



FLHealthCHARTS.com Statistical Brief

HIV/AIDS Trends in Florida 2007 Through 2016

HIV Diagnoses

In 2016, there were 4,972 human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) diagnoses in Florida. HIV diagnoses decreased by 23 percent from 2007 (N=6,498) to 2016 (N=4,972), however diagnoses increased by nearly 6 percent since 2015 (N=4,708). In 2016, Florida had an HIV case rate of 24.6 diagnoses per 100,000 population. Florida's HIV case rate decreased by 30 percent from 2007 (35.1) to 2016 (24.6) (Table 1, Figure 1).

In 2016, there were over three times as many HIV diagnoses among males compared to females. Seventy-eight percent of adult HIV cases were among males in 2016 compared to 71 percent in 2007 (Table 1). Among males, the HIV case rate per 100,000 population decreased by 23 percent from 2007 (51.2) to 2016 (39.4). While HIV case rates have decreased among both males and females over the past ten years, the HIV case rate has decreased among females faster than males (Figure 2). The result is an increase in the male-to-female rate ratio, from 2.6:1 in 2007 to 3.8:1 in 2016.

Table 1: HIV Diagnoses by Count and Rate per 100,000 Population, 2007–2016, Florida

Year	Male		Female		State Total	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2007	4,637	51.2	1,861	19.7	6,498	35.1
2008	4,378	48	1,688	17.7	6,066	32.5
2009	3,823	41.8	1,372	14.3	5,195	27.8
2010	3,495	38	1,226	12.7	4,721	25.1
2011	3,511	37.9	1,156	11.9	4,667	24.6
2012	3,442	36.8	1,065	10.9	4,507	23.6
2013	3,284	34.8	1,086	11	4,370	22.6
2014	3,600	37.6	999	10	4,599	23.5
2015	3,697	38	1,011	9.9	4,708	23.7
2016	3,891	39.4	1,081	10.5	4,972	24.6

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Figure 1: HIV Case Rates by Year of Diagnosis, 2007–2016, Florida

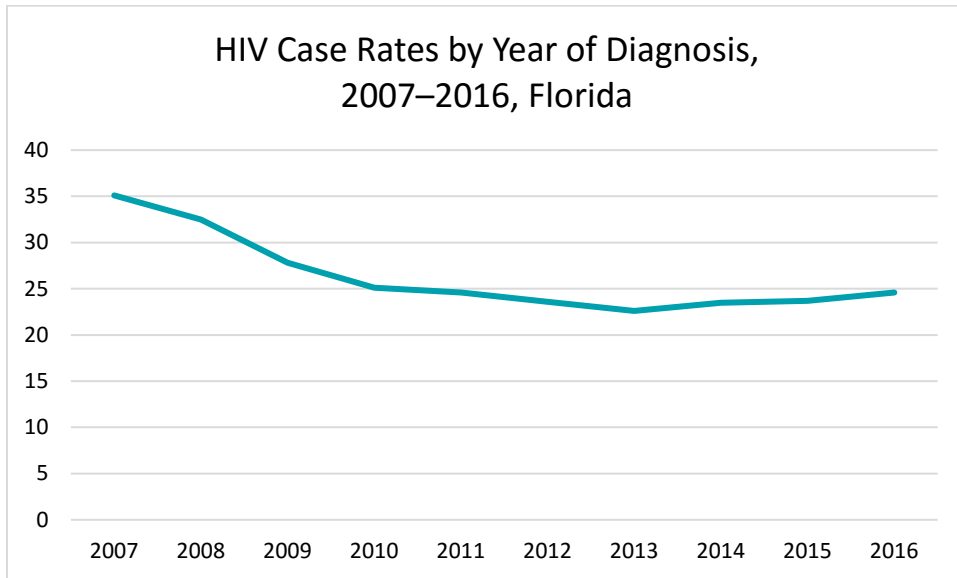
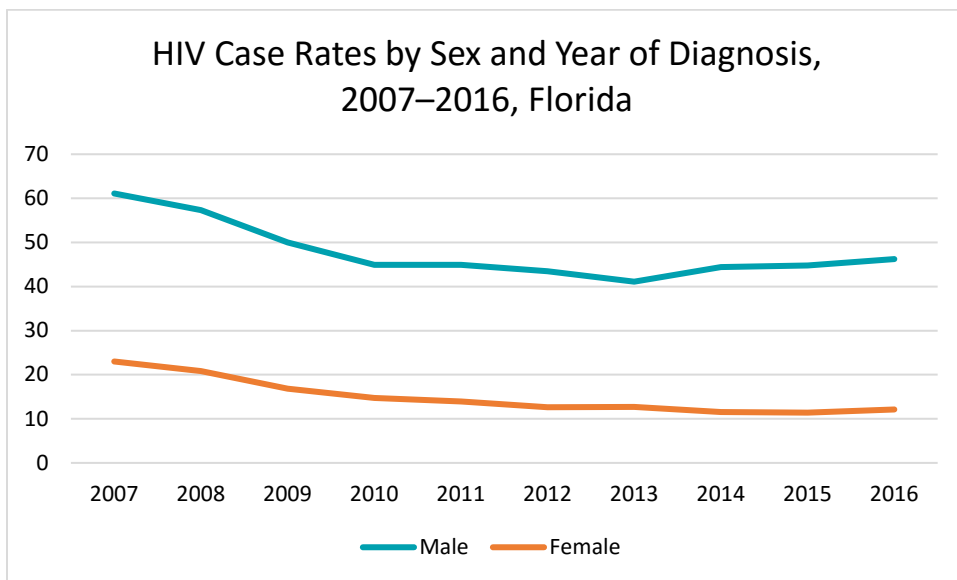


