

FY 2010 RYAN WHITE NEEDS ASSESSMENT: DEMOGRAPHICS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Prepared By



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Adopted : September 1, 2010

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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) influence the accessibility of health care and social support systems through *comprehensive health planning*; (2) provide *education* about essential community health challenges and solutions; and (3) participate as a collaborative partner 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 2009 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 nine 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 2009 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 2009 Epidemiological Profile reports the number of cases in the TSA living with HIV (non-AIDS) is 5,356, of which 30 are pediatric cases (current ages <13). The number of new reported cases (incidence) of HIV (regardless of AIDS) is 849, which represents a rate of 22.5 per 100,000 total population. The number of individuals reported as living with AIDS is 7,141. The number of new AIDS cases (incidence) reported in 2009 is 624.

The total living cases of HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS in the TSA are 12,497. 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 68.4% and 72.4% respectively. The number of HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS cases among men has increased since 2008, 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, 45.3% and 47.5% respectively. Blacks represent 44% of the AIDS incidence and 37% 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 3% in Pasco County to a high of 17% 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 2009. Hispanics represent approximately 15% of the total population in the TSA, and represent approximately 14% of the AIDS cases reported in 2009, and 14% of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases reported in 2009. 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 7% in Pinellas to a high of 44% in Hardee County. This population is also disproportionately impacted.

The 40-49 years of age group has the largest percent of AIDS prevalence reported (40.9%), followed by the 50-59 years of age group (28.0%). AIDS incidence, as well as HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence, is also highest in the 40-49 age group followed by the 30-39 age group. An intensive effort to identify and treat pregnant women in the TSA is working successfully. In 2009, there were 2 HIV exposed infants, but no resulting HIV positive perinatal cases.

Men who have sex with men remain the largest exposure category in the TSA (44.2% of AIDS prevalence and 43.4% of HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence). Heterosexual transmission is the second most common exposure category in the TSA (28.3% of AIDS prevalence and 27.3% 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 (11.5%) while unspecified risk ranks third for HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence at 16.4%.

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 (2009)

County	TSA Population Estimates 2009														
	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	6,659 23%	6,422 23%	13,081 46%	1,813 6%	840 3%	2,653 9%	6,799 24%	5,568 20%	12,367 44%	176 1%	82 0%	258 1%	15,447 54%	12,912 46%	28,359 100%
Hernando	68,423 41%	74,170 44%	142,593 85%	3,627 2%	4,301 3%	7,928 5%	7,008 4%	7,134 4%	14,142 8%	999 1%	1,188 1%	2,187 1%	80,057 48%	86,793 52%	166,850 100%
Highlands	34,211 34%	37,807 37%	72,018 71%	4,429 4%	4,836 5%	9,265 9%	9,601 10%	8,344 8%	17,945 18%	768 1%	838 1%	1,606 2%	49,009 49%	51,825 51%	100,834 100%
Hillsborough	331,504 28%	348,160 29%	679,664 57%	95,406 8%	105,375 9%	200,781 17%	142,455 12%	138,565 12%	281,020 23%	19,410 2%	21,434 2%	40,844 3%	588,775 49%	613,534 51%	1,202,309 100%
Manatee	113,572 36%	122,492 38%	236,064 74%	13,786 4%	15,118 5%	28,904 9%	25,978 8%	23,129 7%	49,107 15%	2,237 1%	2,453 1%	4,690 1%	155,573 49%	163,192 51%	318,765 100%
Pasco	180,601 41%	192,207 44%	372,808 85%	6,589 2%	7,239 2%	13,828 3%	21,336 5%	20,397 5%	41,733 10%	4,531 1%	4,980 1%	9,511 2%	213,057 49%	224,823 51%	437,880 100%
Pinellas	357,028 38%	381,553 41%	738,581 79%	46,679 5%	51,508 6%	98,187 11%	34,059 4%	32,701 4%	66,760 7%	13,966 1%	15,415 2%	29,381 3%	451,732 48%	481,177 52%	932,909 100%
Polk	191,241 33%	202,002 35%	393,243 67%	40,850 7%	43,799 7%	84,649 14%	51,339 9%	46,155 8%	97,494 17%	4,587 1%	4,905 1%	9,492 2%	288,117 49%	296,861 51%	584,978 100%
Total By Gender	1,283,239 34%	1,364,813 36%		213,279 6%	233,016 6%		298,575 8%	281,993 7%		46,674 1%	51,295 1%		1,841,767 49%	1,931,117 51%	
Total By Race/Ethnicity			2,648,052 70%			446,295 12%			580,568 15%			97,969 3%			3,772,884 100%

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 (2009)

County	EMA County Population Estimates 2009														
	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	68,423 41%	74,170 44%	142,593 85%	3,627 2%	4,301 3%	7,928 5%	7,008 4%	7,134 4%	14,142 8%	999 1%	1,188 1%	2,187 1%	80,057 48%	86,793 52%	166,850 100%
Hillsborough	331,504 28%	348,160 29%	679,664 57%	95,406 8%	105,375 9%	200,781 17%	142,455 12%	138,565 12%	281,020 23%	19,410 2%	21,434 2%	40,844 3%	588,775 49%	613,534 51%	1,202,309 100%
Pasco	180,601 41%	192,207 44%	372,808 85%	6,589 2%	7,239 2%	13,828 3%	21,336 5%	20,397 5%	41,733 10%	4,531 1%	4,980 1%	9,511 2%	213,057 49%	224,823 51%	437,880 100%
Pinellas	357,028 38%	381,553 41%	738,581 79%	46,679 5%	51,508 6%	98,187 11%	34,059 4%	32,701 4%	66,760 7%	13,966 1%	15,415 2%	29,381 3%	451,732 48%	481,177 52%	932,909 100%
Total By Gender	937,556 34%	996,090 36%		152,301 6%	168,423 6%		204,858 7%	198,797 7%		38,906 1%	43,017 2%		1,333,621 49%	1,406,327 51%	
Total By Race/Ethnicity			1,933,646 71%			320,724 12%			403,655 15%			81,923 3%			2,739,948 100%

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 (2009)

Non-EMA County Population Estimates 2009																	
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		Total Hispanics	Total All Males	Total Females	County Totals	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%					
Hardee	6,659	23%	6,422	23%	13,081	46%	1,813	6%	840	3%	2,653	9%	12,367	15,447	12,912	28,359	
Highlands	34,211	34%	37,807	37%	72,018	71%	4,429	4%	4,836	5%	9,265	9%	17,945	49,009	51,825	100,834	
Manatee	113,572	36%	122,482	38%	236,064	74%	13,786	4%	15,118	5%	28,904	9%	49,107	155,573	163,192	318,765	
Polk	191,241	33%	202,002	35%	393,243	67%	40,950	7%	43,799	7%	84,749	14%	97,494	288,117	296,861	584,978	
Total By Gender	345,683	33%	368,723	36%	714,406	69%	60,978	6%	64,593	6%	125,571	12%	176,913	508,146	524,790	1,032,936	
Total By Race/Ethnicity					714,406	69%					125,571	12%	176,913			16,046	1,032,936

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 (44.1%) followed by Pinellas (27.4%) and Polk (13.3%). In terms of gender, males account for 72.4% of the TSA's PLWA population. Whites make up 47.5% of the cases followed by Blacks (37.2%) 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 (2009)

County	County Totals	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Hardee	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Hernando	1.3%	1.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%
Highlands	1.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%
Hillsborough	44.1%	31.7%	12.4%	17.4%	18.5%	7.5%
Manatee	6.8%	4.7%	2.1%	2.7%	2.8%	1.2%
Pasco	5.1%	3.8%	1.4%	3.8%	0.6%	0.6%
Pinellas	27.4%	21.5%	5.9%	17.1%	7.9%	1.9%
Polk	13.3%	8.5%	4.8%	5.1%	6.4%	1.5%
TOTAL	100%	72.4%	27.6%	47.5%	37.2%	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 (46.2%) followed by Pinellas (27.1%) and Polk (11.6%). Whites account for 45.3% of HIV (non-AIDS) cases followed by Blacks (39.2%) and Hispanics (13.8%). 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 (2009)

County	County Totals	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Hardee	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Hernando	1.6%	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Highlands	1.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.8%	0.3%
Hillsborough	46.2%	31.9%	14.4%	17.7%	20.2%	7.7%
Manatee	6.4%	5.5%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	1.0%
Pasco	5.2%	3.6%	1.6%	3.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Pinellas	27.1%	20.4%	6.8%	15.5%	9.0%	2.0%
Polk	11.6%	6.7%	4.8%	4.2%	5.4%	1.8%
TOTAL	100%	68.4%	31.6%	45.3%	39.2%	13.8%

As of December 31, 2009, a total of 7,141 living AIDS cases and 5,356 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 (44.2% and 43.4%, respectively), followed by heterosexual transmission (28.3% and 27.3%, respectively). Intravenous drug use (IDU) at 11.5% follows for AIDS transmission while unspecified risk follows for HIV (non-AIDS) transmission at 15.4%.

