

FY 2012 RYAN WHITE NEEDS ASSESSMENT: DEMOGRAPHICS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Adopted : December 5, 2012



Ray Dielman, HCWCF Chairman
Robert Marlowe, SHC Chairman
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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.

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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.

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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 2001 through December 2011 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. The graph data prior to 2004 is based on the most recently available data for that year. 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 Bureau of HIV/AIDS. 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 2011 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 Bureau of HIV/AIDS 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.

Executive Summary

The data from the Florida Department of Health 2011 Epidemiological Profile reports the number of cases in the TSA living with HIV (non-AIDS) is 5,564, of which 24 are pediatric cases (current ages <13). The number of new reported cases (incidence) of HIV (regardless of AIDS) is 862. The number of individuals reported as living with AIDS is 7,499. The number of new AIDS cases (incidence) reported in 2011 is 473.

The total living cases of HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS in the TSA are 13,063. 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 69.1% and 72.3% 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 46.5% respectively. Blacks represent 38.0% of the AIDS prevalence and 39.9% 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 2011. Hispanics represent approximately 16% of the total population in the TSA, and represent approximately 13% of the AIDS cases reported in 2011, and 15% of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases reported in 2011. 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 42% in Hardee County. This population is also disproportionately impacted.

The 40-49 years of age group has the largest percent of AIDS prevalence reported (37.0%), followed by the 50-59 years of age group (31.7%). AIDS incidence, as well as HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence, is also highest in the 40-49 age group followed by the 30-39 and 50-59 age groups.

Men who have sex with men remain the largest exposure category in the TSA (44.4% of AIDS prevalence and 45.5% of HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence). Heterosexual transmission is the second most common exposure category in the TSA (29.4% of AIDS prevalence and 27.7% 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 AIDS prevalence (11.4%) while risk not specified ranks third for HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence at 14.4%.

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 (2011)

TSA Population Estimates 2011

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 Mabs	Total Females	County Totals
Hardee	6,675	6,471	13,146	1,103	817	1,920	6,475	5,045	11,520	509	526	1,035	14,762	12,859	27,621
Hernando	67,546	73,833	141,379	4,079	4,599	8,678	8,402	9,120	17,522	2,665	3,085	5,750	82,692	90,637	173,329
Highlands	33,011	36,198	69,209	4,331	4,707	9,038	9,048	7,826	16,874	1,782	1,879	3,661	48,172	50,610	98,782
Hillsborough	325,688	337,430	663,118	93,711	104,232	197,943	148,539	149,786	298,325	39,281	42,849	82,110	607,199	634,297	1,241,496
Manatee	114,057	124,420	238,477	13,351	15,052	28,403	24,661	22,569	47,230	5,881	6,783	12,664	157,950	168,824	326,774
Pasco	179,790	191,293	371,083	10,509	10,539	21,048	26,740	27,177	53,917	10,102	11,365	21,467	227,141	240,374	467,515
Pinellas	337,095	365,424	702,519	44,438	49,675	94,113	35,661	36,074	71,735	23,741	26,516	50,257	440,935	477,689	918,624
Polk	188,306	199,835	388,141	42,199	44,885	87,084	53,989	50,767	104,756	12,446	13,405	25,851	296,940	308,892	605,832
Total By Gender	1,252,168	1,334,904	2,587,072	213,721	234,506	448,227	313,515	308,364	621,879	96,387	106,408	202,795	1,875,791	1,994,182	3,869,973
Total By Race/Ethnicity			2,587,072	67%		448,227	12%		621,879	16%		202,795	5%		3,869,973

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 (2011)

EMA County Population Estimates 2011

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
Hernando	67,546	73,833	141,379	4,079	4,599	8,678	8,402	9,120	17,522	2,665	3,085	5,750	82,692	90,637	173,329
Hillsborough	325,688	337,430	663,118	93,711	104,232	197,943	148,539	149,786	298,325	39,281	42,849	82,110	607,199	634,297	1,241,496
Pasco	179,790	191,293	371,083	10,509	10,539	21,048	26,740	27,177	53,917	10,102	11,365	21,467	227,141	240,374	467,515
Pinellas	337,095	365,424	702,519	44,438	49,675	94,113	35,661	36,074	71,735	23,741	26,516	50,257	440,935	477,689	918,624
Total By Gender	910,119	967,980	1,878,099	152,737	169,045	321,782	219,342	222,157	441,499	75,769	83,815	159,584	1,357,967	1,442,997	2,800,964
Total By Race/Ethnicity			1,878,099	67%		321,782	11%		441,499	16%		159,584	8%		2,800,964

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 (2011)

County	Non-EMA County Population on Estimates 2011												County Totals		
	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
Hardee	6,675 24%	6,471 23%	13,146 48%	1,103 4%	817 3%	1,920 7%	6,475 23%	5,045 18%	11,520 42%	509 2%	526 2%	1,035 4%	14,762 53%	12,869 47%	27,621
Highlands	33,011 33%	36,198 37%	69,209 70%	4,331 4%	4,707 5%	9,038 9%	9,048 9%	7,826 8%	16,874 17%	1,782 2%	1,879 2%	3,661 4%	48,172 49%	50,610 51%	98,782
Maratee	114,057 38%	124,420 38%	238,477 73%	13,351 4%	15,052 5%	28,403 9%	24,661 8%	22,569 7%	47,230 14%	5,881 2%	6,783 2%	12,664 4%	157,950 48%	168,824 52%	326,774
Polk	188,306 31%	199,836 33%	388,141 64%	42,199 7%	44,885 7%	87,084 14%	53,989 9%	50,767 8%	104,756 17%	12,446 2%	13,405 2%	25,851 4%	296,940 49%	308,892 51%	605,832
Total By Gender	342,049 32%	366,924 35%		60,984 6%	65,461 6%		94,173 9%	86,207 8%		20,618 2%	22,593 2%		517,824 49%	541,185 51%	
Total By Race/Ethnicity			708,973 67%			126,445 12%			180,390 17%			43,211 4%			1,059,009

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 (13.9%). In terms of gender, males account for 72.3% of the TSA's PLWA population. Whites make up 46.5% of the cases followed by Blacks (38.0%) and Hispanics (13.6%). 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 (2011)

County	County Totals	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Hardee	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Hernando	1.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%
Highlands	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Hillsborough	44.0%	31.8%	12.2%	17.1%	18.7%	7.5%
Manatee	6.7%	4.6%	2.0%	2.7%	2.9%	1.1%
Pasco	5.1%	3.7%	1.4%	3.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Pinellas	27.2%	21.3%	5.9%	16.6%	8.1%	2.0%
Polk	13.9%	8.7%	5.2%	5.2%	6.8%	1.6%
TOTAL	100%	72.3%	27.7%	46.5%	38.0%	13.6%

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 (46.5%) followed by Pinellas (26.7%) and Polk (11.8%). Whites account for 44.0% of HIV (non-AIDS) cases followed by Blacks (39.9%) and Hispanics (14.2%). The race and ethnicity columns do not include the <2% of the population that identified as "other".

Figure 5: Proportions of the TSA's PLWH Populations by County (2011)

County	County Totals	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Hardee	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%
Hernando	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Highlands	1.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.8%	0.3%
Hillsborough	46.5%	32.5%	14.1%	17.4%	20.4%	8.0%
Manatee	6.3%	3.6%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	1.0%
Pasco	5.1%	3.6%	1.5%	3.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Pinellas	26.7%	20.1%	6.6%	15.0%	9.1%	2.0%
Polk	11.8%	7.2%	4.6%	4.1%	5.8%	1.8%
TOTAL	100%	69.1%	30.9%	44.0%	39.9%	14.2%

As of December 31, 2011, a total of 7,499 living AIDS cases and 5,564 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 (44.4% and 45.5%, respectively), followed by heterosexual transmission (29.4% and 27.7%, respectively). Intravenous drug use (IDU) at 11.4% follows for AIDS transmission while unspecified risk follows for HIV (non-AIDS) transmission at 14.4%.

Among AIDS cases, males accounted for 72.3% of the total compared to females (27.7%). The gender difference was a bit smaller in HIV (non-AIDS) cases where males accounted for 69.1% and females accounted for 30.9%.

