

FY 2009 RYAN WHITE NEEDS ASSESSMENT: DEMOGRAPHICS AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Prepared By



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Adopted November 4, 2009

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

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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 and AIDS incidence and in calculating and reporting rate disparities.

To gain insight into the epidemiological profile of the people who are living with HIV/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 (PLWH) and people living with AIDS (PLWHA), 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. Section Three includes AIDS and HIV (regardless of AIDS) incidence data from January 2001 through December 2008 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. Tables provide eight 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.

Total HIV cases include those cases reported from July 1997 through December 2008 and also include those cases that are presumed alive. An underlying problem with the reporting of HIV cases is the fact that HIV cases have been reported for only half as many years as AIDS case reporting has been in place. Also, the reporting of HIV 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 reporting law was implemented in November 2006, which considers viral loads and CD4 lab tests to be reportable, more HIV cases are being captured than otherwise would have occurred. This change may have temporarily elevated the HIV case counts. While this change may have distorted the trends in reported HIV 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 2008 Epidemiological Profile reports the number of cases in the TSA living with HIV (non-AIDS) is 5,233, of which 33 are pediatric cases (current ages <13). The number of new reported cases of HIV (regardless of AIDS) is 1,148, which represents a rate of 30.2 per 100,000 total population. The number of individuals reported as living with AIDS is 6,969. The number of new AIDS cases reported in 2008 is 776.

The total living cases of HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS in the TSA are 12,202. 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 and AIDS cases at 67.2% and 72.8% respectively. The number and percentage of HIV and AIDS cases among men has increased, 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 and AIDS cases in the TSA, 45.3% and 48.2% respectively. Blacks represent 42% of the AIDS incidence and 39% 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 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 cases from 2004 to 2008. Hispanics represent approximately 15% of the total population in the TSA, and represent approximately 16% of the AIDS cases reported in 2008, and 15% of the HIV cases reported in 2008. 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 and Hernando Counties to a high of 41% in Hardee County. This population is also disproportionately impacted.

The 45-49 years of age group has the largest percent of AIDS prevalence reported (42.3%), followed by the 50-59 years of age group (26.5%). AIDS incidence, as well as HIV prevalence, is 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 2008, there were 11 HIV exposed infants, but only one HIV positive perinatal case.

Men who have sex with men remain the largest exposure category in the TSA (43.7% of AIDS prevalence and 41.4% of HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence). Heterosexual transmission is the second most common exposure category in the TSA (27.9% of AIDS prevalence and 27.8% of HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence) and is the most common exposure category among women. Injection drug use is the third most common known exposure category of AIDS prevalence (12.0%) while unspecified risk ranks third for HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence at 17.4%.

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.

Table 1-1: Estimated TSA County Population Distribution by Gender and Race/Ethnicity (2008)

County	TSA Population Estimates 2008												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	6,928 25%	6,683 24%	13,621 49%	1,670 6%	736 3%	2,406 9%	6,308 23%	5,084 18%	11,392 41%	159 1%	72 0%	231 1%	15,065 54%	12,585 46%	27,650 100%
Hernando	68,132 41%	74,084 45%	142,216 86%	3,438 2%	4,105 2%	7,543 5%	6,692 4%	6,813 4%	13,505 8%	939 1%	1,126 1%	2,065 1%	79,201 48%	86,128 52%	165,329 100%
Highlands	34,081 34%	37,810 38%	71,891 72%	4,545 5%	4,961 5%	9,506 10%	9,008 9%	7,719 8%	16,727 17%	781 1%	855 1%	1,636 2%	48,415 49%	51,345 51%	99,760 100%
Hillsborough	335,517 28%	352,123 29%	687,640 57%	95,230 8%	105,314 9%	200,544 17%	142,546 12%	138,739 11%	281,285 23%	19,237 2%	21,272 2%	40,509 3%	592,530 49%	617,448 51%	1,209,978 100%
Manatee	115,031 36%	124,470 39%	239,501 75%	13,504 4%	14,819 5%	28,323 9%	26,043 8%	22,893 7%	48,936 15%	2,176 1%	2,387 1%	4,563 1%	156,754 49%	164,569 51%	321,323 100%
Pasco	179,982 41%	192,534 44%	372,516 84%	6,997 2%	7,677 2%	14,674 3%	22,460 5%	21,444 5%	43,904 10%	4,810 1%	5,284 1%	10,094 2%	214,249 49%	226,939 51%	441,188 100%
Pinellas	356,056 38%	382,581 41%	738,637 79%	48,078 5%	53,140 6%	101,218 11%	36,061 4%	34,602 4%	70,663 8%	14,308 2%	15,819 2%	30,127 3%	454,503 48%	486,142 52%	940,645 100%
Polk	191,984 33%	203,253 34%	395,237 67%	41,274 7%	44,060 7%	85,334 14%	52,765 9%	46,978 8%	99,763 17%	4,568 1%	4,882 1%	9,450 2%	290,611 49%	299,173 51%	589,784 100%
Total By Gender	1,287,711 34%	1,373,548 36%	2,661,259 70%	214,736 6%	234,812 6%	449,548 12%	301,903 8%	284,272 7%	586,175 15%	46,978 1%	51,697 1%	98,675 3%	1,851,328 49%	1,944,329 51%	3,795,657 100%
Total By Race/Ethnicity			2,661,259 70%			449,548 12%			586,175 15%			98,675 3%			3,795,657 100%

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

Table 1-2: Estimated EMA County Population Distribution by Gender and Race/Ethnicity (2008)

County	EMA County Population Estimates 2008												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
Hernando	68,132 41%	74,084 45%	142,216 86%	3,438 2%	4,105 2%	7,543 5%	6,692 4%	6,813 4%	13,505 8%	939 1%	1,126 1%	2,065 1%	79,201 48%	86,128 52%	165,329 100%
Hillsborough	335,517 28%	352,123 29%	687,640 57%	95,230 8%	105,314 9%	200,544 17%	142,546 12%	138,739 11%	281,285 23%	19,237 2%	21,272 2%	40,509 3%	592,530 49%	617,448 51%	1,209,978 100%
Pasco	179,982 41%	192,534 44%	372,516 84%	6,997 2%	7,677 2%	14,674 3%	22,460 5%	21,444 5%	43,904 10%	4,810 1%	5,284 1%	10,094 2%	214,249 49%	226,939 51%	441,188 100%
Pinellas	356,056 38%	382,581 41%	738,637 79%	48,078 5%	53,140 6%	101,218 11%	36,061 4%	34,602 4%	70,663 8%	14,308 2%	15,819 2%	30,127 3%	454,503 48%	486,142 52%	940,645 100%
Total By Gender	939,687 34%	1,001,322 36%	1,941,009 70%	153,743 6%	170,236 6%	323,979 12%	207,759 8%	201,598 7%	409,357 15%	39,294 1%	43,501 2%	82,795 3%	1,340,483 49%	1,416,657 51%	2,757,140 100%
Total By Race/Ethnicity			1,941,009 70%			323,979 12%			409,357 15%			82,795 3%			2,757,140 100%

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

II. AIDS and HIV Prevalence

A. Total Service Area (TSA)

Table 2-1 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%) followed by Pinellas (28%) and Polk (13%). In terms of gender, males account for 73% of the TSA's PLWA population. Whites make up 48% of the cases followed by Blacks (37%) and Hispanics (13%). The race and ethnicity columns do not include the 1% of the population that identified as "other".

Table 2-1: Proportions of the TSA's PLWA Population by County (2008)

County	County Totals	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Hardee	1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Hernando	1%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%	<1%
Highlands	1%	1%	<1%	<1%	1%	<1%
Hillsborough	44%	32%	12%	18%	18%	7%
Manatee	7%	5%	2%	3%	3%	1%
Pasco	5%	4%	1%	4%	1%	1%
Pinellas	28%	22%	6%	17%	8%	2%
Polk	13%	8%	5%	5%	6%	1%
TOTAL	100%	73%	27%	48%	37%	13%

Table 2-2 shows the proportion of the TSA's people living with HIV (PLWH) population by county. Again, Hillsborough County accounted for the highest percentage of living HIV cases (46%) followed by Pinellas (28%) and Polk (12%). Whites account for 45% of HIV cases followed by Blacks (39%) and Hispanics (14%). The race and ethnicity columns do not include the 2% of the population that identified as "other".

Table 2-2: Proportions of the TSA's PLWH Populations by County (2008)

County	County Totals	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic
Hardee	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%	<1%
Hernando	2%	1%	1%	1%	<1%	<1%
Highlands	2%	1%	1%	<1%	1%	<1%
Hillsborough	46%	31%	15%	17%	20%	8%
Manatee	6%	6%	3%	3%	3%	1%
Pasco	5%	3%	2%	4%	1%	1%
Pinellas	28%	21%	7%	16%	9%	2%
Polk	12%	7%	5%	4%	6%	2%
TOTAL	100%	67%	33%	45%	39%	14%

As of December 31, 2008, a total of 6,969 living AIDS cases and 5,233 living HIV 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 cases (43.7% and 41.1%, respectively), followed by heterosexual transmission (27.9% and 27.8%, respectively), and intravenous drug use (IDU) at 12.0% and 8.8%, respectively.