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 68.4% and females accounted for 31.6%.

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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 (1,841,767)	5,173	3,664	280.9	198.9	72.4%	68.4%	8,837	70.7%	479.8
	Female (1,931,117)	1,968	1,692	101.9	87.6	27.6%	31.6%	3,660	29.3%	189.5
	Total (3,772,884)	7,141	5,356	189.3	142.0	100%	100%	12,497	100%	331.2
Race/ Ethnicity	White (2,648,052)	3,392	2,427	128.1	91.7	47.5%	45.3%	5,819	46.6%	219.7
	Black (446,295)	2,659	2,098	595.8	470.1	37.2%	39.2%	4,757	38.1%	1065.9
	Hispanic (580,568)	969	740	166.9	127.5	13.6%	13.8%	1,709	13.7%	294.4
	Other/Unk. (97,969)*	121	91	123.5	92.9	1.7%	1.7%	212	1.7%	216.4
	Total (3,772,884)	7,141	5,356	189.3	142.0	100%	100%	12,497	100%	331.2
Age	0-12 (590,301)	14	30	2.4	5.1	0.2%	0.6%	44	0.4%	7.5
	13-19 (323,496)	77	72	23.8	22.3	1.1%	1.3%	149	1.2%	46.1
	20-24 (222,282)	111	287	49.9	129.1	1.6%	5.4%	398	3.2%	179.1
	25-29 (224,584)	240	472	106.9	210.2	3.4%	8.8%	712	5.7%	317.0
	30-39 (445,256)	1,126	1,317	252.9	295.8	15.8%	24.6%	2,443	19.5%	548.7
	40-49 (514,214)	2,919	1,759	567.7	342.1	40.9%	32.8%	4,678	37.4%	909.7
	50-59 (507,706)	2,003	1,039	394.5	204.6	28.0%	19.4%	3,042	24.3%	599.2
	60+ (945,045)	651	380	68.9	40.2	9.1%	7.1%	1031	8.2%	109.1
	Total (3,772,884)	7,141	5,356	189.3	142.0	100%	100%	12,497	100%	331.2
Mode of Transmission	MSM	3,157	2,327			44.2%	43.4%	5,484	43.9%	
	IDU	824	439			11.5%	8.2%	1,263	10.1%	
	MSM/IDU	330	163			4.6%	3.0%	493	3.9%	
	Hetero	2,021	1,461			28.3%	27.3%	3,482	27.9%	
	Other	148	88			2.1%	1.7%	236	1.9%	
	Risk Not Specified	661	878			9.3%	16.4%	1,539	12.3%	
	Total	7,141	5,356			100%	100%	12,497	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 (40.2%) followed by Black males (21.8%) and Black Females (15.4%). The proportional breakdown among the living HIV (non-AIDS) cases was: White males 35.9%, Black males 21.8%, and Black females 17.3%.

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (55.5%) and living HIV (non-AIDS) cases (52.5%) followed by Blacks (30.1% and 31.9%, respectively) and Hispanics (12.8% and 13.8%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 1278.6 infections per 100,000 population.

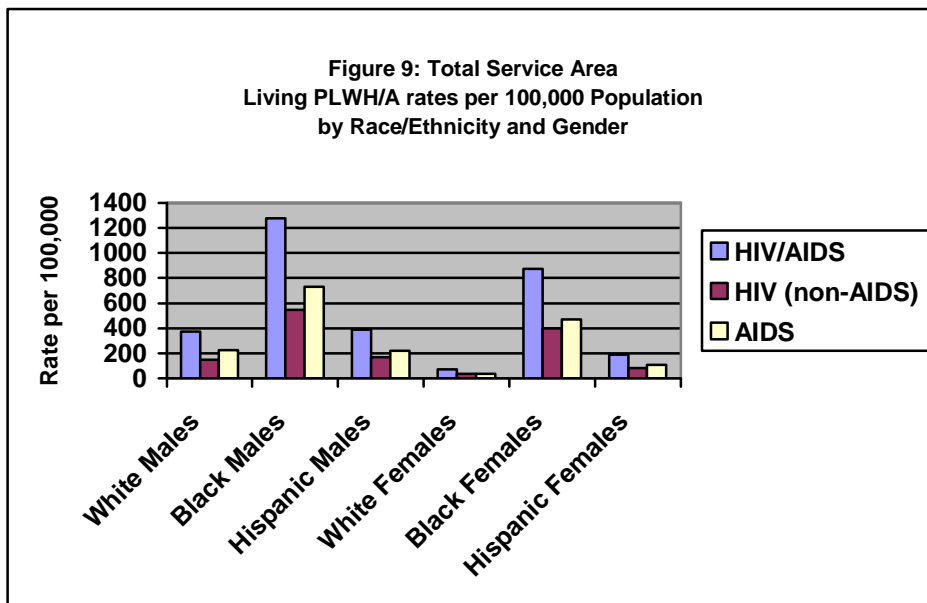
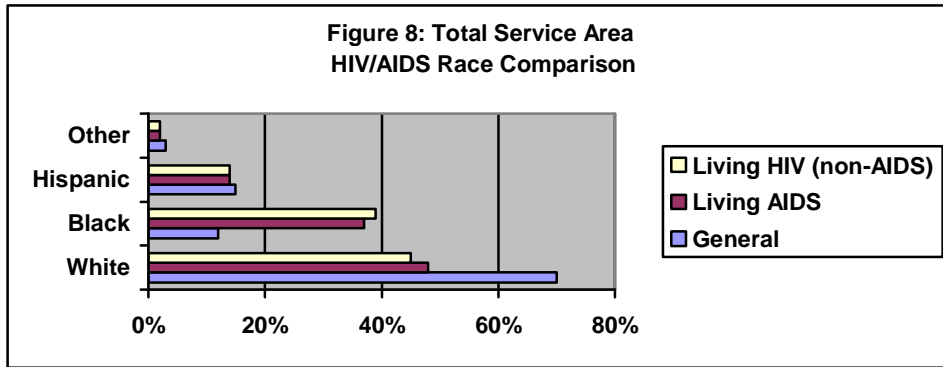
Among females, Blacks accounted for 56% of reported living AIDS cases and 54.8% of living HIV (non-AIDS) cases. Whites accounted for 26.6% of AIDS cases and 29.7% of HIV (non-AIDS) cases followed by Hispanics (15.7% and 13.8%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 871.2 infections per 100,000 population.

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

Group (% of pop)	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 (34%)	2,869	223.6	40.2%	55.5%	1,925	150.0	35.9%	52.5%	4,794	373.6	38.4%	54.2%
Black (6%)	1,557	730.0	21.8%	30.1%	1,170	548.6	21.8%	31.9%	2,727	1,278.6	21.8%	30.9%
Hispanic (8%)	660	221.0	9.2%	12.8%	507	169.8	9.5%	13.8%	1,167	390.9	9.3%	13.2%
Other/Unk. (1%)	87	186.4	1.2%	1.7%	62	132.8	1.2%	1.7%	149	319.2	1.2%	1.7%
Total (49%)	5,173	280.9	72.4%	100%	3,664	198.9	68.4%	100%	8,837	479.8	70.7%	100%
FEMALES												
White (36%)	523	38.3	7.3%	26.6%	502	36.8	9.4%	29.7%	1,025	75.1	8.2%	28.0%
Black (6%)	1,102	472.9	15.4%	56.0%	928	398.3	17.3%	54.8%	2,030	871.2	16.2%	55.5%
Hispanic (7%)	309	109.6	4.3%	15.7%	233	82.6	4.4%	13.8%	542	192.2	4.3%	14.8%
Other/Unk.* (1%)	34	66.3	0.5%	1.7%	29	56.5	0.5%	1.7%	63	122.8	0.5%	1.7%
Total (51%)	1,968	101.9	27.6%	100%	1,692	87.6	31.6%	100%	3,660	189.5	29.3%	100%
TSA Total	7,141				5,356				12,497			

* 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 40.9% of all persons reported as living with AIDS are in the 40-49 age group, followed by 28.0% in the 50-59 age group. In terms of HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 32.8% of cases occurred in the 40-49 age group followed by 24.6% in the 30-39 age group.

