



Orange County Health Care Agency
 Disease Control and Epidemiology
 HIV/AIDS Surveillance and Monitoring Program
2008 HIV/AIDS FACT SHEET

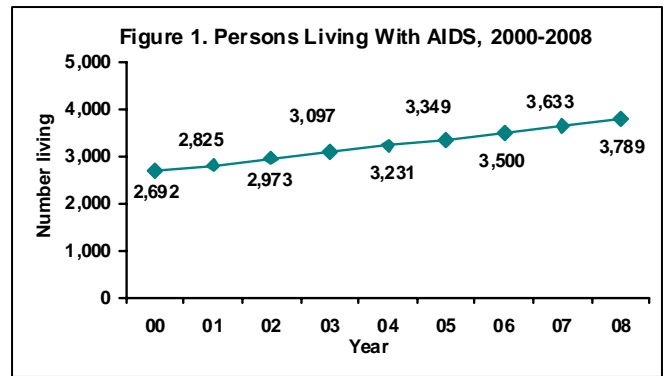


In 2008, Orange County reported 283 AIDS cases, a 17% increase from the 242 cases reported in 2007. Since the county's first AIDS case was reported in 1981, a total of 7,379 AIDS cases have been reported through December 2008. Of the total reported cases, 3,789 were living as of December 31, 2008. Orange County ranks fifth among California's 58 counties in cumulative AIDS cases reported through 2008.¹ In April 2006, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection became reportable by patient's name. This report includes only the HIV cases that have been reported since that time. In Orange County, 2,648 HIV cases were reported by name between April 17, 2006 and December 31, 2008.

PERSONS LIVING WITH AIDS (PLWA)

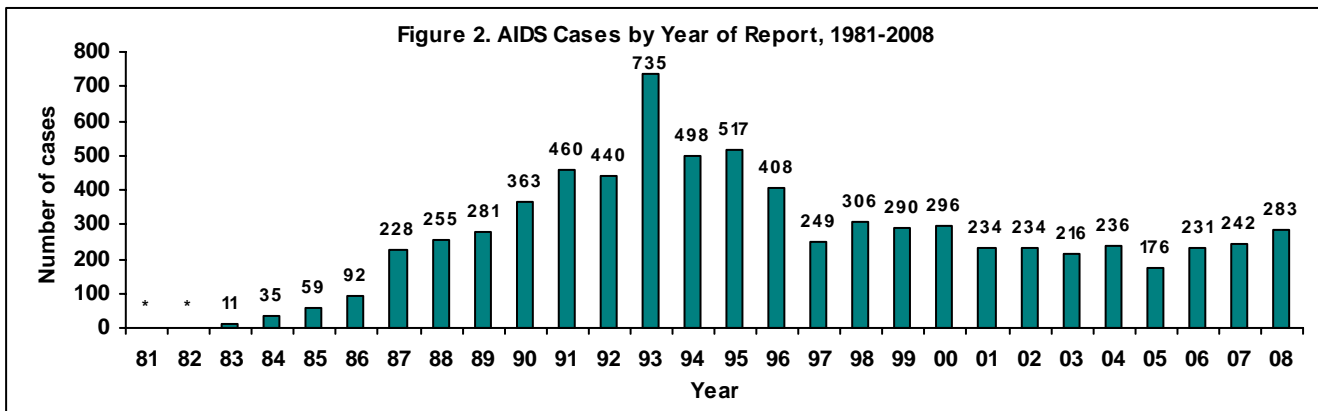
As of December 2008, an estimated² **3,789 Orange County residents were living with AIDS**, a 41% increase since 2000. Figure 1 (right) shows the number of persons living with AIDS as of December 31 of each year between 2000 and 2008.³

- Between 2007 and 2008, the number of persons living with AIDS increased by 4%.
- By gender, 89% of living AIDS cases were male and 11% were female.
- By race/ethnicity, 51% of living AIDS cases were White, 40% Hispanic, and 5% Black.
- By exposure category, men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for the largest percentage of living cases (71%), followed by injection drug users (IDU) (11%), and persons infected through heterosexual contact (10%).



