

HIV/AIDS AMONG RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS IN CALIFORNIA

1999 EDITION



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AIDS AMONG RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS IN CALIFORNIA 1999 EDITION

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Introduction

During the past 20 years the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States has evolved substantially along demographic lines. What started out as a disease primarily affecting White homosexual males has recently made substantial impacts among people of all genders, racial/ethnic groups, and sexual orientations.¹ Over 50% of new annual AIDS cases in the U.S. have been non-White each year since 1992, and in 1998 this proportion reached two-thirds (and 65% either African American or Latino).¹

Risk factors for HIV infection have varied with respect to race/ethnicity among AIDS cases in the United States as well. Over two-thirds of cumulative AIDS cases (through 1998) among Whites and Asian/Pacific Americans have occurred in men reporting gay/bisexual contact (G/B contact) as the source of HIV exposure, but this percentage is only 28% for African Americans and 35% for Latinos.¹ Injection drug use (IDU) was the reported exposure to HIV in 37% of cumulative AIDS cases among African Americans and Latinos, 21% of Native American cases, 12% of White cases, and 7% of Asian/Pacific American cases.¹

The California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (OA), in partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), maintains a surveillance database of all AIDS cases reported in the state of California. This database, called the HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), is used by several states for AIDS surveillance and includes basic demographic information about each case. This report describes AIDS cases in California diagnosed through 1998 as reported to HARS by June 30, 1999 by racial/ethnic groups coupled with other demographic attributes such as age, gender, and mode of HIV exposure.

The OA does not currently collect risk behavior data in a systematic way, but several studies conducted within California on specific at-risk populations show the widespread occurrence of high-risk behavior. Two studies on young (aged 17-25 years) gay/bisexual men done in the mid-1990s from several California sites showed that

over 35% of respondents reported engaging in unprotected anal intercourse (UAI) during the previous six months, and in both studies this rate was over 40% among the Latino respondents.²⁻⁴ In a survey of out-of-treatment IDUs conducted in four California counties, over 70% of respondents reported that they had injected drugs during the previous six months.⁵ Gay/bisexual men who use drugs have also been seen to report higher rates of UAI than those not using drugs.^{3,4,6} A recent survey of young women in low income neighborhoods within five Northern California counties found that among the most recent (vaginal) sexual encounters respondents had with a man, a condom was used less than half the time.⁷ For the last sexual encounter involving anal sex, this percentage fell to about 25%.⁷

Methodology

The nature of the HARS database coupled with California's diverse population may weaken the reliability of racial/ethnic information reported on some AIDS cases within the state. Health care providers report AIDS cases to the county or city health department who in turn report them to the OA. All demographic data are recorded at the provider level, and how this may impact the accuracy of racial/ethnic information is unknown. The accuracy of AIDS surveillance systems has been shown to vary with the type of information collected (including demographic).⁸ In particular, misclassification of race/ethnicity in AIDS surveillance data has been shown to be significant for Native Americans and moderate for Latinos and Asian/Pacific Americans.^{9,10} This could largely affect AIDS surveillance in California: not only is the State's population nearly 30% Latino and 11% Asian/Pacific American,¹¹ but roughly 25% of all cumulative Native American AIDS cases in the United States have been reported in California.¹² Furthermore, there are no

official guidelines to classifying people of mixed race; each provider decides on a case by case basis.

Although California does not currently have a surveillance database for its subpopulation of those infected with HIV but yet to develop AIDS-defining symptoms, a chapter on HIV among racial/ethnic groups in California was written in this report using OA resources. The OA periodically estimates the number of persons living with HIV in California (and the demographic distribution thereof), and the latest estimates are included.¹³ The HIV Counseling, Testing, and Training Section of the OA offers free, state-funded HIV antibody testing upon request to anyone coming to designated testing sites throughout the state. Data extracted from this section's year-end reports for 1994-1997¹⁴ are included in this chapter. Lastly, as part of the CDC's HIV Family of Surveys, the OA oversees HIV antibody testing conducted on discarded blood specimens from sexually transmitted disease clinics and drug treatment centers from sites throughout California. All personal identifying information (but not demographic information) is removed from each specimen before testing.¹⁵ Results from these sources are combined with others in writing the California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Report, and data from these published in 1994-

1997 are also included in this chapter (these reports also provide details of specimen collection and testing).¹⁵

Subgroup analyses were conducted for AIDS cases among Latinos and Asian/Pacific Americans using HARS and the California Vital Statistics Master Death File (CMD File). In HARS there is a 'race' field as well as an 'expanded race' field that completely classify the race/ethnicity of an AIDS case (e.g., Asian- Chinese). If these fields did not classify the subgroup of an Asian/Pacific American or Latino AIDS case, then a third field, 'origin of birth', was employed, and the country of origin was assumed to imply the subgroup (e.g., if 'origin of birth'=Chile, then the case was assumed Chilean and classified as South American). If these steps did not provide a subgroup, the CMD File was utilized. Latino and Asian/Pacific American AIDS cases whose subgroup was not determined by HARS but who died between 1990 and 1996 were matched to the CMD File based on gender, soundex, death date, birth date, and racial/ethnic group (Latino or Asian/Pacific American). If an Asian/Pacific American or Latino subgroup was recorded in the CMD File for an AIDS case not classified from HARS, this subgroup was used. Again, providers reported these classifications on a case by case basis, so the accuracy cannot be determined.

Chapter 1

AIDS Among All Californians

As of June 30, 1999, 111,620 cases of AIDS diagnosed before January 1, 1999 had been reported to the Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS (OA); of these, 69,695 were known dead (**Table 1-1**). Males whose exposure to HIV infection was reported as gay/bisexual contact (G/B contact) accounted for 70.8% of the cumulative cases. The other exposures represented in cumulative AIDS cases were 10.0% injection drug use (IDU), 8.9% G/B contact and IDU, 4.2% heterosexual, 3.6% no identified risk, 1.9% coagulation disorder or blood transfusion (CD/BT), and 0.5% pediatric cases (12 years of age or younger at AIDS diagnosis).

Of the 103,720 cumulative AIDS cases among males in California, over 76% were reported with G/B contact as the mode of HIV exposure (**Table 1-2**). This was followed by 9.6% reported as G/B contact and IDU, 7.9% IDU, 3.3% no identified risk, and 1.4% heterosexual. For the 7,900 cumulative female AIDS cases in California, 41.8% were reported with heterosexual contact as the mode of HIV exposure, 37.3% with IDU, and 8.7% as no identified risk, which is over twice the percentage as for males (**Table 1-3**).

Time trends for AIDS cases among males in California show very gradual shifts with respect to mode of HIV exposure (**Figure 1-1**). While G/B contact continues to be the most prominent exposure reported, its percentage among new annual cases has decreased every year since 1985, when it accounted for 83.1% of the new male AIDS cases. By 1998, the percentage was down to 64.6%. During this same time period, IDU exposure increased steadily, from 2.1% in 1985 to 12.1% in 1998, nearly a six-fold increase in percentage. Heterosexual exposure to HIV among male AIDS cases has also grown rapidly in recent years. In 1995, it accounted for 1.9% of all male cases diagnosed; for 1998 it was more than double this rate (4.0%). The percentage of male cases reported with no identified risk has climbed rapidly since 1995, and among 1998 cases this category was the third

most common at 11.6%. The percentage of new annual cases coming from other modes of HIV exposure showed little change.

Time trends for AIDS cases among females in California show a definitive change with respect to exposure categories (**Figure 1-2**). With the exception of 1984, pediatric cases have been the smallest proportion of reported cases among females; this proportion has generally been declining since that time. At the start of the epidemic CD/BT was the most reported HIV exposure among females, but by 1988 it had only the third highest percentage of annual female AIDS cases and has steadily decreased since then. For each year since 1996, the *combined* percentage of pediatric and CD/BT AIDS cases among females was less than 5% of all female cases. In contrast, until 1988, IDU and heterosexual cases among female AIDS cases were at a similar or lower percentage than CD/BT cases. After that time, the percentages of IDU and heterosexual cases have generally increased and clearly are the two most prominent exposure categories for females. From 1988 through 1992, IDU cases were the most prominent; since 1993 the highest percentage of female AIDS cases were associated with heterosexual contact. Moreover, the gap between the percentages of female cases from heterosexual exposure and IDU exposure has widened every year since 1996. The percent of female cases reported with no identified risk doubled between 1994 and 1997 (from 6.9% to 16.0%) and climbed to 18.8% among 1998 cases.

The annual number of new male AIDS cases in California peaked in 1992 and has declined every year since then (**Figure 1-3**). For females, the number climbed steadily until 1993, then decreased (see Table 1-3). The percent of females among new annual AIDS cases has risen every year since 1983. It was 1.6% in 1983, doubled to 3.4% in 1987, and doubled again to 7% in 1992. In 1998, it was 12.1% (about 1 in 8).

Table 1-1
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among All Californians
 by Year of Diagnosis and Mode of Exposure to HIV

Year	Total		G/B contact (males)		Injection drug use (IDU)		G/B contact and IDU (males)		Coagulation disorder/transfusion		Heterosexual		Other		No identified risk		Pediatric	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	13	12	7	7	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
1981	59	56	47	46	1	1	8	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
1982	234	223	195	188	6	5	23	21	4	4	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	3
1983	708	683	569	549	11	9	100	98	14	14	3	3	0	0	6	5	5	5
1984	1,409	1,359	1,110	1,077	30	26	202	195	33	32	7	7	0	0	18	14	9	8
1985	2,588	2,498	2,094	2,038	69	60	260	245	91	91	17	16	0	0	36	32	21	16
1986	4,080	3,927	3,288	3,183	128	114	403	379	141	137	49	46	0	0	49	46	22	22
1987	5,709	5,428	4,517	4,328	233	206	567	529	176	169	92	84	0	0	87	80	37	32
1988	6,770	6,301	5,252	4,906	410	370	656	605	200	194	116	108	0	0	94	87	42	31
1989	8,265	7,412	6,365	5,747	567	484	742	650	204	188	160	140	0	0	173	161	54	42
1990	9,057	7,764	6,811	5,877	732	608	825	682	184	170	229	195	0	0	232	200	44	32
1991	11,194	9,003	8,169	6,641	1,035	810	1,056	827	230	190	345	264	1	1	297	228	61	42
1992	12,534	8,827	8,824	6,283	1,453	1,003	1,157	788	203	149	509	332	1	0	328	230	59	42
1993	11,946	6,898	8,200	4,725	1,455	842	1,081	626	192	112	586	327	1	1	373	229	58	36
1994	10,349	4,393	6,975	2,868	1,330	629	876	357	158	80	578	224	1	1	377	200	54	34
1995	9,369	2,491	6,179	1,507	1,216	398	763	201	130	44	621	175	0	0	407	151	53	15
1996	7,332	1,275	4,656	723	1,031	234	558	107	85	22	508	70	0	0	471	116	23	3
1997	5,598	693	3,282	360	807	126	367	44	65	5	491	50	2	0	565	104	19	4
1998	4,406	452	2,503	224	636	73	273	25	25	4	408	41	0	0	549	85	10	0
Totals (cumulative)	111,620	69,695	79,043	51,277	11,151	5,999	9,919	6,389	2,136	1,606	4,720	2,082	8	3	4,067	1,971	576	368
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	70.8%	73.6%	10.0%	8.6%	8.9%	9.2%	1.9%	2.3%	4.2%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	2.8%	0.5%	0.5%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

G/B contact = Gay/Bisexual contact (for males only)

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each exposure category

Table 1-2

Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among All California Males by Year of Diagnosis and Mode of Exposure to HIV

Year	Total		G/B contact (males)		Injection drug use (IDU)		G/B contact and IDU (males)		Coagulation disorder/transfusion		Heterosexual		Other		No identified risk		Pediatric	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	10	10	7	7	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	58	56	47	46	1	1	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
1982	230	220	195	188	6	5	23	21	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
1983	697	672	569	549	9	7	100	98	10	10	1	1	0	0	4	3	4	4
1984	1,385	1,337	1,110	1,077	26	23	202	195	24	23	3	3	0	0	16	12	4	4
1985	2,521	2,437	2,094	2,038	53	46	260	245	63	63	5	5	0	0	33	29	13	11
1986	3,963	3,818	3,288	3,183	99	91	403	379	107	104	13	11	0	0	42	39	11	11
1987	5,515	5,253	4,517	4,328	181	163	567	529	119	114	31	28	0	0	77	71	23	20
1988	6,495	6,049	5,252	4,906	311	281	656	605	135	131	35	33	0	0	81	75	25	18
1989	7,907	7,110	6,365	5,747	431	372	742	650	128	119	54	49	0	0	161	152	26	21
1990	8,591	7,368	6,811	5,887	535	447	825	682	122	112	74	64	0	0	196	166	28	20
1991	10,551	8,516	8,169	6,641	790	629	1,056	827	157	133	100	73	1	0	249	194	30	19
1992	11,639	8,249	8,824	6,283	1,047	743	1,157	788	154	114	145	101	0	0	275	197	36	23
1993	10,959	6,357	8,200	4,725	1,076	635	1,081	626	116	74	153	93	0	0	306	187	27	17
1994	9,422	4,003	6,975	2,868	970	476	876	357	102	56	164	68	0	0	313	167	22	11
1995	8,426	2,226	6,179	1,507	881	305	763	201	88	29	163	56	0	0	330	122	22	6
1996	6,552	1,143	4,656	723	746	174	558	107	58	16	139	26	0	0	383	94	12	3
1997	4,925	613	3,282	360	577	91	367	44	52	5	178	23	0	0	457	88	12	2
1998	3,874	381	2,503	224	468	51	273	25	18	4	156	8	1	0	449	69	6	0
Totals (cumulative)	103,720	65,818	79,043	51,277	8,208	4,541	9,919	6,389	1,455	1,109	1,414	642	2	0	3,376	1,668	303	192
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	76.2%	77.9%	7.9%	6.8%	9.6%	9.7%	1.4%	1.7%	1.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	2.5%	0.3%	0.3%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

G/B contact = Gay/Bisexual contact (for males only)

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total male cases and of total male deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each exposure category

Table 1-3
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among All California Females
 by Year of Diagnosis and Mode of Exposure to HIV

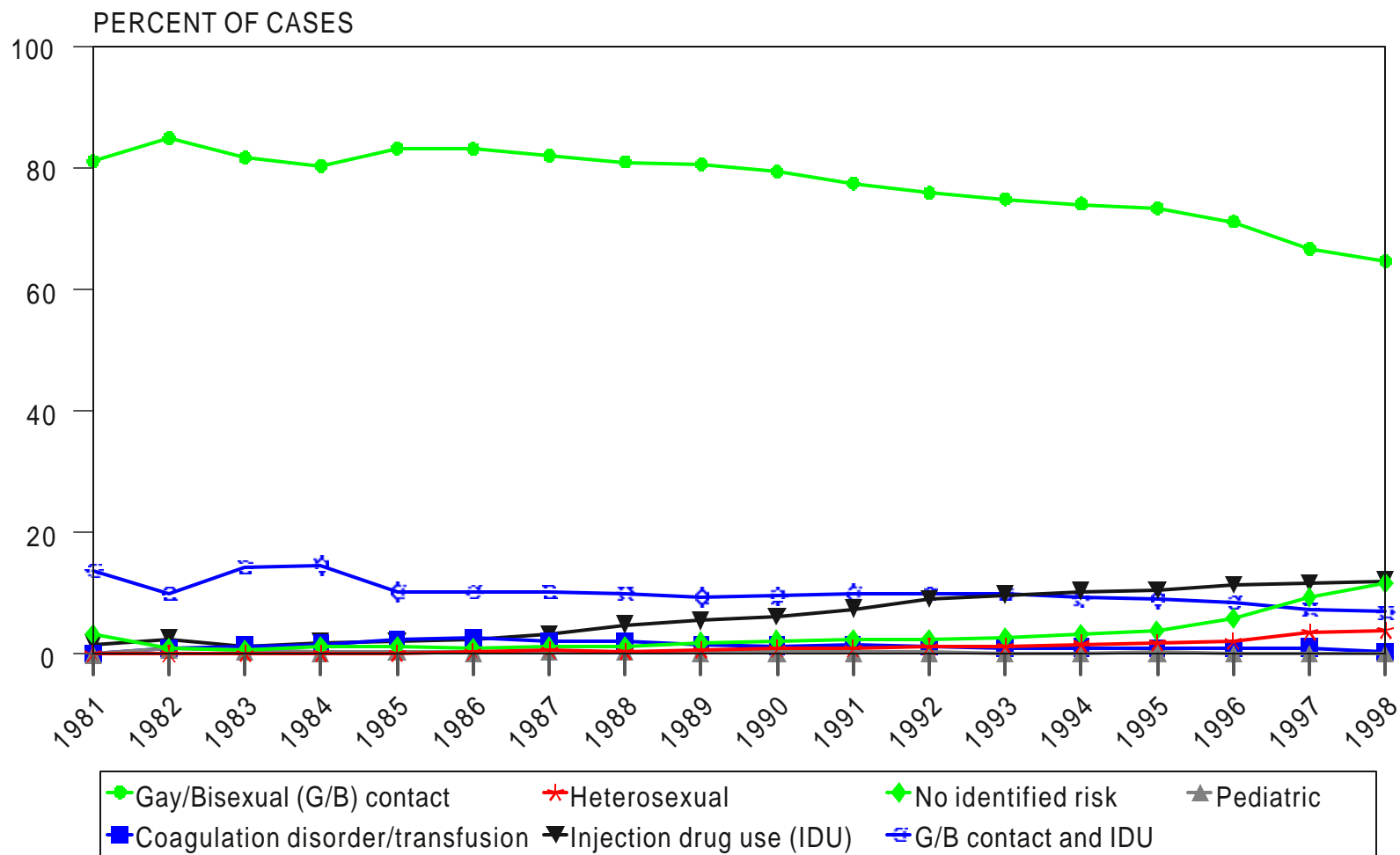
Year	Total		Injection drug use (IDU)		Coagulation disorder/transfusion		Heterosexual		Other		No identified risk		Pediatric	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
1981	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	4	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
1983	11	11	2	2	4	4	2	2	0	0	2	2	1	1
1984	24	22	4	3	9	9	4	4	0	0	2	2	5	4
1985	67	61	16	14	28	28	12	11	0	0	3	3	8	5
1986	117	109	29	23	34	33	36	35	0	0	7	7	11	11
1987	194	175	52	43	57	55	61	56	0	0	10	9	14	12
1988	275	252	99	89	65	63	81	75	0	0	13	12	17	13
1989	358	302	136	112	76	69	106	91	0	0	12	9	28	21
1990	466	396	197	161	62	58	155	131	0	0	36	34	16	12
1991	643	487	245	181	73	57	245	191	1	1	48	34	31	23
1992	895	578	406	260	49	35	364	231	0	0	53	33	23	19
1993	987	541	379	207	76	38	433	234	1	1	67	42	31	19
1994	927	390	360	153	56	24	414	156	1	1	64	33	32	23
1995	943	265	335	93	42	15	458	119	0	0	77	29	31	9
1996	780	132	285	60	27	6	369	44	0	0	88	22	11	0
1997	673	80	230	35	13	0	313	27	2	0	108	16	7	2
1998	532	71	168	22	7	0	252	33	1	0	100	16	4	0
Totals (cumulative)	7,900	3,877	2,943	1,458	681	497	3,306	1,440	6	3	691	303	273	176
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	37.3%	37.6%	8.6%	12.8%	41.8%	37.1%	0.1%	0.1%	8.7%	7.8%	3.5%	4.5%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total female cases and of total female deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each exposure category

Figure 1-1
 Percent of AIDS Cases Among California Males
 by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis

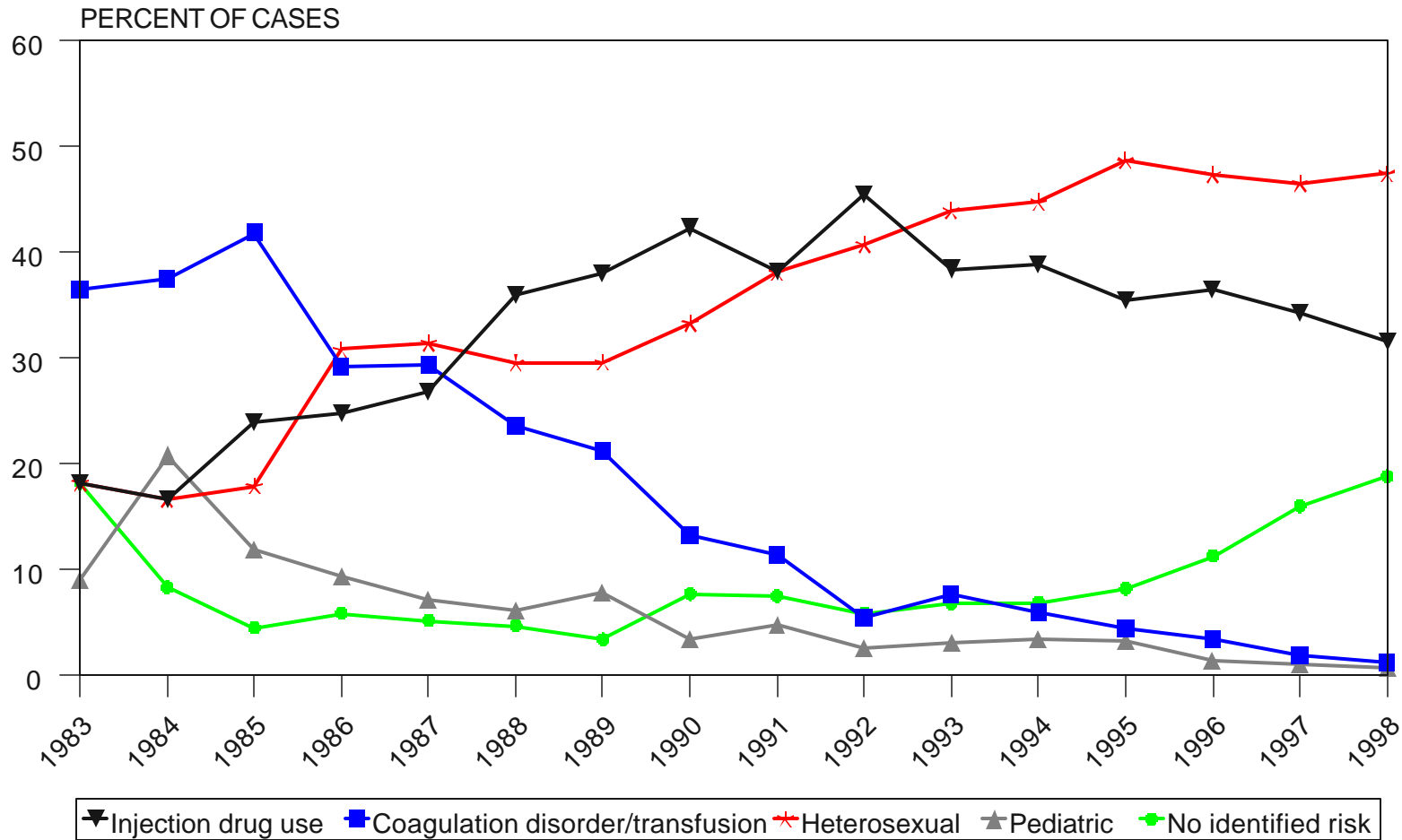


Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.

Note: Total cases = 103,720.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 1-2
 Percent of AIDS Cases Among California Females
 by Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis

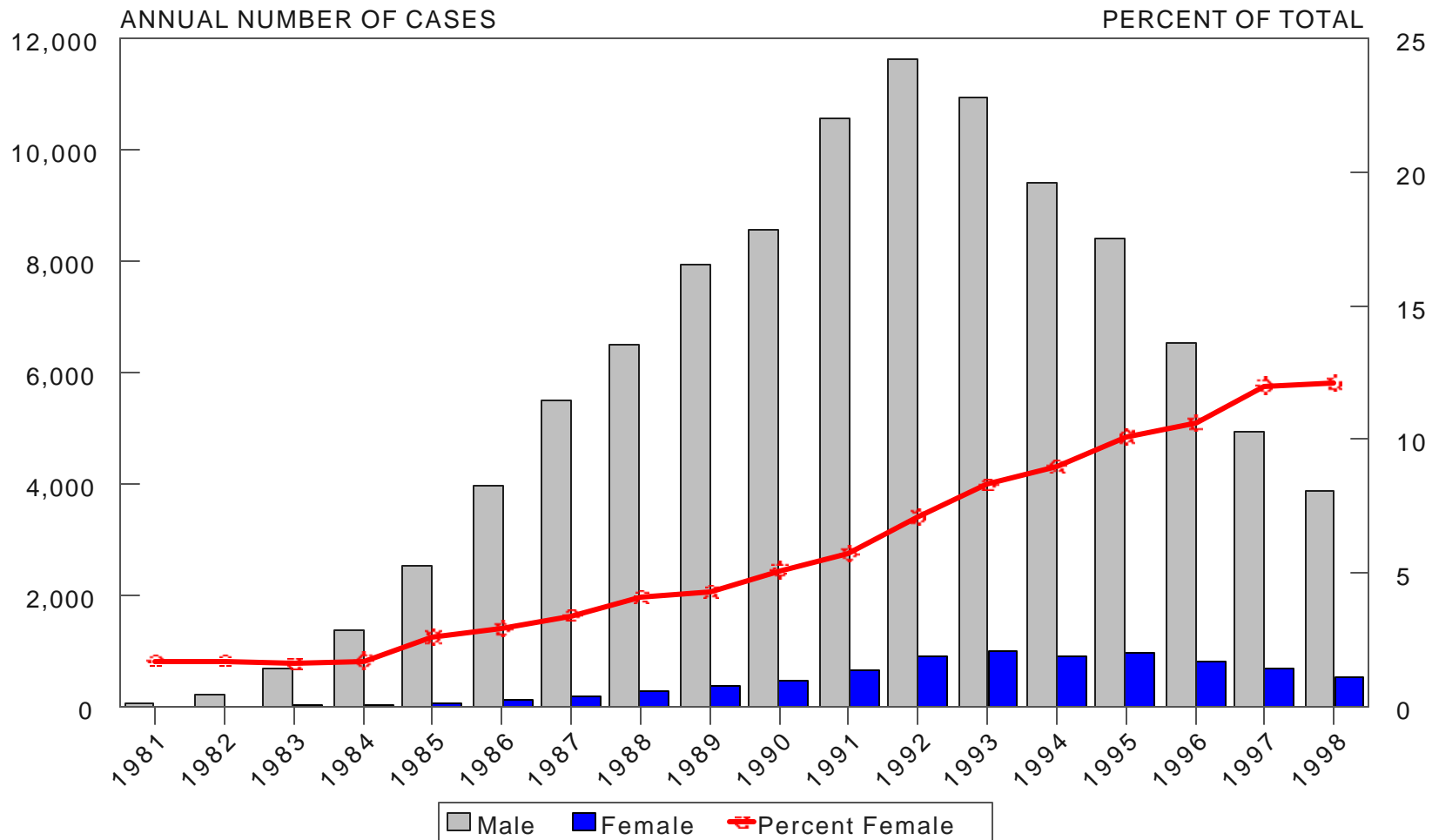


Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.

