

HIV/AIDS In Santa Cruz County

A report summarizing HIV/AIDS local data and trends through 2002



Prepared by the Health Services Agency, Public Health Division

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Executive Summary of the 2002 HIV/AIDS Report

- The number of persons living with AIDS was at an all-time high going into the year 2002. There were more persons who became AIDS-diagnosed than who died during 2002, continuing a trend of many years' standing.
- Men who have sex with men continue to represent most persons diagnosed with AIDS in recent years, but exposure to HIV via heterosexual activity is a growing concern, now accounting for over 12% of cases in the past several years. Injection drug use continues to be the second-most reported manner of contracting HIV.
- Because persons with AIDS are living longer, probably due to the newer therapies, there are more and more persons who have AIDS in addition to other chronic diseases associated with older age such as diabetes, heart disease, and diseases of the liver, such as hepatitis C associated cirrhosis.
- The California State Office of AIDS has published a county-by-county estimate of the plausible numbers of persons with HIV infections. Using the State figures for calculation and comparison, the Health Services Agency estimates that there are between 571 and 672 persons with HIV in Santa Cruz County, of whom 100 or more are unaware of their serostatus. There may be 25 new infections per year occurring in Santa Cruz County.

Santa Cruz County New AIDS Cases by Year Diagnosed and Cases Alive at End of Year 1983 - December 31,2002

The bar graph on the facing page depicts the number of persons whose primary residence was in Santa Cruz County and, who in each of the years from 1983 through 2002, were diagnosed with AIDS. The range is from one person diagnosed in 1983 to 73 persons diagnosed in 1992.

In 2002, 13 persons who claimed residence in Santa Cruz County were diagnosed with AIDS.

The line graph is a cumulative count of persons who, among those enumerated in the bar graph, were living on December 31 in each of the years from 1983 through 2002.

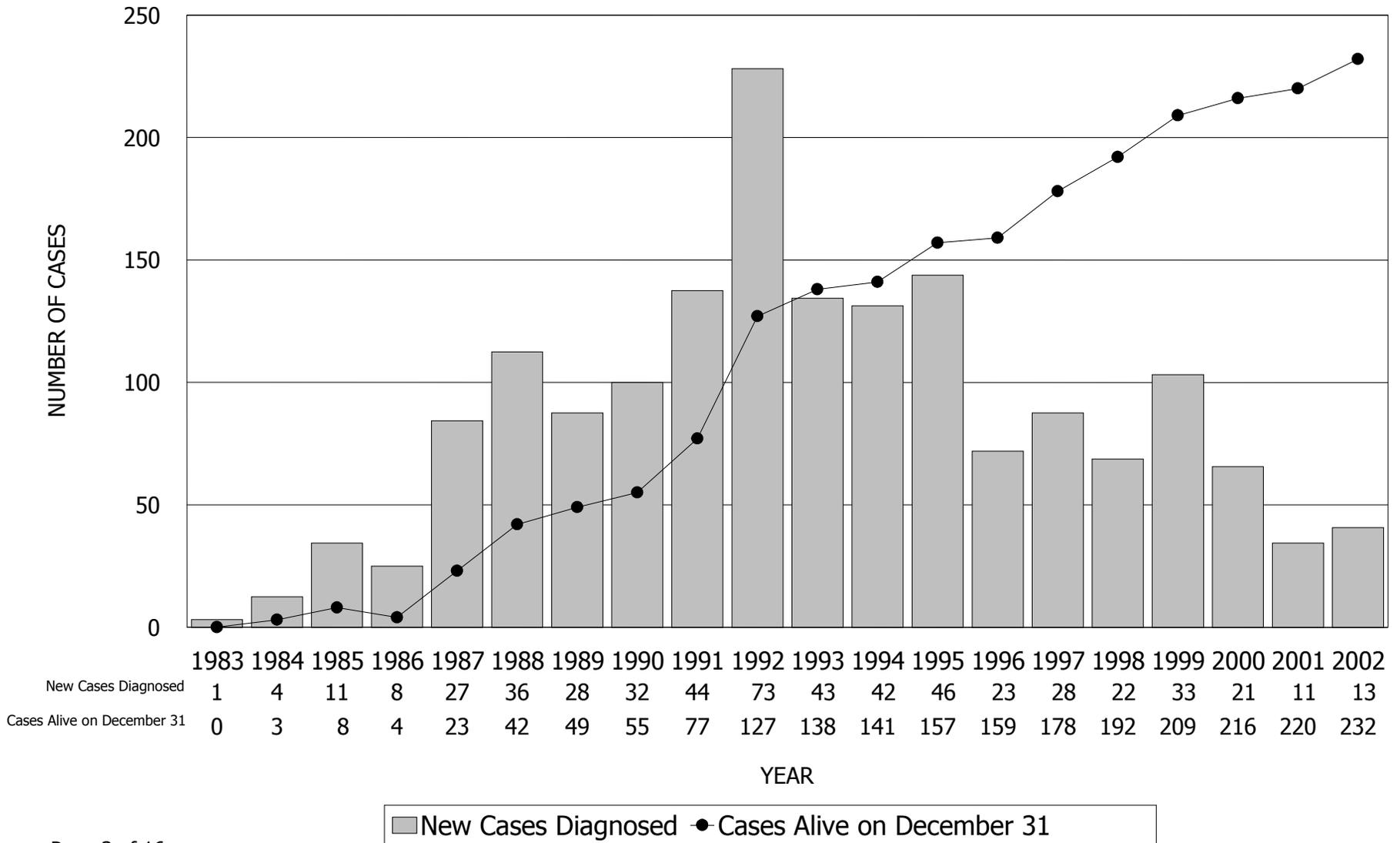
The line graph follows the state trend of ever-increasing annual numbers of persons who are living with AIDS. As of December 31, 2002, 232 persons diagnosed with AIDS sometime in the past were alive, per the county database.

