwise noted MSM includes MSM/IDU.**

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



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 Males, 2005 – 2014, Florida

Of the 59,791 reported HIV Infection cases among adults in Florida from 2005 through 2014:

74% were among males

70% of HIV infections among males were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact

15% of HIV infections among males were among those aged 13 – 24 years

86% of HIV infections among males aged 13 - 24 years were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact

In 2014, **62%** of HIV infections among *all* adults were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact

Special note: Data on men who have sex with men (MSM) do not include men with HIV infection attributed to male-to-male sexual contact *and* injection drug use.



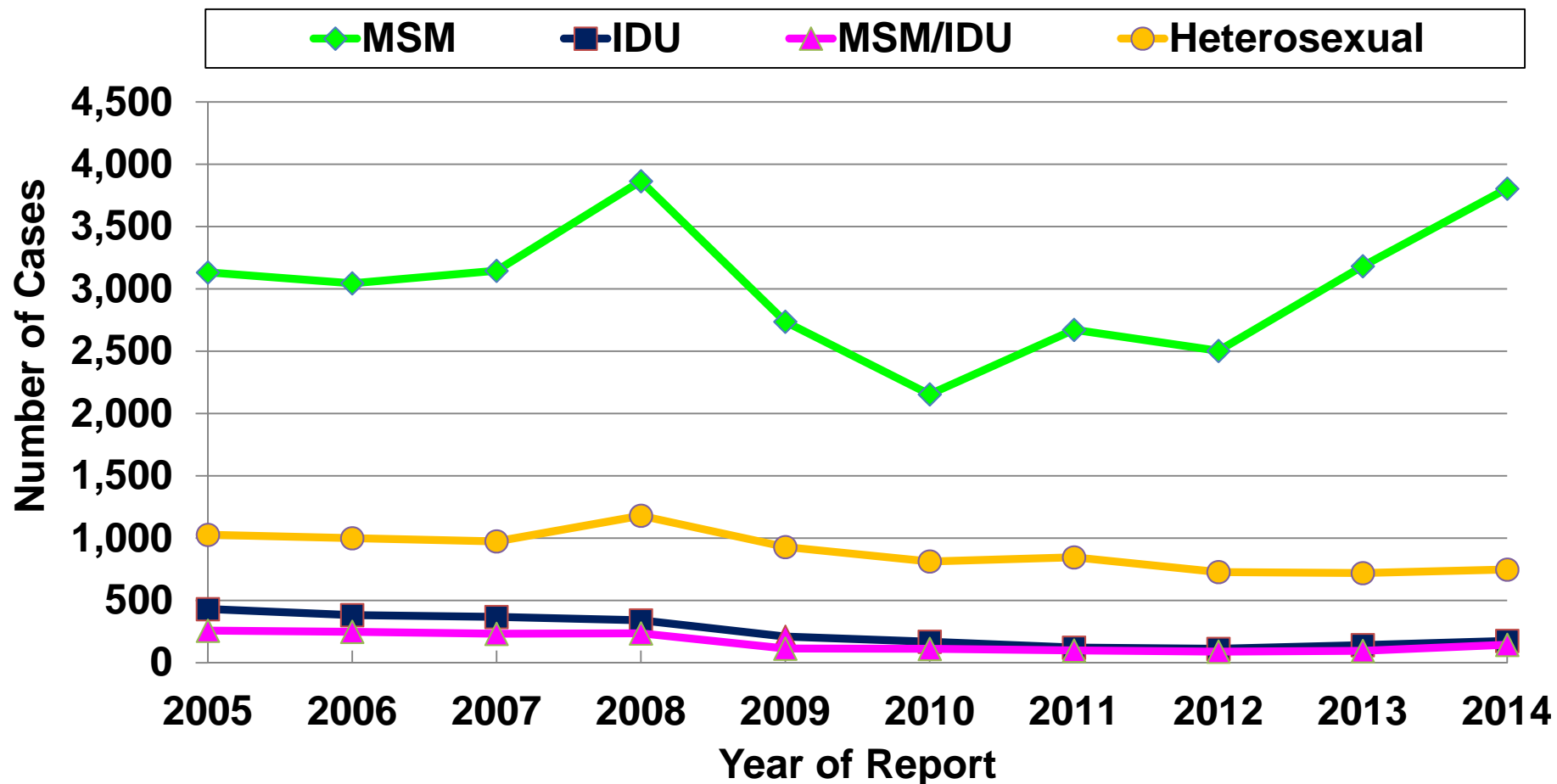
Adult Male HIV Infection Cases by Race/Ethnicity, Age Group at Diagnosis and Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2014, Florida

	Men	
Race/Ethnicity	No.	Percent
White	1,689	35%
Black	1,698	35%
Hispanic	1,394	29%
Other	97	2%
Age Group		
13-19	132	3%
20-24	645	13%
25-29	795	16%
30-39	1,125	23%
40-49	1,075	22%
50-59	783	16%
60+	323	7%
Mode of Exposure*		
MSM	3,805	78%
IDU	176	4%
MSM/IDU	145	3%
Heterosexual Contact	748	15%
Other Confirmed Risk	4	0%
Total	4,878	

*Adjustments have been made to redistribute NIR cases.

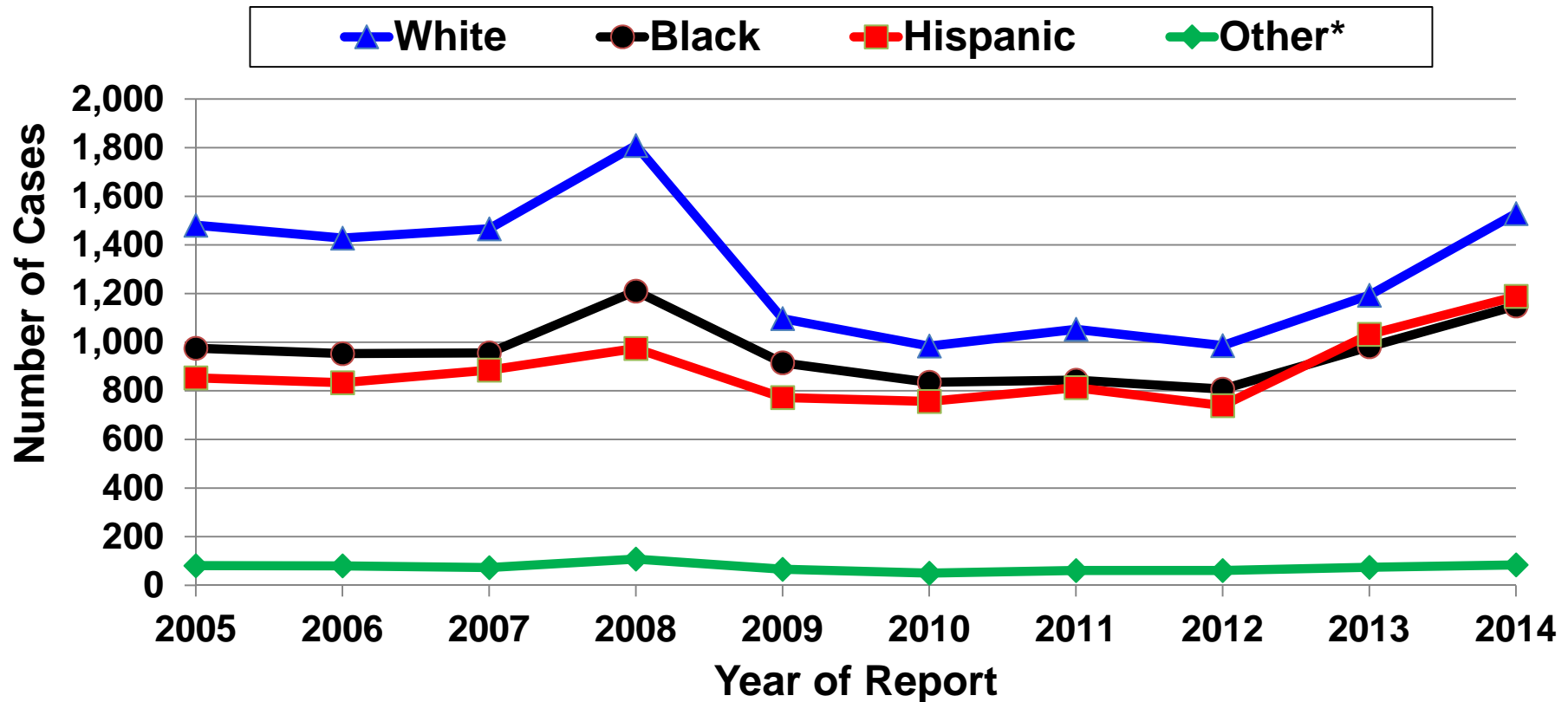


Adult Male HIV Infection Cases, by Mode of Exposure and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



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

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

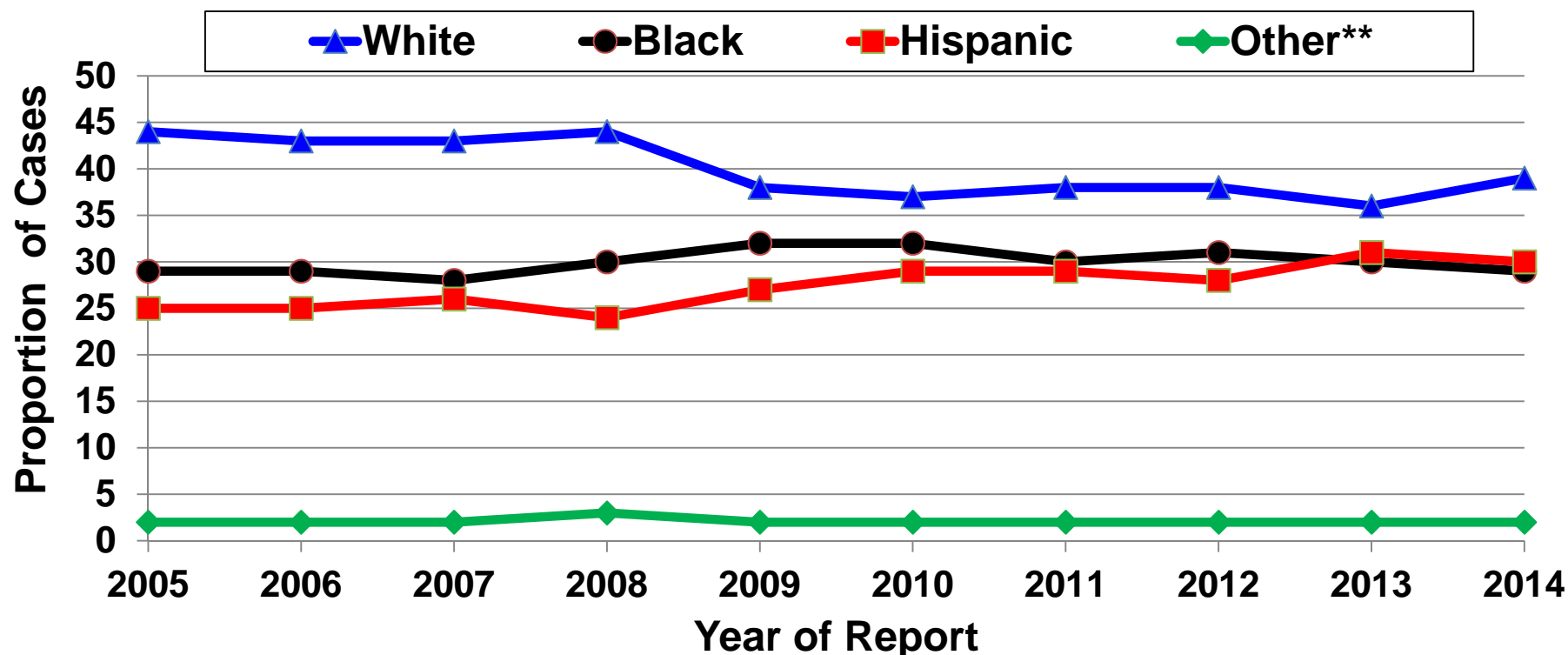


Note: Over the past ten years, the number of MSM HIV infection cases increased among whites by 3%, blacks by 18% and Hispanics by 39%, yet remained fairly level among other race/ethnic groups.

* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug Use (IDU) cases.

** Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and persons of multiple races.

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

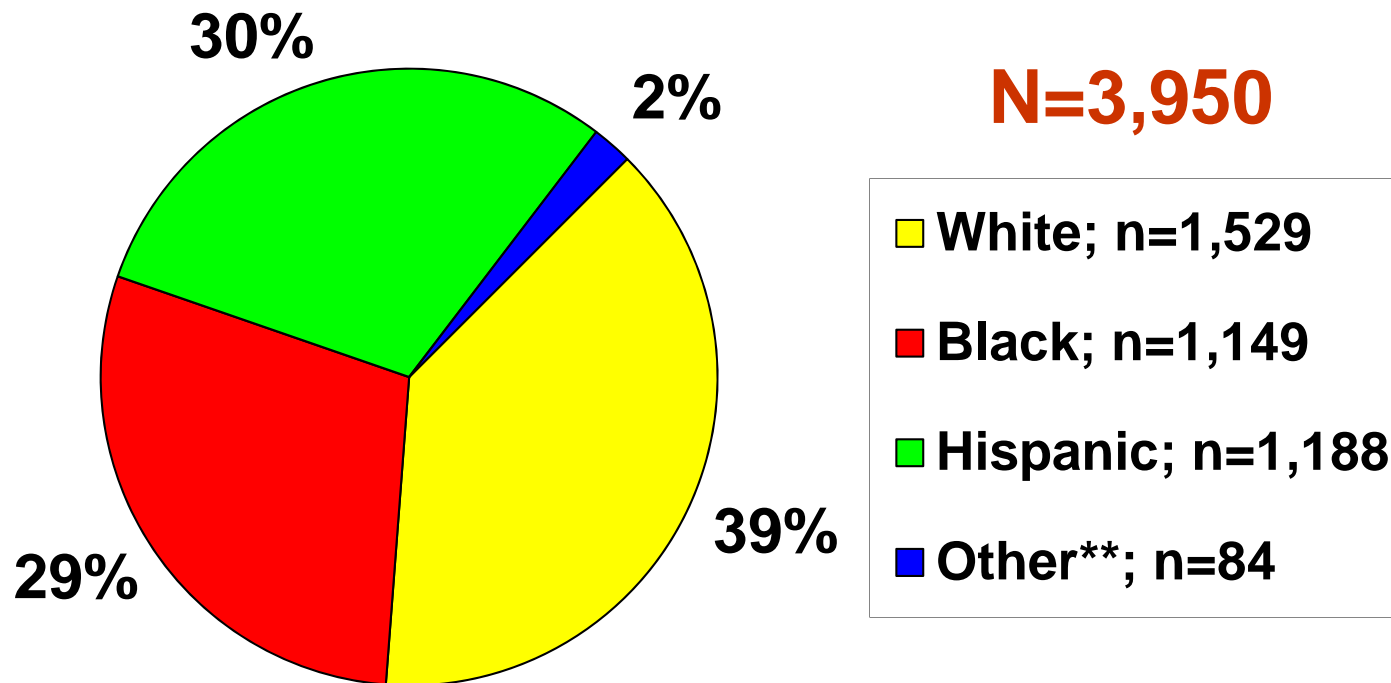


Note: The racial/ethnic distribution of HIV infection cases among MSM has fluctuated over the past ten years. From 2005 to 2014, the proportion of MSM HIV infection cases among Hispanics increased 5 percentage points. Meanwhile the proportion of HIV MSM cases decreased 5 percentage points among whites. The proportion of MSM HIV infection cases among blacks and other race/ethnic groups remained stable during this same time period.

* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug Use (IDU) cases.

** Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and persons of multiple races.

Adult HIV Infection Among MSM* by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida



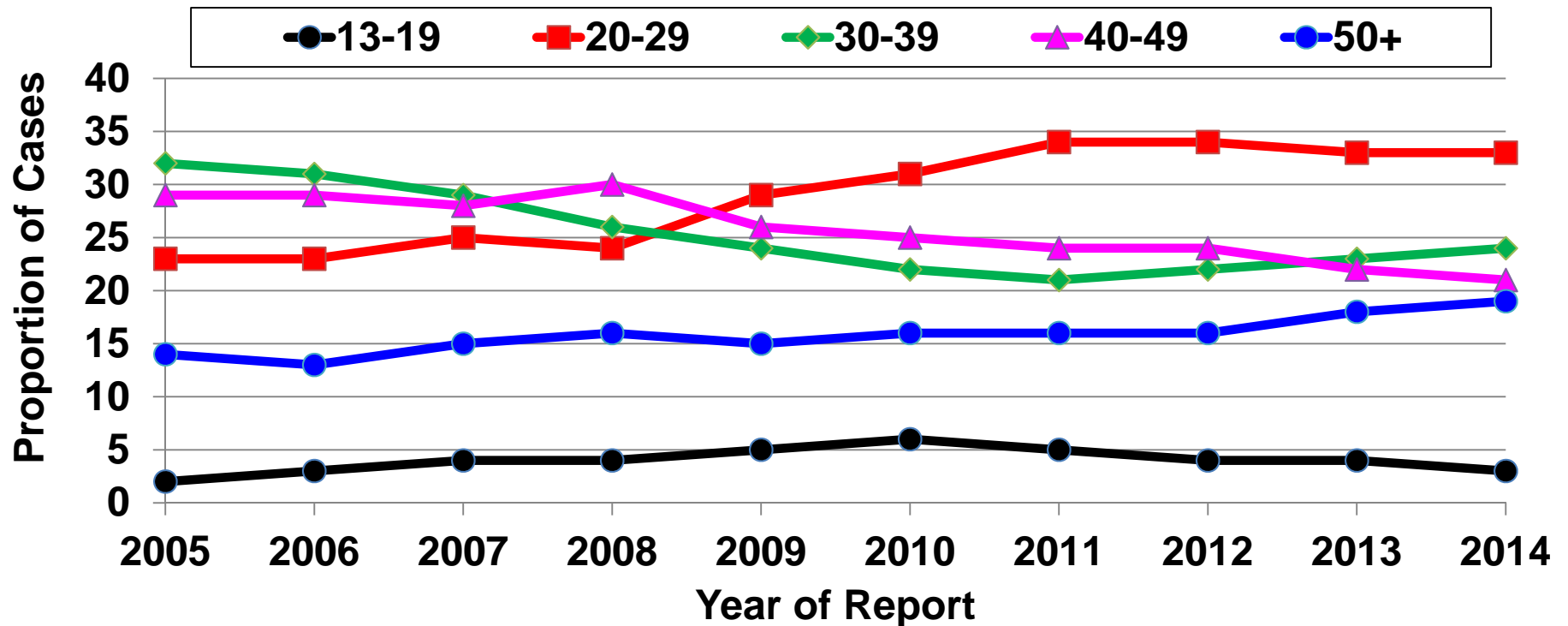
Note: In this snapshot of 2014, an estimated 3,950 HIV infection cases were among men who have sex with men (MSM). Of that estimate, 39% of HIV infection cases among MSM were among whites and 29% were among blacks, followed closely by 30% among Hispanics. Other race/ethnic groups account for 2% of HIV infection cases among MSM.

* Men who have Sex with Men (MSM). This data includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug User (IDU) cases.

** Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and persons of multiple races.



Proportion of HIV Infection Cases Among MSM* by Age Group at Diagnosis, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida

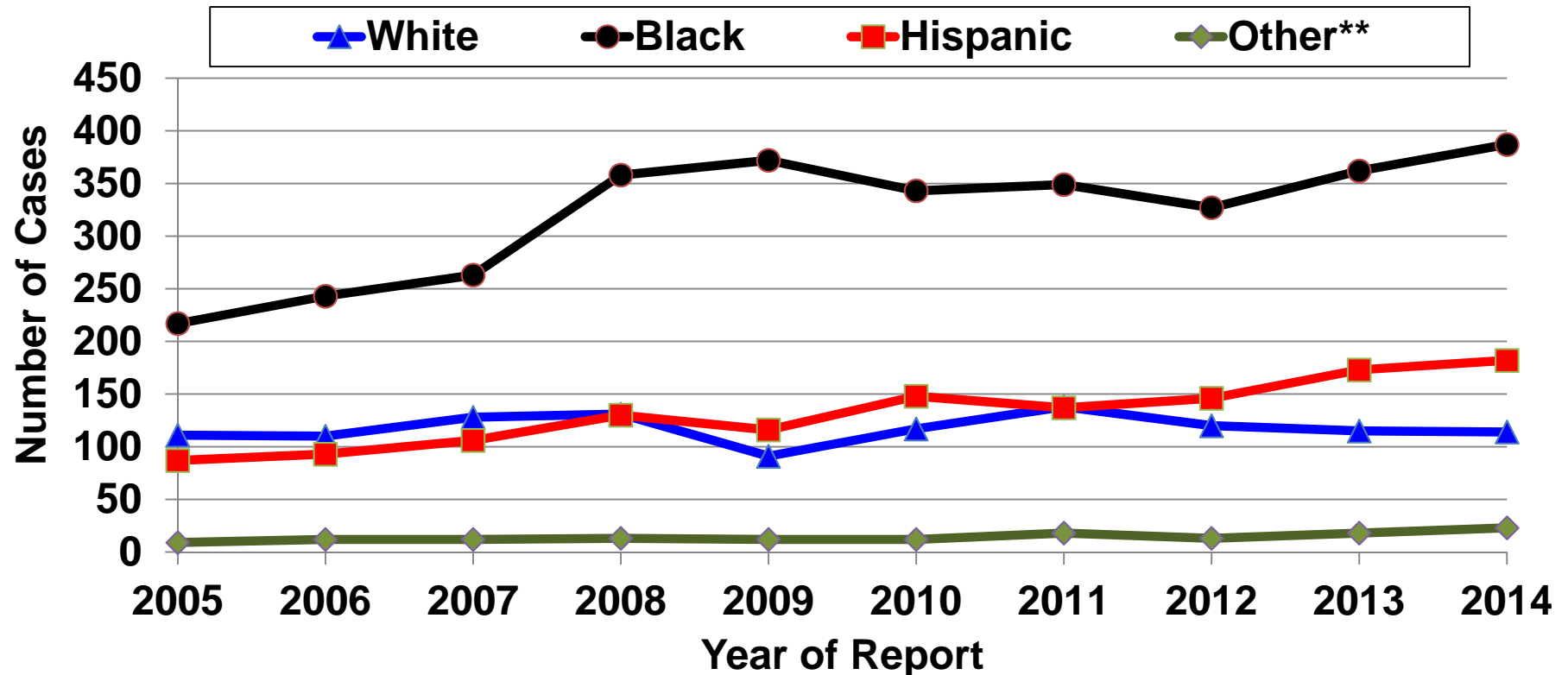


Note: Over the past ten years, the proportion of newly reported HIV infection cases among MSM have shown increases for the 13-19 (1 percentage point), 20-29 (10 percentage points) and 50+ (5 percentage points) age groups. Meanwhile, decreases in the proportion of HIV infection cases among MSM were observed among both of the 30-39 (8 percentage points) and 40-49 (8 percentage points) age groups.