Source: HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), 2008

AIDS CASE REPORTING



Source: HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), 2008

- In 2008, there were **283 reported AIDS cases**, an increase of 17% from the 242 cases reported in 2007 (Figure 2, above).
- From 1981 through 2008, there have been **a total of 7,379 AIDS cases** reported among Orange County residents. Of these, 3,789 cases (51%) were estimated to be living as of December 31, 2008.
 - The spike in case reporting observed in 1993 reflects the expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition.
 - The decreasing and leveling of reported AIDS cases after 1995 coincides with advancements in treatment, particularly the introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART).
 - The increase in the number of AIDS cases reported each year since 2005 is attributed to increased surveillance efforts beginning in 2006, rather than an increase in disease trends. Data reported by year of diagnosis gives a more accurate assessment of disease trends. As of December 31, 2008, 166 AIDS cases were diagnosed in 2008 compared to the 283 reported in 2008. Of the 283 reported in 2008, 40 AIDS cases were diagnosed prior to 2000.

1 California Department of Public Health, State Office of AIDS, HIV/AIDS Statistics, December 2008.

2 The number of persons living with AIDS is an estimate since there may be a lag time between death and death notification to HIV/AIDS Surveillance.

3 The number of cases reported each year is extracted in December of each year. Throughout the following years, cases are reconciled with other jurisdictions and, as a result, cases may be deleted or added. Therefore, reported cases for previous years may be different when reported in subsequent years. For example, the number of cases reported in 2007 is now 242 rather than 261 shown on the 2007 Fact Sheet.

2008 HIV/AIDS FACT SHEET

AIDS CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY

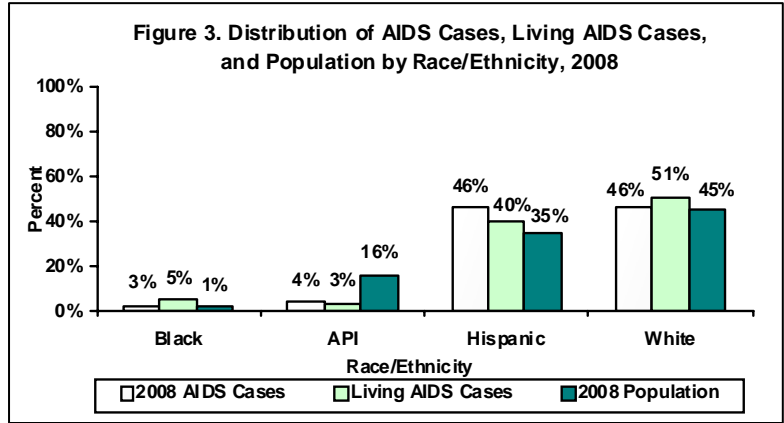
Figure 3 (right) shows the distribution of 2008 AIDS cases, living AIDS cases, and Orange County's general population by race/ethnicity as of 2008.

Of the 283 AIDS cases reported in 2008:

- 130 cases (46%) were White
- 130 cases (46%) were Hispanic
- 7 cases (3%) were Black
- 12 cases (4%) were Asian/Pacific Islander (API)
- 4 cases (1%) had unknown race/ethnicity

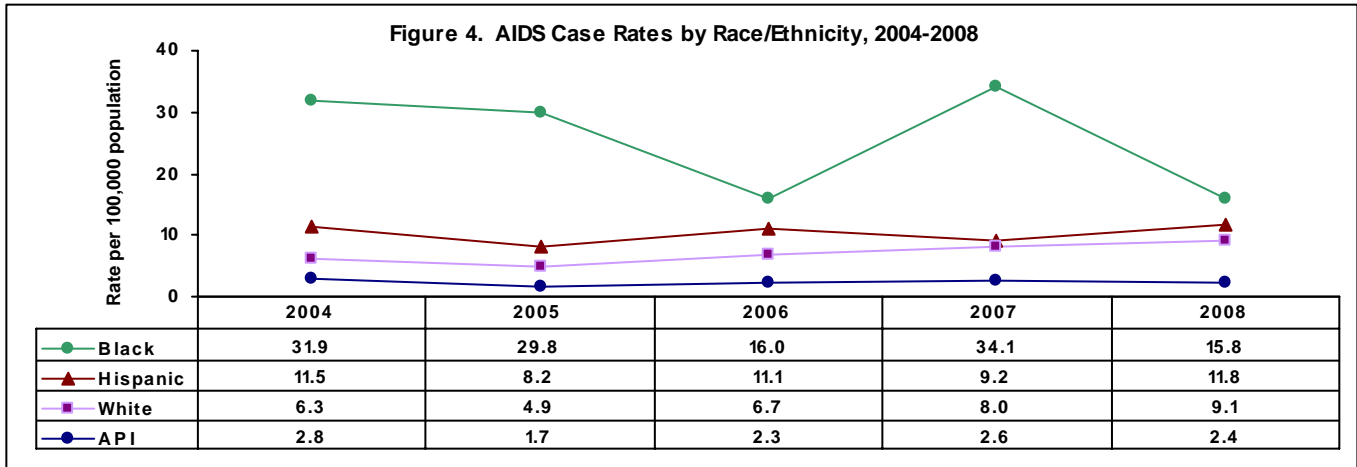
As shown, in comparing the distribution of the AIDS epidemic among racial/ethnic groups to their representation in the county's population, Hispanics and Blacks are disproportionately impacted.

