

# Executive Summary:

## HIV in Alameda County 2016-2018

Alameda County Public Health Department  
HIV Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit

- **New Diagnoses**

- The average annual HIV diagnosis rate in Alameda County from 2016 to 2018 was 13.5 diagnoses per 100,000 residents.
  - There was an average of 225 new HIV diagnoses per year from 2016 to 2018; in 2018 there were 199 new HIV diagnoses.
- HIV diagnosis rates have declined steadily between 2006 and 2018 by an average of 3.0% annually.
- By birth sex
  - 86.4% of new diagnoses were male.
  - The diagnosis rate among men was six times that among women.
- By transmission group
  - 76% of new male diagnoses were among men who have sex with men (MSM).
  - Injection drug use (IDU) accounted for 2.6% of cases among males and 8% of cases among females.
- By race/ethnicity
  - African Americans comprised 36.4% of new diagnoses, compared to whites who comprised 19%.
  - The diagnosis rate among African Americans was 47.4 per 100,000 compared to 8 per 100,000 among whites. Latinos had the second highest diagnosis rate—19.2 per 100,000.
    - Diagnosis rates have declined among African Americans since 2006 by an average of 3.7% per year.
    - Among African American women the decline was more pronounced at 6.9% per year on average.
- By age
  - The median age of people with new HIV diagnoses was 34 years old.
  - The highest diagnosis rate was among those aged 20-29 years at 31.3 per 100,000.
  - Diagnosis rates were generally lower with increasing age.
  - Diagnosis rates have declined among age groups 30 years and older. Trends among younger age groups were not statistically significant.



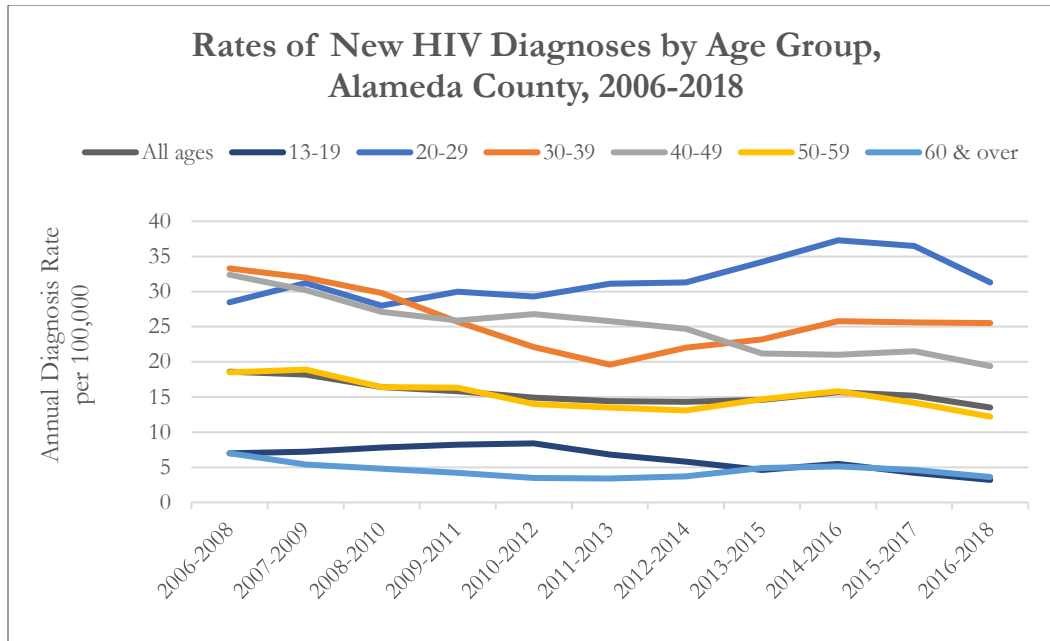


Figure 1: Extracted from *HIV in Alameda County, 2016-2018*, page 14.