The bar graph depicts 1992 as the year with the most ever reported new local AIDS cases counted. This matches the data in most California counties as well as the cumulative state count for California. In the years since 1992, annual new case counts have not followed a predictable trend. In some years cases dropped, as between 1995 and 1996, only to rise again, as between 1998 and 1999. This uneven year-to-year experience is also seen in some other California counties. The state overall has seen a slow, rather steady decline in new cases, often attributed to persons with HIV initiating therapy that delays the onset of an AIDS-defining event.

Since 549 persons (3 children and 546 adolescents/adults) had ever been counted in the Santa Cruz database as local residents with AIDS, the 232 survivors represent approximately 42% of persons ever diagnosed with AIDS.

The Health Services Agency estimates that there are between 571 and 672 local persons with HIV infection (this figure includes the 232 persons living with AIDS) in Santa Cruz County.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY NEW AIDS CASES BY YEAR DIAGNOSED AND CASES ALIVE AT THE END OF YEAR 1983 - December 31, 2002



Adult/Adolescent New AIDS Cases by Year, Gender, Mode of Transmission, Race/Ethnicity, and Age, Santa Cruz County, 1983 - December 31, 2002

The facing chart refers to the annual tallies of AIDS cases for persons ages 13 and older in each of the years since 1983. The total number of persons ever diagnosed with AIDS in this chart is 546. The chart excludes 3 children who had AIDS diagnosed in the past, all of whom died. The children were infected perinatally. There was a boy and two girls.

In all years, the number of new cases of AIDS among men exceeds the number of new cases in women. In 1999, the cases among women accounted for a larger share of all cases than in any prior year, with males accounting for nearly 82% of new cases.

The most common mode of transmission is sexual contact between men. This is true statewide. In Santa Cruz County, the trend follows the state trend of male-to-male sexual transmission accounting for a smaller share of transmissions as the years go by, while still remaining the most commonly reported transmission route. In 1999, male-to-male sexual transmission accounted for less than half of transmissions in new cases for the first time since the AIDS case registry was instituted. Persons who cited injection drug use without male-to-male sexual activity is the transmission category that accounted for four of the 13 newly diagnosed cases. Infections associated with injection drug use are accounting for larger shares of cases in many jurisdictions in California. The other mode of transmission that has been increasing in California has been heterosexual exposure (with no documentation of injection drug use), and in 2002, one of the 13 local cases fit this category.

