

FY 2013 RYAN WHITE NEEDS ASSESSMENT: DEMOGRAPHICS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Adopted : February 5, 2014



Ray Dielman, HCWCF Chairman
Helen King, SHC Chairman
Elizabeth Rugg, Executive Director
Lisa Nugent, Ryan White Administrator
Ashley Richards, Health Planner

WHO WE ARE

The health councils were created in 1983 by Florida Statute to identify, address and resolve health care issues of local concern. Each health council is a private, non-profit organization governed by a Board of Directors. The Board members are appointed by County Commissioners to represent the concerns of health care consumers, providers and purchasers.

The Health Council of West Central Florida, Inc. (HCWCF) serves Hardee, Highlands, Hillsborough, Manatee and Polk counties. The Suncoast Health Council, Inc. (SHC) serves Pasco and Pinellas counties. The two councils share staff to optimize resources and to coordinate services across planning districts. Working together as The Health Councils, Inc. “we make health care better” for area residents. Collaboration and cooperation are critical to the success of our mission.

We have three strategic goals: (1) support the accessibility of health care and social support systems through *comprehensive health planning*; (2) obtain and provide *education* about essential community health challenges and solutions; and (3) participate as collaborative partners to address current and emerging health issues to develop and sustain efficient and cost effective *service delivery* systems.

Suncoast Health Council Board of Directors

Dr. Glynette Barney, Pinellas
Dr. Lawrence Floriani, Pasco
William Harper, Pinellas
Helen King, Pinellas (Chair)
Robert Marlowe, Pasco
Mike Napier, Pasco
Nadine Nickeson, Pinellas
Gwendolyn Reese, Pinellas
Kim Schuknecht, Pasco

Health Council of West Central Florida Board of Directors

Ian Galloway, Hillsborough
Ray Dielman, Manatee (Chair)
Dr. Charles P. Lippa, Manatee
Carole Mackey, Hillsborough
James Wesley Nall, Polk
Russell Patterson, Hillsborough
Carl X. Walters, Polk

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT THE HEALTH COUNCIL

Visit our website - www.healthcouncils.org

Or Contact Us:

The Health Council, Inc.
9600 Koger Blvd., Suite 221
St. Petersburg, FL 33702
727-217-7070
727-570-3033 (Fax)



WEST CENTRAL FLORIDA RYAN WHITE CARE COUNCIL

Mission Statement

We are a planning body that assesses needs, plans, allocates resources, and evaluates HIV/AIDS services to improve the lives of those infected and affected.

Members

Nolan Finn, Chair
Joe Parramore, Vice Chair
Belinda Alexander
Cristian Chandler
Nicole Frigel
Brandi Geoit
Kirsty Gutierrez
Reva Iman
Lomia Irby
Dave Konnerth

Andrew Maldonado
Guttenberg Pierre, Jr.
Barry Rodwick, MD
Pamela Sabella
Christopher Spall
Barbara Szelag
Kristen Whitesell
JaDawn Wright
Jackson Youmas

Produced on behalf of The Ryan White Care Council under contract with Hillsborough County Family and Aging Services, Ryan White Program. Funded by HRSA and the State of Florida, Department of Health

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
Executive Summary	6
I. Demographic Profiles	7
II. AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) Prevalence	9
A. Total Service Area	9
1. Race, Ethnicity and Gender	12
2. Current Age and Gender	13
3. Mode of Transmission and Gender	14
B. Eligible Metropolitan Area	15
1. Race, Ethnicity and Gender	18
2. Current Age and Gender	19
3. Mode of Transmission and Gender	19
C. Non-Eligible Metropolitan Area	20
1. Race, Ethnicity and Gender	23
2. Current Age and Gender	23
3. Mode of Transmission and Gender	24
III. AIDS and HIV (regardless of AIDS) Incidence	25
A. Total Service Area	25
B. Eligible Metropolitan Area	30
C. Non-Eligible Metropolitan Area	33
IV. HIV/AIDS Cases Reported by Zip Code	35

Introduction

This Demographics and Epidemiology Report is divided into four sections. Section One of this report provides a demographic profile of the eight county area that is served by the West Central Florida Ryan White Care Council. The demographic data includes a population distribution by gender within the ethnicity and race categories of White Non-Hispanic, Black Non-Hispanic, Hispanic and Other. The term 'Other' has been used for all other individuals that either do not self-identify with one of those categories, or for whom race/ethnicity identification is unknown. County level demographic and HIV/AIDS epidemiological data has been reported within the groupings of: (1) the Total Service Area (TSA) which includes Hardee, Hernando, Highlands, Hillsborough, Manatee, Pasco, Pinellas, and Polk counties; (2) the Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) which includes Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas counties; and (3) the non-EMA counties which include Hardee, Highlands, Manatee, and Polk counties. The demographic data included in this report is an essential element in highlighting gender and ethnic group disparities in HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS prevalence and in calculating and reporting rate disparities.

To gain insight into the epidemiological profile of the people who are living with HIV or AIDS in the counties we serve, when possible, the epidemiological data in this report are presented by gender within ethnicity and race categories. Information about the presumed county of residence, age at diagnosis, the mode of transmission that was reported at the time of HIV infection diagnosis, and the current expanded age of people living with HIV (non-AIDS) and people living with AIDS, as well as those groups combined (HIV/AIDS), is also provided.

Section Two includes breakdowns for the TSA, EMA, and non-EMA by race, ethnicity and gender, current expanded age and gender, and mode of transmission and gender for those living with HIV (non-AIDS), those with AIDS and those two groups combined (HIV/AIDS). Section Three includes AIDS and HIV (regardless of AIDS) incidence data from January 2002 through December 2012 for the TSA, EMA and non-EMA. Current expanded age data was used when studying prevalence while age at diagnosis was used for incidence. The tables and graphs in these sections reveal trends (increases and decreases) in the epidemic. Some of these fluctuations can be explained by reporting variations as is explained later in this introduction. Graphs provide ten years of trend data which are updated annually. Section Four lists individual county zip code data to show the most affected areas.

The highlights, tables and graphs in this report have been included to make the information more user-friendly, and are based on calculations of raw data received from the Florida Department of Health's HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section. The State of Florida collects data at the county level through individual health departments with surveillance units. Information from each health department was then combined to form the surveillance data for that service area. For example, data was collected from all health departments in Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco, and Pinellas counties and was presented as the HIV/AIDS data for the EMA. It should be noted that DOC (Department of Corrections) cases are excluded in this data set and therefore, from this report.

Total HIV (non-AIDS) cases include those cases reported from July 1997 through December 2012 and also include those cases that are presumed alive. An underlying problem with the reporting of HIV (non-AIDS) cases is the fact that HIV (non-AIDS) cases have been reported for only half as many years as AIDS case reporting has been in place. Also, the reporting of HIV (non-AIDS) does not include cases reported from anonymous testing sites. Data does not include numbers for in-migration; that is, individuals who move to this area after being diagnosed.

It is also important to note that since the new HIV (non-AIDS) reporting law was implemented in November 2006, which considers viral loads and CD4 lab tests to be reportable, more HIV (non-AIDS) cases are being captured than otherwise would have occurred. This change may have temporarily elevated the HIV (non-AIDS) case counts. While this change may have distorted the trends in reported HIV (non-AIDS) cases, it may also have allowed for a more accurate reporting of case data. The HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section is currently working on how best to interpret the new trends. That process will take more observation and analysis. In addition to the reporting changes that may have increased the case numbers, there may also be some reductions in HIV/AIDS case totals due to ongoing removal of duplicate cases at the state level as comparisons are made among the various sources of data. In addition, the State has made attempts to reclassify "no specified risk" transmissions to other categories so comparisons between years for mode of transmission should be made with caution.

Note that percentages may not always equal 100% due to rounding. To be more accurate, total percentages were performed as a separate calculation based on the total number rather than simply adding the rounded percentages in a row or column. Also, in some instances data reporting standards and sources may have changed from one year to the next causing data to appear inconsistent. For mode of transmission data presented in this report, it is important to note that a category previously labeled as "risk not identified" or "no identified risk (NIR)" is no longer being used. As reported by the Florida Department of Health, data utilized for this report has gone through a CDC SAS program called Multiple Imputation (MI). This program takes the data and redistributes cases classified as NIR into known categories, based on the area's historical reclassification of NIR's into known risks. The end result is a more comprehensive analysis of risk-related data.

Executive Summary

The data from the Florida Department of Health 2012 Epidemiological Profile reports the number of cases in the TSA living with HIV (non-AIDS) is 5,484. The number of new reported cases (incidence) of HIV (regardless of AIDS) is 765. The number of individuals reported as living with AIDS is 7,659. The number of new AIDS cases (incidence) reported in 2012 is 476.

The total living cases of HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS in the TSA are 13,143. One issue faced by the TSA is the significant number of individuals migrating into the TSA from other areas, which will not be reflected in the numbers unless a confirming HIV test is conducted in the state or the individual has a CD4 or viral load test (which became officially reportable in November 2006). Florida also began electronic lab reporting in 2006, but not all labs report electronically at this time. An HIV+ person who converts to AIDS while in the state will be captured in the incidence estimates but the impact of the in-migration upon existing resources is not fully known.

Men continue to represent the greatest number of both HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS cases at 69.6% and 72.4% respectively. The number of HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS cases among men remains higher than that of women, which is to be expected with the most common mode of transmission in the TSA being MSM (men who have sex with men).

Whites make up the largest percent of both living HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS cases in the TSA, 44.0% and 46.3% respectively. Blacks represent 38.1% of the AIDS prevalence and 39.1% of the HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence while representing only 12% of the total population in the TSA. According to the Florida Community Health Assessment Resource Tool Set (CHARTS) data, the percent of Blacks as a proportion of the general population within the TSA ranges from a low of 5% in Hernando and Pasco Counties to a high of 16% in Hillsborough County. This data indicates that Blacks continue to be disproportionately impacted by AIDS when compared to the general population.

Hispanics have also shown an increase in the number of AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases through 2012. Hispanics represent approximately 16% of the total population in the TSA, and represent approximately 13.7% of the AIDS cases reported in 2012, and 14.7% of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases reported in 2012. According to the Florida CHARTS data, the percent of Hispanics as a proportion of the general population within the TSA ranges from a low of 8% in Pinellas to a high of 43% in Hardee County. This population is also disproportionately impacted.

The 40-49 years of age group has the largest percent of AIDS prevalence reported (34.2%), followed by the 50-59 years of age group (33.7%). AIDS prevalence is higher in the older demographics with 40-49 having the highest followed by the 50-59 and 30-39 age groups. Although HIV prevalence (non-AIDS) follows a slightly similar trend the highest is still in the 40-49 age group followed by the 50-59 and 30-39 age groups.

Men who have sex with men remain the largest exposure category in the TSA (47.4% of AIDS prevalence and 52.0% of HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence). Heterosexual transmission is the second most common exposure category in the TSA (33.4% of AIDS prevalence and 34.8% of HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence) and is the most common exposure category among women. Injection drug use is the third most common known exposure category of both AIDS prevalence (12.2%) and for HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence at 8.4%.

I. Demographic Profiles

The following demographic profiles of the counties served by the West Central Florida Ryan White Care Council are included in this report to provide context for the HIV/AIDS epidemiological data to follow.