* Men who have Sex with Men (MSM). This data includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug User (IDU) cases.



HIV Infection Cases Among Adolescent and Young Adult (Aged 13 - 24) MSM* by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 2005–2014, Florida



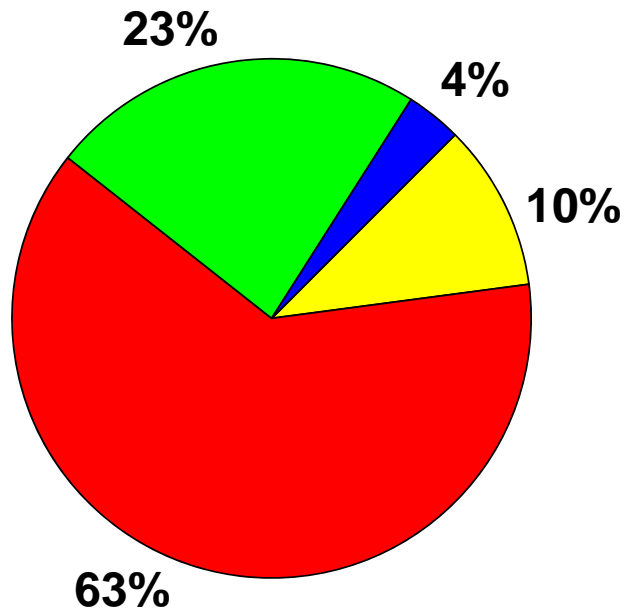
Note: Blacks represent the majority (>51%) of new HIV infection cases among MSM aged 13-24 each year. Overall, from 2005 to 2014, the number of new HIV infection cases among MSM aged 13-24 increased among all race/ethnicity groups; blacks (78%), whites (3%), Hispanics (109%), and other race/ethnic group (156%).

* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug User (IDU) cases. ** Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and persons of multiple races.

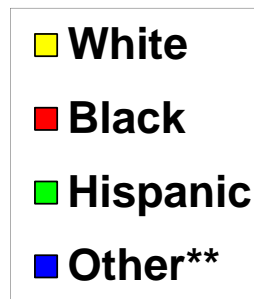
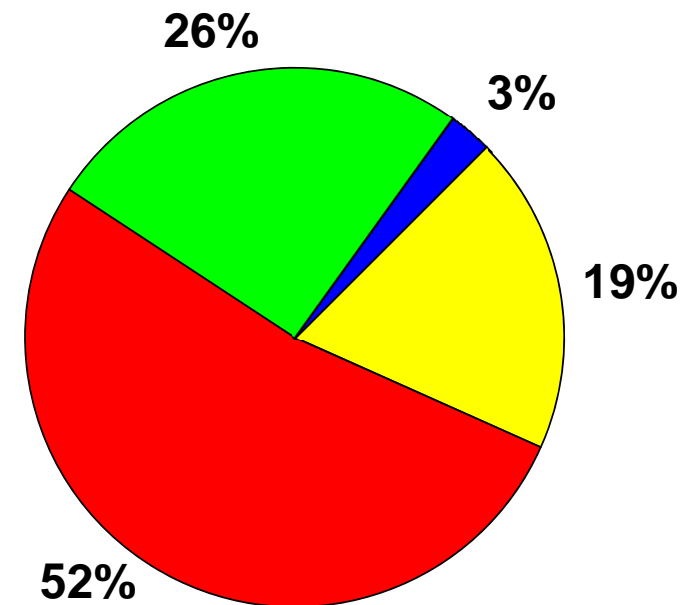


HIV Infection Cases Among Adolescent and Young Adult MSM* by Age at Diagnosis and Race/Ethnicity, Reported 2012-2014, Florida

13-19 years
N=346



20-24 years
N=1,632

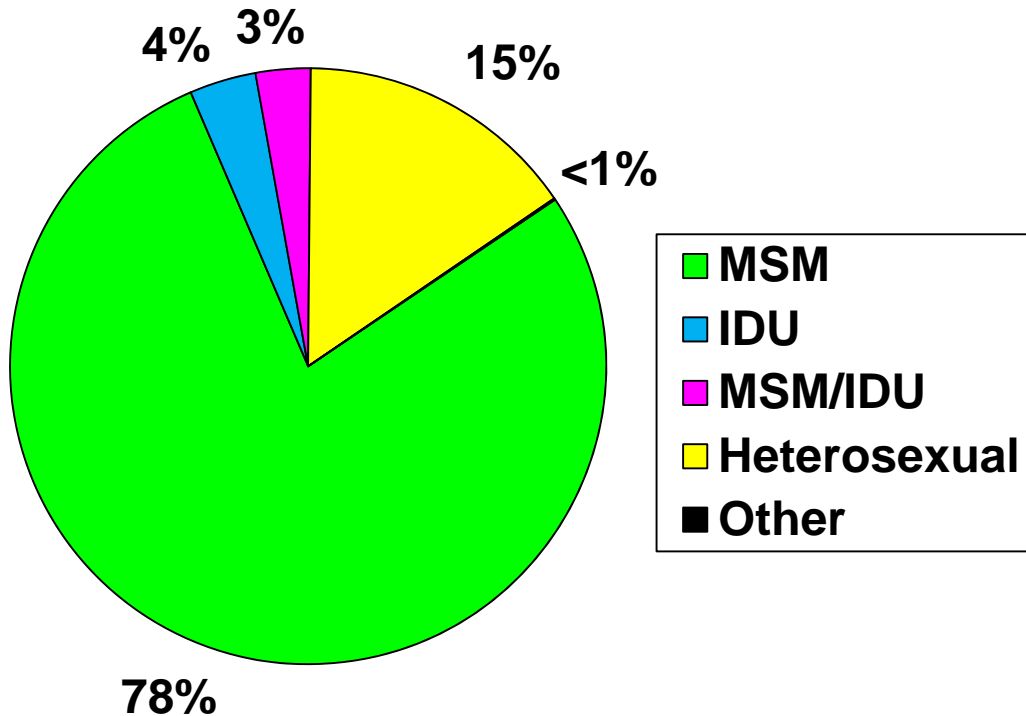


* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug User (IDU) cases.

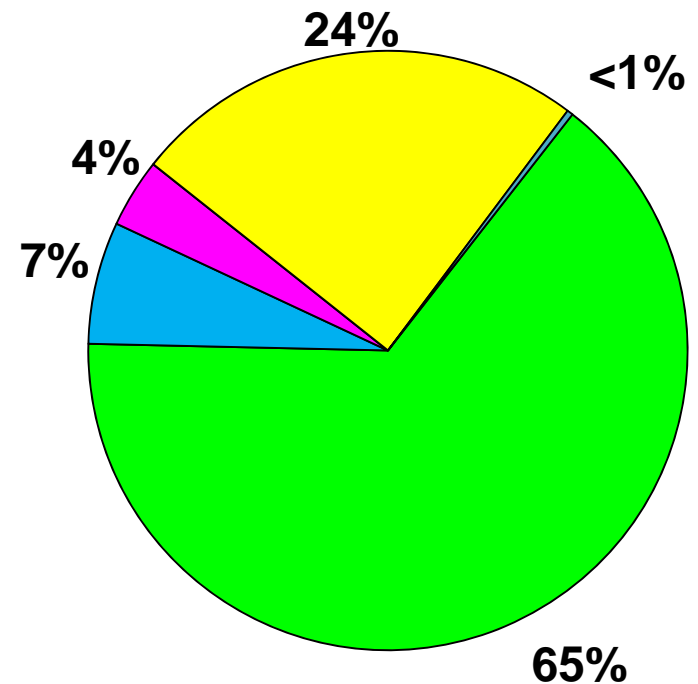
** Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and persons of multiple races.

Adult Male HIV Infection and AIDS Cases, by Mode of Exposure, Reported in 2014, Florida

HIV Infection N=4,878

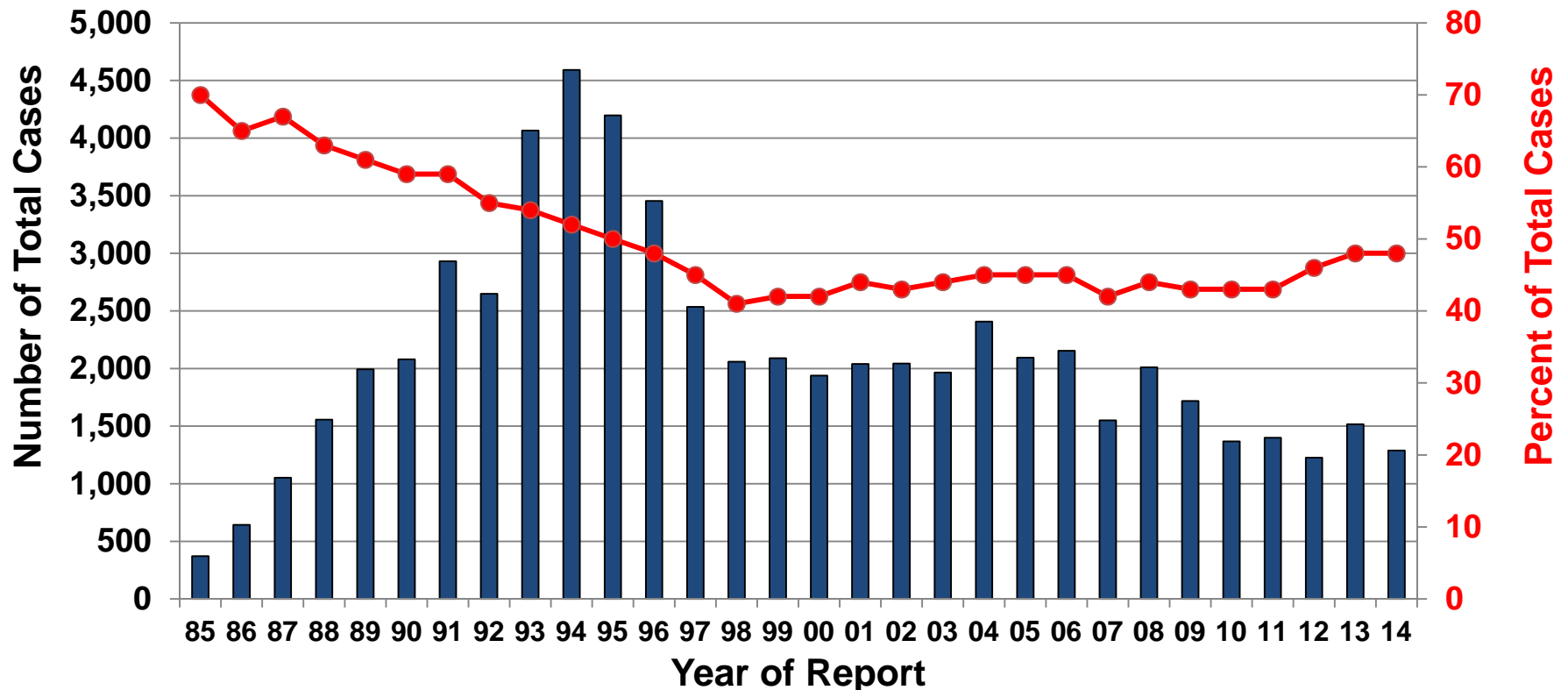


AIDS N=1,881



Note: NIRs redistributed. For HIV infection and AIDS cases in men reported in 2014, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common risk factor (78% and 65% respectively) followed by cases with a heterosexual risk (15% for HIV and 24% for AIDS). HIV cases tend to represent a more recent picture of the epidemic.