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

TSA Prevalence	Group (gen. pop. #)	Number		Rate per 100,000		Percentage		Total HIV/AIDS		
		AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	#	%	rate
Gender	Male (1,875,791)	5,421	3,844	289.0	204.9	72.3%	69.1%	9,265	70.9%	493.9
	Female (1,984,182)	2,078	1,720	104.7	86.7	27.7%	30.9%	3,798	29.1%	191.4
	Total (3,859,973)	7,499	5,564	194.3	144.1	100%	100%	13,063	100%	338.4
Race/ Ethnicity	White (2,587,072)	3,490	2,447	134.9	94.6	46.5%	44.0%	5,937	45.4%	229.5
	Black (448,227)	2,851	2,222	636.1	495.7	38.0%	39.9%	5,073	38.8%	1131.8
	Hispanic (621,879)	1,021	789	164.2	126.9	13.6%	14.2%	1,810	13.9%	291.1
	Other/Unk. (202,795)*	137	106	67.6	52.3	1.8%	1.9%	243	1.9%	119.8
	Total (3,859,973)	7,499	5,564	194.3	144.1	100%	100%	13,063	100%	338.4
Age	0-12 (581,658)	8	24	1.4	4.1	0.1%	0.4%	332	0.2%	5.5
	13-19 (331,718)	66	70	19.9	21.1	0.9%	1.3%	136	1.0%	41.0
	20-24 (230,841)	131	297	56.7	128.7	1.7%	5.3%	428	3.3%	185.4
	25-29 (231,144)	225	502	97.3	217.2	3.0%	9.0%	727	5.6%	314.5
	30-39 (458,247)	1,026	1,200	223.9	261.9	13.7%	21.6%	2,226	17.0%	485.8
	40-49 (522,603)	2,774	1,785	530.8	341.6	37.0%	32.1%	4,559	34.9%	872.4
	50-59 (535,539)	2,378	1,181	444.0	220.5	31.7%	21.2%	3,559	27.2%	664.6
	60+ (968,223)	891	505	92.0	52.2	11.9%	9.1%	1,396	10.7%	144.2
	Total (3,859,973)	7,499	5,564	194.3	144.1	100%	100%	13,063	100%	338.4
Mode of Transmission	MSM	3,331	2,533			44.4%	45.5%	5,864	44.9%	
	IDU	854	438			11.4%	7.9%	1,292	9.9%	
	MSM/IDU	352	165			4.7%	3.0%	517	4.0%	
	Hetero	2,201	1,540			29.4%	27.7%	3,741	28.6%	
	Perinatal	121	83			1.6%	1.5%	204	1.6%	
	Other	29	6			0.4%	0.1%	35	0.3%	
	Risk Not Specified	611	799			8.1%	14.4%	1,410	10.8%	
Total	7,499	5,564			100%	100%	13,063	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 (39.3%) followed by Black males (22.4%) and Black Females (15.6%). The proportional breakdown among the living HIV (non-AIDS) cases was: White males 35.2%, Black males 22.7%, and Black females 17.2%.

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (54.4%) and living HIV (non-AIDS) cases (51.0%) followed by Blacks (31.0% and 32.9%, respectively) and Hispanics (12.9% and 14.3%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 1378.0 infections per 100,000 population compared to Hispanics at 398.4 and Whites at 391.8.

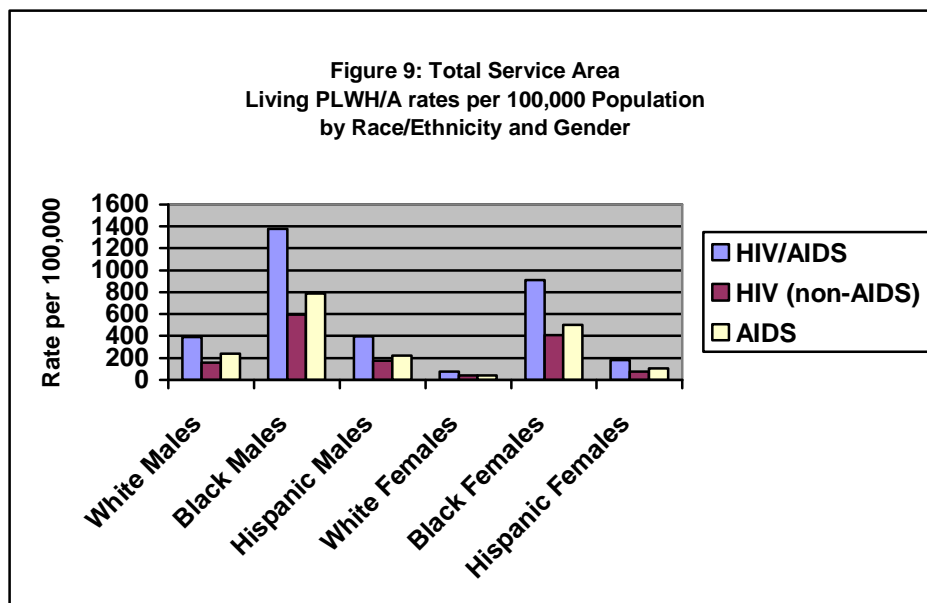
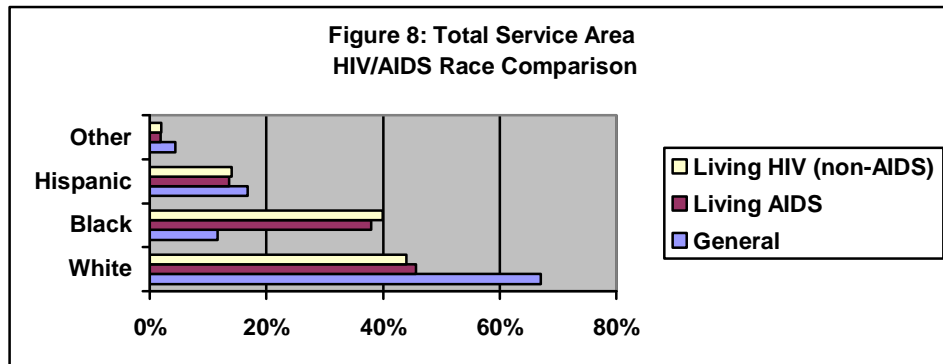
Among females, Blacks accounted for 56.3% of reported living AIDS cases and 55.7% of living HIV (non-AIDS) cases. Whites accounted for 26.1% of AIDS cases and 28.4% of HIV (non-AIDS) cases followed by Hispanics (15.5% and 14.3%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 907.4 infections per 100,000 population compared to Hispanics at 181.9 and Whites at 77.2.

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

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	2,947	235.4	39.3%	54.4%	1,959	156.4	35.2%	51.0%	4,906	391.8	37.6%	53.0%
Black	1,681	786.5	22.4%	31.0%	1,264	591.4	22.7%	32.9%	2,945	1,378.0	22.5%	31.8%
Hispanic	698	222.6	9.3%	12.9%	551	175.7	9.9%	14.3%	1,249	398.4	9.6%	13.5%
Other/Unk.	95	98.6	1.3%	1.8%	70	72.6	1.3%	1.8%	165	171.2	1.3%	1.8%
Total	5,421	289.0	72.3%	100%	3,844	204.9	69.1%	100%	9,265	493.9	70.9%	100%
FEMALES												
White	543	40.7	7.2%	26.1%	488	36.6	8.8%	28.4%	1,031	77.2	7.9%	27.1%
Black	1,170	498.9	15.6%	56.3%	958	408.5	17.2%	55.7%	2,128	907.4	16.3%	56.0%
Hispanic	323	104.7	4.3%	15.5%	238	77.2	4.3%	13.8%	561	181.9	4.3%	14.8%
Other/Unk.*	42	39.5	0.6%	2.0%	36	33.8	0.6%	2.1%	78	73.3	0.6%	2.1%
Total	2,078	104.7	27.7%	100%	1,720	86.7	30.9%	100%	3,798	191.4	29.1%	100%
TSA Total	7,499				5,564				13,063			

* 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, 37.0% of all persons reported as living with AIDS are in the 40-49 age group, followed by 31.7% in the 50-59 age group. In terms of HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 32.1% of cases occurred in the 40-49 age group followed by 21.6% in the 30-39 age group.