Figure 1: Estimated TSA County Population Distribution by Gender and Race/Ethnicity (2012)

TSA Population Estimates 2012																													
County	Non-Hispanic White Male		Non-Hispanic White Female		Total Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black Male		Non-Hispanic Black Female		Total Non-Hispanic Black		Hispanic Male		Hispanic Female		Total Hispanics		Other Male		Other Female		Total Others		Total Males		Total Females		County Totals
Hardee	6,679	24%	6,262	23%	12,941	47%	1,124	4%	767	3%	1,891	7%	6,656	24%	5,071	18%	11,727	43%	510	2%	507	2%	1,017	4%	14,969	54%	12,607	46%	27,576
Hernando	67,610	39%	74,024	42%	141,634	81%	4,146	2%	4,680	3%	8,826	5%	8,739	5%	9,512	5%	18,251	10%	2,720	2%	3,147	2%	5,867	3%	83,215	48%	91,363	52%	174,578
Highlands	32,837	33%	36,147	37%	68,984	70%	4,349	4%	4,725	5%	9,074	9%	9,208	9%	8,007	8%	17,215	17%	1,799	2%	1,895	2%	3,694	4%	48,193	49%	50,774	51%	98,967
Hillsborough	326,661	26%	338,409	27%	665,070	53%	93,876	8%	104,220	8%	198,096	16%	151,931	12%	153,507	12%	305,438	24%	39,441	3%	42,993	3%	82,434	7%	611,909	49%	639,129	51%	1,251,038
Manatee	114,260	35%	124,796	38%	239,056	73%	13,471	4%	15,163	5%	28,634	9%	25,534	8%	23,509	7%	49,043	15%	5,968	2%	6,865	2%	12,833	4%	159,233	48%	170,333	52%	329,566
Pasco	180,507	38%	192,185	41%	372,692	79%	10,813	2%	10,847	2%	21,660	5%	27,280	6%	27,784	6%	55,064	12%	10,385	2%	11,689	2%	22,074	5%	228,985	49%	242,505	51%	471,490
Pinellas	335,335	37%	363,269	40%	698,604	76%	44,483	5%	49,673	5%	94,156	10%	37,166	4%	37,652	4%	74,818	8%	23,854	3%	26,629	3%	50,483	5%	440,838	48%	477,223	52%	918,061
Polk	188,280	31%	199,959	33%	388,239	64%	42,762	7%	45,488	7%	88,250	14%	55,460	9%	52,396	9%	107,856	18%	12,642	2%	13,628	2%	26,270	4%	299,144	49%	311,471	51%	610,615
Total By Gender	1,252,169	32%	1,335,051	34%			215,024	6%	235,563	6%			321,974	8%	317,438	8%			97,319	3%	107,353	3%			1,886,486	49%	1,995,405	51%	
Total By Race/Ethnicity					2,587,220	67%					450,587	12%					639,412	16%					204,672	5%					3,881,891

Data Source: The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/PopQuery.aspx>

Figure 2: Estimated EMA County Population Distribution by Gender and Race/Ethnicity (2012)

EMA County Population Estimates 2012																													
County	Non-Hispanic White Male		Non-Hispanic White Female		Total Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black Male		Non-Hispanic Black Female		Total Non-Hispanic Black		Hispanic Male		Hispanic Female		Total Hispanics		Other Male		Other Female		Total Others		Total All Males		Total All Females		County Totals
Hernando	67,610	39%	74,024	42%	141,634	81%	4,146	2%	4,680	3%	8,826	5%	8,739	5%	9,512	5%	18,251	10%	2,720	2%	3,147	2%	5,867	3%	83,215	48%	91,363	52%	174,578
Hillsborough	326,661	26%	338,409	27%	665,070	53%	93,876	8%	104,220	8%	198,096	16%	151,931	12%	153,507	12%	305,438	24%	39,441	3%	42,993	3%	82,434	7%	611,909	49%	639,129	51%	1,251,038
Pasco	180,507	38%	192,185	41%	372,692	79%	10,813	2%	10,847	2%	21,660	5%	27,280	6%	27,784	6%	55,064	12%	10,385	2%	11,689	2%	22,074	5%	228,985	49%	242,505	51%	471,490
Pinellas	335,335	37%	363,269	40%	698,604	76%	44,483	5%	49,673	5%	94,156	10%	37,166	4%	37,652	4%	74,818	8%	23,854	3%	26,629	3%	50,483	5%	440,838	48%	477,223	52%	918,061
Total By Gender	910,113	32%	967,887	34%			153,318	5%	169,420	6%			225,116	8%	228,455	8%			76,400	3%	84,458	3%			1,364,947	48%	1,450,220	52%	
Total By Race/Ethnicity					1,878,000	67%					322,738	11%					453,571	16%					160,858	6%					2,815,167

Data Source: The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/PopQuery.aspx>

Figure 3: Estimated Non-EMA County Population Distribution by Gender and Race/Ethnicity (2012)

Non-EMA County Population Estimates 2012																													
County	Non-Hispanic White Male		Non-Hispanic White Female		Total Non-Hispanic White		Non-Hispanic Black Male		Non-Hispanic Black Female		Total Non-Hispanic Black		Hispanic Male		Hispanic Female		Total Hispanics		Other Male		Other Female		Total Others		Total All Males		Total Females		County Totals
Hardee	6,679	24%	6,262	23%	12,941	47%	1,124	4%	767	3%	1,891	7%	6,656	24%	5,071	18%	11,727	43%	510	2%	507	2%	1,017	4%	14,969	54%	12,607	46%	27,576
Highlands	32,837	33%	36,147	37%	68,984	70%	4,349	4%	4,725	5%	9,074	9%	9,208	9%	8,007	8%	17,215	17%	1,799	2%	1,895	2%	3,694	4%	48,193	49%	50,774	51%	98,967
Manatee	114,260	35%	124,796	38%	239,056	73%	13,471	4%	15,163	5%	28,634	9%	25,534	8%	23,509	7%	49,043	15%	5,968	2%	6,865	2%	12,833	4%	159,233	48%	170,333	52%	329,566
Polk	188,280	31%	199,959	33%	388,239	64%	42,762	7%	45,488	7%	88,250	14%	55,460	9%	52,396	9%	107,856	18%	12,642	2%	13,628	2%	26,270	4%	299,144	49%	311,471	51%	610,615
Total By Gender	342,056	32%	367,164	34%	709,220	66%	61,706	6%	66,143	6%	127,849	12%	96,858	9%	88,983	8%	185,841	17%	20,919	2%	22,895	2%	43,814	4%	521,539	49%	545,185	51%	1,066,724
Total By Race/Ethnicity					709,220	66%					127,849	12%					185,841	17%					43,814	4%					1,066,724

Data Source: The Florida Legislature, Office of Economic and Demographic Research <http://www.floridacharts.com/charts/PopQuery.aspx>

II. AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) Prevalence

A. Total Service Area (TSA)

Figure 4 shows the proportion of the TSA's people living with AIDS (PLWA) population by county. Overall, Hillsborough County has the largest proportion of PLWA in the TSA (44.0%) followed by Pinellas (27.2%) and Polk (13.7%). In terms of gender, males account for 72.4% of the TSA's PLWA population. Whites make up 46.3% of the cases followed by Blacks (38.1%) and Hispanics (13.7%). The race and ethnicity columns do not include the <2% of the population that identified as "other".

Figure 4: Proportions of the TSA's PLWA Population by County (through 2012)

County	County Totals	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Hardee	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Hernando	1.3%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Highlands	1.4%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Hillsborough	44.0%	31.7%	12.3%	16.9%	18.9%	7.4%
Manatee	6.7%	4.7%	2.0%	2.7%	2.8%	1.1%
Pasco	5.2%	3.8%	1.4%	3.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Pinellas	27.2%	21.4%	5.8%	16.5%	8.1%	2.1%
Polk	13.7%	8.7%	5.1%	5.1%	6.7%	1.7%
TOTAL	100%	72.4%	27.6%	46.3%	38.1%	13.7%

Figure 5 shows the proportion of the TSA's PLWH, people living with HIV (non-AIDS), population by county. Again, Hillsborough County accounted for the highest percentage of living HIV (non-AIDS) cases (46.4%) followed by Pinellas (27.1%) and Polk (11.7%). Whites account for 44.1% of HIV (non-AIDS) cases followed by Blacks (39.1%) and Hispanics (14.7%). The race and ethnicity columns do not include the 2.1% of the population that identified as "other".

Figure 5: Proportions of the TSA's PLWH Populations by County (through 2012)

County	County Totals	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Hardee	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Hernando	1.5%	1.1%	0.4%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Highlands	1.3%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%
Hillsborough	46.4%	32.8%	13.5%	17.6%	19.6%	8.3%
Manatee	6.6%	3.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.9%	0.9%
Pasco	5.1%	3.7%	1.4%	3.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Pinellas	27.1%	20.1%	6.9%	14.9%	9.4%	2.0%
Polk	11.7%	7.2%	4.4%	4.0%	5.4%	2.0%
TOTAL	100%	69.6%	30.4%	44.1%	39.1%	14.7%

As of December 31, 2012, a total of 7,569 living AIDS cases and 5,484 living HIV (non-AIDS) cases had been reported for the TSA. The following tables represent the TSA demographic make-up.

Overall, MSM (men who have sex with men) transmission accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases (47.4% and 52.0%, respectively), followed by heterosexual transmission (33.4% and 34.8%, respectively). Intravenous drug use (IDU) at 12.2% and 8.4% follows for AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) transmission.

Among AIDS cases, males accounted for 72.4% of the total compared to females (27.6%). The gender difference was a bit smaller in HIV (non-AIDS) cases where males accounted for 69.6% and females accounted for 30.9%.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

Figure 6: TSA Living HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS Prevalence by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age and Mode of Transmission (through 2012)

TSA Prevalence	Group (gen. pop. #)	Number		Rate per 100,000		Percentage		Total HIV/AIDS		
		AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	#	%	rate
Gender	Male (1,886,486)	5,543	3,817	293.8	202.3	72.4%	69.6%	9,360	71.2%	496.2
	Female (1,995,405)	2,116	1,667	106.0	83.5	27.6%	30.4%	3,783	28.8%	189.6
	Total (3,881,891)	7,659	5,484	197.3	141.3	100%	100%	13,143	100%	338.6
Race/ Ethnicity	White (2,587,220)	3,547	2,417	137.1	93.4	46.3%	44.0%	5,964	45.4%	230.5
	Black (450,587)	2,917	2,144	647.4	475.8	38.1%	39.1%	5,061	38.5%	1123.2
	Hispanic (639,412)	1,051	804	164.4	125.7	13.7%	14.7%	1,855	14.1%	290.1
	Other/Unk. (204,672)*	144	119	70.4	58.1	1.9%	2.2%	263	2.0%	128.5
	Total (3,881,891)	7,659	5,484	197.3	141.3	100%	100%	13,143	100%	338.6
Age	0-12 (588,661)	8	23	1.4	3.9	0.1%	0.4%	31	0.2%	5.3
	13-19 (331,563)	46	62	13.4	18.7	0.6%	1.1%	108	0.8%	32.6
	20-24 (236,691)	148	287	62.5	121.3	1.9%	5.2%	435	3.3%	183.8
	25-29 (234,550)	223	492	95.1	209.8	2.9%	9.0%	715	5.4%	304.8
	30-39 (460,160)	1,009	1,177	219.3	255.8	13.2%	21.5%	2,186	16.6%	475.1
	40-49 (512,005)	2,617	1,623	511.2	317.0	34.2%	29.6%	4,240	32.3%	828.1
	50-59 (540,755)	2,580	1,253	477.1	231.7	33.7%	22.9%	3,833	29.3%	708.8
	60+ (977,502)	1028	567	105.2	58.0	13.4%	10.3%	1,595	12.1%	163.2
	Total (3,881,887)	7,659	5,484	197.3	141.3	100%	100%	13,143	100%	338.6
Mode of Transmission	MSM	3,632	2,853			47.4%	52.0%	6,485	49.3%	
	IDU	936	460			12.2%	8.4%	1,396	10.6%	
	MSM/IDU	386	179			5.0%	3.3%	565	4.3%	
	Hetero	2,555	1,908			33.4%	34.8%	4,463	34.0%	
	Other	150	84			2.0%	1.5%	234	1.8%	
	Total	7,659	5,484			100%	100%	13,143	100%	

*Caution should be used when relying on rate per 100,000 data when the population size is less than 100,000

1. Race, Ethnicity and Gender

Overall, White males accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (39.1%) followed by Black males (22.5%) and Black Females (15.6%). The proportional breakdown among the living HIV (non-AIDS) cases was: White males 35.4%, Black males 22.3%, and Black females 16.8%.