Adult AIDS Cases Among MSM* by Year of Report, 1985 – 2014, Florida



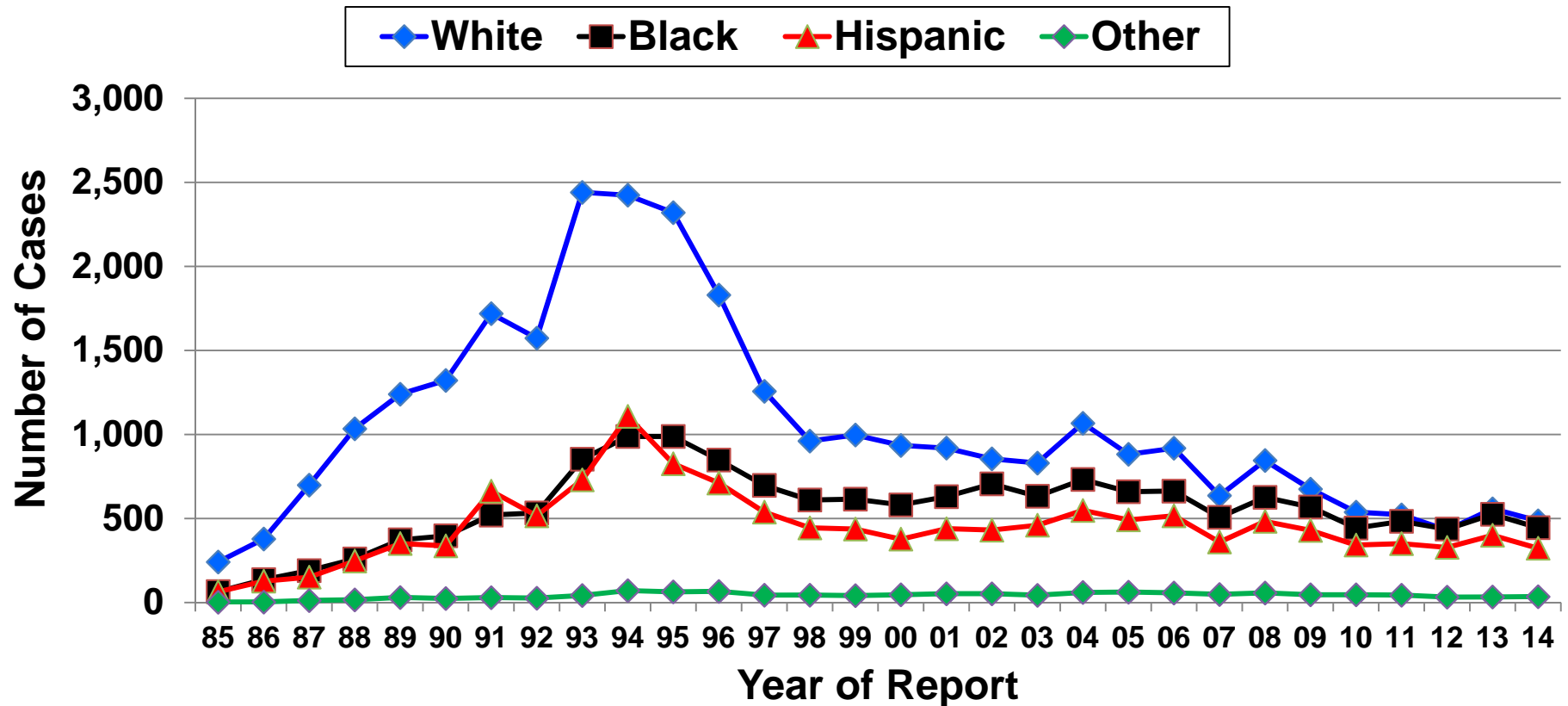
Note: The bars in this graph represent the estimated number of AIDS cases by year in Florida during 1985 through 2014 among adult men who have sex with men (MSM). The number of AIDS cases among MSM peaked in 1993 and steadily decreased until 1998. Between 1999 and 2003, AIDS cases remained relatively stable. From 2004 through 2013, AIDS cases have continued to decrease.

The line on this graph represents the percentage of all AIDS cases among adults which were attributed to male-to-male sexual contact. In 1985, MSM accounted for 70% of AIDS cases, but by 1998, MSM accounted for 41% of AIDS cases. In 2014, MSM accounted for 48% of all AIDS cases among adults.

Special note: NIRs redistributed.

* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug User (IDU) cases.

Adult AIDS Cases Among MSM* by Race/Ethnicity, and Year of Report, 1985–2014, Florida



Note: Noteworthy is the decline from 1993 through 2014 in AIDS cases among white MSM. Despite this decline, the largest number of AIDS cases each year from 1986 through 2014 was among white MSM.

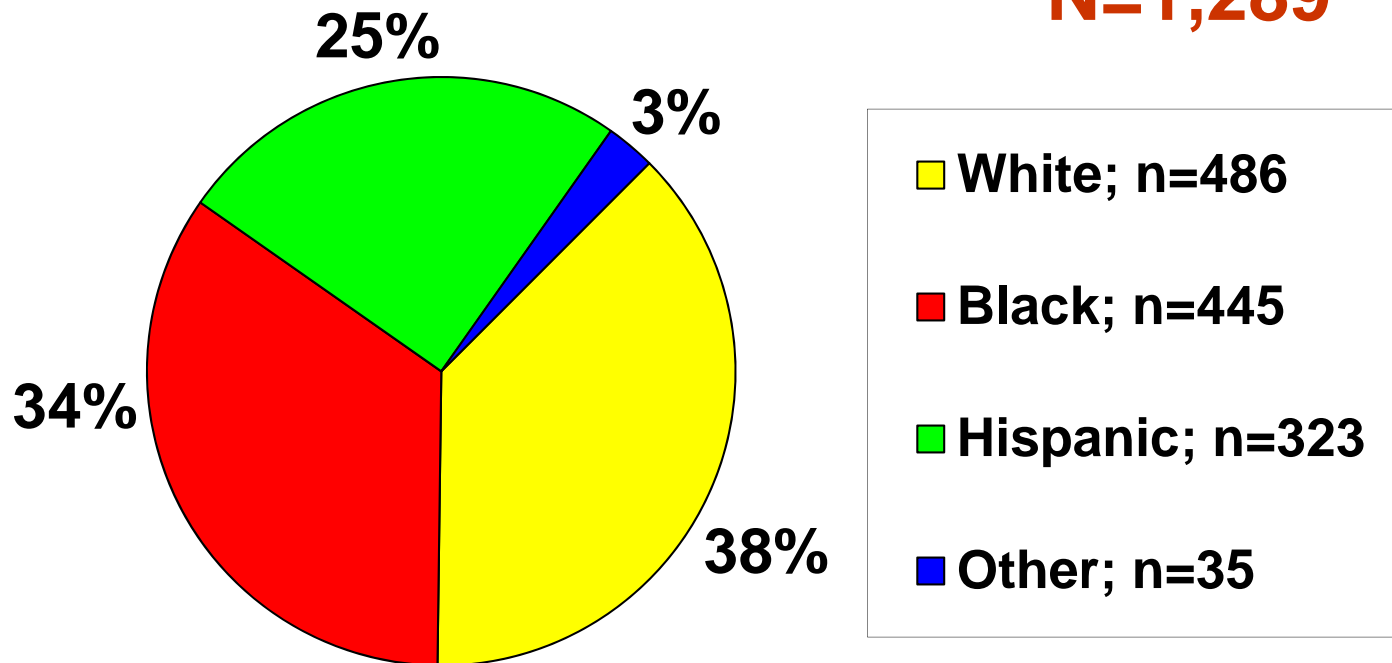
* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug User (IDU) cases.

** Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and persons of multiple races.



Adult AIDS Cases Among MSM* by Race/Ethnicity, Reported in 2014, Florida

N=1,289



Note: In 2014, an estimated 1,289 AIDS cases were among men who have sex with men (MSM). Of that estimate, 38% of were among whites followed closely by 34% among blacks, and 25% among Hispanics. Other race/ethnic groups account for 3% of AIDS cases among MSM.

* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug User (IDU) cases.

** Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and persons of multiple races.



Cases Living with HIV Disease

- ⓧ Unless otherwise noted, data in the following slides represent persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs), who were living in Florida (regardless where diagnosed) through the most recent calendar year. Living data are also referred 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.

Eligible Metropolitan Areas

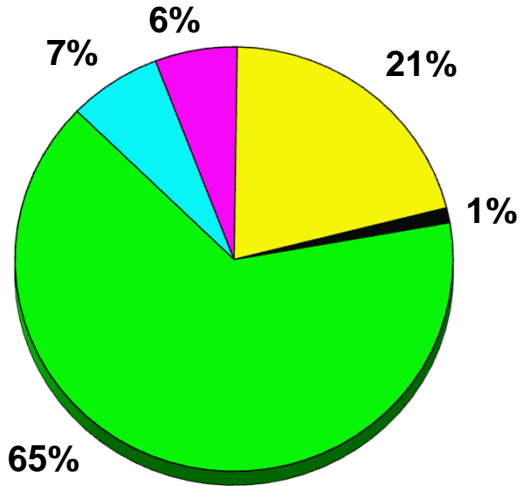
EMA	COUNTY
Jacksonville	Clay, Duval, Nassau, St. Johns
Orlando	Lake, Orange, Osceola, Seminole
Tampa-St. Petersburg	Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, Pinellas
W. Palm Beach	Palm Beach
Ft. Lauderdale	Broward
Miami	Miami-Dade



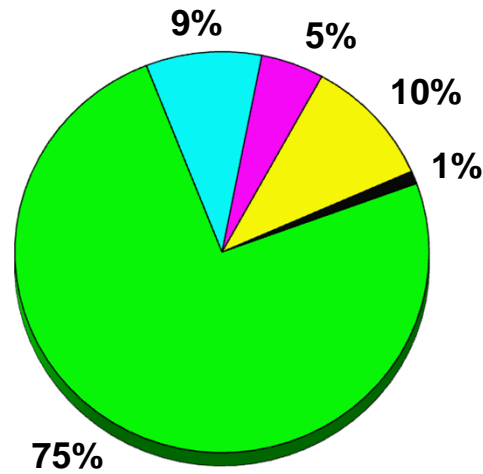


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by EMA and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

