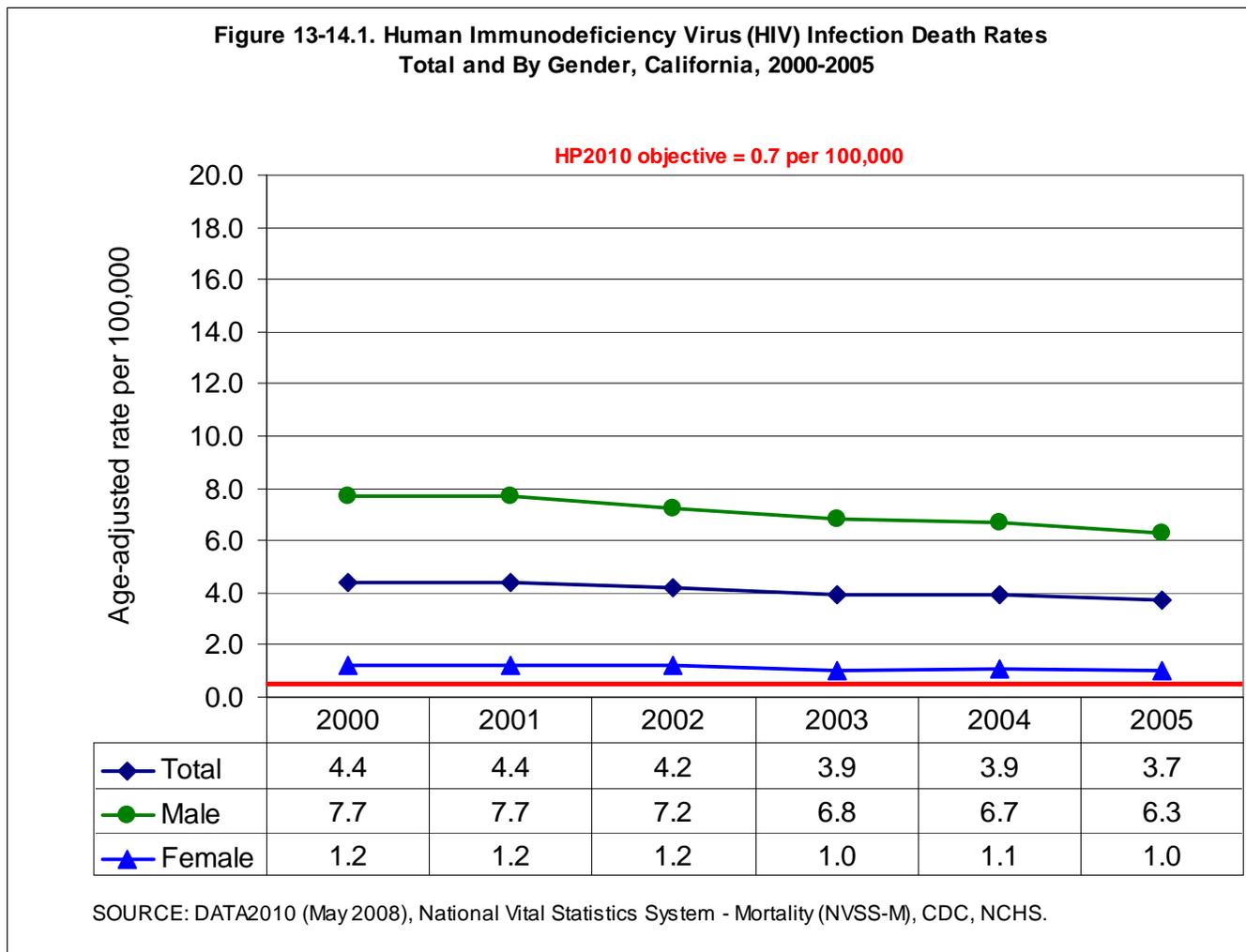


Focus Area 13: HIV

Objective 13-14. Reduce deaths due to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Target = 0.7 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) [State Data Source: National Vital Statistics System – Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS]