Figure 10: TSA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age and Gender (2011)

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%	24	4.1	0.4%	32	5.5	0.2%
13-19	66	19.9	0.9%	70	21.1	1.3%	136	41.0	1.0%
20-24	131	56.7	1.7%	297	128.7	5.3%	428	185.4	3.3%
25-29	225	97.3	3.0%	502	217.2	9.0%	727	314.5	5.6%
30-39	1,026	223.9	13.7%	1,200	261.9	21.6%	2,226	485.8	17.0%
40-49	2,774	530.8	37.0%	1,785	341.6	32.1%	4,559	872.4	34.9%
50-59	2,378	444.0	31.7%	1,181	220.5	21.2%	3,559	664.6	27.2%
60+	891	92.0	11.9%	505	52.2	9.1%	1,396	144.2	10.7%
Total	7,499	194.3	100%	5,564	144.1	100%	13,063	338.4	100%

3. Mode of Transmission and Gender

Among males, MSM transmission accounted for the largest percentage of reported AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases (61.4% and 65.9%, respectively) followed by heterosexual transmission for AIDS (14.7%) and cases reported with risk not specified for HIV(non-AIDS) at 11.4%. Injection Drug Use (IDU) ranked third for AIDS cases (9.0%) and heterosexual transmission ranked third for HIV (non-AIDS) at 11.4%.

For female AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (67.5% and 64.0%, respectively) followed by cases reported as IDU for AIDS (17.6%) and risk not specified for HIV (non-AIDS) at 20.9%. Risk not specified ranked third for AIDS cases (10.8%) and IDU ranked third for HIV (non-AIDS) at 12.6%.

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Figure 11: TSA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (2011)

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	3,331	44.4%	61.4%	2,533	45.5%	65.9%	5,864	44.9%	63.3%
IDU	489	6.5%	9.0%	222	4.0%	5.8%	711	5.4%	7.7%
MSM/IDU	352	4.7%	6.5%	165	3.0%	4.3%	517	4.0%	5.6%
Heterosexual	798	10.6%	14.7%	439	7.9%	11.4%	1,237	9.5%	13.4%
Perinatal	47	0.6%	0.9%	40	0.7%	1.0%	87	0.7%	0.9%
Other Identified Risk	17	0.2%	0.3%	5	0.1%	0.1%	22	0.2%	0.2%
No Identified Risk	387	5.2%	7.1%	440	7.9%	11.4%	827	6.3%	8.9%
Total	5,421	72.3%	100%	3,844	69.1%	100%	9,265	70.9%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	365	4.9%	17.6%	216	3.9%	12.6%	581	4.4%	15.3%
Heterosexual	1,403	18.7%	67.5%	1,101	19.8%	64.0%	2,504	19.2%	65.9%
Perinatal	74	1.0%	3.6%	43	0.8%	2.5%	117	0.9%	3.1%
Other Identified Risk	12	0.2%	0.6%	1	0.0%	0.1%	13	0.1%	0.3%
No Identified Risk	224	3.0%	10.8%	359	6.5%	20.9%	583	4.5%	15.4%
Total	2,078	27.7%	100%	1,720	30.9%	100%	3,798	29.1%	100%
TSA Total	7,499			5,564			13,063		

B. ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (EMA)

Through December 31, 2011, a total of 5,820 living AIDS cases and 4,448 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 10,268 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 (45.1%) followed by Pinellas County (27.0%).

Figure 12: EMA Counties – Total Reported Living HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS Cases (2011)

	Hernando			Hillsborough			Pasco			Pinellas		
	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS
GENDER												
Male	63	72	135	1,807	2,383	4,190	200	279	479	1,118	1,596	2,714
Female	26	26	58	783	916	1,699	81	103	184	370	445	815
TOTAL	89	98	187	2,590	3,299	5,889	281	382	663	1,488	2,041	3,529
% TSA	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	46.5%	44.0%	45.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	26.7%	27.2%	27.0%
RACE												
White	55	63	118	967	1,279	2,246	199	280	479	832	1,246	2,078
Black	13	15	28	1,136	1,406	2,542	37	46	83	505	606	1,111
Hispanic	19	16	35	446	560	1,006	37	46	83	109	152	261
Other	2	4	6	41	54	95	8	10	18	42	37	79
TOTAL	89	98	187	2,590	3,299	5,889	281	382	663	1,488	2,041	3,529
% TSA	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	46.5%	44.0%	45.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.1%	26.7%	27.2%	27.0%
Rate per 100,000	51.3	56.5	107.9	208.6	265.7	474.3	60.1	81.7	141.8	162.0	222.2	384.2

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 71.7% and females accounted for 28.3%.

In terms of HIV/AIDS and race/ethnicity, Whites account for 47.9% followed by Blacks (36.7%) and Hispanics (13.5%).

Overall, MSM transmission cases accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases (49.0 % and 49.4%, respectively) followed by heterosexual transmission (25.6% and 24.7% each). Intravenous drug use (IDU) ranked third for AIDS cases (11.1%) and risk not specified ranked third for HIV (non-AIDS) cases (13.8%).

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

EMA Prevalence	Group (general pop. #)	Number		Rate per 100,000		Percentage		Total HIV/AIDS		
		AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV	#	%	rate
Gender	Male (1,357,967)	4,330	3,188	318.9	234.8	74.4%	71.7%	7,518	73.2%	553.6
	Female (1,442,997)	1,490	1,260	103.3	87.3	25.6%	28.3%	2,750	26.8%	190.6
	Total (2,800,964)	5,820	4,448	207.8	158.8	100%	100%	10,268	100%	366.6
Race/ Ethnicity	White (2,291,577)	2,868	2,053	152.7	109.3	49.3%	46.2%	4,921	47.9%	262.0
	Black (349,803)	2,073	1,691	644.2	525.5	35.6%	38.0%	3,764	36.7%	1169.7
	Hispanic (462,489)	774	611	175.3	138.4	13.3%	13.7%	1,385	13.5%	313.7
	Other/Unk. (159,584)*	105	93	65.8	58.3	1.8%	2.1%	198	1.9%	124.1
	Total (2,800,964)	5,820	4,448	207.8	158.8	100%	100%	10,268	100%	366.6
Age	0-12 (415,035)	5	18	1.2	4.3	0.1%	0.4%	23	0.2%	5.5
	13-19 (240,718)	51	57	21.2	23.7	0.9%	1.3%	108	1.1%	44.9
	20-24 (171,130)	106	235	61.9	137.3	1.8%	5.3%	341	3.3%	199.3
	25-29 (172,281)	168	413	97.5	239.7	2.9%	9.3%	581	5.7%	337.2
	30-39 (341,391)	786	935	230.2	273.9	13.5%	21.0%	1,721	16.8%	504.1
	40-49 (392,665)	2,167	1,438	551.9	366.2	37.2%	32.3%	3,605	35.1%	918.1
	50-59 (395,491)	1,863	961	471.1	243.0	32.0%	21.6%	2,824	27.5%	714.0
	60+ (672,253)	674	391	100.3	58.2	11.6%	8.8%	1,065	10.4%	158.4
	Total (2,800,964)	5,820	4,448	207.8	158.8	100%	100%	10,268	100%	366.6
Mode of Transmission	MSM	2,849	2,196			49.0%	49.4%	5,045	49.1%	
	IDU	645	328			11.1%	7.4%	973	9.5%	
	MSM/IDU	294	150			5.1%	3.4%	444	4.3%	
	Hetero	1,492	1,097			25.6%	24.7%	2,589	25.2%	
	Other	115	64			2.0%	1.4%	179	1.8%	
	No Identified Risk	425	613			7.3%	13.8%	1,038	10.1%	
	Total	5,820	4,448			100%	100%	10,268	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 (42.4% and 38.4%, respectively) followed by Black males (21.5% and 22.3%, respectively) and Black females (14.1% and 15.8%, respectively).

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (57.0%) and living HIV (non-AIDS) cases (53.6%). Blacks ranked second (28.9% and 31.1%, respectively) followed by Hispanics (12.4% and 13.3%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 1466.6 infections per 100,000 population compared to Whites at 459.0 and Hispanics at 437.2.

Among females, Blacks accounted for 55.2% of reported living AIDS cases and 55.6% of living HIV (non-AIDS) cases. Whites accounted for 26.8% of reported living AIDS cases and 27.3% of living HIV (non-AIDS) cases followed by Hispanics (16.0% and 14.8%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 901.5 infections per 100,000 population compared to Whites at 76.9 and Hispanics at 191.8.