Figure 10: TSA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age and Gender (2009)

Group (% of pop)	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 (16%)	14	2.4	0.2%	30	5.1	0.6%	44	7.5	0.4%
13-19 (9%)	77	23.8	1.1%	72	22.3	1.3%	149	46.1	1.2%
20-24 (6%)	111	49.9	1.6%	287	129.1	5.4%	398	179.1	3.2%
25-29 (6%)	240	106.9	3.4%	472	210.2	8.8%	712	317.0	5.7%
30-39 (12%)	1,126	252.9	15.8%	1,317	295.8	24.6%	2,443	548.7	19.5%
40-49 (14%)	2,919	567.7	40.9%	1,759	342.1	32.8%	4,678	909.7	37.4%
50-59 (13%)	2,003	394.5	28.0%	1,039	204.6	19.4%	3,042	599.2	24.3%
60+ (25%)	651	68.9	9.1%	380	40.2	7.1%	1,031	109.1	8.2%
Total (100%)	7,141	189.3	100%	5,356	142.0	100%	12,497	331.2	100%

3. Mode of Transmission and Gender

Among males, MSM transmission accounted for the largest percentage of reported AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases (61.0% and 63.5%, respectively) followed by heterosexual transmission for AIDS (14.3%) and cases reported with risk not specified for HIV(non-AIDS) at 13.0%. Injection Drug Use (IDU) ranked third for AIDS cases (9.0%) and heterosexual transmission ranked third for HIV (non-AIDS) at 11.8%.

For female AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (65.1% and 60.8%, respectively) followed by cases reported as IDU for AIDS (18.1%) and risk not specified for HIV (non-AIDS) at 23.7%. Risk not specified ranked third for AIDS cases (12.5%) and IDU ranked third for HIV (non-AIDS) at 12.8%.

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Figure 11: TSA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (2009)

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	3,157	44.2%	61.0%	2,327	43.4%	63.5%	5,484	43.9%	62.1%
IDU	467	6.5%	9.0%	223	4.2%	6.1%	690	5.5%	7.8%
MSM/IDU	330	4.6%	6.4%	163	3.0%	4.4%	493	3.9%	5.6%
Heterosexual	740	10.4%	14.3%	432	8.1%	11.8%	1,172	9.4%	13.3%
Perinatal	43	0.6%	0.8%	31	0.6%	0.8%	74	0.6%	0.8%
Other Identified Risk	17	0.2%	0.3%	5	0.1%	0.1%	22	0.2%	0.2%
Risk Not Specified	415	5.8%	8.0%	477	8.9%	13.0%	892	7.1%	10.1%
Child	4	0.1%	0.1%	6	0.1%	0.2%	10	0.1%	0.1%
Total	5,173	72.4%	100%	3,664	68.4%	100%	8,837	70.7%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	357	5.0%	18.1%	216	4.0%	12.8%	573	4.6%	15.7%
Heterosexual	1,281	17.9%	65.1%	1,029	19.2%	60.8%	2,310	18.5%	63.1%
Perinatal	69	1.0%	3.5%	40	0.7%	2.4%	109	0.9%	3.0%
Other Identified Risk	12	0.2%	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	12	0.1%	0.3%
Risk Not Specified	246	3.4%	12.5%	401	7.5%	23.7%	647	5.2%	17.7%
Child	3	0.0%	0.2%	6	0.1%	0.4%	9	0.1%	0.2%
Total	1,968	27.6%	100%	1,692	31.6%	100%	3,660	29.3%	100%
TSA Total	7,141			5,356			12,497		

B. ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (EMA)

Through December 31, 2009, a total of 5,565 living AIDS cases and 4,294 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 9,859 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 (45.0%) followed by Pinellas County (27.3%).

Figure 12: EMA Counties – Total Reported Living HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS Cases (2009)

	Hernando			Hillsborough			Pasco			Pinellas		
	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS
GENDER												
Male	59	74	133	1,707	2,264	3,971	193	268	461	1,090	1,533	2,623
Female	27	21	48	769	884	1,653	85	99	184	364	422	786
TOTAL	86	95	181	2,476	3,148	5,624	278	367	645	1,454	1,955	3,409
% TSA	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	46.2%	44.1%	45.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	27.1%	27.4%	27.3%
RACE												
White	57	59	116	948	1,245	2,193	197	269	466	831	1,223	2,054
Black	11	15	26	1,084	1,318	2,402	36	44	80	480	564	1,044
Hispanic	17	18	35	413	534	947	37	44	81	106	137	243
Other	1	3	4	31	51	82	8	10	18	37	31	68
TOTAL	86	95	181	2,476	3,148	5,624	278	367	645	1,454	1,955	3,409
% TSA	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	46.2%	44.1%	45.0%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	27.1%	27.4%	27.3%
Rate per 100,000	51.5	56.9	108.5	205.9	261.8	467.8	63.5	83.8	147.3	155.9	209.6	365.4

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 71.0% and females accounted for 29.0%.

In terms of HIV/AIDS and race/ethnicity, Whites account for 49.0% followed by Blacks (36.0%) and Hispanics (13.2%).

Overall, MSM transmission cases accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases (48.7% and 47.2%, respectively) followed by heterosexual transmission (24.9% and 24.7%, respectively). Intravenous drug use (IDU) ranked third for AIDS cases (11.3%) and risk not specified ranked third for HIV (non-AIDS) cases (15.5%).

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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 (1,333,621)	4,139	3,049	310.4	228.6	74.4%	71.0%	7,188	72.9%	539.0
	Female (1,406,327)	1,426	1,245	101.4	88.5	25.6%	29.0%	2,671	27.1%	189.9
	Total (2,739,948)	5,565	4,294	203.1	156.7	100%	100%	9,859	100%	359.8
Race/ Ethnicity	White (1,933,646)	2,796	2,033	144.6	105.1	50.2%	47.3%	4,829	49.0%	249.7
	Black (320,724)	1,941	1,611	605.2	502.3	34.9%	37.5%	3,552	36.0%	1107.5
	Hispanic (403,655)	733	573	144.6	142.0	13.2%	13.3%	1,306	13.2%	323.5
	Other/Unk. (81,923)*	95	77	116.0	94.0	1.7%	1.8%	172	1.7%	210.0
	Total (2,739,948)	5,565	4,294	203.1	156.7	100%	100%	9,859	100%	359.8
Age	0-12 (422,427)	10	20	2.4	4.7	0.2%	0.5%	30	0.3%	7.1
	13-19 (235,873)	59	62	25.0	26.3	1.1%	1.4%	121	1.2%	51.3
	20-24 (163,341)	85	237	52.0	145.1	1.5%	5.5%	322	3.3%	197.1
	25-29 (164,723)	187	370	113.5	224.6	3.4%	8.6%	557	5.6%	338.1
	30-39 (329,323)	859	1,042	260.8	316.4	15.4%	24.3%	1,901	19.3%	577.2
	40-49 (383,736)	2,292	1,432	597.3	373.2	41.2%	33.3%	3,724	37.8%	970.5
	50-59 (374,085)	1,576	851	421.3	227.5	28.3%	19.8%	2,427	24.6%	648.8
	60+ (666,440)	497	280	74.6	42.0	8.9%	6.5%	777	7.9%	116.6
	Total (2,739,948)	5,565	4,294	203.1	156.7	100%	100%	9,859	100%	359.8
Mode of Transmission	MSM	2,710	2,027			48.7%	47.2%	4,737	48.0%	
	IDU	630	333			11.3%	7.8%	963	9.8%	
	MSM/IDU	270	147			4.9%	3.4%	417	4.2%	
	Hetero	1,384	1,059			24.9%	24.7%	2,443	24.8%	
	Other	111	64			1.9%	1.4%	175	1.8%	
	Risk Not Specified	460	664			8.3%	15.5%	1,124	11.4%	
	Total	5,565	4,294			100%	100%	9,859	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 (43.2% and 39.1%, respectively) followed by Black males (20.8% and 21.6%, respectively) and Black females (14.1% and 16.0%, respectively).

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (58.1%) and living HIV (non-AIDS) cases (55.1%). Blacks ranked second (27.9% and 30.4%, respectively) followed by Hispanics (12.2% and 12.7%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 1367.0 infections per 100,000 population.

Among females, Blacks accounted for 55.0% of reported living AIDS cases and 55.0% of living HIV (non-AIDS) cases. Whites accounted for 27.3% of reported living AIDS cases and 28.4% of living HIV (non-AIDS) cases followed by Hispanics (16.0% and 14.9%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 872.8 infections per 100,000 population.