- Late diagnosis
  - 21.4% of new diagnoses between 2015 and 2017 were considered late as defined by a progression to AIDS within one year of HIV diagnosis.
  - There was a statistically significant increase in proportion of late diagnoses with increasing age.
- **People living with HIV (PLHIV)**
  - At year-end 2018 in Alameda County, the prevalence of HIV was 383.3 per 100,000 residents, or 0.4% of residents.
  - The highest prevalence rates in the county were in Emeryville and Oakland neighborhoods of West Oakland, Downtown, and Chinatown, with some areas having up to 2% of residents living with HIV.
  - Death rates among those diagnosed with AIDS have dropped from 38.7 per 100 in 1985 to 1.3 per 100 in 2015.
  - By birth sex
    - 84% of PLHIV in Alameda County at year-end 2018 were male.
  - By race/ethnicity
    - African Americans made up 38.7% of PLHIV compared to whites who made up 30.3%.
    - There were nearly four times as many African American women living with HIV than white women, whereas the number of African American men and white men were nearly equal.
    - The prevalence rate among African Americans was 1,454.7 per 100,000 compared to 369.1 per 100,000 among whites, the group with the second highest prevalence.

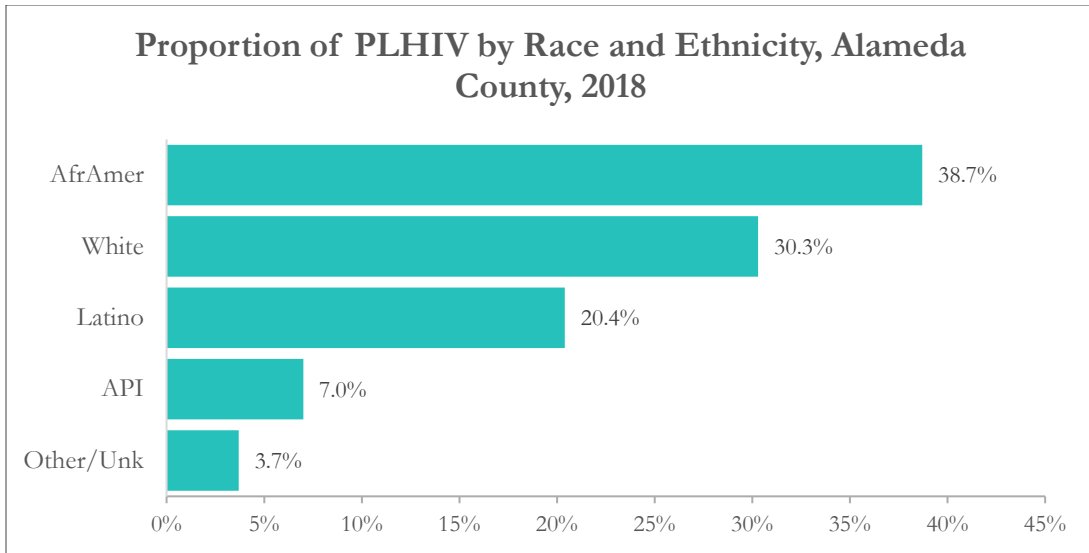


Figure 2: Extracted from *HIV in Alameda County, 2016-2018*, page 30.

- By age
  - The median age of PLHIV was 51 years old.
  - The prevalence rate generally increased with age with the highest rate of 883 per 100,000 among those 50-59 years old.
- **Continuum of HIV Care**
  - In Alameda County, 79% of new diagnoses between 2015 and 2017 were linked to care within three months if HIV-related labs ordered on the date of diagnosis were excluded.
    - 80.6% of newly diagnosed males were linked to care within three months compared to 70.9% of newly diagnosed females.
    - Differences in linkage by race/ethnicity were not statistically significant.