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

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	2,468	271.2	42.4%	57.0%	1,709	187.8	38.4%	53.6%	4,177	459.0	40.7%	55.6%
Black	1,250	818.4	21.5%	28.9%	990	648.2	22.3%	31.1%	2,240	1,466.6	21.8%	29.8%
Hispanic	535	243.9	9.2%	12.4%	424	193.3	9.5%	13.3%	959	437.2	9.3%	12.8%
Other/Unk.	77	101.6	1.3%	1.8%	65	85.8	1.5%	2.0%	142	187.4	1.4%	1.9%
Total	4,330	318.9	74.4%	100%	3,188	234.8	71.7%	100%	7,518	553.6	73.2%	100%
Females												
White	400	41.3	6.9%	26.8%	344	35.5	7.7%	27.3%	744	76.9	7.2%	27.1%
Black	823	486.9	14.1%	55.2%	701	414.7	15.8%	55.6%	1,524	901.5	14.8%	55.4%
Hispanic	239	107.6	4.1%	16.0%	187	84.2	4.2%	14.8%	426	191.8	4.1%	15.5%
Other/Unk.*	28	33.4	0.5%	1.9%	28	33.4	0.6%	2.2%	56	66.8	0.5%	2.0%
Total	1,490	103.3	25.6%	100%	1,260	87.3	28.3%	100%	2,750	190.6	26.8%	100%
EMA Total	5,820				4,448				10,268			

* 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 40-49 year olds represented 37.2% of the total PLWA population. For HIV (non-AIDS), the highest percentage of cases was also found among the 40-49 year olds (32.3%).

Figure 15: EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age and Gender (2011)

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	51	21.2	0.9%	57	23.7	1.3%	108	44.9	1.1%
20-24	106	61.9	1.8%	235	137.3	5.3%	341	199.3	3.3%
25-29	168	97.5	2.9%	413	239.7	9.3%	581	337.2	5.7%
30-39	786	230.2	13.5%	935	273.9	21.0%	1,721	504.1	16.8%
40-49	2,167	551.9	37.2%	1,438	366.2	32.3%	3,605	918.1	35.1%
50-59	1,863	471.1	32.0%	935	243.0	21.6%	2,824	714.0	27.5%
60+	674	100.3	11.6%	391	58.2	8.8%	1,065	158.4	10.4%
Total	5,820	207.8	100%	4,448	158.8	100%	10,268	366.6	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 (65.8% and 68.9%, respectively). Heterosexual transmission ranked second for AIDS (11.4%) and risk not specified was second for HIV (non-AIDS) cases with (10.5%). IDU transmission ranked third for AIDS cases (8.8%) and heterosexual transmission third for HIV (non-AIDS) cases (9.5%).

For female AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (67.1% and 63.1%, respectively) followed by cases reported as IDU for AIDS (17.9%) and risk not specified for HIV (non-AIDS) at 22.1%. Risk not specified ranked third for AIDS cases (10.9%) and IDU ranked third for HIV (non-AIDS) cases (12.5%).

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Figure 16: EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (2011)

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	2,849	49.0%	65.8%	2,196	49.4%	68.9%	5,045	49.1%	67.1%
IDU	379	6.5%	8.8%	171	3.8%	5.4%	550	5.4%	7.3%
MSM/IDU	294	5.1%	6.8%	150	3.4%	4.7%	444	4.3%	5.9%
Heterosexual	492	8.5%	11.4%	302	6.8%	9.5%	794	7.7%	10.6%
Other Identified Risk	54	0.9%	1.2%	34	0.8%	1.1%	88	0.9%	1.2%
Risk Not Specified	262	4.5%	6.1%	335	7.5%	10.5%	597	5.8%	7.9%
Total	4,330	74.4%	100%	3,188	71.7%	100%	7,518	73.2%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	266	4.6%	17.9%	157	3.5%	12.5%	423	4.1%	15.4%
Heterosexual	1,000	17.2%	67.1%	795	17.9%	63.1%	1,795	17.5%	65.3%
Other Identified Risk	61	1.1%	3.5%	30	0.7%	2.3%	91	0.9%	3.3%
Risk Not Specified	163	2.8%	10.9%	278	6.3%	22.1%	441	4.3%	16.0%
Total	1,490	25.6%	100%	1,260	28.3%	100%	2,750	26.8%	100%
EMA Total	5,820			4,448			10,268		

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

Through December 31, 2011, a total of 1,679 living AIDS cases and 1,116 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 2,795 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 TSA (13.0%) followed by Manatee County (6.5%).

Figure 17: Non-EMA Counties – Total Reported Living AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) Cases (2011)

	Hardee			Highlands			Manatee			Polk		
	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS
GENDER												
Male	12	22	34	41	70	111	203	347	550	400	652	1,052
Female	12	14	26	40	35	75	150	152	302	258	387	645
TOTAL	24	36	60	81	101	182	353	499	852	658	1,039	1,697
% TSA	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	6.3%	6.7%	6.5%	11.8%	13.9%	13.0%
RACE												
White	3	4	7	20	28	48	144	199	343	227	391	618
Black	14	14	28	46	46	92	150	211	361	321	507	828
Hispanic	7	16	23	15	29	41	54	82	136	102	120	222
Other	0	2	2	0	2	2	5	7	12	8	21	29
TOTAL	24	36	60	81	101	182	353	499	852	658	1,039	1,697
% TSA	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	6.3%	6.7%	6.5%	11.8%	13.9%	13.0%
Rate per 100,000	86.9	130.3	217.2	82.0	106.3	188.3	58.3	152.7	260.7	108.6	171.5	280.1

Males accounted for 62.5% of all HIV/AIDS cases. Among AIDS cases, males accounted for 65.0% of the total compared to females (35.0%). The gender difference was smaller in HIV (non-AIDS) cases where males accounted for 58.8% and females accounted for 41.2%.

In terms of HIV/AIDS and race/ethnicity, Blacks accounted for 46.3% of all cases followed by Whites (37.0%) and Hispanics (14.7%).

Overall, 42.2% of all AIDS cases were reported as heterosexual transmission, followed by 28.7% reported as MSM transmission, 12.4% as IDU transmission and 11.1% as risk not specified. Of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 39.7% were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by MSM transmission (30.2%) and risk not specified (16.7%). IDU transmission ranked next at 9.9% of all living HIV (non-AIDS) cases.

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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 (517,824)	1,091	656	210.7	126.7	65.0%	58.8%	1,747	62.5%	337.4
	Female (541,185)	588	460	108.7	85.0	35.0%	41.2%	1,048	37.5%	193.6
	Total (1,059,009)	1, 679	1,116	158.5	105.4	100%	100%	2,795	100%	263.9
Race/ Ethnicity	White (880,464)	662	394	87.7	55.6	37.0%	35.3%	1,016	36.4%	143.3
	Black (135,334)	778	531	615.3	419.9	46.3%	47.6%	1,309	46.8%	1035.2
	Hispanic (188,741)	247	178	136.9	98.7	14.7%	15.9%	425	15.2%	235.6
	Other/Unk. (43,211)*	32	13	74.1	30.1	1.9%	1.2%	45	1.6%	104.1
	Total (1,059,009)	1, 679	1,116	158.5	105.4	100%	100%	2,795	100%	263.9
Age	0-12 (166,623)	3	6	1.8	3.6	0.2%	0.5%	9	0.3%	5.4
	13-19 (91,000)*	15	13	16.5	14.3	0.9%	1.2%	28	1.0%	30.8
	20-24 (59,711)*	25	62	41.9	103.8	1.5%	5.6%	87	3.1%	145.7
	25-29 (58,863)*	57	89	96.8	151.2	3.4%	8.0%	146	5.2%	248.0
	30-39 (116,856)	240	265	205.4	226.8	14.3%	23.7%	505	18.1%	432.2
	40-49 (129,938)	607	347	467.1	267.1	36.2%	31.1%	954	34.1%	734.2
	50-59 (140,048)	515	220	367.7	157.1	30.7%	19.7%	735	26.3%	524.8
	60+ (295,970)	217	114	73.3	38.5	12.9%	10.2%	331	11.8%	111.8
	Total (1,059,009)	1, 679	1,116	158.5	105.4	100%	100%	2,795	100%	263.9
Mode of Transmission	MSM	482	337			28.7%	30.2%	819	29.3%	
	IDU	209	110			12.4%	9.9%	319	11.4%	
	MSM/IDU	58	15			3.5%	1.3%	73	2.6%	
	Hetero	709	443			42.2%	39.7%	1,152	41.2%	
	Other	35	23			1.7%	2.3%	60	2.2%	
	Risk Not Specified	186	188			11.5%	16.7%	372	13.3%	
	Total	1,679	1,116			100%	100%	2,795	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 28.5% followed by Black males at 25.7% and Black females at 20.7%. In terms of HIV (non-AIDS) cases, Black males ranked highest (24.6%) followed by Black females (23.0%) and White males (22.4%).