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

Group (% of pop)	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 (34%)	2,406	256.6	43.2%	58.1%	1,679	179.1	39.1%	55.1%	4,085	435.7	41.4%	56.8%
Black (6%)	1,156	759.0	20.8%	27.97%	926	608.0	21.6%	30.4%	2,082	1,367.0	21.1%	29.0%
Hispanic (7%)	505	246.5	9.1%	12.2%	388	189.4	9.0%	12.7%	893	435.9	9.1%	12.4%
Other/Unk. (1%)	72	185.1	1.3%	1.7%	56	143.9	1.3%	1.8%	1284	329.0	1.3%	1.8%
Total (49%)	4,139	310.4	74.4%	100%	3,049	228.6	71.0%	100%	7,188	539.0	72.9%	100%
Females												
White (36%)	390	39.2	7.0%	27.3%	354	35.5	8.2%	28.4%	744	74.7	7.5%	27.9%
Black (6%)	785	466.1	14.1%	55.0%	685	406.7	16.0%	55.0%	1,470	872.8	14.9%	55.0%
Hispanic (7%)	228	114.7	4.1%	16.0%	185	93.1	4.3%	14.9%	413	207.7	4.2%	15.5%
Other/Unk.* (2%)	23	53.5	0.4%	1.6%	21	48.8	0.5%	1.7%	44	102.3	0.4%	1.6%
Total (51%)	1,426	101.4	25.6%	100%	1,245	88.5	29.0%	100%	2,671	189.9	27.1%	100%
EMA Total	5,565				4,294				9,859			

* 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 41.2% of the total PLWA population. For HIV (non-AIDS), the highest percentage of cases was also found among the 40-49 year olds (33.3%).

Figure 15: EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age and Gender (2009)

Group (% of pop)	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 (15%)	10	2.4	0.2%	20	4.7	0.5%	30	7.1	0.3%
13-19 (9%)	59	25.0	1.1%	62	26.3	1.4%	121	51.3	1.2%
20-24 (6%)	85	52.0	1.5%	237	145.1	5.5%	322	197.1	3.3%
25-29 (6%)	187	113.5	3.4%	370	224.6	8.6%	557	338.1	5.6%
30-39 (12%)	859	260.8	15.4%	1,042	316.4	24.3%	1,901	577.2	19.3%
40-49 (14%)	2,292	597.3	41.2%	1,432	373.2	33.3%	3,724	970.5	37.8%
50-59 (14%)	1,576	421.3	28.3%	851	227.5	19.8%	2,427	648.8	24.6%
60+ (24%)	497	74.6	8.9%	280	42.0	6.5%	777	116.6	7.9%
Total (100%)	5,565	203.1	100%	4,294	156.7	100%	9,859	359.8	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 (65.5% and 66.5%, respectively). Heterosexual transmission ranked second for AIDS (11.2%) and risk not specified was second for HIV (non-AIDS) cases with (11.9%). IDU transmission ranked third for AIDS cases (8.9%) and heterosexual transmission third for HIV (non-AIDS) cases (10.0%).

For female AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (64.7% and 60.5%, respectively) followed by cases reported as IDU for AIDS (18.4%) and risk not specified for HIV (non-AIDS) at 24.3%. Risk not specified ranked third for AIDS cases (12.9%) and IDU ranked third for HIV (non-AIDS) cases (12.8%).

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Figure 16: EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (2009)

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	2,710	48.7%	65.5%	2,027	47.2%	66.5%	4,737	48.0%	65.9%
IDU	367	6.6%	8.9%	174	4.1%	5.7%	541	5.5%	7.5%
MSM/IDU	270	4.9%	6.5%	147	3.4%	4.8%	417	4.2%	5.8%
Heterosexual	462	8.3%	11.2%	306	7.1%	10.0%	768	7.8%	10.7%
Perinatal	37	0.7%	0.9%	26	0.6%	0.9%	63	0.6%	0.9%
Other Identified Risk	14	0.3%	0.3%	3	0.1%	0.1%	17	0.2%	0.2%
Risk Not Specified	276	5.0%	6.7%	362	8.4%	11.9%	638	6.5%	8.9%
Child	3	0.1%	0.1%	4	0.1%	0.1%	7	0.1%	0.1%
Total	4,139	74.4%	100%	3,049	71.0%	100%	7,188	72.9%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	263	4.7%	18.4%	159	3.7%	12.8%	422	4.3%	15.8%
Heterosexual	922	16.6%	64.7%	753	17.5%	60.5%	1,675	17.0%	62.7%
Perinatal	45	0.8%	3.2%	27	0.6%	2.2%	72	0.7%	2.7%
Other Identified Risk	9	0.2%	0.6%	1	0.0%	0.1%	9	0.1%	0.3%
Risk Not Specified	184	3.3%	12.9%	302	7.0%	24.3%	486	4.9%	18.2%
Child	3	0.1%	0.2%	4	0.1%	0.3%	7	0.1%	0.3%
Total	1,426	25.6%	100%	1,245	29.0%	100%	2,671	27.1%	100%
EMA Total	5,565			4,294			9,859		

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

Through December 31, 2009, a total of 1,576 living AIDS cases and 1,062 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 2,638 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 (12.5%) followed by Manatee County (6.7%).

Figure 17: Non-EMA Counties – Total Reported Living AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) Cases (2009)

	Hardee			Highlands			Manatee			Polk		
	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS
GENDER												
Male	13	27	40	40	63	103	201	339	540	361	605	966
Female	10	15	25	37	35	72	142	150	292	258	342	600
TOTAL	23	42	65	77	98	175	343	489	832	619	947	1,566
% TSA	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	6.4%	6.8%	6.7%	11.6%	13.3%	12.5%
RACE												
White	5	8	13	18	26	44	146	196	342	225	366	591
Black	12	14	26	45	42	87	141	203	344	289	459	748
Hispanic	6	18	24	14	29	43	51	83	134	96	106	202
Other	0	2	2	0	1	1	5	7	12	9	16	25
TOTAL	23	42	65	77	98	175	343	489	832	619	947	1,566
% TSA	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	6.4%	6.8%	6.7%	11.6%	13.3%	12.5%
Rate per 100,000	81.1	148.1	229.2	76.4	97.2	173.6	58.6	153.4	261.0	105.8	161.9	267.7

Males accounted for 62.5% of all HIV/AIDS cases. Among AIDS cases, males accounted for 65.6% of the total compared to females (34.4%). The gender difference was smaller in HIV (non-AIDS) cases where males accounted for 57.9% and females accounted for 42.1%.

In terms of HIV/AIDS and race/ethnicity, Blacks accounted for 45.7% of all cases followed by Whites (37.5%) and Hispanics (15.3%).

Overall, 40.4% of all AIDS cases were reported as heterosexual transmission, followed by 28.4% reported as MSM transmission, 12.8% as risk not specified and 12.3% as IDU transmission. Of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 37.9% were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by MSM transmission (28.2%) and risk not specified (20.2%). Similar to the AIDS cases, IDU transmission ranked next at 10% 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 (508,146)	1,034	615	203.5	116.9	65.6%	57.9%	1,649	62.5%	324.5
	Female (524,790)	542	447	103.3	85.2	34.4%	42.1%	989	37.5%	188.5
	Total (1,032,936)	1,576	1,062	152.6	102.8	100%	100%	2,638	100%	255.4
Race/ Ethnicity	White (714,406)	596	394	83.4	55.2	37.8%	37.1%	990	37.5%	138.6
	Black (125,571)	718	487	571.8	387.8	45.6%	45.9%	1,205	45.7%	959.6
	Hispanic (176,913)	236	167	133.4	94.4	15.0%	15.7%	403	15.3%	138.6
	Other/Unk. (16,046)*	26	14	162.0	87.2	1.6%	1.3%	40	1.5%	249.3
	Total (1,032,936)	1,576	1,062	152.6	102.8	100%	100%	2,638	100%	255.4
Age	0-12 (167,875)	4	10	2.1	6.0	0.3%	0.9%	14	0.5%	8.3
	13-19 (87,622)*	18	10	20.5	11.4	1.1%	0.9%	28	1.1%	32.0
	20-24 (58,941)*	26	50	44.1	84.8	1.6%	4.7%	76	2.9%	128.9
	25-29 (59,861)*	53	102	88.5	170.4	3.4%	9.6%	155	5.9%	258.9
	30-39 (115,933)	267	275	230.3	237.2	16.9%	25.9%	542	20.5%	467.5
	40-49 (130,478)	627	327	480.5	250.6	39.8%	30.8%	954	36.2%	731.2
	50-59 (133,621)	427	188	319.6	140.7	27.1%	17.7%	615	23.3%	460.3
	60+ (278,605)	154	100	55.3	35.9	9.8%	9.4%	254	9.6%	91.2
	Total (1,032,936)	1,576	1,062	152.6	102.8	100%	100%	2,638	100%	255.4
Mode of Transmission	MSM	447	300			28.4%	28.2%	747	28.3%	
	IDU	194	106			12.3%	10.0%	300	11.4%	
	MSM/IDU	60	16			3.8%	1.5%	76	2.9%	
	Hetero	637	402			40.4%	37.9%	1,039	39.4%	
	Other	37	24			2.3%	2.2%	61	2.3%	
	Risk Not Specified	201	214			12.8%	20.2%	415	15.7%	
	Total	1,576	1,062			100%	100%	2,638	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 and Black males rank highest at 29.4% each followed by Black females at 20.1%. In terms of HIV (non-AIDS) cases, White males ranked highest (23.2%) followed by Black males (23.0%) and Black females (22.9%).