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (54.1%) and living HIV (non-AIDS) cases (50.9%) followed by Blacks (31.0% and 32.1%, respectively) and Hispanics (13.1% and 14.9%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 1,371 infections per 100,000 population compared to Hispanics at 401.6 and Whites at 394.4.

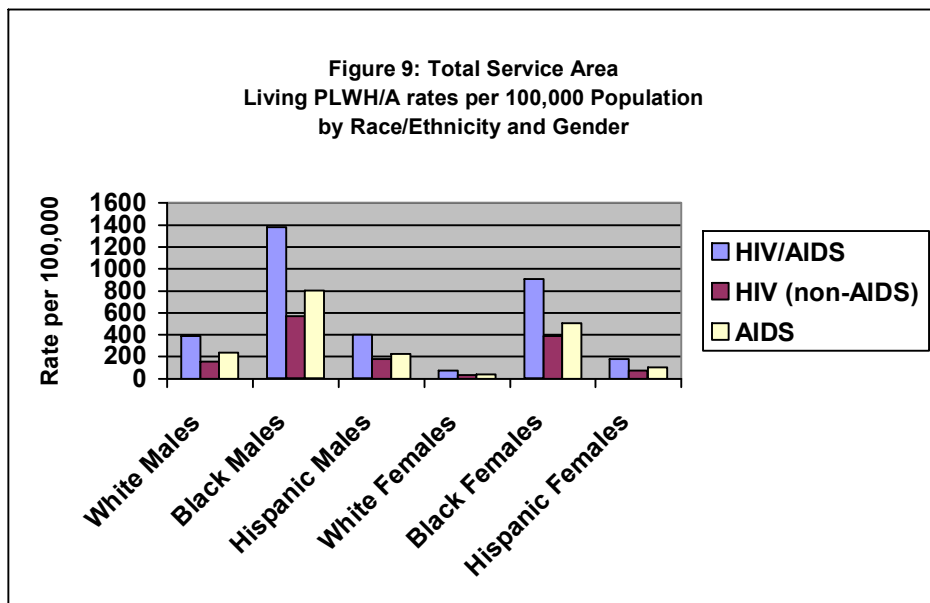
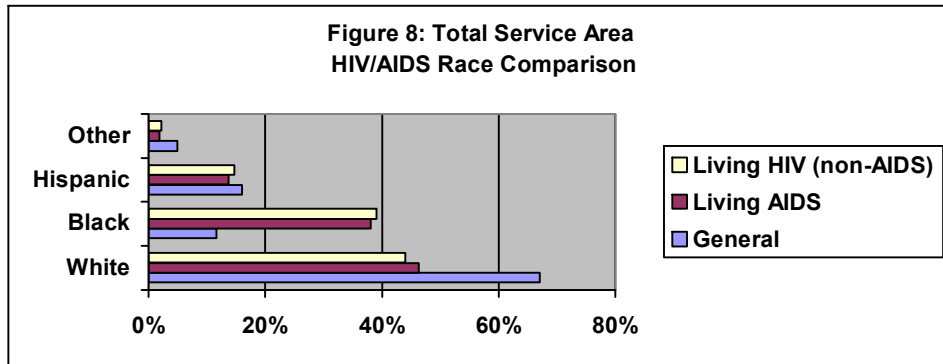
Among females, Blacks accounted for 56.4% of reported living AIDS cases and 55.1% of living HIV (non-AIDS) cases. Whites accounted for 26.0% of AIDS cases and 28.4% of HIV (non-AIDS) cases followed by Hispanics (15.5% and 14.1%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 897 infections per 100,000 population compared to Hispanics at 177 and Whites at 76.8.

Figure 7: Living TSA AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) Cases and Rates per 100, 000 of Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity (through 2012)

Group	TSA AIDS				TSA HIV (non-AIDS)				TSA HIV/AIDS			
	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in TSA	% cases by gender	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in TSA	% cases by gender	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in TSA	% cases by gender
MALES												
White	2,996	239.3	39.1%	54.1%	1,943	155.2	35.4%	50.9%	4,939	394.4	37.6%	52.8%
Black	1,723	801.3	22.5%	31.0%	1,225	569.7	22.3%	32.1%	2,948	1,371.0	22.4%	31.5%
Hispanic	724	224.9	9.5%	13.1%	569	176.7	10.4%	14.9%	1,293	401.6	9.8%	13.8%
Other/Unk.	100	102.8	1.3%	1.8%	80	82.2	1.5%	2.1%	180	185.0	1.4%	1.9%
Total	5,543	293.8	72.4%	100%	3,817	202.3	69.6%	100%	9,360	496.2	71.2%	100%
FEMALES												
White	551	41.3	7.2%	26.0%	474	35.5	8.6%	28.4%	1,025	76.8	7.8%	27.1%
Black	1,194	506.9	15.6%	56.4%	919	390.1	16.8%	55.1%	2,113	897.0	16.1%	55.9%
Hispanic	327	103.0	4.3%	15.5%	235	74.0	4.3%	14.1%	562	177.0	4.3%	14.9%
Other/Unk.*	44	41.0	0.6%	2.1%	39	36.3	0.7%	2.3%	83	77.3	0.6%	2.2%
Total	2,116	106.0	27.6%	100%	1,667	83.5	30.4%	100%	3,783	189.6	28.8%	100%
TSA Total	7,659				5,484				13,143			

* Caution should be used when relying on rate per 100,000 data when the population size is less than 100,000. See Table 1-1 for specific population sizes.

In the TSA, minorities are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. Disparities in AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases can be seen by displaying a comparison of demographic data and case data, as is shown in Figures 8 and 9 that follow:



2. Expanded Current Age and Gender

Overall, 34.2% of all persons reported as living with AIDS are in the 40-49 age group, followed by 33.7% in the 50-59 age group. In terms of HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 29.6% of cases occurred in the 40-49 age group followed by 22.8% in the 50-59 age group.

Figure 10: TSA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age (through 2012)

Age Group	TSA AIDS			TSA HIV(non-AIDS)			TSA HIV/AIDS		
	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in TSA	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in TSA	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in TSA
0-12	8	1.4	0.1%	23	3.9	0.4%	31	5.3	0.2%
13-19	46	13.9	0.6%	62	18.7	1.1%	108	32.6	0.8%
20-24	148	62.5	1.9%	287	121.3	5.2%	435	183.8	3.3%
25-29	223	95.1	2.9%	492	209.8	9.0%	715	304.8	5.5%
30-39	1,009	219.3	13.2%	1,177	255.8	21.5%	2,186	475.1	16.6%
40-49	2,617	511.1	34.2%	1,623	317.0	29.6%	4,240	828.1	32.3%
50-59	2,580	477.1	33.7%	1,253	231.7	22.8%	3,833	708.8	29.2%
60+	1028	105.2	13.4%	567	58.0	10.3%	1,595	163.2	12.1%
Total	7,659	197.3	100%	5,484	141.3	100%	13,143	338.6	100%

3. Mode of Transmission and Gender

Among males, MSM transmission accounted for the largest percentage of reported AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases (65.5% and 74.7%, respectively) followed by heterosexual transmission for AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) with 16.9% and 13.6% respectively. Injection Drug Use (IDU) ranked third for AIDS cases (9.5%) and HIV (non-AIDS) with 5.8%.

For female AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (76.5% and 83.2%, respectively) followed by cases reported as IDU for AIDS (19.4%) and HIV (non-AIDS) at 14.3%. All other cases were classified as other and would include cases where the risk was no specified as well as perinatal cases.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

Figure 11: TSA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (through 2012)

Group	TSA AIDS			TSA HIV(non-AIDS)			TSA HIV/AIDS		
	# of cases	% cases in TSA	% cases by gender	# of cases	% cases in TSA	% cases by gender	# of cases	% cases in TSA	% cases by gender
MALES									
MSM	3,632	47.4%	65.5%	2,853	52.0%	74.7%	6,485	49.3%	69.3%
IDU	526	6.9%	9.5%	222	4.0%	5.8%	748	5.7%	8.0%
MSM/IDU	386	5.0%	7.0%	179	3.3%	4.7%	565	4.3%	6.0%
Heterosexual	936	12.2%	16.9%	521	9.5%	13.6%	1,457	11.1%	15.6%
Other Identified Risk	63	0.8%	1.1%	42	0.8%	1.1%	105	0.8%	1.1%
Total	5,543	72.4%	100%	3,817	69.6%	100%	9,360	71.2%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	410	5.4%	19.4%	238	4.3%	14.3%	648	5.0%	17.1%
Heterosexual	1,619	21.1%	76.5%	1,387	25.3%	83.2%	3,006	22.9%	79.5%
Other Identified Risk	87	1.1%	4.1%	42	0.8%	2.5%	129	0.1%	3.4%
Total	2,116	27.6%	100%	1,667	30.4%	100%	3,783	28.8%	100%
TSA Total	7,659			5,484			13,143		

B. ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (EMA)

Through December 31, 2012, a total of 5,953 living AIDS cases and 4,392 living HIV (non-AIDS) cases had been reported for the four counties (Hernando, Hillsborough, Pasco and Pinellas) that comprise the Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA).

The EMA had a total of 10,345 reported living with HIV/AIDS cases. Figure 12 lists the total reported living HIV (non-AIDS), AIDS and HIV/AIDS cases for the EMA counties by gender, race and ethnicity. Hillsborough County accounted for most of the HIV/AIDS cases (57.1%) followed by Pinellas County (34.5%).

Figure 12: EMA Counties – Total Reported Living HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS Cases (through 2012)

	Hernando			Hillsborough			Pasco			Pinellas		
	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS
GENDER												
Male	61	72	133	1,800	2,428	4,228	204	289	493	1,104	1,640	2,744
Female	22	28	50	743	941	1,684	78	108	186	380	447	827
TOTAL	83	100	183	2,543	3,369	5,912	282	397	679	1,488	2,041	3,571
% EMA	1.9%	1.8%	1.8%	57.9%	56.6%	57.1%	6.4%	6.7%	6.6%	33.9%	34.3%	34.5%
RACE												
White	54	62	116	964	1,297	2,261	195	291	486	815	1,267	2,082
Black	10	17	27	1,076	1,445	2,521	37	50	87	515	622	1,137
Hispanic	16	17	33	456	570	1,026	40	46	86	111	159	270
Other	3	4	7	47	57	104	10	10	20	43	39	82
TOTAL	83	100	183	2,543	3,369	5,912	282	397	679	1,484	2,087	3,571
% EMA	1.9%	1.7	1.8%	57.9%	57.0%	57.1%	6.4%	6.7%	6.6%	33.8%	35.1%	34.5%
Rate per 100,000	47.5	57.3	104.8	203.3	269.3	472.6	59.8	84.2	144.0	161.6	227.3	389.0

Males account for the largest number of HIV/AIDS cases. Among AIDS cases, males accounted for 74.4% of the total compared to females (25.6%). The gender difference was slightly smaller in HIV (non-AIDS) cases where males accounted for 72.2% and females accounted for 27.8%.