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (43.9%) followed by Blacks (39.5%) and Hispanics (14.9%). Among living HIV (non-AIDS) cases, Blacks ranked first (41.8%) followed by Whites (38.1%) and Hispanics (19.4%).

Among females, Blacks accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (59.0%) and living HIV (non-AIDS) cases (55.9%). Whites ranked second (24.3% and 31.3%, respectively) followed by Hispanics (14.3% and 11.1%, 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

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	479	140.0	28.5%	43.9%	250	73.1	22.4%	38.1%	729	213.1	26.1%	41.7%
Black*	431	706.7	25.7%	39.5%	274	449.3	24.6%	41.8%	705	1156.0	25.2%	40.4%
Hispanic*	163	173.1	9.7%	14.9%	127	134.9	11.4%	19.4%	290	307.9	10.4%	16.6%
Other/Unk.*	18	87.3	1.1%	1.6%	5	24.3	0.4%	0.8%	23	111.6	0.8%	1.3%
Total	1091	210.7	65.0%	100%	656	126.7	58.8%	100%	1,747	337.4	62.5%	100%
Females												
White	143	39.0	8.5%	24.3%	144	39.2	12.9%	31.3%	287	78.2	10.3%	27.4%
Black*	347	530.1	20.7%	59.0%	257	392.6	23.0%	55.9%	604	922.7	21.6%	57.6%
Hispanic*	84	97.4	5.0%	14.3%	51	59.2	4.6%	11.1%	135	156.6	4.8%	12.9%
Other/Unk.*	14	62.0	0.8%	2.4%	8	35.4	0.7%	1.7%	22	97.4	0.8%	2.1%
Total	588	108.7	35.0%	100%	460	85.0	41.2%	100%	1,048	193.6	37.5%	100%
Total	1,679				1,048				2,795			

* 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 (36.2%) followed by 50-59 year olds (30.7%) and 30-39 year olds (14.3%).

Overall, 31.1% of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases were in the 40-49 age group followed by 23.7% in the 30-39 age group, 19.7% among 50-59 year olds, and 8.0% among 25-29 year olds.

Figure 20: Non-EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age (2011)

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%	6	3.6	0.5%	9	5.4	0.3%
13-19	15	16.5	0.9%	13	14.3	1.2%	28	30.8	1.0%
20-24	25	41.9	1.5%	62	103.8	5.6%	87	145.7	3.1%
25-29	57	96.8	3.4%	89	151.2	8.0%	146	248.0	5.2%
30-39	240	205.4	14.3%	265	226.8	23.7%	505	432.2	18.1%
40-49	607	467.1	36.2%	347	267.1	31.1%	954	734.2	34.1%
50-59	515	367.7	30.7%	220	157.1	19.7%	735	524.8	26.3%
60+	217	73.3	12.9%	114	38.5	10.2%	331	111.8	11.8%
Non-EMA Total	1,679	158.5	100%	1,116	105.4	100%	2,795	263.9	100%

3. Mode of Transmission and Gender

Among male AIDS cases MSM transmission accounted for the highest proportion with 44.2% of the cases followed by 28.0% reported as heterosexual transmission and 11.5% as risk not specified. Of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 51.4% were reported as MSM transmission followed by 20.9% as heterosexual transmission and 16.0% risk not specified. IDU transmission accounted for 6.6% and 7.8% of the AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) living cases, respectively.

Among female AIDS cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (68.5%) followed by IDU transmission (16.8%) and those reported as risk not specified (10.4%). Of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 66.5% were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by 17.6% with unspecified risk 12.8% IDU transmission.

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Figure 21: Non-EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (2011)

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	482	28.7%	44.2%	337	30.2%	51.4%	819	29.3%	46.9%
IDU	110	6.6%	10.1%	51	4.6%	7.8%	161	5.8%	9.2%
MSM/IDU	58	3.5%	5.3%	15	1.3%	2.3%	73	2.6%	4.2%
Heterosexual	306	18.2%	28.0%	137	12.3%	20.9%	443	15.8%	25.4%
Other Identified Risk	10	0.4%	0.6%	11	1.0%	1.7%	21	0.8%	1.2%
Risk Not Specified	125	7.6%	11.8%	105	9.4%	16.0%	230	8.2%	13.2%
Total	1,091	65.0%	100%	656	58.8%	100%	1,747	62.5%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	99	5.9%	16.8%	59	5.3%	12.8%	158	5.7%	15.1%
Heterosexual	403	24.0%	68.5%	306	27.4%	66.5%	709	25.4%	67.7%
Other Identified Risk	22	1.3%	3.7%	14	1.3%	3.0%	39	1.4%	3.7%
Risk Not Specified	64	3.8%	10.9%	81	7.3%	17.6%	142	5.1%	13.5%
Total	588	35.0%	100%	460	41.2%	100%	1,048	37.5%	100%
Non-EMA Total	1,679			1,116			2,795		

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Hardee	5	5	3	1	1
Hernando	6	9	8	4	9
Highlands	10	23	10	7	5
Hillsborough	234	303	247	186	188
Manatee	30	40	32	24	24
Pasco	29	33	27	22	33
Pinellas	161	183	147	122	130
Polk	78	121	95	79	83
Total	553	717	569	445	473

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Hardee	6	5	2	4	3
Hernando	25	20	17	8	14
Highlands	12	26	11	11	11
Hillsborough	480	488	368	332	337
Manatee	56	62	47	44	49
Pasco	63	51	33	29	63
Pinellas	285	324	181	187	244
Polk	131	178	104	99	141
Total	1,058	1,154	763	714	862

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Figure 24: Total Service Area (TSA) Incidence

TSA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence as of 12/31/11		HIV(regardless of AIDS) Incidence As of 12/31/11	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	332	70%	655	76%
	Female	141	30%	207	24%
	Total	473	100%	862	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	188	40%	378	44%
	Black	217	46%	342	40%
	Hispanic	63	13%	133	15%
	Other/Unknown	5	1%	9	1%
	Total	473	100%	862	100%
Age	0-12	0	0%	2	<1%
	13-19	13	3%	40	5%
	20-24	34	7%	104	12%
	25-29	28	6%	94	11%
	30-39	94	20%	167	19%
	40-49	155	33%	231	27%
	50-59	104	22%	154	18%
	60-69	23	5%	62	7%
	70+	10	2%	8	1%
	Total	473	100%	862	100%
Mode of Transmission	MSM	170	36%	410	48%
	IDU	42	9%	56	6%
	MSM/IDU	16	3%	16	2%
	Hetero	170	36%	218	25%
	Other	8	2%	6	<1%
	Risk Not Specified	67	14%	156	18%
	Total	474	100%	862	100%

In 2011, there were 268 reported HIV/AIDS case deaths. 192 of those were male and 76 were female. Forty-six percent (n=124) were among Whites, 40.2% (n=108) among Blacks, 10.8% (n=29) among Hispanics and 2.6% (n=7) among those identified as other. Of the reported HIV/AIDS case deaths reported in 2011, 6 were from Hardee County, 4 from Hernando County, 1 from Highlands County, 101 from Hillsborough County, 16 from Manatee County, 21 from Pasco County, 83 from Pinellas County and 36 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