In Santa Cruz County, AIDS has become over time, a disease that involves a larger share of the non-white population. This is true statewide. Non-Hispanic whites, the largest racial group in Santa Cruz, accounted for the largest raw number of cases. In 2002, whites accounted for 8 of the 13 cases, (62%). Non-Hispanic whites account for nearly 75% of the general county population. Latinos account for approximately 27% of the general population, and accounted for about a 30% proportion of new AIDS cases in 2002. The African American population has had a disproportionate share of AIDS cases over the years. The total of 24 ever-reported African American cases represents over 4% of all cases; African Americans represent about 1% of the general county population.

AIDS is often not diagnosed until a person has been infected with HIV for as many as 10 years. Therefore, the age at time of AIDS diagnosis may be interpreted as a decade after the age at which infection occurred. In Santa Cruz, the AIDS diagnosis is most common among persons in their thirties and forties. However, there are in each year those in their twenties who are diagnosed with AIDS, which indicates that infection is occurring among teenagers.

Six persons who had ever received an AIDS diagnosis died in 2002.

**Adult/Adolescent New AIDS Cases by Year, Gender, Mode of Transmission,
Race/Ethnicity and Age, Santa Cruz County, 1983-December 31st, 2002**

Gender	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	TOTAL
Male	1	4	11	8	26	35	27	29	40	66	39	40	43	22	24	20	27	19	11	11	503
Female	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	4	2	3	1	4	2	6	2	0	2	43
TOTAL	1	4	11	8	27	36	28	32	44	73	43	42	46	23	28	22	33	21	11	13	546
Mode of Transmission																					
Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)	1	4	7	4	24	30	22	25	29	45	29	29	34	15	19	15	15	12	5	7	371
Injection Drug Users (IDU)	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	5	13	4	4	6	3	4	2	9	4	2	4	70
MSM/IDU	0	0	3	3	1	2	2	2	5	7	6	6	2	2	0	0	0	2	3	1	47
Heterosexual Exposure	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	6	3	2	1	3	2	4	5	3	0	1	36
Transfusion Recipient	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Coagulation Disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Risk Not Reported/Other	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	13
TOTAL	1	4	11	8	27	36	28	32	44	73	43	42	46	23	28	22	33	21	11	13	546
Race/Ethnicity																					
White	1	3	9	8	21	31	19	25	35	63	35	34	33	15	23	15	18	12	8	8	416
Latina/o	0	1	1	0	5	3	7	6	3	5	4	6	9	6	3	5	10	6	3	4	87
African American	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	24
Asian Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	10
Other/Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
TOTAL	1	4	11	8	27	36	28	32	44	73	43	42	46	23	28	22	33	21	11	13	546
Age Category																					
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
20-29	0	2	1	2	6	8	4	3	1	16	8	4	9	5	8	4	4	2	1	3	91
30-39	0	2	6	2	8	24	12	17	25	33	18	25	19	11	8	9	13	14	5	3	254
40-49	0	0	4	3	11	4	7	9	15	14	15	8	11	6	7	6	10	3	2	5	140
Over 49	1	0	0	1	2	0	5	3	3	10	2	4	7	1	5	3	6	2	3	7	60
TOTAL	1	4	11	8	27	36	28	32	44	73	43	42	46	23	28	22	33	21	11	13	546
Number of Deaths	1	1	6	12	8	17	22	26	22	23	32	40	30	20	9	7	16	10	9	6	317

Deaths Occurring During the Calendar Year in
Santa Cruz County, 1983-December 31st, 2002

Adult/Adolescent New AIDS Cases by Year and Zip Code at Time of Diagnosis, Santa Cruz County, 1983 - December 31, 2002

The table on the next page is a year-by-year review of where (by zip code) persons with AIDS resided within Santa Cruz County in the year in which they were diagnosed.

Persons with AIDS have lived in every part of the county, but the distribution has never been homogenous. The largest concentration of persons with AIDS has been in and around the City of Santa Cruz (including Live Oak), comprising about 190 (48%) persons with AIDS diagnosis since 1983, and 75 (59%) persons diagnosed since 1997.

The mid-county area of Capitola, Soquel, and Aptos has accounted for about 20% of ever diagnosed adolescents/adults, and 18 (14%) of those diagnosed since 1997.

The southern area of the county defined as Freedom, Watsonville and Aromas, has about 15% of ever diagnosed adolescents/adults, and 23 (18%) of those diagnosed since 1997.