Among AIDS cases, males accounted for 72.8% of the total compared to females (27.2%). The gender difference was smaller in HIV cases where males accounted for 67.2% and females accounted for 32.8%.

Table 2-3: TSA Living HIV 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 (1,851,328)	5,076	3,517	274.2	180.0	72.8%	67.2%	8,596	70.4%	464.3
	Female (1,944,329)	1,893	1,716	97.4	88.3	27.2%	32.8%	3,609	29.6%	185.6
	Total (3,795,657)	6,969	5,233	183.6	137.9	100%	100%	12,202	100%	321.5
Race/ Ethnicity	White (2,661,259)	3,358	2,373	126.2	89.2	48.2%	45.3%	5,731	47.0%	215.3
	Black (449,548)	2,570	2,040	571.7	453.8	36.9%	39.0%	4,610	37.8%	1025.5
	Hispanic (586,175)	926	730	158.0	124.5	13.3%	13.9%	1,656	13.6%	282.5
	Other/Unk. (98,675)*	115	90	116.5	91.2	1.6%	1.8%	205	1.6%	207.8
	Total (3,795,657)	6,969	5,233	183.6	137.9	100%	100%	12,202	100%	321.5
Age	0-12 (596,484)	17	33	2.9	5.5	0.2%	0.6%	50	0.4%	8.4
	13-19 (328,895)	72	68	21.9	20.7	1.0%	1.3%	140	1.1%	42.6
	20-24 (224,624)	95	247	42.3	110.0	1.4%	4.7%	342	2.8%	152.3
	25-29 (224,750)	232	497	103.2	221.1	3.3%	9.5%	729	6.0%	324.4
	30-39 (457,123)	1,176	1,350	257.3	295.3	16.9%	25.8%	2,526	20.7%	552.6
	40-49 (527,279)	2,945	1,750	558.5	331.9	42.3%	33.4%	4,695	38.5%	890.4
	50-59 (505,699)	1,845	948	364.8	187.5	26.5%	18.1%	2,793	22.9%	552.3
	60+ (930,803)	587	340	63.1	36.5	8.4%	6.5%	927	7.6%	99.6
	Total (3,795,657)	6,969	5,233	183.6	137.9	100%	100%	12,202	100%	321.5
Mode of Transmission	MSM	3,046	2,168			43.7%	41.4%	5,214	42.7%	
	IDU	835	463			12.0%	8.8%	1,298	10.6%	
	MSM/IDU	335	158			4.8%	3.0%	493	4.0%	
	Hetero	1,942	1,455			27.9%	27.8%	3,397	27.8%	
	Other	150	80			2.1%	1.6%	230	2.0%	
	Risk Not Specified	661	909			9.5%	17.4%	1,570	12.9%	
	Total	6,969	5,233			100%	100%	12,202	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 (40.8%) followed by Black males (21.7%) and Black Females (15.1%). The proportional breakdown among the living HIV cases was: White males 35.8%, Black males 21.0%, and Black females 17.9%.

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (56.0%) and living HIV cases (53.2%) followed by Blacks (29.8% and 31.3%, respectively) and Hispanics (12.5% and 13.7%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 1218.2 infections per 100,000 population.

Among females, Blacks accounted for 55.7% of reported living AIDS cases and 54.7% of living HIV cases. Whites accounted for 27.3% of AIDS cases and 29.2% of HIV cases followed by Hispanics (15.3% and 14.5%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 849.2 infections per 100,000 population.

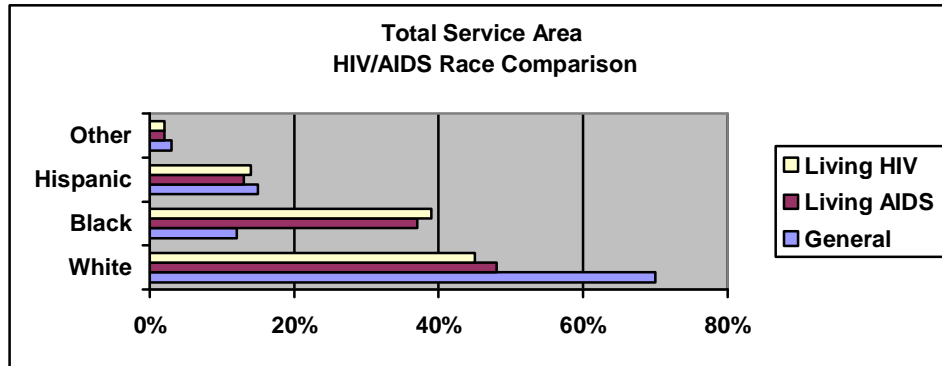
Table 2-4: Living TSA AIDS and HIV Cases and Rates per 100, 000 of Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Group (% of pop)	TSA AIDS				TSA HIV				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%)	2,841	220.6	40.8%	56.0%	1,872	145.4	35.8%	53.2%	4,713	366.0	3.6%	54.8%
Black (6%)	1,515	705.5	21.7%	29.8%	1,101	512.7	21.0%	31.3%	2,616	1,218.2	21.4%	30.4%
Hispanic (8%)	636	210.7	9.1%	12.5%	482	159.7	9.2%	13.7%	1,118	370.3	9.2%	13.0%
Other/Unk. (1%)	84	178.8	1.2%	1.7%	62	132.0	1.2%	1.8%	146	310.8	1.2%	1.7%
Total (49%)	5,076	274.2	72.8%	100%	3,517	190.0	67.2%	100%	8,593	464.2	70.4%	100%
FEMALES												
White (36%)	517	37.6	7.4%	27.3%	501	36.5	9.6%	29.2%	1,018	74.1	8.3%	28.2%
Black (6%)	1,055	449.3	15.1%	55.7%	939	399.9	17.9%	54.7%	1,994	849.2	16.3%	55.3%
Hispanic (7%)	290	102.0	4.2%	15.3%	248	87.2	4.7%	14.5%	538	189.3	4.4%	14.9%
Other/Unk.* (1%)	31	60.0	0.4%	1.7%	28	54.2	0.5%	1.6%	59	114.1	0.5%	1.6%
Total (51%)	1,893	97.4	27.2%	100%	1,716	88.3	32.8%	100%	3,609	185.6	29.6%	100%
TSA Total	6,969				5,233				12,202			

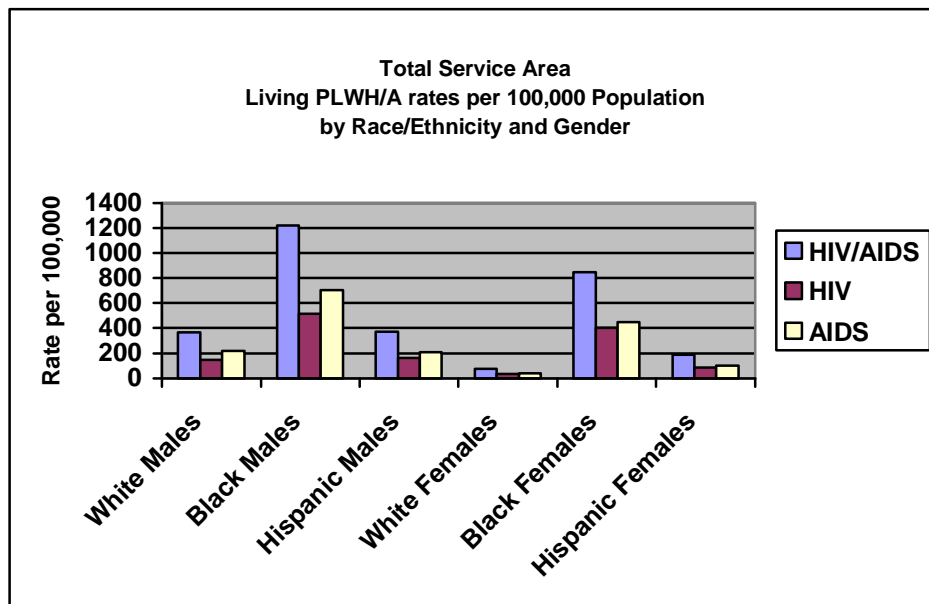
* Caution should be used when relying on rate per 100,000 data when the population size is less than 100,000. See Table 1-1 for specific population sizes.

In the TSA, minorities are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS. Disparities in AIDS and HIV cases can be seen by displaying a comparison of demographic data and case data, as is shown in Graphs 2-1 and 2-2 below:

Graph 2-1: TSA's 2007 Population Estimates Versus TSA's HIV and AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity



Graph 2-2: TSA's Rate per 100,000 Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



2. Expanded Current Age and Gender

Overall, 42.3% of all persons reported as living with AIDS are in the 40-49 age group, followed by 26.5% in the 50-59 age group. In terms of HIV cases, 33.4% of cases occurred in the 40-49 age group followed by 25.8% in the 30-39 age group.