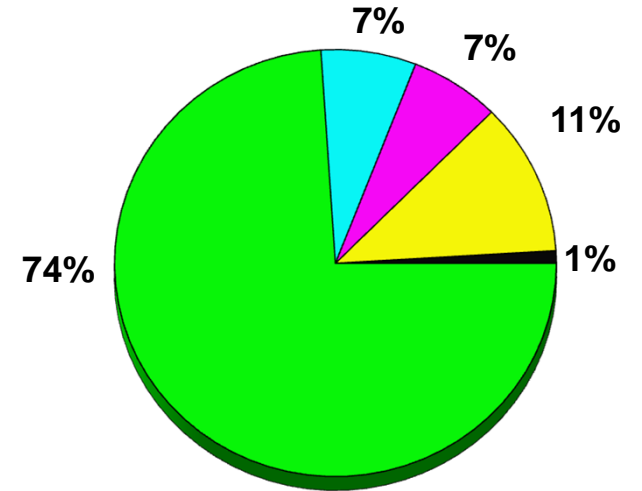
Jacksonville N=4,333



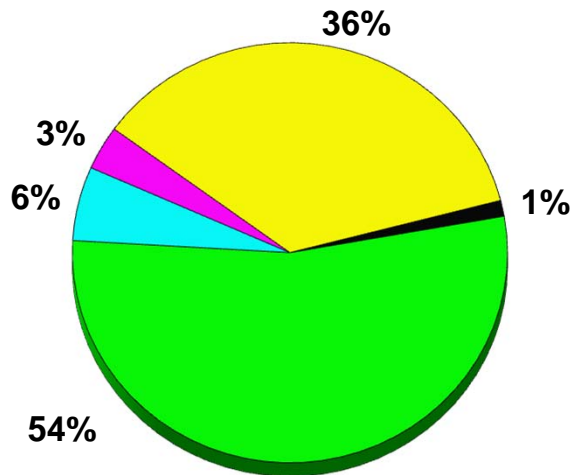
Orlando N= 8,174



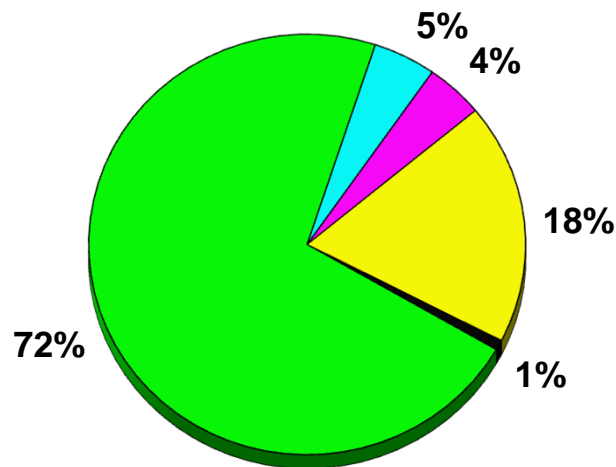
Tampa-St. Pete N=9,021



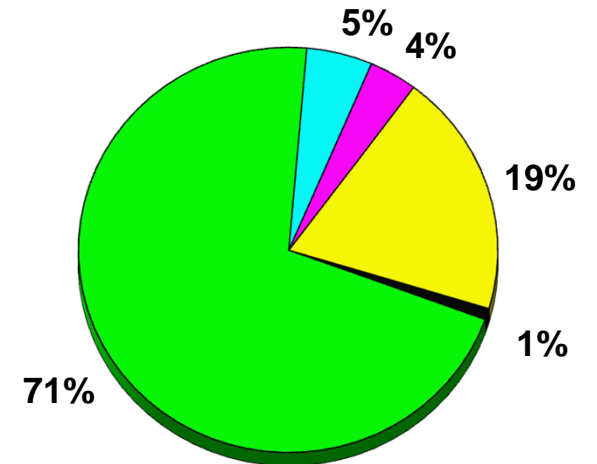
W. Palm Beach N=4,995



Ft. Lauderdale N=14,193



Miami N =18,840



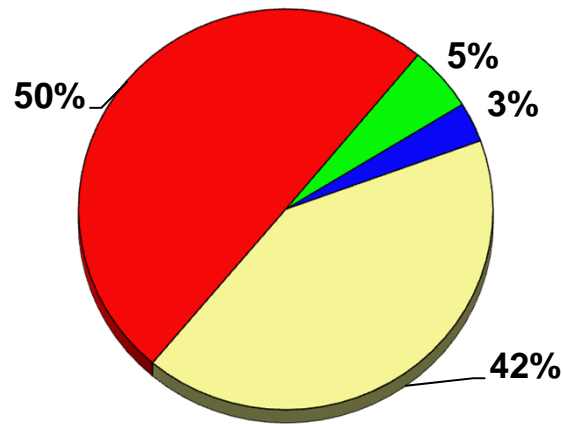
■ MSM
 ■ IDU
 ■ MSM/IDU
 ■ Hetero
 ■ Other

Note: Adjustments have been made to account for the redistribution of NIRs. Data as of 06/30/15

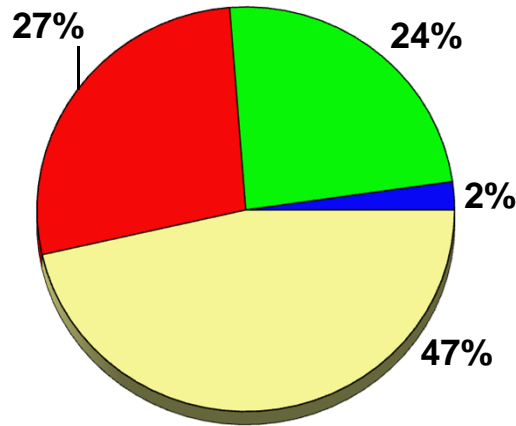


MSM Living with HIV Disease by EMA and Race/Ethnicity, Reported through 2014, Florida

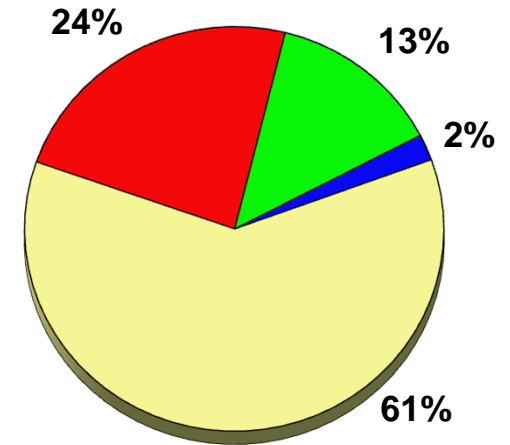
Jacksonville N=3,082



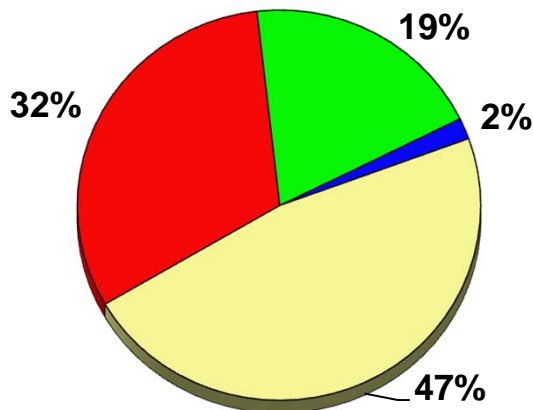
Orlando N=6,500



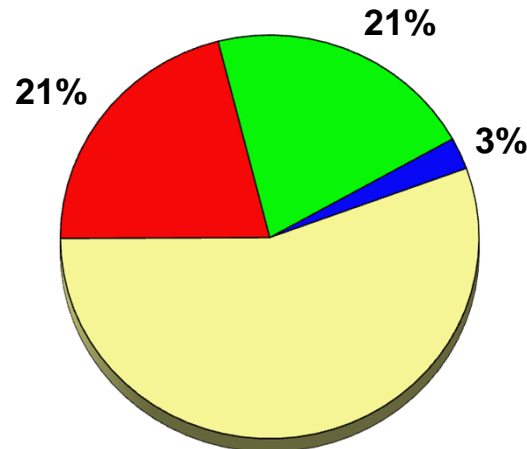
Tampa - St. Pete N=7,263



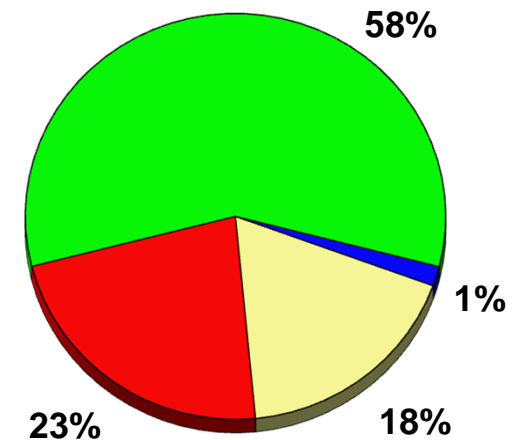
W. Palm Beach N=2,852



Ft. Lauderdale N=10,789

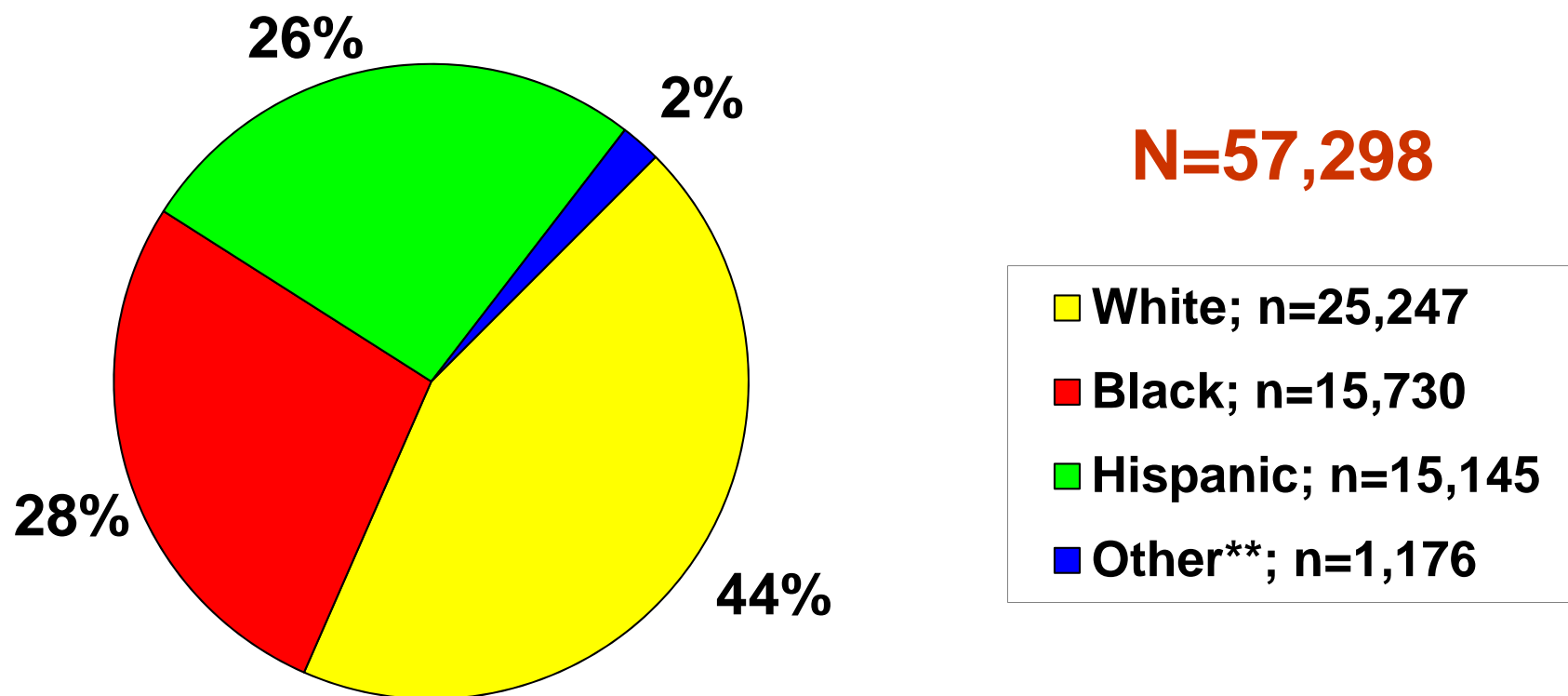


Miami N=14,044



Note: EMA is Eligible Metropolitan Area. Dept. of Corrections cases excluded.

MSM* Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida



Note: In this snapshot of 2014, an estimated 57,298 men who have sex with men (MSM) are living with HIV disease. Of that estimate, 44% of MSM living with HIV disease were among whites and 28% were among blacks, followed closely by 26% among Hispanics. Other race/ethnic groups account for 2%.

* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug Use (IDU) cases.

** Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and persons of multiple races.



People Living with HIV/AIDS Among MSM, by Age at Diagnosis, Florida, 2014

Age Group	# of Cases	% of Cases
13-29	6,077	11%
30-49	25,574	45%
50+	25,647	45%

Note: Of the adult MSM and MSM/IDU living with HIV disease in Florida that were diagnosed through December 2014, the majority of the cases (90%) were diagnosed at 30 years of age or older.

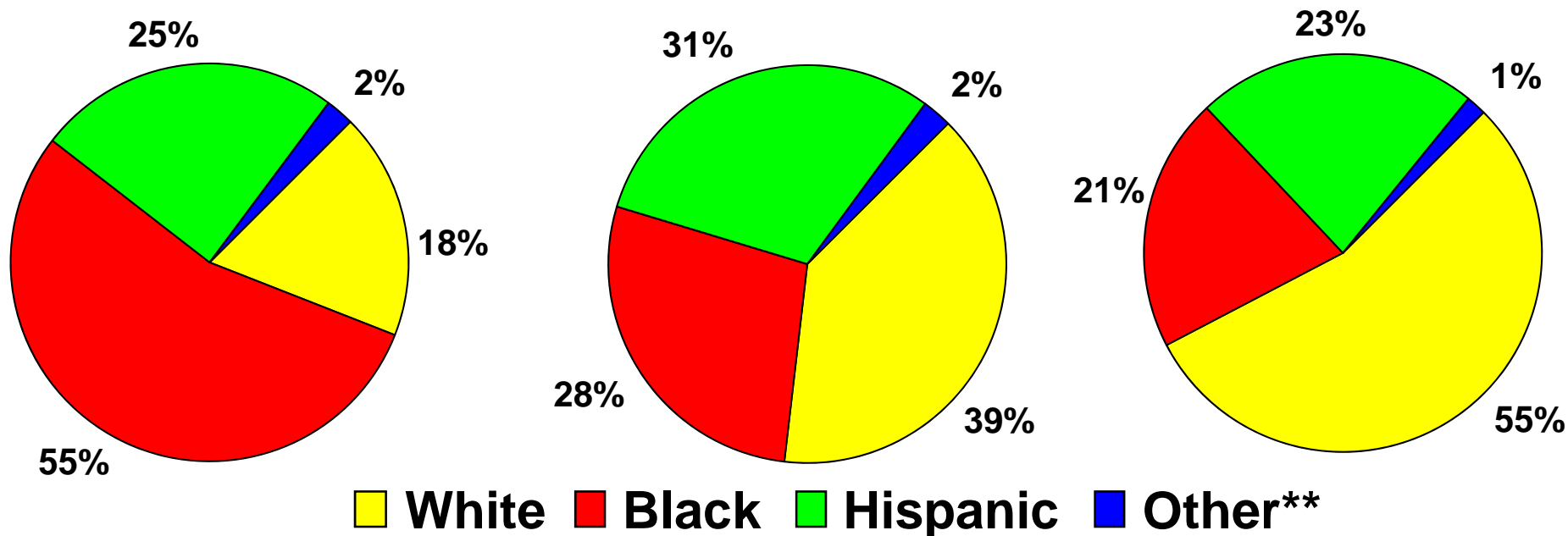


Adults Living with HIV Disease among MSM* by Current Age Group and Race/Ethnicity, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida, N=57,298

Age 13-29
n=6,077

Age 30-49
n=25,574

Age 50+
n=25,647



Note: The majority of the younger MSMs (ages 13-29) were black (55%), however, whites constituted a greater proportion of both the 30-49 (39%) and 50+ (55%) age groups.

* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug Use (IDU) cases.

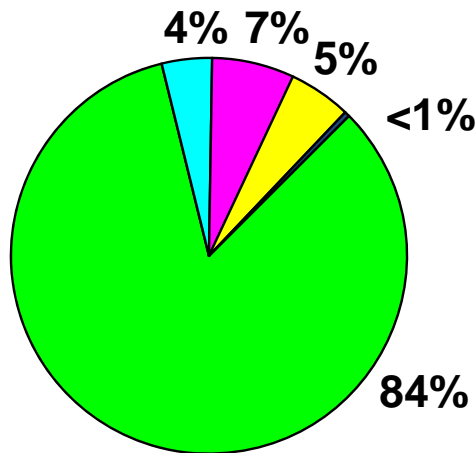
** Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and persons of multiple races.

Data as of 06/30/2015

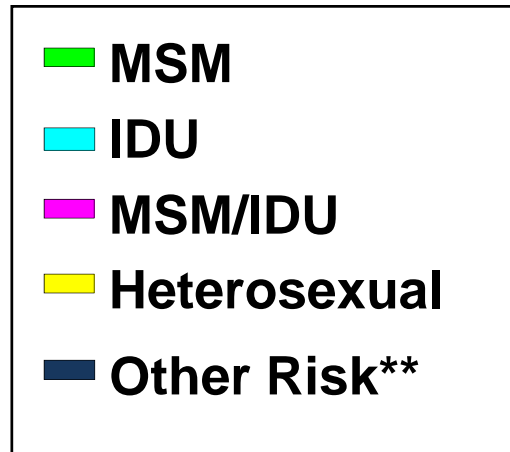
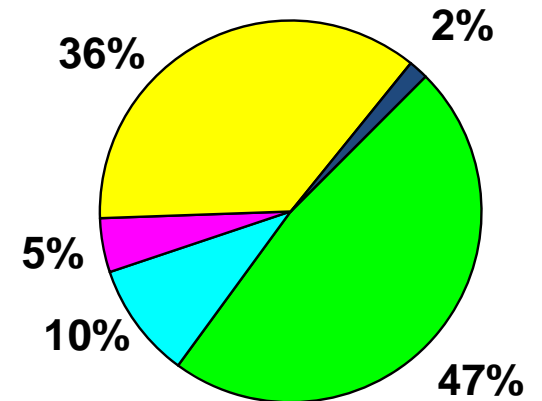


Adult Males Living with HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

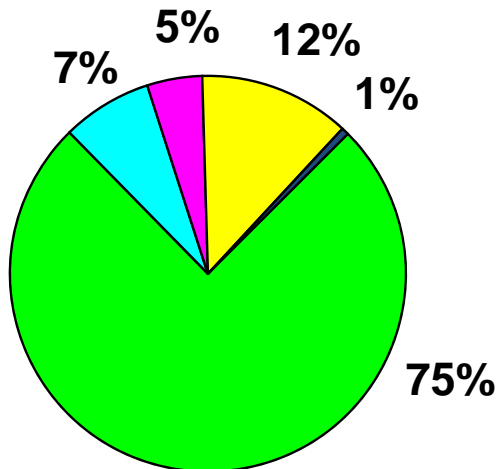
White
N=27,938



Black
N=30,176

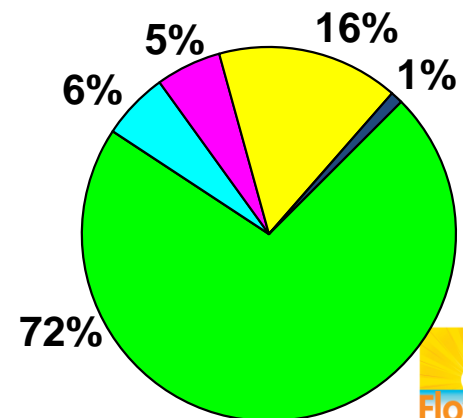


Hispanic
N=19,011



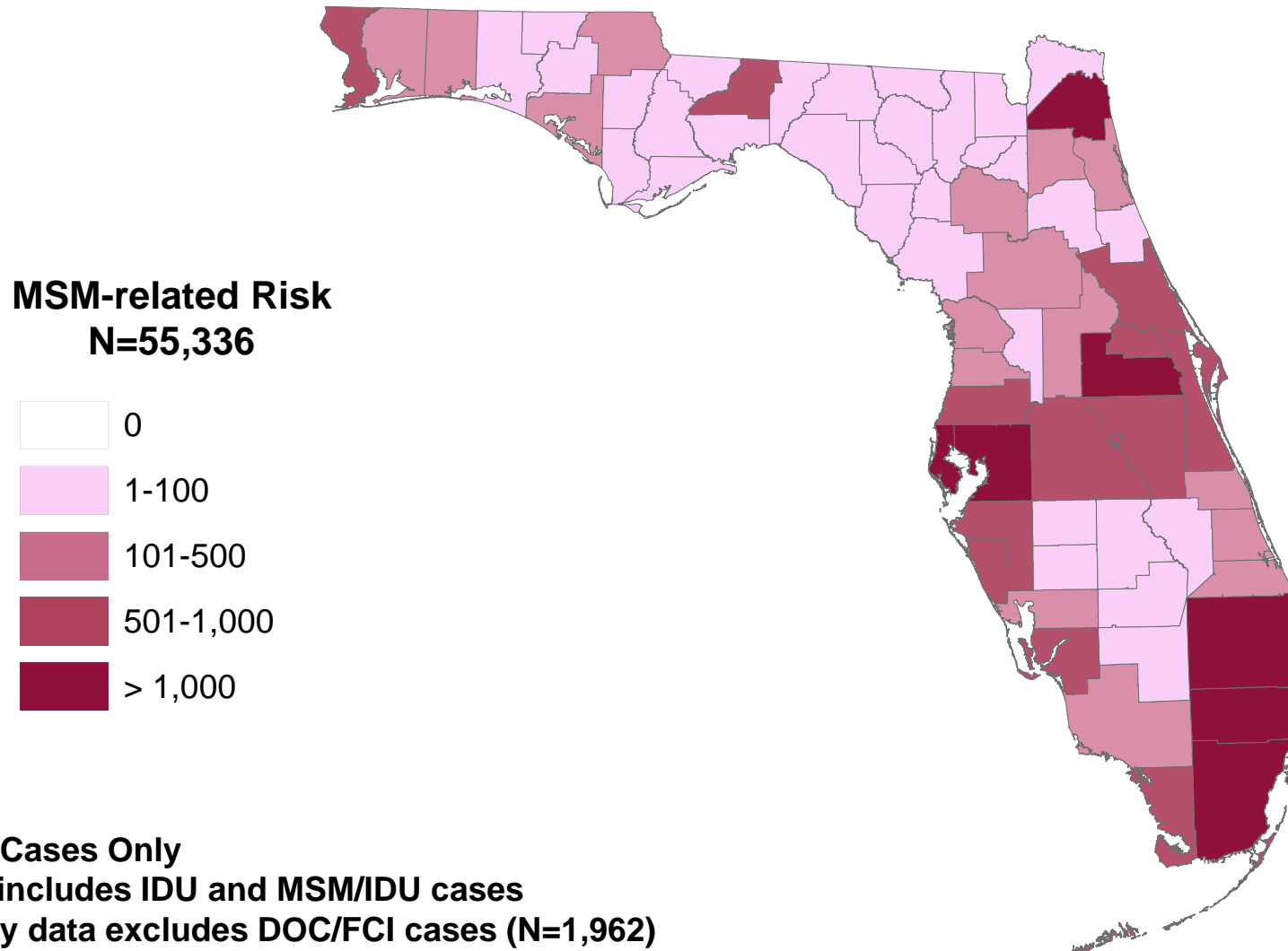
* Other includes Asian/Pacific Islander, Native Alaskan/American Indian and Multi-racial individuals.
** Other Risk includes hemophilia, transfusion, perinatal and other pediatric risks as well as other confirmed risks.