The San Lorenzo Valley communities of Scotts Valley, Felton, Ben Lomond, Brookdale and the Summit area account for about 16% of ever diagnosed adolescent/cases and 10 (8%) of those diagnosed since 1997.

Three (0.5%) of persons diagnosed between the period 1983 and 2002 had unknown zip codes, two of which (1.6%) were diagnosed in the last 6 years.

**Adult/Adolescent New AIDS Cases by Year and Zip Code at
Time of Diagnosis, Santa Cruz County, 1983-December 31, 2002**

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
95001	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95003	0	0	0	3	5	2	0	4	6	6	4	7	3	2	2	2	1	4	0	0
95004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95005	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95006	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	6	5	4	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
95007	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
95010	0	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	2	11	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1
95018	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	2
95019	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
95030	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95060	0	2	2	1	6	9	9	10	9	18	13	6	16	8	13	9	18	7	4	6
95061	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
95062	1	0	1	1	4	6	4	6	7	11	9	5	10	3	4	3	3	3	1	0
95064	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
95065	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
95066	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
95073	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	2	3	1	5	1	3	1	0	2	0	1	1
95076	0	0	3	0	3	2	8	4	4	8	2	5	9	4	3	5	4	5	4	0
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
TOTALS	1	4	11	8	27	36	28	32	44	73	43	42	46	23	28	22	33	21	11	13

City of Santa Cruz				Mid-County				South County				San Lorenzo Valley								
Santa Cruz	95060, 95061, 95062, 95064, 95065	Capitola	95010	Freedom	95019	Scotts Valley	95066													
		Soquel	95073	Watsonville	95076	Felton	95018													
		Aptos	95003, 95001	Aromas	95004	Ben Lomond	95005													
						Boulder Creek	95006													
						Brookdale	95007													
						Los Gatos/Summit	95030													
50.4% of total cases				20.0% of total cases				15.0% of total cases				15.9% of total cases								

**The 100 Most Recently Reported Adult AIDS Cases by
Ethnicity/Race, Mode of Transmission, and Gender Within Age
Groups,
Santa Cruz County, January 1, 1998 - December 31, 2002**

The table on the facing page is meant to display a closer look at the 100 most recently AIDS-diagnosed persons. These 100 persons are divided into four categories based on age at time of diagnosis. Within the age range, there is a further breakdown into race/ethnicity, mode of transmission and gender. This group could be representative of those who are most recently enrolled in care and treatment programs at the various local agencies serving clients.

The table displays that the 12 women who have been diagnosed with AIDS since mid-1998 are more likely to be younger than the men. Five of the 12 women were in their twenties; 9 of the 88 men were in their twenties.

The 12 women had the following modes of transmission: 3 are counted as injection drug users, and 9 are counted as persons who were infected through heterosexual contact.

Across all age categories men who have sex with men account for most infections.

Injection drug use accounted for the second most common mode of transmission, with 10 of the 21 IDUs documented as white, four as African American, six Latino, and one Native American.

Note: The following graph has abbreviations that are being used for the first time within this report.

- * Het = Heterosexual Contact
- * Adult Hemo = Adult Hemophiliac
- * Trans Recip = Transfusion or Transplant Recipient
- * NIR = No Identifiable Risk

**The 100 Most Recently Reported Adult AIDS Cases by Ethnicity/Race, Mode of Transmission and Gender
Within Age Groups, Santa Cruz County, January 1, 1998-December 31, 2002**

Age 20-29	MSM		IDU		MSM/IDU		Het		Adult Hemo.		Transf.Recip.		NIR		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
White	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
African American	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latina/o	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	5	0	1	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
Age 30-39	MSM		IDU		MSM/IDU		Het		Adult Hemo.		Transf.Recip.		NIR		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
White	15	0	4	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	25
African American	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Latina/o	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	15
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	24	0	8	1	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	44
Age 40-49	MSM		IDU		MSM/IDU		Het		Adult Hemo.		Transf.Recip.		NIR		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
White	12	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
African American	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Latina/o	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	14	0	6	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	26
Age =>49	MSM		IDU		MSM/IDU		Het		Adult Hemo.		Transf.Recip.		NIR		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
White	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
African American	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Latina/o	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	11	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
GRAND TOTAL	54		21		6		13		0		0		6		100

Adult AIDS Cases by Ethnicity/Race, Mode of Transmission and Gender Within Age Groups, Santa Cruz County, 1983 - December 31, 2002

The facing tables provide another display of the 546 Adolescent/Adult AIDS cases ever diagnosed and counted in the local database. The table on top shows the race/ethnicity versus the mode of transmission, which is further divided between males and females.