Note: Total cases = 7,900.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 1-3
Annual Number of AIDS Cases Among All Californians
by Gender and Year of Diagnosis



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.

Note: Total cases = 111,620.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Chapter 2

AIDS Among Whites/Caucasians in California

There have been 68,552 cases of AIDS diagnosed in White persons through 1998 reported to the OA as of June 30, 1999, with 45,756 reported as dead (**Table 2-1**). Proportionately more cases among Whites have G/B contact as the mode of HIV exposure (78.4% of all cumulative cases for Whites, but only 70.8% for whole state). This trend continued for 1998 cases: for White males 72.6% of cases were reported as G/B contact (1,281 out of 1,764), but for all males in the state this percentage was 64.6% (see Chapter 1). The number of cases for both White males and females peaked in 1992, which differs slightly from the state as a whole. The percentage of females within cumulative AIDS cases among Whites (4.3%) is lower than for the state as a whole (7.1%). However, this percentage among Whites has steadily increased since the 1980s, as has that for the whole state. In 1991, 3.7% (265 of 7,211) of White AIDS cases were female; in 1998 it had more than doubled to 8.3% (160 of 1,924) but was still smaller than that for the whole state (12.1%, see Chapter 1).

AIDS has been reported in 65,606 White males in California, with 44,171 deaths through 1998 (**Table 2-2**). The aforementioned 1992 peak in the number of cases among White males applies across all age groups 20 years or older, while those under 20 peaked in 1991. The percentages of annual AIDS cases coming from each age group remained mostly steady, but exhibited some general trends (**Figure 2-1**). The 30-39 age group has formed the largest percentage of annual AIDS cases among all White male age groups since the start of the epidemic. The percentage of AIDS cases among White males from the 40-49 age group climbed slowly and steadily between 1982 and 1989, was stable through 1997, increased slightly in 1998, and clearly remains the age group with the second highest percentage of new AIDS cases. While the percentage of White male AIDS cases from the 50 and over group has been fairly steady (and slightly increasing since 1995), that of the 20-29 age group has been decreasing steadily

since 1988. In particular, starting in 1992 a higher percentage of AIDS cases among White males have come from the 50 or older group than from the 20-29 group, and the gap that separates these two age groups has increased each year in that time.

The cumulative number of AIDS cases in White females reported through 1998 is 2,946, with 1,585 of these reported as dead (**Table 2-3**). The annual number of cases peaked in 1992-93 and decreased each year since 1996. The age-specific peaks were roughly consistent with these years except for the 0-12 and 50 and over groups, which both peaked in 1991. The time trends for the percentage of annual AIDS cases from females over age strata differ greatly from those of White males. Unlike White males, the percentage of AIDS cases among White females has been the highest for the 30-39 age group only since 1988, was steady during 1992-1996, and decreased afterwards (**Figure 2-2**). The 40-49 age group started out with the smallest percentage of White female cases, but this percentage climbed and became the second highest percentage of all age groups starting in 1992. Moreover, a sharp increase in this percentage occurred between 1994 (when it was 21.3%) and 1997 (when it peaked at 32.1%). The percentage of White female cases from the 50 and over group started high, steadily decreased, and became the smallest of all groups in 1991, while that for the 20-29 group has been fairly steady since the beginning, with a slight, steady decrease since 1991.

Table 2-1
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Whites/Caucasians
by Year of Diagnosis, Gender, and Mode of Exposure to HIV

Year	White/Caucasian Males												White/Caucasian Females							
	Total		G/B contact		Injection drug use (IDU)		G/B contact and IDU		All other		Subtotal		Heterosexual		IDU		All other		Subtotal	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	7	7	6	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	46	44	39	38	*	*	6	6	*	*	45	44	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	194	184	162	155	*	*	21	19	6	6	192	182	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	570	553	466	453	*	*	83	81	13	13	564	547	*	*	*	*	5	5	6	6
1984	1,142	1,108	924	901	8	6	171	164	26	26	1,129	1,097	*	*	4	*	7	6	13	11
1985	2,006	1,947	1,666	1,623	17	15	209	197	72	72	1,964	1,907	8	8	7	6	27	26	42	40
1986	3,103	3,019	2,574	2,512	40	38	309	294	117	113	3,040	2,957	20	19	13	13	30	30	63	62
1987	4,248	4,074	3,535	3,408	65	58	400	372	147	142	4,147	3,980	31	29	18	16	52	49	101	94
1988	4,802	4,488	3,947	3,702	125	110	443	406	149	145	4,664	4,363	45	41	42	35	51	49	138	125
1989	5,689	5,167	4,699	4,275	161	146	495	434	172	163	5,527	5,018	49	44	57	53	56	52	162	149
1990	5,914	5,128	4,816	4,202	212	179	511	420	189	168	5,728	4,969	67	57	71	59	48	43	186	159
1991	7,211	5,880	5,763	4,736	285	230	670	518	228	193	6,946	5,677	113	89	91	63	61	51	265	203
1992	7,632	5,449	5,938	4,270	356	259	734	498	231	174	7,259	5,201	152	102	176	113	45	33	373	248
1993	7,007	4,052	5,349	3,080	408	251	667	388	215	140	6,639	3,859	162	82	149	75	57	36	368	193
1994	5,757	2,333	4,366	1,751	360	151	534	209	201	98	5,461	2,209	124	48	130	55	42	21	296	124
1995	5,099	1,233	3,812	878	318	96	445	113	190	60	4,765	1,147	159	43	135	29	40	14	334	86
1996	3,665	592	2,661	399	276	66	320	60	162	28	3,419	553	116	14	98	19	32	6	246	39
1997	2,536	298	1,769	196	196	20	211	29	170	32	2,346	277	92	7	81	12	17	*	190	21
1998	1,924	200	1,281	121	193	18	158	17	132	21	1,764	177	79	13	65	9	16	*	160	23
Totals (cumulative)	68,552	45,756	53,773	36,706	3,025	1,645	6,388	4,226	2,420	1,594	65,606	44,171	1,220	598	1,138	561	588	426	2,946	1,585
Percent of totals †	100%	100%	78.4%	80.2%	4.4%	3.6%	9.3%	9.2%	3.5%	3.5%	95.7%	96.5%	1.8%	1.3%	1.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.9%	4.3%	3.5%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

G/B contact = Gay/Bisexual contact (for males only)

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each exposure category; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 2-2
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California White Males
 by Year of Diagnosis and Age Group

Year	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old		30 to 39 years old		40 to 49 years old		50 years old or older	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	7	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	*	*	*	*
1981	45	44	*	*	*	*	7	7	20	19	13	13	4	4
1982	192	182	*	*	*	*	34	28	95	94	45	43	16	15
1983	564	547	*	*	*	*	102	95	271	265	131	128	56	55
1984	1,129	1,097	*	*	4	*	178	169	543	527	275	271	128	127
1985	1,964	1,907	4	4	*	*	305	287	886	862	473	464	293	289
1986	3,040	2,957	7	7	*	*	482	458	1,364	1,322	779	764	405	403
1987	4,147	3,980	9	7	5	*	580	537	1,863	1,790	1,153	1,116	537	529
1988	4,664	4,363	8	7	*	*	745	675	2,119	1,966	1,207	1,146	584	568
1989	5,527	5,018	9	9	*	*	790	667	2,438	2,197	1,599	1,484	688	659
1990	5,728	4,969	10	7	6	4	818	660	2,513	2,167	1,665	1,462	716	669
1991	6,946	5,677	12	6	12	9	905	666	3,074	2,466	2,073	1,748	870	782
1992	7,259	5,201	8	4	6	4	925	579	3,262	2,265	2,138	1,610	920	739
1993	6,639	3,859	*	*	10	7	783	397	2,985	1,657	1,986	1,186	872	610
1994	5,461	2,209	*	*	7	*	620	219	2,475	904	1,660	712	698	373
1995	4,765	1,147	*	*	7	*	483	98	2,224	447	1,441	388	607	213
1996	3,419	553	*	*	4	*	314	36	1,605	229	1,031	169	462	119
1997	2,346	277	*	*	*	*	234	10	1,054	94	710	97	342	75
1998	1,764	177	*	*	*	*	140	6	794	61	566	64	262	46
Totals (cumulative)	65,606	44,171	87	60	77	38	8,445	5,594	29,589	19,336	18,948	12,868	8,460	6,275
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	12.9%	12.7%	45.1%	43.8%	28.9%	29.1%	12.9%	14.2%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each age group; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 2-3
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California White Females
by Year of Diagnosis and Age Group

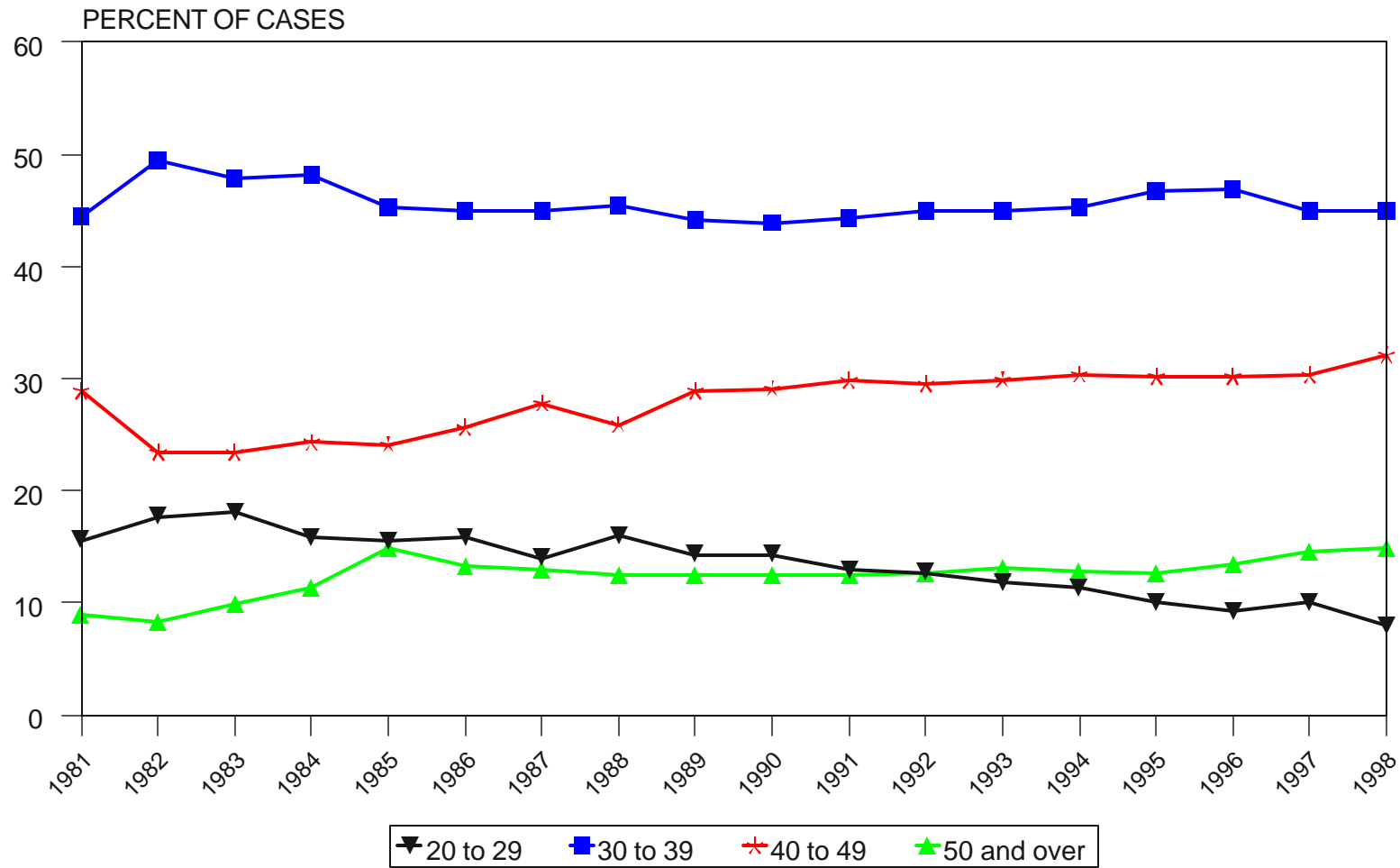
Year	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old		30 to 39 years old		40 to 49 years old		50 years old or older	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	6	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	13	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	5
1985	42	40	*	*	*	*	8	8	8	7	4	4	19	19
1986	63	62	4	4	*	*	14	13	17	17	10	10	18	18
1987	101	94	6	5	*	*	14	12	27	25	19	17	35	35
1988	138	125	*	*	*	*	26	23	49	41	24	23	34	33
1989	162	149	8	7	*	*	28	25	49	47	32	28	45	42
1990	186	159	7	5	4	*	37	34	62	49	43	36	33	32
1991	265	203	13	11	4	4	63	47	94	64	46	37	45	40
1992	373	248	7	6	*	*	84	49	162	103	84	59	35	31
1993	368	193	6	4	*	*	69	36	161	78	92	49	38	26
1994	296	124	8	6	4	*	59	18	124	54	63	26	38	19
1995	334	86	6	*	5	*	67	15	142	31	87	24	27	11
1996	246	39	*	*	*	*	44	6	106	16	67	10	26	7
1997	190	21	*	*	*	*	26	*	67	6	61	7	35	7
1998	160	23	*	*	*	*	26	*	62	8	48	10	22	4
Totals (cumulative)	2,946	1,585	76	57	25	12	568	290	1,135	550	683	343	459	333
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	2.6%	3.6%	0.8%	0.8%	19.3%	18.3%	38.5%	34.7%	23.2%	21.6%	15.6%	21.0%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each age group; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Figure 2-1
 Percent of AIDS Cases Among White Males in
 California by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis



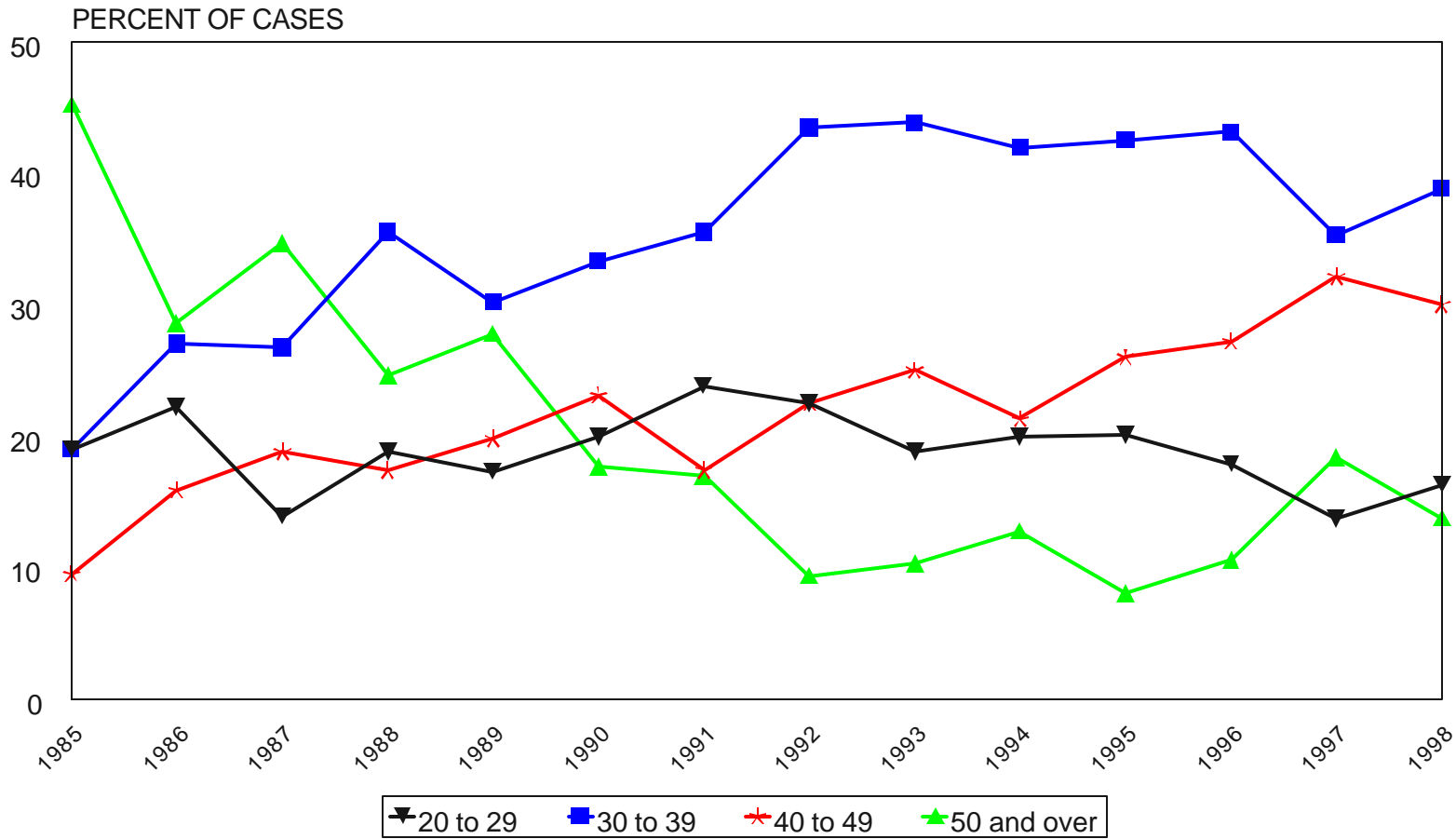
Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.

Percentages do not add to 100 due to exclusion of cases under 20 years old.

Note: Total cases = 65,606.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 2-2
 Percent of AIDS Cases Among White Females in
 California by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.

Percentages do not add to 100 due to exclusion of cases under 20 years old. 1981-1984 data excluded due to small numbers.

Note: Total cases = 2,946.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Chapter 3

AIDS Among African Americans in California

Through June 30, 1999, the OA has received reports of 18,726 cumulative cases among African Americans diagnosed before 1999, and 10,695 of these have been reported as dead (**Table 3-1**). Almost half (49.5%) of these cases were reported with G/B contact as the mode of HIV exposure, far below that for the state as a whole (70.8%). In contrast, 24.3% (with 17.2% from males and 7.1% from females) of African American AIDS cases in California have been reported with IDU (without G/B contact) as the mode of HIV exposure, compared to 10.0% for the state as a whole. The number of newly reported AIDS cases among African American males peaked in 1992, while for females it peaked in 1994. The percentage of cumulative African American cases that are female (15.1%) is much higher than for the state as a whole (7.1%). The percentage of females among African American cases has risen every year since 1985. In 1987, 7.2% (48 of 670) of African American cases were female; in 1998 it nearly tripled to 21.2% (217 of 1,023) and was much higher than the 12.1% rate statewide.

The number of AIDS cases and deaths among African American males diagnosed before 1999 reported to the OA are 15,906 and 9,382, respectively, as of June 30, 1999 (**Table 3-2**). The 1992 peak in the number of African American male AIDS cases was generally consistent across age strata. Among these cases, the percentages coming from each age group exhibited definite trends

(**Figure 3-1**). The percentage of annual cases from the 30-39 age group has shown a very slight decreasing trend, but has clearly remained the most prominent age group throughout the California epidemic. The percentage from the 40-49 age group started steadily increasing in 1984, became the second highest age group in 1989, and has clearly retained this rank among African American cases since then. The percentage from the 20-29 age group has steadily decreased since 1983 and is currently about the same as from the 50 and over group, which has been steady since 1986.

Among African American females, the cumulative numbers of AIDS cases and deaths through 1998 are 2,820 and 1,313, respectively, for data received by the OA by June 30, 1999 (**Table 3-3**). The 1994 peak in the number of cases was generally consistent within all age strata. The percentage of cumulative African American cases from the 20-29 age group is slightly higher for females (17.9%) than males (15.7%). For the 30-39 age group, it is slightly lower for females (42.2%) than for males (45.6%). Time trends for the annual percentage of female African American AIDS cases from each age group on the whole mirror those of male cases (**Figure 3-2**). One exception is for the 20-29 group: for African American males it has gradually decreased and currently is about the same as the 50 and older group, while for females it has been steady since 1989 and is still clearly higher than the 50 and over group.

Table 3-1
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California African Americans
 by Year of Diagnosis, Gender, and Mode of Exposure to HIV

Year	African American Males												African American Females							
	Total		G/B contact		Injection drug use (IDU)		G/B contact and IDU		All other		Subtotal		Heterosexual		IDU		All other		Subtotal	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	3	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	6	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	21	21	17	17	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	70	66	51	47	6	6	8	8	*	*	68	64	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	119	113	75	73	7	7	18	18	10	6	110	104	*	*	*	*	7	7	9	9
1985	243	236	169	167	21	18	27	27	15	13	232	225	*	*	4	4	4	4	11	11
1986	429	403	289	276	32	29	54	50	25	22	400	377	12	12	9	7	8	7	29	26
1987	670	625	412	393	74	69	103	94	33	31	622	587	15	13	22	16	11	9	48	38
1988	918	854	546	513	121	113	123	114	49	40	839	780	18	17	47	44	14	13	79	74
1989	1,113	977	638	576	175	148	126	108	67	63	1,006	895	23	17	60	45	24	20	107	82
1990	1,384	1,178	747	637	221	187	177	150	80	69	1,225	1,043	44	38	95	78	20	19	159	135
1991	1,718	1,368	876	710	319	258	197	153	119	89	1,511	1,210	62	46	115	90	30	22	207	158
1992	2,156	1,522	1,038	752	430	318	227	152	165	114	1,860	1,336	104	64	162	106	30	16	296	186
1993	2,154	1,245	1,053	611	414	243	183	98	147	92	1,797	1,044	130	68	173	103	54	30	357	201
1994	2,023	933	934	405	378	204	186	85	144	75	1,642	769	147	57	170	75	64	32	381	164
1995	1,785	555	778	214	340	130	168	52	162	53	1,448	449	143	41	149	46	45	19	337	106
1996	1,588	315	705	128	286	68	122	25	172	41	1,285	262	122	15	133	29	48	9	303	53
1997	1,303	174	509	64	226	42	75	5	218	27	1,028	138	117	12	106	16	52	8	275	36
1998	1,023	102	425	27	162	22	52	5	167	18	806	72	87	13	77	10	53	7	217	30
Totals (cumulative)	18,726	10,695	9,265	5,613	3,214	1,864	1,850	1,148	1,577	757	15,906	9,382	1,030	419	1,322	669	468	225	2,820	1,313
Percent of totals †	100%	100%	49.5%	52.5%	17.2%	17.4%	9.9%	10.7%	8.4%	7.1%	84.9%	87.7%	5.5%	3.9%	7.1%	6.3%	2.5%	2.1%	15.1%	12.3%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

G/B contact = Gay/Bisexual contact (for males only)

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each exposure category; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 3-2
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California African American Males
 by Year of Diagnosis and Age Group

Year	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old		30 to 39 years old		40 to 49 years old		50 years old or older	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	6	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	20	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	10	7	7	*	*
1983	68	64	*	*	*	*	19	17	35	34	11	10	*	*
1984	110	104	*	*	*	*	27	26	56	51	15	15	11	11
1985	232	225	*	*	*	*	61	59	99	94	52	52	15	15
1986	400	377	*	*	*	*	89	79	181	173	89	85	40	40
1987	622	587	7	6	*	*	126	116	304	283	122	119	60	60
1988	839	780	7	4	*	*	192	178	368	349	177	161	92	85
1989	1,006	895	10	7	4	*	185	156	476	424	218	204	113	101
1990	1,225	1,043	9	7	*	*	217	181	589	507	292	244	115	102
1991	1,511	1,210	9	6	*	*	242	189	724	560	380	325	153	127
1992	1,860	1,336	11	8	*	*	266	176	844	591	541	400	195	159
1993	1,797	1,044	10	8	*	*	274	140	813	449	508	312	192	135
1994	1,642	769	7	6	*	*	209	74	727	347	536	244	160	98
1995	1,448	449	12	6	*	*	205	51	627	170	440	148	162	73
1996	1,285	262	6	*	*	*	147	20	614	90	376	96	141	54
1997	1,028	138	*	*	4	*	133	11	445	46	321	53	122	28
1998	806	72	*	*	*	*	93	7	341	22	255	29	112	14
Totals (cumulative)	15,906	9,382	95	62	37	21	2,492	1,487	7,255	4,202	4,341	2,505	1,686	1,105
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	15.7%	15.8%	45.6%	44.8%	27.3%	26.7%	10.6%	11.8%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each age group; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 3-3
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California African American Females
by Year of Diagnosis and Age Group