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (44.8%) followed by Blacks (38.8%) and Hispanics (15.0%). Among living HIV (non-AIDS) cases, Whites ranked first (40.0%) followed by Blacks (39.7%) and Hispanics (19.3%).

Among females, Blacks accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (58.5%) and living HIV (non-AIDS) cases (54.4%). Whites ranked second (24.5% and 33.1%, respectively) followed by Hispanics (14.9% and 10.7%, 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 (% of pop)	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 (33%)	463	133.9	29.4%	44.8%	246	71.2	23.2%	40.0%	709	205.1	26.9%	43.0%
Black* (6%)	401	657.6	29.4%	38.8%	244	400.1	23.0%	39.7%	645	1057.8	24.5%	39.1%
Hispanic* (9%)	155	165.4	9.8%	15.0%	119	127.0	11.2%	19.3%	274	292.4	10.4%	16.6%
Other/Unk.* (1%)	15	193.1	1.0%	1.5%	6	77.2	0.6%	1.0%	21	270.3	0.8%	1.3%
Total (49%)	1034	203.5	66.0%	100%	615	121.0	57.9%	100%	1,649	324.5	62.5%	100%
Females												
White (36%)	133	36.1	8.4%	24.5%	148	40.1	13.9%	33.1%	281	76.2	10.7%	28.4%
Black* (6%)	317	490.8	20.1%	58.5%	243	376.2	22.9%	54.4%	560	867.0	21.2%	56.6%
Hispanic* (8%)	81	97.4	5.1%	14.9%	48	57.7	4.5%	10.7%	129	155.1	4.9%	13.0%
Other/Unk.* (1%)	11	132.9	0.7%	2.0%	8	96.6	0.8%	1.8%	19	229.5	0.7%	1.9%
Total (51%)	542	103.3	34.4%	100%	447	85.2	42.1%	100%	989	188.5	37.5%	100%
Total	1,576				1,062				2,638			

* 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 and Gender

Overall, AIDS diagnoses occurred most frequently among 40-49 year olds (39.8%) followed by 50-59 year olds (27.1%) and 30-39 year olds (16.9%).

Overall, 30.8% of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases were in the 40-49 age group followed by 25.9% in the 30-39 age group, 17.7% among 50-59 year olds, and 9.6% among 25-29 year olds.

Figure 20: Non-EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age and Gender (2009)

Group (% of pop)	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 (16%)	4	2.4	0.3%	10	6.0	0.9%	14	8.3	0.5%
13-19 (9%)	18	20.5	1.1%	10	11.4	0.9%	28	32.0	1.1%
20-24 (6%)	26	44.1	1.6%	50	84.8	4.7%	76	128.9	2.9%
25-29 (6%)	53	88.5	3.4%	102	170.4	9.6%	155	258.9	5.9%
30-39 (11%)	267	230.3	16.9%	275	237.2	25.9%	542	467.5	20.5%
40-49 (13%)	627	480.5	39.8%	327	250.6	30.8%	954	731.2	36.2%
50-59 (13%)	427	319.6	27.1%	188	140.7	17.7%	615	460.3	23.3%
60+ (27%)	154	55.3	9.8%	100	35.9	9.4%	254	91.2	9.6%
Non- EMA Total	1,576	152.6	100%	1,062	102.8	100%	2,638	255.4	100%

3. Mode of Transmission and Gender

Among male AIDS cases MSM transmission accounted for the highest proportion with 43.2% of the cases followed by 26.9% reported as heterosexual transmission and 13.4% as risk not specified. Of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 48.8% were reported as MSM transmission followed by 20.5% as heterosexual transmission and 18.7% risk not specified. IDU transmission accounted for 9.7% and 8.0% of the AIDS and HIV (non-AIDS) living cases, respectively.

Among female AIDS cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (66.2%) followed by IDU transmission (17.3%) and those reported as risk not specified (11.4%). Of the HIV (non-AIDS) cases, 61.7% were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by 22.1% with unspecified risk 12.8% IDU transmission.

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Figure 21: Non-EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (2009)

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	44	28.4%	43.2%	300	28.2%	48.8%	747	28.3%	45.3%
IDU	100	6.3%	9.7%	49	4.6%	8.0%	149	5.6%	9.0%
MSM/IDU	60	3.8%	5.8%	16	1.5%	2.6%	76	2.9%	4.6%
Heterosexual	278	17.6%	26.9%	126	11.9%	20.5%	404	15.3%	24.5%
Perinatal	6	0.4%	0.6%	5	0.5%	0.8%	11	0.4%	0.7%
Other Identified Risk	3	0.2%	0.3%	2	0.2%	0.3%	5	0.2%	0.3%
Risk Not Specified	139	8.8%	13.4%	115	10.8%	18.7%	254	9.6%	15.4%
Child	1	0.1%	0.1%	2	0.2%	0.3%	3	0.1%	0.2%
Total	1,034	65.6%	100%	615	57.9%	100%	1,649	62.5%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	94	6.0%	17.3%	57	5.4%	12.8%	151	5.7%	15.3%
Heterosexual	359	22.8%	66.2%	276	26.0%	61.7%	635	24.1%	64.2%
Perinatal	24	1.5%	4.4%	13	1.2%	2.9%	37	1.4%	3.7%
Other Identified Risk	3	0.2%	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	3	0.1%	0.3%
Risk Not Specified	62	3.9%	11.4%	99	9.3%	22.1%	161	6.1%	16.3%
Child	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	0.2%	0.4%	2	0.1%	0.2%
Total	542	34.4%	100%	447	42.1%	100%	989	37.5%	100%
Non-EMA Total	1,576			1,062			2,638		

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hardee	1	3	5	5	4
Hernando	6	4	9	9	11
Highlands	3	10	10	23	9
Hillsborough	336	318	243	317	269
Manatee	37	52	31	44	31
Pasco	29	52	30	33	34
Pinellas	149	213	167	198	166
Polk	102	103	81	127	100
Total	663	755	576	756	624

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

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hardee	2	2	6	5	3
Hernando	5	10	24	21	24
Highlands	6	11	9	24	9
Hillsborough	320	336	429	448	404
Manatee	66	41	51	65	53
Pasco	60	36	59	61	52
Pinellas	222	184	243	311	204
Polk	98	91	101	167	100
Total	779	711	922	1102	849

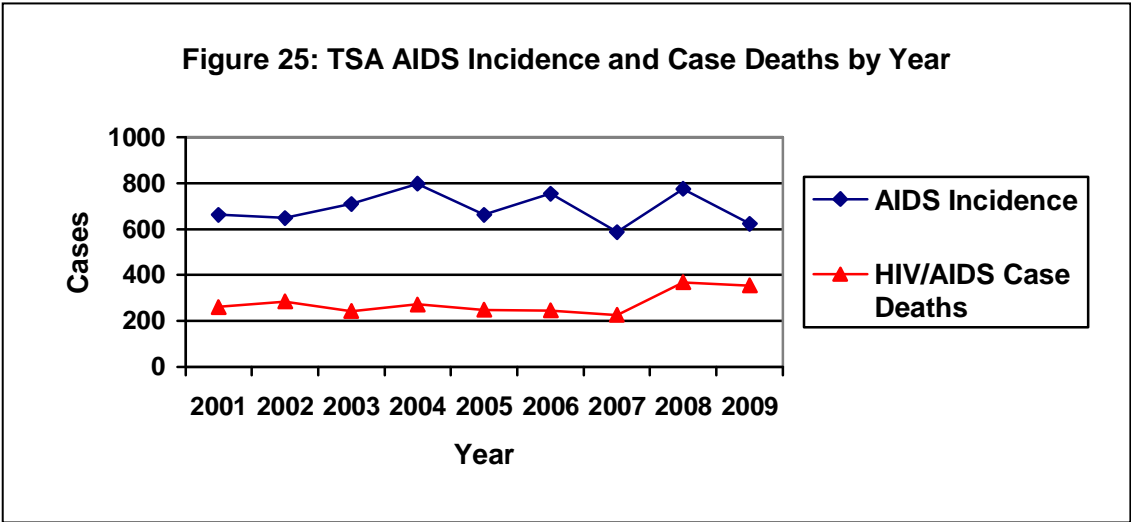
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Figure 24: Total Service Area (TSA) Incidence