- Hispanics represent 46% of AIDS cases reported in 2008 and 40% of living cases, but only 35% of the county population.
- Blacks comprise 3% of AIDS cases reported in 2008 and 5% of living AIDS cases, but just over 1% of the county population.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders (APIs) are underrepresented, accounting for 4% of AIDS cases reported in 2008 and 3% of living AIDS cases, while comprising 16% of the Orange County population.
- Whites accounted for 46% AIDS cases reported in 2008, 51% of living AIDS cases, and 45% of the population. Therefore, Whites do not appear to be over or underrepresented in the epidemic in Orange County.



Source: HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), 2008

AIDS CASES AND RATES BY RACE/ETHNICITY



Source: HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), 2008; State of California, Department of Finance. 2004-2008 population projections, July 2007

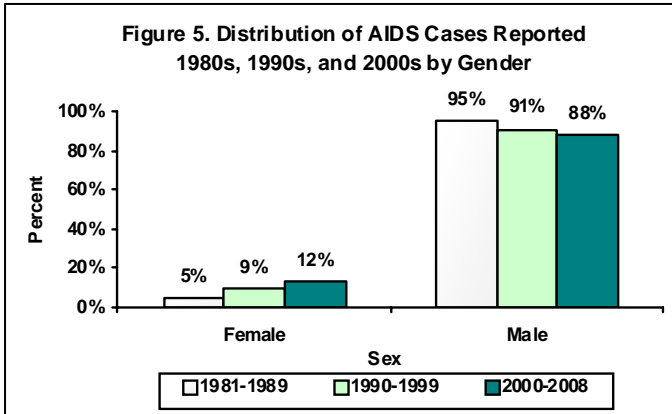
In 2008, the overall AIDS case rate (number of new AIDS cases per 100,000 population) in Orange County was 9.0. Case rates show the impact of an epidemic on a population. Figure 4 (above) shows the most recent five year trend in reported AIDS case rates by race/ethnicity.

- As shown, Blacks had the highest case rate (15.8), followed by Hispanics (11.8), Whites (9.1), and APIs (2.4).
- Since 2004, the AIDS case rates among different racial/ethnic groups have remained relatively stable. Due to the small number of Black cases reported each year (7 cases in 2008 and 15 cases in 2007), case rates in this community can appear to shift significantly from year to year.

2008 HIV/AIDS FACT SHEET

COMPARISON OF AIDS CASES REPORTED BY DECADE

The following figures depict the distribution of AIDS cases among different demographics categories in the three decades of AIDS case reporting, 1981-1989 (1980s), 1990-1999 (1990s), and 2000-2008 (2000s). Figures 5, 6, and 7 (below) show a shift in the demographic distribution of AIDS cases reported in the early years of the epidemic (1980s) compared to those cases reported more recently (2000s). The number of reported AIDS cases have varied in these three decades; the greatest number of AIDS cases were reported in the 1990s (4,266 AIDS cases) compared to 965 in the 1980s and 2,148 in the 2000s.



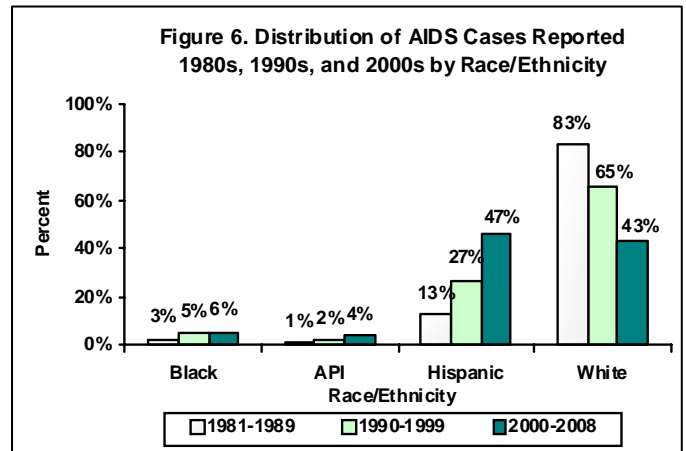
Source: HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), 2008

While males still account for the vast majority of AIDS cases in Orange County, each decade shows females accounting for increasing proportions of reported AIDS cases (Figure 5 at left).