In terms of HIV/AIDS and race/ethnicity, Whites account for 47.8% followed by Blacks (36.5%) and Hispanics (13.7%).

Overall, MSM transmission cases accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases (51.5% and 55.8%, respectively) followed by heterosexual transmission (29.4% and 31.3% each). Intravenous drug use (IDU) ranks third for both AIDS cases (11.7%) HIV (non-AIDS) cases (8.0%).

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

Figure 13: EMA Living HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS Prevalence by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age and Mode of Transmission (through 2012)

EMA Prevalence	Group (General pop. #)	Number		Rate per 100,000		Percentage		Total HIV/AIDS		
		AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	#	%	rate
Gender	Male (1,364,947)	4,429	3,169	324.5	232.2	74.4%	72.2%	7,598	73.4%	556.7
	Female (1,450,220)	1,524	1,223	105.1	84.3	25.6%	27.8%	2,747	26.6%	189.4
	Total (2,815,167)	5,953	4,392	211.5	156.0	100%	100%	10,345	100%	367.5
Race/ Ethnicity	White (1,878,000)	2,917	2,028	155.3	108.0	49.0%	46.2%	4,945	47.8%	263.3
	Black (322,738)	2,134	1,638	661.2	507.5	35.8%	37.3%	3,772	36.5%	1168.7
	Hispanic (453,571)	792	623	174.6	137.4	13.3%	14.2%	1,415	13.7%	312.0
	Other/Unk. (160,858)*	110	103	68.4	64.0	1.8%	2.3%	213	2.1%	132.4
	Total (2,815,167)	5,953	4,392	211.5	156.0	100%	100%	10,345	100%	367.5
Age	0-12 (420,081)	5	18	1.2	4.3	0.1%	0.4%	23	0.2%	5.5
	13-19 (240,529)	39	52	16.2	21.6	0.7%	1.2%	91	0.9%	37.8
	20-24 (175,016)	116	224	66.3	128.0	1.9%	5.1%	340	3.3%	194.3
	25-29 (174,625)	177	408	101.4	233.6	3.0%	9.3%	585	5.7%	335.0
	30-39 (342,690)	770	927	224.7	270.5	12.9%	21.1%	1,697	16.4%	495.2
	40-49 (383,940)	2,037	1,304	530.6	339.6	34.2%	29.7%	3,341	32.3%	870.2
	50-59 (399,030)	2,034	1,023	509.7	256.4	34.2%	23.3%	3,057	29.6%	766.1
	60+ (679,266)	775	436	114.1	64.2	13.0%	9.9%	1,211	11.7%	178.3
	Total (2,815,177)	5,953	4,392	211.5	156.0	100%	100%	10,345	100%	367.5
Mode of Transmission	MSM	3,068	2,450			51.5%	55.8%	5,518	53.3%	
	IDU	698	351			11.7%	8.0%	1,049	10.1%	
	MSM/IDU	321	157			5.4%	3.6%	478	4.6%	
	Hetero	1,751	1,373			29.4%	31.3%	3,124	30.2%	
	Total	5,953	4,392			100%	100%	10,345	100%	

* Caution should be used when relying on rate per 100,000 data when the population size is less than 100,000

1. Race, Ethnicity and Gender

Overall, among AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases, White males ranked highest (42.2% and 38.5%, respectively) followed by Black males (21.5% and 22.0%, respectively) and Black females (14.3% and 15.3%, respectively).

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (56.7%) and living HIV (non-AIDS) cases (53.3%). Blacks ranked second (28.9% and 30.5%, respectively) followed by Hispanics (12.5% and 13.9%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 1464.9 infections per 100,000 population compared to Whites at 468.1 and Hispanics at 442.4.

Among females, Blacks accounted for 56.0% of reported living AIDS cases and 55.0% of living HIV (non-AIDS) cases. Whites accounted for 26.5% of reported living AIDS cases and 27.6% of living HIV (non-AIDS) cases followed by Hispanics (15.6% and 14.8%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 900.7 infections per 100,000 population compared to Whites at 76.7 and Hispanics at 183.4.

Figure 14: Living EMA AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) Cases and Rates per 100, 000 of Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity (through 2012)

Group	EMA AIDS				EMA HIV (non-AIDS)				EMA HIV/AIDS			
	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in EMA	% cases by gender	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in EMA	% cases by gender	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in EMA	% cases by gender
MALES												
White	2,513	276.1	42.2%	56.7%	1,690	185.7	38.5%	53.3%	4,203	468.1	40.6%	55.3%
Black	1,281	835.5	21.5%	28.9%	965	629.4	22.0%	30.5%	2,246	1,464.9	21.7%	29.6%
Hispanic	554	246.1	9.3%	12.5%	442	196.3	10.1%	13.9%	996	442.4	9.6%	13.1%
Other/Unk.	81	106.0	1.4%	1.8%	72	94.2	1.6%	2.3%	153	200.3	1.5%	2.0%
Total	4,429	324.5	74.4%	100%	3,169	232.2	72.2%	100%	7,598	556.7	73.4%	100%
Females												
White	404	41.7	6.8%	26.5%	338	34.9	7.7%	27.6%	742	76.7	7.2%	27.0%
Black	853	503.5	14.3%	56.0%	673	397.2	15.3%	55.0%	1,526	900.7	14.8%	55.6%
Hispanic	238	104.2	4.0%	15.6%	181	79.2	4.1%	14.8%	419	183.4	4.1%	15.3%
Other/Unk.*	29	34.3	0.5%	1.9%	31	36.7	0.7%	2.5%	60	71.0	0.6%	2.2%
Total	1,524	105.1	25.6%	100%	1,223	84.3	27.8%	100%	2,747	189.4	26.6%	100%
EMA Total	5,953				4,392				10,345			

* Caution should be used when relying on rate per 100,000 data when the population size is less than 100,000. See Table 1-2 for specific population sizes.

2. Current Expanded Age and Gender

In the EMA, AIDS cases among both 40-49 and 50-59 year olds represented 34.2% (for each age group) of the total PLWA population in the EMA. For HIV (non-AIDS), the highest percentage of cases was found among the 40-49 year olds (29.7%).

Figure 15: EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age and Gender (through 2012)

Age Group	EMA AIDS			EMA HIV (non-AIDS)			EMA HIV/AIDS		
	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in EMA	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in EMA	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in EMA
0-12	5	1.2	0.1%	18	4.3	0.4%	23	5.5	0.2%
13-19	39	16.2	0.7%	52	21.6	1.2%	91	37.8	0.9%
20-24	116	66.3	1.9%	224	128.0	4.5%	340	200.0	3.3%
25-29	177	101.4	3.0%	408	233.6	9.3%	585	335.0	5.7%
30-39	770	224.7	12.9%	927	270.5	21.1%	1,697	495.2	16.4%
40-49	2,037	530.6	34.2%	1,304	339.6	29.7%	3,341	870.2	32.3%
50-59	2,034	509.7	34.2%	1,023	256.4	23.3%	3,057	766.1	29.6%
60+	775	114.1	13.0%	436	64.2	9.9%	1,211	178.3	11.7%
Total	5,953	211.5	100%	4,392	156.0	100%	10,345	367.5	100%

3. Mode of Transmission and Gender

In terms of male AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases, MSM transmission accounted for the highest total percentage of AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases (69.3% and 77.3%, respectively). Heterosexual transmission ranked second for AIDS (13.3%) and HIV (non-AIDS) cases (8.0%). IDU transmission ranked third for AIDS cases and for HIV (non-AIDS) cases (9.0% and 5.5% respectively).

For female AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (76.3% and 83.4%, respectively) followed by cases reported as IDU for AIDS (19.6%) and 14.3% for HIV (non-AIDS). Cases reported as other make up the remainder of the AIDS (4.1%) and the HIV (non-AIDS) (2.3%) for females in the EMA.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

Figure 16: EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (2012)

Group	EMA AIDS			EMA HIV (non-AIDS)			EMA HIV/AIDS		
	# of Cases	% cases in EMA	% cases by gender	# of cases	% cases in EMA	% cases by gender	# of cases	% cases in EMA	% cases by gender
MALES									
MSM	3,068	51.5%	69.3%	2,450	55.8%	77.3%	5,518	53.3%	72.6%
IDU	399	6.7%	9.0%	175	4.0%	5.5%	574	5.5%	7.6%
MSM/IDU	321	5.4%	7.2%	157	3.6%	5.0%	478	4.6%	6.3%
Heterosexual	588	9.9%	13.3%	353	8.0%	11.1%	941	9.1%	12.4%
Other Identified Risk	53	0.9%	1.2%	33	0.8%	1.0%	86	0.8%	1.1%
Total	4,429	74.4%	100%	3,169	72.2%	100%	7,598	73.4%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	299	5.0%	19.6%	175	4.0%	14.3%	474	4.6%	17.3%
Heterosexual	1,163	19.5%	76.3%	1,020	23.2%	83.4%	2,183	21.1%	79.5%
Other Identified Risk	62	1.0%	4.1%	28	0.6%	2.3%	90	0.9%	3.3%
Total	1,524	25.6%	100%	1,223	27.8%	100%	2,747	26.6%	100%
EMA Total	5,953			4,392			10,345		

C. NON-ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (Non-EMA)

Through December 31, 2012, a total of 1,706 living AIDS cases and 1,092 living HIV (non-AIDS) cases had been reported for the non-EMA counties (Hardee, Highlands, Manatee and Polk). The following tables represent the demographic make-up of the non-EMA AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases.

Non-EMA counties reported a total of 2,798 living HIV/AIDS cases. Figure 17 lists the total reported living HIV (non-AIDS), AIDS and HIV/AIDS cases for non-EMA counties by gender, race and ethnicity. Of the non-EMA counties, Polk County accounted for the largest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases in the non-EMA (60.5%) followed by Manatee County (31.2%).

Figure 17: Non-EMA Counties – Total Reported Living AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) Cases (through 2012)

	Hardee			Highlands			Manatee			Polk		
	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS
GENDER												
Male	9	22	31	32	71	103	211	357	568	396	664	1,060
Female	11	14	25	39	34	73	150	155	305	244	389	633
TOTAL	20	36	56	71	105	176	361	512	873	640	1,053	1,693
% non-EMA	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	6.5%	6.2%	6.3%	33.1%	30.0%	31.2%	58.6%	61.7%	60.5%
RACE												
White	3	4	7	18	28	46	148	206	354	220	392	612
Black	10	14	24	41	46	87	157	211	368	298	512	810
Hispanic	7	16	23	12	29	41	51	87	138	111	127	238
Other	0	2	2	0	2	2	5	8	13	11	22	33
TOTAL	20	36	56	71	105	176	361	512	873	640	1,053	1,693
% non-EMA	1.8%	2.1%	2.0%	6.5%	6.2%	6.3%	33.1%	30.0%	31.2%	58.6%	61.7%	60.5%
Rate per 100,000	72.5	130.5	203.1	71.7	106.1	177.8	109.5	155.4	264.9	104.8	172.4	277.3

Males accounted for 63.0% of all HIV/AIDS cases. Among AIDS cases, males accounted for 65.3% of the total compared to females (34.7%). The gender difference was smaller in HIV (non-AIDS) cases where males accounted for 59.3% and females accounted for 40.7%.

In terms of HIV/AIDS and race/ethnicity, Blacks accounted for 46.1% of all cases followed by Whites (36.4%) and Hispanics (15.7%).