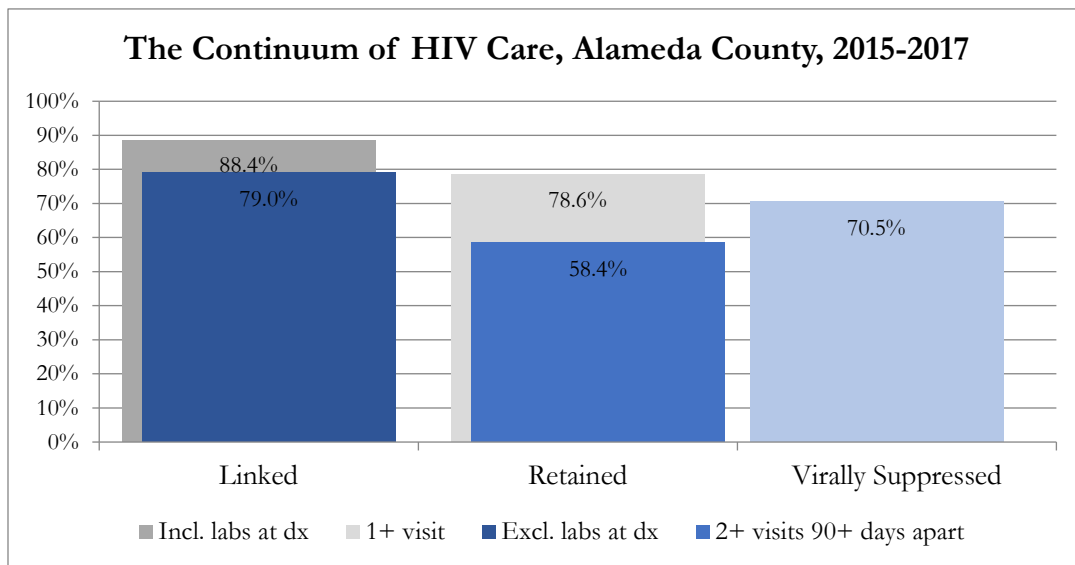


Figure 3: Extracted from *HIV in Alameda County, 2016-2018*, page 44.

- The median number of days between diagnosis and first CD4 viral load test—excluding tests collected on the same day of diagnosis—was 12 days.
- In 2017 58.4% of PLHIV were retained in care, having two or more visits at least 90 days apart.
  - Retention was achieved for 59% of males and 55.5% of females.
  - Differences by race/ethnicity were not statistically significant.
- Retention in care generally increased with age.
- In 2017 viral suppression was estimated to be 70.5% among PLHIV.
- Rates of viral suppression increased with age.

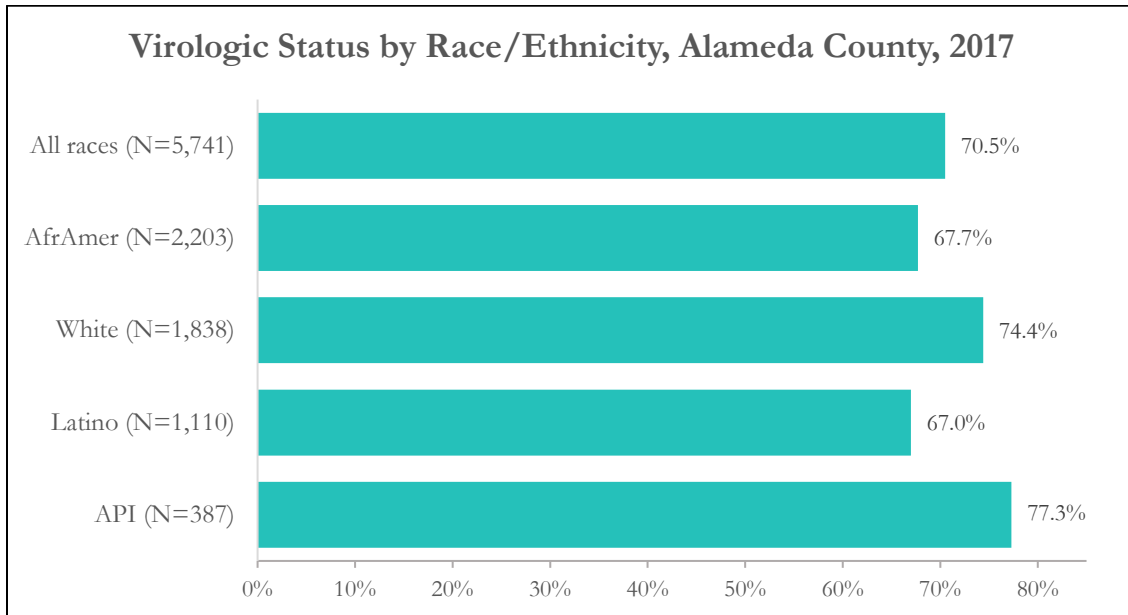


Figure 4: Extracted from *HIV in Alameda County, 2016-2018*, page 49.



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