

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



IMPACT OF HIV DISEASE, AMONG THE HAITIAN-BORN, DIAGNOSED 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

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HIV and AIDS Case Data

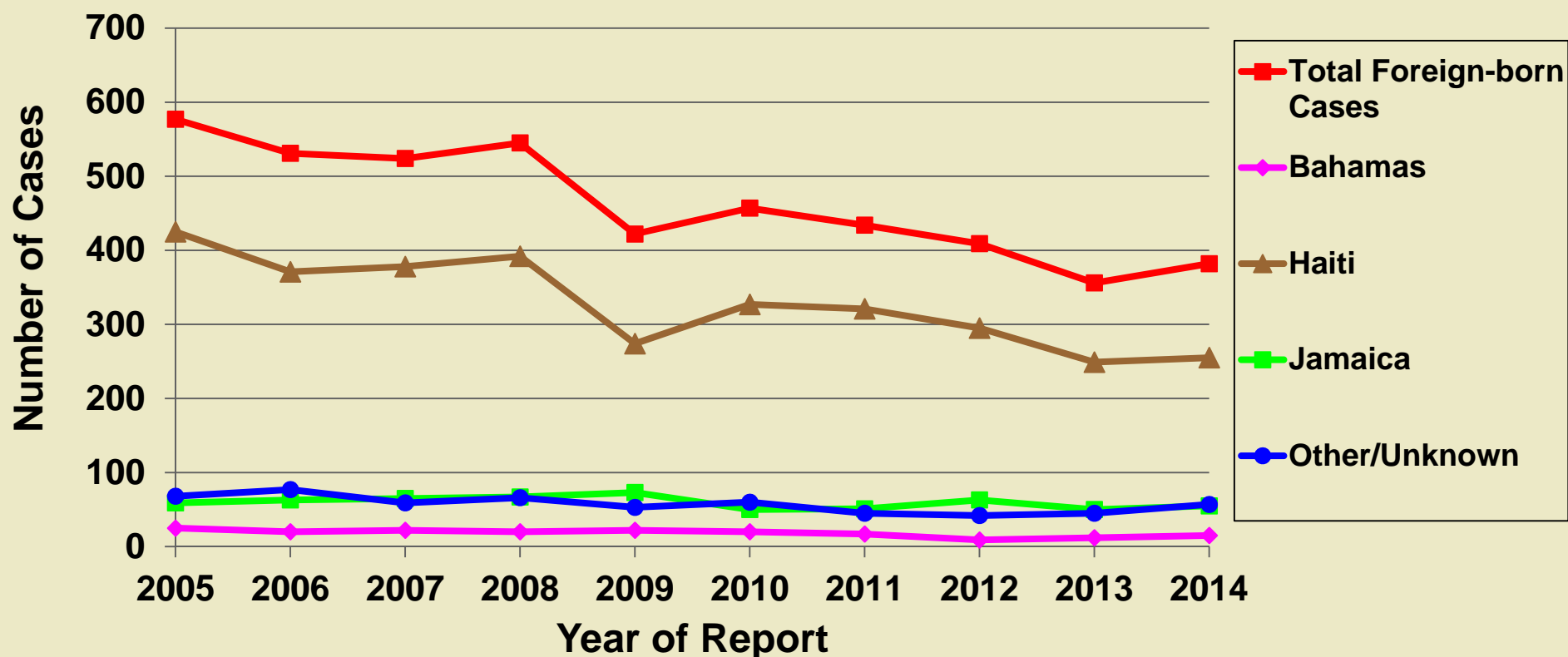
- Ⓡ Adult cases represent ages 13 and older, pediatric cases are those under the age of 13. For data by year, the age is by age of diagnosis. For living data, the age is by current age at the end of the most recent calendar year, regardless of age at diagnosis.**
- Ⓡ Unless otherwise noted, whites are 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 note, cases with an unknown or blank country of birth were eliminated from these analyses.**

For expanded data on Country of Birth, see the COB Slide 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