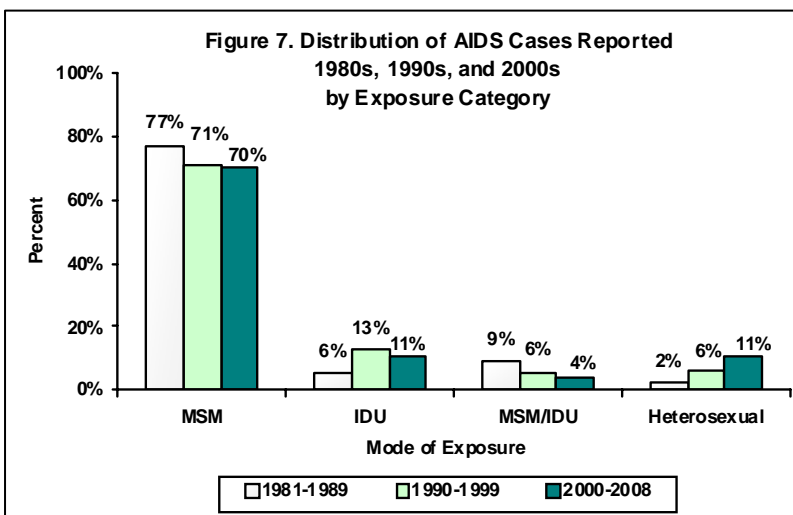
- In the 2000s, 12% of total AIDS cases reported were among females. This represents a 140% increase compared to the proportion of cases among females reported in the 1980s.
- The proportion of cases reported among males in the 2000s is 88%. This represents a 7% decrease compared to the proportion of cases among males in the 1980s.
- While males still comprise the majority of cases reported, more females have been diagnosed, indicating an increased impact on females in Orange County.

In comparison to cases reported during the early epidemic, Whites account for a decreasing proportion of the county's AIDS cases, while other race/ethnicities are accounting for increasing proportions (Figure 6 at right). During this time, the ethnic distribution in Orange County has also shifted from predominately White (77%) in 1981 to a White minority (45%) in 2008.

- Hispanics account for 47% of cases in the current decade. This represents a 74% increase since the 1990s and a 262% increase since the 1980s.
- Blacks account for 6% of cases in the 2000s. This represents a 100% increase compared to the proportion of cases during the 1980s.
- APIs account for 4% of cases in the 2000s. This represents a 100% increase since the 1990s and a 300% increase since the 1980s.
- Whites account for 43% of cases in the current decade. The proportion of cases among White decreased by 22% between the 1980s and 1990s and another 34% between the 1990s and 2000s.



Source: HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), 2008



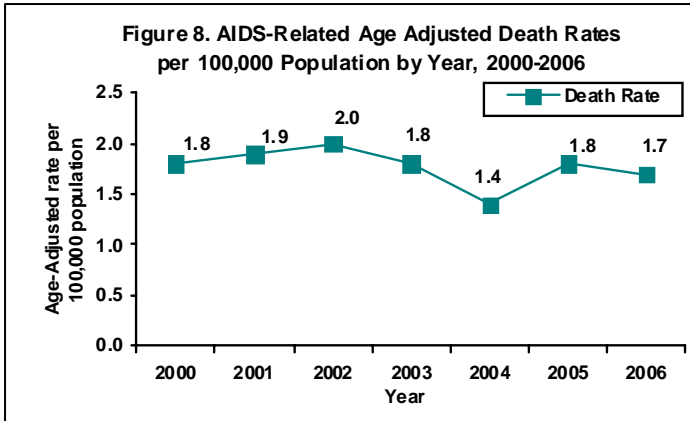
Source: HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), 2008

Figure 7 (left) shows the distribution of AIDS cases reported by exposure category. As shown:

- Heterosexual contact accounted for 2% of cases in the 1980s and 11% of cases in the current decade.
- MSM cases accounted for 70% of cases reported in the 2000s, representing a 9% decrease compared to the proportion of cases among MSM during the early epidemic. Although this group has decreased since the 1980s, they still comprise the majority of cases reported.
- Injection drug users (IDU) accounted for 6% of cases reported in the 1980s, 13% of cases in the 1990s, and 11% of cases in the current decade. This is an overall increase of 83% since the 1980s.
- MSM who are also injection drug users (MSM/IDU) account for 4% of cases in the current decade. This represents a 56% decline compared to the proportion of cases among MSM/IDU during the 1980s.