Overall, 47.1% of all AIDS cases were reported as heterosexual transmission ranking first, followed by 33.1% reported as MSM transmission, 13.9% as IDU transmission. Of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 49.0% were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by MSM transmission (36.9%) and IDU transmission (10.1%).

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

Figure 18: Non-EMA Living HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS Prevalence by Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age and Mode of Transmission

Non-EMA Prevalence	Group (general pop. #)	Number		Rate per 100,000		Percentage		Total HIV/AIDS		
		AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	#	%	rate
Gender	Male (521,539)	1,114	648	213.6	124.2	65.3%	59.3%	1,762	63.0%	337.8
	Female (545,185)	592	444	108.6	81.4	34.7%	40.7%	1,036	37.0%	190.0
	Total (1,066,724)	1,706	1,092	159.9	102.4	100%	100%	2,798	100%	262.3
Race/ Ethnicity	White (709,220)	630	389	88.8	54.8	36.9%	35.6%	1,019	36.4%	143.7
	Black (127,849)	783	506	612.4	395.8	45.9%	46.3%	1,289	46.1%	1008.2
	Hispanic (185,841)	259	181	139.4	97.4	15.2%	16.6%	440	15.7%	236.8
	Other/Unk. (43,814)*	34	16	77.6	36.5	2.0%	1.5%	50	1.8%	114.1
	Total (1,066,724)	1,706	1,092	159.9	102.4	100%	100%	2,798	100%	262.3
Age	0-12 (168,580)	3	5	1.8	3.0	0.2%	0.5%	8	0.3%	4.7
	13-19 (91,034)*	7	10	7.7	11.0	0.4%	0.9%	17	0.6%	18.7
	20-24 (61,675)*	32	63	51.9	102.1	1.9%	5.8%	95	3.4%	154.0
	25-29 (59,925)*	46	84	76.8	140.2	2.7%	7.7%	130	4.6%	216.9
	30-39 (117,470)	239	250	203.5	212.8	14.0%	22.9%	489	17.5%	416.3
	40-49 (128,070)	580	319	452.9	249.1	34.0%	29.2%	899	32.1%	702.0
	50-59 (141,730)	546	230	385.2	162.3	32.0%	21.1%	776	27.7%	547.5
	60+ (298,241)	253	131	84.8	43.9	14.8%	12.0%	384	13.7%	128.8
	Total (1,066,725)	1,706	1,092	159.9	102.4	100%	100%	2,798	100%	262.3
Mode of Transmission	MSM	564	403			33.1%	36.9%	967	34.6%	
	IDU	237	110			13.9%	10.1%	347	12.4%	
	MSM/IDU	66	21			3.9%	1.9%	87	3.1%	
	Hetero	804	535			47.1%	49.0%	1,339	47.9%	
	Other	35	23			2.1%	2.1%	58	2.1%	
	Total	1,706	1,092			100%	100%	2,798	100%	

* Caution should be used when relying on rate per 100,000 data when the population size is less than 100,000

1. Race, Ethnicity and Gender

Overall, in terms of living AIDS cases, White males rank highest at 28.3% followed by Black males at 25.9% and Black females at 20.0%. In terms of HIV (non-AIDS) cases, Black males ranked highest (23.8%) followed by White males (23.2%) and Black females (22.5%).

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (43.4%) followed by Blacks (39.7%) and Hispanics (15.3%). Among living HIV (non-AIDS) cases, Blacks ranked first (40.1%) followed by Whites (39.0%) and Hispanics (19.6%).

Among females, Blacks accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (57.6%) and living HIV (non-AIDS) cases (55.4%). Whites ranked second (24.8% and 30.6%, respectively) followed by Hispanics (15.0% and 12.2%, respectively).

Figure 19: Living Non-EMA's AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) Cases and Rates per 100, 000 of Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity (through 2012)

Group	Non-EMA AIDS				Non-EMA HIV(non-AIDS)				Non-EMA HIV/AIDS			
	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in Non-EMA	% cases by gender	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in Non-EMA	% cases by gender	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in Non-EMA	% cases by gender
MALES												
White	483	141.2	28.3%	43.4%	253	74.0	23.2%	39.0%	736	215.2	26.3%	41.8%
Black*	442	716.3	25.9%	39.7%	260	421.4	23.8%	40.1%	702	1137.7	25.1%	39.8%
Hispanic*	170	175.5	10.0%	15.3%	127	131.1	11.6%	19.6%	297	306.6	10.6%	16.9%
Other/Unk.*	19	90.8	1.1%	1.7%	8	38.2	0.7%	1.2%	27	129.1	1.0%	1.5%
Total	1114	213.6	65.3%	100%	648	124.2	59.3%	100%	1,762	337.8	63.0%	100%
Females												
White	147	40.0	8.6%	24.8%	136	37.0	12.5%	30.6%	283	77.1	10.1%	27.3%
Black*	341	515.5	20.0%	57.6%	246	371.9	22.5%	55.4%	587	887.5	21.0%	56.7%
Hispanic*	89	100.0	5.2%	15.0%	54	60.7	4.9%	12.2%	143	160.7	5.1%	13.8%
Other/Unk.*	15	65.5	0.9%	2.5%	8	34.9	0.7%	1.8%	23	100.5	0.8%	2.2%
Total	592	108.6	34.7%	100%	444	81.4	40.7%	100%	1,036	190.0	37.0%	100%
Total	1,706				1,092				2,798			

* Caution should be used when relying on rate per 100,000 data when the population size is less than 100,000. See Table 1-3 for specific population sizes.

2. Current Expanded Age

Overall, AIDS diagnoses occurred most frequently among 40-49 year olds (34.0%) followed by 50-59 year olds (32.0%) and individuals aged 60 and up (14.8%).

Overall, 29.2% of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases were in the 40-49 age group followed by 22.9% in the 30-39 age group, 21.1% among 50-59 year olds, and 12.0% among individuals 60 and older.

Figure 20: Non-EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age (through 2012)

Age Group	Non-EMA AIDS			Non-EMA HIV (non-AIDS)			Non-EMA HIV/AIDS		
	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in non-EMA	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in non-EMA	# of cases	Rate per 100,000	% cases in non-EMA
0-12	3	1.8	0.2%	5	3.0	0.5%	8	0.3%	4.7
13-19	7	7.7	0.4%	10	11.0	0.9%	17	0.6%	18.7
20-24	32	51.9	1.9%	63	102.1	5.8%	95	3.4%	154.0
25-29	46	76.8	2.7%	84	140.2	7.7%	130	4.6%	216.9
30-39	239	203.5	14.0%	250	212.8	22.9%	489	17.5%	416.3
40-49	580	452.9	34.0%	319	249.1	29.2%	899	32.1%	702.0
50-59	546	385.2	32.0%	230	162.3	21.1%	776	27.7%	547.5
60+	253	84.8	14.8%	131	43.9	12.0%	384	13.7%	128.8
Non-EMA Total	1,706	159.9	100%	1,092	102.4	100%	2,798	100%	262.3

3. Mode of Transmission and Gender

Among male AIDS cases MSM transmission accounted for the highest proportion with 50.6% of the cases followed by 31.2% reported as heterosexual transmission and 11.3% as IDU transmission. Of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 62.1% were reported as MSM transmission followed by 25.7% as heterosexual transmission and 7.2% as IDU transmission. Cases reported as combined MSM/IDU transmission accounted for 5.9% and 3.4% of the AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) living cases, respectively.

Among female AIDS cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (77.0%) followed by IDU transmission (18.8%) and those reported as other identified risk (4.2%). Of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 79.8% were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by 13.7% as IDU transmission and other identified risk with 3.0%.

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

Figure 21: Non-EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (through 2012)

Group	Non-EMA AIDS			Non-EMA HIV(non-AIDS)			Non-EMA HIV/AIDS		
	# of cases	% cases in Non-EMA	% cases by gender	# of cases	% cases in Non-EMA	% cases by gender	# of cases	% cases in Non-EMA	% cases by gender
MALES									
MSM	564	33.1%	50.6%	403	36.9%	62.1%	967	34.6%	55.9%
IDU	126	7.4%	11.3%	47	4.3%	7.2%	173	6.2%	9.8%
MSM/IDU	66	3.9%	5.9%	22	2.0%	3.4%	88	3.1%	5.0%
Heterosexual	348	20.4%	31.2%	167	15.3%	25.7%	515	18.4%	29.2%
Other Identified Risk	10	0.6%	0.9%	9	0.8%	1.4%	19	0.7%	1.1%
Total	1,114	65.3%	100%	648	59.4%	100%	1,762	63.0%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	111	6.5%	18.8%	63	5.8%	13.7%	174	6.2%	16.8%
Heterosexual	456	26.7%	77.0%	367	33.6%	79.8%	823	29.4%	79.4%
Other Identified Risk	25	1.5%	4.2%	14	1.3%	3.0%	39	1.4%	3.8%
Total	592	34.7%	100%	444	42.1%	100%	1,036	37.0%	100%
Non-EMA Total	1,706			1,092			2,798		

III. AIDS and HIV (regardless of AIDS) Incidence

A. Total Service Area (TSA)

The AIDS incidence for the TSA is presented below to track trends over the years. Incidence refers to the number of newly diagnosed cases reported each year.

AIDS incidence refers to persons diagnosed and reported with Stage 3 HIV infection (AIDS) based on the CDC case definition. HIV (regardless of AIDS) incidence refers to persons diagnosed with HIV infection, regardless of the stage of disease at diagnosis (e.g., if they have progressed to AIDS).

The value of incidence data is its capacity to report demographic and epidemiological trends in the TSA over time. Data in this section includes tables, graphs and highlights.

Figure 22: AIDS Incidence by Year by County

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hardee	5	3	1	1	0
Hernando	9	8	4	9	7
Highlands	23	10	7	5	6
Hillsborough	303	247	186	188	173
Manatee	40	32	24	24	28
Pasco	33	27	22	33	35
Pinellas	183	147	122	130	136
Polk	121	95	79	83	63
Total	717	569	445	473	448

Figure 23: HIV (regardless of AIDS) Incidence by Year by County

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Hardee	5	2	4	3	0
Hernando	20	17	8	14	11
Highlands	26	11	11	11	7
Hillsborough	488	368	332	337	330
Manatee	62	47	44	49	54
Pasco	51	33	29	63	56
Pinellas	324	181	187	244	205
Polk	178	104	99	141	102
Total	1,154	763	714	862	765

[The remainder of this page intentionally left blank]

Figure 24: Total Service Area (TSA) Incidence

TSA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence (2012)		HIV(regardless of AIDS) Incidence (2012)	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	329	73%	585	76%
	Female	119	27%	180	24%
	Total	448	100%	765	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	179	40%	308	40%
	Black	188	42%	302	39%
	Hispanic	69	15%	134	18%
	Other/Unknown	12	3%	21	3%
	Total	448	100%	765	100%
Age	0-12	0	0%	2	<1%
	13-19	2	0%	21	3%
	20-24	25	6%	99	13%
	25-29	46	10%	93	12%
	30-39	108	24%	179	23%
	40-49	137	31%	177	23%
	50-59	77	17%	125	16%
	60+	53	12%	69	9%
	Total	448	100%	765	100%
Mode of Transmission	MSM	199	44%	425	56%
	IDU	56	13%	60	8%
	MSM/IDU	29	6%	23	3%
	Hetero	162	36%	257	34%
	Other	2	0%	0	0
	Total	448	100%	765	100%

In 2012, there were 258 reported HIV/AIDS case deaths. 180 of those were male and 78 were female. Forty-one percent (n=106) were among Whites, 46.1% (n=119) among Blacks, 10.8% (n=28) among Hispanics and 1.9% (n=5) among those identified as other. Of the reported HIV/AIDS case deaths reported in 2012, there were zero from Hardee County, 4 from Hernando County, 5 from Highlands County, 94 from Hillsborough County, 13 from Manatee County, 19 from Pasco County, 80 from Pinellas County and 43 from Polk County.