Figure 2: HIV Case Rates by Sex and Year of Diagnosis, 2007–2016, Florida



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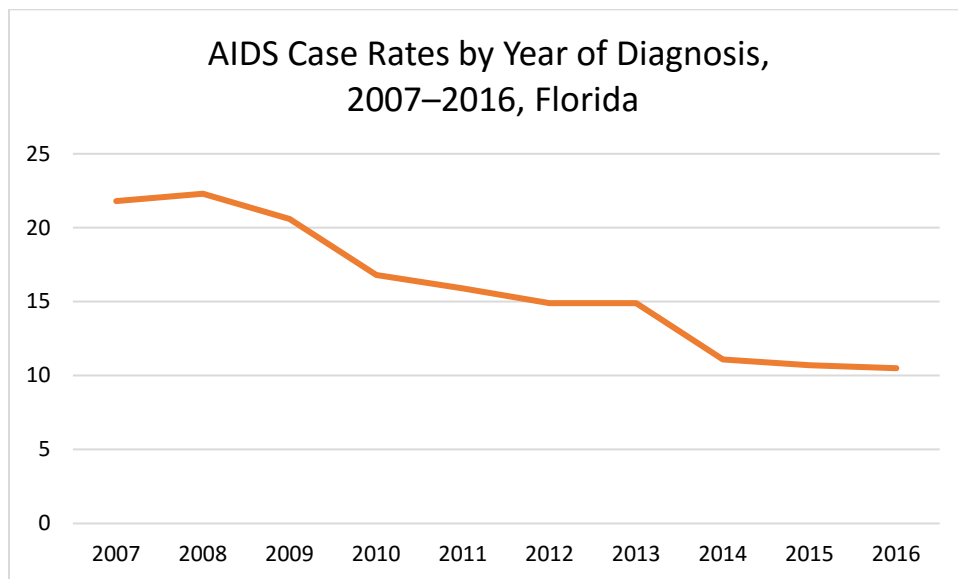
AIDS Diagnoses

In 2016, there were 2,119 acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) diagnoses in Florida. AIDS diagnoses decreased by 47 percent from 2007 (N=4,024) to 2016 (N=2,119). In 2016, Florida had an AIDS case rate of 10.5 diagnoses per 100,000 population. Florida's AIDS case rate per 100,000 population decreased by 52 percent from 2007 (21.8) to 2016 (10.5) (Table 2, Figure 2).

Table 2: AIDS Diagnoses by Count and Rate per 100,000 Population, 2007–2016, Florida

Year	Count	Rate
2007	4,024	21.8
2008	4,152	22.3
2009	3,860	20.6
2010	3,156	16.8
2011	3,020	15.9
2012	2,845	14.9
2013	2,876	14.9
2014	2,166	11.1
2015	2,129	10.7
2016	2,119	10.5

Figure 3: AIDS Case Rates by Year of Diagnosis, 2007–2016, Florida



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Persons Living with HIV

There were total of 114,772 diagnosed persons living with HIV (PLWH) in Florida at year-end 2016. This translates to a case rate of 567.3 diagnosed PLWH per 100,000 population. At year-end 2016, 114,608 out of 114,772 PLWH in Florida were adults (age 13+). The highest proportion of adult, male PLWH were non-Hispanic black (38%). Non-Hispanic blacks also represented the highest proportion of adult female PLWH (68%). Most adult male (52%) and female (48%) PLWH were aged 50 and older. At year-end 2016, men who have sex with men (MSM) was the most common mode of exposure among adult male PLWH (69%) while among adult female PLWH, heterosexual contact was the most represented mode of exposure (85%).