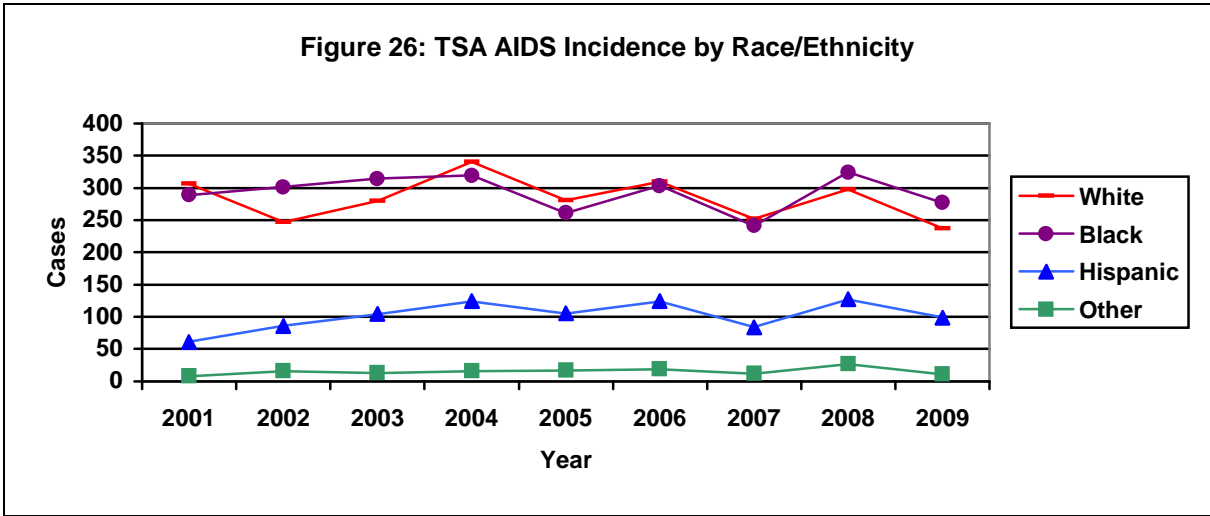
TSA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence as of 12/31/09		HIV/AIDS Incidence As of 12/31/09	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	425	68%	651	77%
	Female	199	32%	198	23%
	Total	624	100%	849	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	237	38%	365	43%
	Black	277	44%	346	41%
	Hispanic	99	16%	128	15%
	Other/Unknown	11	2%	10	1%
	Total	624	100%	849	100%
Age	0-12	2	<1%	2	<1%
	13-19	14	2%	45	5%
	20-24	34	5%	107	13%
	25-29	61	10%	90	11%
	30-39	154	25%	196	23%
	40-49	222	36%	222	26%
	50-59	95	15%	140	16%
	60-69	36	6%	42	5%
	70+	6	1%	5	<1%
	Total	624	100%	849	100%
Mode of Transmission	MSM	242	39%	415	49%
	IDU	47	8%	31	4%
	MSM/IDU	17	3%	15	2%
	Hetero	170	27%	138	16%
	Other	9	1%	11	1%
	Risk Not Specified	139	22%	239	28%
	Total	624	100%	849	100%

In 2009, there were 354 reported HIV/AIDS case deaths. 247 of those were male and 107 were female. Forty-five percent (n=159) were among Blacks, 42% (n=149) among whites, 11% (n=40) among Hispanics and 2% (n=6) among those identified as other. Of the reported HIV/AIDS case deaths reported in 2009, 5 were from Hardee County, 9 from Hernando County, 1 from Highlands County, 153 from Hillsborough County, 23 from Manatee County, 21 from Pasco County, 101 from Pinellas County and 41 from Polk County.

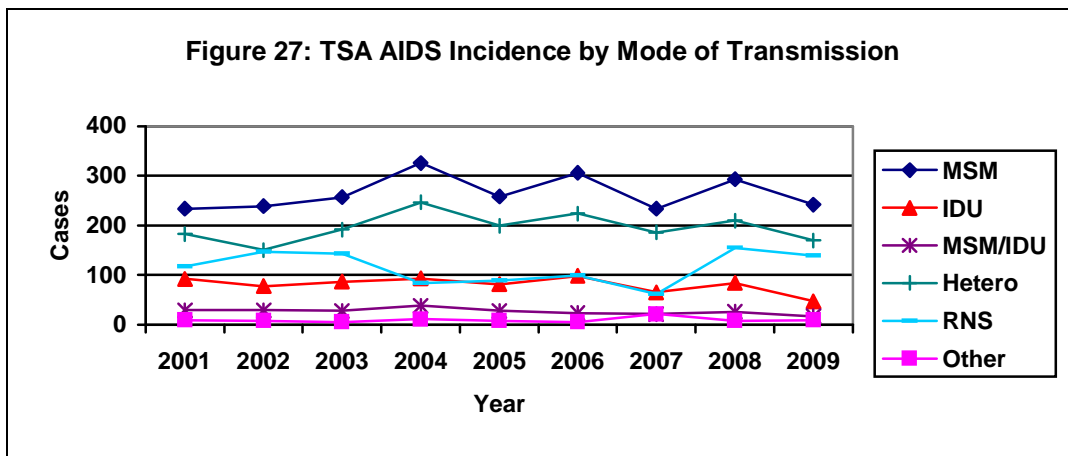
For planning purposes, it is important to note the trends of new cases versus deaths. If mortality rates remain low or decline while new cases increase, this would result in additional HIV positive individuals who would be seeking care.



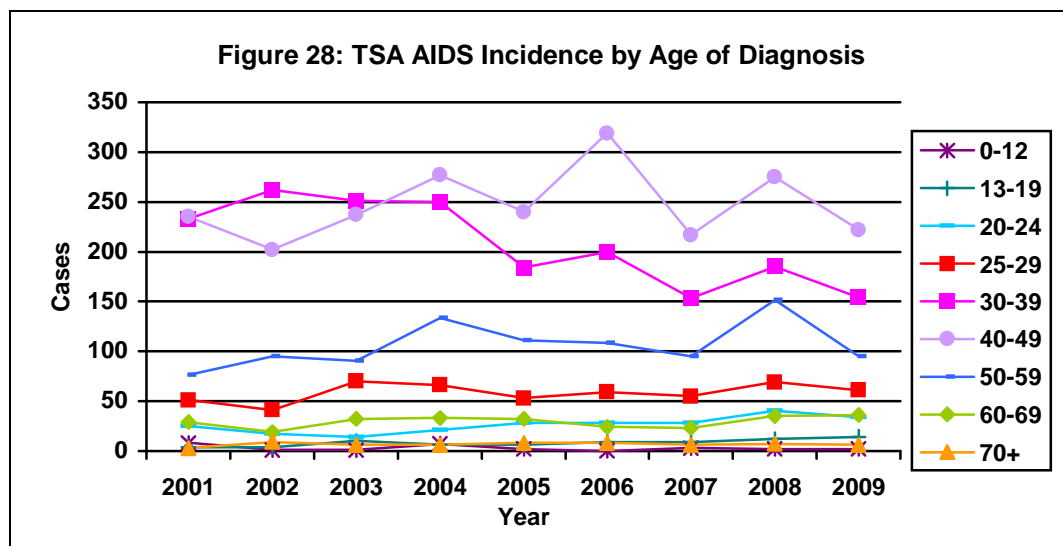
Males accounted for an average of 70% of AIDS incidence cases in the TSA from January 2001 through December 2009, while females accounted for an average of 30%.



Blacks accounted for an average of 42% of all AIDS incidence cases from 2001-2009. Whites closely followed with 41%. Hispanics accounted for 15% of AIDS incidence cases in the TSA.



MSM transmission accounted for an average of 38% of all AIDS incidence cases in the TSA from 2001-2009 followed by heterosexual transmission (28%) and risk not specified (17%).

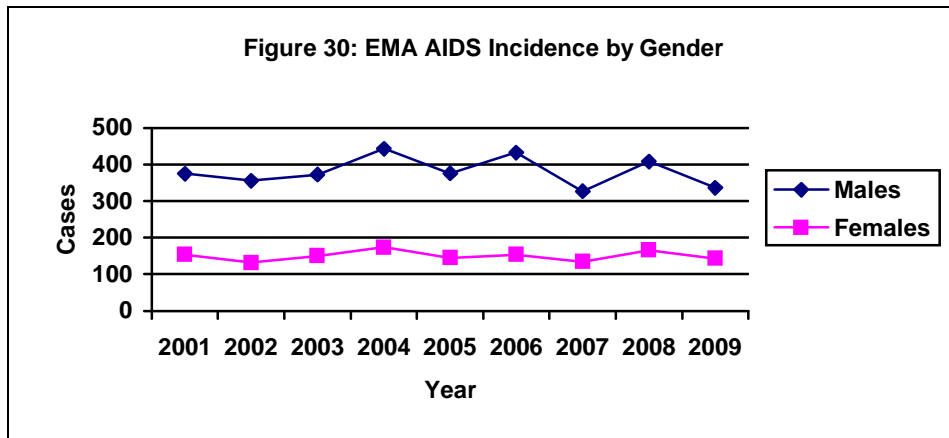


On average, over the nine-year period, 36% of AIDS incidence cases in the TSA were reported in the 40-49 age group and 30% in the 30-39 age group. The 50-59 age group had 15% of the AIDS incidence cases.