For planning purposes, it is important to note the trends of new cases versus deaths (Figure 25). If mortality rates remain low or decline while new cases increase, this would result in additional HIV positive individuals who would be seeking care.

Figure 25: TSA AIDS Incidence and Case Deaths by Year

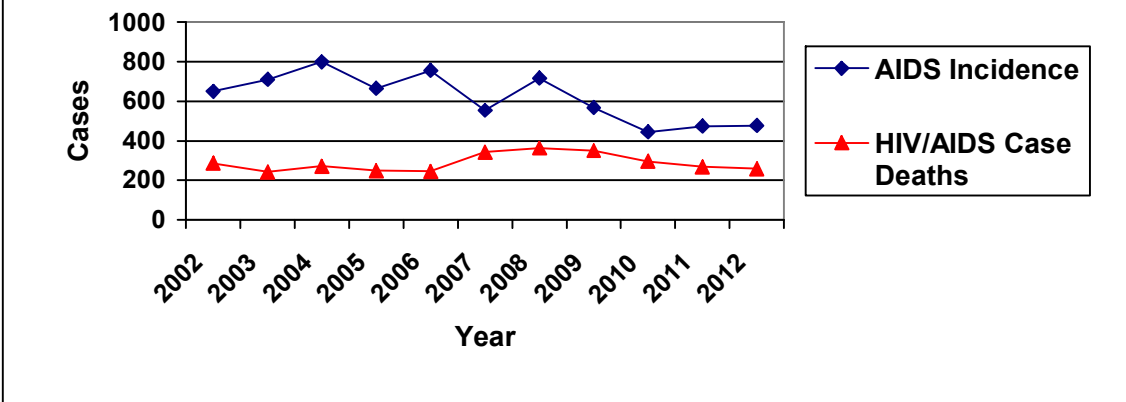
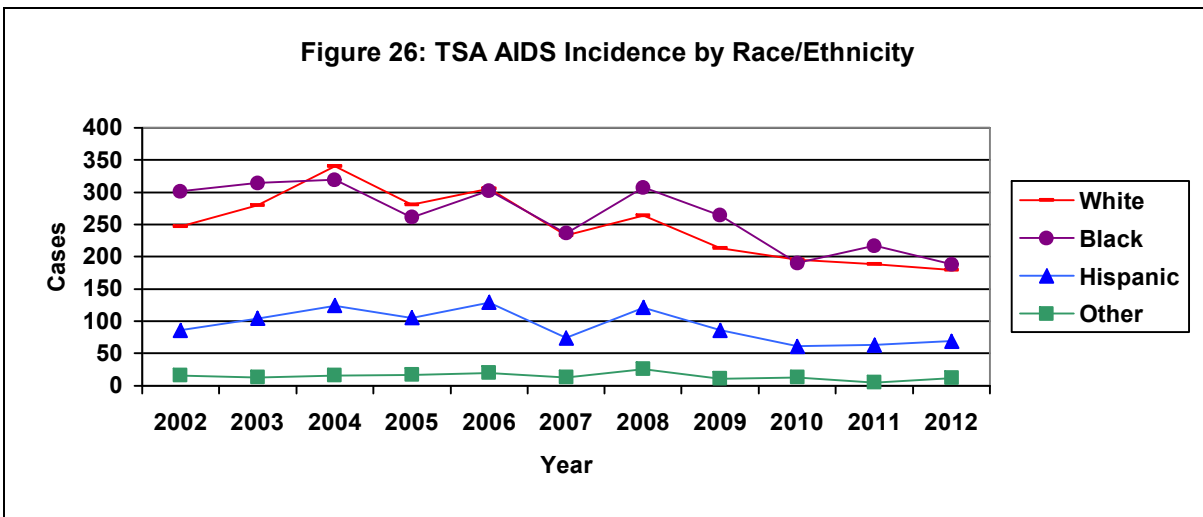
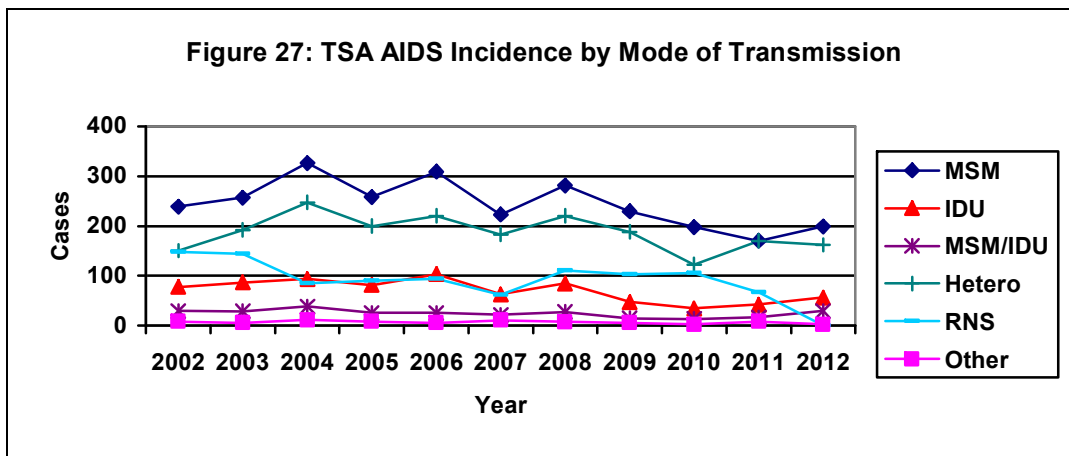


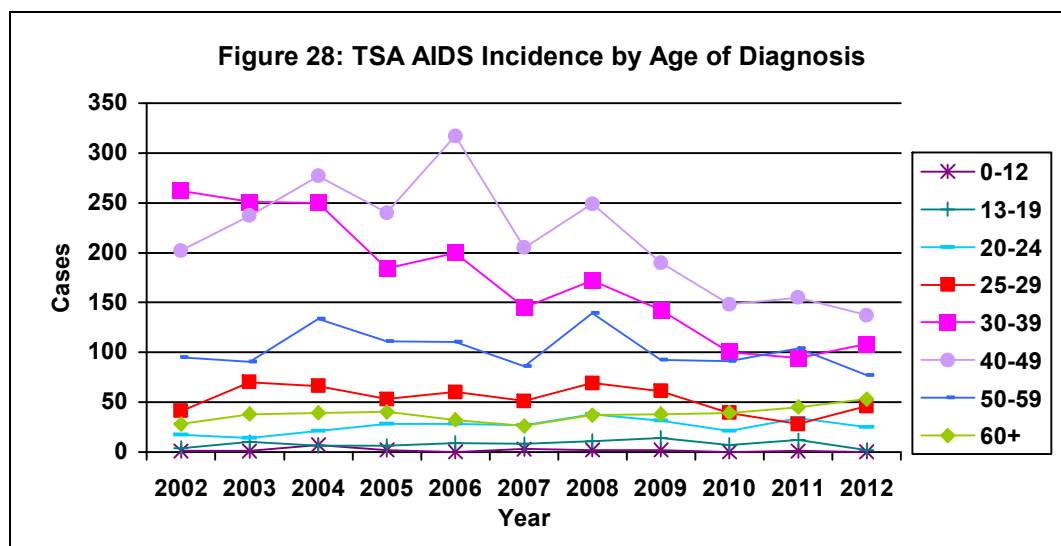
Figure 26: TSA AIDS Incidence by Race/Ethnicity



The 2012 AIDS trend in the TSA showed a slight decrease in Black incidence since 2008; White incidence also decreased slightly and the incidence of AIDS increased slightly for populations reported as Hispanic and Other. Overall, AIDS incidence has decreased in Blacks and Whites since 2002.



MSM transmission accounts for the most AIDS incidence cases in the TSA from 2002-2012 followed by heterosexual transmission and IDU transmission.

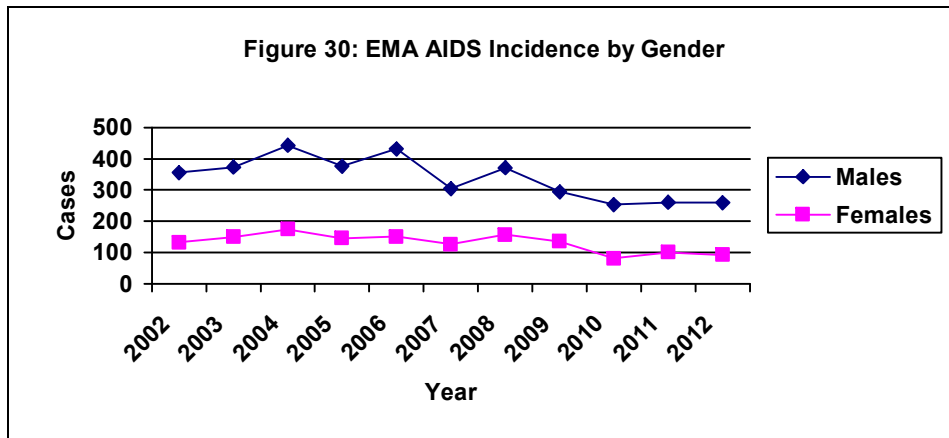


On average, over the ten-year period, the highest number of AIDS incidence cases in the TSA were reported in the 40-49 age group and followed by the 30-39 and 50-59 age group.

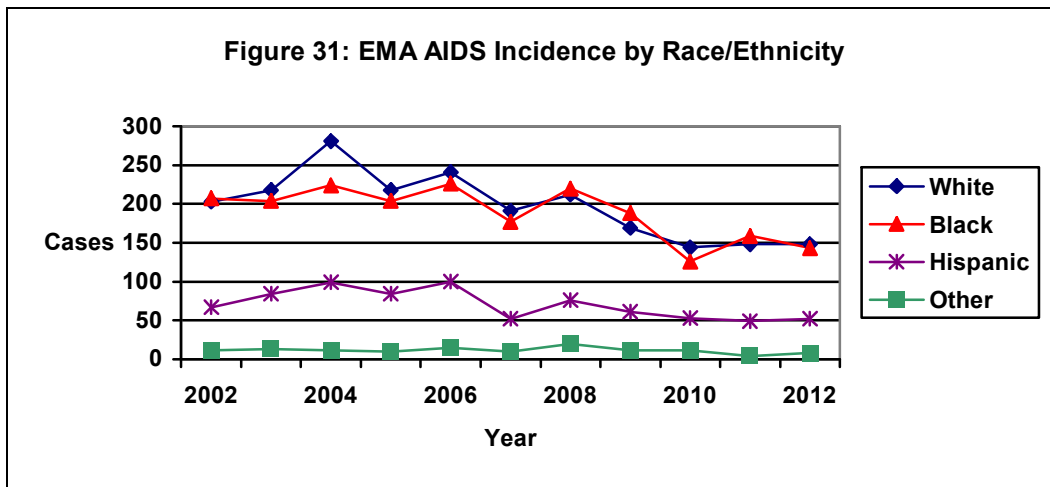
B. ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (EMA)