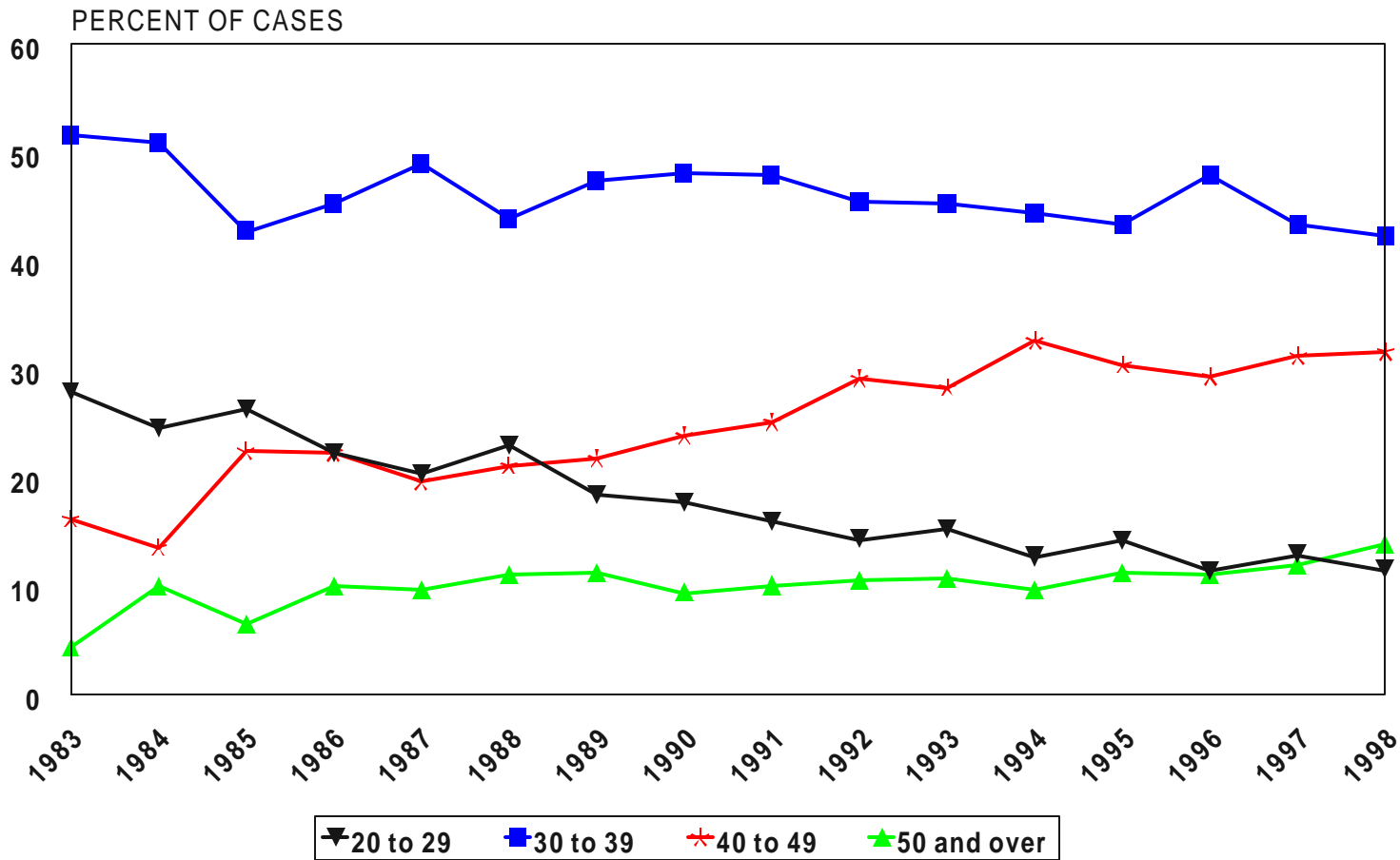
Year	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old		30 to 39 years old		40 to 49 years old		50 years old or older	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	2	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	9	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1985	11	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1986	29	26	*	*	*	*	6	5	11	9	6	6	*	*
1987	48	38	4	*	*	*	12	9	20	16	6	6	5	4
1988	79	74	4	*	*	*	16	16	36	32	16	16	7	7
1989	107	82	12	9	*	*	19	13	43	33	16	14	15	12
1990	159	135	*	*	*	*	28	23	73	60	37	32	18	18
1991	207	158	10	7	*	*	39	31	91	68	48	36	18	16
1992	296	186	4	*	*	*	52	29	140	86	78	55	21	14
1993	357	201	9	5	5	*	73	40	146	80	92	50	32	24
1994	381	164	12	8	4	*	68	18	148	56	106	52	43	28
1995	337	106	10	*	4	*	59	13	133	43	106	37	25	10
1996	303	53	4	*	*	*	50	6	132	21	89	18	27	8
1997	275	36	*	*	*	*	47	6	115	10	76	12	33	8
1998	217	30	*	*	*	*	30	*	96	11	65	10	25	8
Totals (cumulative)	2,820	1,313	83	49	23	7	505	216	1,189	530	745	348	275	163
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	2.9%	3.7%	0.8%	0.5%	17.9%	16.5%	42.2%	40.4%	26.4%	26.5%	9.8%	12.4%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

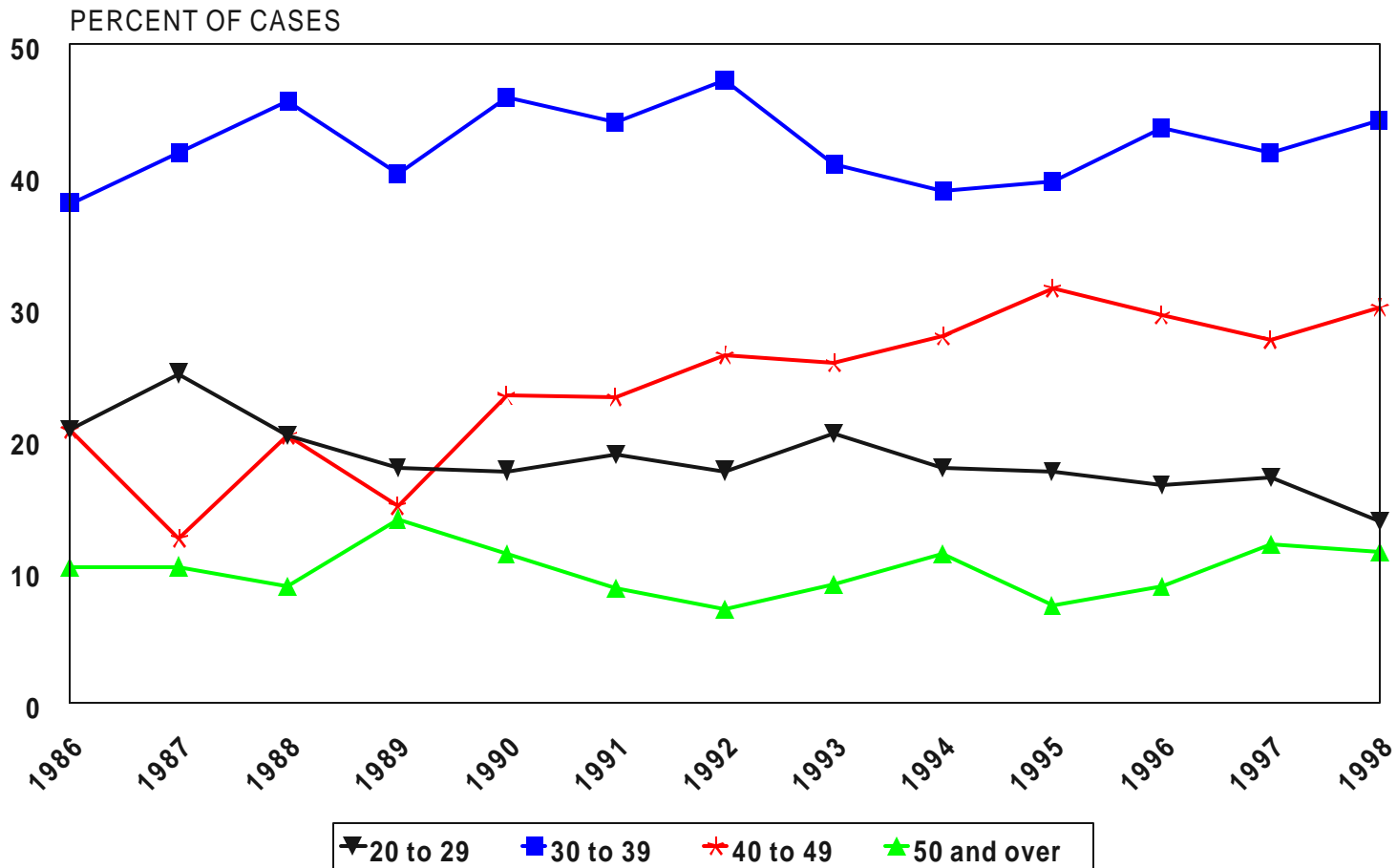
† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each age group; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Figure 3-1
 Percent of AIDS Cases Among African American Males
 in California by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.
 Percentages do not add to 100 due to exclusion of cases under 20 years old. 1981-1982 data excluded due to small numbers.
 Note: Total cases = 15,906. Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 3-2
Percent of AIDS Cases Among African American Females
in California by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.

Percentages do not add to 100 due to exclusion of cases under 20 years old. 1981-1985 data excluded due to small numbers.

Note: Total cases = 2,820.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Chapter 4

AIDS Among Latinos/as in California

There have been 21,419 AIDS cases, with 11,589 known dead, among Latinos/as through 1998 recorded by the OA with closing date June 30, 1999 (**Table 4-1**). About 65.0% of these cases reported G/B contact as the source of HIV exposure, which is close to the rate for the whole state (70.8%). The number of cases among Latino males peaked in 1992-93, while that for Latina females peaked slightly later in 1993-95. The cumulative percentage of cases in this racial/ethnic group that are female (8.6%) is slightly higher than for the state as a whole (7.1%). The percentage of females among annual Latino/a cases has steadily risen (just as for the state as a whole); between 1989 and 1997 this percentage doubled, from 5.8% (72 of 1,248) to 11.6% (184 of 1,583).

For AIDS cases diagnosed before 1999, 19,574 cases among Latino males have been reported to the OA through June 30, 1999, with 10,747 reported dead (**Table 4-2**). The 1992-93 peak in the annual number of new cases among Latino males was consistent across age strata, but this peak may have extended to 1995 for the 40-49 age group. Over 70% of cumulative male cases have been under 40 years old, which is far higher than for White (58.2%) or African American (62.1%) males. The percentages of Latino male annual cases from each age group exhibit little time trend but are in a different order from males of other racial/ethnic groups (**Figure 4-1**). The 30-39 and 50 and older groups have provided the highest and lowest percentages of annual new cases among Latino males since 1983, respectively. Unlike White or African American males, however, the percentage of annual cases from the 20-29 age group among Latino males has shown no decline and has been the second highest of all age groups, just above the 40-49 age group (though in 1998 these two groups switched rankings). The percentage of annual new Latino male cases from the 40-49 age group has shown no increase, which is also different from White and African American males. In short, through 1998 the Latino

male AIDS cohort is younger than the White male and/or African American male AIDS cohorts.

Among cases of AIDS reported to the OA before June 30, 1999 and diagnosed before 1999, 1,845 have been Latina females and 842 have been reported as dead (**Table 4-3**). The peak in the number of Latina female AIDS cases varied by age strata. The peak for the 30-39 group occurred in 1993, that for the 20-29 group in 1994, and those of the 40-49 and 50 and over groups in 1995. Over 70% of cumulative Latina female cases have been under 40 years old (as with Latino males) and over 5% under 13 years old, which are the highest among all racial/ethnic groups. The time trends of the age-specific percentages of Latina female cases are far less stable than Latino males, but maintain the same Latino-specific ordering with the 20-29 group generally being the second most prominent age group (**Figure 4-2**). The 30-39 and 40-49 groups have been the most and third most prominent age groups among Latina females during the 1990s, respectively, but have shown opposite trends. From 1992 through 1995, the percentage of Latina female cases from the 30-39 group declined steadily while that from the 40-49 group increased steadily; from 1995 through 1997 these trends reversed, and in 1998 reversed again.

Of the 21,419 cumulative Latino/a AIDS cases in California, over one-third of them have no further information regarding their Latino subgrouping (**Table 4-4**). The largest subgroup among cumulative Latino AIDS cases in California is Mexican at 44.0% followed by Central American at 9.1%, South American at 3.6%, Cuban at 2.6% and Puerto Rican at 1.9%. The subgroup "other" has represented 3.7% of cumulative Latino cases, and the Dominican and Spanish/Portuguese subgroups have each represented less than 1%. Almost 15% of cumulative AIDS cases from the Central American subgroup, but under 3% from the Cuban subgroup, have been female;

both deviate noticeably from the 8.6% of females among all cumulative California Latino/a AIDS cases.

The distribution of reported exposure to HIV among cumulative California Latino AIDS cases varies slightly over Latino subgroup. While 71.2% (13,946 of 19,574) of Latino male cases have been reported as from gay/bisexual contact, over 84% of cases from Dominican and South American males (68 of 81 and 608 of 719, respectively) have been reported as such (**Table 4-5**). For Puerto Rican males in California, this figure is only 54.4% (198 of 364). These male subgroups show the converse trend with respect to IDU exposure, which has been reported in 9.4% of all cumulative California Latino male AIDS cases (1,844 of 19,574). This percentage is 25% for Puerto Rican males (91 of 364) and only 3.3% (24 of 719) for South American males (it is smaller also among Dominican males, but exact numbers not shown to maintain confidentiality). While 50% of cumulative Latina female AIDS cases in California (923 of 1,845) have been reported as resulting from heterosexual HIV exposure, this percentage is over 57% among Mexican (430 of 753) and Central American (165 of 285) females. Conversely, the percentage of cumulative female cases from IDU exposure is much lower among these two subgroups (13.4% for Mexican females and 4.6% for Central American females) when compared to all California Latina females (22.4%, or 414 of 1,845).

The age distribution of cumulative Latino AIDS cases in California varies by Latino subgroup as well. The aforementioned trend unique to Latinos (among Californians) of the 20-29 age group being more prominent than the 40-49 age group (see e.g., Figures 4-1 and 4-2) is largely due to the influence of the Mexican and Central American subgroups (**Table 4-6**). While 23.3% of all cumulative Latino cases have been in the 20-29 age group at AIDS diagnosis, this percentage is slightly higher among Mexicans (25.1%) and noticeably higher among Central Americans (30.3%). The impact of this when looking at all Latino AIDS cases is significant because these two subgroups have accounted for over 53% of all cumulative cases (11,367 of 21,419). While 8.9% of cumulative Latino AIDS cases in

California have been 50 years old or older at diagnosis, this percentage is much higher among Cubans (15.9%), Dominicans (14.9%), South Americans (12.2%), and Spanish/Portuguese (17.5%). The similar trend is apparent in the 40-49 age group as well, with the respective subgroup percentages 28%, 23%, 25.2%, and 23.4%, compared to 20.6% of all Latinos in this age group at diagnosis. These four subgroups, however, account for 7.3% of all cumulative Latino AIDS cases in California, and so their influence is diminished among California Latinos taken together.

The distribution of the country of origin (birth) among California's cumulative AIDS cases within Latino subgroups in **Table 4-7** shows slight between-group variation. Among all Latino AIDS cases, there have been slightly more born outside the United States than inside (47.4% versus 42.7%). However, over 95% of cumulative AIDS cases reported as Central American, South American, Cuban, and Dominican in California have not been U.S. born. Over 25% of cumulative Latino AIDS cases reported as Mexican in California were born in the United States, and this percentage climbs to over 40% for cumulative AIDS cases reported as Puerto Rican or Spanish/Portuguese. Over three-fourths of cumulative Latino AIDS cases whose Latino subgroup was not specified were born in the United States.

Table 4-1
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Latinos/as
by Year of Diagnosis, Gender, and Mode of Exposure to HIV

Year	Latino Males												Latina Females							
	Total		G/B contact		Injection drug use (IDU)		G/B contact and IDU		All other		Subtotal		Heterosexual		IDU		All other		Subtotal	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	3	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	7	6	5	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	16	16	14	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	65	61	49	46	*	*	9	9	*	*	62	58	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	137	127	103	95	11	10	13	13	8	7	135	125	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1985	293	272	223	215	15	13	21	18	21	17	280	263	*	*	4	*	8	6	13	9
1986	472	441	367	344	26	24	35	32	23	23	451	423	4	4	5	*	12	12	21	18
1987	677	623	483	445	38	32	57	56	60	52	638	585	13	12	10	10	16	16	39	38
1988	936	851	676	611	63	56	82	79	69	63	890	809	15	14	8	8	23	20	46	42
1989	1,248	1,076	865	750	91	75	110	98	110	95	1,176	1,018	25	22	15	12	32	24	72	58
1990	1,525	1,268	1,079	901	96	78	120	97	126	103	1,421	1,179	41	35	26	21	37	33	104	89
1991	2,006	1,541	1,344	1,043	178	133	169	140	173	123	1,864	1,439	60	47	34	23	48	32	142	102
1992	2,411	1,626	1,610	1,096	245	156	173	122	188	126	2,216	1,500	90	54	59	37	46	35	195	126
1993	2,449	1,402	1,552	888	243	134	209	126	214	120	2,218	1,268	126	78	51	26	54	30	231	134
1994	2,236	982	1,443	621	210	103	138	56	228	115	2,019	895	131	48	51	18	35	21	217	87
1995	2,197	636	1,406	374	205	75	131	34	226	93	1,968	576	134	28	41	13	54	19	229	60
1996	1,833	318	1,124	167	168	38	98	18	237	61	1,627	284	115	12	49	10	42	12	206	34
1997	1,583	203	888	90	146	27	76	10	289	54	1,399	181	91	8	37	6	56	8	184	22
1998	1,325	137	714	68	105	9	55	*	311	41	1,185	120	76	6	23	*	41	8	140	17
Totals (cumulative)	21,419	11,589	13,946	7,774	1,844	967	1,497	911	2,287	1,095	19,574	10,747	923	369	414	193	508	280	1,845	842
Percent of totals †	100%	100%	65.1%	67.1%	8.6%	8.3%	7.0%	7.9%	10.7%	9.4%	91.4%	92.7%	4.3%	3.2%	1.9%	1.7%	2.4%	2.4%	8.6%	7.3%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

G/B contact = Gay/Bisexual contact (for males only)

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each exposure category; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 4-2
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Latino Males
 by Year of Diagnosis and Age Group

Year	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old		30 to 39 years old		40 to 49 years old		50 years old or older	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	7	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	16	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	8	4	4	*	*
1983	62	58	*	*	*	*	18	17	27	24	13	13	*	*
1984	135	125	*	*	*	*	28	27	62	57	32	29	10	9
1985	280	263	5	*	*	*	65	61	132	124	56	54	19	18
1986	451	423	*	*	5	5	105	91	205	195	87	83	46	46
1987	638	585	7	7	*	*	142	126	295	274	134	119	58	57
1988	890	809	10	7	5	4	206	176	391	360	189	177	89	85
1989	1,176	1,018	6	4	8	7	276	230	538	463	230	203	118	111
1990	1,421	1,179	8	5	8	6	322	253	666	547	292	258	125	110
1991	1,864	1,439	8	6	13	6	417	295	868	671	397	322	161	139
1992	2,216	1,500	17	11	9	4	533	327	1,026	689	450	322	181	147
1993	2,218	1,268	12	5	11	*	554	262	1,019	575	439	286	183	137
1994	2,019	895	13	5	15	6	449	171	947	414	445	202	150	97
1995	1,968	576	6	*	7	*	465	105	902	237	425	153	163	80
1996	1,627	284	*	*	12	*	388	53	756	121	332	65	136	43
1997	1,399	181	6	*	7	*	304	25	666	82	279	37	137	36
1998	1,185	120	*	*	8	*	234	14	573	43	265	36	102	27
Totals (cumulative)	19,574	10,747	111	62	113	48	4,507	2,234	9,086	4,889	4,072	2,365	1,685	1,149
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	23.0%	20.8%	46.4%	45.5%	20.8%	22.0%	8.6%	10.7%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each age group; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 4-3
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Latina Females
by Year of Diagnosis and Age Group

Year	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old		30 to 39 years old		40 to 49 years old		50 years old or older	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	3	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1985	13	9	4	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	*	*	*	*
1986	21	18	5	5	*	*	7	4	*	*	*	*	5	5
1987	39	38	4	4	*	*	13	13	8	7	8	8	6	6
1988	46	42	8	6	*	*	11	9	11	11	6	6	9	9
1989	72	58	7	4	*	*	21	17	21	16	15	14	8	7
1990	104	89	6	5	*	*	27	21	38	33	16	14	15	14
1991	142	102	8	5	*	*	40	26	54	39	23	18	14	11
1992	195	126	11	10	*	*	50	33	81	48	31	21	19	14
1993	231	134	13	9	4	*	59	34	91	44	42	29	22	15
1994	217	87	8	6	*	*	69	24	77	32	43	17	18	8
1995	229	60	15	*	*	*	59	12	75	15	48	20	29	8
1996	206	34	5	*	8	*	50	6	76	11	43	10	24	6
1997	184	22	5	*	*	*	43	*	80	10	29	5	24	*
1998	140	17	*	*	*	*	31	*	54	5	35	5	16	7
Totals (cumulative)	1,845	842	103	63	31	12	485	205	674	279	340	168	212	115
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	5.6%	7.5%	1.7%	1.4%	26.3%	24.3%	36.5%	33.1%	18.4%	20.0%	11.5%	13.7%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each age group; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 4-4
Cumulative Numbers of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Latino/a Subgroups

Latino/a Subgroup	Cases	Percent of total	Male cases	Percent male	Female cases	Percent female
Central American	1,943	9.1%	1,658	85.3%	285	14.7%
Cuban	553	2.6%	537	97.1%	16	2.9%
Dominican	87	0.4%	81	93.1%	6	6.9%
Mexican	9,424	44.0%	8,671	92.0%	753	8.0%
Puerto Rican	408	1.9%	364	89.2%	44	10.8%
South American	762	3.6%	719	94.4%	43	5.6%
Spanish/Portuguese	154	0.7%	141	91.6%	13	8.4%
Other	796	3.7%	736	92.5%	60	7.5%
Not specified	7,292	34.0%	6,667	91.4%	625	8.6%
TOTAL	21,419	100.0%	19,574	91.4%	1,845	8.6%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

Table 4-5
Cumulative Numbers of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Latino/a Subgroups
by Gender and Mode of Exposure to HIV

Latino/a Subgroup	Total		Latino Males								Latina Females					
			G/B contact		Injection drug use (IDU)		G/B contact and IDU		All other		Heterosexual		Injection drug use		All other	
			Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Central American	1,943	1,089	1,169	707	102	69	72	45	315	146	165	60	13	7	107	55
Cuban	553	405	418	322	28	17	52	38	39	21	5	*	5	*	6	*
Dominican	87	64	68	50	*	*	*	*	8	5	4	*	*	*	*	*
Mexican	9,424	5,631	6,221	3,795	711	434	556	372	1,183	635	430	187	101	68	222	140
Puerto Rican	408	352	198	170	91	86	49	39	26	20	17	15	21	17	6	5
South American	762	452	608	368	24	16	36	24	51	22	22	11	6	*	15	9
Spanish/Portuguese	154	110	107	79	14	8	11	10	9	6	*	*	8	5	*	*
Other	796	233	501	149	68	27	62	24	105	22	17	4	29	6	14	*
Not specified	7,292	3,253	4,656	2,134	804	308	656	356	551	218	260	86	231	86	134	65
Total	21,419	11,589	13,946	7,774	1,844	967	1,497	911	2,287	1,095	923	369	414	193	508	280
Percent of Total †	100%	100%	65.1%	67.1%	8.6%	8.3%	7.0%	7.9%	10.7%	9.4%	4.3%	3.2%	1.9%	1.7%	2.4%	2.4%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

G/B contact = Gay/Bisexual contact (for males only)

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each exposure category; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 4-6
Cumulative Numbers of AIDS Cases Among California Latino/a Subgroups
by Age Group at Diagnosis of AIDS

Latino/a Subgroup	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old			30 to 39 years old			40 to 49 years old			50 years old or older		
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)	N	%	N	%	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column
Central American	1,943	9.1	13	6.1	12	8.3	589	30.3	11.8	862	44.4	8.8	333	17.1	7.5	134	6.9	7.1
Cuban	553	2.6	*	*	*	*	55	9.9	1.1	255	46.1	2.6	155	28.0	3.5	88	15.9	4.6
Dominican	87	0.4	*	*	*	*	17	19.5	0.3	37	42.5	0.4	20	23.0	0.5	13	14.9	0.7
Mexican	9,424	44.0	69	32.2	71	49.3	2,363	25.1	47.3	4,194	44.5	43.0	1,835	19.5	41.6	892	9.5	47.0
Puerto Rican	408	1.9	6	2.8	*	*	51	12.5	1.0	194	47.5	2.0	123	30.1	2.8	34	8.3	1.8
South American	762	3.6	*	*	*	*	122	16.0	2.4	351	46.1	3.6	192	25.2	4.4	93	12.2	4.9
Spanish/Portuguese	154	0.7	*	*	*	*	32	20.8	0.6	59	38.3	0.6	36	23.4	0.8	27	17.5	1.4
Other	796	3.7	*	*	6	4.2	150	18.8	3.0	393	49.4	4.0	187	23.5	4.2	59	7.4	3.1
Not specified	7,292	34.0	122	57.0	54	37.5	1,613	22.1	32.3	3,415	46.8	35.0	1,531	21.0	34.7	557	7.6	29.4
Total	21,419	100.0	214	100	144	100	4,992	23.3	100	9,760	45.6	100	4,412	20.6	100	1,897	8.9	100

NOTE: Column percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

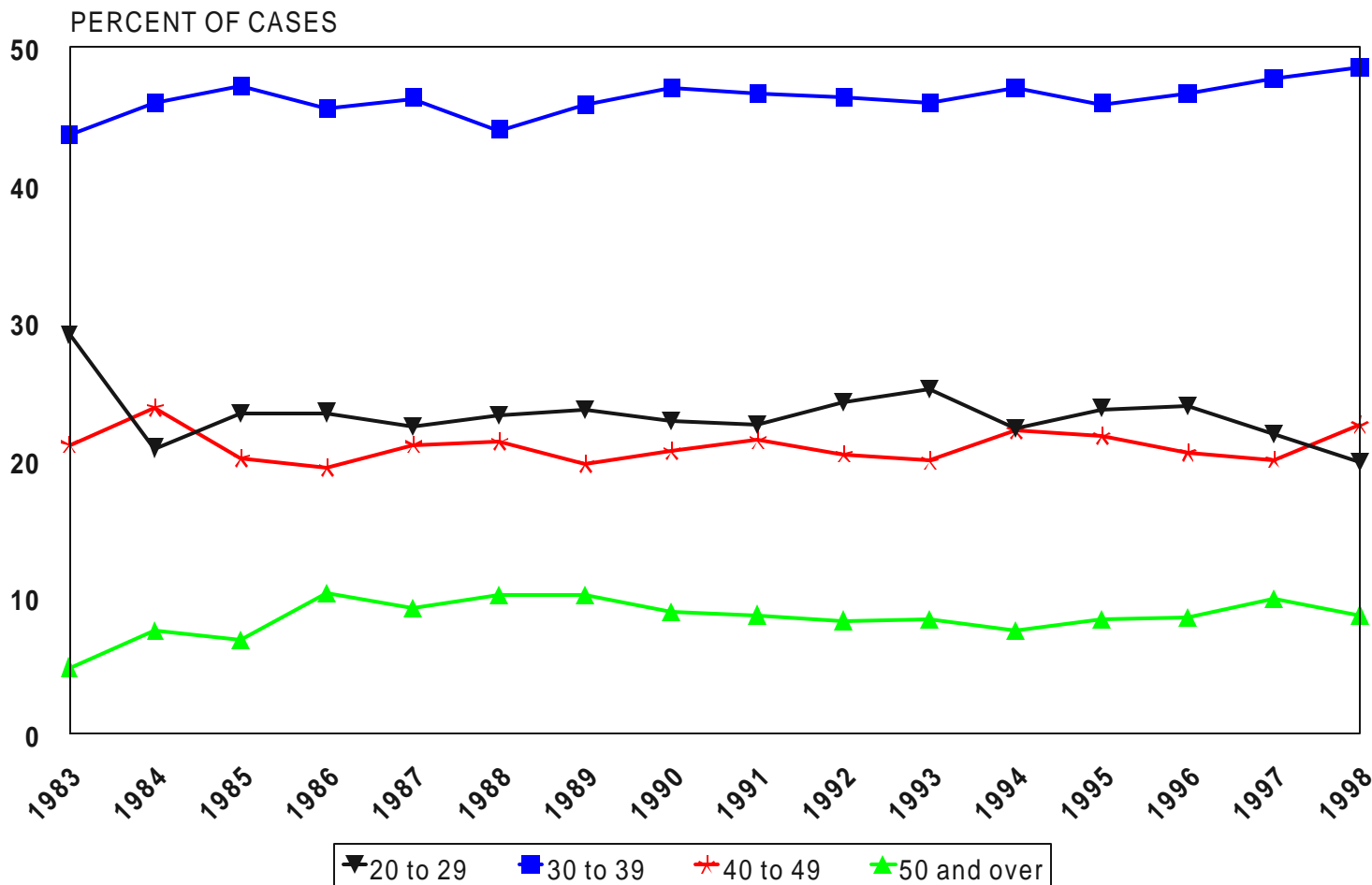
* Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 4-7
Cumulative Numbers of AIDS Cases Among California Latino/a Subgroups
 by Reported Country or Territory of Birth