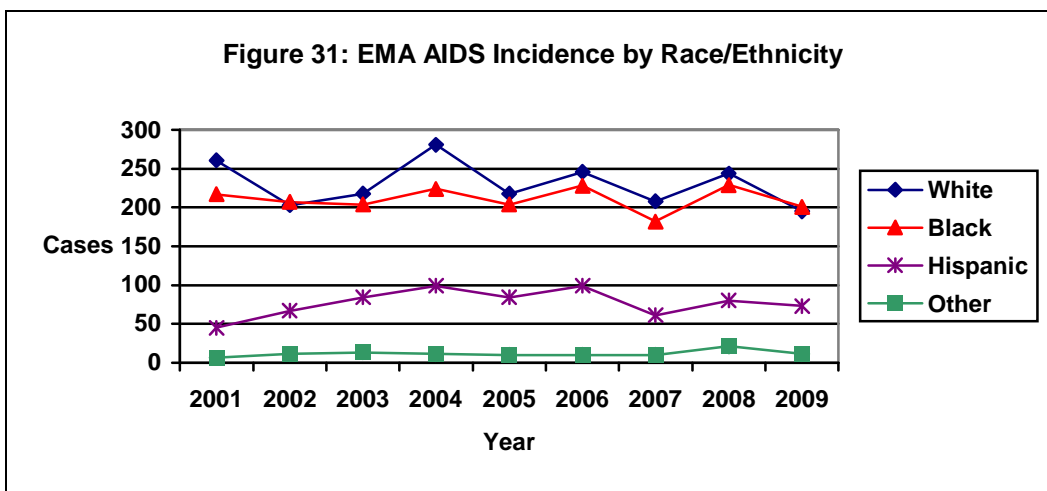
B. ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (EMA)

Figure 29: EMA Incidence

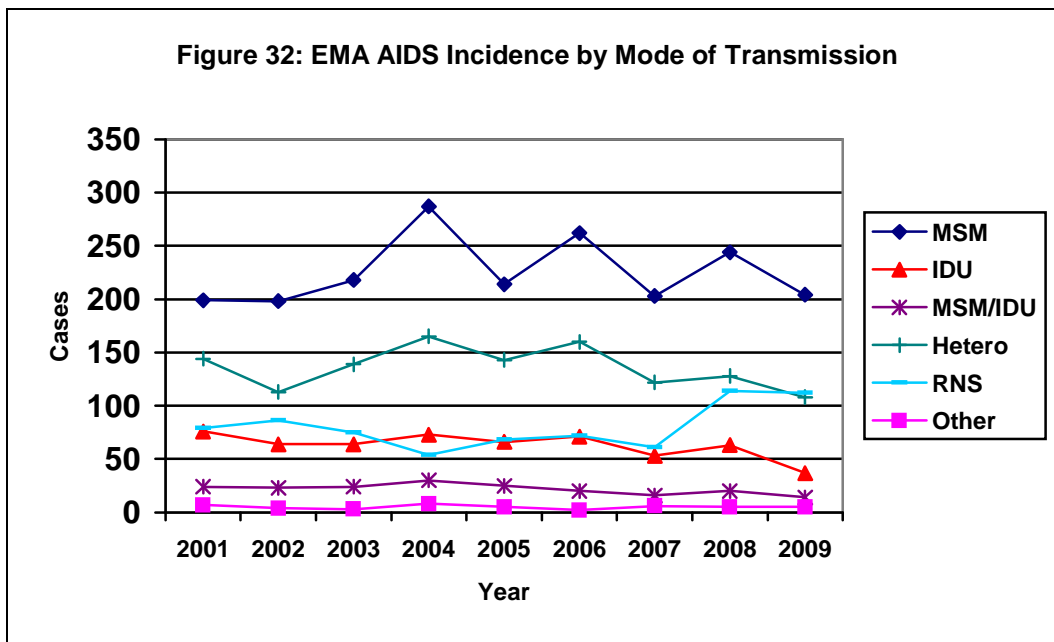
EMA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence as of 12/31/09		HIV/AIDS Incidence As of 12/31/09	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	337	70%	540	79%
	Female	143	30%	144	21%
	Total	480	100%	684	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	195	41%	300	44%
	Black	201	42%	276	40%
	Hispanic	73	15%	100	15%
	Other/Unknown	11	2%	8	1%
	Total	480	100%	684	100%
Age	0-12	2	<1%	1	<1%
	13-19	12	2%	39	6%
	20-24	27	6%	89	13%
	25-29	51	11%	71	10%
	30-39	119	25%	162	24%
	40-49	169	35%	173	25%
	50-59	70	15%	112	16%
	60-69	24	5%	34	5%
	70+	6	1%	3	<1%
	Total	480	100%	684	100%
Mode of Transmission	MSM	204	42%	357	52%
	IDU	37	8%	27	4%
	MSM/IDU	14	3%	13	2%
	Hetero	108	23%	85	12%
	Other	5	1%	7	1%
	Risk Not Specified	112	23%	195	29%
	Total	480	100%	684	100%



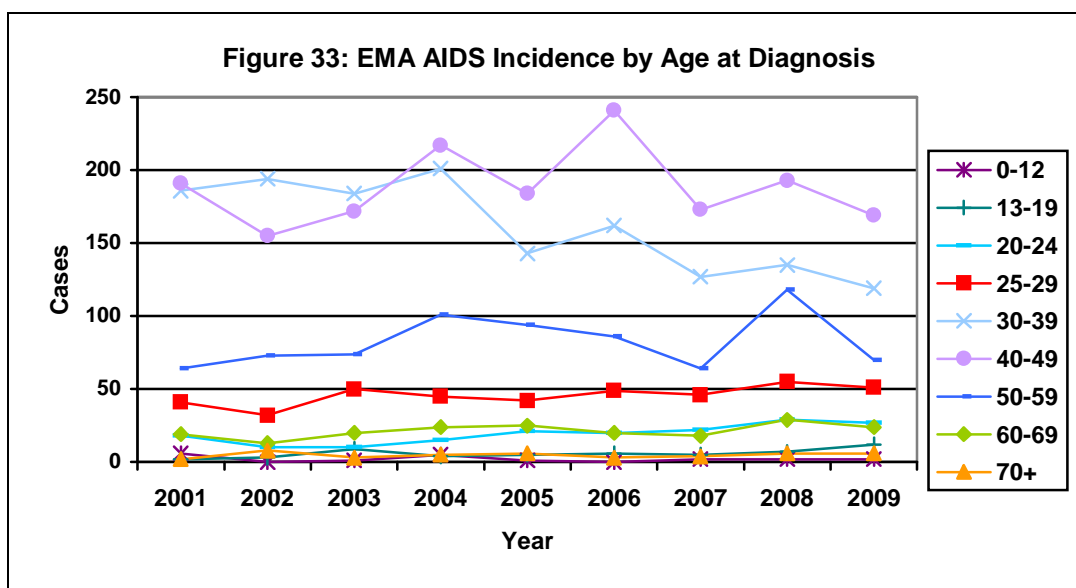
Males accounted for an average of 72% of all AIDS incidence cases and females accounted for an average of 28% of all AIDS cases in the EMA from 2001 through 2009.



On average, 44% of the AIDS incidence cases in the EMA from 2001 through 2009 occurred among Whites closely followed by Blacks (40%) and Hispanics (15%).



On average, between 2001 and 2009, MSM transmission accounted for the largest percentage of AIDS cases in the EMA (42%). Heterosexual transmission represented an average of 26% of the cases.

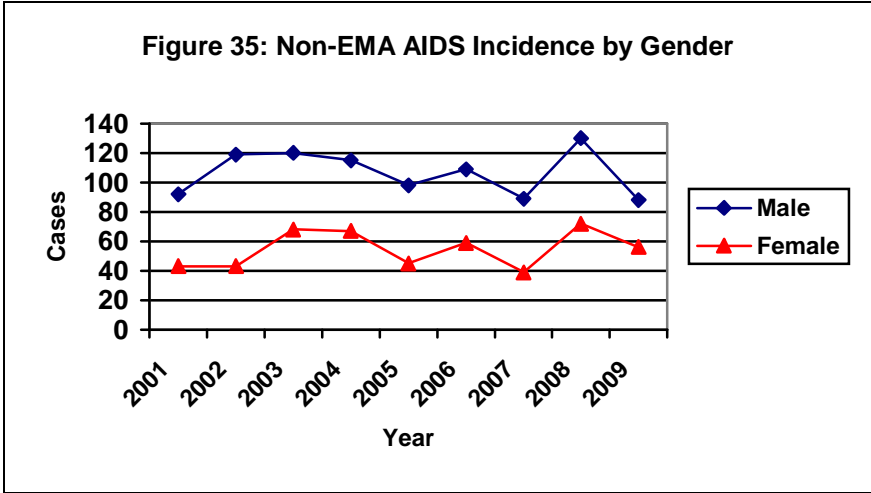


On average, between 2001 and 2008, 35% of the AIDS incidence cases in the EMA occurred in the 40-49 age group followed by the 30-39 age group with 30%. The 50-59 age group was 16% on average.

