

HIV AMONG THE CARIBBEAN-BORN IN MIAMI-DADE COUNTY



⌘ A total of 7,458 Caribbean-born persons were living with a diagnosis of HIV infection in Miami-Dade through 2014. This represents 27% of the reported cases living with HIV disease in our county.

⌘ Caribbean countries in this analysis for Miami-Dade includes: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Barbados, Cuba, Cayman Island, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, British Virgin Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands.

⌘ The majority (54%, N=4,004) of Caribbean-born persons living with HIV infection are Hispanic of all races, 45% are not Hispanic, Black (N=3,385) and the remaining 1% (N=71) are from another racial/ethnic group.

⌘ Males represent 72% (N=5,353) of all Caribbean-born persons living with HIV infection in Miami-Dade and females 28% (N=2,105)

⌘ The majority (83%, N=6,176) of Caribbean-born persons actually living with HIV infection are over 30 years old.

⌘ Adult men who have sex with men is the major mode of exposure for Caribbean-born males living with HIV infection (66% *), followed by heterosexual contact (26% *) and injection drug use (4% *)

⌘ Heterosexual contact is the major mode of transmission for Caribbean-born adult females living with HIV infection (94% *), followed by injection drug use (5% *)

* NIR Redistributed among Caribbean-born based on reclassification trends through 2014.

Data source: Florida Department of Health in Miami-Dade County, Electronic HIV/AIDS Reporting System, Area 11 database.