Latino/a Subgroup	Total		U.S. Born			Dependency of U.S.			Born outside of U.S.			Unknown		
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column
Central American	1,943	9.1	73	3.8	0.8	4	0.2	0.8	1,848	95.1	18.2	18	0.9	1.1
Cuban	553	2.6	25	4.5	0.3	*	*	*	524	94.8	5.2	4	0.7	0.2
Dominican	87	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	85	97.7	0.8	*	*	*
Mexican	9,424	44.0	2,490	26.4	27.2	*	*	*	6,776	71.9	66.7	156	1.7	9.7
Puerto Rican	408	1.9	180	44.1	2.0	218	53.4	44.3	*	*	*	9	2.2	0.6
South American	762	3.6	12	1.6	0.1	*	*	*	747	98.0	7.4	*	*	*
Spanish/Portuguese	154	0.7	64	41.6	0.7	*	*	*	86	55.8	0.8	*	*	*
Other	796	3.7	630	79.1	6.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	163	20.5	10.1
Not specified	7,292	34.0	5,680	77.9	62.0	265	3.6	53.9	92	1.3	0.9	1,255	17.2	77.9
Total	21,419	100.0	9,156	42.7	100.0	492	2.3	100.0	10,160	47.4	100.0	1,611	7.5	100.0

* Number of cases or deaths < 4

Figure 4-1
Percent of AIDS Cases Among Latino Males in
California by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis



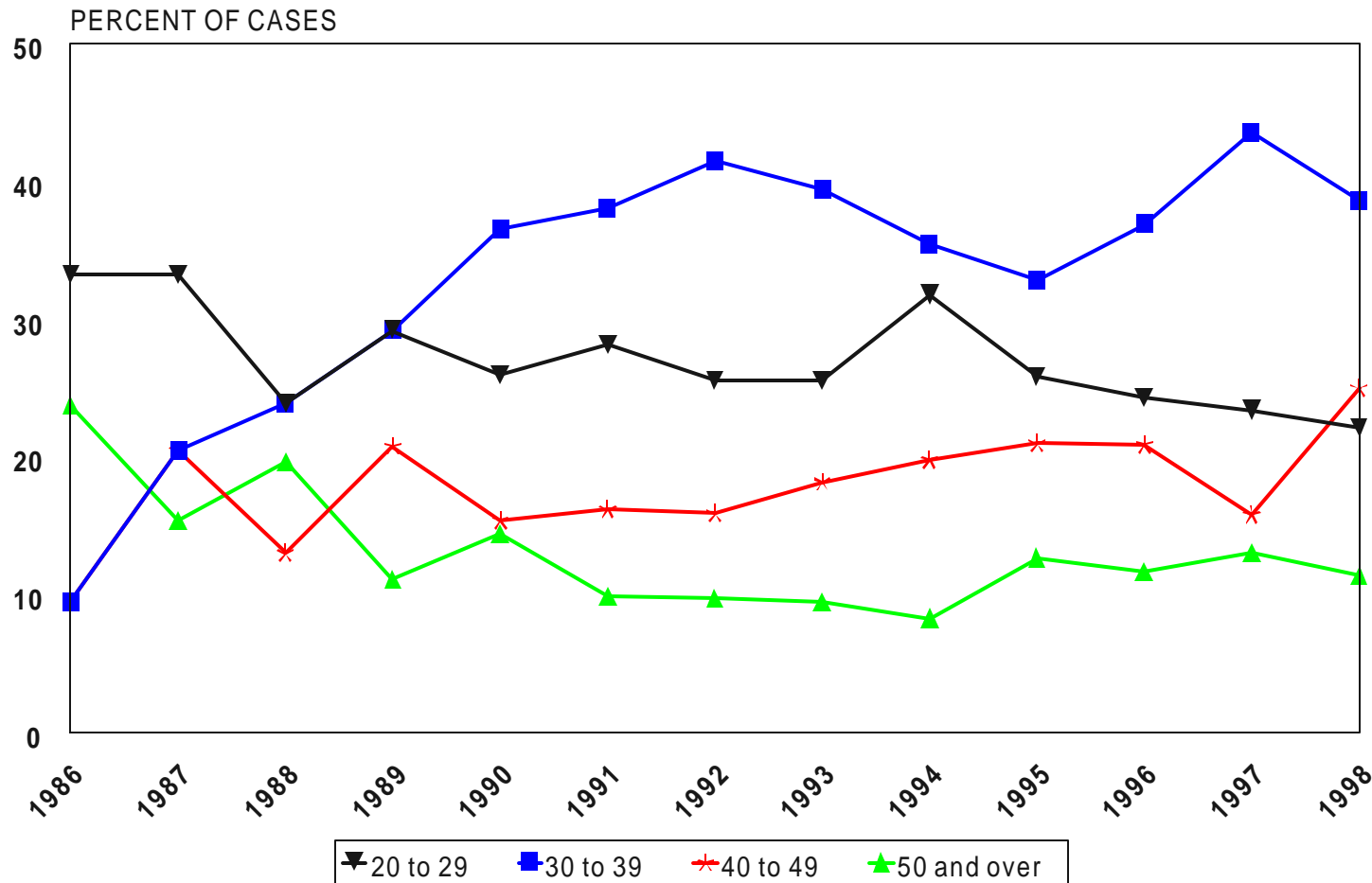
Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.

Percentages do not add to 100 due to exclusion of cases under 20 years old. 1981-1982 data excluded due to small numbers.

Note: Total cases = 19,574.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 4-2
Percent of AIDS Cases Among Latina Females in California by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.

Percentages do not add to 100 due to exclusion of cases under 20 years old. 1981-1985 data excluded due to small numbers.

Note: Total cases = 1,845.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Chapter 5

AIDS Among Asian/Pacific Americans in California

As of June 30, 1999, the number of cumulative AIDS cases diagnosed before 1999 among Asian/Pacific Americans (Asian/PA) in California reported to the OA is 2,284, with 1,303 reported as dead (**Table 5-1**). The proportion of these cases reported with G/B contact as the mode of HIV exposure was 73.2%, near the statewide mark of 70.8%. However, among males this percentage has been much larger; for most of the 1990s, more than 80% of Asian/PA male cases were reported as G/B contact and was higher than for all male cases in the state. Moreover, only 4.6% of all cumulative Asian/PA cases have been listed with an IDU exposure, compared to 10.0% of cases statewide. The number of Asian/PA male cases peaked in 1992-93, and the number of Asian/PA female cases peaked in 1995. About 10% of cumulative Asian/PA cases have been female, which is slightly higher than for the whole state (7.1%). The percentage of annual Asian/PA cases that are female has shown an erratic time trend, but has been over 8% every year since 1988 and about 15% in both 1995 and 1997. It was 11.8% (13 of 110) in 1998, the third time in four years it exceeded 10%. Over half of cumulative Asian/PA female cases have been reported as heterosexual HIV exposure, which is the highest of all racial/ethnic groups (Latinas are close at 50.0%, but White and African American females are at 41.4% and 36.5%, respectively). Conversely, only 15.2% of cumulative female Asian/PA female cases list IDU as the exposure, which is by far the lowest of all racial/ethnic groups (the percentages for Latina, African American, and White females are 22.4%, 38.6%, and 46.9%, respectively).

The cumulative number of Asian/PA male AIDS cases diagnosed through 1998 and reported to the OA by June 30, 1999 is 2,053, with 1,191 reported deaths (**Table 5-2**). The 1992-93 peak in the number of Asian/PA male cases was fairly consistent across age strata. The age breakdown of the cumulative number of AIDS cases generally parallels those for white and African American males, and

the time trends for the annual percentage of new cases within each age group are ranked similarly (**Figure 5-1**). Since 1987, the 30-39 and 40-49 age groups have formed the highest and second highest percentages of annual new Asian/PA male cases, respectively, while the 20-29 and 50 or older groups have had the second lowest and lowest percentages, respectively, since 1989. From 1993 to 1998, the percentage of annual new male Asian/PA cases from the 40-49 generally increased, those within the 20-29 and the 50 or older group remained steady, while that from the 30-39 group decreased slightly.

Through June 30, 1999, AIDS has been diagnosed before 1999 and reported to the OA for 231 Asian/PA females, with 112 cases reported as dead (**Table 5-3**). The peak in the number of female Asian/PA cases that occurred in 1995 was reflected only in the 50 or older age group. The 30-39 group peaked earlier (1992-94), while the 20-29 and 40-49 groups had their largest numbers in 1996 and 1997, respectively. While 17.7% of cumulative cases have occurred in the 20-29 age group, this percentage was over 25.0% among cases diagnosed between 1995 and 1998. Moreover, during 1997-1998, over 45% of AIDS cases among Asian/PA females (16 of 35) have been in the 40-49 age group compared with 21.9% of cumulative cases through 1996 (43 of 196). The small numbers of cases in several years prevented a meaningful trend chart analysis.

Of the 2,284 cumulative Asian/Pacific American AIDS cases in California, only about 1 in 8 (12.4%) have no further information regarding their Asian subgrouping (**Table 5-4**). This is much lower when compared to Latinos (see Table 4-4) primarily because AIDS started impacting Latinos in California earlier than Asian/Pacific Americans, before the recording of ethnic subgroups was commonplace. The largest subgroup among Asian/Pacific American AIDS cases in California is Filipino at 32.9%, followed by Chinese at 13.1%, Japanese at 11.3%, and Vietnamese at 6.8%. A second tier

includes Thai at 3.6%, Hawaiian at 3.1%, Korean at 2.3%, and Samoan at 2.2%, followed by a third tier that includes several subgroups each representing less than 1.5% of all Asian/Pacific American cases in California.

The distribution of reported exposure to HIV shows some variation with respect to cumulative AIDS cases within Asian/Pacific American subgroups. While 81.4% of all male Asian/Pacific American AIDS cases have been reported with gay/bisexual exposure (1,672 of 2,053), each of the three largest subgroups have higher percentages (**Table 5-5**), with Filipino males at 85.2% (576 of 676), Chinese males at 86.9% (239 of 275), and Japanese males at 83.9% (193 of 230). These three subgroups consequently have low rates of IDU HIV exposure (Filipino males 16 of 676, or 2.4%, and both Chinese and Japanese males near 1%) compared to Asian/Pacific males as a whole (70 of 2,053, or 3.4%). The small numbers of cases in many subgroups make further inferences inexact, but the gay/bisexual exposure percentage can be seen to be lower (than the 81.4% rate among all Asian/Pacific American males) among Samoan males, Korean males, Thai males, Cambodian males, and males whose subgroup was unspecified (196 of 255, or 77%). The IDU exposure rate among males is higher (than the 3.4% rate among all Asian/Pacific American males) among Samoan males and males whose subethnicity was unspecified (19 of 255, or 7.5%). Similar trends occur for IDU exposure among Asian/Pacific American female AIDS cases, with the rate for Samoan females and females whose subgroup is not specified (7 of 29, or 24.1%) higher than the overall Asian/Pacific American female rate (35 of 231, or 15.2%). Also higher are Chinese females (6 of 25, or 24%), which is opposite of Chinese male cases (there are more Chinese female IDU cases than Chinese male IDU cases despite there being 11 times as many Chinese male cases). While 52% of cumulative Asian/Pacific American female cases in California have been reported with HIV exposure via heterosexual contact (121 of 231), this rate is higher among Filipino females (46 of 76, or 60.5%) and lower among Chinese females (10 of 25, or 40%).

The age distribution of cumulative California Asian/Pacific American AIDS cases deviates over Asian/Pacific American subgroup. Over 50% of cumulative Chinese and Japanese AIDS cases in California have been 40 years old or older at diagnosis, compared to about 40% (29.0% + 11.4%) among all Asian/Pacific Americans (**Table 5-6**). The percentage of cumulative cases between the ages of 20 and 39 at diagnosis are 73.7% (30.8% + 42.9%) and 76.4% (23.5% + 52.9%) among Vietnamese and Laotians in California, respectively, compared to 58.3% (16.4% + 41.9%) of all Asian/Pacific American cases.

The distribution of the country of birth among California's cumulative AIDS cases with Asian/Pacific American subgroups in **Table 5-7** shows slight variation between these groups. The majority of cumulative Asian/Pacific American AIDS cases have been born outside of the United States (53.9%), which is slightly higher than the rate among Latinos (see Table 4-7). Over 90% of cumulative AIDS cases reported as Vietnamese, Laotian, Thai, and Cambodian were born outside of the United States. The proportion of cumulative AIDS cases born outside of the U.S. is roughly two-thirds for those reported as Korean or Filipino, about half for those reported as Chinese, and a little more than 35% for those reported as Japanese. About 10% of cumulative Asian/Pacific American AIDS cases in California reported without a subgroup are known to be born outside of the U.S. or U.S. dependency.

Table 5-1
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Asian/Pacific Americans
 by Year of Diagnosis, Gender, and Mode of Exposure to HIV

Year	Total		Asian/Pacific American Males										Asian/Pacific American Females								
			G/B contact		Injection drug use (IDU)		G/B contact and IDU		All other		Subtotal		Heterosexual		IDU		All other		Subtotal		
			Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases
1980	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	3	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	9	9	7	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1985	41	38	31	28	*	*	*	*	6	6	40	37	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1986	60	50	46	40	*	*	4	*	5	5	56	47	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*
1987	88	82	70	66	*	*	*	*	8	7	83	78	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	4
1988	87	84	69	66	*	*	*	*	7	7	78	75	*	*	*	*	5	5	9	9	
1989	169	152	135	121	*	*	*	*	16	16	155	141	9	8	*	*	4	*	14	11	
1990	174	150	131	113	*	*	7	7	20	18	159	139	*	*	*	*	9	9	15	11	
1991	199	167	144	120	6	6	9	7	15	14	174	147	10	9	*	*	14	10	25	20	
1992	265	188	200	142	7	6	10	6	26	20	243	174	14	8	5	*	*	*	22	14	
1993	269	157	203	118	8	5	10	7	24	17	245	147	14	5	*	*	8	*	24	10	
1994	254	111	184	73	14	11	9	4	22	11	229	99	11	*	*	*	11	7	25	12	
1995	207	44	136	27	9	*	9	*	20	6	174	34	18	6	6	*	9	*	33	10	
1996	198	39	146	27	10	*	9	*	15	5	180	34	14	*	*	*	*	*	18	5	
1997	149	18	99	10	6	*	*	*	19	5	127	17	13	*	5	*	4	*	22	*	
1998	110	10	67	7	5	*	6	*	19	*	97	9	10	*	*	*	*	*	13	*	
Totals (cumulative)	2,284	1,303	1,672	969	70	35	87	47	224	140	2,053	1,191	121	49	35	17	75	46	231	112	
Percent of totals †	100%	100%	73.2%	74.4%	3.1%	2.7%	3.8%	3.6%	9.8%	10.7%	89.9%	91.4%	5.3%	3.8%	1.5%	1.3%	3.3%	3.5%	10.1%	8.6%	

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

G/B contact = Gay/Bisexual contact (for males only)

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each exposure category; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 5-2
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Asian/Pacific American Males
by Year of Diagnosis and Age Group

Year	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old		30 to 39 years old		40 to 49 years old		50 years old or older	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	9	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	5	*	*	*	*
1985	40	37	*	*	*	*	10	8	13	12	12	12	*	*
1986	56	47	*	*	*	*	9	6	19	18	22	17	5	5
1987	83	78	*	*	*	*	10	9	40	39	18	16	15	14
1988	78	75	*	*	*	*	12	12	34	33	17	16	14	13
1989	155	141	*	*	*	*	25	21	65	57	48	47	16	15
1990	159	139	*	*	*	*	29	25	68	61	43	40	16	12
1991	174	147	*	*	*	*	33	24	70	60	56	48	14	14
1992	243	174	*	*	*	*	39	24	107	78	80	58	17	14
1993	245	147	*	*	*	*	44	21	114	72	58	33	26	19
1994	229	99	*	*	*	*	36	13	102	40	63	30	25	16
1995	174	34	*	*	*	*	25	*	82	15	48	10	18	7
1996	180	34	*	*	*	*	25	*	73	11	66	12	16	9
1997	127	17	*	*	*	*	19	*	55	8	36	6	16	*
1998	97	9	*	*	*	*	17	*	34	*	34	5	12	*
Totals (cumulative)	2,053	1,191	8	7	9	2	334	170	883	514	604	353	215	145
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.4%	0.2%	16.3%	14.3%	43.0%	43.2%	29.4%	29.6%	10.5%	12.2%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each age group; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 5-3

Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Asian/Pacific American Females by Year of Diagnosis and Age Group

Year	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old		30 to 39 years old		40 to 49 years old		50 years old or older	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1985	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1986	4	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1987	5	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1988	9	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1989	14	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	5	5
1990	15	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	4	4	4	*
1991	25	20	*	*	*	*	4	*	6	5	9	7	6	6
1992	22	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	5	*	*	5	5
1993	24	10	*	*	*	*	5	*	10	4	*	*	5	*
1994	25	12	*	*	*	*	*	*	10	4	7	*	*	*
1995	33	10	*	*	*	*	6	*	8	*	9	4	9	*
1996	18	5	*	*	*	*	7	*	7	*	*	*	*	*
1997	22	1	*	*	*	*	6	*	4	*	10	*	*	*
1998	13	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	*
Totals (cumulative)	231	112	7	6	4	0	41	15	75	32	59	30	45	29
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	3.0%	5.4%	1.7%	0.0%	17.7%	13.4%	32.5%	28.6%	25.5%	26.8%	19.5%	25.9%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each age group; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 5-4

Cumulative Numbers of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Asian/Pacific American Subgroups

Asian/Pacific American subgroup	Total cases (cumulative)	Percent of total	Total deaths (cumulative)	Percent of cases dead
Chinese	300	13.1%	197	65.7%
Filipino	752	32.9%	475	63.2%
Japanese	257	11.3%	183	71.2%
Korean	53	2.3%	32	60.4%
Asian Indian	26	1.1%	14	53.8%
Vietnamese	156	6.8%	73	46.8%
Laotian	34	1.5%	18	52.9%
Thai	82	3.6%	40	48.8%
Cambodian	33	1.4%	19	57.6%
Pakistani	10	0.4%	4	40.0%
Indonesian	23	1.0%	14	60.9%
Burmese	4	0.2%	*	*
Sri Lankan	*	*	*	*
East Indian	14	0.6%	*	*
Malayan	13	0.6%	9	69.2%
Taiwanese	31	1.4%	16	51.6%
Singaporean	7	0.3%	*	*
Pacific Islander	6	0.3%	*	*
Hawaiian	71	3.1%	42	59.2%
Samoan	51	2.2%	32	62.7%
Tongan	9	0.4%	8	88.9%
Tahitian	*	*	*	*
Guamanian Island	40	1.8%	21	52.5%
North Mariana	*	*	*	*
Palauan	*	*	*	*
Fijian	5	0.2%	*	*
Other	16	0.7%	5	31.3%
Not specified	284	12.4%	87	30.6%
TOTAL	2,284	100.0	1,303	57.0%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

* Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 5-5

Cumulative Numbers of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Asian/Pacific American Subgroups by Gender and Mode of Exposure to HIV

Asian/Pacific American Subgroup	Total		Asian/Pacific American Males								Asian/Pacific American Females					
			G/B contact		Injection drug use (IDU)		G/B contact and IDU		All other		Heterosexual		IDU		All other	
			Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Chinese	300	197	239	156	*	*	5	*	29	22	10	5	6	*	9	7
Filipino	752	475	576	376	16	11	35	20	49	32	46	17	9	6	21	13
Japanese	257	183	193	137	*	*	9	8	25	20	14	8	*	*	10	8
Korean	53	32	31	16	*	*	*	*	10	9	*	*	*	*	4	*
Asian Indian	26	14	16	10	*	*	*	*	8	4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Vietnamese	156	73	120	52	6	*	4	*	19	11	*	*	*	*	5	4
Laotian	34	18	21	10	*	*	*	*	5	*	5	*	*	*	*	*
Thai	82	40	53	31	*	*	*	*	15	5	7	*	*	*	4	*
Cambodian	33	19	17	11	*	*	*	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	5	*
Pakistani	10	4	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Indonesian	23	14	21	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Burmese	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sri Lankan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
East Indian	14	*	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Malayan	13	9	13	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Taiwanese	31	16	20	12	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Singaporean	7	*	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander	6	*	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hawaiian	71	42	54	33	4	*	7	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Samoa	51	32	23	16	6	*	*	*	8	7	4	*	4	*	4	*
Tongan	9	8	8	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tahitian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guamanian Island	40	21	27	14	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Mariana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Palauan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fijian	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	16	5	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not specified	284	87	196	56	19	9	12	4	28	11	15	4	7	*	7	*
Total	2,284	1,303	1,672	969	70	35	87	47	224	140	121	49	35	17	75	46
Percent of Total †	100%	100%	73.2%	74.4%	3.1%	2.7%	3.8%	3.6%	9.8%	10.7%	5.3%	3.8%	1.5%	1.3%	3.3%	3.5%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

G/B contact = Gay/Bisexual contact (for males only)

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each exposure category; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 5-6
Cumulative Numbers of AIDS Cases Among California Asian/Pacific American Subgroups
by Age Group at Diagnosis of AIDS

Asian/Pacific American Subgroup	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old			30 to 39 years old			40 to 49 years old			50 years old or older		
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)	N	%	N	%	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column
Chinese	300	13.1%	*	*	*	*	30	10.0	8.0	116	38.7	12.1	106	35.3	16.0	45	15.0	17.3
Filipino	752	32.9%	*	*	*	*	108	14.4	28.8	331	44.0	34.6	220	29.3	33.2	87	11.6	33.5
Japanese	257	11.3%	*	*	*	*	33	12.8	8.8	91	35.4	9.5	83	32.3	12.5	48	18.7	18.5
Korean	53	2.3%	*	*	*	*	7	13.2	1.9	23	43.4	2.4	14	26.4	2.1	7	13.2	*
Asian Indian	26	1.1%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15	57.7	1.6	5	19.2	0.8	*	*	*
Vietnamese	156	6.8%	*	*	*	*	48	30.8	12.8	67	42.9	7.0	37	23.7	5.6	*	*	*
Laotian	34	1.5%	*	*	*	*	8	23.5	2.1	18	52.9	1.9	5	14.7	0.8	*	*	*
Thai	82	3.6%	*	*	*	*	12	14.6	3.2	35	42.7	3.7	28	34.1	4.2	5	6.1	1.9
Cambodian	33	1.4%	*	*	*	*	10	30.3	2.7	9	27.3	0.9	7	21.2	1.1	6	18.2	2.3
Pakistani	10	0.4%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	50.0	0.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Indonesian	23	1.0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	12	52.2	1.3	7	30.4	1.1	*	*	*
Burmese	4	0.2%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sri Lankan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
East Indian	14	0.6%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7	50.0	1.1	*	*	*
Malayan	13	0.6%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	46.2	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Taiwanese	31	1.4%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14	45.2	1.5	11	35.5	1.7	*	*	*
Singaporean	7	0.3%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pacific Islander	6	0.3%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hawaiian	71	3.1%	*	*	*	*	7	9.9	1.9	38	53.5	4.0	20	28.2	3.0	6	8.5	2.3
Samoa	51	2.2%	*	*	*	*	12	23.5	3.2	21	41.2	2.2	10	19.6	1.5	4	7.8	1.5
Tongan	9	0.4%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	44.4	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tahitian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guamanian Island	40	1.8%	*	*	*	*	7	17.5	1.9	19	47.5	2.0	10	25.0	1.5	4	10.0	1.5
North Mariana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Palauan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fijian	5	0.2%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	16	0.7%	*	*	*	*	6	37.5	1.6	8	50.0	0.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not specified	284	12.4%	*	*	*	*	63	22.2	16.8	117	41.2	12.2	73	25.7	11.0	25	8.8	9.6
Total	2,284	100.0	15	100	13	100	375	16.4	100	958	41.9	100	663	29.0	100	260	11.4	100

NOTE: Column percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

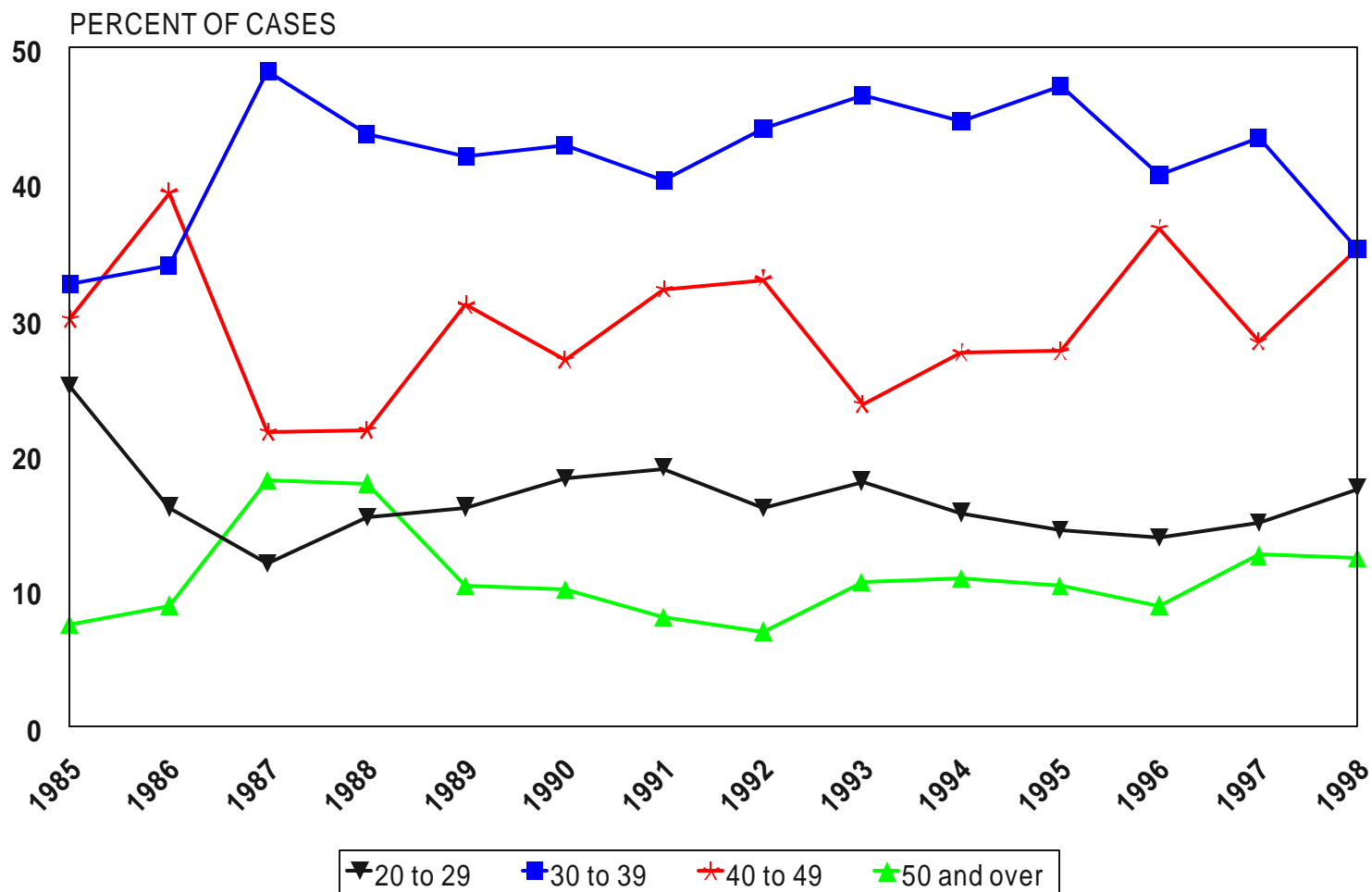
* Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 5-7
Cumulative Numbers of AIDS Cases Among California Asian/Pacific American Subgroups
by Reported Country or Territory of Birth

Asian/Pacific American Subgroup	Total		U.S. Born			Dependency of U.S.			Born outside of U.S.			Unknown		
	Number (N)	Percentage (%)	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column	N	% of row	% of column
Chinese	300	13.1	136	45.3	15.7	*	*	*	149	49.7	12.1	13	4.3	11.9
Filipino	752	32.9	224	29.8	25.9	*	*	*	511	68.0	41.5	14	1.9	12.8
Japanese	257	11.3	151	58.8	17.5	*	*	*	92	35.8	7.5	12	4.7	11.0
Korean	53	2.3	15	28.3	1.7	*	*	*	35	66.0	2.8	*	*	*
Asian Indian	26	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	88.5	1.9	*	*	*
Vietnamese	156	6.8	9	5.8	1.0	*	*	*	146	93.6	11.9	*	*	*
Laotian	34	1.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	32	94.1	2.6	*	*	*
Thai	82	3.6	4	4.9	0.5	*	*	*	76	92.7	6.2	*	*	*
Cambodian	33	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	31	93.9	2.5	*	*	*
Pakistani	10	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	80.0	0.6	*	*	*
Indonesian	23	1.0	4	17.4	0.5	*	*	*	19	82.6	1.5	*	*	*
Burmese	4	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sri Lankan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
East Indian	14	0.6	5	35.7	0.6	*	*	*	9	64.3	0.7	*	*	*
Malayan	13	0.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	13	100.0	1.1	*	*	*
Taiwanese	31	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	26	83.9	2.1	*	*	*
Singaporean	7	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	57.1	0.3	*	*	*
Pacific Islander	6	0.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hawaiian	71	3.1	67	94.4	7.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Samoa	51	2.2	20	39.2	2.3	26	51.0	32.5	4	7.8	0.3	*	*	*
Tongan	9	0.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	88.9	0.6	*	*	*
Tahitian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Guamanian Island	40	1.8	7	17.5	0.8	33	82.5	41.3	*	*	*	*	*	*
North Mariana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Palauan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fijian	5	0.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	80.0	0.3	*	*	*
Other	16	0.7	13	81.3	1.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Not specified	284	12.4	191	67.3	22.1	10	3.5	12.5	30	10.6	2.4	53	18.7	48.6
Total	2,284	100.0	864	37.8	100.0	80	3.5	100.0	1,231	53.9	100.0	109	4.8	100.0

* Number of cases or deaths < 4

Figure 5-1
 Percent of AIDS Cases Among Asian/Pacific American Males
 in California by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.