Other*
N=1,519

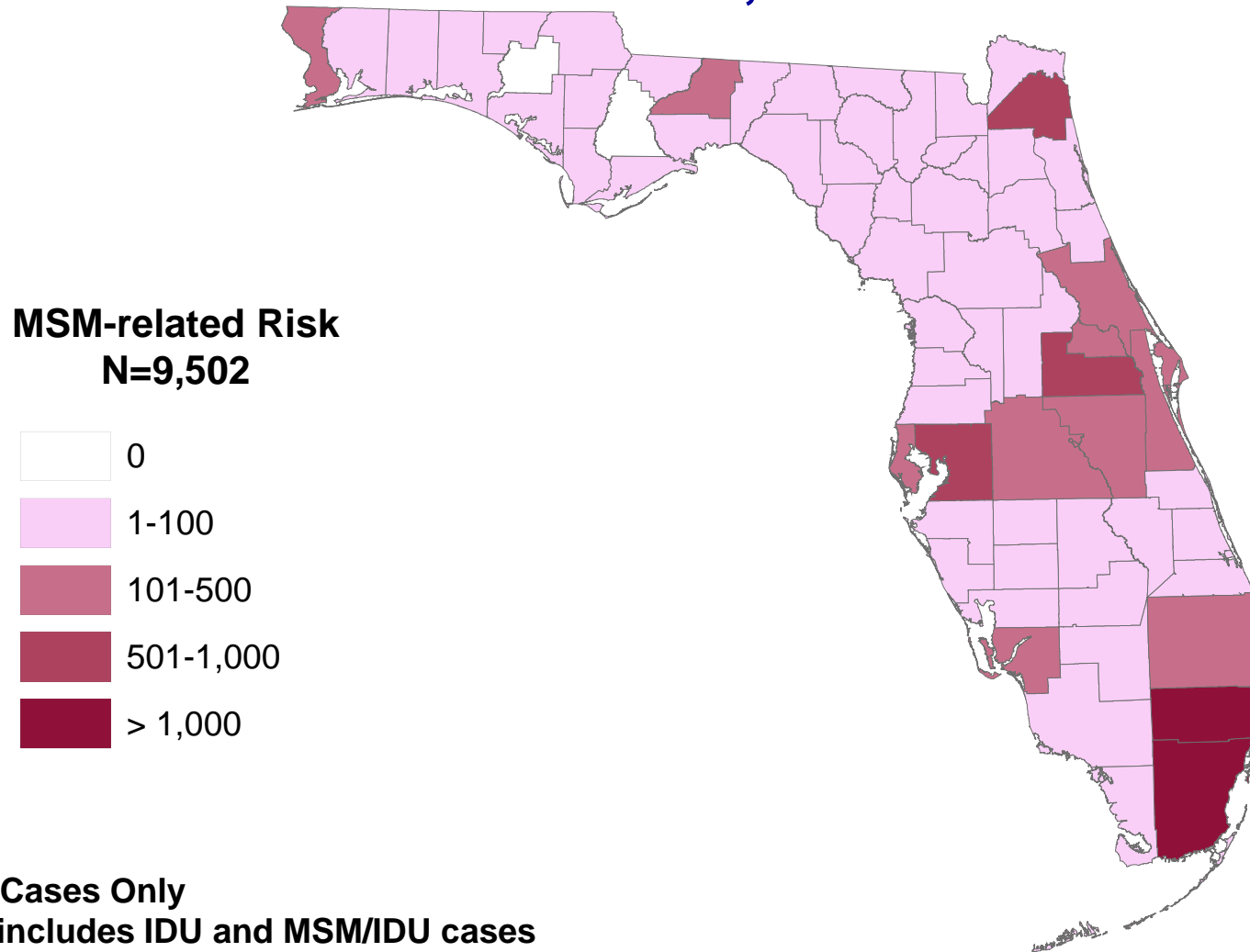


Note: NIRs redistributed.

**Persons Living with HIV Disease,*
with a Male-to-Male Sexual Contact (MSM) Risk,**
by County of Residence,***
Diagnosed through 2014, Florida**

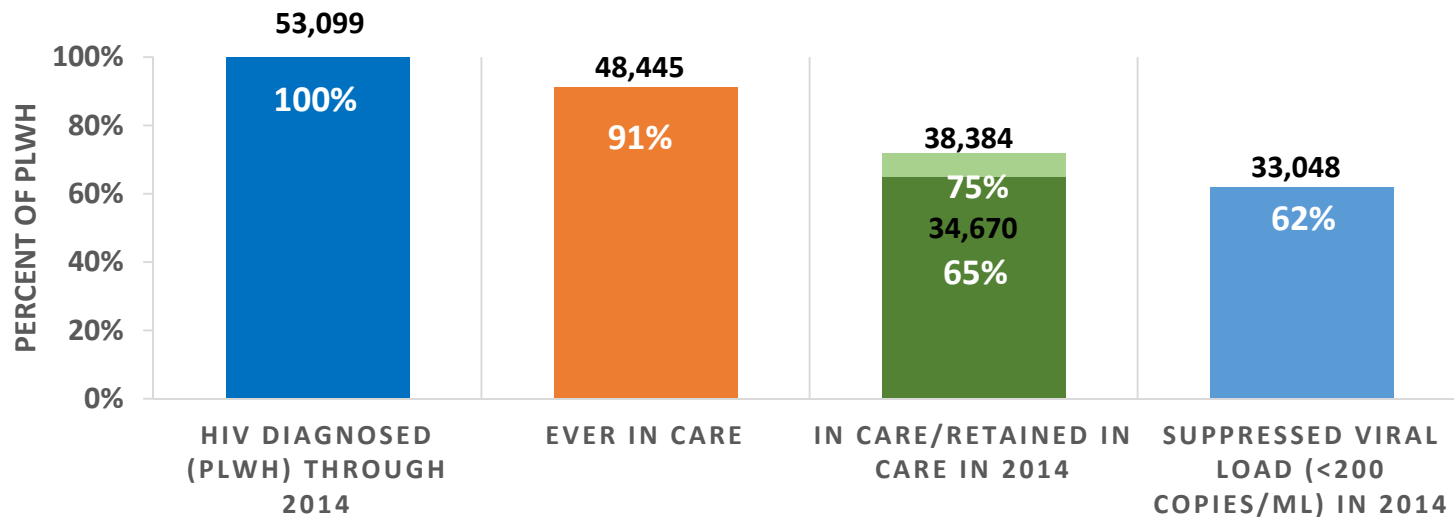


Newly Diagnosed Cases of HIV Infection, with a Male-to-Male Sexual Contact (MSM) Risk,** by County of Residence,*** 2012-2014, Florida



*Adult Cases Only
**MSM includes IDU and MSM/IDU cases
***County data excludes DOC/FCI cases (N=144)

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



- 84% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 86% 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.

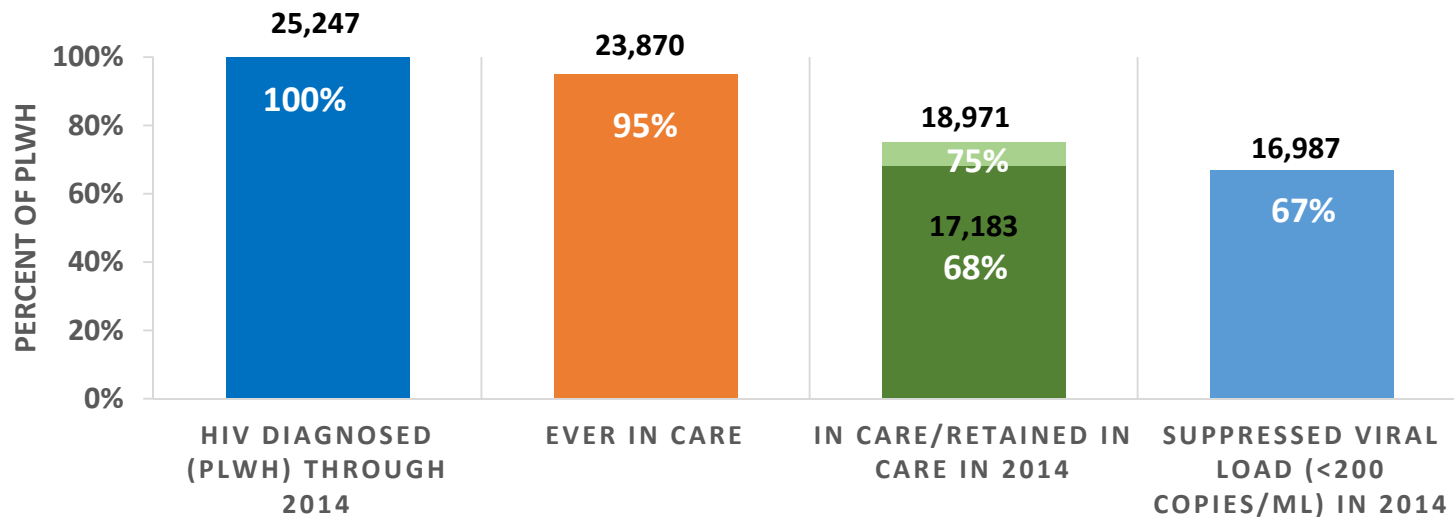
Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

(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 White MSM, Florida, 2014



- 89% of those diagnosed with HIV in 2014 had documented HIV-related care within 3 months of diagnosis
- 90% 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.

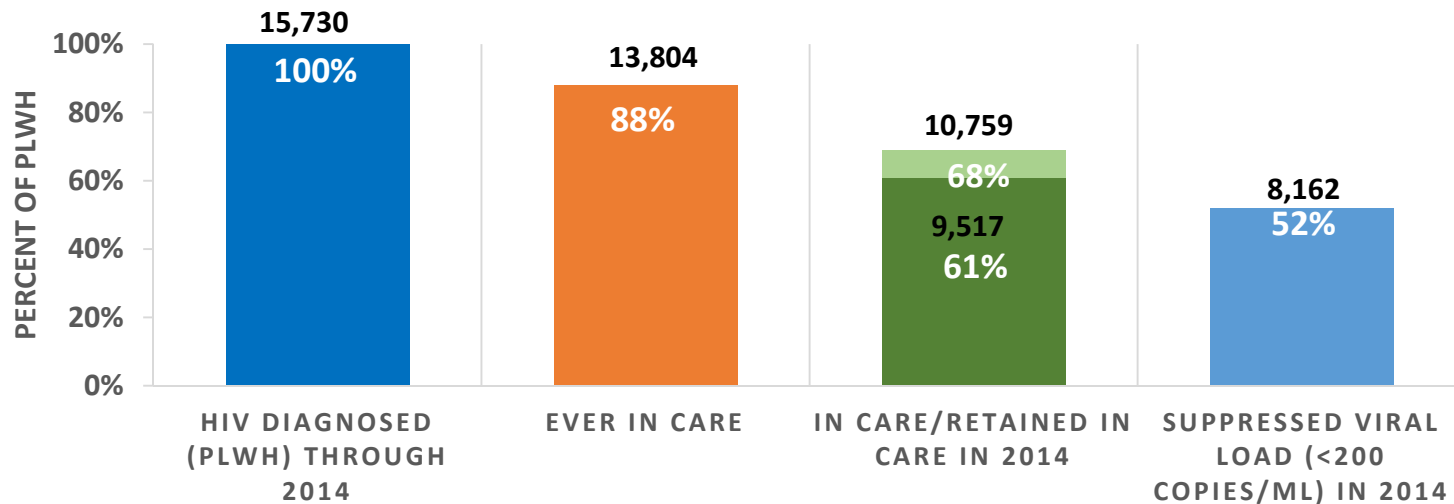
Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

(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.