Table 2-5: TSA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age and Gender (2008)

Group (% of pop)	TSA AIDS			TSA HIV			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%)	17	2.9	0.2%	33	5.5	0.6%	50	8.4	0.4%
13-19 (9%)	72	21.9	1.0%	68	20.7	1.3%	140	42.6	1.1%
20-24 (6%)	95	42.3	1.4%	247	110.0	4.7%	342	152.3	2.8%
25-29 (6%)	232	103.2	3.3%	497	221.1	9.5%	729	324.4	6.0%
30-39 (12%)	1,176	257.3	16.9%	1,350	295.3	25.8%	2,526	552.6	20.7%
40-49 (14%)	2,945	558.5	42.3%	1,750	331.9	33.4%	4,695	890.4	38.5%
50-59 (13%)	1,845	364.8	26.5%	948	187.5	18.1%	2,793	552.3	22.9%
60+ (24%)	587	63.1	8.4%	340	36.5	6.5%	927	99.6	7.6%
Total (100%)	6,969	183.6	100%	5,233	137.9	100%	12,202	321.5	100%

3. Mode of Transmission and Gender

Among males, MSM transmission accounted for the largest percentage of reported AIDS and HIV cases (60.0% and 61.6%, respectively) followed by risk not specified for HIV (14.1%) and cases reported as heterosexual transmission for AIDS (14.3%). Injection Drug Use (IDU) ranked third for AIDS cases (9.5%) and heterosexual transmission ranked third for HIV (12.2%).

For female AIDS and HIV cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (64.2% and 59.8%, respectively) followed by cases reported as IDU for AIDS (18.8%) and risk not specified for HIV (24.1%). Risk not specified ranked third for AIDS cases (12.6%) and IDU ranked third for HIV (13.5%).

Table 2-6: TSA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (2008)

Group	TSA AIDS			TSA HIV			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	3,046	43.7%	60.0%	2,168	41.4%	61.6%	5,214	42.7%	60.7%
IDU	480	6.9%	9.5%	231	4.4%	6.6%	711	5.8%	8.3%
MSM/IDU	335	4.8%	6.6%	158	3.0%	4.5%	493	4.0%	5.7%
Heterosexual	726	10.4%	14.3%	428	8.2%	12.2%	1,154	9.5%	13.4%
Perinatal	43	0.6%	0.8%	32	0.6%	0.9%	75	0.6%	0.9%
Other Identified Risk	19	0.3%	0.4%	5	0.1%	0.1%	24	0.2%	0.3%
Risk Not Specified	422	6.1%	8.3%	495	9.5%	14.1%	917	7.5%	10.7%
Child	5	0.1%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	5	0.0%	0.1%
Total	5,076	72.8%	100%	3,517	67.2%	100%	8,593	70.4%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	355	5.1%	18.8%	232	4.4%	13.5%	587	4.8%	16.3%
Heterosexual	1,216	17.4%	64.2%	1,027	19.6%	59.8%	2,243	18.4%	62.2%
Perinatal	69	1.0%	3.6%	41	0.8%	2.4%	110	0.9%	3.0%
Other Identified Risk	11	0.2%	0.6%	1	0.0%	0.1%	12	0.1%	0.3%
Risk Not Specified	239	3.4%	12.6%	414	7.9%	24.1%	653	5.4%	18.1%
child	3	0.0%	0.2%	1	0.0%	0.1%	4	0.0%	0.1%
Total	1,893	27.2%	100%	1,716	32.8%	100%	3,609	29.6%	100%
TSA Total	6,969			5,233			12,202		

B. ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (EMA)

Through December 31, 2008, a total of 5,444 living AIDS cases and 4,187 living HIV 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 9,631 reported living with HIV/AIDS cases. Table 2-7 lists the total reported living HIV, AIDS and HIV/AIDS cases for the EMA counties by gender, race and ethnicity. Hillsborough County accounted for most of the HIV/AIDS cases (44.6%) followed by Pinellas County (27.6%).

Table 2-7: EMA Counties – Total Reported Living HIV and AIDS Cases (2008)

	Hernando			Hillsborough			Pasco			Pinellas		
	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS
GENDER												
Male	57	74	131	1,609	2,210	3,819	177	263	440	1,077	1,523	2,600
Female	28	25	53	776	853	1,629	90	96	186	373	400	773
TOTAL	85	99	184	2,385	3,063	5,448	267	359	626	1,923	1,450	3,373
% TSA	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	45.6%	44.0%	44.6%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	27.6%	27.7%	27.6%
RACE												
White	56	66	122	901	1,222	2,123	194	267	461	846	1,219	2,065
Black	12	13	25	1,039	1,279	2,318	34	37	71	463	546	1,009
Hispanic	15	17	32	415	516	931	32	44	76	103	129	232
Other	2	3	5	30	46	76	7	11	18	38	29	67
TOTAL	85	99	184	2,385	3,063	5,448	267	359	626	1,923	1,450	3,373
% TSA	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	45.6%	44.0%	44.6%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%	27.6%	27.7%	27.6%
Rate per 100,000	51.4	59.9	11.3	197.1	253.1	450.3	60.5	81.4	141.9	204.4	154.1	358.6

Males account for the largest number of HIV/AIDS cases. Among AIDS cases, males accounted for 74.8% of the total compared to females (25.2%). The gender difference was slightly smaller in HIV cases where males accounted for 69.7% and females accounted for 30.3%.

In terms of HIV/AIDS and race/ethnicity, Whites account for 49.5% followed by Blacks (35.5%) and Hispanics (13.2%).

Overall, MSM transmission cases accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS and HIV cases (48.1% and 45.2%, respectively) followed by heterosexual transmission (24.7% and 25.0%, respectively). Intravenous drug use (IDU) ranked third for AIDS cases (11.8%) and risk not specified ranked third for HIV cases (16.5%).

Table 2-8: EMA Living HIV 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 (1,340,483)	4,070	2,920	173.1	217.8	74.8%	69.7%	6,990	72.6%	521.5
	Female (1,416,657)	1,374	1,267	97.0	89.4	25.2%	30.3%	2,641	27.4%	186.4
	Total (2,757,140)	5,444	4,187	197.5	151.9	100%	100%	9,631	100%	349.3
Race/ Ethnicity	White (1,941,009)	2,774	1,997	142.9	102.9	51.0%	47.7%	4,771	49.5%	245.8
	Black (323,979)	1,875	1,548	578.7	477.8	34.4%	37.0%	3,423	35.5%	1056.5
	Hispanic (409,357)	706	565	172.5	138.0	13.0%	13.5%	1,271	13.2%	310.5
	Other/Unk. (82,795)*	89	77	107.5	93.0	1.6%	1.8%	166	1.7%	200.5
	Total (2,757,140)	5,444	4,187	197.5	151.9	100%	100%	9,631	100%	349.3
Age	0-12 (427,599)	12	23	2.8	5.4	0.2%	0.5%	35	0.4%	8.2
	13-19 (239,624)	51	54	21.3	22.5	0.9%	1.3%	105	1.1%	43.8
	20-24 (164,840)	73	210	44.3	127.4	1.3%	5.0%	283	2.9%	171.7
	25-29 (164,827)	180	384	109.2	233.0	3.3%	9.2%	564	5.9%	342.2
	30-39 (338,583)	894	1,062	264.0	313.7	16.4%	25.4%	1,956	20.3%	577.7
	40-49 (393,785)	2,334	1,440	592.7	365.7	42.9%	34.4%	3,774	39.2%	958.4
	50-59 (372,553)	1,445	763	387.9	204.8	26.5%	18.2%	2,208	22.9%	592.7
	60+ (655,329)	445	251	69.4	38.3	8.4%	6.0%	706	7.3%	107.7
	Total (2,757,140)	5,444	4,187	197.5	151.9	100%	100%	9,631	100%	349.3
Mode of Transmission	MSM	2,616	1,893			48.1%	45.2%	4,509	46.8%	
	IDU	641	357			11.8%	8.5%	998	10.4%	
	MSM/IDU	275	141			5.2%	3.4%	416	4.3%	
	Hetero	1,343	1,046			24.7%	25.0%	2,389	24.8%	
	Other	111	60			1.8%	1.4%	171	1.8%	
	Risk Not Specified	458	690			8.4%	16.5%	1,148	11.9%	
	Total	5,444	4,187			100%	100%	9,631	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 cases, White males ranked highest (43.8% and 39.1%, respectively) followed by Black males (20.7% and 20.5%, respectively) and Black females (13.7% and 16.5%, respectively).

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (58.6%) and living HIV cases (56.1%). Blacks ranked second (27.7% and 29.3%, respectively) followed by Hispanics (12% and 12.7%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 1291.1 infections per 100,000 population.

Among females, Blacks accounted for 54.4% of reported living AIDS cases and 54.5% of living HIV cases. Whites accounted for 28.2% of reported living AIDS cases and 28.4% of living HIV cases followed by Hispanics (15.9% and 15.4%, respectively). Blacks are disproportionately impacted by HIV/AIDS with a rate of 844.7 infections per 100,000 population.