2008 HIV/AIDS FACT SHEET

AIDS MORTALITY



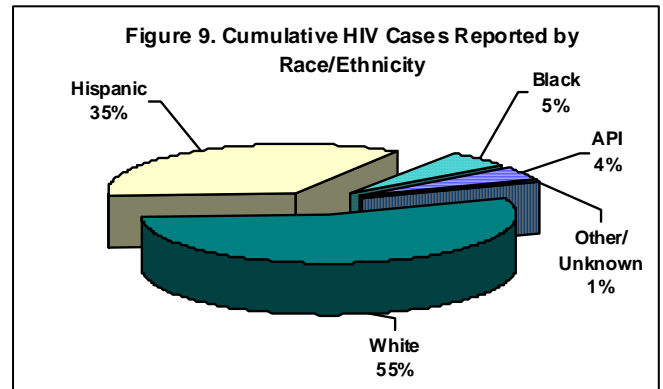
Source: Department of Health Services, Vital Statistics Query System, 2008; State of California, Department of Finance, 2007

The number of deaths among persons reported with AIDS to the Orange County HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) has remained relatively stable since 2000. Almost half (49%) of all individuals reported with AIDS in Orange County since reporting began in 1981 have died as of December 2008 (3,590 of 7,379 cases). The deaths reported include any cause of death for a person who was diagnosed with AIDS since reporting began in 1981.

All deaths reported that have a primary or underlying cause of death associated with HIV or AIDS are considered to be AIDS-related deaths. Figure 8 (left) shows the AIDS-related death rate per 100,000 persons in Orange County's population recorded for the most recent and available five year period (2000-2006).

HIV Case Reporting

Beginning July 1, 2002, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) joined the list of reportable diseases in California. Between July 1, 2002 and April 16, 2006, cases were reported using a non-name code system. During this time, a total of 2,155 HIV cases were reported. On April 17, 2006, a new California law took effect, requiring that HIV be reported by name. By December 31, 2008, **2,648 HIV cases** were reported by name, 1,641 of which had been reported initially under the code based system. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), it is estimated that there are additional persons living with HIV who have not been reported. Using CDC-approved methodology⁴, the number of living HIV cases in Orange County is estimated to be 2,928, 378 more than the number of living HIV cases reported in HARS (2,550). Figures 9 and 10 (right) show the distribution of reported HIV cases as of December 31, 2008.



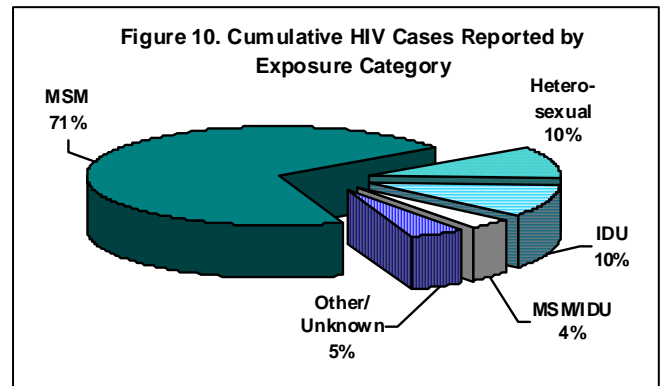
Source: HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), 2008

Reported cases of HIV by race/ethnicity (Figure 9):

- 1,448 cases (55%) were White
- 931 cases (35%) were Hispanic
- 143 cases (5%) were Black
- 110 cases (4%) were API
- 16 cases (1%) were Other/Unknown

Reported cases of HIV by exposure category (Figure 10):

- 1,875 cases (71%) were MSM
- 274 cases (10%) were IDU
- 273 cases (10%) were heterosexual
- 104 cases (4%) were MSM/IDU
- 122 cases (5%) were Other/Unknown




Source: HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), 2008

Reported cases of HIV in other categories (not shown):

- 2,271 cases (86%) were male and 377 cases (14%) were female
- 2,383 cases (90%) were between the ages of 20-49 at the time of HIV diagnosis

⁴ Unmet Need Estimates: Dos and Don'ts for Title I and Title II Grantees. Mosaica Unmet Need TA Center. <http://www.mosaica.org/resources/Dos%20Donts.pdf>

AIDS and HIV case data presented in the Fact Sheets are presented by year of report, which will differ from the number of cases by year of diagnosis. HIV/AIDS surveillance data is revised as the duplicate cases are removed at the state level. Therefore, the total numbers for a particular period are subject to change. This Fact Sheet is prepared from data as of December 31, 2008.


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