Percentages do not add to 100 due to exclusion of cases under 20 years old. 1981-1984 data excluded due to small numbers.

Note: Total cases = 2,053.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Chapter 6

AIDS Among Native Americans in California

There have been 470 AIDS cases among Native Americans diagnosed before 1999 reported to the OA through June 30, 1999, with 261 reported as dead (**Table 6-1**). The number of new annual cases peaked in 1995. Only 55.1% of cumulative Native American cases were reported with G/B contact as the HIV exposure (compared to 70.8% for the whole state). However, 19.6% of cumulative cases have been listed with G/B contact and IDU exposure, which is far more than the state percentage of 8.9%. The percent of total Native American cases that are female is 10.9%, and the percent of females among annual new Native American cases was over this value each year between 1991 and 1996 (inclusive). The breakdown of female cases over exposure category is the inverse of that for Asian/PA females. That is, IDU exposure has been reported for 56.9% (29 of 51) of all Native American female cases, which is the highest rate for all racial/ethnic groups, while heterosexual exposure has been listed in only 23.5% (12 of 51), which is the lowest among all racial/ethnic female groups.

Out of the 470 cumulative Native American AIDS cases, 419 have been male and 240 of these have been recorded as dead (**Table 6-2**). The 1995 peak in the number of male cases was only reflected in the 30-39 and 50 or older age groups. Both the 20-29 group (1989) and the 40-49 group (1992 and 1994) peaked earlier. About three-fourths of total Native American male cases have been under 40 years old at diagnosis, which is a much higher percentage than the males for other racial/ethnic groups (except Latinos, at 70%). Due to the small numbers of new annual cases, the time trends for the percent of new cases in each age group are unstable, but some general observations are possible (**Figure 6-1**). Except for one year, the highest proportion of new annual Native American male cases have come from the 30-39 age group, while the 50 or older group has produced the smallest proportion every year without exception. The 20-29 and 40-49 groups

have produced roughly similar proportions of the annual new cases and have traded off being the second and third most prominent of all age groups for Native American males, though the percentage from the 40-49 group was considerably higher in 1997 and 1998.

For data collected by the OA as of June 30, 1999, there have been 51 Native American female AIDS cases diagnosed through 1998 in California, with 21 reported dead (**Table 6-3**). There have been no reported Native American female cases within the 13-19 age group, but over 70% (36 of 51) of all cases have been under 40 years old at diagnosis. The limited number of reported cases among Native American females prevents meaningful trend analyses.

Table 6-1
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Native Americans
 by Year of Diagnosis, Gender, and Mode of Exposure to HIV

Year	Total		Native American Males										Native American Females							
			G/B contact		Injection drug use (IDU)		G/B contact and IDU		All other		Subtotal		Heterosexual		IDU		All other		Subtotal	
			Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1985	4	4	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1986	11	11	9	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1987	9	9	4	4	*	*	4	4	*	*	8	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1988	18	15	6	6	*	*	6	4	*	*	16	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1989	34	31	18	18	*	*	8	7	*	*	32	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1990	44	33	27	19	*	*	10	8	*	*	42	31	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1991	37	31	20	16	*	*	11	9	*	*	33	27	*	*	4	4	*	*	4	4
1992	58	38	30	20	5	*	13	10	*	*	49	34	4	*	4	*	*	*	9	4
1993	54	34	34	23	*	*	11	6	*	*	48	32	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*
1994	57	27	32	13	8	7	8	*	*	*	50	24	*	*	6	*	*	*	7	*
1995	63	16	35	9	8	*	9	*	*	*	55	14	4	*	*	*	*	*	8	*
1996	41	9	17	*	6	*	7	*	5	*	35	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	*
1997	22	0	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1998	18	3	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Totals (cumulative)	470	261	259	143	45	26	92	56	23	15	419	240	12	5	29	15	10	1	51	21
Percent of totals †	100%	100%	55.1%	54.8%	9.6%	10.0%	19.6%	21.5%	4.9%	5.7%	89.1%	92.0%	2.6%	1.9%	6.2%	5.7%	2.1%	0.4%	10.9%	8.0%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

G/B contact = Gay/Bisexual contact (for males only)

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each exposure category; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 6-2
Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Native American Males
 by Year of Diagnosis and Age Group

Year	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old		30 to 39 years old		40 to 49 years old		50 years old or older	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1985	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1986	11	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	6	*	*	*	*
1987	8	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	5	*	*	*	*
1988	16	14	*	*	*	*	5	5	7	6	*	*	*	*
1989	32	30	*	*	*	*	15	14	9	9	7	6	*	*
1990	42	31	*	*	*	*	8	6	28	20	4	*	*	*
1991	33	27	*	*	*	*	4	4	22	17	7	6	*	*
1992	49	34	*	*	*	*	12	6	18	12	14	13	4	*
1993	48	32	*	*	*	*	12	6	28	20	5	*	*	*
1994	50	24	*	*	*	*	10	*	25	11	13	10	*	*
1995	55	14	*	*	*	*	9	*	30	8	10	*	4	*
1996	35	8	*	*	*	*	7	*	19	4	5	*	4	*
1997	20	0	*	*	*	*	4	*	9	*	7	*	*	*
1998	16	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	*	5	*	*	*
Totals (cumulative)	419	240	2	1	3	0	90	50	217	120	82	53	25	16
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.0%	21.5%	20.8%	51.8%	50.0%	19.6%	22.1%	6.0%	6.7%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each age group; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 6-3

Annual Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among California Native American Females by Year of Diagnosis and Age Group

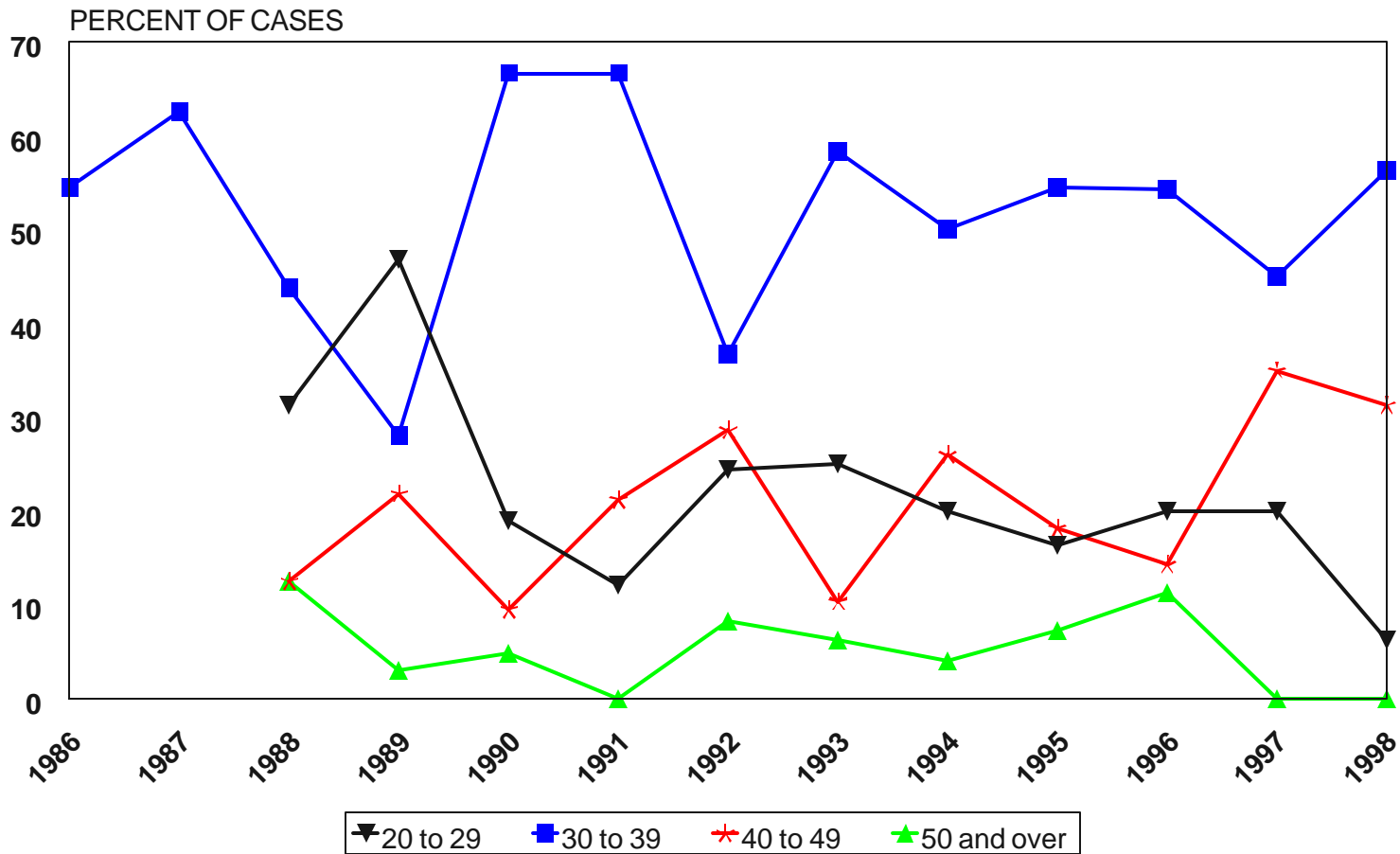
Year	Total		0 to 12 years old		13 to 19 years old		20 to 29 years old		30 to 39 years old		40 to 49 years old		50 years old or older	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1980	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1981	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1982	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1983	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1984	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1985	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1986	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1987	1	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1988	2	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1989	2	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1990	2	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1991	4	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1992	9	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	4	*	*	*	*	*
1993	6	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1994	7	3	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	*	*	*	*	*
1995	8	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1996	6	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1997	2	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1998	2	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Totals (cumulative)	51	21	3	1	0	0	12	4	21	9	9	5	6	2
Percent of totals †	100.0%	100.0%	5.9%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	19.0%	41.2%	42.9%	17.6%	23.8%	11.8%	9.5%

NOTE: Percents may not add to 100% due to rounding

Table includes cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the California Office of AIDS through June 30, 1999

† Percent of total cases and of total deaths, respectively, for the pair of columns under each age group; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Figure 6-1
 Percent of AIDS Cases Among Native American Males
 in California by Age Group and Year of Diagnosis



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.

Percentages do not add to 100 due to exclusion of cases under 20 years old.

1981-1985 (30-39 group) and 1981-1987 data excluded due to small numbers.

Note: Total cases = 419.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Chapter 7

A Comparison of AIDS Among Racial/Ethnic Groups in California

The numbers of AIDS cases and deaths among racial/ethnic groups within each of the 58 counties of California are displayed in **Table 7-1**. These numbers are cumulative cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as reported to the OA through June 30, 1999. Over half of the cases and deaths within the State have occurred in the counties of San Francisco and Los Angeles. Over two-thirds of California's cumulative African-American cases have occurred in three counties: Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Alameda (7,762 + 2,721 + 2,279 = 12,762 out of 18,726 total cases). Almost half of the State's Latino cases have occurred in Los Angeles County (10,607 out of 21,419 total cases). Over two-thirds of Asian/Pacific American cases in California have been reported by the counties of Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego (752 + 619 + 181 = 1,552 out of 2,284 total cases).

While generalizations can be made about the racial/ethnic distribution of cumulative AIDS cases for almost every county in California, the discussion here will focus only on those counties having at least 1,000 cumulative cases through 1998, as reported to the OA by June 30, 1999. The majority of cumulative AIDS cases have been non-White in the counties of Solano (100.0 – 43.1 = 56.9%), Alameda (53.4%), San Bernardino (51.5%), and Fresno (50.2%), while over 70% have been White in the counties of Sonoma (90.9%), San Francisco (74.7%), and Riverside (72.7%). Over 25% of cumulative cases have been African American in the counties of Alameda (41.5%), Solano (39.5%), and Contra Costa (29.0%). Over 25% of cumulative cases in the counties of Fresno (28.8%), Los Angeles (26.9%), and San Bernardino (26.1%) have been Latino/a. Among California's counties (with at least 1,000 cases), only San Mateo has had over 5% of its cases come from its Asian/Pacific American subpopulation (92 of 1,775, or 5.2%).

The distribution among racial/ethnic groups in selected California cities of cumulative AIDS cases through 1998 as reported to the OA by June 30, 1999 is shown in **Table 7-2**. Berkeley, Pasadena, and Long Beach each receive AIDS surveillance funds directly from the OA rather than indirectly through their county, while the other cities in the table were selected because each had an estimated population exceeding 200,000 in 1998 (based on California Department of Finance population projections). The majority of AIDS cases have been non-White in the cities of Oakland (100.0 – 33.3 = 66.7%), Santa Ana (61.0%), Pasadena (55.0%), Los Angeles (53.9%), and Fresno (50.4%), and over two-thirds White in San Francisco (74.7%), San Diego (69.2%), and Fremont (66.9%). Over 20% of diagnosed cases have been African American in Berkeley (31.1%), Pasadena (29.2%), Los Angeles (24.6%), Fresno (22.5%), Sacramento (21.2%), and Stockton (21.1%), while this figure is 57.6% in Oakland. Latinos/as have accounted for over a quarter of cases diagnosed in Anaheim (32.0%), San Jose (27.1%), Los Angeles (26.9%), Fresno (26.6%), and Riverside (26.5%), and over half in Santa Ana (51.8%).

While the majority of cumulative AIDS cases in California have been White (61.4%), a look at the percentage of new annual cases among racial/ethnic groups shows that this may be changing along with the population as a whole (**Table 7-3**). In 1988, 70.9% of AIDS cases in California were among Whites; in 1997 it fell below 50% for the first time ever (45.3%), and declined again in 1998 (43.7%). When comparing AIDS cases in 1988 to those in 1998, the percentages of AIDS cases from the African American and Asian/PA subgroups have increased noticeably (from 13.6% to 23.2% and 1.3% to 2.5%, respectively), while that from the Latino/a subpopulation has more than doubled (from 13.8% to 30.1%). The percent of cases from the Native American subpopulation has increased as well. These time trends are evident in **Figure 7-1**.

Table 7-3 also shows how California's AIDS epidemic has evolved in impacting its diverse population. The population percentages in Table 7-3 are based on projections provided by the California Department of Finance. The percentage of African Americans among the State's AIDS population has always exceeded that of its general population, but this disparity has increased almost yearly. In 1988, about 7.1% of the State's general population and about 13.6% of its AIDS population was African American (the AIDS percentage not quite double the general percentage); in 1998 these percentages were (respectively) 6.9% and 23.2% (the AIDS percentage over triple the general percentage). Throughout the 1980s and early 1990s the percentage of Whites among California's AIDS population was higher than among its general population; in 1996 and thereafter, the percentage of Whites among annual AIDS cases has been below that among the State's general population. The opposite trend has occurred among Latinos in California, with the percentage of Latinos among the State's AIDS population not exceeding that in the general population until 1998. The percent of AIDS cases from the Asian/PA subpopulation has been much lower than the percent of Asian/PAs in California. The percent of AIDS cases from the Native American subpopulation climbed from 1985 to 1990 and seems currently reflective of the percent of the State's population that is Native American.

The annual incidence of AIDS (cases per 100,000) within California's racial/ethnic subgroups between 1981 and 1998 are shown in **Table 7-4**. The population numbers used in the calculations were projections provided by the California Department of Finance. As with the total number of cases, the incidence peaked in 1992 for all racial/ethnic groups except Native Americans, which peaked in 1995. The time trends of these annual incidences show a general decrease since 1992, but to varying degrees across racial/ethnic subpopulations (**Figure 7-2**). The most dramatic decrease has been among African Americans, but this was preceded by the most dramatic increase between 1986-1992. During 1986-1992, the incidences among Whites and Latinos/as increased steadily; since 1992, both have decreased, but

that among Latinos/as at a much lower rate. As a result, the incidence among Latinos/as overtook that among Whites in 1997, and the difference between the two increased again in 1998 (though both decreased). The incidence among the Asian/PA subgroup was stable in comparison between 1989 and 1995, but has steadily decreased since 1992. Incidence among Native Americans was fairly stable during 1992-1995, but decreased sharply thereafter; in 1995 AIDS incidence among Native Americans in California was second only to that among African Americans, but in both 1997 and 1998 it was fourth highest after being overtaken by both Latinos and Whites.

Time trends for age-specific incidences among racial/ethnic groups were calculated for each gender separately to gain more detailed information. The gender-specific time trend plots for AIDS incidences among racial/ethnic groups within the 20-29 age group in **Figure 7-2(a)** reveal alternative information to the overall incidence plot of Figure 7-2. Incidence among African American males and females in the 20-29 age group both display the same general trends as the whole African American subgroup (a rapid increase followed by a slightly less rapid decrease in recent time), but with two exceptions. First, the peaks for the 20-29 subgroups occurred in 1993 but that for all African Americans in 1992. Second, the increase until the 1993 peak was much more extreme for females than males. Between 1989 and 1993, AIDS incidence among African American females in the 20-29 group quadrupled, while that for males increased, but did not even double (however, the incidence among males actually displayed its rapid climb earlier; it quadrupled between 1984 and 1988). The generalization of Latino AIDS cases being younger than Whites is also seen in these plots; the incidence within the 20-29 age group of Latino males began to exceed that of White males in 1995, while for females it started earlier in 1993. This is not the case in the overall picture of Figure 7-2.

AIDS incidences among California's racial/ethnic subgroups within the 30-39 age group (**Figure 7-2(b)**) convey the same general time trends seen in the overall racial/ethnic populations (Figure 7-2), but with a few exceptions. For each racial/ethnic group, males in the

30-39 age group have the most AIDS cases, and hence the shapes of the trends for male cases in this age group were expected to be similar to those for the overall populations. This can be seen in the magnitude of the incidences of these males, which are roughly four times that of the general population shown in Figure 7-2. In particular, the 1992 peak in AIDS incidence among African American males in the 30-39 age group was over 400 cases per 100,000, while that for African Americans overall was less than 100 cases per 100,000. AIDS incidence among African American females in this age group peaked in 1994 and has only declined a small amount through 1998 (it shows the smallest relative decrease after its peak among all gender-specific African American age groups). Latina females in the 30-39 age group have had roughly the same AIDS incidence as White females in this age group, albeit slightly higher. Latino males in this age group, however, have clearly had a lower AIDS incidence than their White male counterparts, though these two incidences converged between 1992 and 1997.

The time trends in AIDS incidence within the 40-49 group shown in **Figure 7-2(c)** are very similar to those of the 30-39 age group. In particular, for each gender, the relation between the AIDS incidences of Whites and Latinos within the 40-49 age group mirrors that of the 30-39 group. There are slight differences for African Americans. The magnitude of annual AIDS incidence for African American males in the 40-49 age group has roughly been the same as for the 30-39 group, whereas for Latino and White males the incidence among the 30-39 group has been noticeably larger than among the 40-49 group. Furthermore, AIDS incidence among African American females in the 40-49 age group has fallen faster during the last few years when compared to those in the 30-39 age group (see Figure 7-2(b)).

The time trends in AIDS incidence within the 50 or older age group (**Figure 7-2(d)**) are the least dramatic of all age groups. Among African Americans in this age group, the incidence for males has been similar to that among males in the 20-29 age group; for females, the incidence within the 50 or older age group has been lower than among

the 20-29 group. AIDS incidence within the 50 or older group among African American males dramatically increased between 1990 and 1992 (going up nearly 50%), whereas females had their dramatic increase later, during 1992-1994 (roughly doubling). Incidence among Latino males 50 years or older was similar to that of White males in this age group until 1995; since then it has exceeded that of White males. Female Latinas in this age group, however, have had a noticeably higher incidence than White females since 1990, although both have been small (less than 5 cases per 100,000).

While the rate of new annual cases that are female has been shown to be increasing (see Figure 1-3), this increase has been distributed differently among racial/ethnic groups (**Figure 7-3**). The percentage has been rising within all racial/ethnic subgroups. The percent of new annual cases that are female has clearly been the highest for African Americans and lowest among Whites, with the Latina and Asian/PA subgroups between them. Since 1992, the rate of increase has been most dramatic among African Americans, and hence the gap that separates this subgroup has widened recently. The percent of female cases among the Asian/PA subpopulation has been erratic, but generally increasing with time.

The percent of new annual cases among males that are reported with G/B contact as the exposure to HIV has been decreasing (see Figure 1-1), but this percentage is distributed differently among California's racial/ethnic groups (**Figure 7-4**). The distribution seems to be in three tiers, with White and Asian/PA males having the highest (and nearly the same) percentage, Latino males the second highest, and African American males the lowest. The rate of decline in the percent of male cases with G/B contact reported as the HIV exposure has been generally the same across these racial/ethnic groups, but may be somewhat smaller among Latino males, who had a steady percentage during 1993-1996. Due to small numbers of cases, the percentage for Native American males has been erratic.

The percent of new annual cases among males that are reported with IDU exposure to HIV has been increasing (see Figure 1-1), and again this percentage varies among racial/ethnic groups (**Figure 7-5**).

The distribution is in three tiers that are in the inverse order of those among males with G/B contact as the HIV exposure (see Figure 7-4). The percent of IDU exposures among White males has been climbing since 1983, while those among African American and Latino males have been steady since 1992. The percent among Latino males increased sharply during 1990-1992, but has been steady during other time periods. The percent among African American males increased sharply during 1986-1992 (the same time period when AIDS incidence among California African Americans climbed dramatically—see Figure 7-2) and is the highest of all racial/ethnic groups by a very large amount. The percent of IDU exposure cases among White and Latino males has been converging since 1992, and in 1998 the percentage among White males exceeded that among Latino males for the first time ever.

The percent of new annual cases among females reported with heterosexual exposure to HIV has been climbing (see Figure 1-2), but has done so in differing degrees within racial/ethnic subgroups (**Figure 7-6**). The increase in this percentage was almost continual for White, Latina, and African American females from 1989 to 1995. It has been clearly the lowest among African American females since 1989 and the second lowest for White females since 1992. Latina females have the highest percent of heterosexual cases of these three subgroups (Asian/PA females have a slightly higher percentage, but were not plotted due to small numbers, particularly in the 1980s), and this percentage increased sharply during 1992-1994. Since 1995 the percentages among these three subgroups have shown differing trends, with that among Latina females decreasing, that among White females slightly increasing, and that among African American females steady.

The trends in the percentages of new annual female cases reported with IDU HIV exposure (Figure 1-2) are also distributed unevenly among racial/ethnic subgroups (**Figure 7-7**). The percentage of IDU cases among Latina females has been the lowest of all subgroups since 1988 and has been decreasing since 1992. African American females had the highest percentage starting in 1985, but this percentage peaked in 1990, decreased continually, and was overtaken

by that of White females in 1997. The percent for White females peaked in 1992 but has been fairly steady since then.

Racial/ethnic specific time trends (in six-month intervals) for the estimated median survival time after AIDS diagnosis are shown in **Figure 7-8**. These estimates could only be calculated until halfway through 1993 because under half of the State's AIDS cases diagnosed after June 30, 1993 have been reported as deceased as of June 30, 1999 (and the majority of cases must be dead in order to calculate a median survival estimate). Generally, survival has been increasing steadily for all racial/ethnic groups, and little difference between racial/ethnic groups has existed. However, African Americans and to a lesser extent Latinos/as had slightly lower median survival times than Whites or Asians until 1990, after which all groups generally converged. No information about the time between HIV infection and AIDS diagnosis were available for these data, so racial/ethnic disparities for this measure could not be determined.