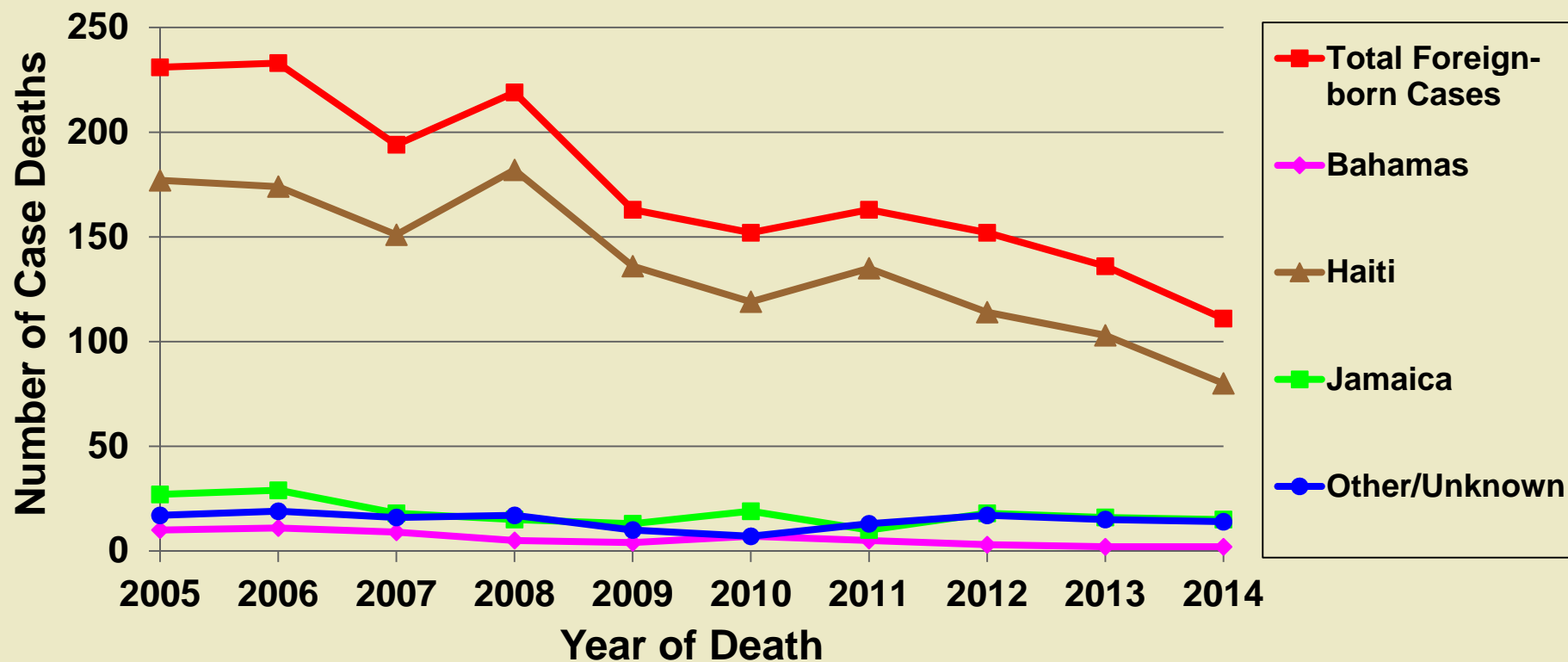


Note: Each year, the majority of black foreign born adults reported with HIV disease were Haitian born.

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.