Figure 29: EMA Incidence

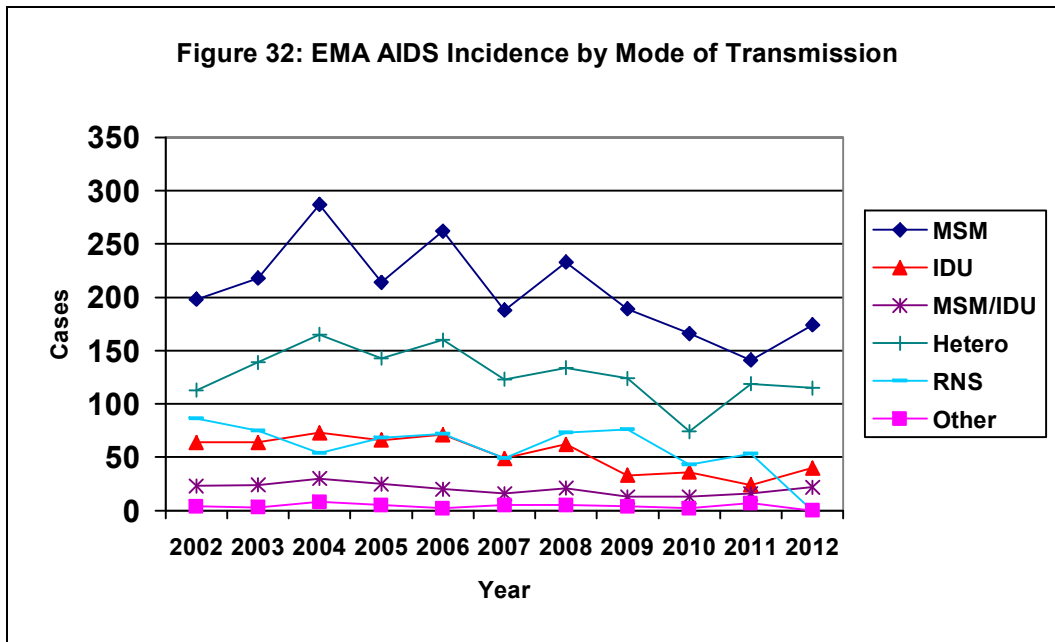
EMA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence (2012)		HIV (regardless of AIDS) Incidence (2012)	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	259	74%	460	76%
	Female	92	26%	142	24%
	Total	351	100%	602	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	148	42%	252	42%
	Black	143	41%	231	38%
	Hispanic	52	15%	102	17%
	Other/Unknown	8	2.3%	17	2.8%
	Total	351	100%	602	100%
Age	0-12	0	<1%	2	<1%
	13-19	2	<1%	16	3%
	20-24	20	6%	76	13%
	25-29	41	12%	82	14%
	30-39	86	25%	143	24%
	40-49	104	30%	140	23%
	50-59	56	16%	92	15%
	60+	42	12%	51	9%
	Total	351	100%	602	100%
Mode of Transmission	MSM	174	50%	362	60%
	IDU	40	11%	53	9%
	MSM/IDU	22	6%	16	3%
	Hetero	115	33%	166	28%
	Other	0	0%	5	<1%
	Total	351	100%	602	100%



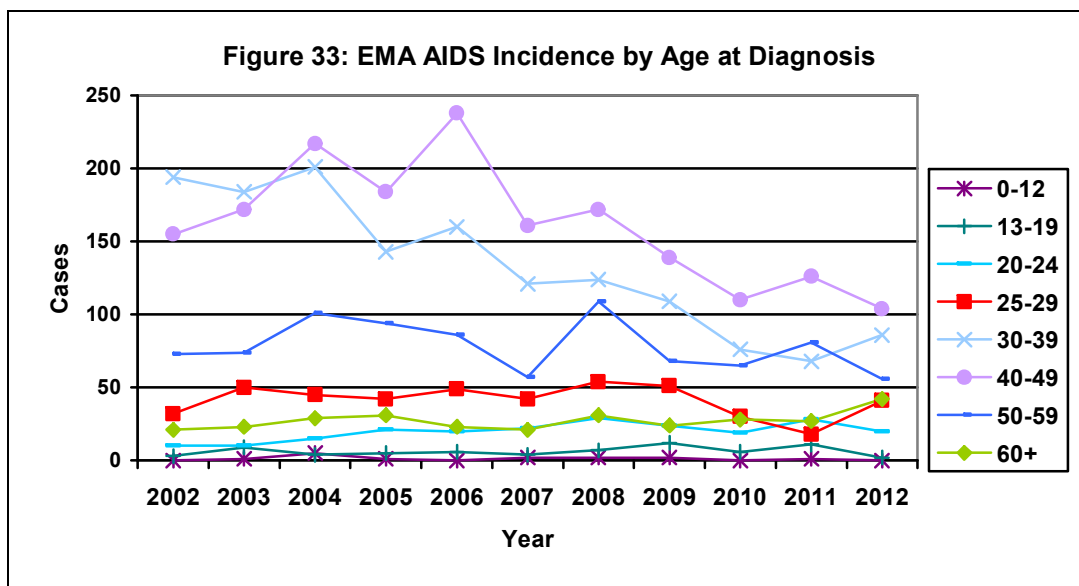
Males accounted for approximately twice as many AIDS incidence cases in the EMA as females from 2002 through 2012.



AIDS incidence among Whites and Blacks is on the decline in the EMA and the annual rates remain very close in 2012. Incidence among Hispanics and Other have remained steady overall from 2002-2012.



Between 2002 and 2012, MSM transmission accounted for the largest number of AIDS cases in the EMA, followed by Heterosexual transmission. Cases reported as Risk Not Specified decreased through 2011 and cases reported as IDU rank third.

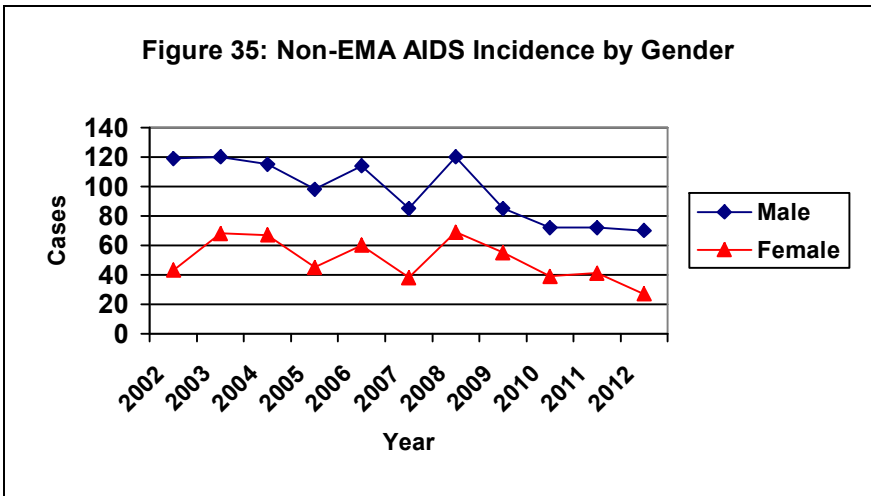


On average, between 2002 and 2012, the greatest number of new AIDS cases in the EMA occurred in the 40-49 age group followed by the 30-39 and the 50-59 age groups. This trend is very similar to what was seen in the TSA during the same time period.

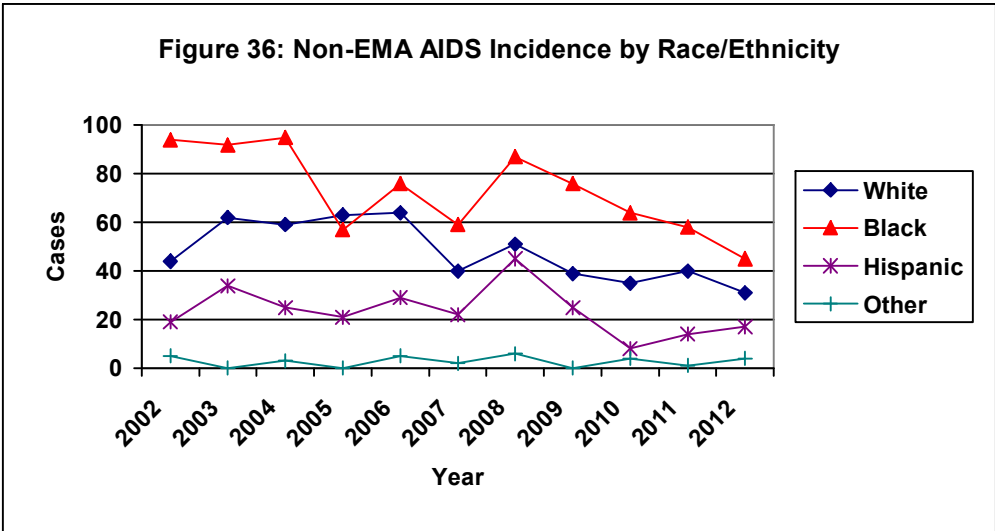
C. NON-ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (Non-EMA)

Figure 34: Non-EMA Incidence

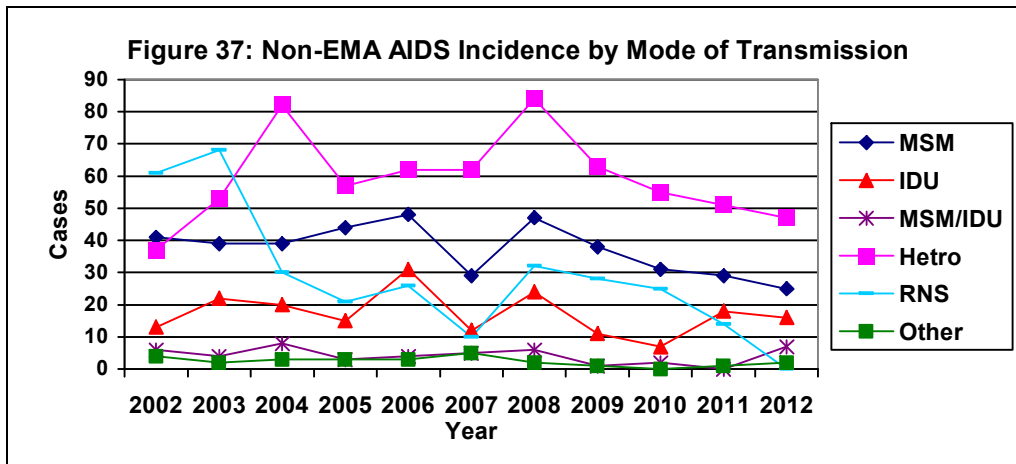
Non-EMA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence (2012)		HIV (regardless of AIDS) Incidence (2012)	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	70	72%	125	77%
	Female	27	28%	38	23%
	Total	97	100%	163	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	31	32%	56	34%
	Black	45	46%	71	44%
	Hispanic	17	18%	32	20%
	Other/Unknown	4	4%	4	2%
	Total	97	100%	163	100%
Age	0-12	0	0%	0	0%
	13-19	0	0%	5	3%
	20-24	5	5%	23	14%
	25-29	5	5%	11	7%
	30-39	22	23%	36	22%
	40-49	33	34%	37	23%
	50-59	21	22%	33	20%
	60+	11	11%	18	11%
	Total	97	100%	163	100%
Mode of Transmission <i>*Non-EMA data is not additive using previous charts</i>	MSM	25	26%	63	38%
	IDU	16	16%	7	4%
	MSM/IDU	7	7%	7	4%
	Hetero	47	48%	91	54%
	Other	2	2%	0	0%
	Total	97	100%	168*	100%



