



PINELLAS HIGHLIGHTS

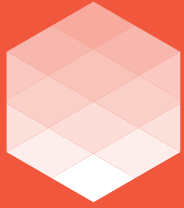
SEXUAL ACTIVITY



Foundation for a
Healthy St. Petersburg



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SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Poverty, income inequality, sexual orientation stigma, and gender inequality all impact the spread of sexually transmitted infections; including HIV, chlamydia, and gonorrhea. This increases the proportion of the population who engage in, or are directly affected by, having unprotected sex with multiple partners.

Similarly, teen pregnancy affects population health by bringing increased social and economic costs to the mother as well as interrupting education and future employment. Sexually transmitted infections can also harm reproductive options if untreated and a sense of shame due to stigma.

HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Unprotected sex and higher numbers of different lifetime sexual partners can lead to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and unplanned pregnancies. STIs and unplanned pregnanciesⁱ can affect immediate and long-term health as well as the economic and social well-being of individuals, families, and communities. Young people and men who have sex with men are at higher risk for STIs, which can have severe reproductive health complications, particularly for young women.^{ii iii}

Recent data show increasing rates of bacterial STIs such as syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia infections. As seen in Table 1 below, cases of sexually transmitted infections such as gonorrhea and infectious syphilis are higher in Pinellas County than statewide. In 2015-2017, there were 159.7 cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 population in Pinellas compared to 138.5 per 100,000 population statewide.^{iv}

Similarly, in 2017, there were 16.6 cases of infectious syphilis per 100,000 in Pinellas compared to 11.6 per 100,000 population statewide.^v Pinellas County is in the 4th (least favorable) quartile for both gonorrhea and infectious syphilis.^{vi} **Figure 1** shows the total rate of gonorrhea, chlamydia, & infectious syphilis rates per 100,000 over time in Pinellas and Florida.^{vii}

Viral STIs, such as HPV, HIV and herpes, cannot be cured. Human papillomavirus (HPV) causes almost all cervical and anal cancers, as well as some vaginal, vulvar, penile, and oropharyngeal cancers.^{viii} Approximately 17% of those surveyed in Pinellas County have not heard of HPV and 21.5% had not heard of the vaccine.^{ix}

Approximately 50.5% of adults less than 65 years old have ever been tested for HIV compared to 55.3% in the state.^x Today, more than 1.1 million people in the United States are living with HIV, and one in seven of them don't know it. Testing is imperative to reducing the spread of HIV.^{xi} In 2017, Florida identified 4,949 new HIV diagnoses.^{xii}

According to the 2018 Pinellas County Community Health Assessment,^{xiii} approximately 22% of all new HIV diagnoses are among young people aged 13-24 years. **Table 2** below shows the number of persons living with HIV in Pinellas as compared with the state.^{xiv} **Table 3** shows the 2014-2016 rate of diagnosed AIDS and HIV cases shown by race/ethnicity.^{xv xvi}

REPORTABLE AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA 2015-2017			
		COUNTY	STATE
SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	YEAR(S)	3-YR PER 100,000	3-YR PER 100,000
Early Syphilis Cases	2015-2017	29.8	24.5
Infectious Syphilis Cases	2015-2017	17.4	11.4
Gonorrhea Cases	2015-2017	159.7	138.5
Chlamydia Cases	2015-2017	434.1	470.3
Total Gonorrhea, Chlamydia & Infectious Syphilis	2015-2017	611.2	620.2
AIDS Cases	2015-2017	10.1	10.4

Table 1: Reportable and Infectious Diseases, Pinellas County 2015-2017

HEALTH BEHAVIORS

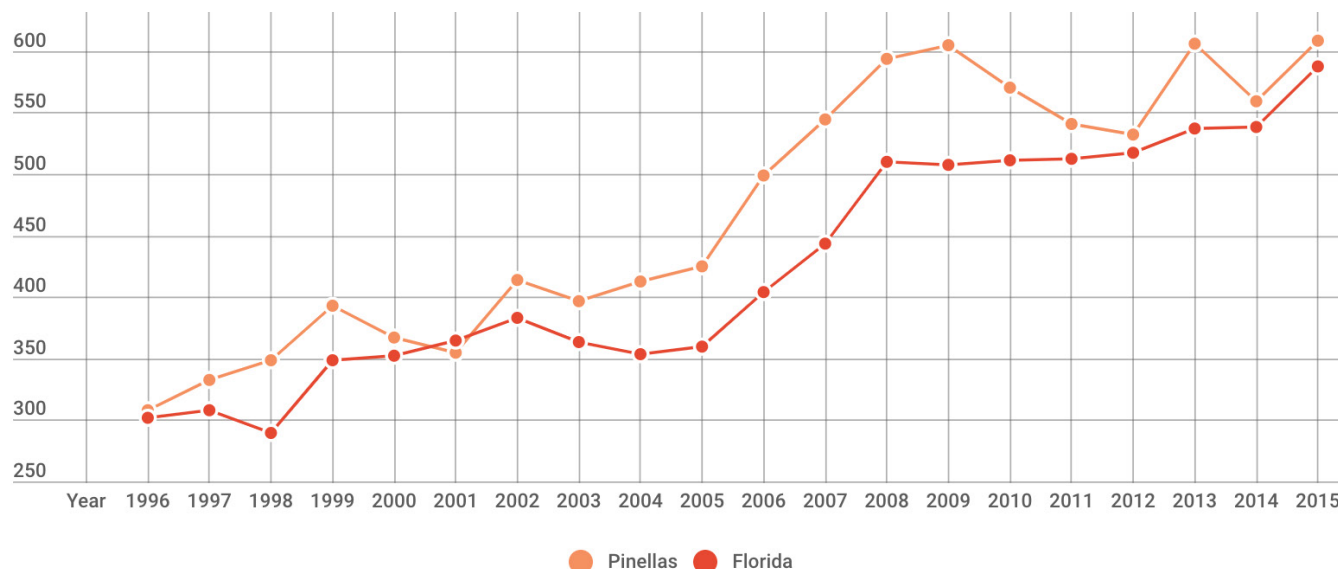


Figure 1: Total Rate of Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, & Infectious Syphilis-Pinellas/Florida Comparison