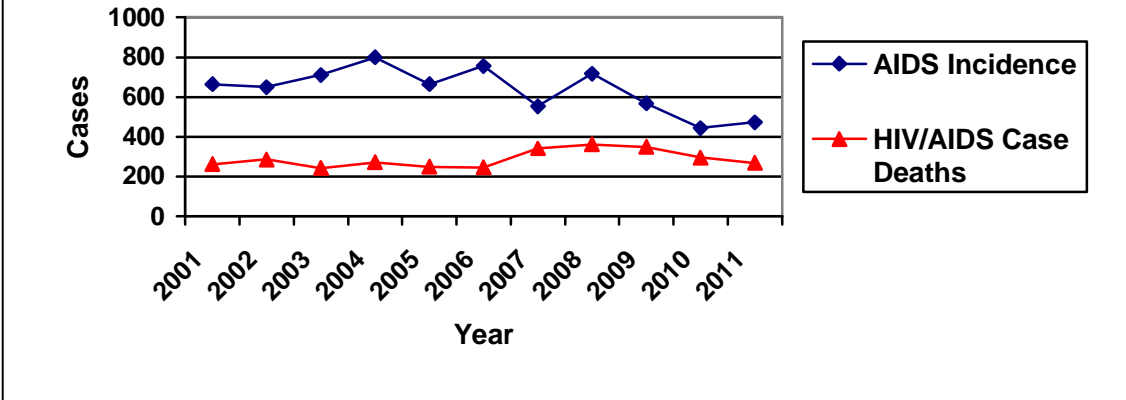
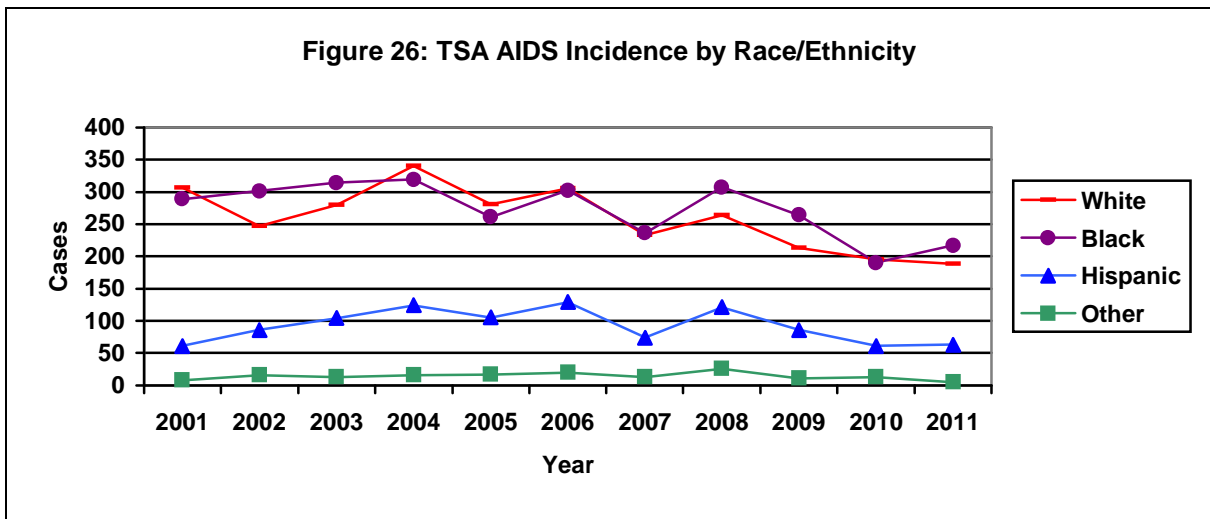
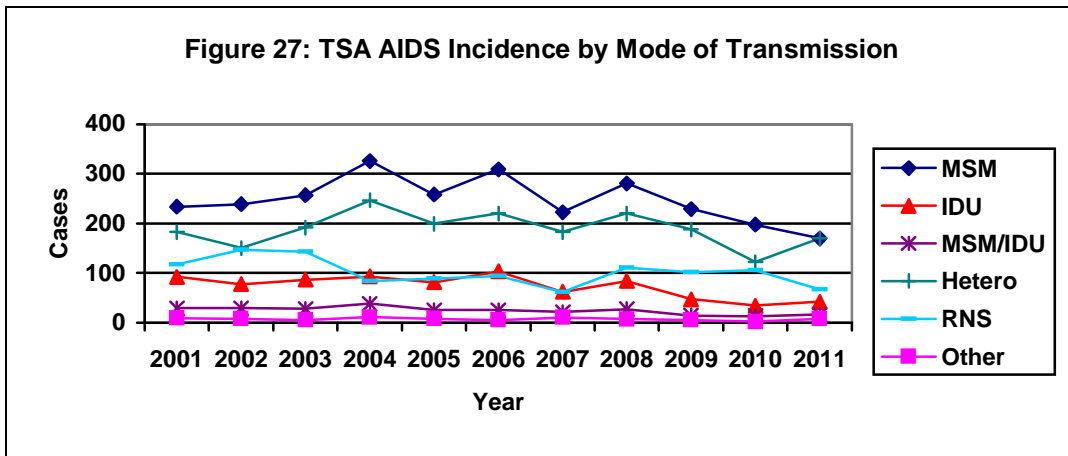


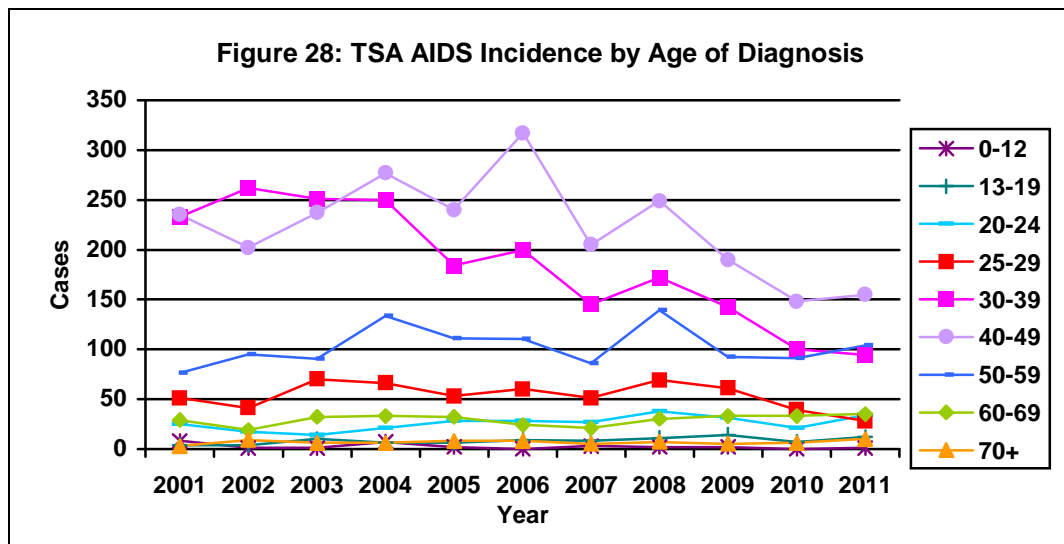
Figure 26: TSA AIDS Incidence by Race/Ethnicity



The 2011 AIDS trend in the TSA showed a slight increase in Black incidence over 2010; White incidence held steady as did Hispanic and Other. Overall, AIDS incidence has decreased in Blacks and Whites since 2001.



MSM transmission accounts for the most AIDS incidence cases in the TSA from 2001-2011 followed by heterosexual transmission and risk not specified.

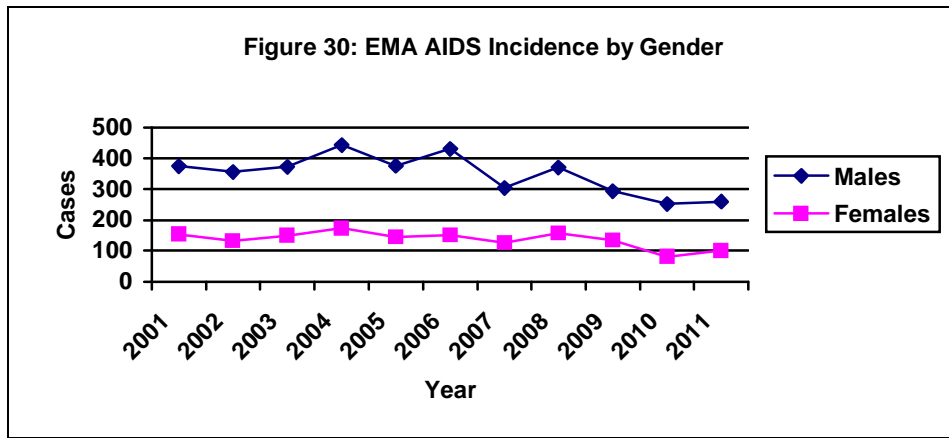


On average, over the ten-year period, the highest number of AIDS incidence cases in the TSA were reported in the 40-49 age group and followed by the 30-39 and 50-59 age group.