Table 2-9: Living EMA AIDS and HIV Cases and Rates per 100, 000 of Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Group (% of pop)	EMA AIDS				EMA HIV				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%)	2,386	253.9	43.8%	58.6%	1,637	174.2	39.1%	56.1%	4,023	312.4	41.8%	57.6%
Black (6%)	1,128	733.7	20.7%	27.7%	857	557.4	20.5%	29.3%	1,985	1,291.1	20.6%	28.4%
Hispanic (9%)	488	234.9	9.0%	12.0%	370	178.1	8.8%	12.7%	858	413.0	8.9%	12.3%
Other/Unk. (1%)	68	173.1	1.2%	1.7%	56	142.5	1.3%	1.9%	124	315.6	1.3%	1.8%
Total (49%)	4,070	303.6	74.8%	100%	2,920	217.8	69.7%	100%	6,990	521.5	72.6%	100%
Females												
White (36%)	388	38.7	7.1%	28.2%	360	36.0	8.6%	28.4%	748	74.7	7.8%	28.3%
Black (6%)	747	438.8	13.7%	54.4%	691	405.9	16.5%	54.5%	1,438	844.7	14.9%	54.4%
Hispanic (8%)	218	108.1	4.0%	15.9%	195	96.7	4.7%	15.4%	413	204.9	4.3%	15.6%
Other/Unk.* (1%)	21	48.3	0.4%	1.5%	21	48.3	0.5%	1.7%	42	96.5	0.4%	1.6%
Total (51%)	1,374	97.0	25.2%	100%	1,267	89.4	30.3%	100%	2,641	186.4	27.4%	100%
EMA Total	5,444				4,187				9,631			

* 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 42.9% of the total PLWA population. For HIV, the highest percentage of cases was also found among the 40-49 year olds (34.4%).

Table 2-10: EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age and Gender (2008)

Group (% of pop)	EMA AIDS			EMA HIV			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%)	12	2.8	0.2%	23	5.4	0.5%	35	8.2	0.4%
13-19 (9%)	51	21.3	0.9%	54	22.5	1.3%	105	43.8	1.1%
20-24 (6%)	73	44.3	1.3%	210	127.4	5.0%	283	171.7	2.9%
25-29 (6%)	180	109.2	3.3%	384	233.0	9.2%	564	342.2	5.9%
30-39 (12%)	894	264.0	16.4%	1,062	313.7	25.4%	1,956	577.7	20.3%
40-49 (14%)	2,334	592.7	42.9%	1,440	365.7	34.4%	3,774	958.4	39.2%
50-59 (14%)	1,445	387.9	26.5%	763	204.8	18.2%	2,208	592.7	22.9%
60+ (24%)	455	69.4	8.4%	251	38.3	6.0%	706	107.7	7.3%
Total (100%)	5,444	197.5	100%	4,187	151.9	100%	9,631	349.3	100%

3. Mode of Transmission and Gender

In terms of male AIDS and HIV cases, MSM transmission accounted for the highest total percentage of AIDS and HIV cases (64.3% and 64.8%, respectively). Heterosexual transmission ranked second for AIDS (11.3%) and risk not specified was second for HIV cases with (12.7%). IDU transmission ranked third for AIDS cases (9.3%) and heterosexual transmission third for HIV cases (10.4%).

For female AIDS and HIV cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (64.2% and 58.6%, respectively) followed by cases reported as IDU for AIDS (19.1%) and risk not specified for HIV (25.2%). Risk not specified ranked third for AIDS cases (12.7%) and IDU ranked third for HIV (13.7%).

Table 2-11: EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (2008)

Group	EMA AIDS			EMA HIV			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	2,616	48.1%	64.3%	1,893	45.2%	64.8%	4,509	46.8%	64.5%
IDU	379	7.0%	9.3%	183	4.4%	6.3%	562	5.8%	8.0%
MSM/IDU	275	5.1%	6.8%	141	3.4%	4.8%	416	4.3%	6.0%
Heterosexual	461	8.5%	11.3%	303	7.2%	10.4%	764	7.9%	10.9%
Perinatal	36	0.7%	0.9%	26	0.6%	0.9%	62	0.6%	0.9%
Other Identified Risk	16	0.3%	0.4%	3	0.1%	0.1%	19	0.2%	0.3%
Risk Not Specified	283	5.2%	7.0%	371	8.9%	12.7%	654	6.8%	9.4%
Child	4	0.1%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	4	0.0%	0.1%
Total	4,070	74.8%	100%	2,920	69.7%	100%	6,990	72.6%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	262	4.8%	19.1%	174	4.2%	13.7%	436	4.5%	16.5%
Heterosexual	882	16.2%	64.2%	743	17.7%	58.6%	1,625	16.9%	61.5%
Perinatal	44	0.8%	3.2%	29	0.7%	2.3%	73	0.8%	2.8%
Other Identified Risk	8	0.1%	0.6%	1	0.0%	0.1%	9	0.1%	0.3%
Risk Not Specified	175	3.2%	12.7%	319	7.6%	25.2%	494	5.1%	18.7%
Child	3	0.1%	0.2%	1	0.0%	0.1%	4	0.0%	0.2%
Total	1,374	25.2%	100%	1,267	30.3%	100%	2,641	27.4%	100%
EMA Total	5,444			4,187			9,631		

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

Through December 31, 2008, a total of 1,525 living AIDS cases and 1,046 living HIV 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 cases.

Non-EMA counties reported a total of 2,571 living HIV/AIDS cases. Table 2-12 lists the total reported living HIV, 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 (12.3%) followed by Manatee County (6.8%).

Table 2-12: Non-EMA Counties – Total Reported Living AIDS and HIV Cases (2008)

	Hardee			Highlands			Manatee			Polk		
	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS
GENDER												
Male	11	28	39	39	60	99	200	339	539	347	579	926
Female	12	16	28	41	34	75	134	151	285	262	318	580
TOTAL	23	44	67	80	94	174	334	490	824	609	897	1,506
% TSA	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	6.4%	7.0%	6.8%	11.6%	12.9%	12.3%
RACE												
White	5	8	13	21	24	45	135	196	331	215	356	571
Black	10	17	27	44	41	85	143	209	352	295	428	723
Hispanic	8	17	25	15	28	43	51	77	128	91	98	189
Other	0	2	2	0	1	1	5	8	13	8	15	23
TOTAL	23	44	67	80	94	174	334	490	824	609	897	1,506
% TSA	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	1.5%	1.3%	1.4%	6.4%	7.0%	6.8%	11.6%	12.9%	12.3%
Rate per 100,000	83.2	159.1	242.3	80.2	94.2	174.4	103.9	152.5	256.4	103.3	152.1	255.3

Males accounted for 62.3% of all HIV/AIDS cases. Among AIDS cases, males accounted for 66.0% of the total compared to females (34.0%). The gender difference was smaller in HIV cases where males accounted for 57.1% and females accounted for 42.9%.

In terms of HIV/AIDS and race/ethnicity, Blacks accounted for 46.2% of all cases followed by Whites (37.3%) and Hispanics (15.0%).

Overall, 39.3% of all AIDS cases were reported as heterosexual transmission, followed by 28.2% reported as MSM transmission, and 13.3% as risk not specified. IDU transmission ranked next at 12.7%. Of the HIV cases, 39.1% were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by MSM transmission (26.3%) and risk not specified (20.9%). Similar to the AIDS cases, IDU transmission ranked next at 10.1% of all living HIV cases.

Table 2-13: Non-EMA Living HIV 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 (510,845)	1,006	597	196.9	116.9	66.0%	57.1%	1,603	62.3%	313.8
	Female (527,672)	519	449	98.4	85.1	34.0%	42.9%	968	37.7%	183.4
	Total (1,038,517)	1,525	1,046	146.8	100.7	100%	100%	2,571	100%	247.6
Race/ Ethnicity	White (720,250)	584	376	81.1	52.2	38.3%	35.9%	960	37.3%	133.3
	Black (125,569)	695	492	553.5	391.8	45.6%	47.0%	1,187	46.2%	945.3
	Hispanic (176,818)	220	165	124.4	93.3	14.4%	15.8%	385	15.0%	217.7
	Other/Unk. (15,880)*	26	13	163.7	83.4	1.7%	1.2%	39	1.5%	245.6
	Total (1,038,517)	1,525	1,046	146.8	100.7	100%	100%	2,571	100%	247.6
Age	0-12 (168,885)	5	10	3.0	5.9	0.3%	1.0%	15	0.6%	8.9
	13-19 (89,271)*	21	14	23.5	15.7	1.4%	1.3%	35	1.4%	39.2
	20-24 (59,784)*	22	37	36.8	61.9	1.4%	3.5%	59	2.3%	98.7
	25-29 (59,923)*	52	113	86.8	188.6	3.4%	10.8%	165	6.4%	275.4
	30-39 (118,540)	282	288	237.9	243.0	18.5%	27.5%	570	22.2%	480.9
	40-49 (133,494)	611	310	457.7	232.2	40.1%	29.6%	921	35.8%	689.9
	50-59 (133,146)	400	185	300.4	138.9	26.2%	17.7%	585	22.8%	439.4
	60+ (275,474)	132	89	47.9	32.3	8.7%	8.5%	221	8.6%	80.2
	Total (1,038,517)	1,525	1,046	146.8	100.7	100%	100%	2,571	100%	247.6
	Mode of Transmission	MSM	430	275			28.2%	26.3%	705	27.4%
IDU		194	106			12.7%	10.1%	300	11.7%	
MSM/IDU		60	17			3.9%	1.6%	77	3.0%	
Hetero		599	409			39.3%	39.1%	1008	39.2%	
Other		39	20			2.6%	2.0%	59	2.3%	
Risk Not Specified		203	219			13.3%	20.9%	422	16.4%	
Total		1,525	1,046			100%	100%	2,571	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 ranked highest (45.2%) followed by Black males (38.5%) and Black females (20.2%). In terms of HIV cases, Black females ranked highest (23.7%) followed by Black males (23.3%) and White males (22.5%).