Table 7-1
Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among All Californians
by County and Racial/Ethnic Group, 1980-1998

County	Total		White/Caucasian			African American			Latino/a			Asian/Pacific American		Native American		Unknown	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Alameda	5,492	3,445	2,561	46.6%	1,719	2,279	41.5%	1,351	485	8.8%	292	140	71	15	7	12	*
Amador	33	19	25	75.8%	14	4	12.1%	*	4	12.1%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Butte	181	117	163	90.1%	108	9	5.0%	5	6	3.3%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Calaveras	14	8	13	92.9%	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Colusa	12	12	9	75.0%	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Contra Costa	2,037	1,336	1,187	58.3%	806	591	29.0%	361	212	10.4%	139	37	22	10	8	*	*
Del Norte	20	11	9	45.0%	*	8	40.0%	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
El Dorado	140	89	125	89.3%	78	*	*	*	11	7.9%	8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fresno	1,003	655	499	49.8%	352	199	19.8%	121	289	28.8%	170	11	7	5	5	*	*
Glenn	9	6	8	88.9%	6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Humboldt	176	104	157	89.2%	95	4	2.3%	*	5	2.8%	*	*	*	9	5	*	*
Imperial	101	49	22	21.8%	9	9	8.9%	5	68	67.3%	34	*	*	*	*	*	*
Inyo	11	7	10	90.9%	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kern	909	445	434	47.7%	242	225	24.8%	87	234	25.7%	108	4	*	11	6	*	*
Kings	158	57	61	38.6%	24	44	27.8%	12	46	29.1%	20	*	*	4	*	*	*
Lake	118	60	105	89.0%	54	9	7.6%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lassen	38	15	17	44.7%	6	18	47.4%	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Los Angeles	39,422	24,698	20,072	50.9%	13,836	7,762	19.7%	4,578	10,607	26.9%	5,728	752	440	103	45	126	*
Madera	85	48	33	38.8%	21	26	30.6%	13	22	25.9%	12	*	*	*	*	*	*
Marin	1,380	773	936	67.8%	586	299	21.7%	130	125	9.1%	47	16	9	4	*	*	*

‡ Percent of cumulative AIDS cases from racial/ethnic group within the specified county; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among All Californians
by County and Racial/Ethnic Group, 1980-1998

County	Total		White/Caucasian			African American			Latino/a			Asian/Pacific American		Native American		Unknown	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Mariposa	12	*	8	66.7%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mendocino	158	110	145	91.8%	100	4	2.5%	*	6	3.8%	4	*	*	*	*	*	*
Merced	124	76	76	61.3%	45	16	12.9%	9	31	25.0%	21	*	*	*	*	*	*
Modoc	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mono	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Monterey	714	414	406	56.9%	271	119	16.7%	48	162	22.7%	81	21	11	5	*	*	*
Napa	189	119	156	82.5%	104	7	3.7%	4	22	11.6%	8	4	*	*	*	*	*
Nevada	115	62	111	96.5%	59	*	*	*	4	3.5%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Orange	5,186	2,873	3,629	70.0%	2,188	237	4.6%	115	1,205	23.2%	519	93	40	12	4	10	*
Placer	127	75	111	87.4%	66	*	*	*	11	8.7%	6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Plumas	6	*	4	66.7%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Riverside	3,823	1,993	2,781	72.7%	1,486	339	8.9%	151	654	17.1%	335	27	13	22	8	*	*
Sacramento	2,732	1,720	1,844	67.5%	1,204	551	20.2%	320	284	10.4%	163	32	19	20	14	*	*
San Benito	29	14	13	44.8%	7	*	*	*	16	55.2%	7	*	*	*	*	*	*
San Bernardino	2,552	1,441	1,237	48.5%	755	604	23.7%	319	665	26.1%	348	28	12	18	7	*	*
San Diego	9,790	5,765	6,631	67.7%	4,151	1,133	11.6%	587	1,792	18.3%	908	181	88	53	31	*	*
San Francisco	23,272	16,040	17,382	74.7%	12,412	2,721	11.7%	1,653	2,445	10.5%	1,530	619	379	105	66	*	*
San Joaquin	681	425	369	54.2%	253	126	18.5%	69	165	24.2%	90	20	12	*	*	*	*
San Luis Obispo	419	201	235	56.1%	135	115	27.4%	43	64	15.3%	20	*	*	4	*	*	*
San Mateo	1,775	1,139	1,147	64.6%	766	306	17.2%	186	225	12.7%	129	92	55	5	*	*	*

‡ Percent of cumulative AIDS cases from racial/ethnic group within the specified county; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 7-1 (cont'd)
Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among All Californians
by County and Racial/Ethnic Group, 1980-1998

County	Total		White/Caucasian			African American			Latino/a			Asian/Pacific American		Native American		Unknown	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Santa Barbara	610	422	422	69.2%	307	62	10.2%	43	116	19.0%	65	6	4	4	*	*	*
Santa Clara	2,912	1,742	1,819	62.5%	1,144	291	10.0%	148	673	23.1%	375	115	64	14	11	*	*
Santa Cruz	452	272	358	79.2%	220	18	4.0%	12	60	13.3%	33	6	*	7	4	*	*
Shasta	118	87	108	91.5%	81	4	3.4%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sierra	4	4	4	100%	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Siskiyou	32	17	27	84.4%	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Solano	1,063	586	458	43.1%	283	420	39.5%	209	144	13.5%	70	35	21	6	*	*	*
Sonoma	1,564	992	1,422	90.9%	923	36	2.3%	17	86	5.5%	42	8	*	10	6	*	*
Stanislaus	502	296	358	71.3%	228	42	8.4%	20	94	18.7%	42	6	5	*	*	*	*
Sutter	51	32	36	70.6%	27	*	*	*	11	21.6%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tehama	22	11	19	86.4%	9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Trinity	11	8	9	81.8%	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tulare	222	159	135	60.8%	99	16	7.2%	13	67	30.2%	43	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tuolumne	53	32	32	60.4%	23	9	17.0%	5	11	20.8%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ventura	742	473	456	61.5%	297	39	5.3%	23	236	31.8%	144	11	9	*	*	*	*
Yolo	152	93	106	69.7%	69	12	7.9%	7	22	14.5%	10	6	*	*	*	*	*
Yuba	54	34	43	79.6%	27	5	9.3%	*	4	7.4%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	10	5	6	60.0%	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
State totals	111,620	69,695	68,552	61.4%	45,756	18,726	16.8%	10,695	21,419	19.2%	11,589	2,284	1,303	470	261	169	91

‡ Percent of cumulative AIDS cases from racial/ethnic group within the specified county; * Number of cases or deaths < 4

Table 7-2
Cumulative Number of AIDS Cases and Deaths Among All Californians
by City and Racial/Ethnic Group, 1980-1998

County	Total		White/Caucasian			African American			Latino/a			Asian/Pacific American		Native American		Unknown	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Pct. ‡	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
Berkeley	518	339	304	58.7%	205	161	31.1%	105	39	7.5%	23	7	4	1	0	6	2
Pasadena	613	388	276	45.0%	194	179	29.2%	98	139	22.7%	85	15	7	2	2	2	2
Long Beach	3,491	2,136	2,254	64.6%	1,495	571	16.4%	298	595	17.0%	307	55	29	8	3	8	4
Fremont	236	140	158	66.9%	105	31	13.1%	12	29	12.3%	12	15	9	1	1	2	1
Oakland	3,171	1,964	1,055	33.3%	699	1,825	57.6%	1,098	227	7.2%	133	54	29	8	4	2	1
Fresno	845	560	419	49.6%	300	190	22.5%	119	225	26.6%	133	9	6	2	2	0	0
Bakersfield	435	268	260	59.8%	161	61	14.0%	40	107	24.6%	62	3	1	4	4	0	0
Los Angeles	19,641	12,469	9,050	46.1%	6,411	4,824	24.6%	2,944	5,293	26.9%	2,827	353	219	49	24	72	44
Anaheim	569	318	330	58.0%	214	43	7.6%	23	182	32.0%	71	10	7	2	1	2	2
Santa Ana	799	380	312	39.0%	180	55	6.9%	21	414	51.8%	175	13	4	4	0	1	0
Riverside	597	323	331	55.4%	190	100	16.8%	54	158	26.5%	74	5	4	3	1	0	0
Sacramento	2,419	1,517	1,605	66.3%	1,040	513	21.2%	299	251	10.4%	147	29	17	20	14	1	0
San Diego	7,335	4,302	5,077	69.2%	3,141	936	12.8%	485	1,162	15.8%	595	120	58	40	23	0	0
San Francisco	23,272	16,040	17,382	74.7%	12,412	2,721	11.7%	1,653	2,445	10.5%	1,530	619	379	105	66	0	0
Stockton	497	312	257	51.7%	180	105	21.1%	58	117	23.5%	62	18	12	0	0	0	0
San Jose	1,773	1,054	1,027	57.9%	655	185	10.4%	92	481	27.1%	260	74	42	6	5	0	0
Rest of the State	45,409	27,185	28,455	62.7%	18,174	6,226	13.7%	3,296	9,555	21.0%	5,093	885	476	215	111	73	35

‡ Percent of cumulative AIDS cases from racial/ethnic group within the specified city

Table 7-3
Percentage of Total Population and AIDS Cases in California, 1981-1998
 by Year of Diagnosis and Racial/Ethnic Group

Year	Racial/Ethnic Group									
	White/Caucasian		African American		Latino/a		Asian/Pacific American		Native American	
	Population percent	AIDS cases percent	Population percent	AIDS cases percent	Population percent	AIDS cases percent	Population percent	AIDS cases percent	Population percent	AIDS cases percent
1981	65.9	78.0	7.5	10.2	20.2	11.9	5.8	0.0	0.7	0.0
1982	63.5	82.9	7.4	9.0	21.7	6.8	6.7	1.3	0.7	0.0
1983	63.5	80.5	7.4	9.9	21.7	9.2	6.7	0.3	0.7	0.0
1984	62.4	81.1	7.3	8.4	22.5	9.7	7.1	0.6	0.7	0.0
1985	61.4	77.5	7.3	9.4	23.1	11.3	7.5	1.6	0.6	0.2
1986	60.4	76.1	7.2	10.5	23.8	11.6	7.9	1.5	0.6	0.3
1987	59.5	74.4	7.2	11.7	24.4	11.9	8.3	1.5	0.6	0.2
1988	58.7	70.9	7.1	13.6	24.9	13.8	8.6	1.3	0.6	0.3
1989	57.9	68.8	7.1	13.5	25.5	15.1	8.9	2.0	0.6	0.4
1990	57.2	65.3	7.0	15.3	26.0	16.8	9.2	1.9	0.6	0.5
1991	56.4	64.4	7.0	15.3	26.5	17.9	9.4	1.8	0.6	0.3
1992	55.7	60.9	7.0	17.2	27.0	19.2	9.7	2.1	0.6	0.5
1993	55.0	58.7	7.0	18.0	27.5	20.5	9.9	2.3	0.6	0.5
1994	54.2	55.6	7.0	19.5	27.9	21.6	10.2	2.5	0.6	0.6
1995	53.6	54.4	7.0	19.1	28.4	23.4	10.4	2.2	0.6	0.7
1996	52.9	50.1	7.0	21.7	28.8	25.0	10.7	2.7	0.6	0.6
1997	52.1	45.3	7.0	23.3	29.4	28.3	10.9	2.7	0.6	0.4
1998	51.5	43.7	6.9	23.2	29.9	30.1	11.1	2.5	0.6	0.4

NOTE: Population sizes for each racial/ethnic group based on estimates provided by the California Department of Finance

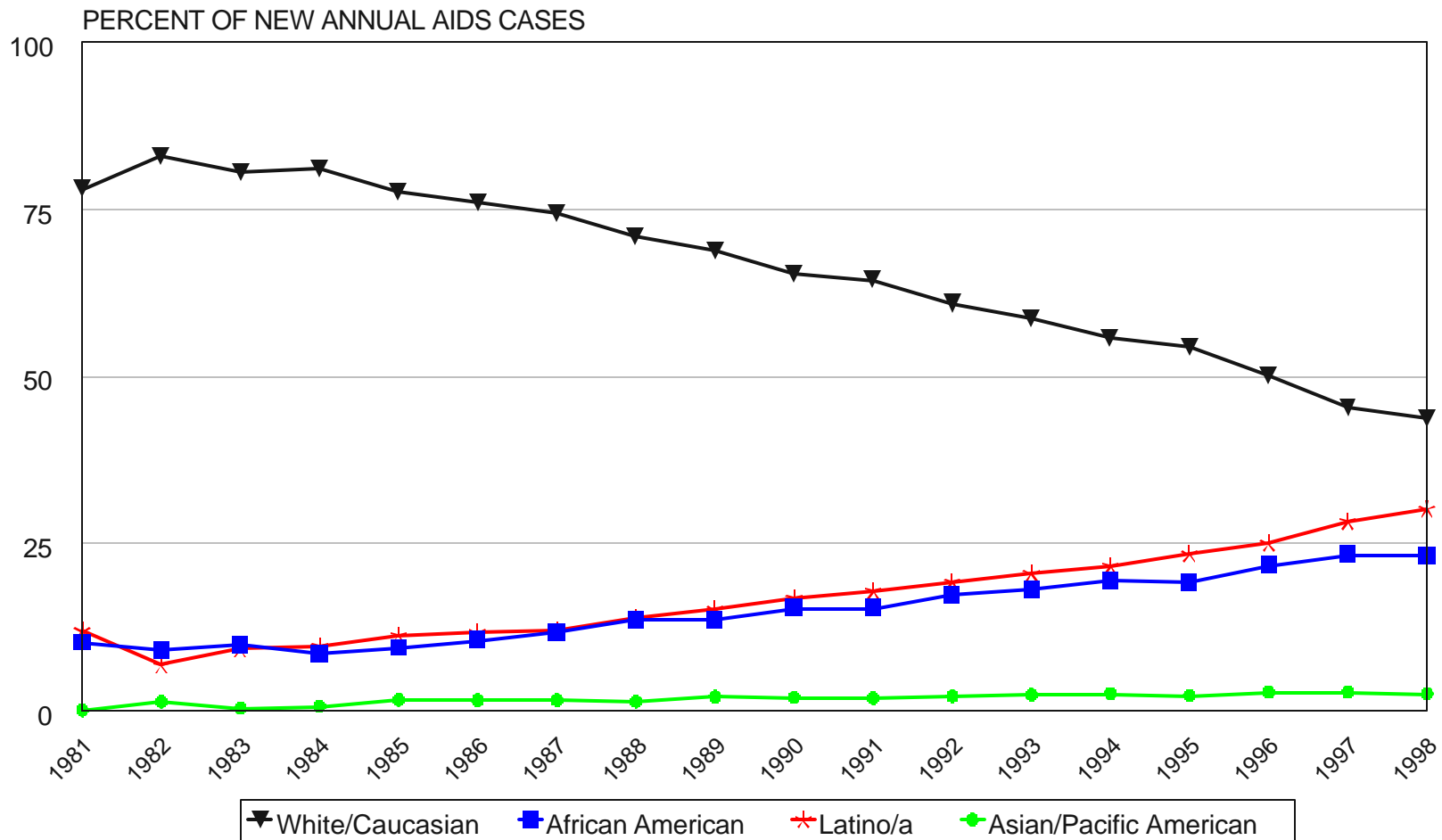
Table 7-4

Annual Number of AIDS Cases and AIDS Incidence (Cases per 100,000) in California, 1981-1998
by Year of Diagnosis and Racial/Ethnic Group

Year	Racial/Ethnic Group									
	White/Caucasian		African American		Latino/a		Asian/Pacific American		Native American	
	Number of AIDS cases	Estimated Incidence	Number of AIDS cases	Estimated Incidence	Number of AIDS cases	Estimated Incidence	Number of AIDS cases	Estimated Incidence	Number of AIDS cases	Estimated Incidence
1981	46	0.3	6	0.3	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
1982	194	1.2	21	1.1	16	0.3	3	0.2	0	0.0
1983	570	3.5	70	3.7	65	1.2	2	0.1	0	0.0
1984	1,142	7.1	119	6.3	137	2.4	9	0.5	0	0.0
1985	2,006	12.4	243	12.6	293	4.8	41	2.1	4	2.3
1986	3,103	19.0	429	21.9	472	7.3	60	2.8	11	6.4
1987	4,248	25.7	670	33.6	677	10.0	88	3.8	9	5.1
1988	4,802	28.8	918	45.3	936	13.2	87	3.6	18	10.1
1989	5,689	33.7	1,113	54.0	1,248	16.8	169	6.5	34	18.8
1990	5,914	34.5	1,384	65.7	1,525	19.6	174	6.3	44	23.8
1991	7,211	41.8	1,718	80.0	2,006	24.8	199	6.9	37	19.7
1992	7,632	44.0	2,156	98.3	2,411	28.6	265	8.8	58	30.4
1993	7,007	40.5	2,154	97.3	2,449	28.3	269	8.6	54	28.1
1994	5,757	33.4	2,023	90.6	2,236	25.2	254	7.8	57	29.6
1995	5,099	29.7	1,785	79.3	2,197	24.1	207	6.2	63	32.7
1996	3,665	21.4	1,588	69.3	1,833	19.6	198	5.7	41	21.2
1997	2,536	14.8	1,303	56.7	1,583	16.3	149	4.2	22	11.2
1998	1,924	11.1	1,023	44.3	1,325	13.2	110	3.0	18	9.0

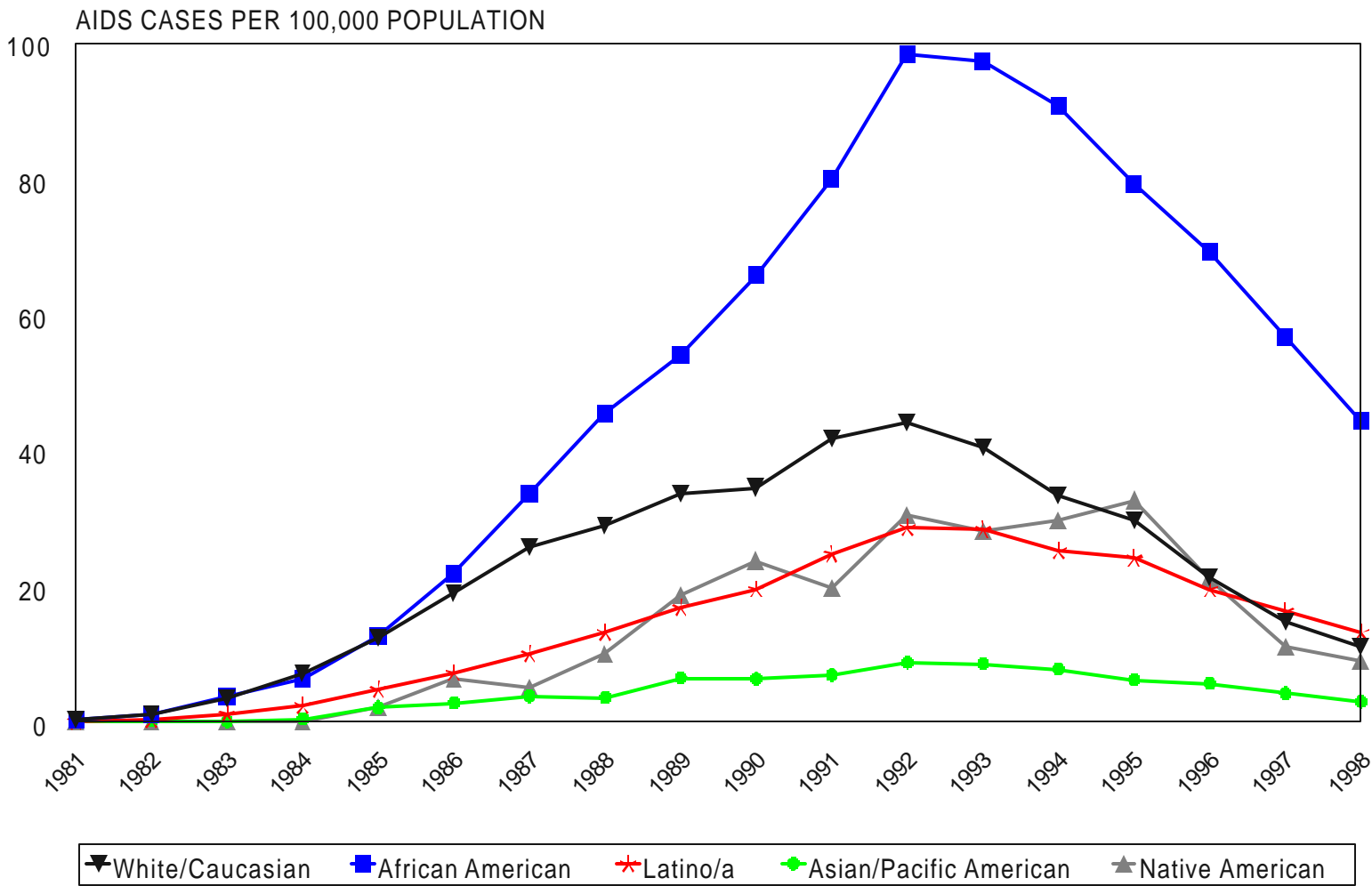
NOTE: Population sizes for each racial/ethnic group based on estimates provided by the California Department of Finance

Figure 7-1
 Percent of New Annual AIDS Cases in California
 within Racial/Ethnic Groups by Year of Diagnosis



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.
 Percentages do not add to 100 due to exclusion of Native American and other/unknown subgroups, which had small numbers.
 Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 7-2
AIDS Incidence in California for Racial/Ethnic Groups by Year of Diagnosis

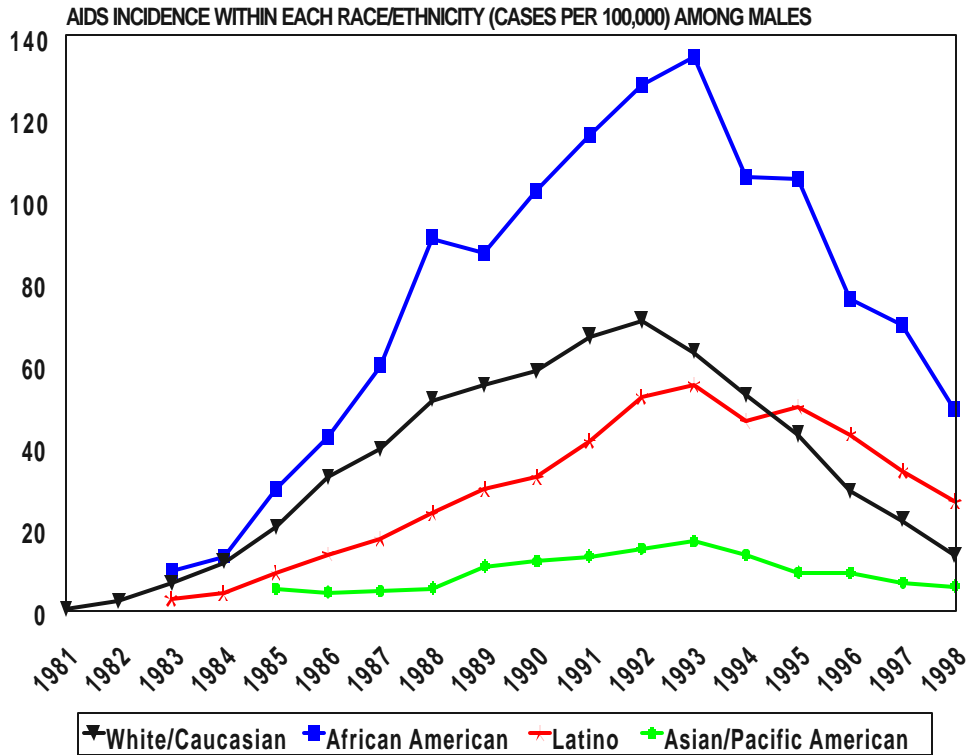


Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.
 Rates based on population projections provided by the California Department of Finance.
 Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 7-2(a)

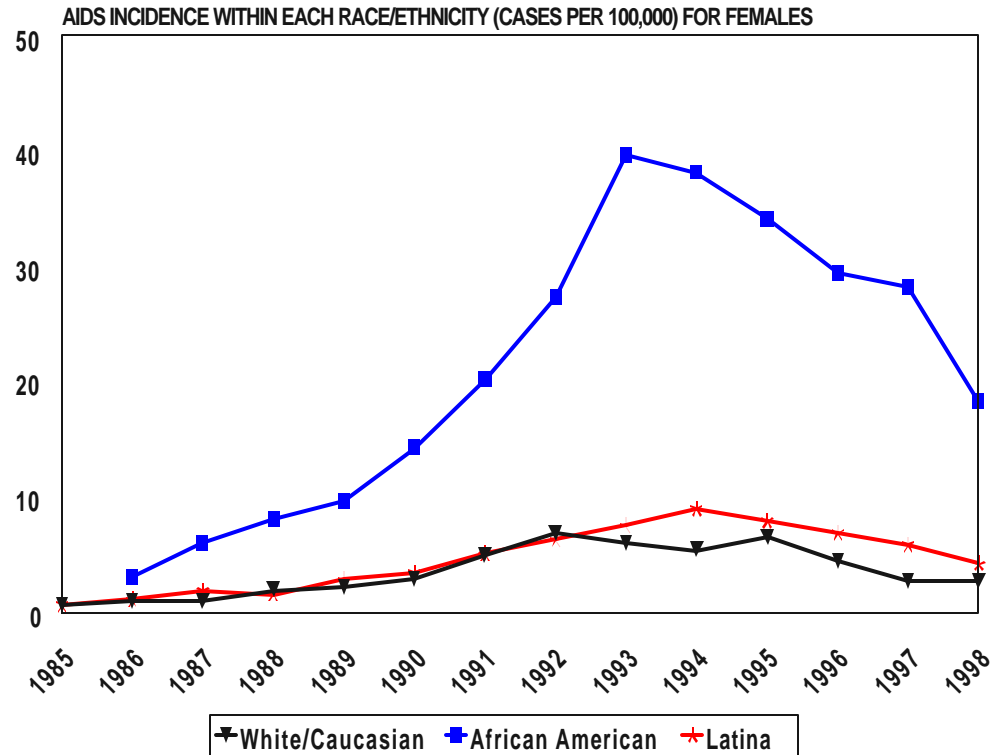
AIDS Incidence Among 20 to 29 Year-Old Males and Females in California by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis

Males



Cumulative number of AIDS cases among males 20-29: 15,868

Females



Cumulative number of AIDS cases among females 20-29: 1,611

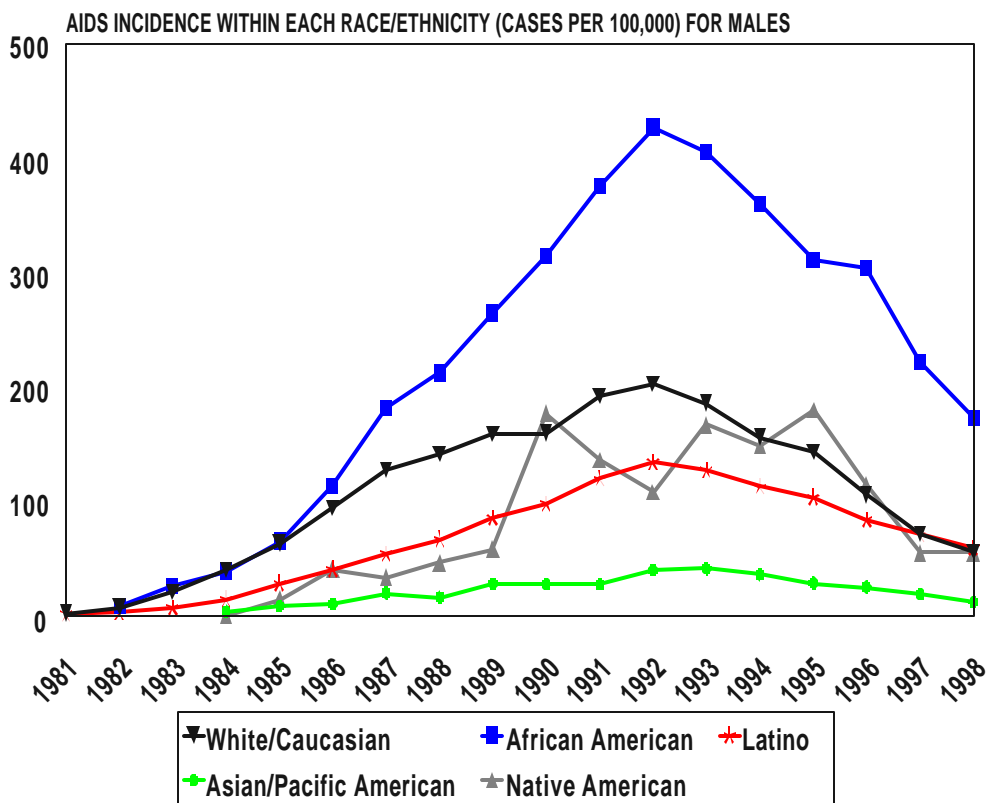
Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999. Rates based on population projections provided by the California Department of Finance.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 7-2(b)

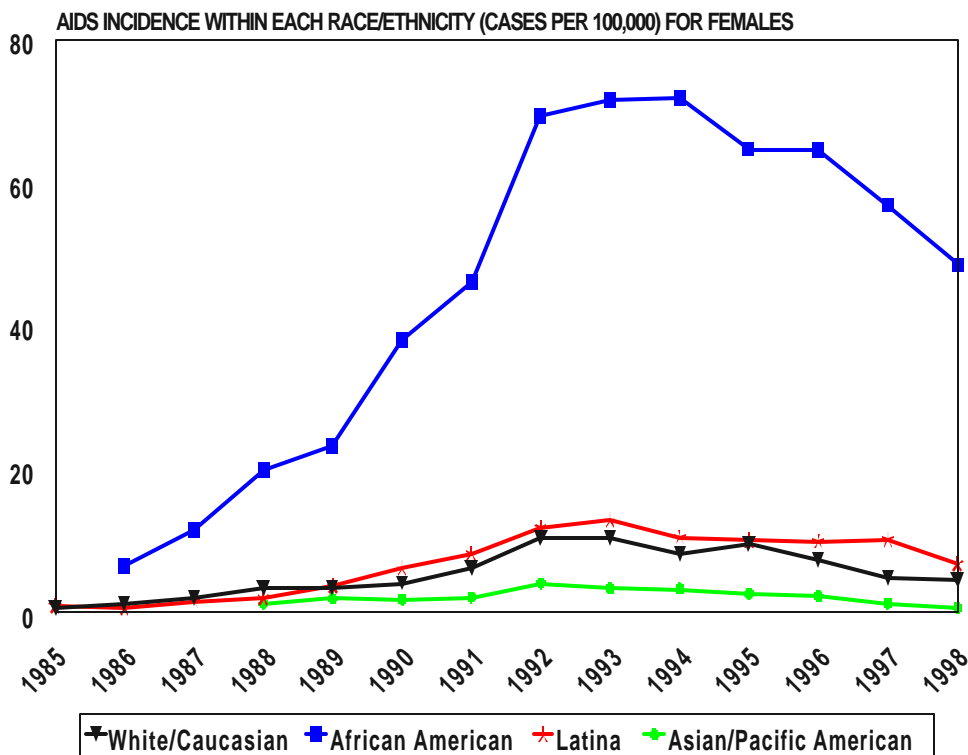
AIDS Incidence Among 30 to 39 Year-Old Males and Females in California by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis

Males



Cumulative number of AIDS cases among males 30-39: 47,030

Females



Cumulative number of AIDS cases among females 30-39: 3,094

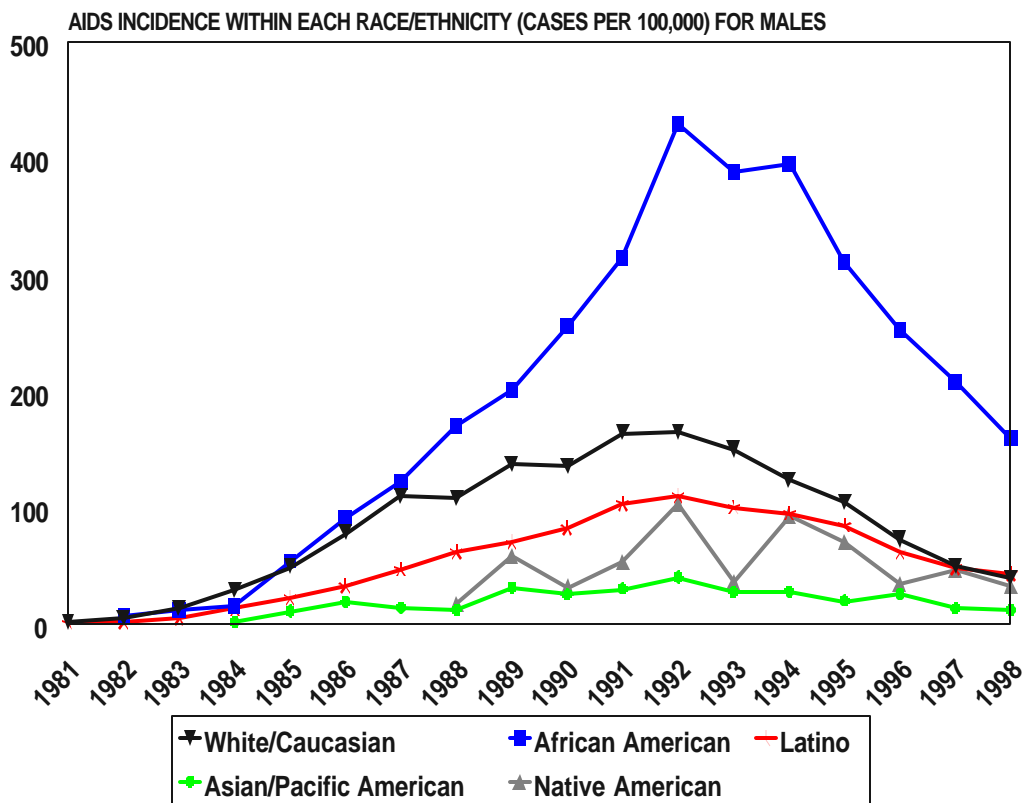
Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999. Rates based on population projections provided by the California Department of Finance.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 7-2(c)

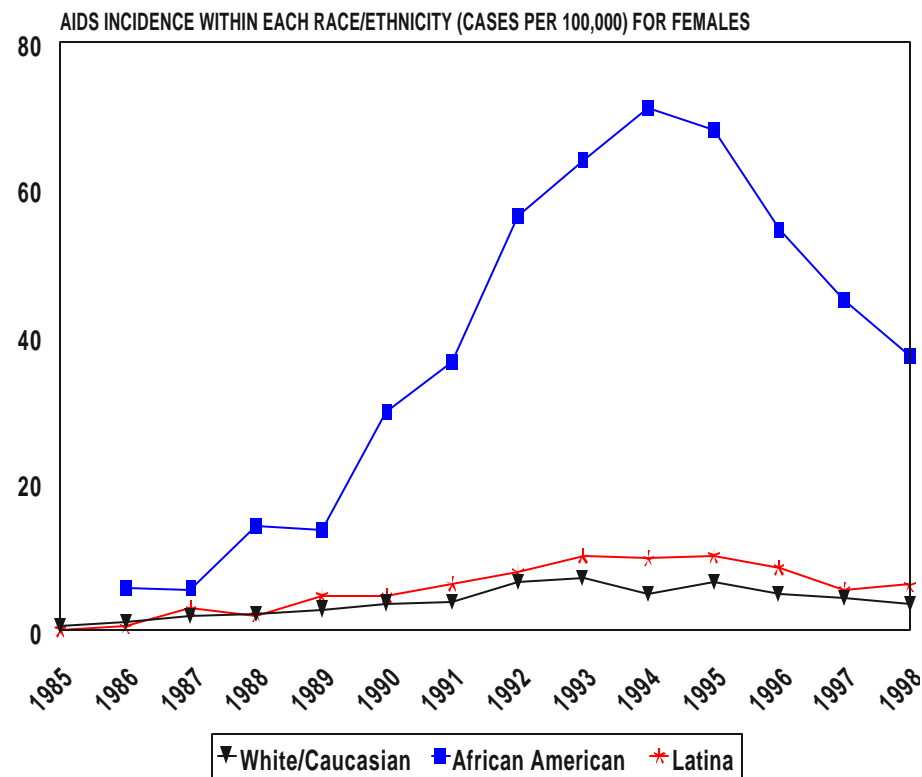
AIDS Incidence Among 40 to 49 Year-Old Males and Females in California by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis

Males



Cumulative number of AIDS cases among males 40-49: 28,047

Females



Cumulative number of AIDS cases among females 40-49: 1,836

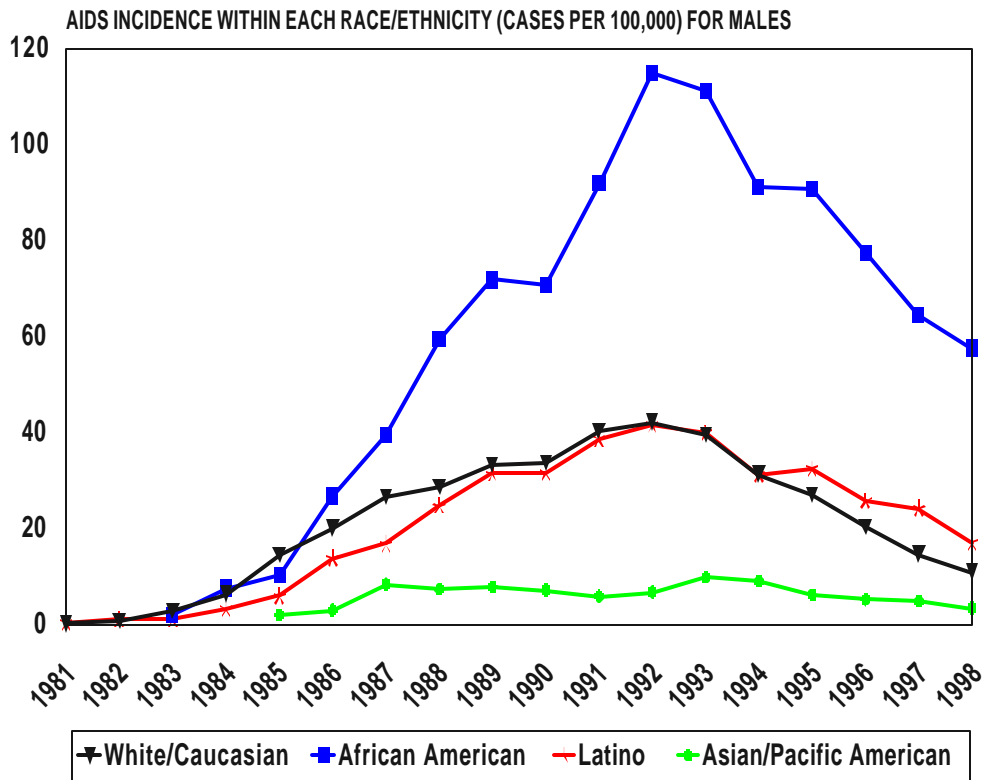
Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999. Rates based on population projections provided by the California Department of Finance.

Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 7-2(d)

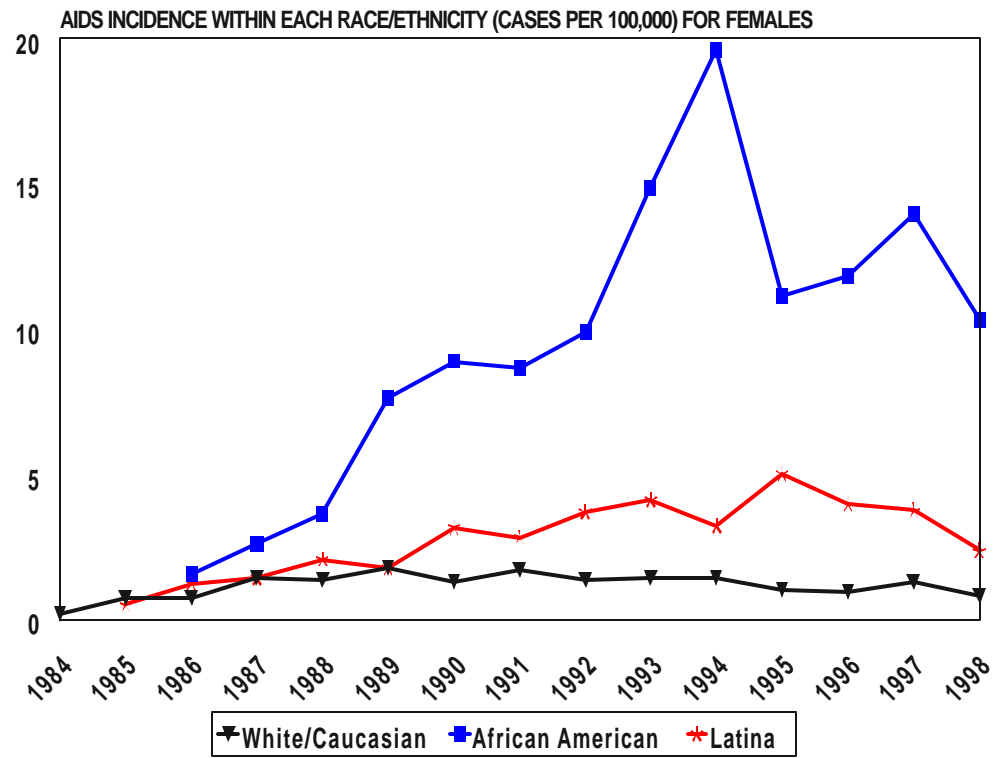
AIDS Incidence Among California Males and Females 50 Years or Older by Race/Ethnicity and Year of Diagnosis

Males



Cumulative number of AIDS cases among males 50 or older: 12,071

Females

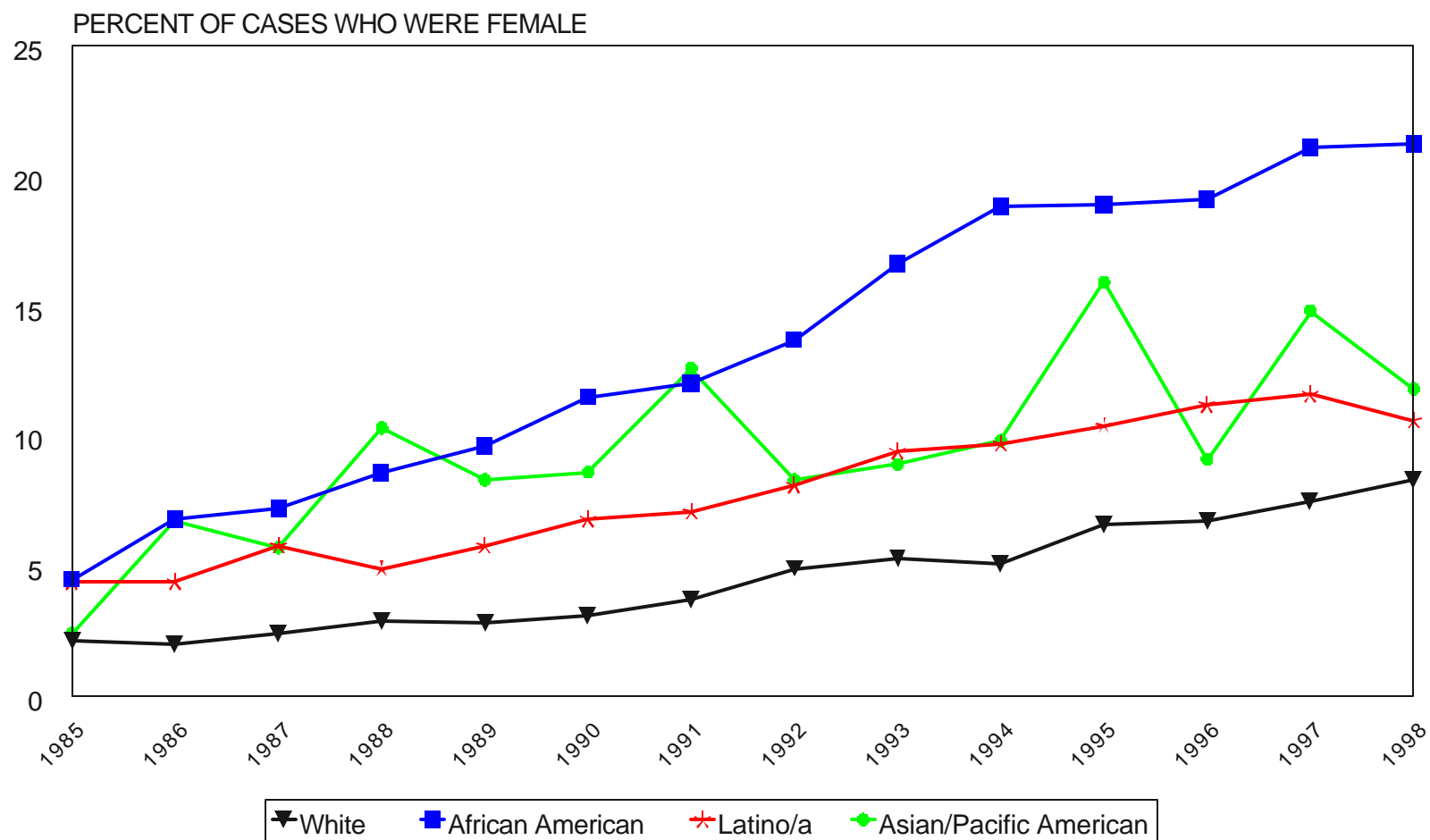


Cumulative number of AIDS cases among females 50 or older: 997

Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999. Rates based on population projections provided by the California Department of Finance.

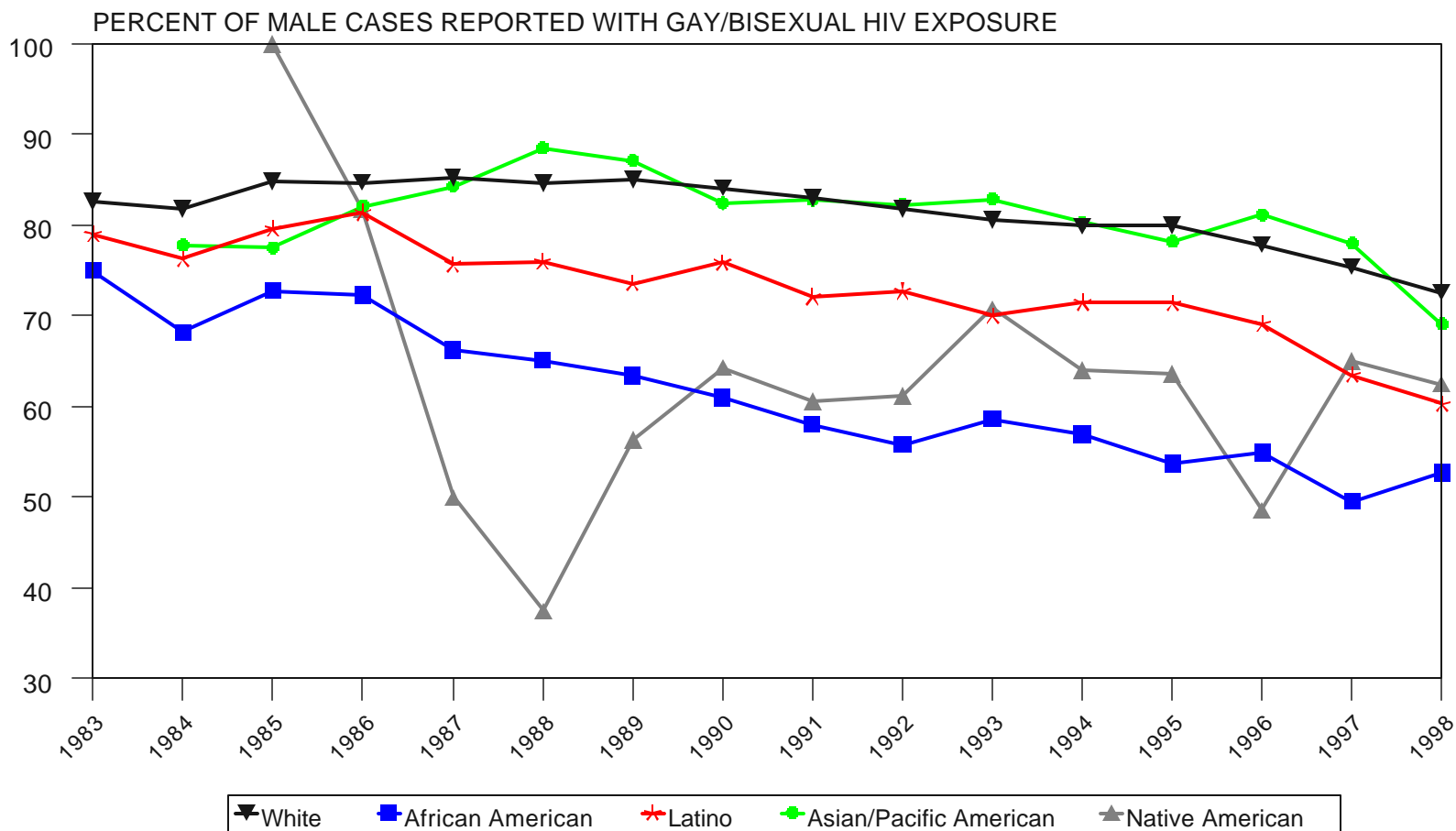
Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 7-3
 Percent of Females Among AIDS Cases in California
 for Racial/Ethnic Groups by Year of Diagnosis



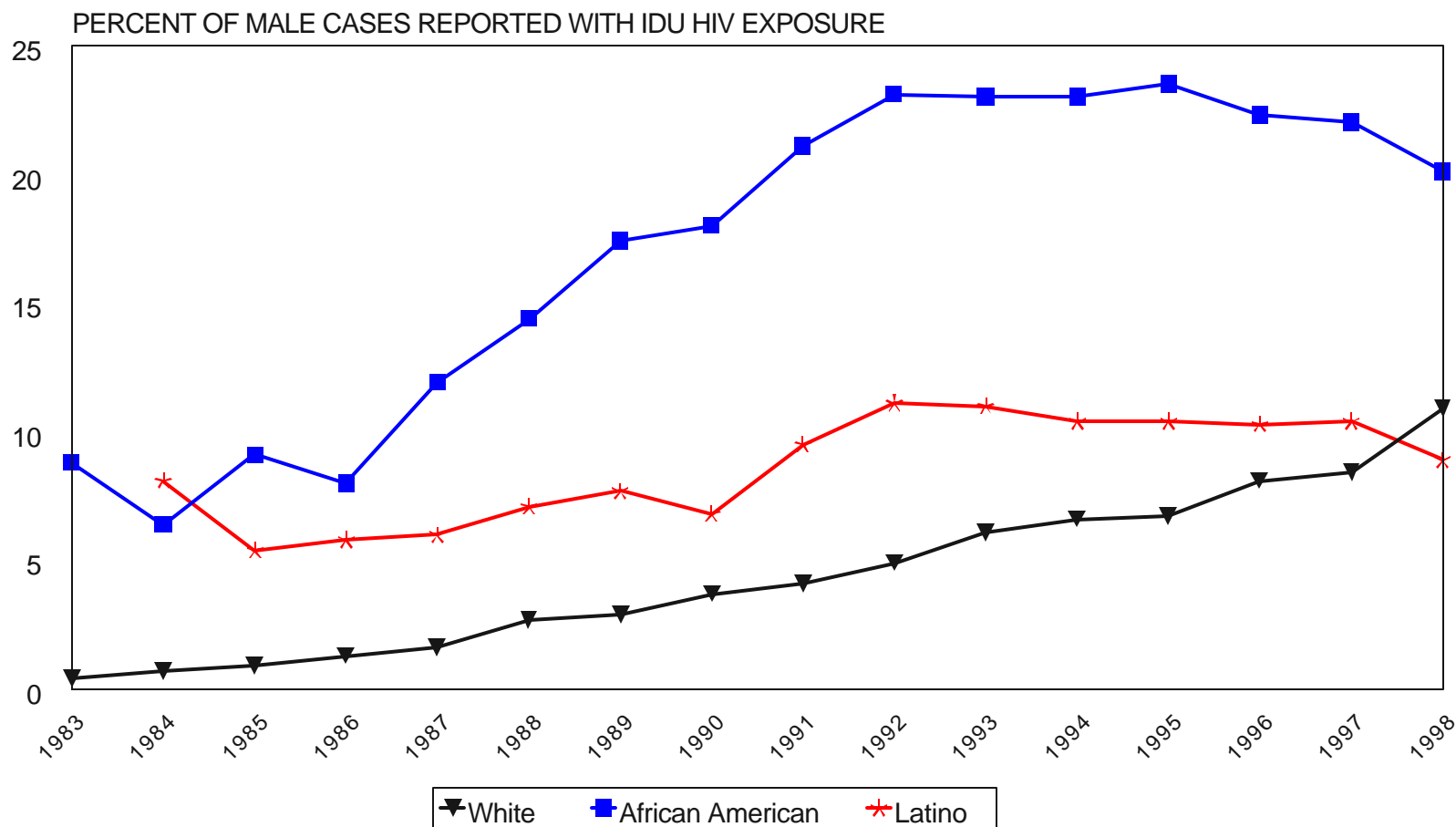
Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.
 Percentages among Native Americans not shown due to small numbers. 1981-1984 data excluded due to small numbers.
 Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 7-4
 Percent of Male AIDS Cases in California Reported with Gay/Bisexual
 Exposure to HIV for Racial/Ethnic Groups by Year of Diagnosis