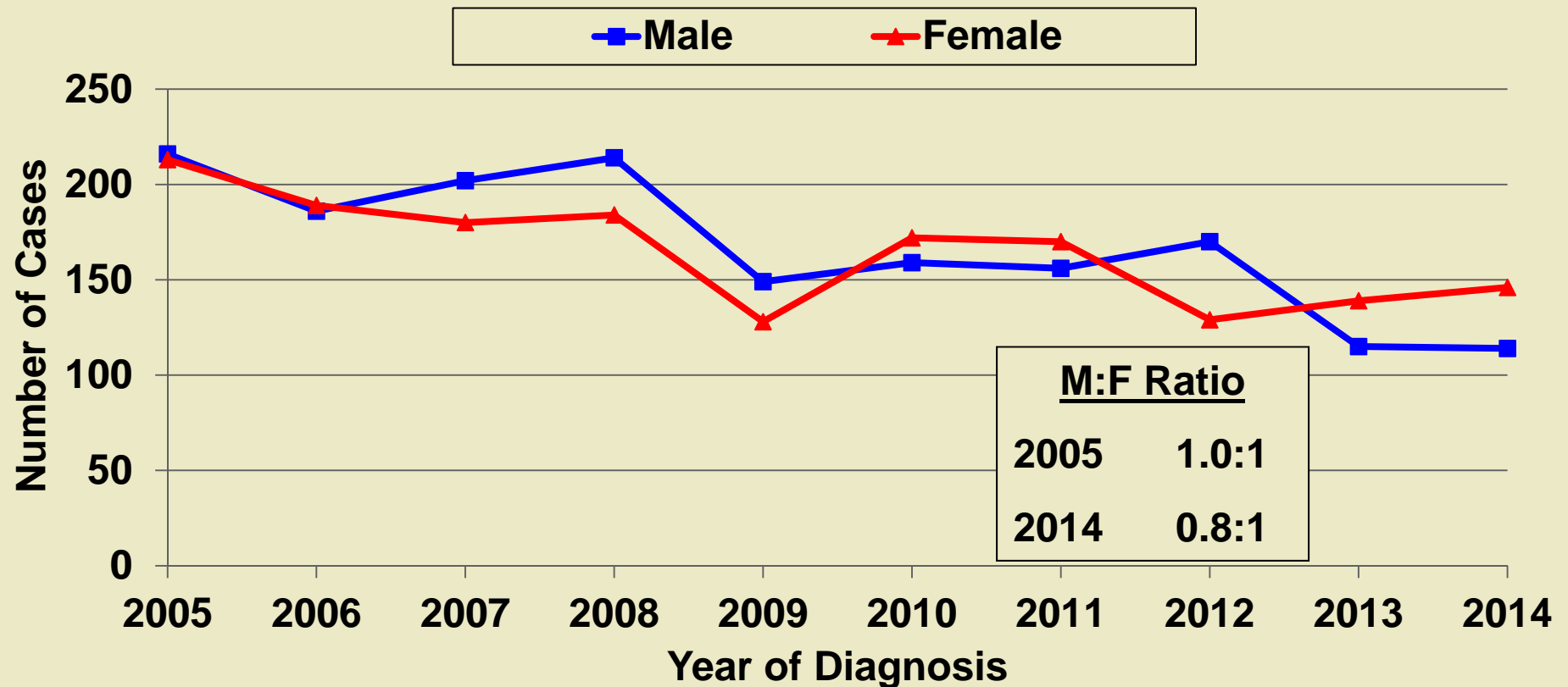


Black Foreign-Born, Adult HIV Infection Cases, Known Dead, Regardless of Cause, by Country of Birth and Year of Death, 2005-2014, Florida