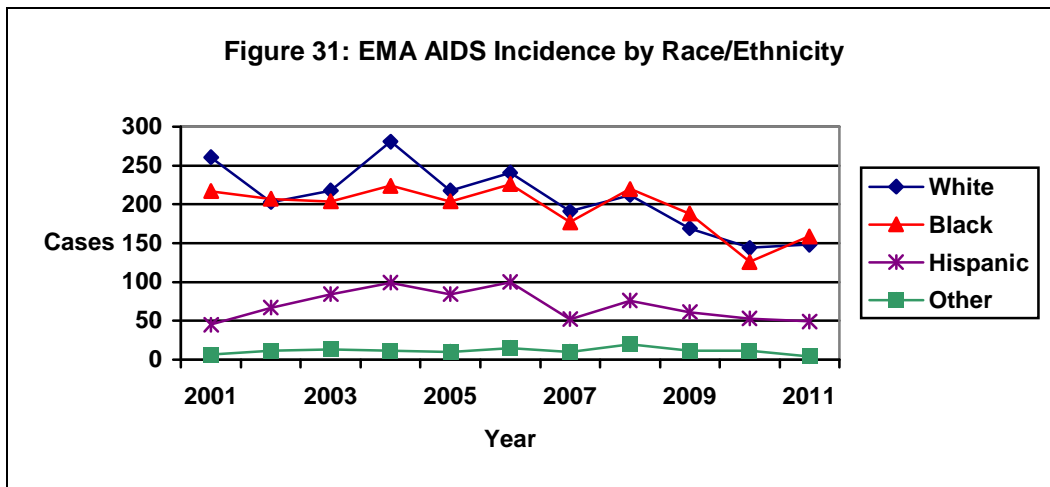
B. ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (EMA)

Figure 29: EMA Incidence

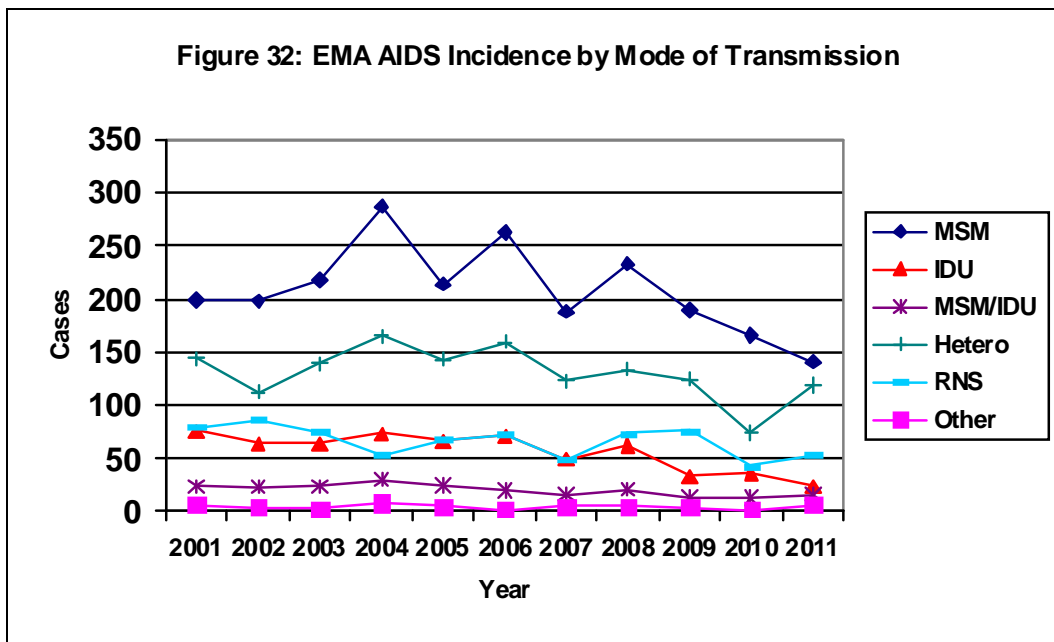
EMA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence as of 12/31/11		HIV (regardless of AIDS) Incidence As of 12/31/11	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	260	72%	516	78%
	Female	100	28%	142	22%
	Total	360	100%	658	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	148	41%	300	44%
	Black	159	44%	251	38%
	Hispanic	49	14%	99	15%
	Other/Unknown	4	1%	8	1%
	Total	360	100%	658	100%
Age	0-12	1	<1%	1	<1%
	13-19	11	3%	33	5%
	20-24	28	8%	82	12%
	25-29	18	5%	73	11%
	30-39	68	19%	118	18%
	40-49	126	35%	184	28%
	50-59	81	23%	120	18%
	60-69	21	6%	42	6%
	70+	6	2%	5	1%
Total	360	100%	658	100%	
Mode of Transmission	MSM	141	39%	341	52%
	IDU	24	7%	37	6%
	MSM/IDU	16	4%	13	2%
	Hetero	119	33%	142	22%
	Other	7	2%	2	<1%
	Risk Not Specified	53	15%	123	19%
	Total	360	100%	658	100%



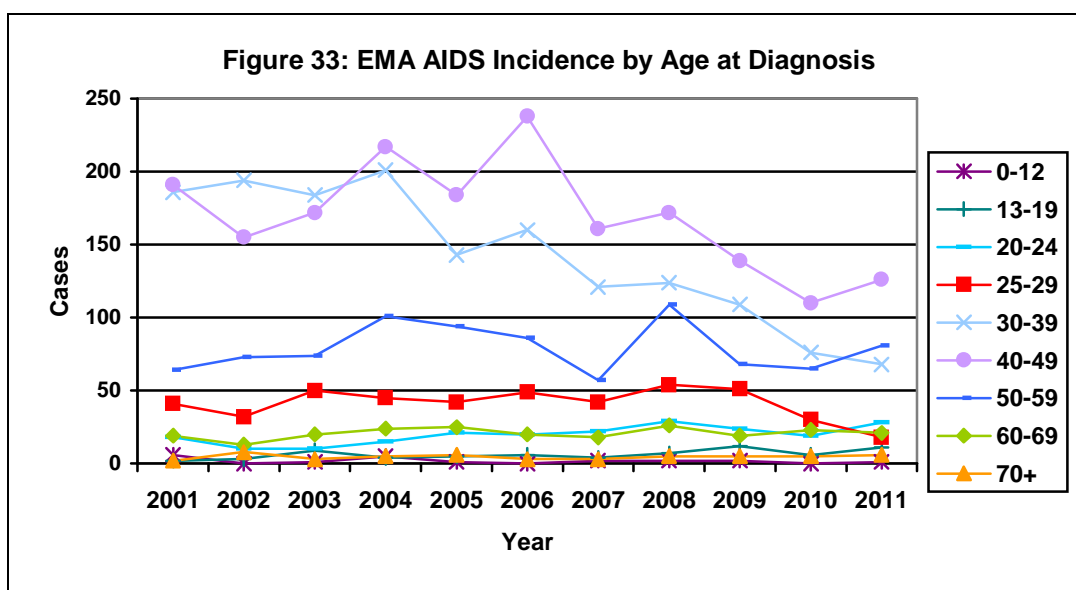
Males accounted for approximately twice as many AIDS incidence cases in the EMA as females from 2001 through 2011.



AIDS incidence among Whites and Blacks is on the decrease in the EMA and the annual rates remain very close in 2011. Incidence among Hispanics and Other have remained steady overall from 2001-2011.



Between 2001 and 2011, MSM transmission accounted for the largest number of AIDS cases in the EMA, followed by Heterosexual transmission and Risk Not Specified.

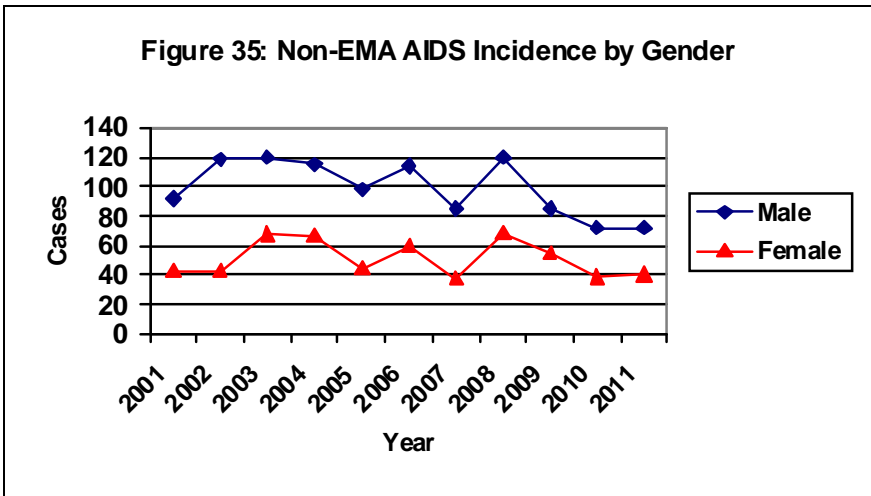


On average, between 2001 and 2011, the greatest number of new AIDS cases in the EMA occurred in the 40-49 age group followed by the 30-39 and the 50-59 age groups. This trend is very similar to what was seen in the TSA during the same time period.