This table shows that of all female injection drug users, 15 are white and 1 is Latina, whereas heterosexual women include Whites, Latinas, and a Native American. Women account for 25 of the 36 cases attributed to heterosexual contact.

In the second table, the display of age categories indicates that those who were older at the time of diagnosis with AIDS were more likely to be men who have sex with men. Thirty nine percent of those 40 years of age or older are men who have sex with men, while approximately 61% of those under 30 years of age are men who have sex with men.

Note: The following graph uses the abbreviations below.

- * Het = Heterosexual Contact
- * Adult Hemo = Adult Hemophiliac
- * Trans Recip = Transfusion or Transplant Recipient
- * NIR = No Identifiable Risk

Adult AIDS Cases by Ethnicity/Race, Mode of Transmission and Gender Within Age Groups, Santa Cruz County, 1983-December 31, 2002

Ethnicity/Race	MSM		IDU		MSM/IDU		Het		Adult Hemo.		Transf.Recip.		NIR		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
White	293	0	37	15	35	0	4	20	3	1	3	0	5	0	416
African American	11	0	7	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Latina/o	60	0	8	1	3	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	7	0	87
Asian/Pacific Islander	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	0	2	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	371	0	54	16	47	0	11	25	3	1	4	1	13	0	546

Age Category	MSM		IDU		MSM/IDU		Het		Adult Hemo.		Transf.Recip.		NIR		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
13-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
20-29	52	0	6	6	9	0	3	10	1	0	1	0	3	0	91
30-39	175	0	26	8	30	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	5	0	254
40-49	104	0	14	2	8	0	2	5	0	1	1	0	3	0	140
Over 49	40	0	8	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	2	1	2	0	60
TOTAL	371	0	54	16	47	0	11	25	3	1	4	1	13	0	546

Adult/Adolescent HIV Non-Name Code Reporting Cases by Gender, Age, Ethnicity/Race, and Mode of Transmission, Santa Cruz County, July 1, 2002 - December 31, 2002

The Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency, in compliance with the State Department of Health Services, began data collection of positive HIV tests as of July 1, 2002, and continues to update and maintain this data through the HIV/AIDS Reporting Surveillance System. Surveillance reporting prior to July 1, 2002, has consisted of AIDS cases only, determined by a low CD 4 or T-cell count and/or the presence of an HIV positive status in conjunction with one of the 26 AIDS related opportunistic (immune compromising) infections.

The data on the facing page reflects the HIV positive statistics from July 1, 2002 through December 31, 2002. The majority of the data reflects prevalent HIV positive tests. HIV positive tests prior to July 1, 2002 are considered prevalent and have not advanced to the status of an AIDS diagnosis. Most are aware of their HIV positive serostatus. Approximately 3 of the 77 submitted cases were new HIV diagnoses within the calendar year of 2002.

Since HIV positive data was not reportable until July 1, 2002, the prevalent case data was drawn from as far back as 1983, and accurate information as to the first date of a positive HIV diagnosis was often not available. Many prevalent cases are recorded with a date of diagnosis in 2002 when reporting began.

**Adult/Adolescent HIV Non-Name Code Reporting Cases by Gender, Age,
Ethnicity/Race and Mode of Transmission, Santa Cruz County,
July 1,2002 - December 31,2002**

Gender	
Male	61
Female	16
TOTAL	77
Age	
13-19	1
20-29	11
30-39	20
40-49	24
Over 49	21
Unknown	0
TOTAL	77
Race/Ethnicity	
White, Not Hispanic	57
Black, Not Hispanic	1
Hispanic	16
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	0
Unknown	2
TOTAL	77
Mode of Transmission	
Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)	47
Injection Drug Use (IDU)	7
MSM/IDU	4
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	0
Heterosexual Contact	13
Receipt of blood, components, or tissue	1
Risk not reported/Other	5
TOTAL	77

Anonymous HIV Testing for the Santa Cruz County Health Services Agency HIV Testing Program, 1992 - December 31, 2002

Each year the Health Services Agency offers anonymous testing for HIV infection to persons who provide demographic information, but who are not identifiable by name. The number of tests varies. In 2002, there were 1,201 such tests. It is possible for a person to be tested more than once; therefore the 1,201 on the following page represents tests rather than individuals.