PERSONS LIVING WITH HIV (PLWH), PER 100,000 POPULATION, SINGLE YEAR-2017							
PINELLAS				FLORIDA			
COUNT	DENOM	RATE	MOV (+/-)	COUNT	DENOM	RATE	MOV (+/-)
4,813	961,253	500.7*	14.1	116,944	20,555,728	568.9	3.3
*NOTE: Indicates the county rate is statistically significantly different from the statewide rate.							

Table 2: Persons Living with HIV (PLWH), Per 100,000 Population, Single Year-2017

HIV/AIDS CASES STATE/COUNTY COMPARISON BY RACE						
	COUNTY RATES			STATE RATES		
	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC	BLACK	WHITE	HISPANIC
Reported AIDS Cases (2014-2016) per 100,000	43.2	6.1	14.4	35.8	64.4	9.8
Age-Adjusted HIV/AIDS death rate (2015-2017) per 100,000	18	2.3	2.3	14.3	1.8	2.3
Reported HIV Cases (2014-2016) per 100,000	65.3	10.5	29.2	65.1	10.3	29.8

Table 3: HIV/AIDS Cases State/County Comparison by Race

HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Teen Pregnancy

According to the 2018 Pinellas County Community Health Assessment,^{xvii} three in 10 young women become pregnant before they reach the age of 20. Table 4, below, shows teen pregnancy statistics in Pinellas County, according to Florida CHARTs 2017 data ^{xviii} on school aged children.

SCHOOL-AGED CHILD AND ADOLESCENT PROFILE, PINELLAS COUNTY, FLORIDA- 2017				
INDICATOR	RATE TYPE	YEAR(S)	COUNTY RATE	STATE COMPARISON
Births to teens ages 15-19	Per 1,000	2015-2017	18.3	19.7
Births to teens ages 15-17	Per 1,000	2015-2017	8.1	8.2
Births to teens age 18-19	Per 1,000	2015-2017	35.1	37
Repeat births to teens ages 15-19	Percent	2015-2017	13	15.7
Repeat births to teens ages 15-17	Percent	2015-2017	5.6	7.6
Repeat births to teens ages 18-19	Percent	2015-2017	15.9	18.4

Table 4: Teen Pregnancy in Pinellas

According to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC),^{xix} teen pregnancy and childbearing bring substantial social and economic costs through immediate and long-term impacts on teen parents and their children. Pregnancy and birth are significant contributors to high school dropout rates among girls. Only about 50% of teen mothers receive a high school diploma by 22 years of age, versus approximately 90% of women who had not given birth during adolescence.

Safe Sex

The 2018 Pinellas County Community Health Assessment^{xx xxi} found that 61.4% of sexually active 18-34-year-olds who use birth control, had vaginal or anal sex without using a condom, in the past 12 months.

Correctly using male condoms and other barriers like female condoms and dental dams, every time, can reduce (though not eliminate) the risk of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and viral hepatitis. They can also provide protection against other diseases that may be transmitted through sex like Zika and Ebola. Using male and female condoms correctly, every time, can also help prevent pregnancy.^{xxii}

By the time young people graduate high school, almost two thirds have had sex.^{xxiii} Nearly 40% of sexually active students did not use a condom the last time they had sex, and one in five drank alcohol or took drugs before their last sexual encounter, according to the 2018 Pinellas County Community Health Assessment.^{xxiv} Health education is imperative for teaching young people how to prevent STIs and unwanted pregnancy. In Pinellas County, 75% of those surveyed felt comprehensive sex education should be taught in schools; and 80% feel sex education should be taught in schools by age 13.^{xxv}



ABOUT THE FOUNDATION FOR A HEALTHY ST. PETERSBURG

The Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg (FHSP) is a private foundation formed in 2013 following the sale of the nonprofit Bayfront Health St. Petersburg. It is the steward of almost \$180 million in assets to support health equity in Pinellas County. Our mission is to end differences in health due to social or structural disadvantages to improve population health. We do this by inspiring and empowering people, ideas, information exchange, organizations and relationships.

Not everyone in Pinellas County is able to attain their highest level of health and well-being. Too often, the place where a person is born, grows, lives, works, learns, or ages contains impediments stemming from entrenched social or demographic factors such as race, gender, personal attribute, income, or geography. This is unacceptable and ultimately unsustainable. The Foundation for a Healthy St. Petersburg seeks to address health disparities, advance population health, and achieve health equity in Pinellas County.

The Foundation is focused on social factors, which directly impact health outcomes, such as housing, income, education, transit, and many others as listed in the Social Determinants of Health Framework below.



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PLEASE NOTE:

This series of Pinellas Highlights is intended to illustrate the Foundation's definitions of the Social Determinants of Health framework and to provide specific data related to the Foundation's geographic focus area. The data presented is not comprehensive.