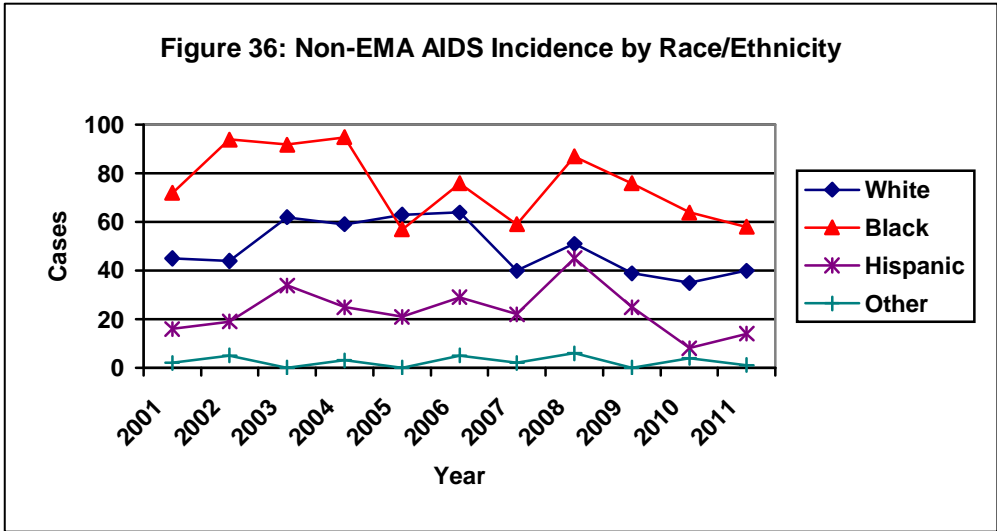
C. NON-ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (Non-EMA)

Figure 34: Non-EMA Incidence

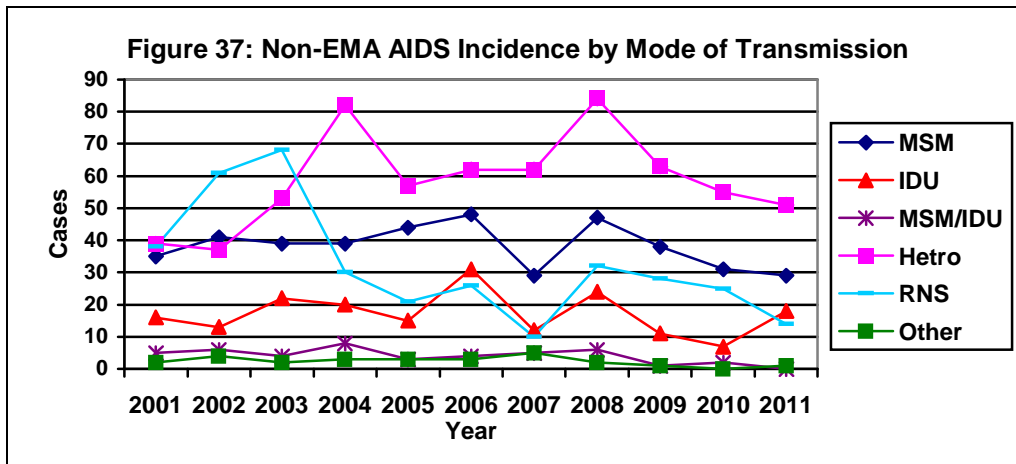
Non-EMA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence as of 12/31/11		HIV (regardless of AIDS) Incidence As of 12/31/11	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	72	64%	139	68%
	Female	41	36%	65	32%
	Total	113	100%	204	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	40	35%	78	38%
	Black	58	51%	91	45%
	Hispanic	14	12%	34	17%
	Other/Unknown	1	1%	1	<1%
	Total	113	100%	204	100%
Age	0-12	0	0%	1	<1%
	13-19	1	1%	7	3%
	20-24	6	5%	22	11%
	25-29	10	9%	21	10%
	30-39	26	23%	49	24%
	40-49	29	26%	47	23%
	50-59	23	20%	34	17%
	60-69	14	12%	20	10%
	70+	4	4%	3	1%
	Total	113	100%	204	100%
Mode of Transmission	MSM	29	26%	69	34%
	IDU	18	16%	19	9%
	MSM/IDU	0	0%	3	1%
	Hetero	51	45%	76	37%
	Other	1	1%	4	2%
	Risk Not Specified	14	12%	33	16%
	Total	113	100%	204	100%



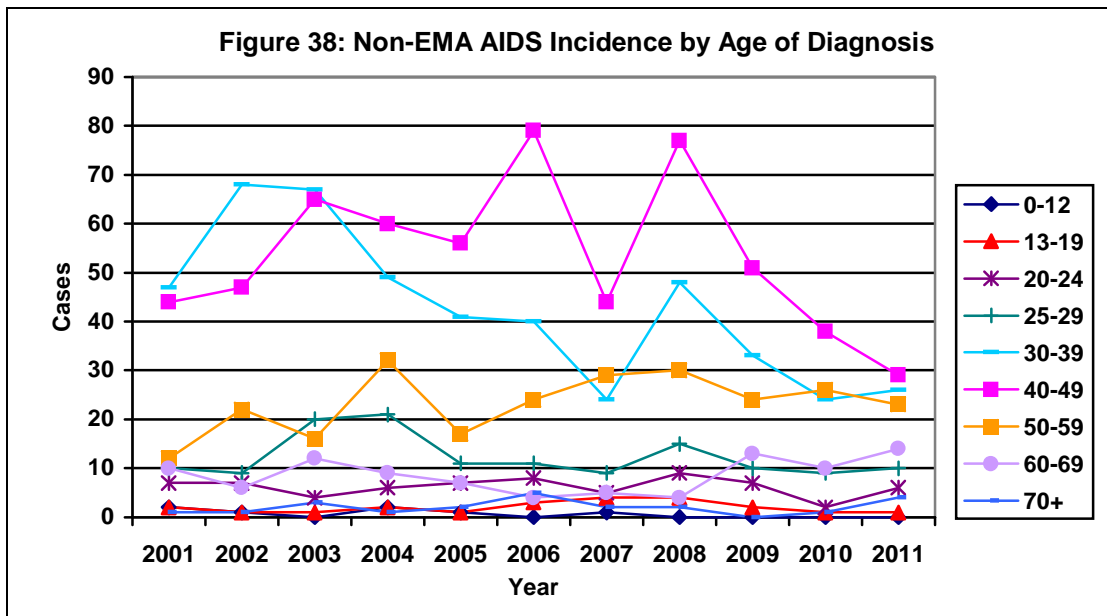
Since 2001, Males have accounted for the majority of all AIDS incidence cases in the Non-EMA. Male AIDS incidence in the Non-EMA continues a downward in 2011, while Female incidence has remained mostly steady.



Between 2001 and 2011, Blacks accounted for the most AIDS incidence cases in the Non-EMA followed by Whites and Hispanics.



On average, between 2001 and 2011, 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 followed by 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	35	58%	60
	33834	15	25%	
Hernando County	34609	47	25%	187
	34606	37	20%	
	34601	32	17%	
	34608	25	13%	
Highlands County	33870	59	32%	186
	33825	50	27%	
	33852	32	17%	
	33872	16	9%	
Hillsborough County	33610	426	7%	5,889
	33612	409	7%	
	33604	403	7%	
	33605	374	6%	
	33603	300	5%	
	33614	288	5%	
Manatee County	34208	182	21%	852
	34221	147	17%	
	34205	140	16%	
	34207	89	10%	
	34203	85	10%	
Pasco County	34668	85	13%	663
	34653	55	8%	
	34652	59	9%	
	34667	50	8%	
	34639	40	6%	
Pinellas County	33705	320	9%	3,529
	33712	304	9%	
	33701	257	7%	
	33713	243	7%	
	33711	147	4%	
Polk County	33801	171	10%	1,697
	33881	151	9%	
	33880	137	8%	
	33805	141	8%	
	33853	104	6%	

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