Anonymous test data provides an opportunity to identify persons who may not have AIDS but who do have HIV infection. Thus, the 99 individuals who tested positive from 1992 onward may have already been counted as an AIDS case in the preceding pages of the report (i.e. through duplication).

The positive HIV testing data parallels the AIDS data in that MSM comprise the most infections (53.5%) followed by IDU (13 %) and MSM/IDU (11.1%). If the categories of "partner at risk/HIV+", "partner has multiple sex partners", "multiple sex partners", and "heterosexual partner" are added together, and we assume that all of these may be a different way to have heterosexual transmission, then heterosexual transmission is the third most common form of transmission in anonymously tested persons.

Males account for 59 of the 99 positive tests. Whites account for 65.6% of positive tests and Latinos account for over 22% of positive tests

HIV TESTING
SANTA CRUZ COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES AGENCY
HIV TESTING PROGRAM

ANONYMOUS HIV TESTING, 1992-2002

YEAR	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
Number Tested	2,537	1,804	3,485	2,109	2,359	2,227	2,001	1,498	1,299	1,291	1,201	21,811
Number Positive	11	12	23	6	4	7	9	8	8	5	6	99
Percent Positive	0.43%	0.67%	0.66%	0.28%	0.17%	0.31%	0.45%	0.53%	0.62%	0.39%	.50%	.45%

YEAR	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		TOTAL	% of Pos.		
Risk	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
MSM	6		7		11		5		2		5		3		4		4		3		3		3		53	53.53%
IDU	1		3		3				1		1		1		1		1						12	1	13.13%	
MSM/IDU	2						1		1		1		3				1	1	2				9	2	11.11%	
Partner HIV+/At Risk		1	1	1	2								1								1		3	4	7.07%	
Transfusion					2																		2		2.02%	
Multiple Sex Partners					1							1											2		2.02%	
Partner Has Multiple Sex Partners	1				2																		3		3.03%	
Heterosexual Contact														1					1	1			2	1	3.03%	
Risk Info. Missing					2											1					2		4	1	5.05	
TOTAL	10	1	11	1	23	6	4	7	8	1	6	2	6	2	4	1	5	1	90	7	2	100%*				

YEAR	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		TOTAL	% of Pos.		
RACE	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
White	10	1	9		14		3		4		3		5		4	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	59	5	1	65.65%
Latina/o			2		4		2				3		2		1		2	1	2			3		21	1	22.22%
African American					2								1	1	1								4	1	5.05%	
Asian Pacific Islander				1							1												1	1	2.02%	
Native American					1		1												1				3		3.03%	
Other					2																		2		2.02%	
TOTAL	10	1	11	1	23	6	4	7	8	1	6	2	6	2	4	1	5	1	90	7	2	100%*				

* Total may not equal 100% due to rounding and/or multiple risk factors.

Estimate of Local HIV Morbidity

There are, by estimate of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 40,000 new HIV infections per year in the US. Given that Santa Cruz County has approximately 0.08% of the national population, it can be estimated that 32 (40,000x0.0008) new infections occur annually in Santa Cruz County. Santa Cruz County tends to have a slightly lower rate of AIDS diagnoses than the national rate, so this methodology may result in an overestimate and the actual number may be closer to 25 new infections annually.

HIV became reportable by a non-name code to the California Health Department as of July 2002. As of December 31, 2002, 77 HIV non -AIDS cases in Santa Cruz County have been reported to the California Health Services.

Various methods have been developed to estimate the number of seropositives locally. Seropositives include not only those who have HIV/AIDS and know it, but also persons who are infected and do not know their status. The total number of persons with HIV in Santa Cruz County, including those who do not know their serostatus, is the sum of (a) persons living with AIDS, who number 232, including pediatric cases, and (b) those with HIV but not AIDS.

The Health Services Agency estimates that the total number of seropositives (HIV/AIDS) is between 571 and 672.