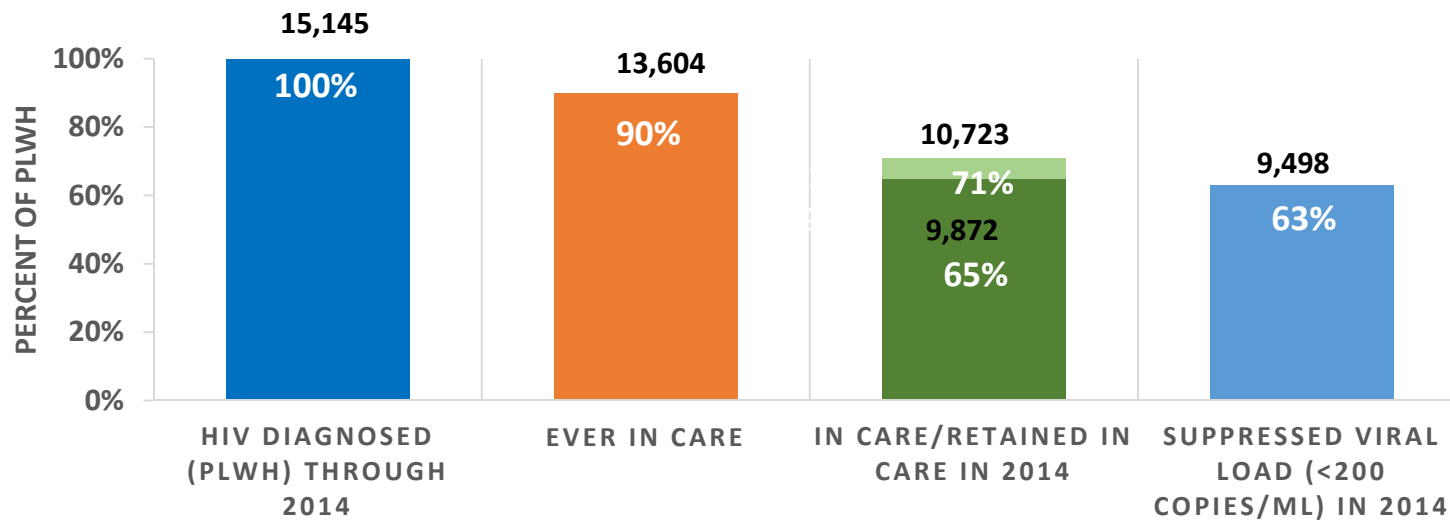
Retained in Care: PLWH with 2 or more documented VL or CD4 labs, medical visits or prescriptions (at least 3 months apart) in 2014.

(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 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.



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.

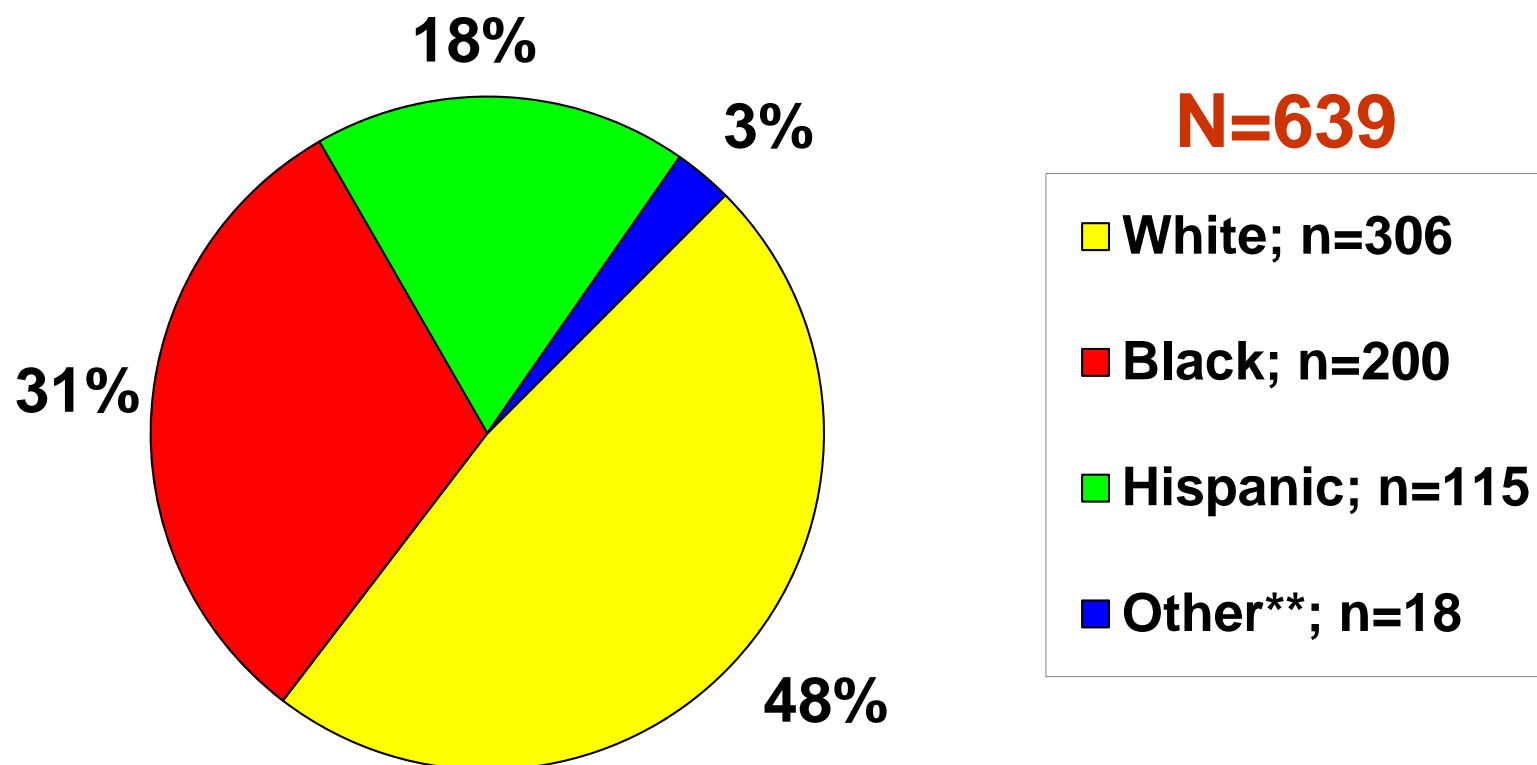
🚫 HIV case deaths are known cases of HIV disease (regardless of AIDS status) reported in Florida and are known to be dead, regardless of the cause of death. It is important to understand if any known HIV/AIDS cases died in any given year for estimates of the current burden of HIV/AIDS care and treatment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

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



Florida Cases of HIV Disease Among MSM* Who Died in 2014, by Race/Ethnicity



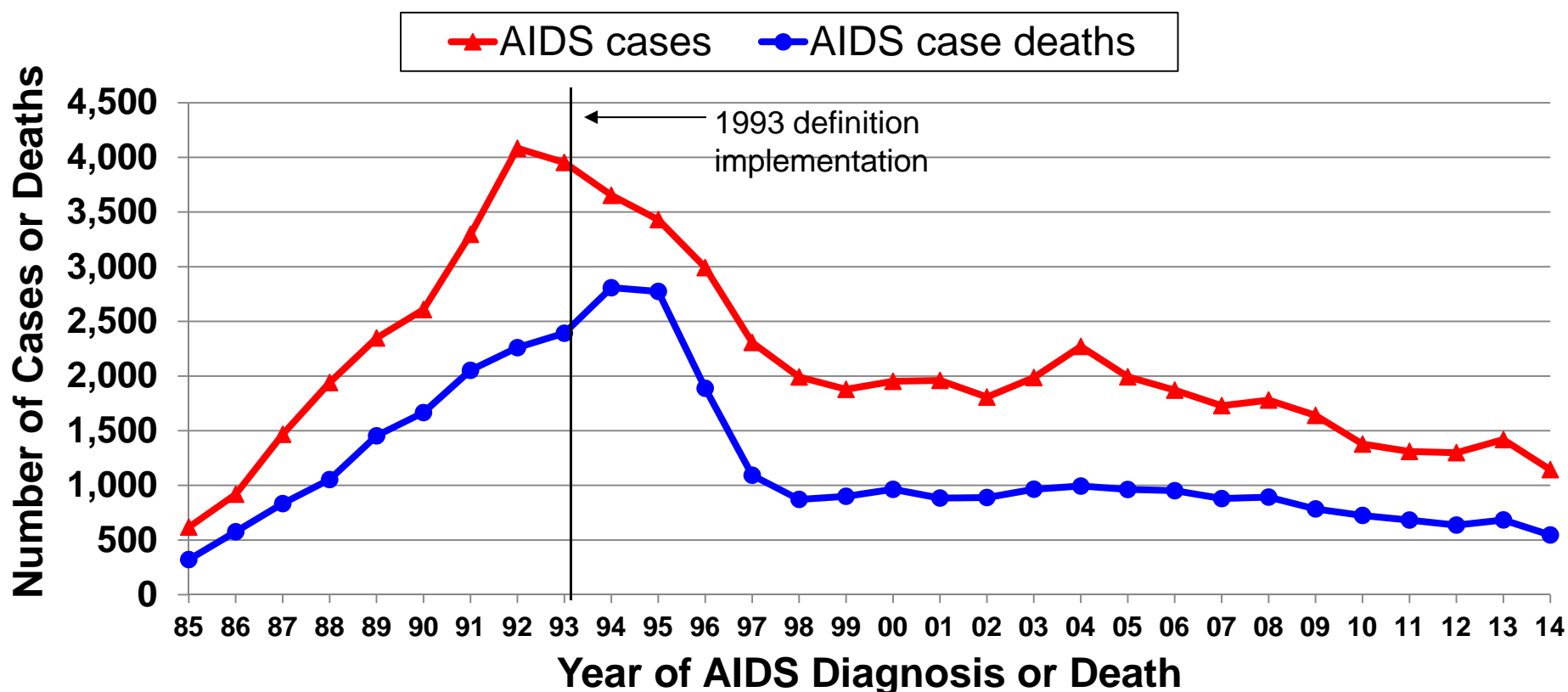
Note: There were approximately 639 HIV disease cases among MSM who died in 2014. Of that estimate, 48% were among whites and 31% were among blacks, followed by 18% among Hispanics. Other race/ethnic groups account for 3% of deaths. Data as of 6/30/2015.

* Men who have sex with men (MSM) includes MSM and MSM/ Injection Drug Use (IDU) cases.

** Other includes Asian/Pacific Islanders, Native Alaskans/American Indians and persons of multiple races.



AIDS Cases and AIDS Case Deaths* Among Adult MSM, 1985 – 2014, Florida



Note: The upper line represents the estimated number of diagnosed AIDS cases during 1985 – 2014 among adult men who have sex with men (MSM). The lower line represents the number of deaths among MSM by year of death. The peak in AIDS diagnoses among MSM during 1992 – 1993 was associated with the expansion of the HIV surveillance case definition, which was implemented in January of 1993. Among MSM, the overall decline in new AIDS cases and deaths is due in part to the success of highly active antiretroviral therapy, which became widely available during the mid-1990s.

* AIDS cases are by year of diagnosis regardless of where they were originally diagnosed who are currently living in Florida. AIDS case deaths are by year of death. 2014 data are provisional. Data as of 06/30/2015.



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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.floridahealth.gov/diseases-and-conditions/aids/surveillance/index.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>