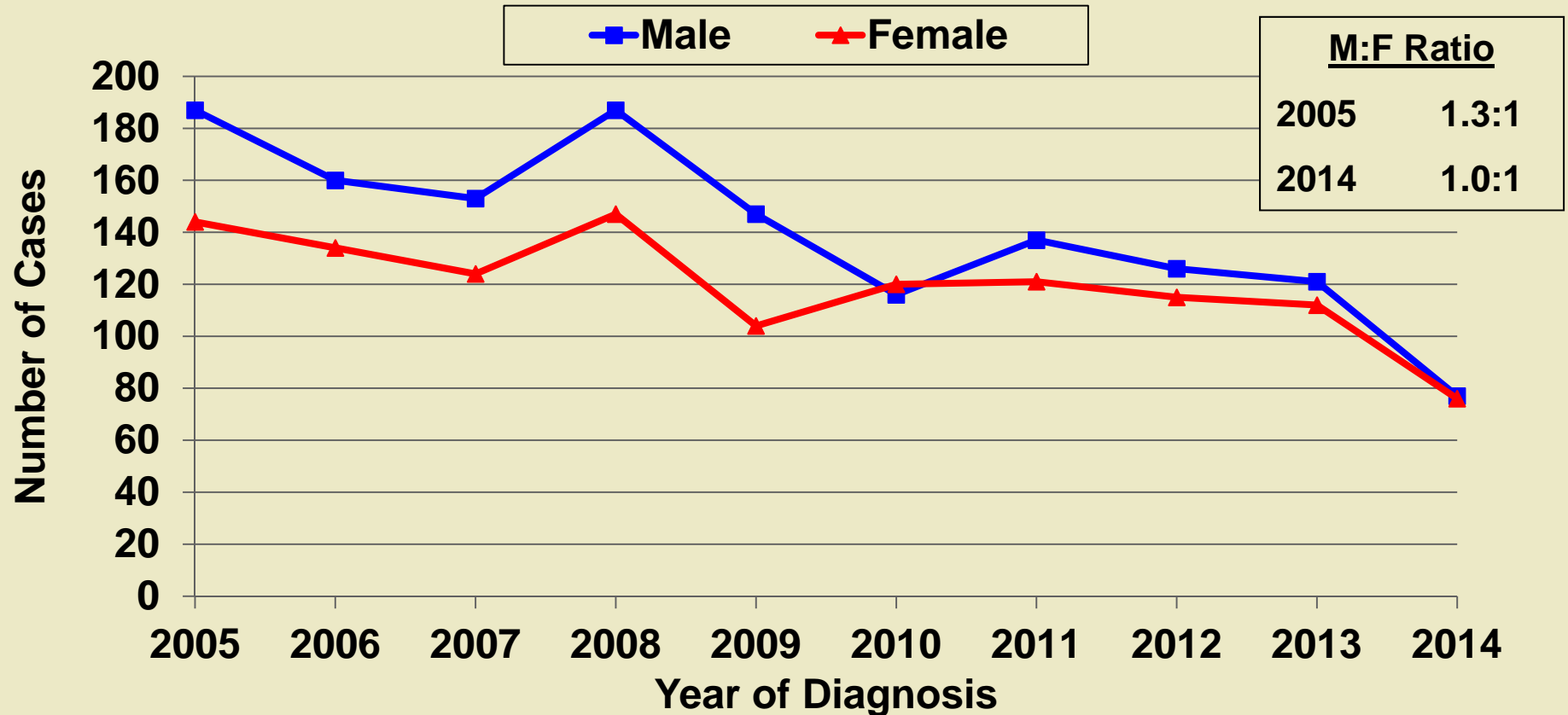
Note: Each year, the majority of black foreign born HIV/AIDS case deaths were Haitian born. Enhanced reporting laws were implemented in Nov. 2006, leading to an artificial spike in HIV cases between 2007 and 2008. Over the past ten years, the number of HIV/AIDS case deaths has remained level among Bahamian-born, Jamaican-born, and other/unknown Black foreign-born cases, yet the number of HIV/AIDS case deaths has decreased by 55% among Haitian-born cases.

Haitian-Born Adults HIV Infection Cases, by Sex and Year of Diagnosis, 2005-2014, Florida



Note: For most of the years, the number of Haitian-born female HIV infection cases are higher than that for Haitian-born males. Over the past ten years, the number of Haitian-born HIV infection cases have decreased by 47% among males and 31% among females. The male to female ratio has also decreased over the same time period from 1:1 in 2005 to 0.8:1 in 2014.

Haitian-Born Adults AIDS Cases, by Sex and Year of Diagnosis, 2005-2014, Florida



Note: AIDS cases tend to represent HIV transmission that occurred many years ago. Over the past ten years, the number of Haitian-born HIV infection cases have decreased by 59% among males and 47% among females. The male to female ratio has also decreased over the same time period from 1.3:1 in 2005 to 1.0:1 in 2014.



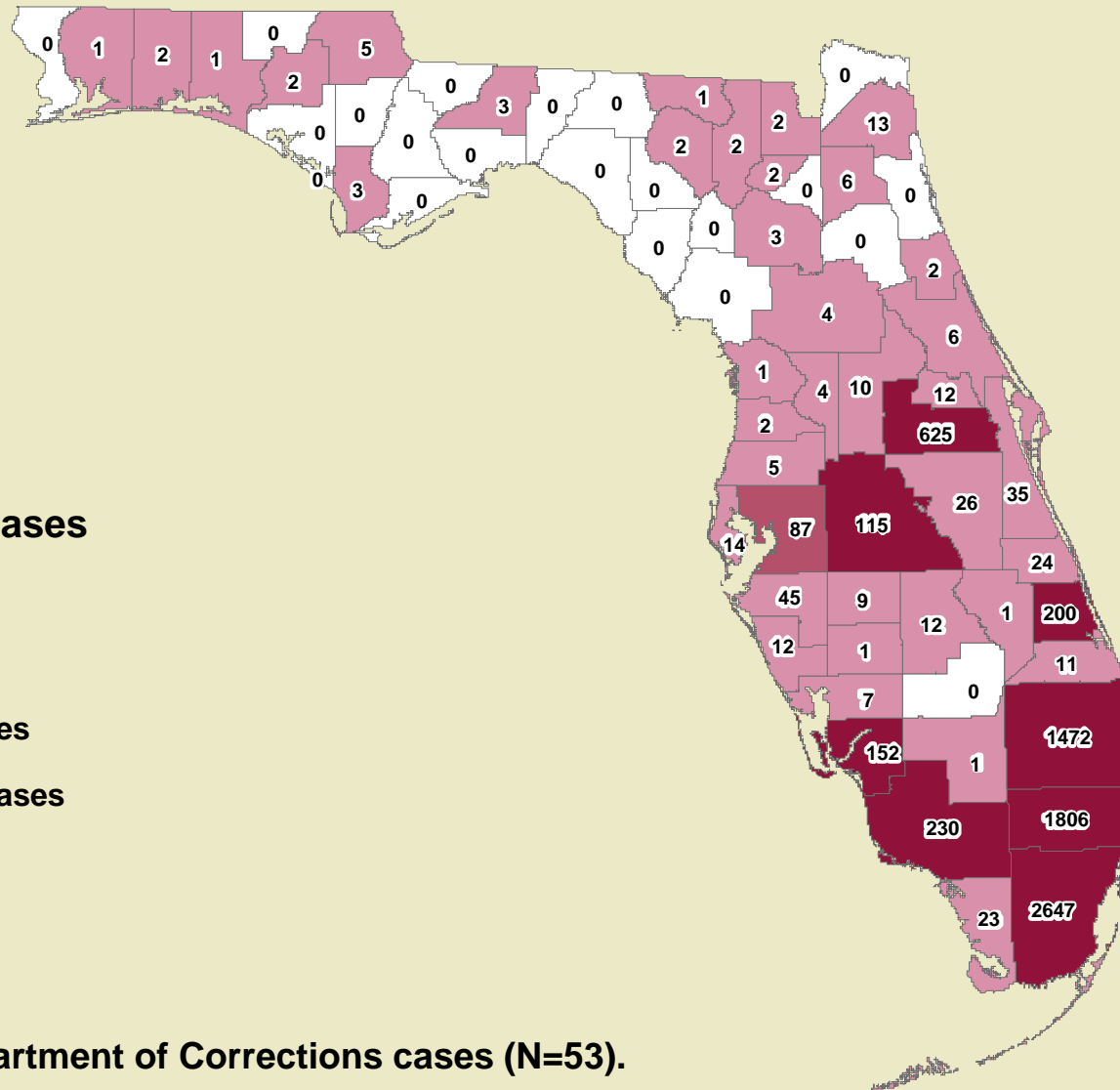
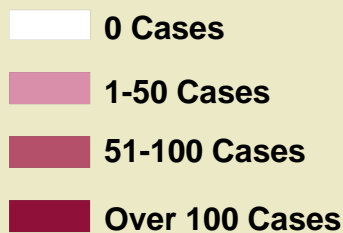
Cases Living with HIV Disease

- ⓧ 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 to as prevalence cases or living with HIV disease.**
- ⓧ HIV prevalence data are generated with data as of June 30th each year, 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.**
- ⓧ HIV “incidence estimates” are approximations of the numbers of people who are newly infected, which include those whose infection has not yet been diagnosed or reported.**

Haitian-Born Adults, Living with HIV Disease, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

N=7,649

Living HIV Infection Cases



County totals exclude Department of Corrections cases (N=53).



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

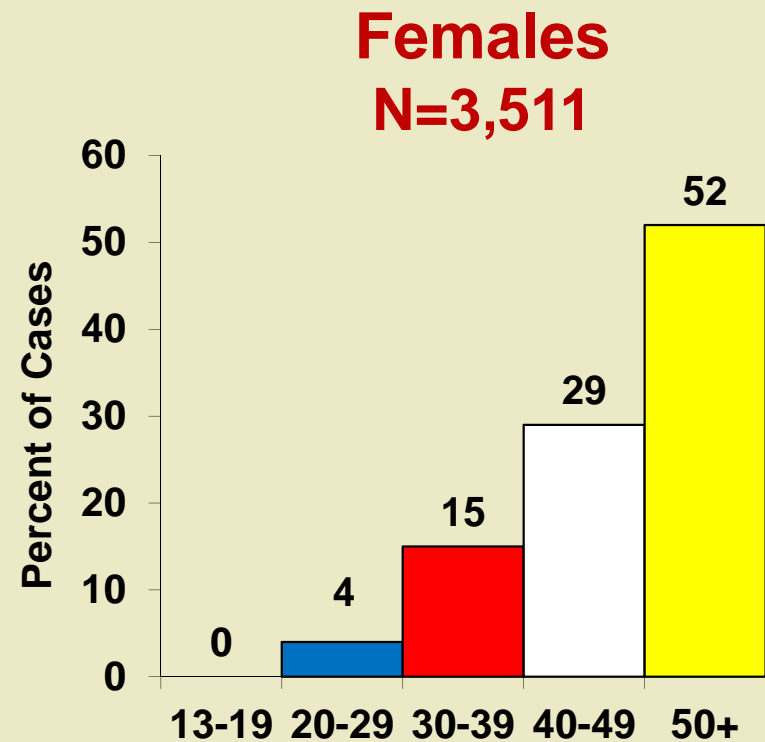
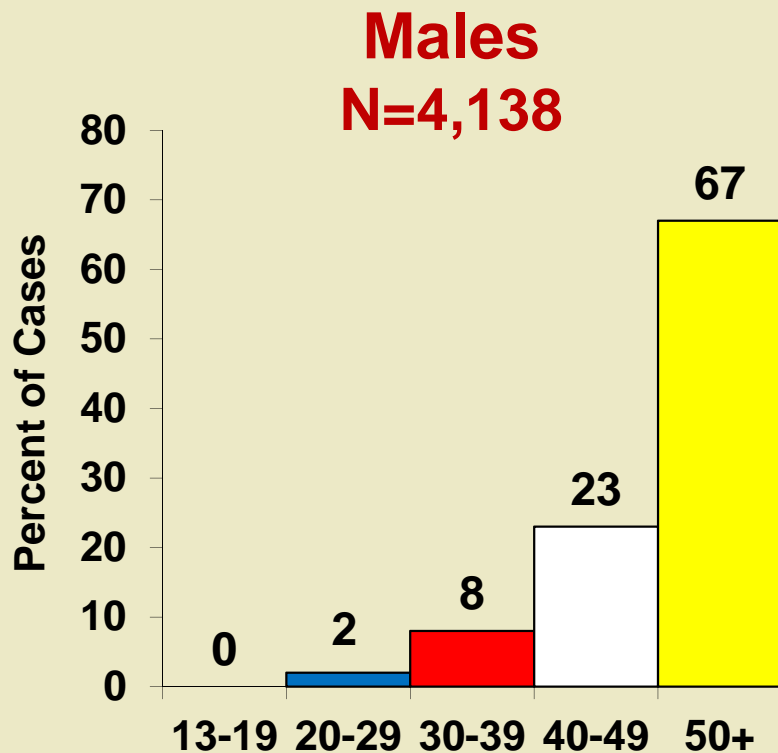
Country of Birth	Florida		Miami-Dade		Broward		Palm Beach	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
United States	39,332	79%	7,932	70%	5,839	69%	3,085	65%
Haiti	7,649	15%	2,624	24%	1,802	21%	1,470	31%
Jamaica	1,059	2%	252	2%	428	5%	102	2%
Bahamas	415	1%	190	2%	144	2%	18	<1%
Other	1,122	2%	264	2%	244	3%	56	1%
TOTAL	49,577	100%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



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



Note: Among both male and female Haitian-born adults living with HIV disease the greatest proportion of cases diagnosed were among those aged 50 and older (67% for males and 52% for females).

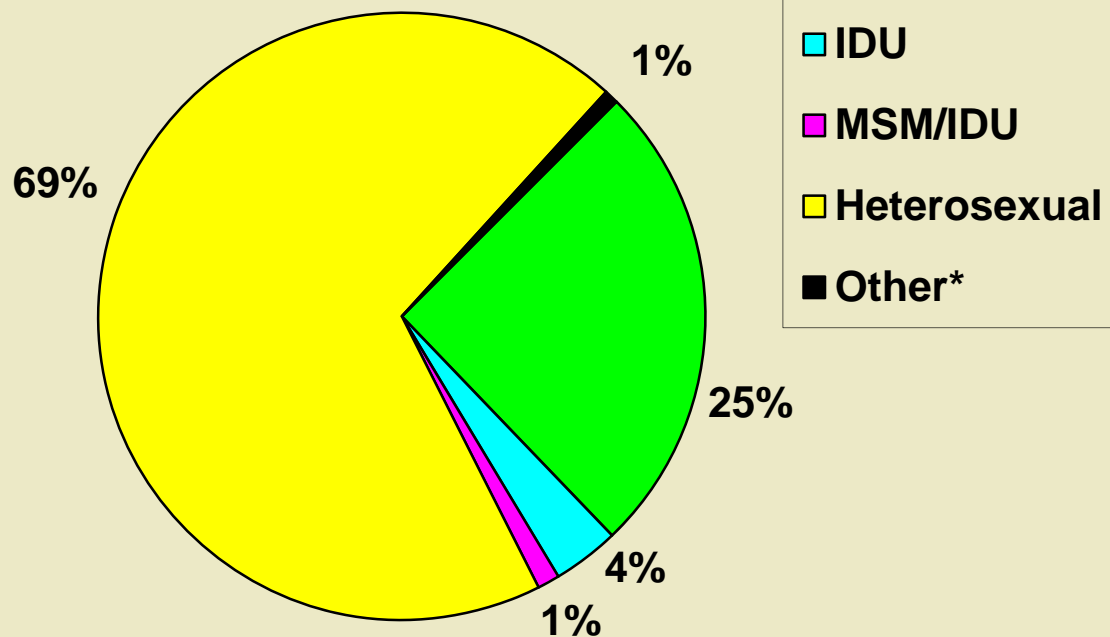
An additional 1 male and 2 females were under the age of 12, data not shown.

Definitions of Mode of Exposure Categories

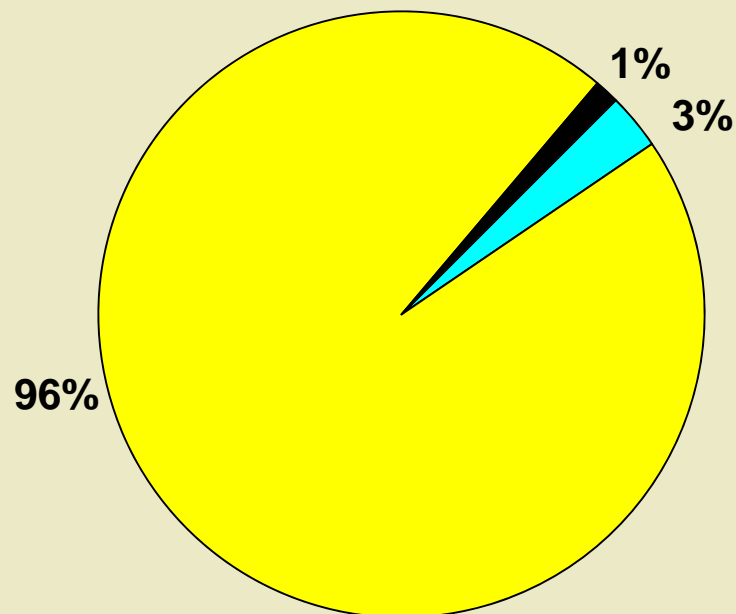
- ◆ **MSM** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact with person with HIV/AIDS or known HIV risk
- ◆ **IDU** = Injection Drug User
- ◆ **MSM/IDU** = Men who have sex with men or Male-to-male sexual contact & Injection Drug User
- ◆ **Heterosexual** = Heterosexual contact with person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

Haitian-Born Adults Living with HIV Disease, by Race/Ethnicity and Mode of Exposure, Diagnosed through 2014, Florida

Males
N=4,138



Females
N=3,511



Note: NIRs redistributed. Heterosexual sex is the primary risk among Haitian-born males (69%), followed by MSM (25%) and IDU (4%). Similarly, heterosexual sex is the primary risk among Haitian-born females (96%), followed by IDU (3%).

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



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Surveillance Reports, fact sheets and slide sets

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