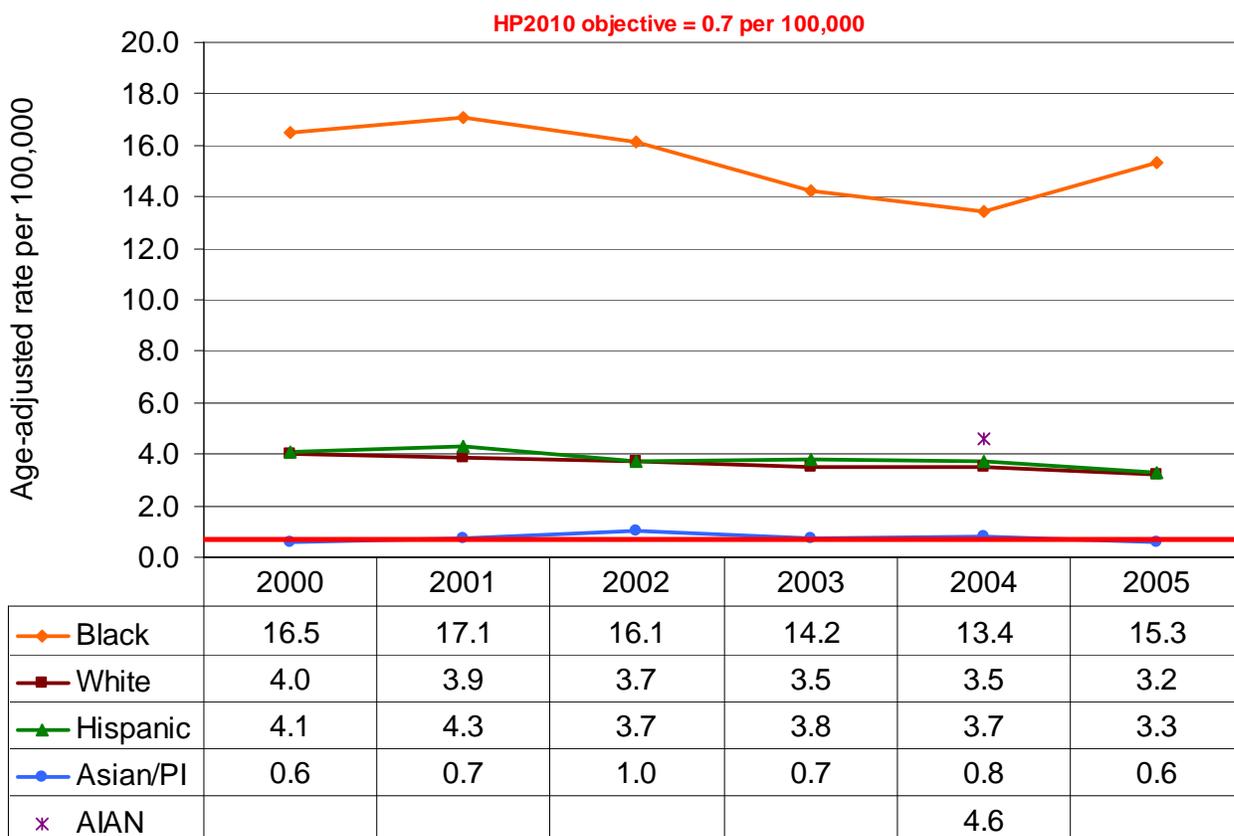
California's age-adjusted death rates for HIV infection significantly declined from 4.4 per 100,000 population in 2000 to 3.7 per 100,000 in 2005 (**Figure 13-14.1, Table 13-14**). Although declining significantly, California's HIV infection death rates were still significantly higher than the HP2010 objective of 0.7 per 100,000 population.