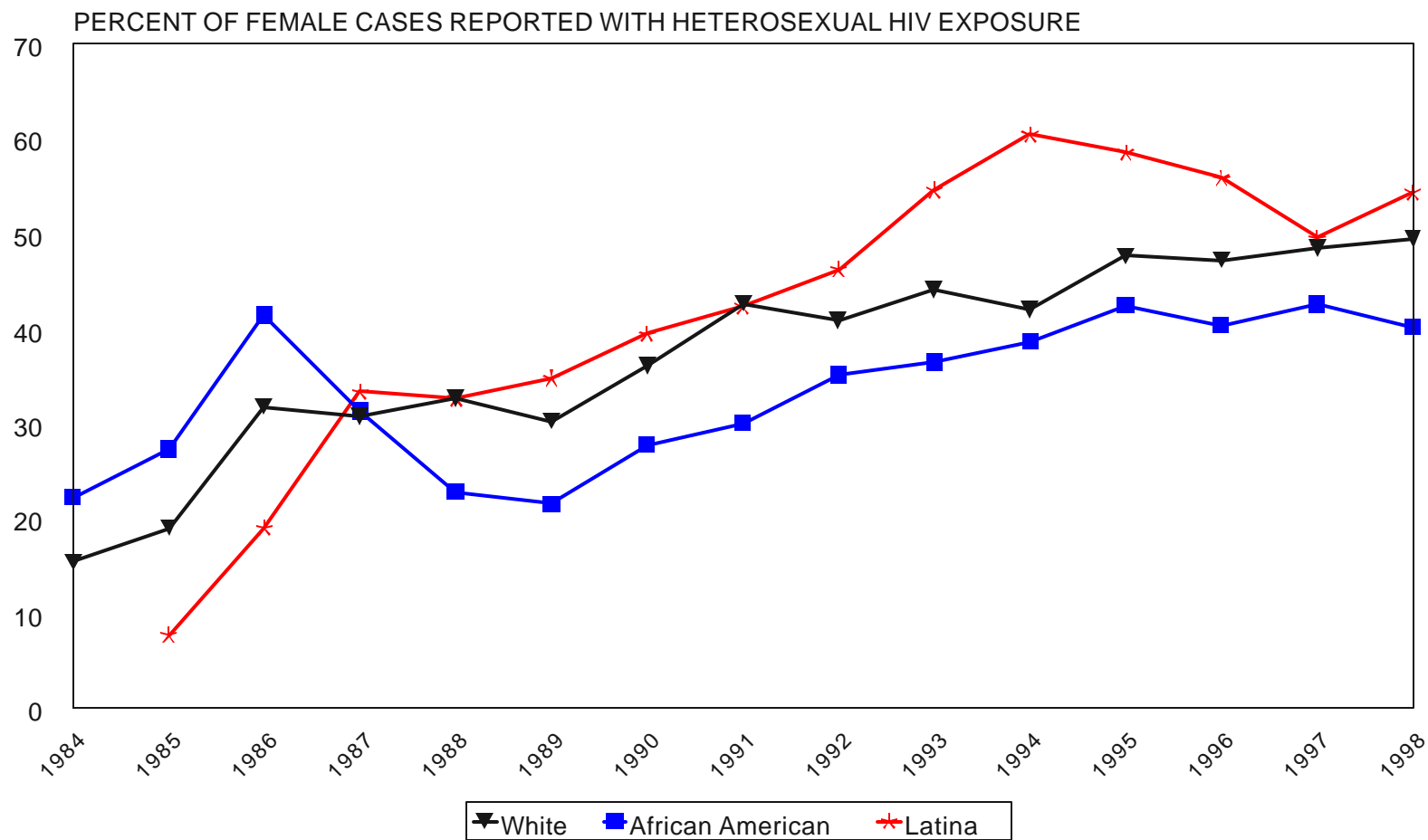
Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.
 Data from 1981-1982 excluded for White, African American, and Latino, 1981-1983 for Asian/Pacific American, and
 1981-1984 for Native American due to small numbers. Small numbers of cases among Native American males causes instability in percentage.
 Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 7-5
 Percent of Male AIDS Cases in California Reported with IDU
 Exposure to HIV for Racial/Ethnic Groups by Year of Diagnosis



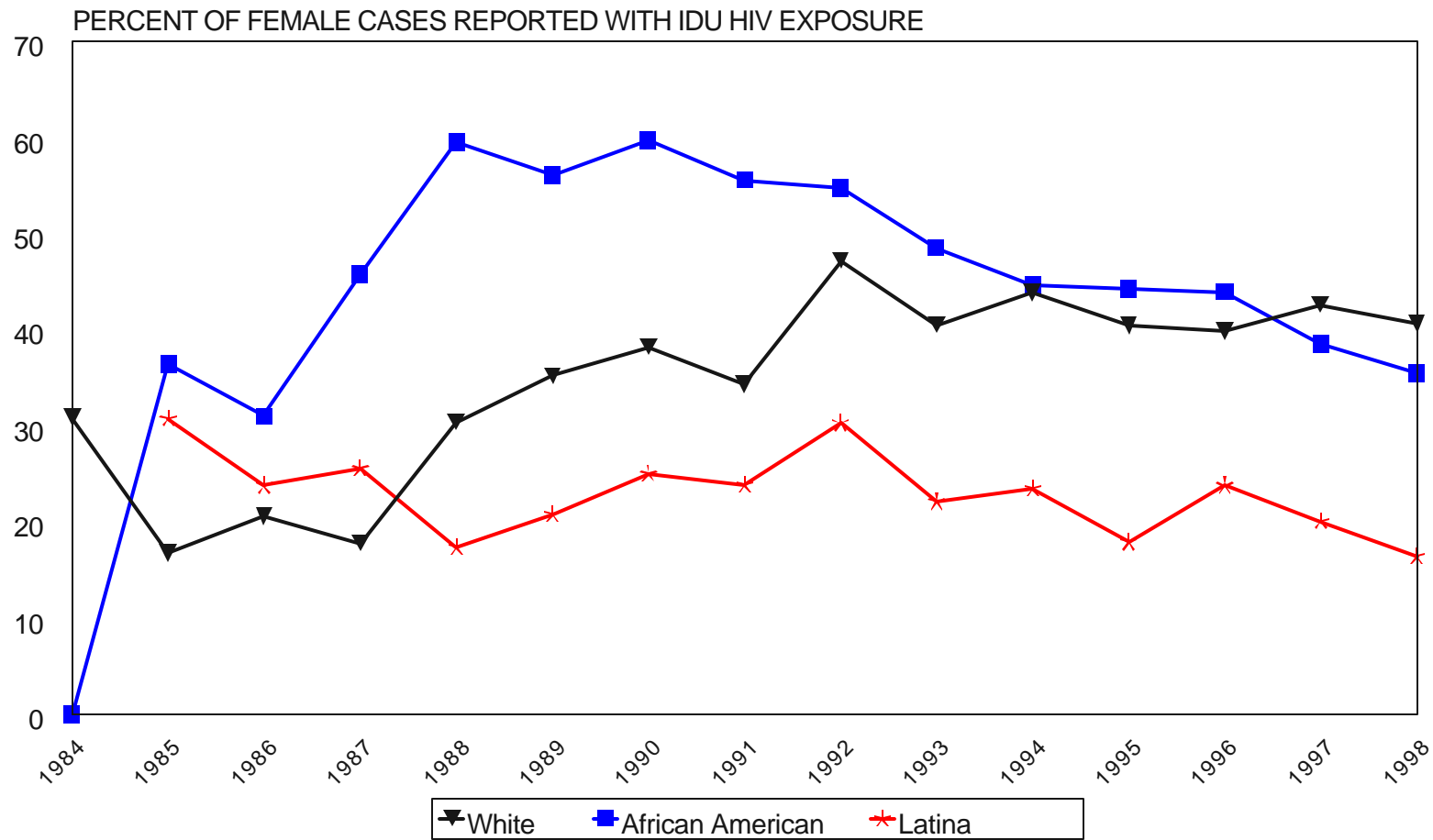
Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.
 Data from 1981-1982 excluded for White and African American and 1981-1983 for Latino due to small numbers.
 Asian/Pacific American and Native American excluded due to small numbers.
 Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 7-6
 Percent of Female AIDS Cases in California Reported with Heterosexual
 Exposure to HIV for Racial/Ethnic Groups by Year of Diagnosis



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.
 Data from 1981-1983 excluded for White and African American and 1981-1984 for Latina due to small numbers.
 Asian/Pacific American and Native American percentages excluded due to small numbers.
 Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

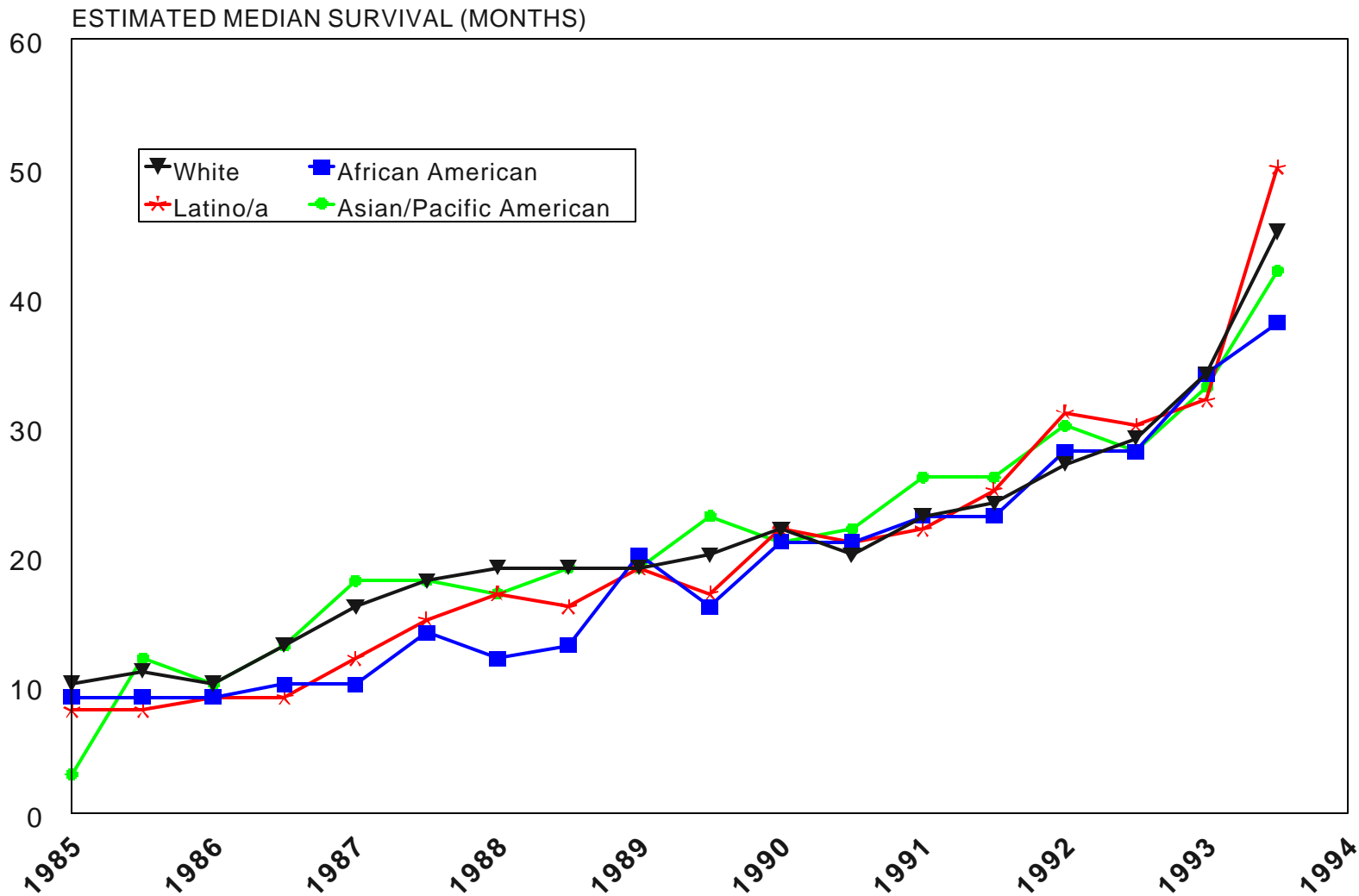
Figure 7-7
 Percent of Female AIDS Cases in California Reported with IDU
 Exposure to HIV for Racial/Ethnic Groups by Year of Diagnosis



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1998, as of June 30, 1999.
 Data from 1981-1983 excluded for White and African American and 1981-1984 for Latina due to small numbers.
 Asian/Pacific American and Native American percentages excluded due to small numbers.
 Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Figure 7-8

Estimated Median Survival After AIDS by Half-Year of Diagnosis and Racial/Ethnic Group
January 1985 - June 1999



Figures reflect cases diagnosed through December 31, 1988, as of June 30, 1999.
Percentages among Native Americans not shown due to small numbers. 1981-1984 data excluded due to small numbers.
Source: California Department of Health Services, Office of AIDS, December 1999.

Chapter 8

HIV Infection Among Racial/Ethnic Groups in California

The State of California does not currently have a surveillance database for its subpopulation of those infected with HIV but yet to develop AIDS-defining symptoms. Individuals diagnosed as being infected with HIV do not have this condition reported to state public health officials. However, the OA does oversee state-funded HIV counseling and testing at sites throughout California. At these sites, anonymous HIV antibody tests (and subsequent counseling) are offered free of charge to anyone at least 12 years old. Furthermore, the OA has conducted several HIV seroprevalence studies on at-risk populations within California, including populations at sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics and drug treatment centers (DTCs). The blood used in these surveys is originally collected for other purposes but is tested for HIV antibodies after all personal identifying information is removed (so individual test results remain unknown).

The number of people in California infected with HIV (including those diagnosed with AIDS) is periodically estimated, and the most recent OA estimates were done for the California population as of January 1, 1996. The estimation processes used algorithms/guidelines published by the CDC in conjunction with various sources of data, including California's HARS, CDC national HIV prevalence estimates, nationwide AIDS surveillance data, and the OA's Survey of Childbearing Women. Some results from this work are shown in **Table 8-1**. The number of persons in California living with HIV/AIDS on January 1, 1996 was estimated to range between 94,300 and 130,500. Of California's population living with HIV on January 1, 1996, the vast majority (around 90%) was estimated to be male, a smaller majority (roughly 2/3) exposed to HIV from gay/bisexual contact, and a slim majority (just over 50%) White. There were similar numbers of Latinos/as and African Americans living with HIV at this time, with slightly more of the former estimated. Roughly between 2,700 and 3,700 people living with HIV

in California were Asian/Pacific American or Native American. Further demographic breakdowns of this estimated HIV prevalence in California (including over geographic region) and details of the calculations are available in the article.¹³

HIV antibody test results from 1994 through 1997 as reported by the OA HIV Counseling, Testing, and Training Section¹⁴ are partitioned over gender and racial/ethnic group in **Table 8-2**. Over twice as many HIV tests were requested by Whites than by Latinos/as, who requested twice as many as African Americans. African Americans had nearly triple the number of tests as Asian/Pacific Americans, who in turn had five times the number of tests by Native Americans. These rough ratios held during each of the years but did not reflect those created by comparing the percentage of each racial/ethnic group among California's population (see Table 7-3). In particular, the requested number of HIV tests is disproportionately high for African Americans and low for Asian/Pacific Americans. More males than females requested HIV antibody tests among Whites, Latinos/as, and African Americans, but among Asian/Pacific Americans and Native Americans the opposite was observed.

Among HIV antibody tests requested by males at OA-managed testing sites during 1994-1997, there was a slight racial/ethnic discrepancy in the percentage who reported G/B contact (with or without IDU history).¹⁴ Over 25% of tests from both White and Asian/Pacific American males reported G/B contact for each year during 1994-1997, which was over double the percentage for African American males and slightly more than those from Latino and Native American males. As the HIV seropositivity rate among males of all racial/ethnic groups was highest among those reporting G/B contact, the observed percentage of HIV seropositive specimens was likely deflated for African American males (and slightly for Latino and

Native American males) when compared with White or Asian/Pacific American males.

Although the data may not accurately represent California's population, trends in the percentage of observed positive HIV antibody tests are apparent among racial/ethnic groups.¹⁴ Despite the expected deflation of the HIV rate due to lower representation of G/B contact among their tests, African American males had by far the highest percentage of seropositive tests during 1994-1997 (3.9%)—considerably higher than Latino males (2.4%), double that of White males (1.9%) and Native American males (1.7%), and triple that of Asian/Pacific American males (1.3%). The ratios of these percentages were roughly steady for each year in the period (one exception is Native American males in 1997). For White, Latino, and African American males, the percent of HIV seropositive tests decreased each year during the time period. African American females had the highest percentage of HIV seropositives, about quadruple the Latina rate, five times the White female rate, and over seven times the Asian/Pacific American female rate. The rate for Native American females was the second highest each year except 1996, when it was the lowest (and which skews the four-year total). With this exception, the HIV seropositivity rates among females were fairly stable during 1994-1997. It is important to remember that the population that uses these testing sites does not necessarily reflect California's population as a whole (not only in racial proportions, but also in socioeconomic status). Moreover, anyone can get tested as frequently as they want, and one person getting several HIV tests in a year is not rare.

The OA also obtains HIV data from sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinics throughout the state¹⁵, and racial/ethnic trends during 1994-1997 are shown in **Table 8-3**. Much of the between-year variation in the number of HIV tests conducted is due to some slight differences in the sites that reported (14 counties reported in 1994 and 1995, 13 in 1996, and 12 in 1997; some counties only reported data for six months during some years). African Americans had more than double the number of HIV tests for Whites each year except 1997, and this ratio is even higher among females. Latinos/as were about

midway between Whites and African Americans in the number of tests performed, whereas Asian/Pacific Americans were about one tenth of Latinos/as. These ratios differ dramatically from the state's population (Table 7-3), and hence these results may not fully represent HIV in California as a whole.

As with the OA-managed testing sites, the percentage of tests from males at STD clinics reporting G/B contact (with or without IDU) varied over racial/ethnic group.¹⁵ Over 27% of White males reported G/B contact during 1994-1997, which was slightly more than Asian/Pacific American males, but triple the rate among Latino males (9.1%), and about six times that of African American males (4.6%). These ratios were roughly constant over each year. This likely inflated the observed percentage of HIV seropositives among White males while deflating those among African American males and Latino males (except when compared with African American males) because males reporting G/B contact are expected to have the highest risk of becoming infected with HIV.

While the percent of HIV seropositives in STD clinics was very low and steady among females, it varied with respect to race/ethnicity for males, particularly among those reporting G/B contact (with or without IDU).¹⁵ The percent of HIV seropositive specimens among females did not exceed 1.0% for any racial/ethnic group in any year during 1994-1997 but was slightly and consistently higher for African American females. For males, the percent of HIV seropositive tests for Whites was 7.5% (and deviated little from this each year), almost triple the rate for Latino, African American, and Asian/Pacific American males. However, when looking only at males reporting G/B contact, the percent of HIV seropositive tests is clearly highest among African Americans and Native Americans (both over 30% for 1994-1997), followed by Whites (about 22%), Latinos (around 19%), then Asian/Pacific Americans (about 16%, but unstable—compare 1996 and 1997, e.g.). Hence the specimens for White males had the highest overall HIV rate due in large part to having a large percentage of reported G/B contact.

The HIV data the OA obtained from drug treatment centers (DTC)¹⁵ during 1994-1997 are partitioned over race/ethnicity and gender in **Table 8-4**. Among males, the number of HIV tests for Whites is slightly more than for Latinos, which is twice as many as for African American males. Among females, however, there were over twice as many tests done for Whites than Latinas, and over three times the number for African American females. For both males and females, the HIV seropositivity rate was much higher for African Americans than for Whites or Latinos/as. For males, the African American rate was over eight times the White rate and over ten times the Latino rate; for females, the African American rate was over ten times the White rate and eleven times the Latina rate (though these ratios are influenced by unusual numbers from 1994). Asian/Pacific Americans and Native Americans each had sample sizes that were too small to draw reliable inferences. Again, these data may not reflect the state as a whole.

Table 8-1

Plausible Ranges of the Number of People in California Living with HIV Infection and/or AIDS on January 1, 1996.

	Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS on Jan 1, 1996	
	Lower estimated bound	Upper estimated bound
Gender		
Male	85,000	117,600
Female	9,300	12,900
Racial/ethnic group		
White/Caucasian	53,000	73,300
African American	17,900	25,000
Latino/a	20,600	28,000
Asian/Pacific American	2,200	3,000
Native American	500	700
Other	100	500
Mode of exposure to HIV		
Gay/Bisexual Contact (G/B)	63,600	88,000
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	12,000	16,700
G/B Contact and IDU	7,300	10,000
Heterosexual Contact	5,200	7,200
Other/Unknown	6,200	8,600
Total for California	94,300	130,500

All numbers are rounded to the nearest 100

Source: Tabnak F, Johnson A. HIV Prevalence Estimates for California, 1996. California HIV/AIDS Update 1997;10:1-7.

Table 8-2

Number of HIV Antibody Tests and Percentage Seropositive in California
Reported by HIV Counseling, Testing, and Training Section of the Office of
AIDS, 1994-1997, by Gender and Racial/Ethnic Group

	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
White/Caucasian					
Males					
Number of tests	74,831	73,397	71,729	55,703	275,660
% G/B or G/B/IDU [†]	28.5%	28.0%	26.4%	28.6%	27.8%
% HIV+	2.2%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%	1.9%
Females					
Number of tests	66,250	66,532	64,586	44,636	242,004
% HIV+	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
African American					
Males					
Number of tests	14,022	15,742	15,771	14,085	59,620
% G/B or G/B/IDU [†]	12.7%	12.3%	12.3%	12.1%	12.3%
% HIV+	4.6%	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.9%
Females					
Number of tests	11,965	13,687	13,882	11,274	50,808
% HIV+	1.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
Latino/a					
Males					
Number of tests	29,968	30,978	31,369	27,364	119,679
% G/B or G/B/IDU [†]	21.6%	22.5%	22.1%	23.2%	22.3%
% HIV+	2.7%	2.5%	2.4%	2.1%	2.4%
Females					
Number of tests	27,624	29,070	30,521	22,104	109,319
% HIV+	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Asian/Pacific American					
Males					
Number of tests	5,036	4,859	5,539	4,849	20,283
% G/B or G/B/IDU [†]	29.1%	28.1%	29.6%	30.7%	29.4%
% HIV+	1.6%	1.0%	1.4%	1.1%	1.3%
Females					
Number of tests	5,718	5,814	6,303	4,686	22,521
% HIV+	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Native American					
Males					
Number of tests	1,090	880	1,067	1,097	4,134
% G/B or G/B/IDU [†]	21.9%	21.5%	19.8%	21.9%	21.3%
% HIV+	2.5%	3.0%	2.3%	1.1%	1.7%
Females					
Number of tests	1,103	1,041	1,227	1,082	4,453
% HIV+	0.7%	0.6%	0.2%	0.7%	0.4%

[†] Self-reported possible exposure to HIV listed as either G/B contact or G/B contact and IDU

Source: California HIV Counseling and Testing Year End Reports, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997.

Table 8-3

Number of HIV Antibody Tests and Percentage Seropositive in California Reported by Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinics at Various Sites in California, 1994-1997, by Gender and Racial/Ethnic Group

	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
White/Caucasian					
Males					
Number of tests	3,423	3,031	2,644	2,592	11,690
% G/B or G/B/IDU [†]	23.5%	25.3%	28.3%	35.4%	27.7%
% HIV+ (overall)	7.2%	7.7%	7.3%	7.6%	7.5%
% HIV+ (subset [†])	26.6%	23.1%	20.6%	19.0%	22.2%
Females					
Number of tests	1,645	1,239	1,041	1,031	4,956
% HIV+	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%
African American					
Males					
Number of tests	7,427	6,557	6,039	4,905	24,928
% G/B or G/B/IDU [†]	4.0%	4.8%	4.0%	6.0%	4.6%
% HIV+ (overall)	2.8%	2.5%	2.5%	3.1%	2.7%
% HIV+ (subset [†])	37.0%	27.7%	28.9%	26.4%	30.1%
Females					
Number of tests	4,101	3,442	3,356	2,671	13,570
% HIV+	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Latino/a					
Males					
Number of tests	4,801	4,481	4,386	4,103	17,771
% G/B or G/B/IDU [†]	7.7%	8.7%	8.0%	12.6%	9.1%
% HIV+ (overall)	2.8%	2.6%	2.2%	3.0%	2.7%
% HIV+ (subset [†])	25.0%	16.9%	15.7%	19.2%	19.2%
Females					
Number of tests	3,230	2,667	2,758	2,540	11,195
% HIV+	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%
Asian/Pacific American					
Males					
Number of tests	520	432	348	435	1,735
% G/B or G/B/IDU [†]	12.1%	14.1%	15.5%	23.2%	16.1%
% HIV+ (overall)	2.1%	2.8%	4.3%	2.5%	2.8%
% HIV+ (subset [†])	15.9%	18.0%	25.9%	7.9%	15.4%
Females					
Number of tests	359	270	241	303	1,173
% HIV+	a	a	a	a	a
Native American					
Males					
Number of tests	73	26	45	42	186
% G/B or G/B/IDU [†]	a	a	a	a	25.8%
% HIV+ (overall)	a	a	a	a	11.3%
% HIV+ (subset [†])	a	a	a	a	39.6%
Females					
Number of tests	33	28	33	18	112
% HIV+	a	a	a	a	a

[†] Self-reported possible exposure to HIV listed as either G/B contact or G/B contact and IDU

a Percentages not calculated if the number of HIV seropositive tests < 4

Source: Zukowski D, Ruiz, J. California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Reports, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997.

Table 8-4

Number of HIV Antibody Tests and Percentage Seropositive in California Reported by Drug Treatment Centers at Various Sites in California, 1994-1997, by Gender and Racial/Ethnic Group

	1994	1995	1996	1997	Total
White/Caucasian					
Males					
Number of tests	705	618	506	466	2,295
% HIV+	1.4%	1.6%	a	1.1%	1.2%
Females					
Number of tests	468	428	411	325	1,632
% HIV+	0.9%	1.6%	1.2%	1.8%	1.3%
African American					
Males					
Number of tests	273	254	213	170	910
% HIV+	11.4%	8.7%	8.9%	12.9%	10.3%
Females					
Number of tests	141	142	120	132	535
% HIV+	15.6%	14.8%	12.5%	10.6%	13.5%
Latino/a					
Males					
Number of tests	475	435	420	532	1,862
% HIV+	a	a	1.7%	1.1%	1.0%
Females					
Number of tests	182	140	150	179	651
% HIV+	a	a	a	a	1.2%
Asian/Pacific American					
Males					
Number of tests	13	10	9	22	54
% HIV+	a	a	a	a	a
Females					
Number of tests	3	4	4	5	16
% HIV+	a	a	a	a	a
Native American					
Males					
Number of tests	8	12	8	8	36
% HIV+	a	a	a	a	a
Females					
Number of tests	16	11	15	10	52
% HIV+	a	a	a	a	a

a Percentages not calculated if the number of HIV seropositive tests < 4

NOTE: Data from 1994 adjusted to exclude San Francisco County sites; data from 1995 and 1996 adjusted to exclude San Diego County sites; sites used for all four years in this table were the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Los Angeles, and Santa Clara.

Source: Zukowski D, Ruiz, J. California HIV Seroprevalence Annual Reports, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997.

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