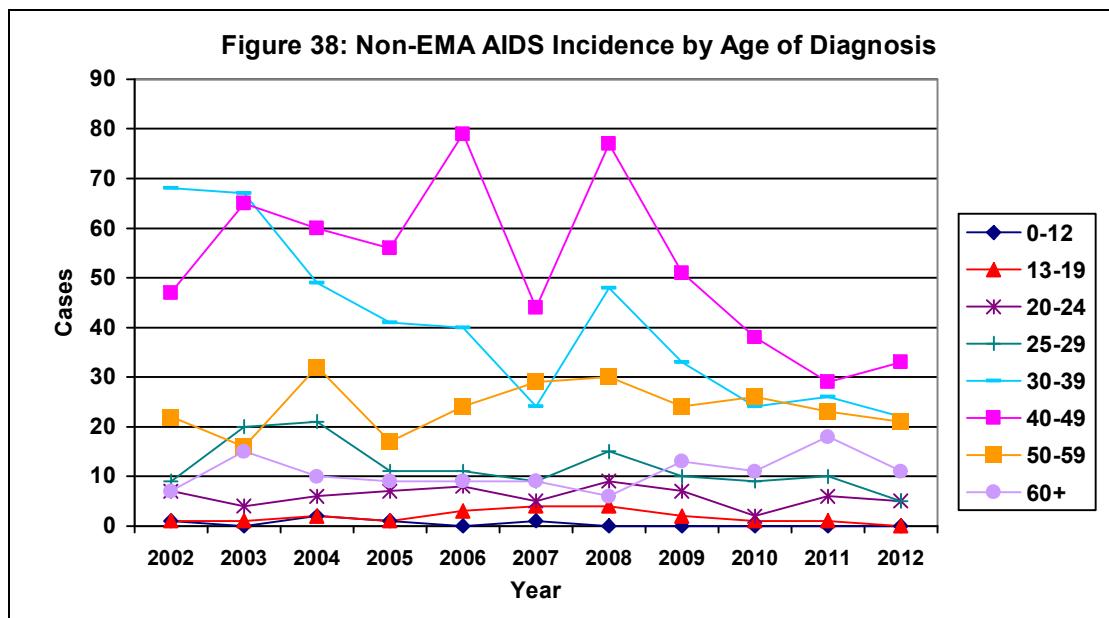
Since 2002, Males have accounted for the majority of all AIDS incidence cases in the Non-EMA. Male AIDS incidence in the Non-EMA continues a downward trend in 2012, while Female incidence has remained mostly steady.



Between 2002 and 2012, Blacks accounted for the most AIDS incidence cases in the Non-EMA followed by Whites then Hispanics.



On average, between 2002 and 2012, the highest number of new AIDS (incidence) cases in the non-EMA were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by MSM transmission and transmission by a risk not specified. This trend is different from the TSA and EMA where MSM transmission was highest.



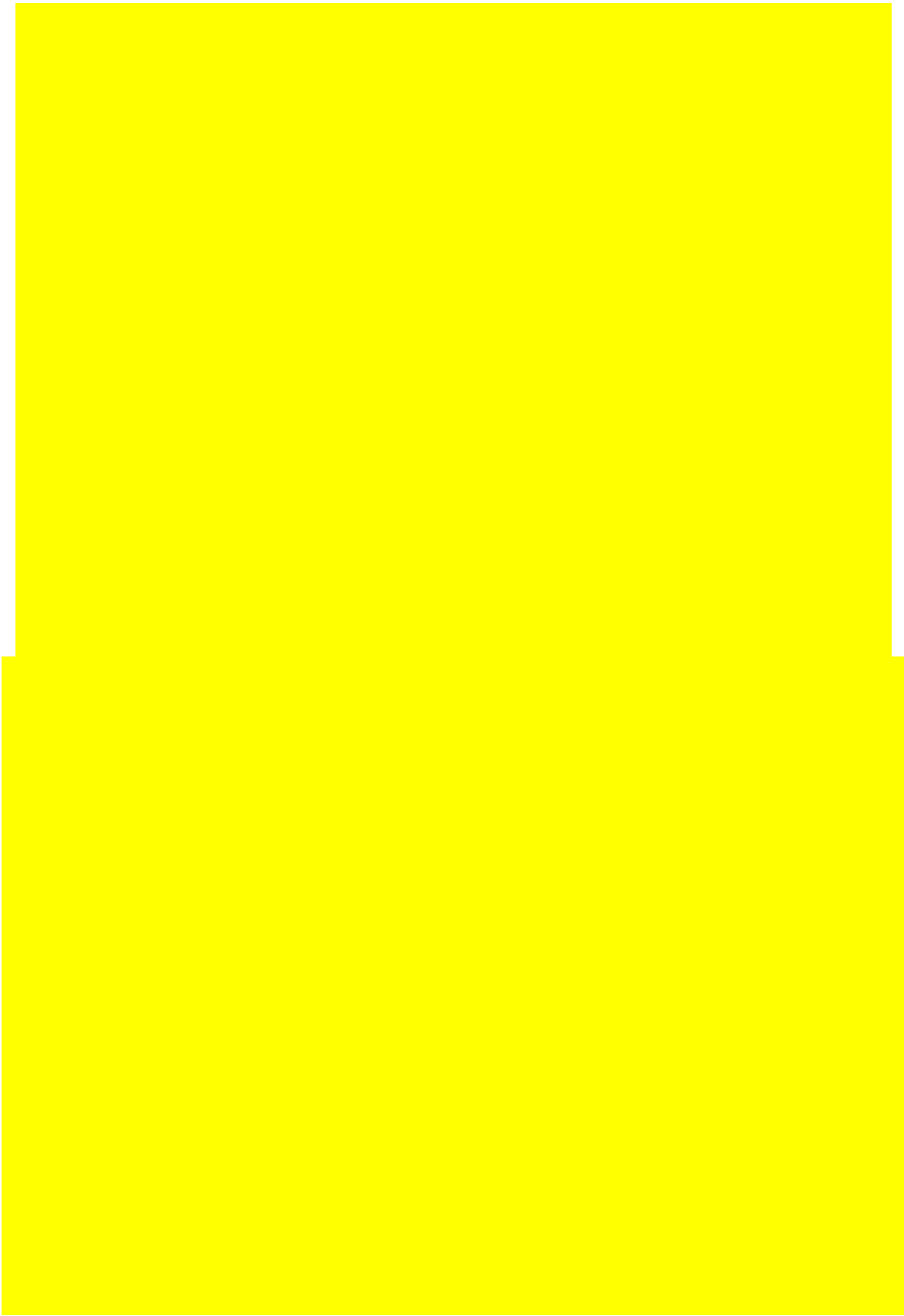
AIDS incidence cases in the non-EMA were highest among in the 40-49 age group followed by the 30-39 and the 50-59 age groups.

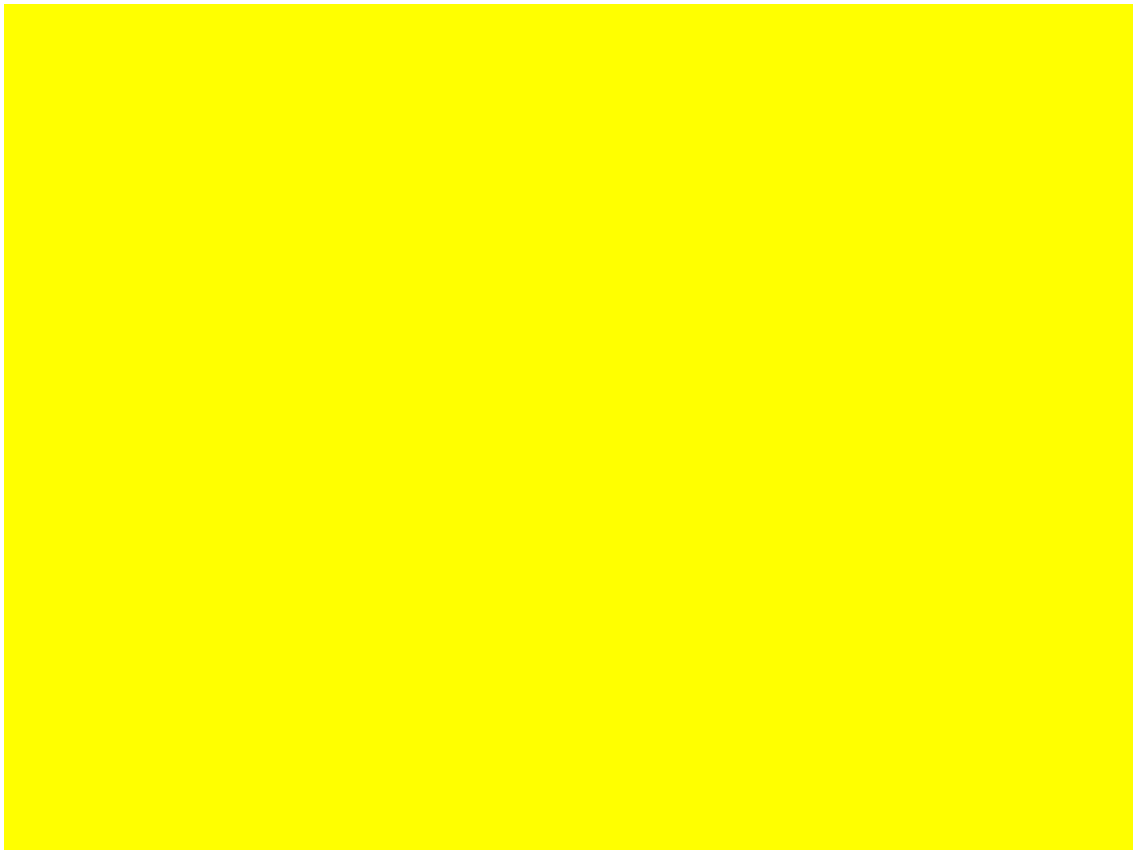
IV. HIV/AIDS Cases Reported by Zip Code

Zip codes with the highest number of reported HIV/AIDS cases in each county are presented in Figure 39. The dot maps that follow illustrate the prevalence of cases by race/ethnicity in each county. This data is intended to offer a sampling of the most affected areas in the TSA. Zip code data indicates where an individual lived when they were diagnosed.

Figure 39: TSA Zip Codes with Greatest Number of HIV/AIDS Cases

	Zip Code	# HIV/AIDS Cases	% of County HIV/AIDS cases	Total # County HIV/AIDS cases
Hardee County	33873	34	61%	56
	33834	13	23%	
Hernando County	34609	45	25%	183
	34606	36	20%	
	34601	29	16%	
	34608	25	14%	
Highlands County	33870	55	31%	176
	33825	48	27%	
	33852	30	17%	
	33872	16	9%	
Hillsborough County	33610	415	7%	5,912
	33612	412	7%	
	33604	402	7%	
	33605	372	6%	
	33603	290	5%	
	33614	284	5%	
Manatee County	34208	190	22%	873
	34221	149	17%	
	34205	135	15%	
	34207	96	11%	
	34203	86	10%	
Pasco County	34668	89	13%	679
	34652	61	9%	
	34653	61	9%	
	34667	49	7%	
	34691	37	5%	
	33544	37	5%	
Pinellas County	33705	327	9%	3,571
	33712	307	9%	
	33701	265	7%	
	33713	254	7%	
	33711	147	4%	
Polk County	33801	170	10%	1,693
	33881	151	9%	
	33880	140	8%	
	33805	137	8%	
	33830	102	6%	
	33853	102	6%	





ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Ryan White Care Council wishes to recognize the contributions of the following:

Planning and Evaluation Committee Members

Jim Roth, Chair
Joe Parramore, Co-Chair

Ginny Boucher
Keith Boyd
Martin Clemmons, Jr.
Barb Green
Kirsty Gutierrez
Marylin Merida
Vicky Oliver
Kristen Whitesell

Other Contributors

Aubrey Arnold, Hillsborough County Family and Aging Services
Lorene Maddox, Florida Department of Health, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section