Among males, Whites accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (45.2%) followed by Blacks (38.5%) and Hispanics (14.7%). Among living HIV cases, Blacks ranked first (40.9%) followed by Whites (39.4%) and Hispanics (18.8%).

Among females, Blacks accounted for the highest percentage of reported living AIDS cases (59.3%) and living HIV cases (55.2%). Whites ranked second (24.9% and 31.4%, respectively) followed by Hispanics (13.9% and 11.8%, respectively).

Table 2-14: Living Non-EMA's AIDS and HIV Cases and Rates per 100, 000 of Population by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

Group (% of pop)	Non-EMA AIDS				Non-EMA HIV				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 (34%)	455	130.7	45.2%	45.2%	235	67.5	22.5%	39.4%	690	198.3	26.8%	43.0%
Black* (6%)	387	634.5	38.5%	38.5%	244	400.0	23.3%	40.9%	631	1034.5	24.5%	39.4%
Hispanic* (9%)	148	157.2	14.7%	14.7%	112	119.0	10.7%	18.8%	260	276.2	10.1%	16.2%
Other/Unk.* (1%)	16	208.2	1.6%	1.6%	6	78.1	0.6%	1.0%	22	286.3	0.9%	1.4%
Total (49%)	1006	196.9	66.0%	100%	597	116.9	57.1%	100%	1,603	313.8	62.3%	100%
Females												
White (36%)	129	34.7	8.5%	24.9%	141	37.9	13.5%	31.4%	270	72.5	10.5%	27.9%
Black* (6%)	308	477.0	20.2%	59.3%	248	384.0	23.7%	55.2%	556	861.0	21.6%	57.4%
Hispanic* (8%)	72	87.1	4.7%	13.9%	53	64.1	5.1%	11.8%	125	151.2	4.9%	12.9%
Other/Unk.* (1%)	10	122.0	0.7%	1.9%	7	85.4	0.7%	1.6%	17	207.4	0.7%	1.8%
Total (51%)	519	98.4	34.0%	100%	449	85.1	42.9%	100%	968	183.4	37.7%	100%
Total	1,525				968				2,571			

* 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 (40.1%) followed by 50-59 year olds (26.2%) and 30-39 year olds (18.5%).

Overall, 29.6% of the HIV cases were in the 40-49 age group followed by 27.5% in the 30-39 age group, 17.7% among 50-59 year olds, and 10.8% among 25-29 year olds.

Table 2-15: Non-EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Current Expanded Age and Gender (2008)

Group (% of pop)	Non-EMA AIDS			Non-EMA HIV			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%)	5	3.0	0.3%	10	5.9	1.0%	15	8.9	0.6%
13-19 (9%)	21	23.5	1.4%	14	15.7	1.3%	35	39.2	1.4%
20-24 (6%)	22	36.8	1.4%	37	61.9	3.5%	59	98.7	2.3%
25-29 (6%)	52	86.8	3.4%	113	188.6	10.8%	165	275.4	6.4%
30-39 (11%)	282	237.9	18.5%	288	243.0	27.5%	570	480.9	22.2%
40-49 (13%)	611	457.7	40.1%	310	232.2	29.6%	921	689.9	35.8%
50-59 (13%)	400	300.4	26.2%	185	138.9	17.7%	585	439.4	22.8%
60+ (27%)	132	47.9	8.7%	89	32.3	8.5%	221	80.2	8.6%
Non- EMA Total	1,525	146.8	100%	1,046	100.7	100%	2,571	247.6	100%

3. Mode of Transmission and Gender

Among male AIDS cases MSM transmission accounted for the highest proportion with 42.7% of the cases followed by 26.3% reported as heterosexual transmission and 13.8% as risk not specified. Of the HIV cases, 46.1% were reported as MSM transmission followed by 20.9% as heterosexual transmission and 20.8% risk not specified. IDU transmission accounted for 10.0% and 8.0% of the AIDS and HIV living cases, respectively.

Among female AIDS cases, heterosexual transmission ranked highest (64.4% followed by IDU transmission (17.9%) and those reported as risk not specified (12.3%). Of the HIV cases, 63.3% were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by 21.2% with unspecified risk 12.9% IDU transmission.

Table 2-16: Non-EMA HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission and Gender (2008)

Group	Non-EMA AIDS			Non-EMA HIV			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	430	28.2%	42.7%	275	26.3%	46.1%	705	27.4%	44.0%
IDU	101	6.6%	10.0%	48	4.6%	8.0%	149	5.8%	9.3%
MSM/IDU	60	3.9%	6.0%	17	1.6%	2.8%	77	3.0%	4.8%
Heterosexual	265	17.4%	26.3%	125	12.0%	20.9%	390	15.2%	24.3%
Perinatal	7	0.5%	0.7%	6	0.6%	1.0%	13	0.5%	0.8%
Other Identified Risk	3	0.2%	0.3%	2	0.2%	0.3%	5	0.2%	0.3%
Risk Not Specified	139	9.1%	13.8%	124	11.9%	20.8%	263	10.2%	16.4%
Child	1	0.1%	0.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	0.0%	0.1%
Total	1,006	66.0%	100%	597	57.1%	100%	1,603	62.3%	100%
FEMALES									
IDU	93	6.1%	17.9%	58	5.5%	12.9%	151	5.9%	15.6%
Heterosexual	334	21.9%	64.4%	284	27.2%	63.3%	618	24.0%	63.8%
Perinatal	25	1.6%	4.8%	12	1.1%	2.7%	37	1.4%	3.8%
Other Identified Risk	3	0.2%	0.6%	0	0.0%	0.0%	3	0.1%	0.3%
Risk Not Specified	64	4.2%	12.3%	95	9.1%	21.2%	159	6.2%	16.4%
Child	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	519	34.0%	100%	449	42.9%	100%	968	37.0%	100%
Non-EMA Total	1,525			1,046			2,571		

III. AIDS and HIV (regardless of AIDS) Incidence

A. Total Service Area (TSA)

The AIDS incidence for the TSA is presented below from January 2004 through December 2008. Incidence refers to the number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases reported each year. 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.

Table 3-1: AIDS Incidence by Year by County

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hardee	7	1	3	5	5
Hernando	9	6	4	11	9
Highlands	16	3	10	10	23
Hillsborough	359	338	318	248	323
Manatee	32	37	52	31	44
Pasco	52	28	52	31	36
Pinellas	197	149	213	171	206
Polk	127	102	103	82	130
Total	799	664	755	589	776

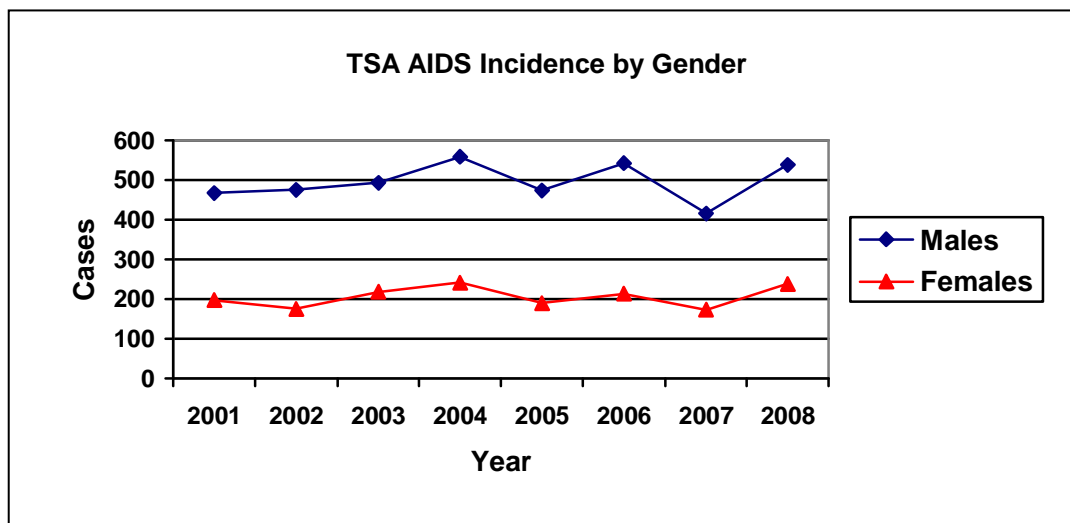
Table 3-2: HIV (regardless of AIDS) Incidence by Year by County

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Hardee	7	2	2	6	6
Hernando	11	5	10	27	22
Highlands	9	6	11	10	25
Hillsborough	352	321	336	438	466
Manatee	45	67	40	52	67
Pasco	50	59	36	62	66
Pinellas	232	225	182	247	328
Polk	102	97	91	102	168
Total	808	782	708	944	1148