Table 3: Adult (Age 13+) Diagnosed Persons Living with HIV, by Demographic, Year-end 2016, Florida

Race/Ethnicity	Male		Female	
	Count	Percent (%)	Count	Percent (%)
White	28,635	35	4,838	15
Black	31,339	38	21,402	67
Hispanic	21,211	26	4,865	15
Other	1,678	2	640	2
Age Group				
13–19	335	0	249	1
20–29	7,664	9	2,243	7
30–39	12,584	15	5,726	18
40–49	19,073	23	8,534	27
50+	43,207	52	14,993	47
Mode of Exposure				
Men who have sex with men (MSM)	56,829	69	---	---
Injection drug use (IDU)	5,300	6	3,977	13
MSM/IDU	4,335	5	---	---
Heterosexual Contact	15,625	19	26,894	85
Other Risk	775	1	874	3
State Total	82,863	100	31,745	100

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Resident Deaths Due to HIV

In 2016, there were 864 resident deaths due to HIV in Florida. Florida resident deaths due to HIV have decreased by 43 percent from 2007 (N=1,526) to 2016 (N=864). In 2016, Florida had an age-adjusted resident death rate due to HIV of 3.9 deaths per 100,000 population. Florida's age adjusted resident death rate due to HIV has steadily decreased over the past decade and decreased by 53 percent from 2007 (8.3) to 2016 (3.9) (Table 4, Figure 4).

While resident deaths due to HIV in Florida decreased among all races and ethnicities between 2007 and 2016, non-Hispanic blacks were more likely than their non-Hispanic white and Hispanic counterparts to die an HIV-related death. In 2016, the age-adjusted resident death rate due to HIV was nearly nine times higher for non-Hispanic blacks compared to non-Hispanic whites (Table 4). Among non-Hispanic blacks, the age-adjusted resident death rate due to HIV decreased by 56 percent from 2007 (15.7) to 2016 (3.3). During the same time period, age-adjusted resident death rate due to HIV decreased among non-Hispanic whites by 49 percent (3.5 to 1.8), Hispanics by 58 percent (5.3 to 2.2), and other races by 55 percent (2.0 to 0.9) (Figure 5).

Table 4: Resident Deaths Due to HIV by Count and Rate per 100,000 Population, 2007–2016, Florida

Year	White non-Hispanic		Black non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Other ¹		State Total	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
2007	389	3.5	917	35.3	202	5.3	18	2	1,526	8.3
2008	364	3.2	851	32.5	178	4.5	19	1.8	1,412	7.5
2009	322	2.8	735	27.9	160	3.9	15	1.7	1,232	6.5
2010	286	2.4	634	23.2	122	2.9	24	1.6	1,066	5.4
2011	256	2.2	610	22.3	123	2.9	15	1.3	1,002	5.1
2012	249	2	540	18.8	113	2.6	29	1.7	923	4.6
2013	218	1.8	576	20.5	116	2.6	16	0.9	935	4.5
2014	239	2	503	17.1	108	2.3	28	1.6	878	4.2
2015	246	1.9	473	15.6	126	2.6	27	1.6	873	4
2016	244	1.8	482	15.7	112	2.2	26	0.9	864	3.9

¹“Other” includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, and multi-racial.

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Figure 4: Age Adjusted Rate of Resident Death Due to HIV by Year of Diagnosis, 2007–2016, Florida