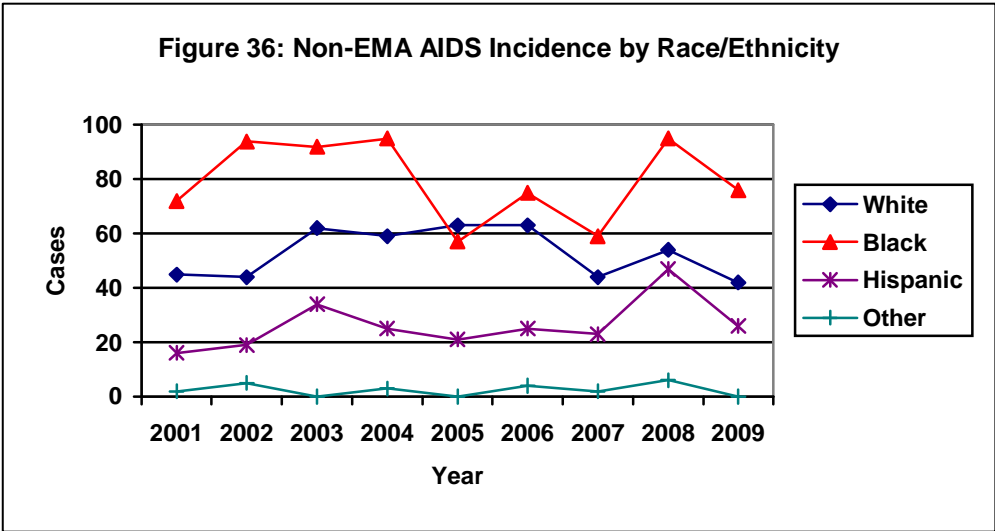
C. NON-ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (Non-EMA)

Figure 34: Non-EMA Incidence

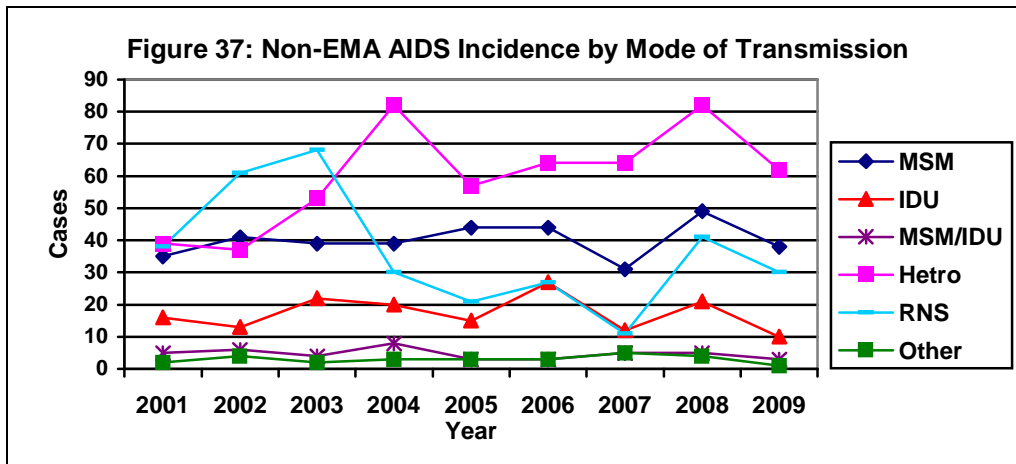
Non-EMA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence as of 12/31/09		HIV/AIDS Incidence As of 12/31/09	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	88	61%	111	67%
	Female	56	39%	54	33%
	Total	144	100%	165	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	42	29%	65	39%
	Black	76	53%	70	42%
	Hispanic	26	18%	28	17%
	Other/Unknown	0	0%	2	1%
	Total	144	100%	165	100%
Age	0-12	0	0%	1	<1%
	13-19	2	1%	6	4%
	20-24	7	5%	18	11%
	25-29	10	7%	19	11%
	30-39	35	24%	34	21%
	40-49	53	37%	49	30%
	50-59	25	17%	28	17%
	60-69	12	8%	8	5%
	70+	0	0%	2	1%
	Total	144	100%	165	100%
Mode of Transmission	MSM	38	26%	58	35%
	IDU	10	7%	4	2%
	MSM/IDU	3	2%	2	1%
	Hetero	62	43%	53	32%
	Other	1	1%	4	2%
	Risk Not Specified	30	21%	44	27%
	Total	144	100%	165	100%



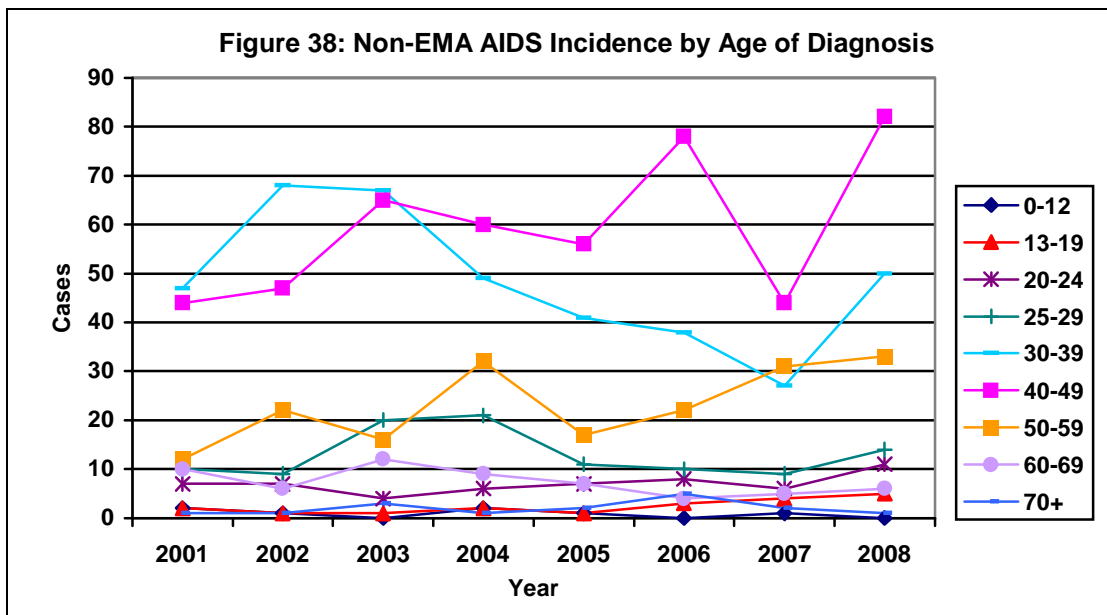
On average, males accounted for 66% of all AIDS incidence cases from 2001 through 2009 in the Non-EMA. Females averaged 34% of all AIDS cases for the same time period.



Between 2001 and 2009, Blacks accounted for an average of 49% of all AIDS incidence cases in the Non-EMA followed by Whites (33%) and Hispanics (16%).



On average, between 2001 and 2009, 37% of new AIDS (incidence) cases in the non-EMA were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by MSM transmission (25%) and transmission by a risk not specified followed by (23%).



On average, between 2001 and 2009, 36% of AIDS incidence cases in the non-EMA were reported in the 40-49 age group and 29% in the 30-39 age group. The 50-59 age group had 14% of the AIDS incidence cases.

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. 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	39	60%	65
	33834	14	22%	
Hernando County	34609	45	25%	181
	34606	33	18%	
	34601	31	17%	
	34608	28	15%	
Highlands County	33870	59	34%	175
	33825	47	27%	
	33852	29	17%	
	33872	16	9%	
Hillsborough County	33610	434	8%	5624
	33612	397	7%	
	33604	383	7%	
	33605	351	6%	
	33603	286	5%	
	33614	274	5%	
Manatee County	34208	182	22%	832
	34221	140	17%	
	34205	133	16%	
	34207	88	11%	
	34203	84	10%	
Pasco County	34668	81	13%	645
	34652	64	10%	
	34653	58	9%	
	34667	54	8%	
	34639	36	6%	
Pinellas County	33705	301	9%	3409
	33712	292	9%	
	33701	252	7%	
	33713	228	7%	
	33711	145	4%	
Polk County	33801	159	10%	1566
	33881	147	9%	
	33805	135	9%	
	33880	132	8%	
	33853	107	7%	

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