Table 3-3: Total Service Area (TSA) Incidence

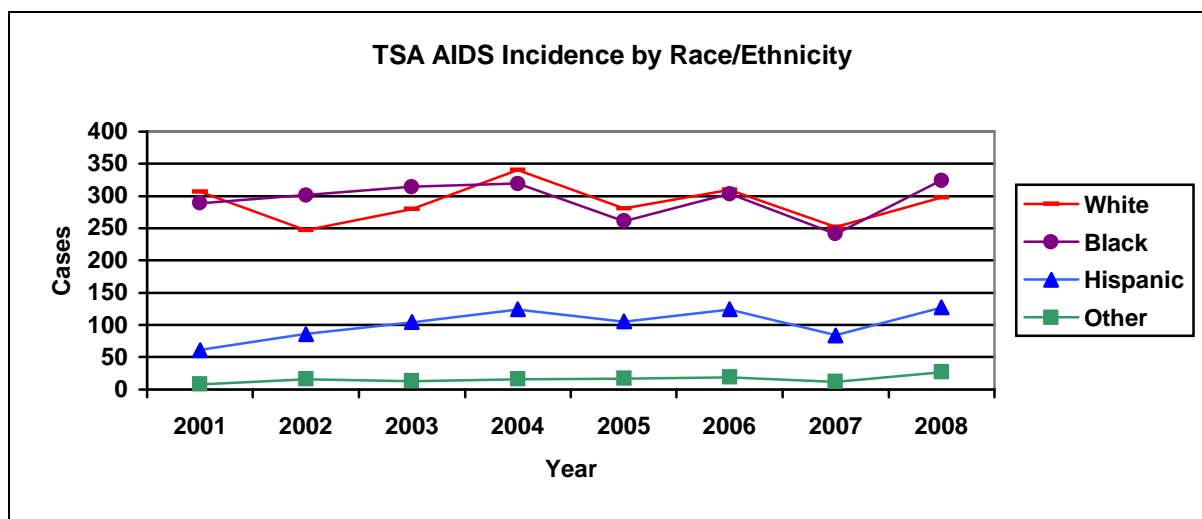
TSA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence as of 12/31/08		HIV/AIDS Incidence As of 12/31/08	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	538	69%	862	75%
	Female	238	31%	286	25%
	Total	776	100%	1,148	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	298	38%	549	48%
	Black	324	42%	399	35%
	Hispanic	127	16%	177	15%
	Other/Unknown	27	4%	23	2%
	Total	776	100%	1,148	100%
Age	0-12	2	<1%	11	1%
	13-19	12	2%	27	2%
	20-24	40	5%	105	9%
	25-29	69	9%	135	12%
	30-39	185	24%	284	25%
	40-49	275	35%	363	32%
	50-59	151	19%	179	16%
	60-69	35	5%	39	3%
	70+	7	1%	5	<1%
Total	776	100%	1,148	100%	
Mode of Transmission	MSM	293	38%	579	50%
	IDU	84	11%	60	5%
	MSM/IDU	26	3%	24	2%
	Hetero	210	27%	228	20%
	Other	8	1%	11	1%
	Risk Not Specified	155	20%	246	21%
Total	776	100%	1,148	100%	

Graph 3-1: TSA AIDS Incidence by Gender



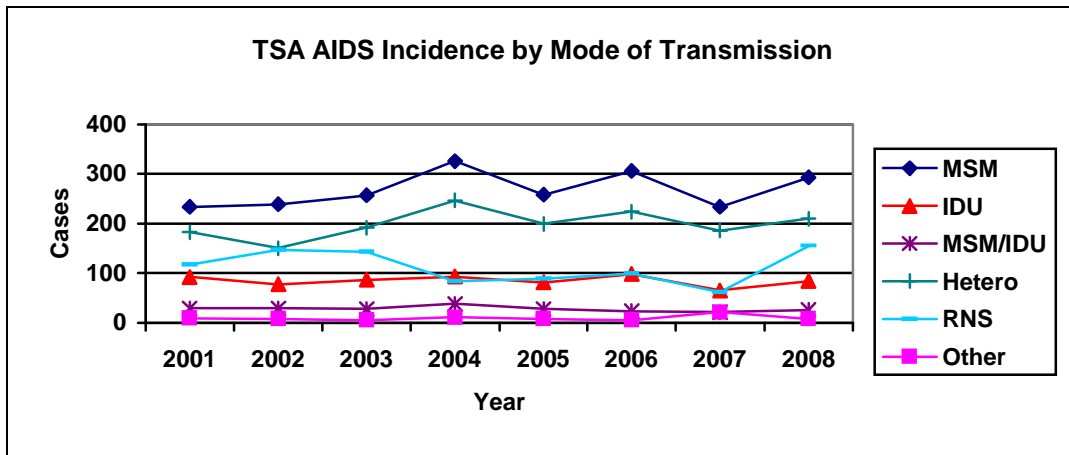
Males accounted for an average of 70.6% of AIDS incidence cases in the TSA from January 2001 through December 2008, while females accounted for an average of 29.3%.

Graph 3-2: TSA AIDS Incidence by Race/Ethnicity



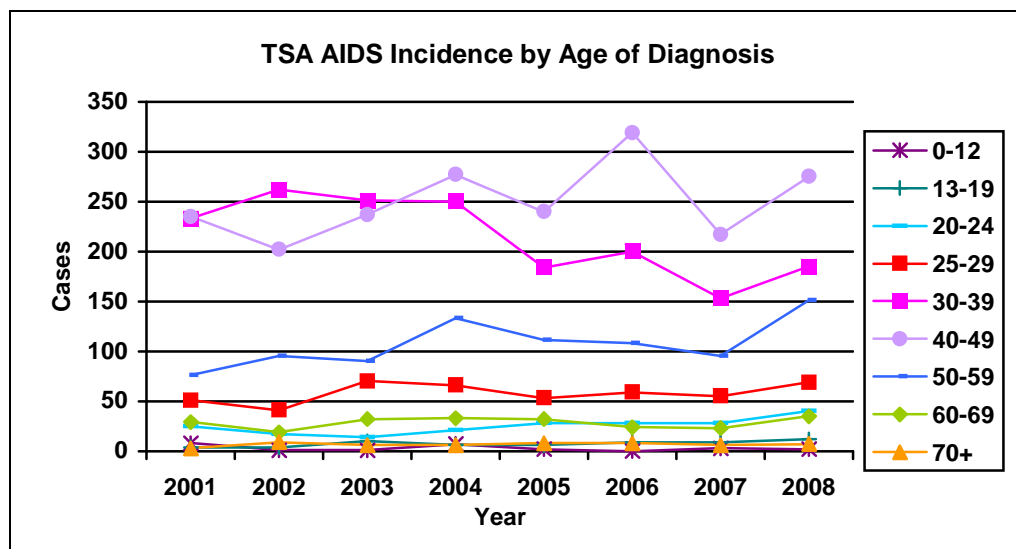
Blacks accounted for an average of 41.9% of all AIDS incidence cases from 2001-2008. Whites closely followed with 41.2%. Hispanics accounted for 14.5% of AIDS incidence cases in the TSA.

Graph 3-3: TSA AIDS Incidence by Mode of Transmission



MSM transmission accounted for an average of 38.2% of all AIDS incidence cases in the TSA from 2001-2008 followed by heterosexual transmission (28.3%) and risk not specified (15.9%).

Graph 3-4: TSA AIDS Incidence by Age of Diagnosis



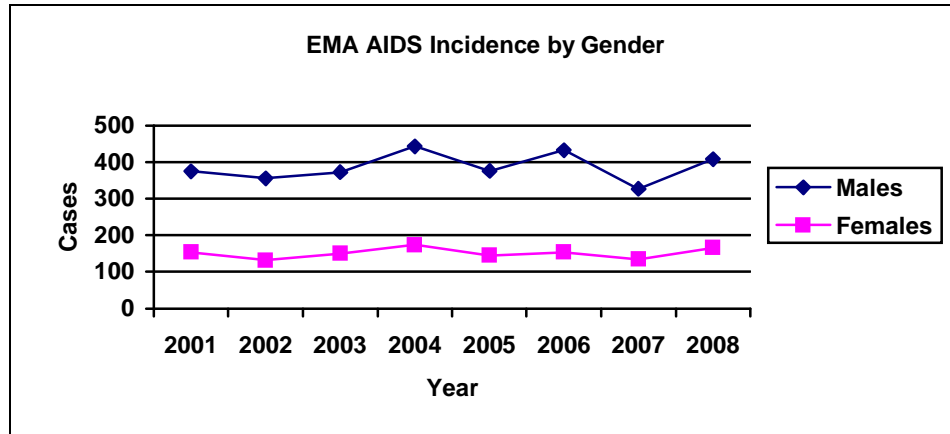
On average, over the eight-year period, 35.6% of AIDS incidence cases in the TSA were reported in the 40-49 age group and 30.6% in the 30-39 age group. The 50-59 age group had 15.3% of the AIDS incidence cases.