Age-adjusted HIV infection death rates for males (significant decline from 7.7 per 100,000 in 2000 to 6.3 per 100,000 in 2005) were significantly higher than those for females (significant decline from 1.2 per 100,000 in 2000 to 1.0 per 100,000 in 2005) (**Figure 13-14.1, Table 13-14**). Although HIV death rates declined significantly for both genders between 2000 and 2005, this HP2010 objective was not yet being achieved for either males or females.

Data by race and ethnicity (**Figure 13-14.2, Table 13-14**) show that Blacks or African Americans had significantly higher age-adjusted HIV infection death rates than any other racial or ethnic population with reliable rates (15.3 per 100,000 in 2005, with no significant trend). The next highest HIV infection death rate was reported in 2004 for American Indians or Alaska Natives (AIAN) (4.6 per 100,000). Death rates for Hispanics or Latinos declined significantly from 4.1 per 100,000 in 2000 to 3.3 per 100,000 in 2005. Death rates for Whites also declined significantly from 4.0 per 100,000 in 2000 to 3.2 per 100,000 in 2005. The HP2010 target was, however, being achieved only for the Asian or Pacific Islander (PI) population each year except for 2002.

**Figure 13-14.2. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection Death Rates
By Race and Ethnicity, California, 2000-2005**



SOURCE: DATA2010 (May 2008), National Vital Statistics System - Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

For more information on HIV/AIDS visit the CDPH Office of AIDS Web site at:

<http://www.cdph.ca.gov/programs/AIDS/Pages/Default.aspx>

For more information on Healthy People 2010 objective 13-14, please visit:

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/Document/HTML/Volume1/13HIV.htm>

and the DATA2010 Web site at: <http://wonder.cdc.gov/data2010/>

Table 13-14. HIV Infection Death Rates, California, 2000-2005

	2000			2001			2002		
	Rate	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.	Rate	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.	Rate	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Statewide Total	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.4
Gender									
Female	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4
Male	7.7	7.3	8.1	7.7	7.3	8.1	7.2	6.8	7.6
Race-Ethnicity									
American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)	DSU	-----	-----	DSU	-----	-----	DSU	-----	-----
Asian or Pacific Islander (PI)	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2
Black or African American	16.5	14.7	18.3	17.1	15.3	18.9	16.1	14.5	17.7
Hispanic or Latino	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.7	3.7	3.3	4.1
White	4.0	3.6	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.9

	2003			2004			2005		
	Rate	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.	Rate	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.	Rate	Lower 95% C.I.	Upper 95% C.I.
Statewide Total	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.5	3.9
Gender									
Female	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.2
Male	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.7	6.3	7.1	6.3	5.9	6.7
Race-Ethnicity									
American Indian or Alaska Native (AIAN)	DSU	-----	-----	4.6	2.6	6.6	DSU	-----	-----
Asian or Pacific Islander (PI)	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.8
Black or African American	14.2	12.6	15.8	13.4	11.8	15.0	15.3	13.7	16.9
Hispanic or Latino	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.7	3.3	4.1	3.3	2.9	3.7
White	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.4

SOURCES: DATA2010 (May 2008 Edition), National Vital Statistics System - Mortality (NVSS-M), CDC, NCHS.

NOTES: Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection deaths defined by ICD10 codes B20-B24; rates are per 100,000 population, age-adjusted by the direct method using the 2000 U.S. Standard Population.

Precautionary Note

Caution must be used in interpreting the HIV infection death rates. Deaths from HIV infection come from individuals infected with HIV (population at risk), not the general population. However, the Healthy People 2010 metric specifies the general population for use as denominator data. Due to increases in lifespan secondary to the effectiveness of HIV therapy, the growth rate of the HIV-infected population has outpaced that of the general population in California. Thus, the overall decline in HIV infection deaths may be greater than what the HP2010 measurement shows when only the HIV-infected population is taken into account. Similarly, certain groups (e.g. males and African Americans) have experienced a disproportionately greater burden of disease in the past, resulting in a larger population of HIV-infected individuals today. Thus the higher rates of death for these groups shown in HP2010 may reflect the fact that these groups have a greater proportion of their population at risk for HIV-related death.