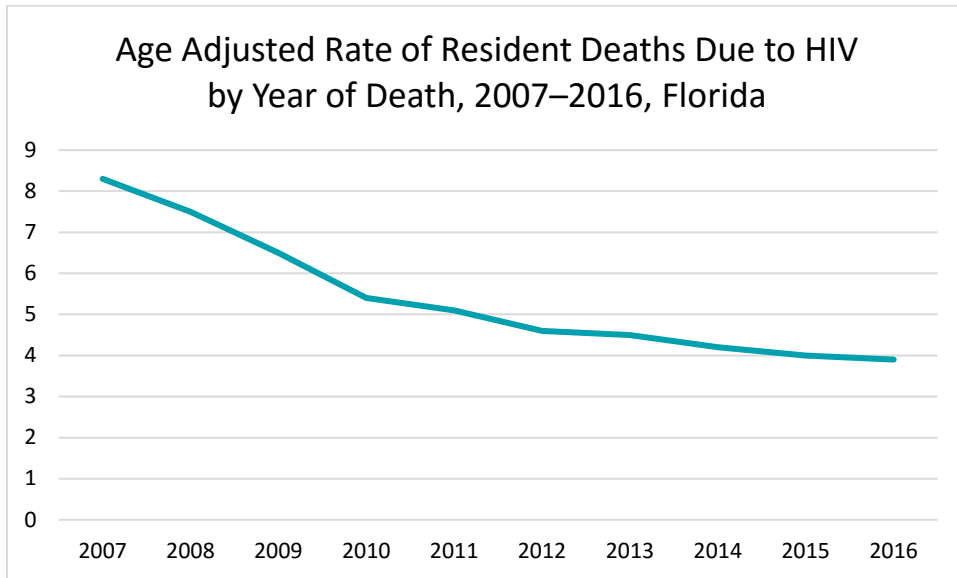
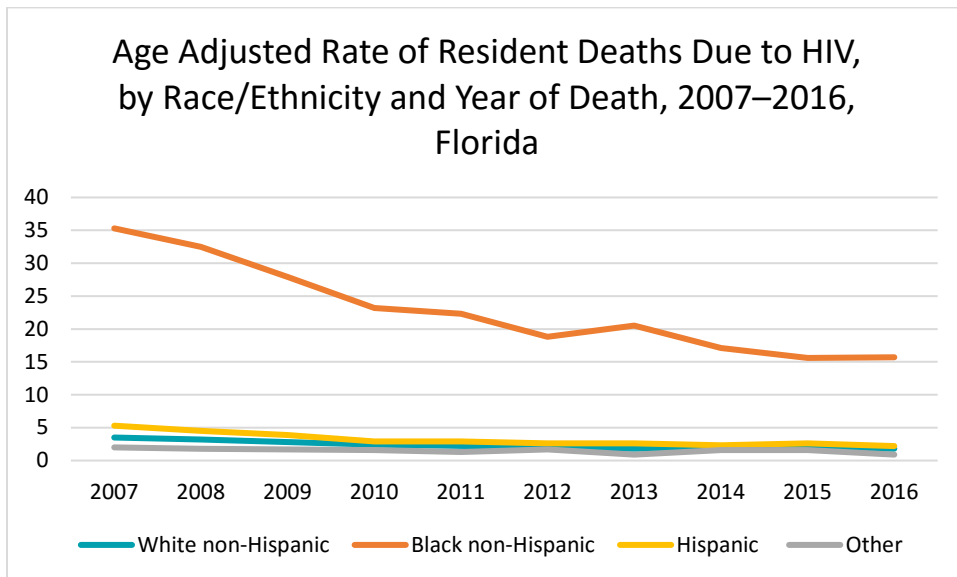


Figure 5: Age Adjusted Rate of Resident Deaths Due to HIV by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Death, 2007–2016, Florida



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Discussion

Overall, rates and case counts for HIV and AIDS diagnoses and resident deaths due to HIV have decreased in Florida from 2007 to 2016. HIV diagnoses decreased by 23 percent from 2007 (N=6,498) to 2016 (N=4,972); however, diagnoses increased by nearly 6 percent since 2015 (N=4,708). AIDS diagnoses decreased by 47 percent from 2007 (N=4,024) to 2016 (N=2,119). Florida resident deaths due to HIV have decreased by 43 percent from 2007 (N=1,526) to 2016 (N=864). While resident deaths due to HIV in Florida decreased among all races and ethnicities between 2007 and 2016, non-Hispanic blacks were more likely than their non-Hispanic white and Hispanic counterparts to die an HIV-related death.

1. Link to CHARTS HIV/AIDS and PLWH data:

<http://www.flhealthcharts.com/charts/OtherIndicators/NonVitalHIVAIDSViewer.aspx?cid=0471>

2. Link to CHARTS resident death due to HIV data:

<http://www.flhealthcharts.com/charts/DataViewer/DeathViewer/DeathViewer.aspx?indNumber=0122>