B. ELIGIBLE METROPOLITAN AREA (EMA)

Table 3-4: EMA Incidence

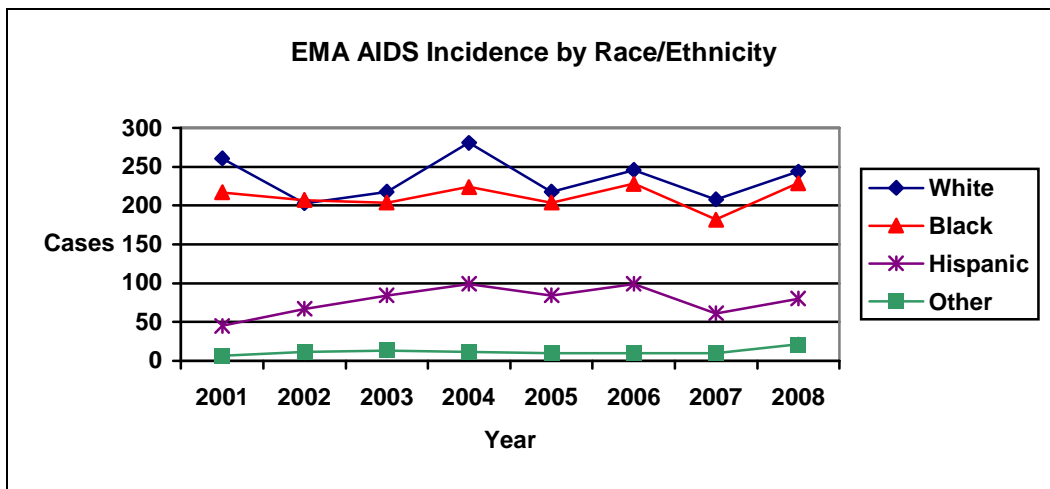
EMA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence as of 12/31/08		HIV/AIDS Incidence As of 12/31/08	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	408	71%	692	78%
	Female	166	29%	190	22%
	Total	574	100%	882	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	244	43%	460	52%
	Black	229	40%	273	31%
	Hispanic	80	14%	132	15%
	Other/Unknown	21	4%	17	2%
	Total	574	100%	882	100%
Age	0-12	2	<1%	6	0.6%
	13-19	7	1%	18	2%
	20-24	29	5%	85	10%
	25-29	55	10%	106	12%
	30-39	135	24%	223	25%
	40-49	193	34%	278	32%
	50-59	118	21%	136	15%
	60-69	29	5%	27	3%
	70+	6	1%	3	0.3%
	Total	574	100%	882	100%
Mode of Transmission	MSM	244	43%	497	56%
	IDU	63	11%	45	5%
	MSM/IDU	20	4%	18	2%
	Hetero	128	22%	130	15%
	Other	5	1%	6	0.7%
	Risk Not Specified	114	20%	186	21%
	Total	574	100%	882	100%

Graph 3-5: EMA AIDS Incidence by Gender



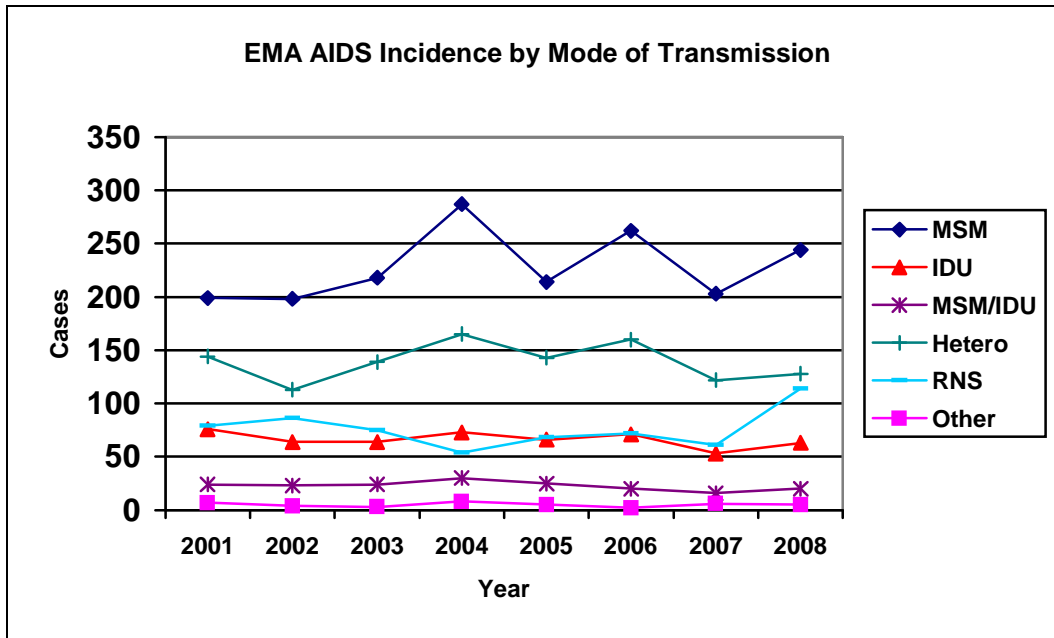
Males accounted for an average of 71.8% of all AIDS incidence cases and females accounted for an average of 28.1% of all AIDS cases in the EMA from 2001 through 2008.

Graph 3-6: EMA AIDS Incidence by Race/Ethnicity



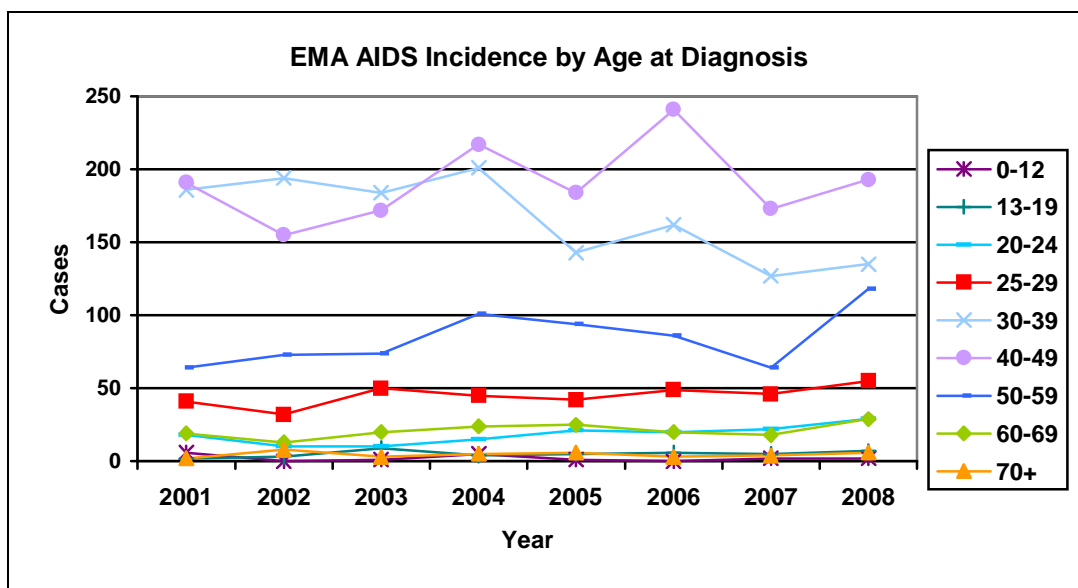
On average, 43.8% of the AIDS incidence cases in the EMA from 2001 through 2008 occurred among Whites closely followed by Blacks (39.5%) and Hispanics (14.4%).

Graph 3-7: EMA AIDS Incidence by Mode of Transmission



On average, between 2001 and 2008, MSM transmission accounted for the largest percentage of AIDS cases in the EMA (42.4%). Heterosexual transmission represented an average of 25.9% of the cases.

Graph 3-8: EMA AIDS Incidence by Age of Diagnosis



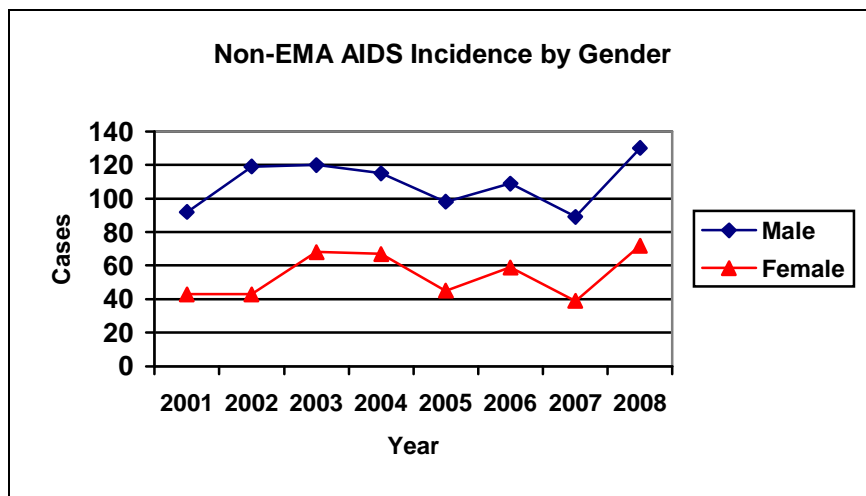
On average, between 2001 and 2008, 35.4% of the AIDS incidence cases in the EMA occurred in the 40-49 age group followed by the 30-39 age group with 30.9%. The 50-59 age group was 15.6% on average.

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

Table 3-5: Non-EMA Incidence

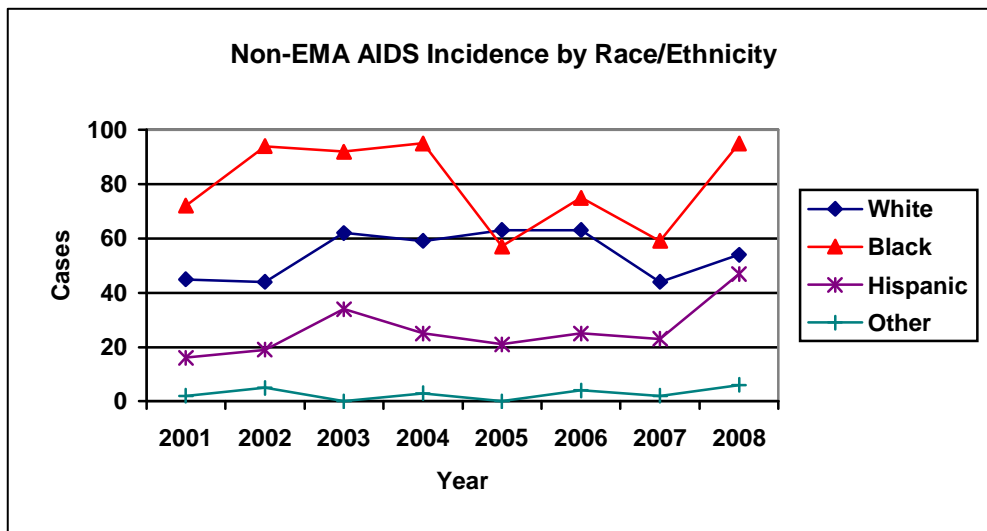
Non-EMA Incidence	Group	AIDS Incidence as of 12/31/08		HIV/AIDS Incidence As of 12/31/08	
		# of cases	% of total	# of cases	% of total
Gender	Male	130	64%	170	64%
	Female	72	36%	96	36%
	Total	202	100%	266	100%
Race/Ethnicity	White	54	27%	89	34%
	Black	95	47%	126	47%
	Hispanic	47	23%	45	17%
	Other/Unknown	6	3%	6	2%
	Total	202	100%	266	100%
Age	0-12	0	0%	5	2%
	13-19	5	3%	9	3%
	20-24	11	5%	20	8%
	25-29	14	7%	29	11%
	30-39	50	24%	61	23%
	40-49	82	41%	85	32%
	50-59	33	16%	43	16%
	60-69	6	3%	12	5%
	70+	1	<1%	2	0.7%
	Total	202	100%	266	100%
Mode of Transmission	MSM	49	24%	82	31%
	IDU	21	10%	15	6%
	MSM/IDU	5	3%	6	2%
	Hetero	82	41%	98	37%
	Other	4	2%	5	2%
	Risk Not Specified	41	20%	60	22%
	Total	202	100%	266	100%

Graph 3-9: Non-EMA AIDS Incidence by Gender



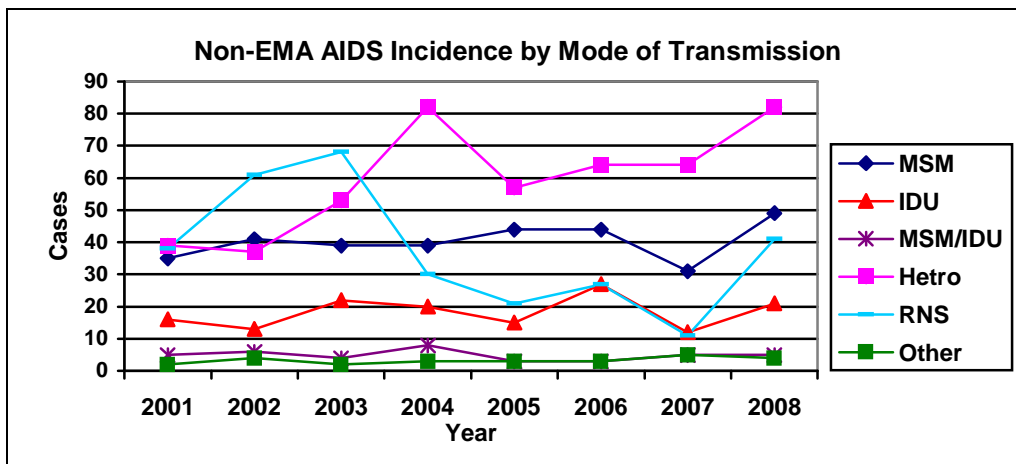
On average, males accounted for 66.6% of all AIDS incidence cases from 2001 through 2008 in the Non-EMA. Females averaged 33.3% of all AIDS cases for the same time period.

Graph 3-10: Non-EMA AIDS Incidence by Race/Ethnicity



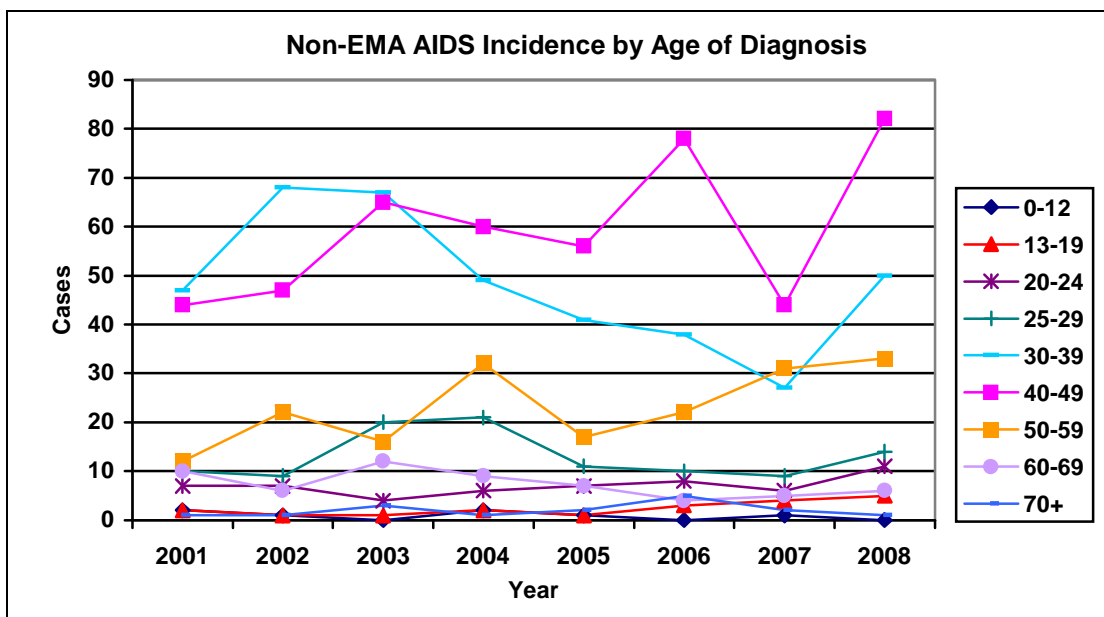
Between 2001 and 2008, Blacks accounted for an average of 48.9% of all AIDS incidence cases in the Non-EMA followed by Whites (33.2%) and Hispanics (16.0%).

Graph 3-11: Non-EMA AIDS Incidence by Mode of Transmission



On average, between 2001 and 2008, 36.6% of new AIDS (incidence) cases in the non-EMA were reported as heterosexual transmission followed by MSM transmission (24.6%) and transmission by a risk not specified followed by (22.7%).

Graph 3-12: Non-EMA AIDS Incidence by Age of Diagnosis



On average, between 2001 and 2008, 36.3% of AIDS incidence cases in the non-EMA were reported in the 40-49 age group and 29.5% in the 30-39 age group. The 50-59 age group had 14.1% 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 Table 4-1. This data is intended to offer a sampling of the most affected areas in the TSA.

Table 4-1: 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	42	63%	67
	33834	12	18%	
Hernando County	34609	50	27%	184
	34606	33	18%	
	34601	30	16%	
	34608	30	16%	
Highlands County	33870	57	36%	158
	33825	49	31%	
	33852	27	17%	
	33872	18	11%	
Hillsborough County	33610	421	8%	5448
	33612	400	7%	
	33604	376	7%	
	33605	351	6%	
	33603	276	5%	
	33614	260	5%	
Manatee County	34208	180	22%	824
	34221	141	17%	
	34205	136	17%	
	34207	88	11%	
	34203	85	10%	
Pasco County	34668	83	13%	626
	34652	63	10%	
	34653	54	9%	
	34667	49	8%	
	34639	38	6%	
Pinellas County	33705	309	9%	3373
	33712	286	9%	
	33701	253	8%	
	33713	232	7%	
	33711	136	4%	
Polk County	33801	153	10%	1506
	33881	139	9 %	
	33805	132	9%	
	33880	123	8%	
	33853	110	7%	

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

Planning and Evaluation Committee Members

Marty Clemmons, Chair
James McGarvey, Co-Chair

Ginny Boucher
Lisa Cohen
Barb Green
David Hasiba
Mac McDougale
Marylin Merida
Andrew Paquette
Robert Reynolds
Jim Roth
Woody Wilbanks

Other Contributors

Aubrey Arnold, Hillsborough County Health and Social Services
Lorene Maddox, Florida Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS