

HIV Testing Annual Report 2009



County of Los Angeles Department of Public Health

Jonathan E. Fielding, M.D., M.P.H., M.B.A.
Director of Public Health and Health Officer

Jonathan E. Freedman
Chief Deputy Director

Office of AIDS Programs and Policy

Mario J. Pérez, M.P.H.
Director

Jennifer N. Sayles, M.D., M.P.H.
Medical Director

Mike Janson, M.P.H.
Chief, Research and Evaluation Division

Sophia F. Rumanes, M.P.H.
Chief, Prevention Services Division

Editor

Rangell Oruga, M.P.H.
Research Analyst, Research and Evaluation Division

Content Editors

Pamela Ogata, M.P.H.
Epidemiologist, Office of Planning

Jacqueline Rurangirwa, M.P.H.
Epidemiologist, Office of the Medical Director

The HIV Testing at OAPP-funded Sites Report is published annually by the Research and Evaluation Division, Office of AIDS Programs and Policy (OAPP), Los Angeles County Department of Public Health. Copies of this report are available online <http://ph.lacounty.gov/aids>.

Suggested Citation: Office of AIDS Programs and Policy, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, HIV Testing Annual Report, January through December 2009, November 2010, 1- 53.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Table of Contents | i |
| Preface | iv |
| Acknowledgements | iv |
| Contact Information | v |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Office of AIDS Programs and Policy..... | 1 |
| Office of AIDS Programs and Policy Mission..... | 1 |
| Overview of the Report..... | 1 |
| Limitations..... | 2 |
| HIV Testing Background..... | 2 |
| Figure 1. Number of HIV Tests Performed at OAPP-funded HIV Testing Sites by Year..... | 2 |
| Figure 2. Persons Living With HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/2009 by Zip Code and Service Planning Area (SPA), Los Angeles County..... | 3 |
| HIV Testing Summary Data, 2009 | 4 |
| Table 1. HIV Overall Positivity & New Positivity Rates by OAPP-funded Program Type, 2009..... | 4 |
| HIV Counseling and Testing at Public Health STD Clinics | 5 |
| Table 2. HCT Summary Data from Public Health STD Sites, 2009..... | 5 |
| Demographic Characteristics of STD Testers..... | 6 |
| Figure 3. Total Number of STD Tests by Race/ Ethnicity, 2009..... | 6 |
| Figure 4. New Positivity Rate by Race/ Ethnicity, 2009..... | 6 |
| Figure 5. Total Number of STD Tests by Gender, 2009..... | 6 |
| Figure 6. New Positivity Rate by Gender, 2009..... | 6 |
| Figure 7. Total Number of STD Tests by Age Group, 2009..... | 7 |
| Figure 8. New Positivity Rate ¹ by Age Group, 2009..... | 7 |
| Routine Testing | 8 |
| Table 3. HCT Summary Data from Routine Testing Sites, 2009..... | 8 |
| Demographic Characteristics of Routine Testers..... | 9 |
| Figure 9. Total Number of Routine Tests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009..... | 9 |
| Figure 10. Total Number of Routine Tests by Gender, 2009..... | 9 |
| Figure 11. Total Number of Routine Tests by Age Group, 2009..... | 9 |
| Testing in Jail Settings | 10 |
| Table 4. HCT Summary Data from Testing in Jail Settings, 2009..... | 10 |
| Demographic Characteristics of Testers in Jail Settings..... | 11 |
| Figure 12. Total Number of Routine Tests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009..... | 11 |
| Figure 13. Total Number of Routine Tests by Gender, 2009..... | 11 |
| Figure 14. Total Number of Routine Tests by Age Group, 2009..... | 11 |
| Targeted HIV Counseling and Testing | 12 |
| Table 5. HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2009..... | 12 |
| Table 6. Disclosure of Positive Results Among Rapid HIV and Conventional Tests..... | 12 |
| Demographic Characteristics of Testers..... | 13 |
| Figure 15. Total Number of Targeted Tests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009..... | 13 |
| Figure 16. New Positivity Rate by Race/ Ethnicity, 2009..... | 13 |
| Figure 17. Total Number of Targeted Tests by Gender, 2009..... | 13 |
| Figure 18. New Positivity Rate by Gender, 2009..... | 13 |
| Figure 19. Total Number of Tests by Age Group, 2009..... | 14 |
| Figure 20. New Positivity Rate by Age Group, 2009..... | 14 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Tests by Target Populations | 15 |
| Table 7. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data from Targeted Testing Sites, 2009 | 15 |
| Table 8. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among African Americans/Black, 2009 | 16 |
| Table 9. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among AI/AN, 2009 | 16 |
| Table 10. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among Asian/PI/NH, 2009 | 17 |
| Table 11. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among Latino(a), 2009 | 17 |
| Table 12. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among White, 2009... | 18 |
| Table 13. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among Other, 2009... | 19 |
| Figure 21. New Positives Identified at OAPP-funded Sites by HIV Risk Behavior, 2009... | 19 |
| Linkage to Care..... | 20 |
| Table 14: Linkage to Care, Jan 2006 - Dec 2008 | 20 |
| Figure 22. Proportion of HIV Positive Clients Linked to Care by Zip Code, HCT Tests 2006-2008 | 21 |
| Methamphetamine Use..... | 22 |
| Table 15. Methamphetamine (Meth) Use Among Critical Target Populations, HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2009..... | 22 |
| Figure 23. Meth use among HIV Testers at Targeted Testing Sites by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, 2009..... | 23 |
| Figure 24. Meth use among HIV Testers at Targeted Testing Sites by Residence Service Planning Area (SPA), 2009..... | 23 |
| Table 16. Methamphetamine (Meth) Use Among Critical Target Populations by Race/Ethnicity (African American/Black and Asian/PI/NH), HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2009..... | 24 |
| Table 17. Methamphetamine (Meth) Use Among Critical Target Populations by Race/Ethnicity (Latino(a) and White), HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2009 | 25 |
| Table 18. Summary Data among Testers Reporting Meth Use at Targeted Testing Sites, 2009 | 25 |
| Figure 25. High Risk Behavior among Testers Reporting Meth Use at Targeted Testing Sites, 2009 | 26 |
| Special Events | 27 |
| HIV Counseling and Testing Week Initiative, 2009..... | 27 |
| Table 19. Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, HCT Week 2009 | 28 |
| Table 20. Disclosure of New Positive Results Among Rapid HIV and Conventional Tests | 28 |
| Table 21. Comparison of 2009 Counseling & Testing Data: HCTW Compared to Average Week..... | 28 |
| Figure 26. Proportion of 2009 HCTW Tests and HIV Positivity Rates by HCTW Target Populations | 29 |
| HCTW First Time Testers | 29 |
| Figure 27. Number of HCTW Tests by Resident SPA vs. Testing Site SPA, 2009..... | 30 |
| Test Fest 2009, South Los Angeles | 30 |
| New HIV Testing Projects | 31 |
| Opt-In/Opt-Out HIV Testing Project | 31 |
| Table 22. Opt-In/Opt-Out Testing Sites Oct - Dec 2009 | 31 |
| Social Network Testing Project (SNTP): | 32 |
| Figure 28. Demographic Characteristics of SNTP Recruiters,2009..... | 32 |
| Figure 29. Risk Behaviors of SNTP Recruiters, 2009 | 33 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Figure 30. Demographic Characteristics of SNTP Testers, 2009 | 33 |
| Figure 31. Risk Behaviors of SNTP Testers,2009 | 33 |
| Table 23. HIV Test Results from SNTP Testers, 2009 | 34 |
| Service Planning Areas (SPA) Overview | 35 |
| SPA 1: Antelope Valley..... | 35 |
| Figure 32. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 1, January to December, 2009..... | 35 |
| Table 24. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 1 Testers, 2009 | 36 |
| Figure 33. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 1 Testers, 2009..... | 36 |
| SPA 2: San Fernando Valley | 37 |
| Figure 34. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 2, January to December, 2009..... | 37 |
| Table 25. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 2 Testers, 2009 | 38 |
| Figure 35. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 2 Testers, 2009..... | 38 |
| SPA 3: San Gabriel Valley | 39 |
| Figure 36. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 3, January to December, 2009..... | 39 |
| Table 26. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 3 Testers, 2009 | 40 |
| Figure 37. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 3 Testers, 2009..... | 40 |
| SPA 4: Metro..... | 41 |
| Figure 38. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 4, January to December, 2009..... | 41 |
| Table 27. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 4 Testers, 2009 | 42 |
| Figure 39. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 4 Testers, 2009..... | 42 |
| SPA 5: West..... | 43 |
| Figure 40. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 5, January to December, 2009..... | 43 |
| Table 28. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 5 Testers, 2009 | 44 |
| Figure 41. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 5 Testers, 2009..... | 44 |
| SPA 6: South | 45 |
| Figure 42. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 6, January to December, 2009..... | 45 |
| Table 29. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 6 Testers, 2009 | 46 |
| Figure 43. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 6 Testers, 2009..... | 46 |
| SPA 7: East..... | 47 |
| Figure 44. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 7, January to December, 2009..... | 47 |
| Table 30. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 7 Testers, 2009 | 48 |
| Figure 45. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 7 Testers, 2009..... | 48 |
| SPA 8: South Bay | 49 |
| Figure 46. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 8, January to December, 2009..... | 49 |
| Table 31. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 8 Testers, 2009 | 50 |
| Figure 47. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 8 Testers, 2009..... | 50 |
| Residence SPA Unknown..... | 51 |
| Table 32. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of unknown SPA Testers, 2009..... | 51 |
| Figure 48. Demographic Characteristics of Testers with Unknown Residence SPA, 2009..... | 52 |
| Resources..... | 53 |

Preface

OAPP partners with a broad array of public and private sector providers to deliver HIV prevention programs. These programs include a range of tailored interventions such as HIV antibody testing and counseling designed to help persons learn their HIV status, develop skills to prevent HIV infection or transmission, reinforce behaviors that help mitigate HIV infection and transmission, and provide linkage to HIV and other systems of care consistent with the recommendations and priorities outlined in the Los Angeles County HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013 (available online at <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/aids/PreventionPlan.htm>).

We extend our sincere thanks to our community partners that provided HIV Counseling and Testing services and HIV Testing data in 2009:

| | |
|---|---|
| AIDS Healthcare Foundation | Los Angeles County University of Southern California Medical Center |
| AltaMed Health Services Corporation | Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Community Center |
| Asian Pacific Healthcare Venture | Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department Minority AIDS Project |
| Bienestar Human Services, Inc. | O.A.S.I.S. Clinic |
| California State University Long Beach | Saban Free Clinic |
| Central City Health | Sexually Transmitted Disease Program |
| Charles Drew University | Special Services for Groups |
| Children's Hospital Los Angeles | St. John's Well Child and Family Center |
| City of Pasadena | Tarzana Treatment Center, Inc. |
| Clinica Monsenor Oscar A. Romero | The Catalyst Foundation |
| Common Ground | The One in Long Beach |
| East Valley Community Health Center | To Help Everyone (T.H.E.) Clinic |
| El Centro del Pueblo | Valley Community Clinic |
| El Proyecto del Barrio | Watts Healthcare Corporation |
| Hubert Humphrey Comprehensive Health Center | Women Alive Coalition |
| JWCH Institute | |

We look forward to continuing our work together to provide high quality HIV services, and sharing outcomes and best practices with the Los Angeles HIV prevention community and others throughout the County.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to the County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Health, Office of AIDS Programs and Policy, Research and Evaluation Division who assisted in the development of this document.

Additional Contributors:

Constance Chavers, M.S.P.H.
Saloniki James, M.A.
Min Kim, M.P.H.
Jane Rohde Bowers, M.P.H.

Contact Information

Office of AIDS Programs and Policy
600 South Commonwealth Ave., 10th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90005
Phone (213) 351-8000

Introduction

Office of AIDS Programs and Policy

The Office of AIDS Programs and Policy (OAPP) coordinates the overall response to HIV/AIDS in Los Angeles County in collaboration with community-based organizations, governmental bodies, advocates and people living with HIV/AIDS. It also sets the standards of care for HIV/AIDS services provided countywide. OAPP articulates and recommends HIV/AIDS-related policies and positions for the consideration of the Department of Public Health and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. It serves as a liaison with policy makers, local and national organizations to achieve policy objectives relevant to services for people with HIV/AIDS. OAPP receives funding from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the State of California Office of AIDS and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health. OAPP utilizes funds received from various levels of government (Federal, State, and County) in managing approximately 200 contracts within a network of over 100 community-based organizations and ten County departments in an effort to maximize access to services for persons living with or at risk for infection with HIV/AIDS.

Office of AIDS Programs and Policy Mission

To respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Los Angeles County by preventing its spread, maximizing health and social outcomes, and coordinating effective and efficient targeted services for those at risk for, living with or affected by HIV.

Overview of the Report

This report presents a summary of HIV testing data from all sources reporting data to OAPP from January to December 2009, including testing conducted at the twelve Los Angeles Public Health Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Clinics, routine testing sites (HIV testing within the context of all health screenings in a clinic setting), and OAPP-funded HIV counseling and testing (HCT) services. HCT services follow the HIV Counseling Guidelines provided by CDC. Counseling and testing services were provided at a variety of sites throughout Los Angeles County including community and public clinics, non-traditional settings such as community-based organizations, store fronts and mobile testing units, court-ordered testing programs, homeless shelters, correctional facilities, and substance use treatment facilities.

STD clinics reported data to OAPP via quarterly submissions and data were collected from routine testing sites via monthly reports. OAPP-funded HCT sites collected and reported client-level data via OAPP's HIV Information Resources System (HIRS) and Teleform scanning system. This report presents HCT data that span over two contract periods. The previous contract ending June 2009 includes data (as of January 2010) and the new contract beginning July 2009 (as of May 2010).

Demographic profiles of testers are presented by Service Planning Area (SPA) and according to the Los Angeles County HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013 Priority and Critical Target populations. The report also highlights the Los Angeles County HIV Counseling and Testing Week Initiative, methamphetamine use, and new and completed testing projects within Los Angeles County.

There are two definition changes in the 2009 edition of the HIV Testing Report. The definition of **positives** in this report refers to (rapid and conventional) tests that resulted in a reactive Western Blot or ImmunoFluorescence Assay (IFA) confirmatory test result *and* rapid tests that resulted in a reactive preliminary positive test result without a confirmatory specimen. Secondly, the definitions of **gay-identified men who have sex with men** and **non gay-identified men who have sex with men** have changed. In 2008, self-reported bisexual men were placed in the non gay-identified men who have sex with men category. In 2009, in order to parallel the state definition, self-reported bisexual men are placed in the gay-identified men who have sex with men category.

Limitations

Data presented in this report represent individual HIV tests and not necessarily individuals who tested for HIV. An individual may have tested for HIV multiple times during the reporting period.

Demographic and risk data are not available from all data sources. Therefore, Table 1 is the only comprehensive table presenting all data for 2009. All subsequent tables represent a subset of Table 1. Furthermore, within each major section, each table with a different N (total tests) represents a subset of the previous table.

Data in all pie charts presented within this report do not necessarily add up to 100% due to rounding.

HIV Testing Background

Figure 1 shows the number of HIV tests performed by year. The drop in number of HIV tests performed between 2004 and 2005 was primarily due to a reduction in the number of Los Angeles County Public Health Tuberculosis (TB) and STD clinics reporting HCT data to OAPP. In 2004, 13 TB clinics and 14 STD clinics reported their HCT data to OAPP. In 2005, only 5 STD clinics and no TB clinics reported data to OAPP. By 2006, HCT data from County STD clinics were no longer reported. However, in 2009, 12 STD clinics reported data to OAPP. In addition, OAPP began routine HIV testing which accounts for the large increase in testing volume.

Figure 1. Number of HIV Tests Performed at OAPP-funded HIV Testing Sites by Year

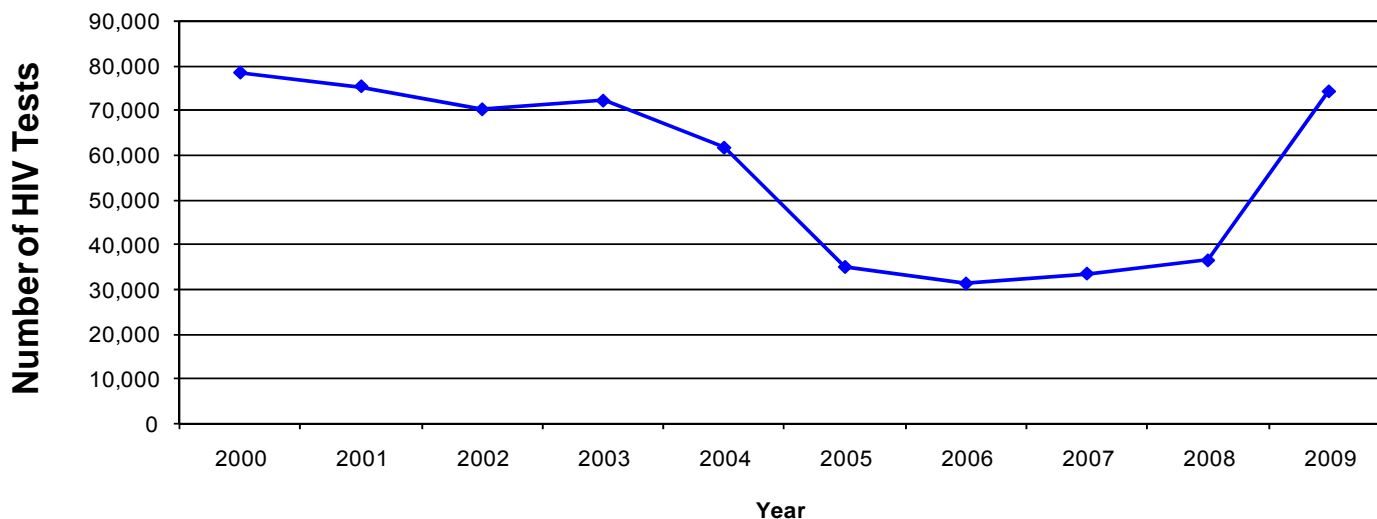
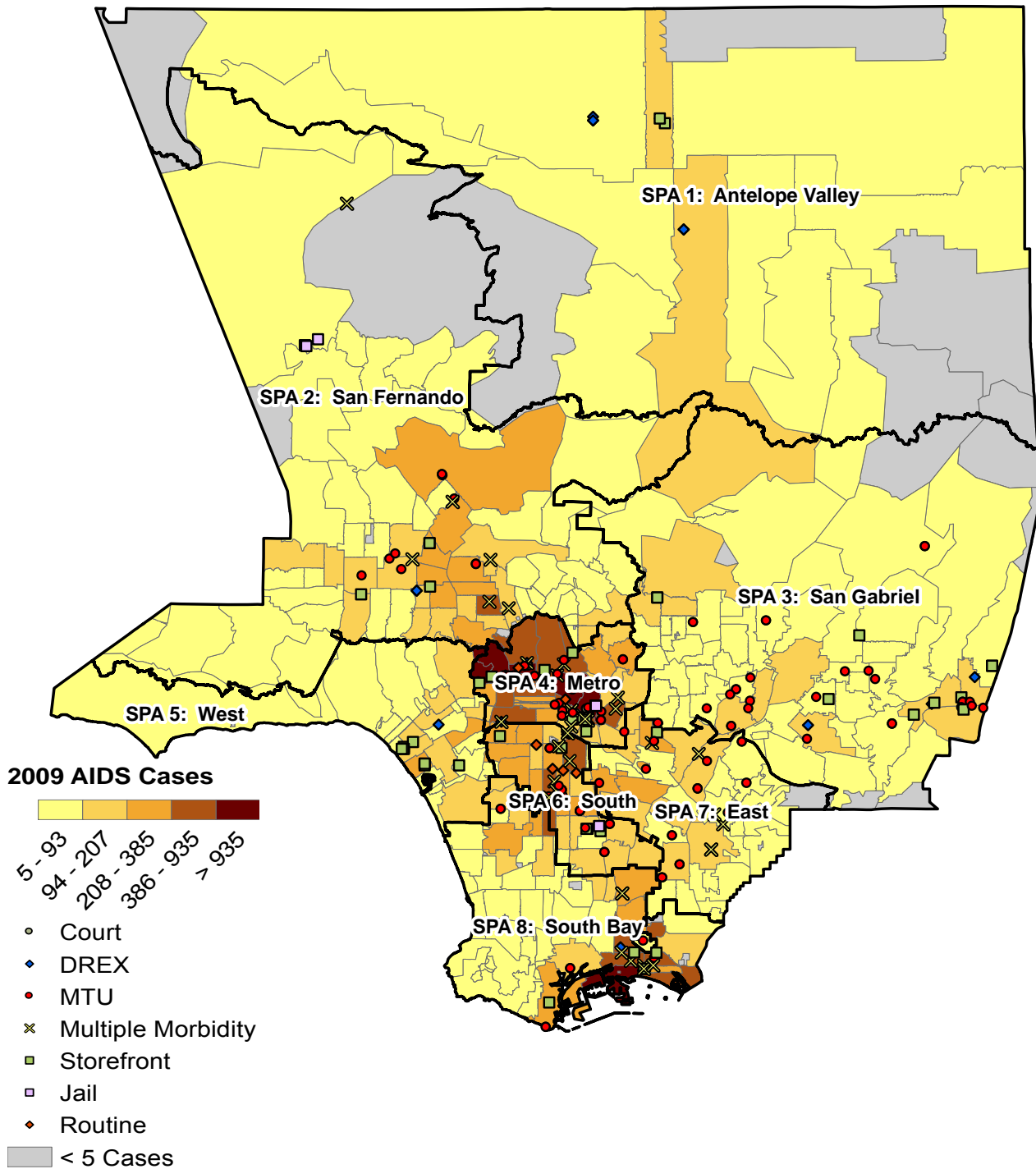


Figure 2 illustrates 2009 HIV/AIDS surveillance data from the Los Angeles County HIV Epidemiology Program, presented by SPA.

Figure 2. Persons Living With HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/2009¹ by Zip Code² and Service Planning Area (SPA), Los Angeles County (N=44,228)



*Data Sources: HIV Epidemiology Program, HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Surveillance Summary, December 2010

HIV Testing Summary Data, 2009

In 2009, HIV testing was provided through four program types: 1) Public Health STD Clinics; 2) routine HIV testing in health care settings; 3) testing within jail settings and 4) targeted testing across seven testing modalities: A) Public Health STD clinics; B) routine HIV testing in health care settings; C) testing within jail settings; D) OAPP subcontracted agencies that provide HCT services via storefront, mobile testing units (MTU), and multiple morbidity mobile testing units; E) Bath houses and sex clubs; F) HIV testing services offered by court-ordered testing programs, substance use treatment settings (i.e., drug expansion testing – DREX and homeless shelters); and G) outpatient HIV testing sites. Table 1 describes the number of tests conducted and HIV incidence and prevalence in 2009 by testing program and modality.

Overall positivity rate is defined as the number of positive HIV tests (numerator) divided by the total number of HIV tests conducted. The **new positivity rate** is defined as the number of new positive HIV tests (numerator) divided by the total number of HIV tests conducted. **New positives** (new positive HIV tests) refer to positive HIV tests where clients self-reported to have never received a prior positive HIV test result.

Table 1. HIV Overall Positivity & New Positivity Rates by OAPP-funded Program Type, 2009

| Type of Testing Program | Number of HIV Tests N | HIV Positivity Rate n (%) | HIV New Positivity Rate n (%) | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Grand Total | 74,254 | 785 | 1.06% | 645 | 0.87% |
| Public Health STD Clinics | 25,171 | 203 | 0.81% | 164 | 0.65% |
| Routine Testing | 7,643 | 86 | 1.13% | 81 | 1.06% |
| Testing within Jail Settings | 9,631 | 7 | 0.07% | 4 | 0.04% |
| Targeted Testing | 31,809 | 489 | 1.54% | 396 | 1.24% |
| OAPP Subcontracted Agencies | | | | | |
| <i>Storefront</i> | 18,471 | 280 | 1.52% | 227 | 1.23% |
| <i>Mobile Testing Unit Program</i> | 6,419 | 73 | 1.14% | 64 | 1.00% |
| <i>Multiple Morbidity Mobile Testing Units Programs</i> | 2,709 | 35 | 1.29% | 22 | 0.81% |
| Bath Houses and Sex Clubs | 1,766 | 28 | 1.59% | 27 | 1.53% |
| Court Ordered & Drug Expansion Testing Programs | 1,797 | 34 | 1.89% | 22 | 1.22% |
| Outpatient HIV Clinics | 647 | 39 | 6.03% | 34 | 5.26% |

This HIV testing report is divided into five major sections based on the four testing program types. Not all data presented in Table 1 are included in subsequent sections due to reasons highlighted in the **Limitations** (p. 2) section.

HIV Counseling and Testing at Public Health STD Clinics

This report includes data collected from both the Los Angeles County STD program and from 12 public health STD clinics (Antelope Valley, Simms Mann Health & Wellness Center, Central, Hollywood-Wilshire, Monrovia, North Hollywood, Pomona, South, Ruth Temple, Torrance, Curtis Tucker, and Whittier Health Centers) located throughout the County. Based on testing numbers collected at these clinics, it was determined that HIV ranked third in terms of most commonly diagnosed STD'sⁱ. All tests conducted were standard (non-rapid) and confidential.

There were 25,171 HIV tests conducted in 2009 and 203 positive results. Of the 203 positive HIV tests, 156 testers (76.8%) returned to receive their test results.

Table 2. HCT Summary Data from Public Health STD Sites, 2009

| Characteristic | All Tests | |
|----------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | N | % |
| Number of HIV Tests | 25,171 | |
| Positive | 203 | 0.81% |
| New Positives | 164 | 0.65% |
| Previously Positive | 39 | 0.15% |
| Disclosure of Test Results | | |
| All Tests ² | 18,145 | 72.1% |
| Positive | 156 | 76.8% |
| New Positives | 125 | 76.2% |
| Previously Positive | 31 | 79.5% |

*All tests are standard and confidential

¹ Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

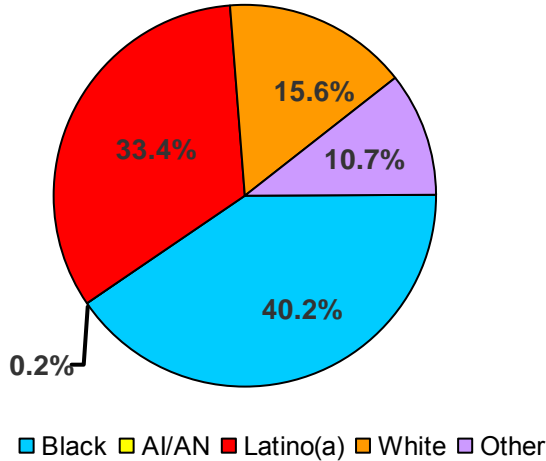
² Received a disclosure of a negative or confirmed positive result.

ⁱ LA County STD Clinic Morbidity Report, 2009. Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease Program, May 2010.

Demographic Characteristics of STD Testers

This section gives an overview of the demographic characteristics of testers at Public Health STD clinics in 2009. New positivity rates for Transgender individuals were more than three times as high as they were for males. Individuals with an unknown gender had the highest new positivity rate (8.30%) however the sample size was very small. Data collection instrument did not offer 'Asian/Pacific Islander' as an option for race/ethnicity.

Figure 3. Total Number of STD Tests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 (N=25,171)*



*Data collection instrument unable to collect data for Asian/PI

Figure 4. New Positivity Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2009*

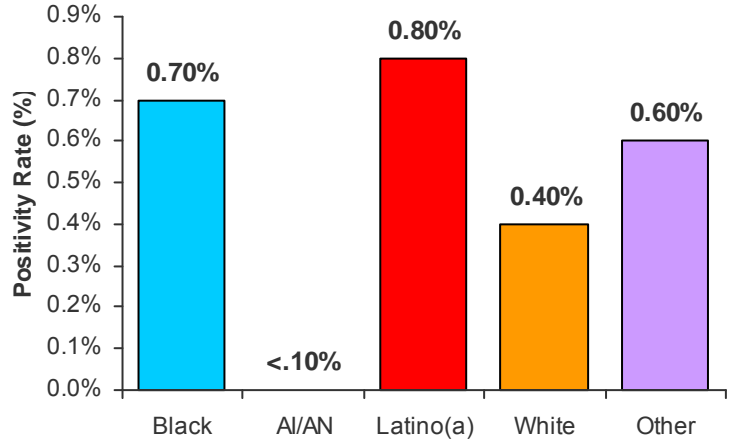
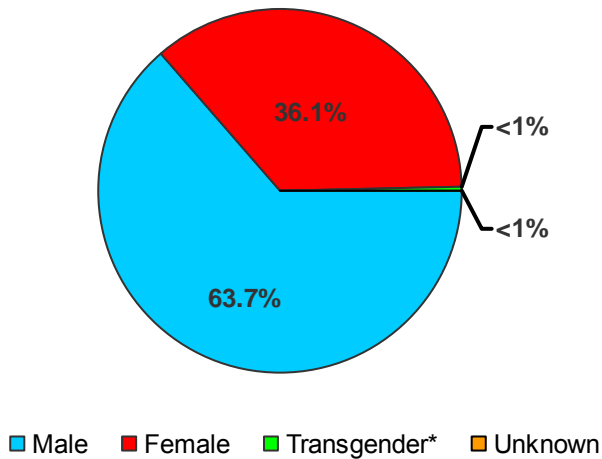


Figure 5. Total Number of STD Tests by Gender, 2009 (N=25,171)*



* Transgender includes both male-to-female and female-to-male.

Figure 6. New Positivity Rate by Gender, 2009*

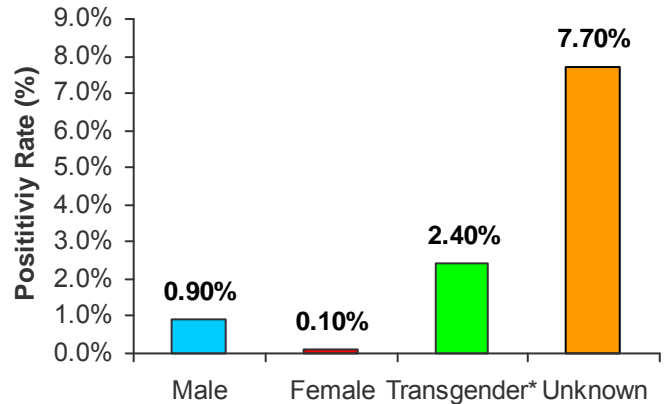


Figure 7. Total Number of STD Tests by Age Group, 2009 (N=25,171)

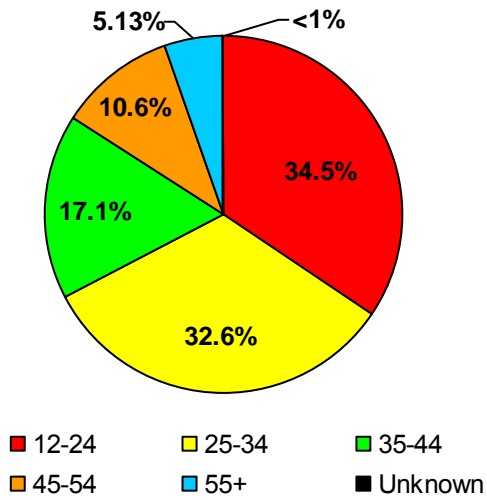
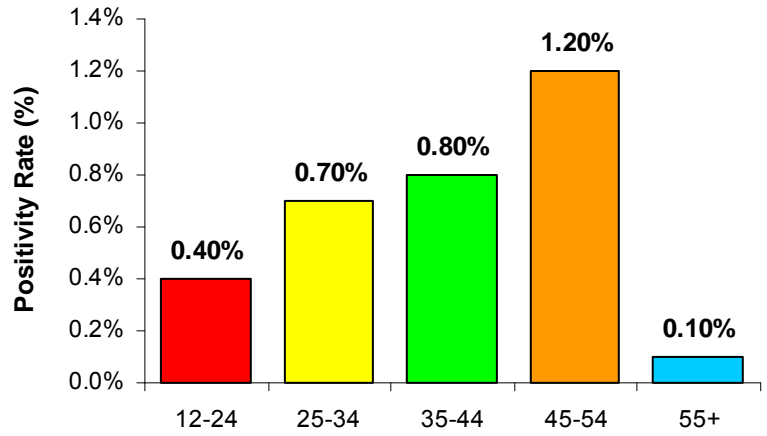


Figure 8. New Positivity Rate by Age Group, 2009



Routine Testing

OAPP continues to undertake new programmatic actions to identify new HIV positive individuals by working with 1) OAPP-funded prevention providers, 2) local, State, and federal partners, and 3) healthcare clinics. OAPP is continuing its efforts to increase the number of healthcare clinics that provide routine HIV testing, thus increasing the capacity to reduce the number of undiagnosed HIV infections.

OAPP has adopted CDC's revised recommendations to provide HIV screening in an opt-out fashion to all adults and adolescents aged 13-64 in health care settings. This includes, but is not limited to clinical settings such as inpatient services, substance abuse treatment clinics, community clinics, correctional health care facilities, prenatal care clinics and other primary care settings. With the support of the CDC's Expanded Testing Initiative, OAPP has partnered with a range of health care facilities to implement routine opt-out HIV testing. Between January and June 2009, routine testing was conducted at five clinical testing sites through two contracted agencies: Clínica Monsenor Oscar A. Romero (Clínica Romero), and Los Angeles County University of Southern California Medical Center (LAC/USC). In the new contract year starting in July 2009, OAPP funded Central City Health Center, Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Center (LAGLC), To Help Everyone (T.H.E.) Clinic, and Clínica Romero to expand routine testing models within community clinic settings in high HIV/AIDS burden areas within Los Angeles County. Additionally, OAPP has implemented two demonstration projects at St. John's Well Child and Family Center and Hubert Humphrey Comprehensive Health Center with the goal of identifying the optimal routine testing models in community clinics.

Routine Testing In Health Care Clinics

In 2009, there were a total of 7,643 rapid HIV tests conducted at routine testing sites within health care clinics. There were 86 tests that were confirmed positive, and 81 were newly identified. Tests were conducted at five health care clinics (T.H.E. Clinic, Central City Health Center, Clínica Romero, LAC/USC, and LAGLC).

Table 3. HCT Summary Data from Routine Testing Sites, 2009

| Characteristic | All Tests | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | N | % |
| Number of HIV Tests | 7,643 | |
| Positive | 86 | 1.13% |
| New Positives | 81 | 1.06% |
| Previously Positive | 5 | 0.07% |
| Disclosure of Test Results | | |
| All Tests ² | 7,178 | 93.9% |
| Positive | 86 | 100% |
| New Positives | 81 | 100% |
| Previously Positive | 5 | 100% |

*All tests are rapid and confidential.

¹ Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

² Received a disclosure of a negative or preliminary positive result.

Demographic Characteristics of Routine Testers

This section gives an overview of the demographic characteristics of testers at Routine Testing sites in 2009. A total of 2,359 tests (from the Table 3) were excluded from the analysis below due to data collection limitations.

Figure 9. Total Number of Routine Tests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 (N=6,120)

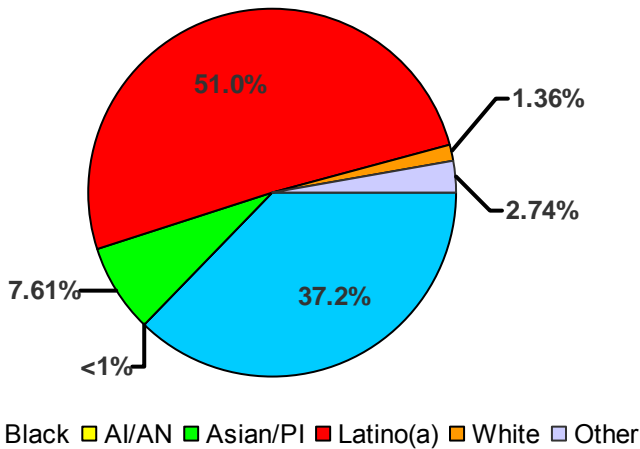
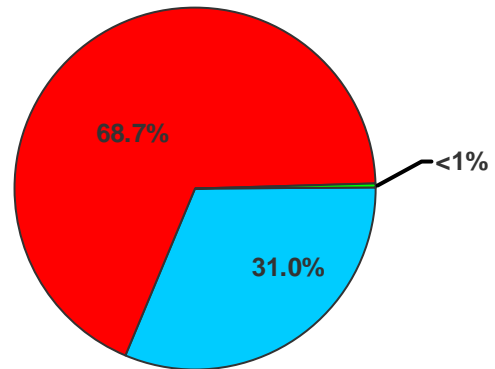
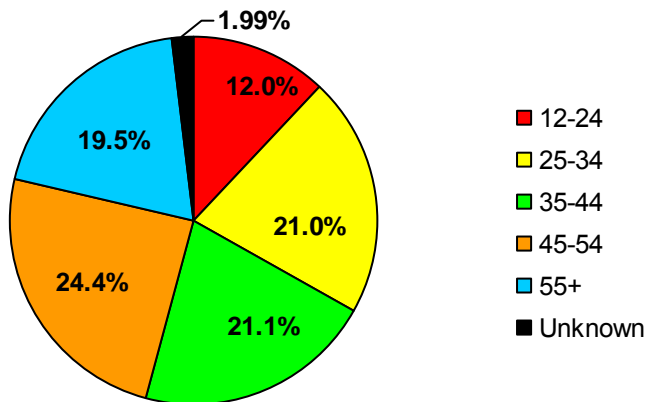


Figure 10. Total Number of Routine Tests by Gender, 2009 N = (6,120)¹



*Transgender includes both male-to-female and female-to-male.
¹<0.1% with unknown gender.

Figure 11. Total Number of Routine Tests by Age Group, 2009 (N=6,120)



Testing in Jail Settings

The County of Los Angeles, Department of Public Health, OAPP enhanced collaboration with the STD program and the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department (LASD) to implement an expanded HIV/STD screening program within one of the largest jail systems in the world. Routinely rapid HIV testing was offered to inmates who may have an elevated risk for HIV through predictors established by a recent HIV testing research study. LASD processes between 500-1,000 inmates daily and approximately 185,000 inmates annually. The average inmate population is an estimated 18,750-19,500 each day, 89% of which are male. Among the male inmates, 34% are African-American; however they make up a disproportionate 46% of HIV-positive inmates.

In 2009, there were a total of 9,631 rapid HIV tests conducted in jail settings. There were seven positive testers.

Table 4. HCT Summary Data from Testing in Jail Settings, 2009

| Characteristic | All Tests | |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | N | % |
| Number of HIV Tests | 9,631 | |
| Positive | 7 | 0.07% |
| New Positives | 4 | 0.04% |
| Previously Positive | 3 | 0.03% |
| Disclosure of Test Results | | |
| All Tests ² | 9,276 | 96.3% |
| Positive | 6 | 85.7% |
| New Positives | 3 | 75.0% |
| Previously Positive | 3 | 100% |

*All tests are rapid and confidential.

¹ Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

² Received a disclosure of a negative or preliminary positive result.

Demographic Characteristics of Testers in Jail Settings

This section gives an overview of the demographic characteristics of testers in jail settings. The majority of testers were either Latino(a) (45.7%) or African American (36.3%), male (72.1%), and under the age of 35, 12-24 (29.4%) and 25-34 (34.3%).

Figure 12. Total Number of Routine Tests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 (N=9,631)

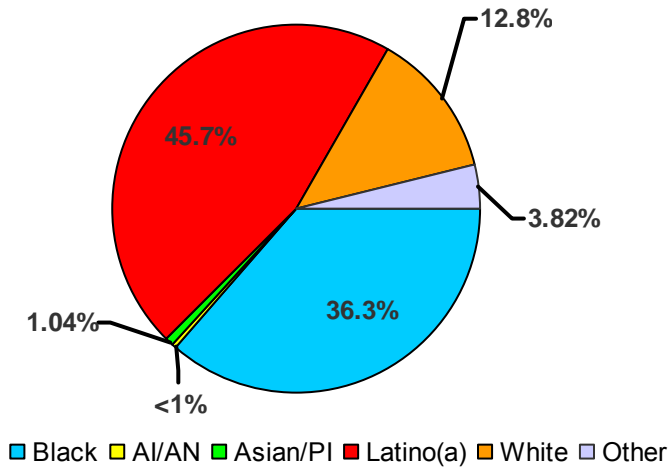


Figure 13. Total Number of Routine Tests by Gender, 2009 N = (9,631)

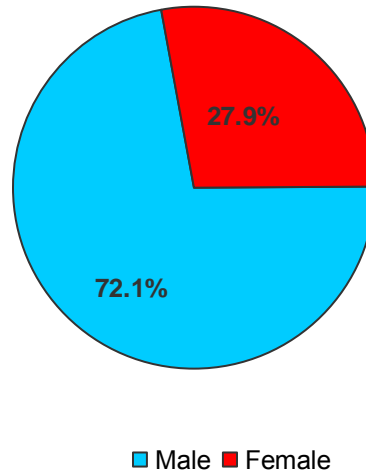
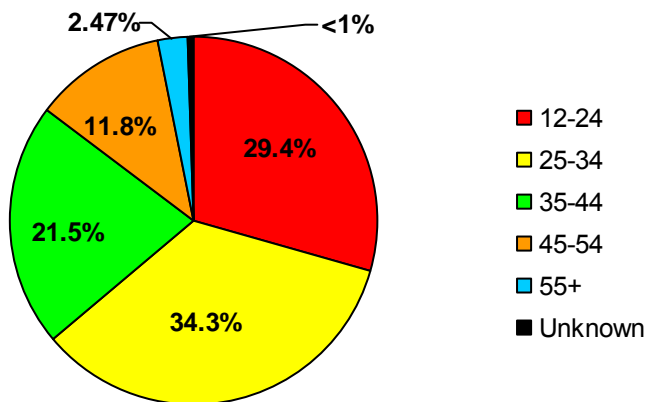


Figure 14. Total Number of Routine Tests by Age Group, 2009 (N=9,631)



Targeted HIV Counseling and Testing

In 2009, a total of 31,809 HIV tests were performed at OAPP-funded targeted testing sites throughout Los Angeles County. There were 898 tests (from Table 1) excluded from this section due to reporting delays of testing disclosure information. Rapid HIV tests represented 81.8% of all tests (Table 5). Among rapid and non-rapid (conventional) tests, the majority were administered confidentially. Overall, 387 tests were identified as newly HIV positive.

Table 5. HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2009

| Characteristic | All Tests | | Rapid HIV Tests | | Conventional HIV Tests | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| | N | % | n | % | n | % |
| Number of HIV Tests | 30,911 | | 25,290 | 81.8% | 5,621 | 18.2% |
| Test Election | | | | | | |
| Confidential | 25,269 | 81.7% | 20,036 | 79.2% | 5,233 | 93.1% |
| Anonymous | 5,642 | 18.3% | 5,254 | 20.8% | 388 | 6.9% |
| Positive | 478 | 1.55% | 366 | 1.45% | 112 | 1.99% |
| New Positives | 387 | 1.25% | 302 | 1.19% | 85 | 1.51% |
| Previously Positive | 91 | 0.29% | 64 | 0.25% | 27 | 0.48% |
| Disclosure of Test Results | | | | | | |
| All Tests ² | 29,635 | 95.9% | 25,132 | 99.4% | 4,503 | 80.1% |

¹ Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

² Received a disclosure of a negative, preliminary positive, or confirmed positive result.

Table 6 illustrates the proportion of positive rapid and conventional tests that received their results by positive status (new positive vs. previously positive). Of the 302 new positive rapid HIV tests, 294 testers (97.4%) returned to receive their preliminary positive test results and 239 testers (79.1%) provided an additional specimen for laboratory-based confirmatory testing. Of those 239 tests, 168 (70.3%) returned at least one week later to receive their confirmed positive test result.

Table 6. Disclosure of Positive Results Among Rapid HIV and Conventional Tests

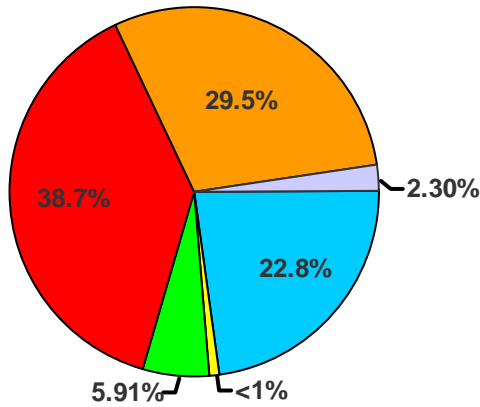
| Characteristic | New Positives | | Previously Positive | |
|---|---------------|-------|---------------------|--------|
| | n | % | n | % |
| Rapid HIV Positive Tests (N = 302) | 302 | | 64 | |
| Received initial reactive rapid HIV test result | 294 | 97.4% | 64 | 100.0% |
| Provided a specimen for laboratory-based confirmatory testing | 239 | 79.1% | 36 | 56.3% |
| Received confirmed positive result | 168 | 70.3% | 27 | 75.0% |
| Conventional HIV Positive Tests (N = 85) | 85 | | 27 | |
| Received confirmed positive result | 83 | 97.6% | 25 | 92.6% |

¹ Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

Demographic Characteristics of Testers

This section gives an overview of the demographic characteristics of testers at targeted testing sites in 2009. A total of 1,991 tests (among 30,911 tests) were excluded from the analysis in this section due to reporting delays.

Figure 15. Total Number of Targeted Tests by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 (N=28,920)



■ Black ■ AI/AN ■ Asian/PI ■ Latino(a) ■ White ■ Other

Figure 16. New Positivity Rate by Race/Ethnicity, 2009

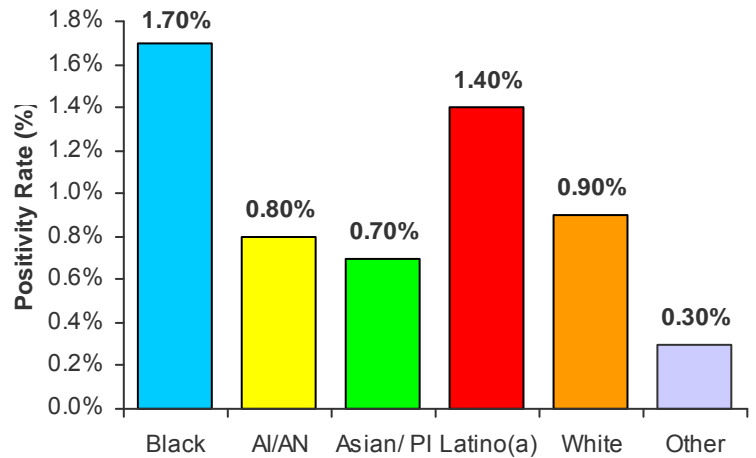
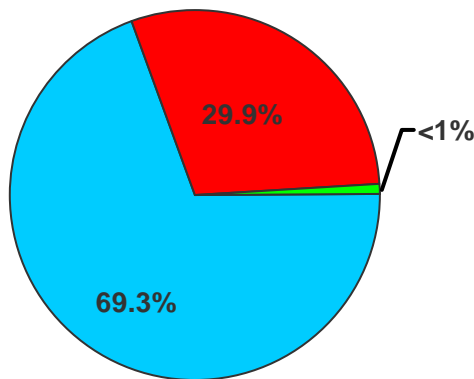
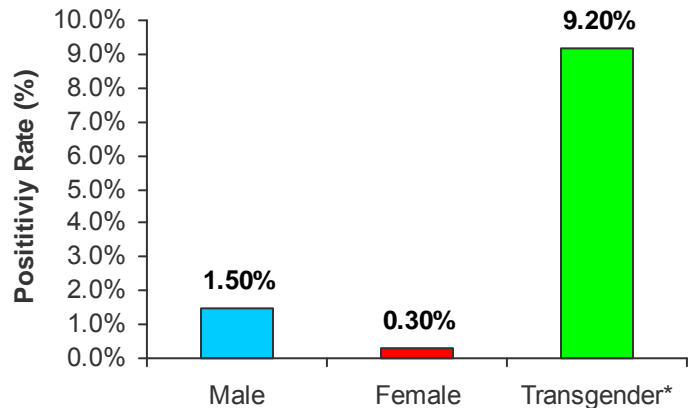


Figure 17. Total Number of Targeted Tests by Gender, 2009 (N=28,920)¹



■ Male ■ Female ■ Transgender*

Figure 18. New Positivity Rate by Gender, 2009



* Transgender includes both male-to-female and female-to-male.
¹<0.1% with unknown gender.

Figure 19. Total Number of Tests by Age Group, 2009 (N=28,920)

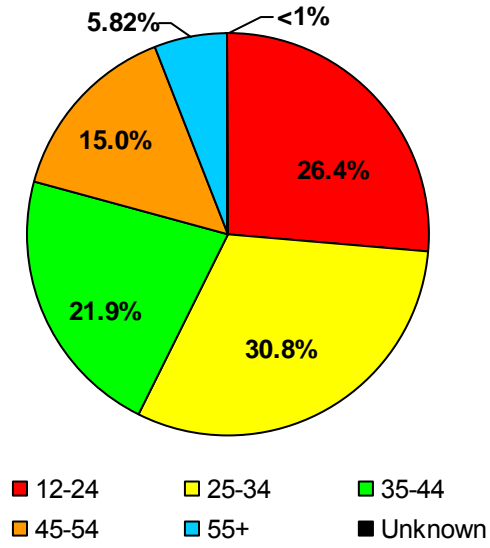
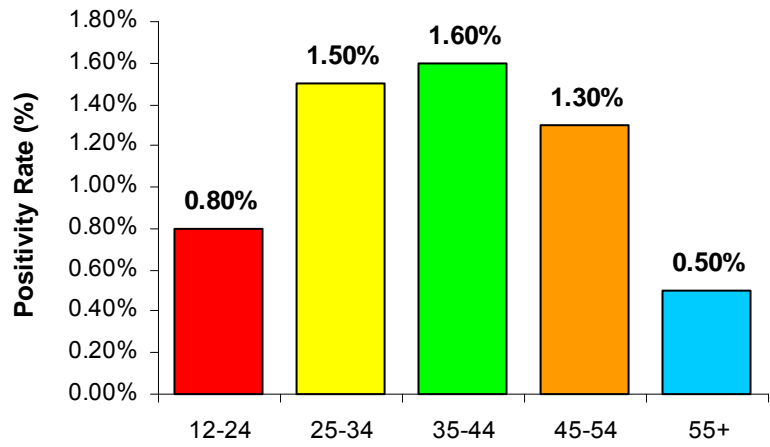


Figure 20. New Positivity Rate by Age Group, 2009



Tests by Target Populations

New positivity rates for transgender individuals were more than six times as high as they were for males. With a new positivity rate of 9.13%, transgender individuals were included as a priority population (priority and critical target populations are defined in the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013). A total of 558 tests (among 28,920 tests included in the previous section), were excluded from this section due to limitations in the data reporting system used by some medical outpatient sites.

Table 7. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data from Targeted Testing Sites, 2009

| Characteristic | N | New Positives(n) | New Positivity Rate (%) |
|--|--------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Number of HIV Tests ¹ | 28,362 | 327 | 1.15% |
| Target Populations ² | | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 412 | 327 | |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 303 | 251 | |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with Men⁴</i> | 7 | 6 | |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 28 | 21 | |
| <i>Women</i> | 33 | 21 | |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 7,582 | 57 | 0.75% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 2,569 | 48 | 1.87% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 265 | <5 | - |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 76 | 5 | 6.58% |
| <i>Sex Workers</i> | 808 | 15 | 1.86% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV Status</i> | 2,629 | <5 | - |
| Male | 19,685 | 285 | 1.45% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 10,417 | 251 | 2.41% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 913 | 6 | 0.66% |
| Female | 8,447 | 21 | 0.25% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 8,176 | 18 | 0.22% |
| Transgender Individuals | 230 | 21 | 9.13% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 1,849 | 22 | 1.19% |

*Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

¹ 558 of targeted tests from previous section (Figures 15-20) excluded due to limitations in data reporting system.

² Priority and critical target populations as identified in Table 4.6 in the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013 <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/aids/PreventionPlan.htm>

³ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

⁴ Includes males who did not self-identify as homosexual or bisexual and reported having sex with men.

Tables 8-13 describes the total number of tests and new positivity rates by race/ethnicity and target population. The highest number of testers were among Latino(a)s with 10,782 tests. African Americans provided the third highest number of tests but had the highest new positivity rate of 1.64%. By target population, African American gay men and transgender individuals had the highest new positivity rates of 4.60% and 16.4%, respectively, compared to their counterparts of different race/ethnicity. Latino(a) transgender individuals demonstrated the

second highest new positivity rate (6.14%). Among African Americans, youth demonstrated the highest new positivity rate at 1.63%, compared to Latino(a) youth at 0.59% and White youth at 0.37%.

Table 8. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among African Americans/Black, 2009

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Testers | | New | New |
|--|--------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Target Population¹ | N | % | Positives | Positivity |
| | | | n | Rate % |
| African American/Black | 6,456 | | 106 | 1.64% |
| HIV Positive Individuals ² | 132 | 2.04% | 106 | |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 78 | 59.1% | 68 | |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men³</i> | <5 | - | - | |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 15 | 11.4% | 11 | |
| <i>Female</i> | 18 | 13.6% | 13 | |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 1,782 | 27.6% | 29 | 1.63% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 485 | 27.2% | 24 | 4.95% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men³</i> | 58 | 3.25% | <5 | - |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 31 | 1.74% | <5 | - |
| <i>Sex Workers</i> | 269 | 15.1% | 10 | 3.72% |
| <i>Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 809 | 45.4% | <5 | - |
| Male | 3,695 | 57.2% | 82 | 2.22% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 1,477 | 40.0% | 68 | 4.60% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men³</i> | 216 | 5.85% | <5 | - |
| Female | 2,694 | 41.7% | 13 | 0.48% |
| <i>Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 2,586 | 96.0% | 11 | 0.43% |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 67 | 1.04% | 11 | 16.4% |
| <i>People who Share Needles/Works</i> | 185 | 2.87% | 7 | 3.78% |

*Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

¹ Priority and critical target populations as identified in Table 4.6 in the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013 <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/aids/PreventionPlan.htm>

² Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

³ Includes males who did not self-identify as homosexual or bisexual and reported having sex with men.

Table 9. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among AI/AN, 2009

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Testers | | New | New |
|--|--------------------------|----------|------------------|-------------------|
| Target Population¹ | N | % | Positives | Positivity |
| | | | n | Rate % |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 236 | | <5 | - |
| HIV Positive Individuals ² | <5 | - | - | |
| <i>Gay men</i> | <5 | - | - | |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men³</i> | <5 | - | - | |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | <5 | - | - | |
| <i>Female</i> | <5 | - | - | |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 57 | 24.2% | <5 | - |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 23 | 40.4% | <5 | - |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men³</i> | <5 | - | - | - |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | <5 | - | - | - |

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-------|----|---|
| Sex Workers | 7 | 12.3% | <5 | - |
| Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status | 18 | 31.6% | <5 | - |
| Male | 155 | 65.7% | <5 | - |
| Gay men | 76 | 49.0% | <5 | - |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | <5 | - | - | - |
| Female | 80 | 33.9% | <5 | - |
| Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status | 76 | 95.0% | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - | - | - |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 20 | 8.47% | <5 | - |

^{1,2,3,4} Refer to table 8.

Table 10. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among Asian/PI/NH, 2009

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Testers | | New Positives n | New Positivity Rate % |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Target Population ¹ | N | | |
| Asian/Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian | | 1,673 | 11 | 0.66% |
| HIV Positive Individuals ² | | 16 | 11 | |
| Gay men | | 13 | 8 | |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | | <5 | - | |
| Transgender Individuals | | <5 | - | |
| Female | | <5 | - | |
| Youth (12-24 years) | | 453 | <5 | - |
| Gay men | | 181 | <5 | - |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | | 16 | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | | 8 | <5 | - |
| Sex Workers | | 14 | <5 | - |
| Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status | | 145 | <5 | - |
| Male | | 1,250 | 9 | 0.72% |
| Gay men | | 812 | 8 | 0.99% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | | 47 | <5 | - |
| Female | | 409 | <5 | - |
| Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status | | 402 | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | | 14 | <5 | - |
| People who Share Needles/Works | | 30 | <5 | - |

^{1,2,3,4} Refer to table 8.

Table 11. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among Latino(a), 2009

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Testers | | New Positives n | New Positivity Rate % |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Target Population ¹ | N | | |
| Latino(a) | | 10,782 | 129 | 1.20% |
| HIV Positive Individuals ² | | 154 | 129 | |
| Gay men | | 120 | 105 | |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | | <5 | - | |
| Transgender Individuals | | 9 | 7 | |
| Female | | 8 | <5 | |

| | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| Youth (12-24 years) | 3,414 | 31.7% | 20 | 0.59% |
| Gay men | 1,187 | 34.8% | 17 | 1.43% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | <5 | - | - | - |
| Transgender Individuals | 24 | 0.70% | <5 | - |
| Sex Workers | 368 | 10.8% | <5 | - |
| Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status | 1,059 | 31.0% | <5 | - |
| Male | 7,673 | 71.2% | 120 | 1.56% |
| Gay men | 3,829 | 49.9% | 105 | 2.74% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | 436 | 5.68% | <5 | - |
| Female | 2,995 | 27.8% | <5 | - |
| Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status | 2,919 | 97.5% | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | 114 | 1.06% | 7 | 6.14% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 765 | 7.10% | 7 | 0.92% |

^{1,2,3,4} Refer to table 8.

Table 12. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among White, 2009

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of Testers | | New Positives n | New Positivity Rate % |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Target Population ¹ | N | | |
| White | | 8,376 | 70 | 0.84% |
| HIV Positive Individuals ² | | 90 | 70 | |
| Gay men | | 78 | 61 | |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | | <5 | - | |
| Transgender Individuals | | <5 | - | |
| Female | | <5 | - | |
| Youth (12-24 years) | | 1,629 | 5 | 0.37% |
| Gay men | | 615 | 5 | 0.81% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | | 46 | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | | 9 | <5 | - |
| Sex Workers | | 129 | <5 | - |
| Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status | | 522 | <5 | - |
| Male | | 6,319 | 65 | 1.03% |
| Gay men | | 3,937 | 61 | 1.55% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | | 182 | <5 | - |
| Female | | 2,030 | <5 | - |
| Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status | | 1,962 | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | | 27 | <5 | - |
| People who Share Needles/Works | | 799 | 8 | 1.00% |

^{1,2,3,4} Refer to table 8.

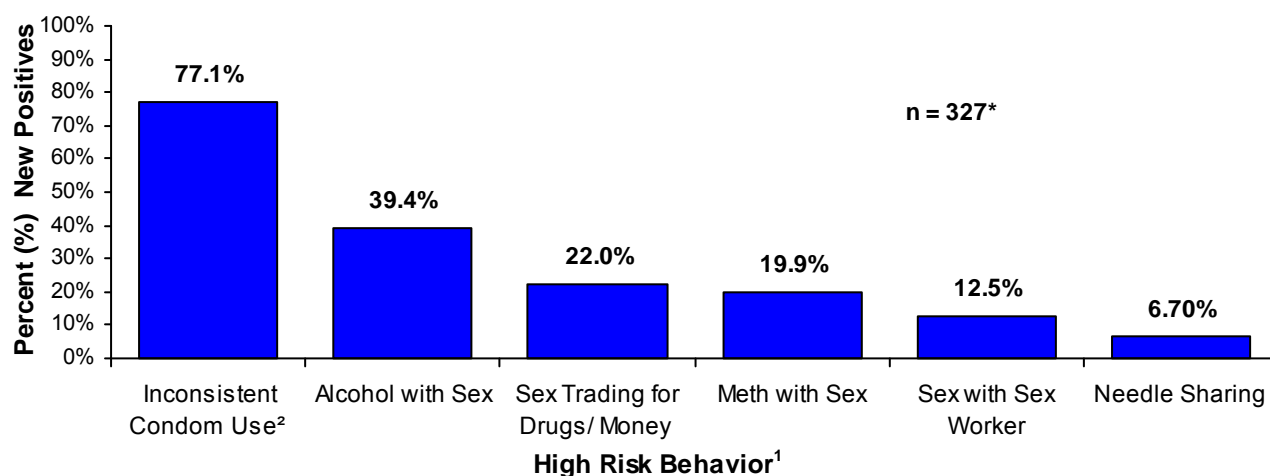
Table 13. Priority & Critical Target Population HCT Summary Data among Other, 2009

| Race/Ethnicity Target Population ¹ | Number of Testers | | New Positives n | New Positivity Rate % |
|--|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | N | % | | |
| Other | 665 | | <5 | - |
| HIV Positive Individuals ² | 6 | 0.90% | <5 | |
| Gay men | 5 | 83.3% | <5 | |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | <5 | - | - | |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - | - | |
| Female | <5 | - | - | |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 217 | 32.6% | <5 | - |
| Gay men | 76 | 35.0% | <5 | - |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | 8 | 3.69% | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - | - | - |
| Sex Workers | 9 | 4.15% | - | - |
| Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status | 29 | 13.36% | <5 | - |
| Male | 505 | 75.9% | <5 | - |
| Gay men | 267 | 52.9% | <5 | - |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ³ | 26 | 5.15% | <5 | - |
| Female | 157 | 23.6% | <5 | - |
| Women with sex partners of unknown HIV status | 152 | 96.8% | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - | - | - |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 28 | 4.21% | <5 | - |

^{1,2,3,4} Refer to table 8.

Sexual behavior continues to be the primary method of HIV transmission among clients who were recently diagnosed with HIV in Los Angeles County. The majority of new positive clients (77.1%) reported to have sometimes or never used condoms when having vaginal or anal sex.

Figure 21. New Positives Identified at OAPP-funded Sites by HIV Risk Behavior, 2009



* 32 New positives excluded due to insufficient risk information reported from data source.

¹High risk behaviors are not mutually exclusive. Individuals may have engaged in more than one high risk behavior

² Inconsistent condom use includes those individuals who reported never or sometimes using condoms during vaginal or anal sex during last two years or since last test result.

Linkage to Care

In 2009, OAPP partnered with the HIV Epidemiology Program to evaluate linkage to care among OAPP-funded testing sites conducting rapid testing as part of the Rapid Testing Algorithm Project. Testing records from 2006 to 2008 were matched against laboratory data to determine which testers were linked to care within 12 months of a new HIV positive test. Among individuals who tested at OAPP-funded targeted testing sites between 2006 and 2008, 65.4% were linked to care within the first year of a new HIV positive test. There were key differences among some target populations. While women were the most likely to be linked to care (71.1%), transgenders (45.8%) and the homeless (37.5%) were least likely to be linked.

Table 14: Linkage to Care, Jan 2006 - Dec 2008¹ (n = 807)

| Characteristic | No. | % |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| Linked to Care² | 528 | 65.4% |
| Male (n=707) | 463 | 65.5% |
| Female (n=76) | 54 | 71.1% |
| Transgender (n=24) | 11 | 45.8% |
| African-American (n=183) | 99 | 54.1% |
| Hispanic/Latino(a) (n=400) | 266 | 66.5% |
| White (n=165) | 123 | 74.5% |
| Homeless (n=72) | 27 | 37.5% |
| MSM (n=463) | 309 | 66.7% |
| Injection Substance Users (n=85) | 43 | 50.6% |
| Drug Users ³ (n=193) | 120 | 62.2% |

Note: Column percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding, missing, refused, or skipped values.

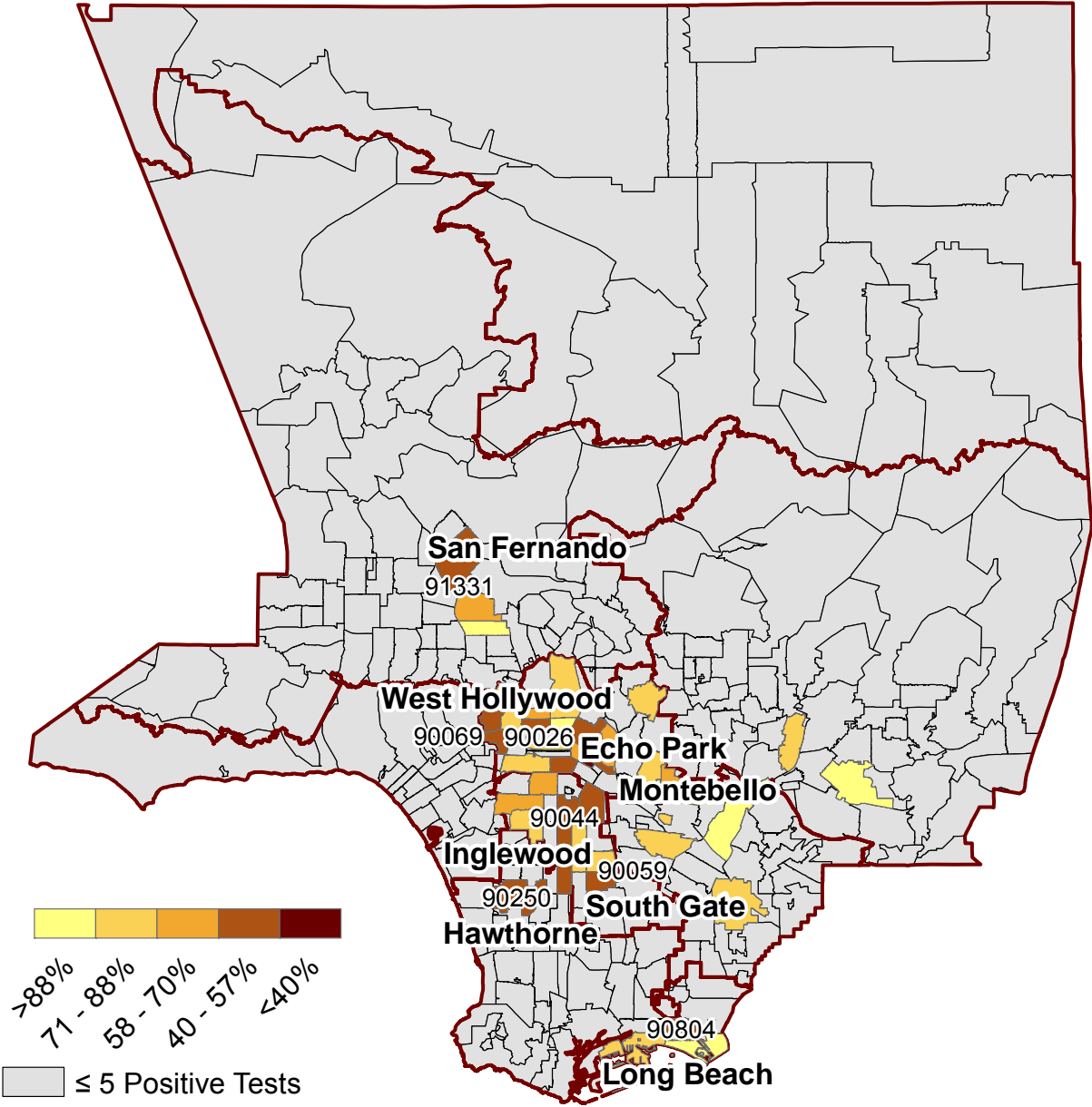
¹ Individuals who tested confidentially at OAPP-funded sites using a rapid test

² Linked to care defined as having one viral load or CD4 lab test completed within one year of positive test result. Represents lab data collected through December 31, 2009

³ Self-reported to have used crack, cocaine, heroin, or amphetamines

ⁱⁱ Source: HIV Epidemiology 2006-2008

Figure 22. Proportion of HIV Positive Clients Linked to Care by Zip Code, HCT Tests 2006-2008



*Source: HIV Counseling and Testing, 2006-08, HIV Surveillance 2006-09

Methamphetamine Use

Methamphetamine (meth) is a highly addictive stimulant that affects the central nervous system and has a high potential for abuse and dependence. In Los Angeles County, meth is second only to marijuana in admissions for substance abuse treatment, accounting for 20.2% of all treatment admissions in 2009ⁱⁱ.

The association between meth use and HIV transmission is related to: 1) the tendency among gay, bisexual and other men who have sex with men to engage in unprotected sex while under the influence of meth and 2) the risks associated with injection drug use for those who inject meth. This section describes meth use in the last year among testers at OAPP-funded sites in 2009.

Among HIV positive individuals, 23.8% reported using meth compared to 14.6% among total tests (Table 15). Transgender individuals reported the highest meth use at 27.4% as compared to other genders. Additionally, 18.4% of non-gay identified men who had sex with men reported using meth, compared to 14.0% of men overall.

Table 15. Methamphetamine (Meth) Use Among Critical Target Populations, HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2009

| Characteristic | N | Reported Meth Use | |
|--|--------|-------------------|-------|
| | | n | % |
| Number of HIV Tests ¹ | 28,362 | 4,143 | 14.6% |
| Target Populations ² | | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 412 | 98 | 23.8% |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 7,552 | 1,098 | 14.5% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 2,569 | 319 | 12.4% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 265 | 47 | 17.7% |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 76 | 18 | 23.7% |
| <i>Sex Workers</i> | 808 | 260 | 32.2% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 2,629 | 336 | 12.8% |
| Male | 19,685 | 2,759 | 14.0% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 10,417 | 1,186 | 11.4% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 913 | 168 | 18.4% |
| Female | 8,447 | 1,321 | 15.6% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 8,176 | 1,284 | 15.7% |
| Transgender Individuals | 230 | 63 | 27.4% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 1,849 | 955 | 51.7% |

*Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

¹ 558 of targeted tests from Targeted Testing section (Figures 15-20) excluded due to limitations in data reporting system.

² Target populations as identified in Table 4.6 in the Los Angeles County HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/aids/PreventionPlan.htm>

³ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

⁴ Includes males who self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded "didn't know/refused" and reported having sex with men.

ⁱⁱ Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, Substance Abuse Prevention and Control, August 2010

Figure 23 illustrates the proportion of reported meth use among testers at targeted testing sites by race/ethnicity and by age group. American Indian/Alaskan Native testers (21.3%) and persons in the 25 to 34 age group (15.8%) and 35 to 44 year age group (16.0%) reported the highest meth use.

Figure 23. Meth use among HIV Testers at Targeted Testing Sites by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, 2009 (N = 28,362)

| Demographic Characteristic | n | % Reported Meth Use |
|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| African American/Black | 6,548 | 8.26% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 235 | 21.3% |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1,676 | 6.62% |
| Latino(a) | 10,837 | 18.7% |
| White | 8,401 | 16.1% |
| Other | 665 | 8.42% |
| Age Group (years) | | |
| 12 to 24 | 7,582 | 14.5% |
| 25 to 34 | 8,833 | 15.8% |
| 35 to 44 | 6,258 | 16.0% |
| 45 to 54 | 4,187 | 12.7% |
| 55+ | 1,474 | 7.67% |
| Unknown | 28 | 14.3% |

Figure 24 illustrates meth use among testers by residence SPA. The highest meth use was reported among SPA 1 testers (25.9%) followed by SPA 3 testers (22.9%).

Figure 24. Meth use among HIV Testers at Targeted Testing Sites by Residence Service Planning Area (SPA), 2009 (N = 28,362)

| Residence Service Planning Area (SPA) | n | % Reported Meth Use |
|---------------------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| SPA 1 | 467 | 25.9% |
| SPA 2 | 2,852 | 19.0% |
| SPA 3 | 3,882 | 22.9% |
| SPA 4 | 7,990 | 13.2% |
| SPA 5 | 2,450 | 9.55% |
| SPA 6 | 3,915 | 6.82% |
| SPA 7 | 1,928 | 19.9% |
| SPA 8 | 2,891 | 14.3% |
| Unknown SPA | 1,987 | 12.0% |

Table 16 and 17 present the proportion of self-reported meth use among priority and critical target populations within each race/ethnicity category. (The top four race/ethnicity categories, in terms of total number of testers who reported meth use, were included). Latino(a)s, followed closely by Whites, reported the highest percentage of meth use. American Indian/Alaskan Native and Other were not presented in these tables due to insufficient overall numbers.

Table 16. Methamphetamine (Meth) Use Among Critical Target Populations by Race/Ethnicity (African American/Black and Asian/PI/NH), HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2009

| Characteristic | Reported Meth Use | | | | | |
|--|------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | African American/Black | | | Asian/PI/NH | | |
| | N | n | % | N | n | % |
| Number of HIV Tests | 6,548 | 541 | 8.26% | 1,676 | 111 | 6.62% |
| Target Populations ² | | | | | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 132 | 31 | 23.5% | 16 | 5 | 31.3% |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 1,782 | 129 | 7.24% | 453 | 34 | 7.51% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 485 | 55 | 11.3% | 181 | 7 | 3.87% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 58 | <5 | - | 16 | <5 | - |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 31 | 6 | 19.5% | 8 | <5 | - |
| <i>Sex Workers</i> | 269 | 54 | 20.1% | 14 | <5 | - |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 809 | 36 | 4.45% | 145 | <5 | - |
| Male | 3,695 | 361 | 9.77% | 1,250 | 80 | 6.40% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 1,477 | 199 | 13.5% | 812 | 36 | 4.43% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 216 | 25 | 11.6% | 47 | <5 | - |
| Female | 2,694 | 161 | 5.98% | 409 | 29 | 7.09% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 2,586 | 155 | 5.99% | 402 | 28 | 6.97% |
| Transgender Individuals | 67 | 19 | 28.4% | 14 | 9 | 64.3% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 185 | 87 | 47.0% | 30 | 5 | 16.7% |

* Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

¹ 558 of targeted tests excluded due to insufficient risk information reported from data source.

² Target populations as identified in Table 4.6 in the Los Angeles County HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013

<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/aids/PreventionPlan.htm>

³ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

⁴ Includes males who self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded "didn't know/refused" and reported having sex with men.

Table 17. Methamphetamine (Meth) Use Among Critical Target Populations by Race/Ethnicity (Latino(a) and White), HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2009

| Characteristic | Reported Meth Use | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Latino(a) | | | White | | |
| | N | n | % | N | n | % |
| Number of HIV Tests | 10,837 | 2,031 | 18.7% | 8,401 | 1,354 | 16.1% |
| Target Populations ² | | | | | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 154 | 35 | 22.7% | 90 | 29 | 32.2% |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 3,414 | 643 | 18.8% | 1,629 | 268 | 16.5% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 1,187 | 181 | 15.3% | 615 | 66 | 10.7% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 137 | 34 | 24.8% | 46 | 8 | 17.4% |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 24 | 7 | 29.2% | 9 | <5 | - |
| <i>Sex Workers</i> | 368 | 169 | 45.9% | 129 | 61 | 47.3% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 1,059 | 189 | 17.9% | 522 | 98 | 18.8% |
| Male | 7,673 | 1,363 | 17.8% | 6,319 | 871 | 13.8% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 3,829 | 565 | 14.8% | 3,937 | 348 | 8.84% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 436 | 92 | 21.1% | 182 | 44 | 24.2% |
| Female | 2,995 | 635 | 21.2% | 2,030 | 474 | 23.4% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 2,919 | 625 | 21.4% | 1,962 | 454 | 23.1% |
| Transgender Individuals | 114 | 33 | 29.0% | 27 | 9 | 33.3% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 765 | 325 | 42.5% | 799 | 500 | 62.6% |

^{1,2,3,4} Refer to table 16.

Among testers that reported that they had used meth in the last year, a greater proportion were conventional (30.3%) and confidential (90.9%) compared to **all** targeted testers at 18.2% and 81.7%, respectively.

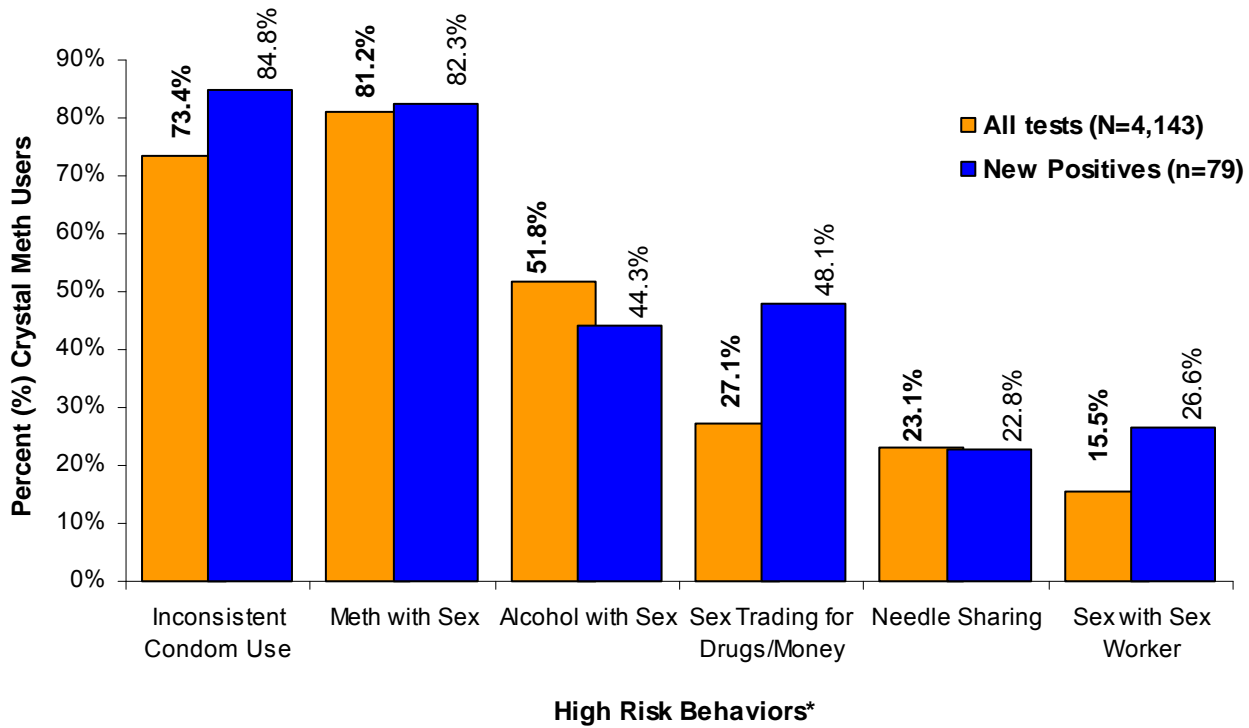
Table 18. Summary Data among Testers Reporting Meth Use at Targeted Testing Sites, 2009

| Characteristic | Testers Reporting Meth Use | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|------------------------|-------|
| | All Tests | | Rapid HIV Tests | | Conventional HIV Tests | |
| | N | % | n | % | n | % |
| Number of HIV Tests | 4,143 | | 2,888 | 69.7% | 1,255 | 30.3% |
| Test Election | | | | | | |
| Confidential | 3,766 | 90.9% | 2,575 | 89.2% | 1,191 | 94.9% |
| Anonymous | 377 | 9.10% | 313 | 10.84% | 64 | 5.10% |
| Positive | 98 | 2.37% | 73 | 2.53% | 25 | 1.99% |
| New Positives | 79 | 1.91% | 61 | 2.11% | 18 | 1.43% |
| Previously Positive | 19 | 0.46% | 12 | 0.42% | 7 | 0.56% |
| Disclosure of Test Results | | | | | | |
| All Tests ² | 4,014 | 96.9% | 2,864 | 99.2% | 1,150 | 91.6% |
| New Positives | 74 | 93.7% | 58 | 95.1% | 14 | 77.8% |

*Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

¹ Received a disclosure of a negative, preliminary positive, or confirmed positive result.

Figure. 25 High Risk Behavior among Testers Reporting Meth Use at Targeted Testing Sites, 2009



* High risk behaviors are not mutually exclusive. Individuals may have engaged in more than one high risk behavior.
¹ Inconsistent condom use includes those individuals who reported never or sometimes using condoms during vaginal or anal sex during last two years or since last test result.

Special Events

HIV Counseling and Testing Week Initiative, 2009

CDC estimates that one out of five people living with HIV in the U.S. is unaware of their HIV status. In Los Angeles County an estimated 13,500 people are unaware that they have HIV or AIDSⁱⁱⁱ. The goal of National Testing Day is to provide a further opportunity for people to learn their HIV status and to gain knowledge to take control of their health and their lives.

Given the large geographic area that Los Angeles County encompasses, it was necessary to expand this to a week- long series of events. In 2009, HIV Counseling and Testing Week (HCTW) activities were conducted from June 23 to June 28 by OAPP-funded HCT contractors. The goals of HCTW were to 1) promote and encourage early detection and treatment of HIV; 2) promote awareness of risk behavior by those at risk for HIV infection; 3) encourage counseling and testing services for individuals at risk for HIV; 4) link high-risk individuals with education and prevention programs and assist HIV positive individuals to receive treatment, support, and prevention services; 5) conduct 1,700 tests; and 6) achieve an overall disclosure rate of 95%. HIV testing was provided at storefront locations, clinics, mobile testing units, bars, parks, clubs and special events. In 2009, the HCTW Initiative prioritized testing in geographic areas highly impacted by HIV/AIDS as outlined in the 2009-2013 HIV Prevention Plan, specifically focused on African-American and Latino men ages 18-44.

During HCTW 2009, a total of 1,145 HIV tests were performed at targeted testing OAPP-funded testing sites or events throughout Los Angeles County. One major shift between 2008 and 2009 is in the classification of target populations. The new 2009-2013 HIV Prevention Plan no longer supported the behavioral risk group model for prioritizing populations. The new model focuses on target populations (male, female, HIV positive individuals, youth, transgender individuals, and individuals who share injection paraphernalia), critical populations, and co-factors.

Across the country, National HIV Testing Day is observed on June 27th. Collaborators for this event included the Cities of Long Beach, Los Angeles, Pasadena, and West Hollywood; Los Angeles County Sexually Transmitted Disease Program; HIV/AIDS service provider networks; HIV Prevention Planning Committee; the Commission on HIV; Kaiser Permanente; California AIDS Hotline; California Office of AIDS; Orasure Technologies; HIV Epidemiology Program; and community based organizations.

Of all tests performed during HCTW, 920 were rapid tests and 83.9% of these tests were confidential (Table 19). Among those that provided a reactive confirmatory specimen, 58.3% received their confirmatory test result (Table 20).

ⁱⁱⁱ The Epidemiology of HIV and AIDS in LAC Presentation to HIV Commission 2010, Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, HIV Epidemiology, 2010

Table 19. Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, HCT Week 2009

| Characteristic | All Tests | | Rapid HIV Tests | | Conventional HIV Tests | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|------------------------|-------|
| | N | % | n | % | n | % |
| Number of HIV Tests | 1,145 | | 920 | 80.3% | 225 | 19.7% |
| Test Election | | | | | | |
| Confidential | 961 | 83.9% | 749 | 77.9% | 212 | 22.1% |
| Anonymous | 184 | 16.1% | 171 | 92.9% | 13 | 7.07% |
| New Positives | 16 | 1.40% | 13 | 1.41% | 3 | 1.33% |
| Disclosure of Test Results | | | | | | |
| All Tests ² | 1,081 | 94.4% | 917 | 99.7% | 164 | 72.9% |

¹ Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

² Received a disclosure of a negative, preliminary positive, or confirmed positive result.

Table 20. Disclosure of New Positive Results Among Rapid HIV and Conventional Tests

| Characteristic | New Positives | |
|---|---------------|-------|
| | n | % |
| Rapid HIV New Positive Tests | 13 | |
| Received initial reactive rapid HIV test result | 12 | 92.3% |
| Provided a specimen for laboratory-based confirmatory testing | 12 | 92.3% |
| Received confirmed positive result ² | 7 | 58.3% |
| Conventional HIV New Positive Tests | 3 | |
| Received confirmed positive result | 2 | 66.7% |

¹ Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

² Individuals who returned one week later to receive a confirmed positive test result through Western Blot or IFA testing.

Compared to an average testing week in 2009, there were more than twice the number of tests performed during HCTW (Table 21). New positivity rates were higher (1.37%) than they were for an average week in 2009 (1.14%).

Table 21. Comparison of 2009 Counseling & Testing Data: HCTW Compared to Average Week

| Characteristic | N | % | Average Week 2009 ² | | HCT Week 2009 | |
|--|--------|-------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------|
| | | | n | % ³ | n | % |
| Number of HIV Tests | 28,362 | | 533 | | 1,145 | |
| New Positives | 327 | 1.15% | 6 | 1.14% | 16 | 1.37% |
| Disclosures of Test Results | | | | | | |
| All Tests | 27,092 | 95.5% | 510 | 95.6% | 1,081 | 94.4% |
| New Positives | 318 | 97.2% | 6 | 97.7% | 14 | 87.5% |
| Received confirmed positive ⁴ results (among all new positives) | 198 | 60.6% | 4 | 60.8% | 9 | 56.3% |

¹ Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

² Average week calculated by subtracting HCTW total tests from 2009 total tests (table 7) and dividing by 51 weeks.

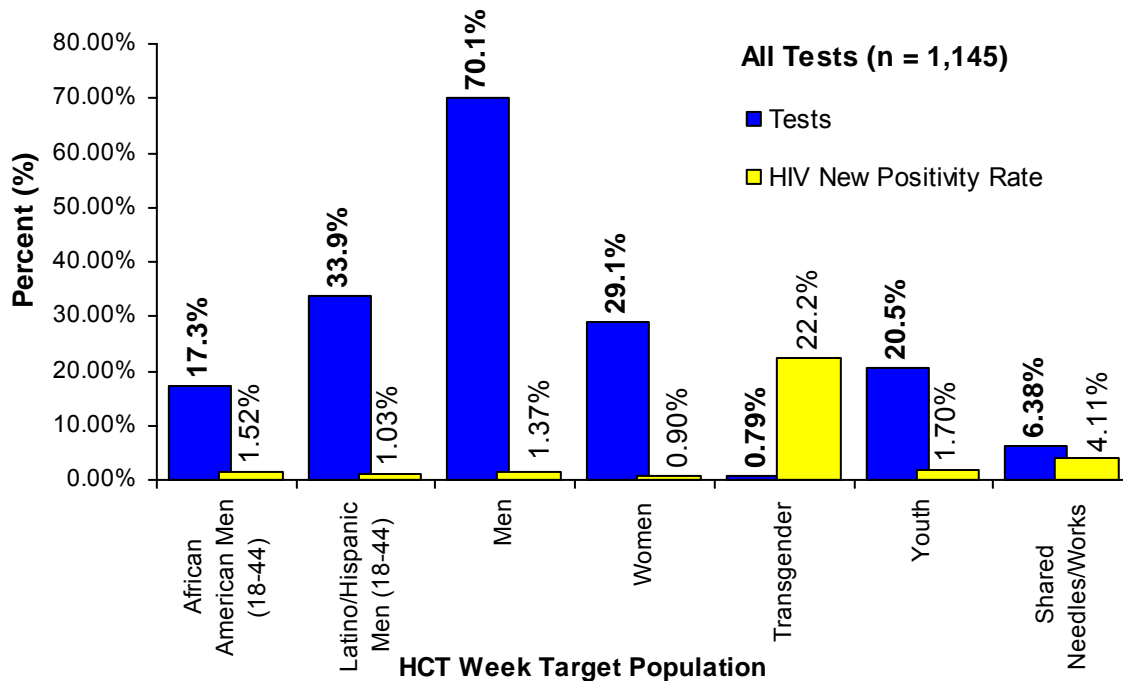
³ Percentages have been calculated before totals (n) rounded to nearest whole number.

⁴ Confirmed positive results refers to individuals who returned at least one week later to receive their positive test result (conventional testing) or their positive laboratory-based confirmatory test result (for rapid tests).

Figure 26 shows the distribution of tests and new positives during HCTW by priority and HCTW target populations. Approximately one third of individuals tested during HCTW were Latino men ages 18-44 (33.9%). Incorporating the “Hot Spot” zip codes listed in the 2009-2013 HIV Prevention Plan to determine HCTW sites was an effective strategy in reaching the HCTW target populations.

In 2009, there was only one specific coordinated HCTW event for transgender individuals thus the total number of tests was lower. However, transgender individuals had the highest positivity rate (22.2%) compared to other target populations. Both persons sharing needles/works and youth had positivity rates above the jurisdictional average (4.11% and 1.70% respectively).

Figure 26. Proportion of 2009 HCTW Tests and HIV Positivity Rates by HCTW Target Populations*



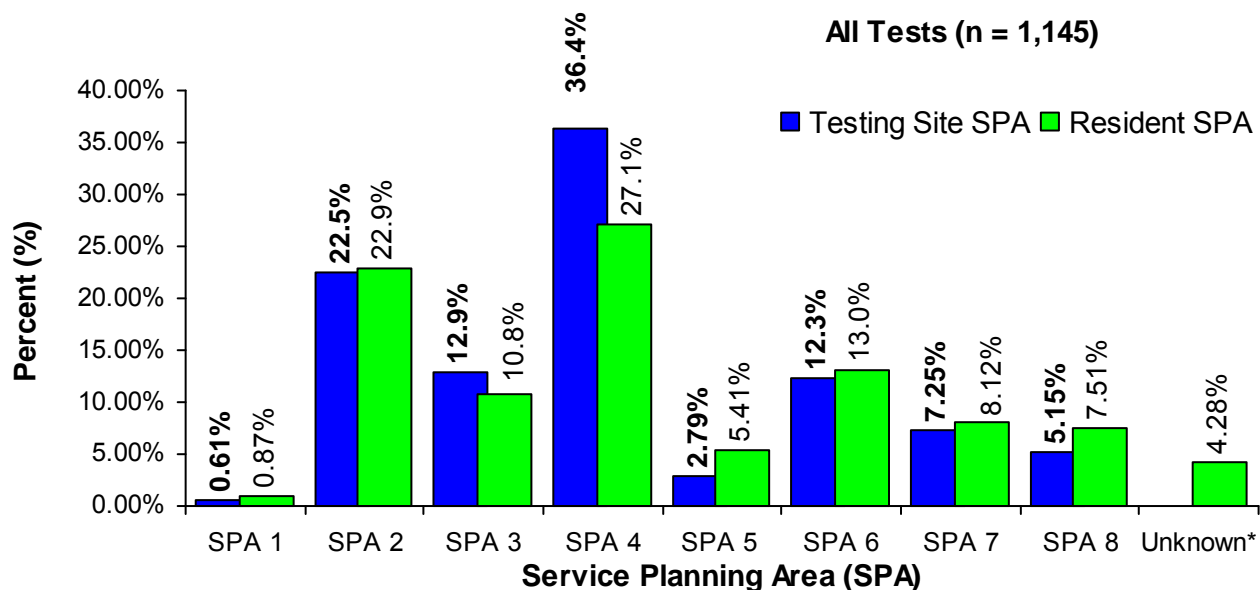
* HCTW Target Populations African American and Latino men 18 – 44 years are not mutually exclusive from the Behavioral Risk Groups (BRG)

HCTW First Time Testers

HCTW has traditionally encouraged individuals to test for the first time. A total of 366 (32.0%) clients were first time testers. New positivity rate among first time testers was 1.37% compared to an overall new positivity rate of 1.41%. Among the target groups, youth (clients ages 12-24) and Latino men (ages 18-44) demonstrated the highest proportion of first time testers at 39.3% and 45.1%, respectively.

The resident and testing SPA was similar for HCTW testers as shown in Figure 27. The only significant difference is in SPA 4. Approximately 36.4% tested in SPA4 compared to 27.1% of HCTW testers who lived in SPA4.

Figure 27. Number of HCTW Tests by Resident SPA vs. Testing Site SPA, 2009



*Unknown Resident SPA – includes testers with missing zip codes and residents from outside LA County

Test Fest 2009, South Los Angeles

To complement HCTW activities, OAPP coordinated a Test Fest event. The Test Fest event took place at Ted Watkins County Park in South Los Angeles on July 25, 2009. The goal of this event was to promote health, increase linkages to health services, increase awareness of HIV/AIDS, and encourage African-Americans to “Erase Doubt” about their HIV status. This event was co-sponsored by the Magic Johnson Foundation, Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas, the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation, Sheriff’s and Fire Department, and several Public Health programs and community based organizations.

HIV testing was provided by AIDS Healthcare Foundation, AltaMed Health Services, Bienestar Human Services, Cal State University of Long Beach, East Valley Community Health Center, and Tarzana Treatment Center, Inc. A total of 134 tests were conducted. The testing event reached its target population where 41.8% of testers were African-American and 49.2% of testers were male. The average age of testers was 36 years (range 13-73). 12.7% of testers reported using drugs (not including alcohol) in the past year, 28.4% had unprotected sex in the past year, and 32.8% were first time testers.

New HIV Testing Projects

Opt-In/Opt-Out HIV Testing Project

The Opt-In/Opt-Out HIV Testing Project, which was implemented in October 2009, builds the capacity of two outpatient safety-net clinics to perform rapid HIV testing and pilot test opt-out HIV screening based on the new CDC recommendations. Data generated by this project are providing the first theory-based assessment of patient acceptability of opt-out HIV screening. By virtue of collaboration between community health partners (Humphrey Comprehensive Health Center (Humphrey) and St. John's Well Child & Family Center), policy OAPP, and academic UCLA partners, the findings of the project are likely to inform design and implementation of HIV screening programs in Los Angeles County.

The objectives of this study were to evaluate and describe different models of HIV screening in safety-net outpatient clinics serving a high HIV risk area and vulnerable minority population. Models vary by type of screening (opt-in versus opt-out) and by personnel initiating the screening process (nurse-initiated versus provider-initiated testing). Additionally, a goal of this project is to compare effectiveness and patient acceptability of the opt-out HIV screening method to the conventional opt-in HIV screening method.

Between October 2009 and December 2009, there were 287 rapid HIV tests conducted. Eighty-three tests were conducted at Humphrey while 204 tests were conducted at St. John's. No positives were identified in that timeframe.

Table 22. Opt-In/Opt-Out Testing Sites Oct - Dec 2009

| Characteristic | N | % |
|--------------------------------|------------|----------|
| Number of HIV Tests | 287 | |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 135 | 47.1% |
| Female | 152 | 52.9% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| African American/Black | 53 | 18.5% |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | <5 | - |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | <5 | - |
| Latino(a) | 229 | 80.0% |
| White | <5 | - |
| Mixed/Missing/Other | <5 | - |
| Age Group (years) | | |
| unknown | <5 | - |
| 18 to 24 | 31 | 10.8% |
| 25 to 34 | 65 | 22.6% |
| 35 to 44 | 79 | 27.5% |
| 45 to 54 | 69 | 24.0% |
| 55+ | 41 | 14.3% |

2009 Data are provisional, numbers are based on tests not necessarily individuals.

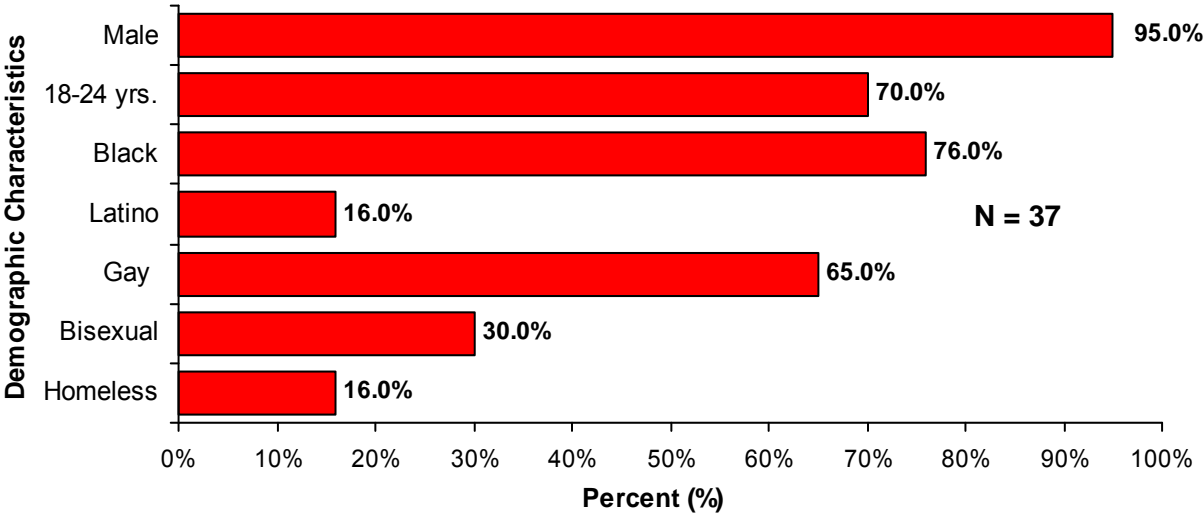
Social Network Testing Project (SNTTP):

Approximately 21% of people infected with HIV are unaware of their infection^{iv} and account for greater than 54% of incident infections nationwide^v. The percentage of undiagnosed infection increases when focusing on adolescents and young adults. In 2006, 48% of adolescents and young adults (ages 13-24) living with HIV were unaware of their status^{vi}.

Locally, Los Angeles County (LAC) is home to an estimated 13,500 people living with undiagnosed HIV. The vast majority of HIV transmission in LAC occurs via male-to-male sexual (MSM) contact, while African-American males continue to be disproportionately impacted by the disease. Given that young MSM are at high risk for HIV compared to other populations, effective testing strategies that reduce the rates of undiagnosed infections must be evaluated so that affected individuals receive proper HIV care and take necessary action to prevent transmitting HIV to others.

Social network testing is a peer-recruitment strategy that identifies individuals at high risk for HIV and provides them with HCT services. From April to December 2009, a social network testing pilot project was implemented at three Los Angeles County agencies funded by OAPP to provide HCT services: Los Angeles Gay and Lesbian Center, Minority AIDS Project, and O.A.S.I.S. Clinic. Young MSM at high-risk for either becoming infected with or transmitting HIV to others were identified and trained as recruiters to refer members of their social/sexual networks to test for HIV at one of the participating agencies. Subsequent recruiters were identified and trained from the previous pool of network associates that tested.

Figure 28. Demographic Characteristics of SNTTP Recruiters, 2009



^{iv} CDC HIV and AIDS in the United States Fact Sheet, July 2010
^v Cleveland J. Future of HIV prevention; Presented at: National Alliance of State and Territorial AIDS Directors; Washington, DC., 2005.
^{vi} CDC HIV/AIDS Fact Sheet, September 2008. MMWR Analysis Provides New Details on HIV Incidence in U.S. Populations.

Figure 29. Risk Behaviors of SNTP Recruiters, 2009

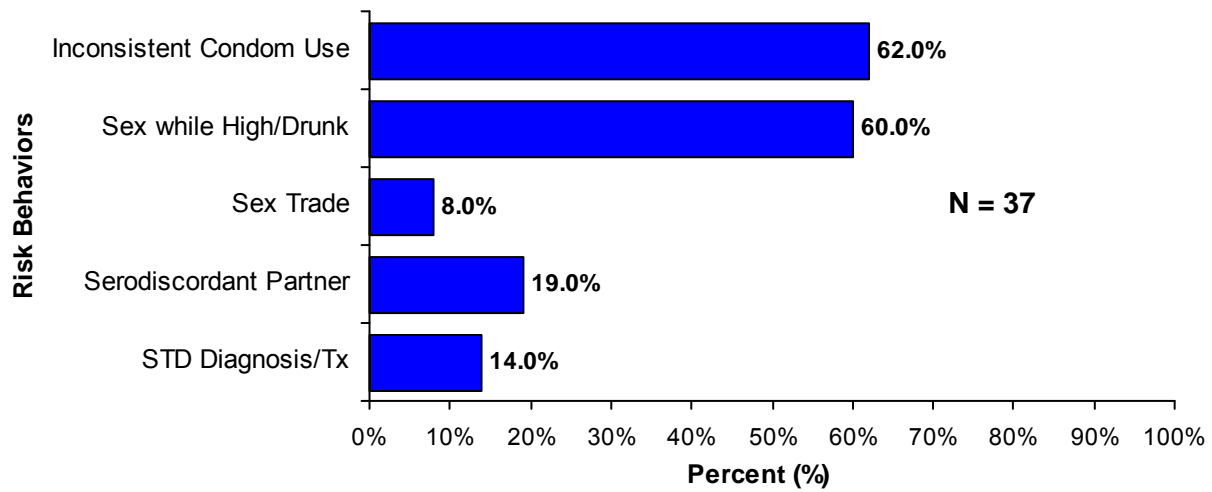


Figure 30. Demographic Characteristics of SNTP Testers, 2009

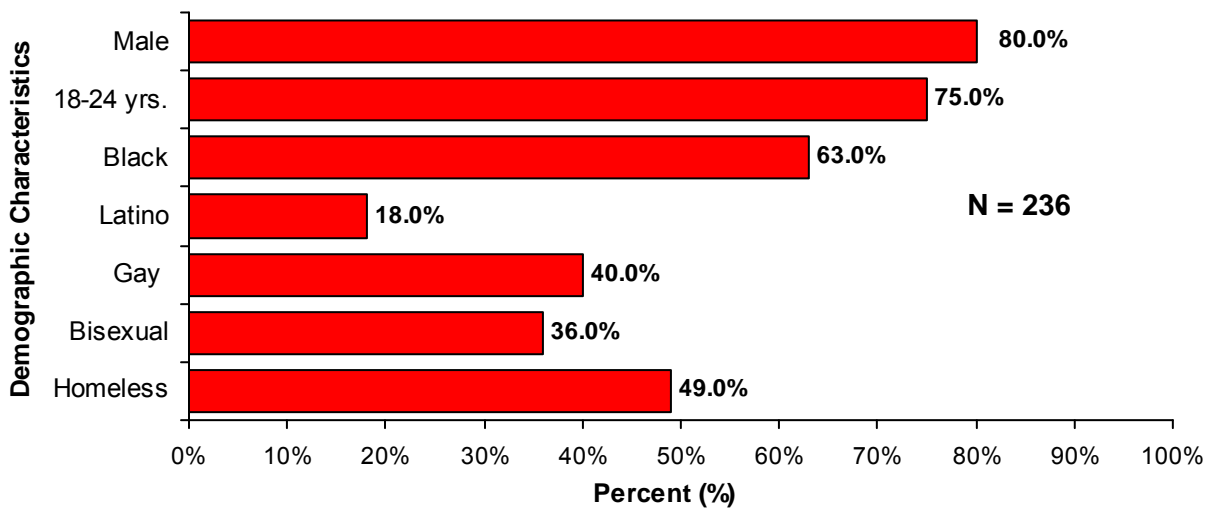


Figure 31. Risk Behaviors of SNTP Testers, 2009

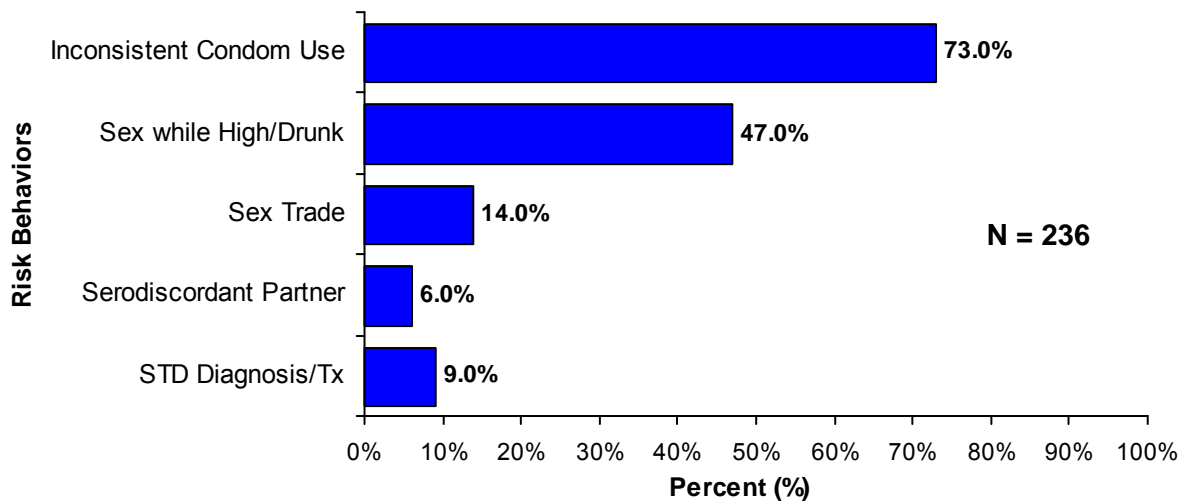


Table 23. HIV Test Results from SNTP Testers, 2009 (N = 236)

| HIV Testing/Disclosure | N | % |
|---|----------|----------|
| HIV Test Results | | |
| Overall Positive | 17 | 7.20% |
| <i>Overall disclosure</i> | 16 | 94.1% |
| Confirmatory Positive | 10 | 4.24% |
| <i>Confirmatory Disclosure</i> | 7 | 70.0% |
| HIV Positive Results | | |
| Newly Diagnosed | 15 | 88.2% |
| Previously Diagnosed | 2 | 11.8% |
| Number of Prior HIV Tests | | |
| First Time Tester (no previous tests) | 61 | 25.8% |
| Repeat Testers (at least 1 previous test) | 175 | 74.2% |

A total of 236 testers were recruited by 37 SNTP project recruiters, yielding a network index of 6.4 testers per recruiter. An overall positivity rate of 7.2% (17 positive tests) and a new positivity rate of 6.4% (15 newly diagnosed positive tests) was achieved utilizing this strategy.

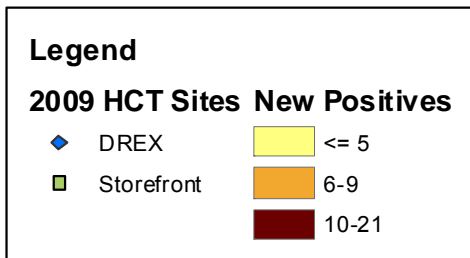
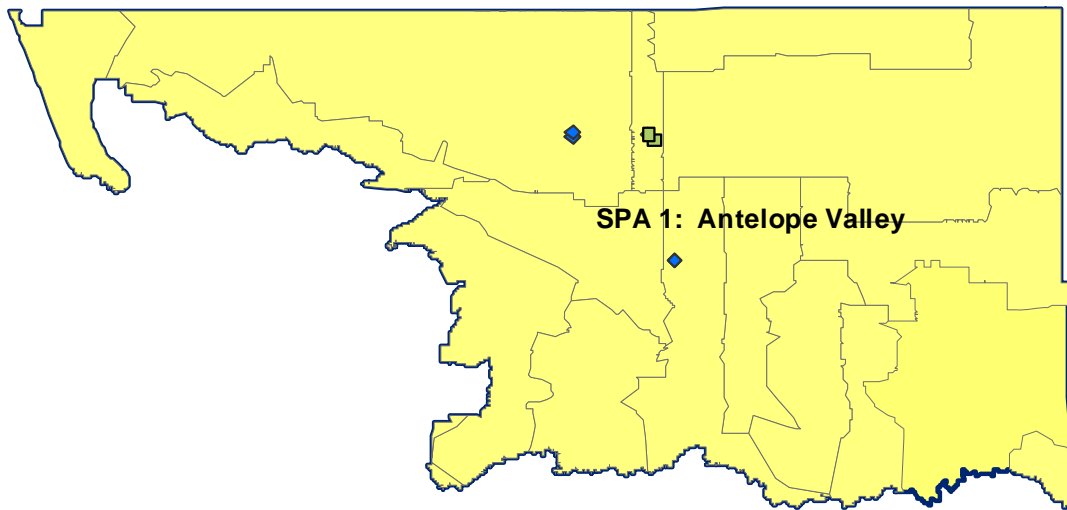
Social network testing is an efficient and effective strategy to reduce undiagnosed infection among young MSM. In Los Angeles County, SNTP resulted in a new HIV positivity rate five times greater than the jurisdictional rate (1.18%) found at OAPP-funded HCT agencies in 2009. This testing strategy has proven successful in reducing the rates of undiagnosed infection in other regions of the US. Further investigation into the feasibility of implementation and generalizability to other high-risk populations must be assessed before this testing strategy becomes a staple within the array of standard prevention services.

Service Planning Areas (SPA) Overview

The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (Chief Elected Officials) divided the County into eight SPAs in order to make public health services more responsive to the local needs. The following section provides a summary of testers from each SPA that received HIV counseling and testing services from OAPP-funded targeted testing sites. Due to unavailable risk information from some data reporting systems, data presented in this section matches the data presented in the *targeted testing - test by target population* section.

SPA 1: Antelope Valley

Figure 32. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 1, January to December, 2009



Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2009

*HCT Site Type:

DREX = Drug Expansion Program,

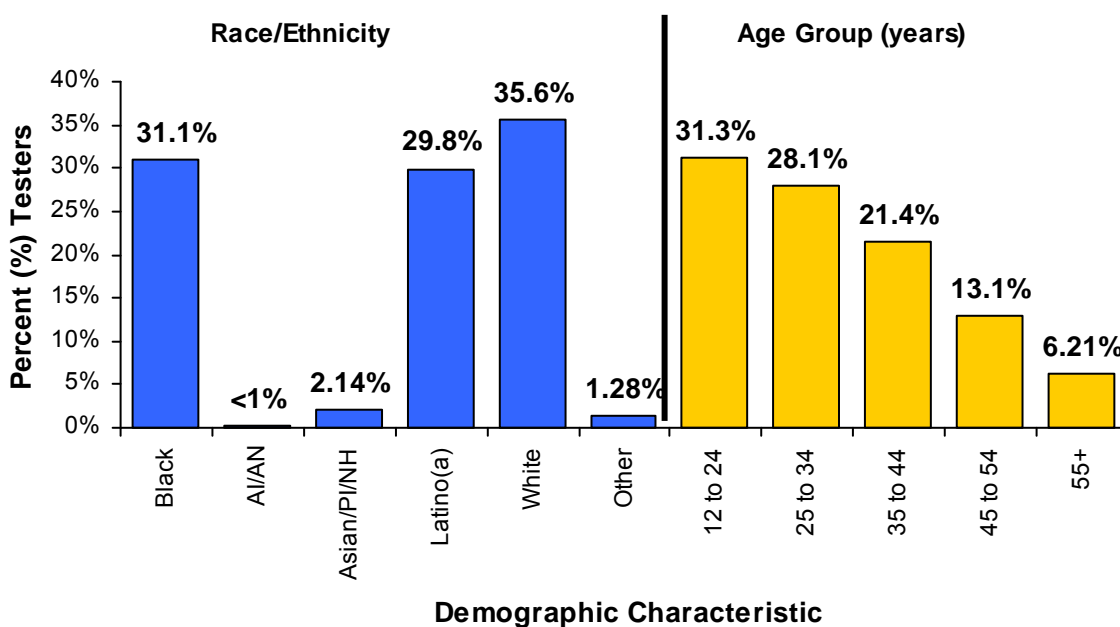
Storefront = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 24. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 1 Testers, 2009

| Characteristic | n | % |
|--|-----|-------|
| Number of HIV Tests | 467 | |
| New Positives | <5 | - |
| Target Populations ² | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | <5 | - |
| Gay men | - | - |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | - | - |
| Transgender Individuals | - | - |
| Women | - | - |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 146 | 31.3% |
| Gay men | 22 | 15.1% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - |
| Sex Workers | 7 | 4.79% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 52 | 35.6% |
| Male | 270 | 67.8% |
| Gay men | 43 | 15.9% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 13 | 4.81% |
| Female | 197 | 42.2% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 185 | 93.9% |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 47 | 10.1% |

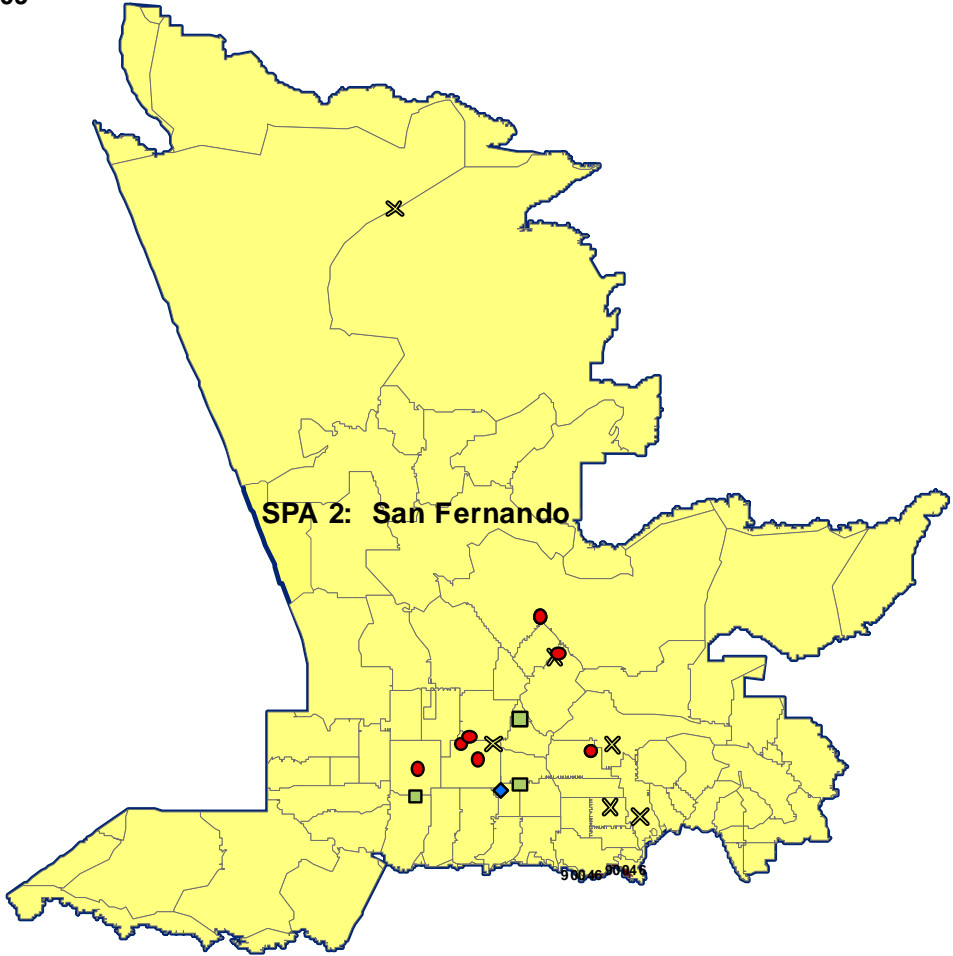
^{1,2,3,4}Refer to table 32.

Figure 33. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 1 Testers, 2009



SPA 2: San Fernando Valley

Figure 34. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 2, January to December, 2009



| Legend | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 2009 HCT Sites | New Positives |
| ◆ DREX | ≤ 5 |
| ● MTU | 6-9 |
| ⊗ Multiple Morbidity | 10-21 |
| ■ Storefront | |

Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2009

***HCT Site Type:**

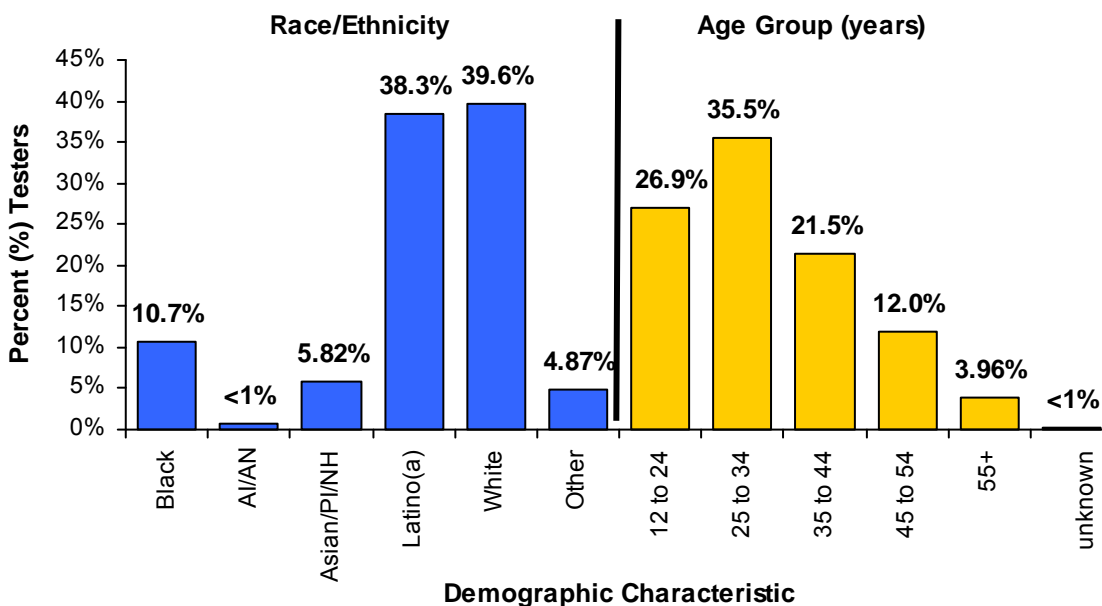
- DREX = Drug Expansion Program
- MTU = mobile testing unit
- Multiple Morbidity = mobile multiple morbidity testing unit
- Storefront = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 25. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 2 Testers, 2009

| Characteristic | n | % |
|--|-------|--------|
| Number of HIV Tests | 2,852 | |
| New Positives | 25 | 0.88% |
| Target Populations ² | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 33 | 1.16% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 27 | 81.8% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | <5 | - |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | <5 | - |
| <i>Women</i> | <5 | - |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 768 | 26.93% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 261 | 34.0% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 28 | 3.65% |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 7 | 0.91% |
| <i>Sex Workers</i> | 68 | 8.85% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 209 | 27.21% |
| Male | 2,140 | 75.0% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 1,029 | 48.1% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 129 | 6.03% |
| Female | 696 | 24.4% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 680 | 97.7% |
| Transgender Individuals | 16 | 0.56% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 270 | 9.47% |

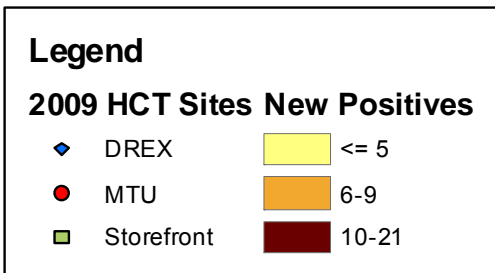
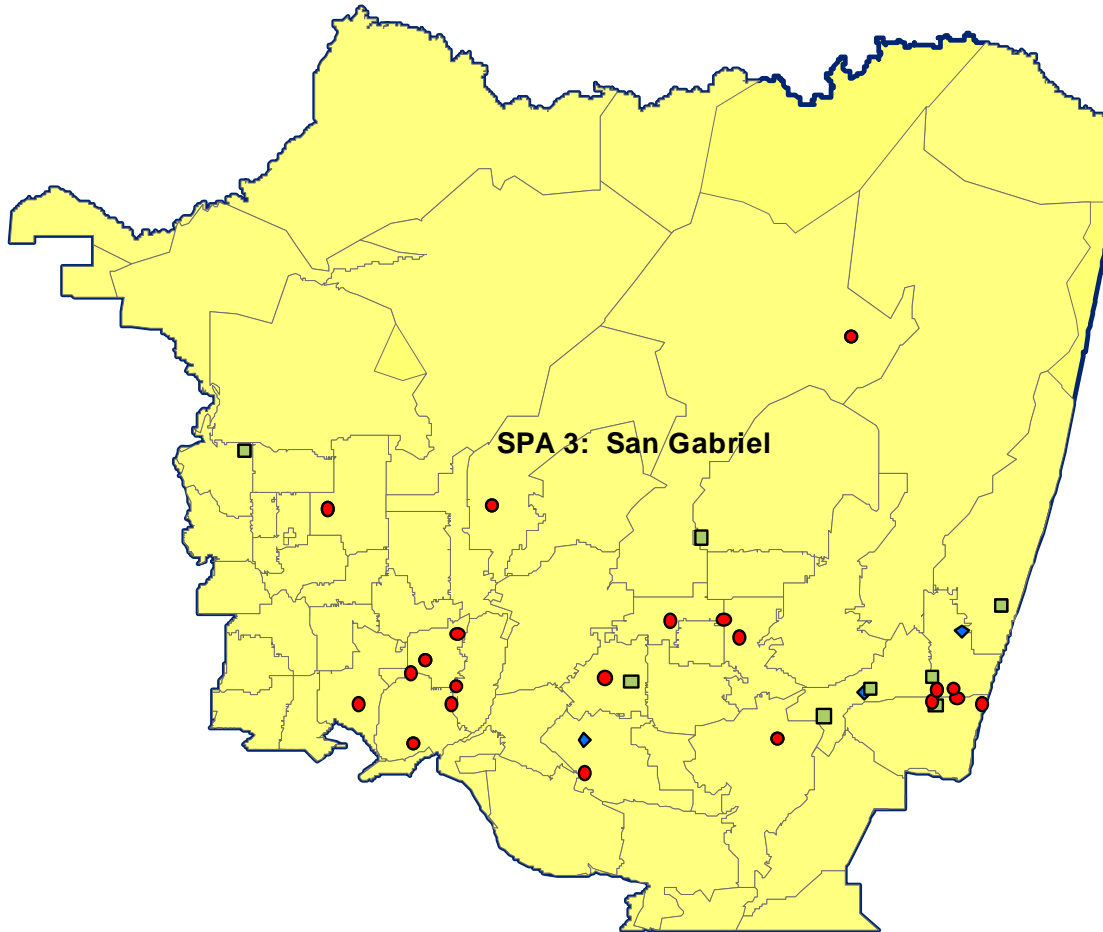
^{1,2,3,4}Refer to table 32.

Figure 35. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 2 Testers, 2009



SPA 3: San Gabriel Valley

Figure 36. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 3, January to December, 2009



Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2009

****HCT Site Type:**

DREX = Drug Expansion Program,

MTU = mobile testing unit

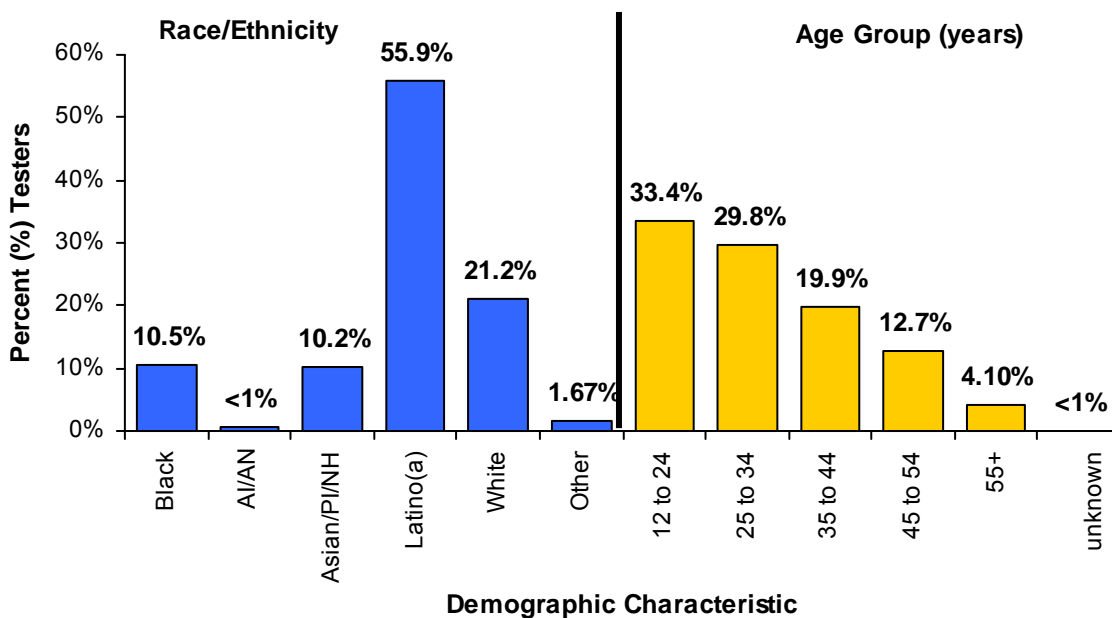
Storefront = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 26. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 3 Testers, 2009

| Characteristic | n | % |
|--|-------|-------|
| Number of HIV Tests | 3,882 | |
| New Positives | 28 | 0.72% |
| Target Populations ² | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 40 | 1.03% |
| Gay men | 28 | 70.0% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - |
| Women | <5 | - |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 1,297 | 33.4% |
| Gay men | 375 | 28.9% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 68 | 5.24% |
| Transgender Individuals | 6 | 0.46% |
| Sex Workers | 56 | 4.32% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 471 | 36.3% |
| Male | 2,435 | 62.7% |
| Gay men | 1,008 | 41.4% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 169 | 6.94% |
| Female | 1,423 | 36.7% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 1,391 | 97.8% |
| Transgender Individuals | 24 | 0.62% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 445 | 11.5% |

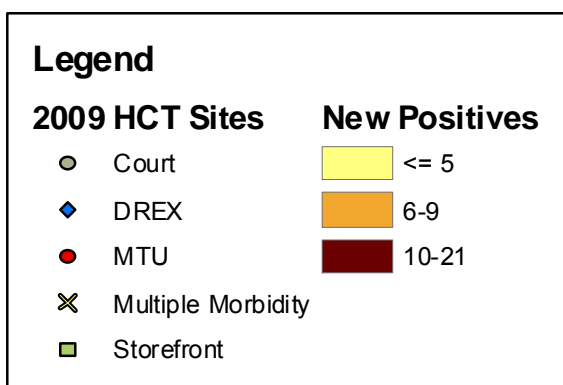
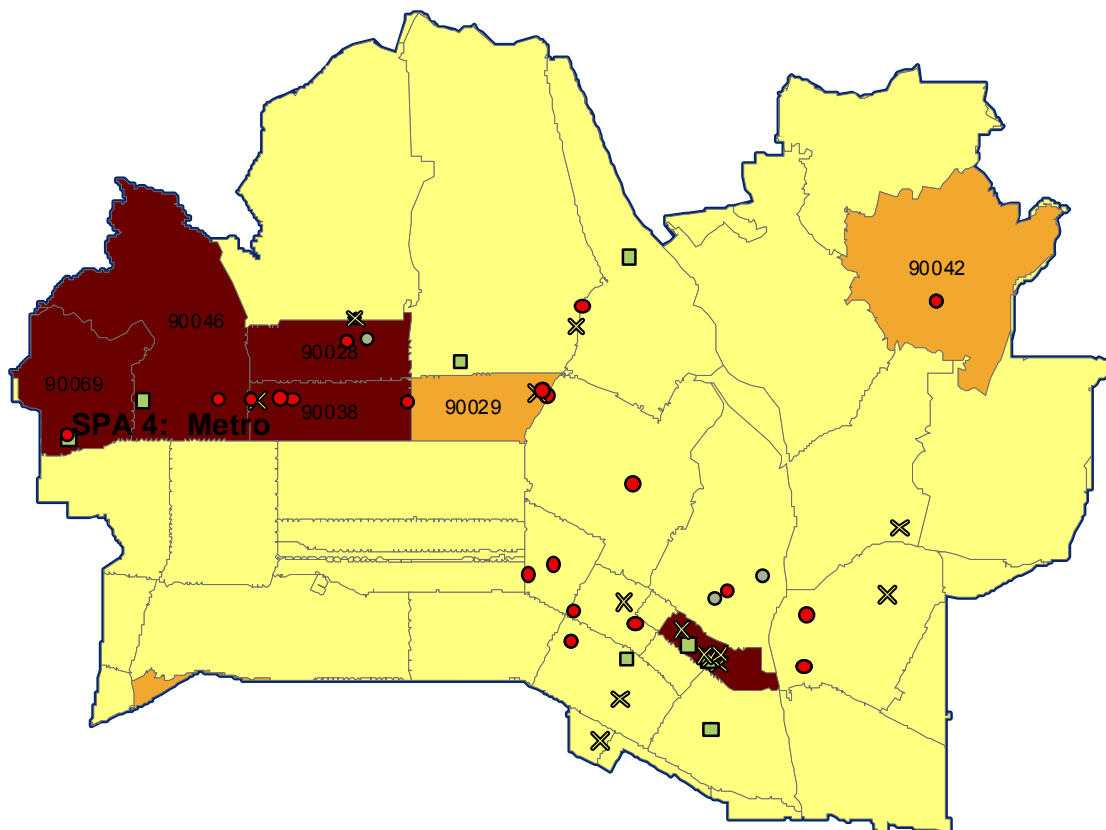
^{1,2,3,4}Refer to table 32.

Figure 37. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 3 Testers, 2009



SPA 4: Metro

Figure 38. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 4, January to December, 2009



Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2009

***HCT Site Type:**

Court = court-order (mandatory) testing

DREX = Drug Expansion Program,

MTU = mobile testing unit

Multiple Morbidity = multiple morbidity mobile testing unit

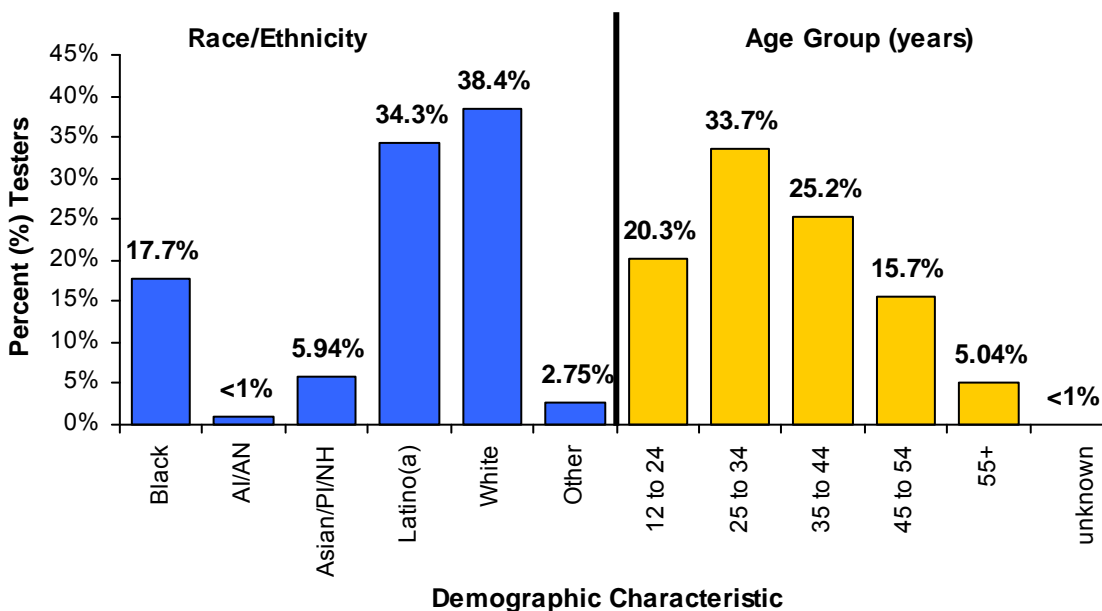
Storefront = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 27. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 4 Testers, 2009

| Characteristic | n | % |
|--|-------|-------|
| Number of HIV Tests | 7,990 | |
| New Positives | 126 | 1.58% |
| Target Populations ² | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 149 | 1.86% |
| Gay men | 121 | 81.2% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | 13 | 8.72% |
| Women | 7 | 4.70% |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 1,621 | 20.3% |
| Gay men | 804 | 49.6% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 38 | 2.34% |
| Transgender Individuals | 35 | 2.16% |
| Sex Workers | 364 | 22.5% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 428 | 26.4% |
| Male | 6,267 | 78.4% |
| Gay men | 4,460 | 71.2% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 171 | 2.73% |
| Female | 1,620 | 20.3% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 1,574 | 97.2% |
| Transgender Individuals | 103 | 1.29% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 292 | 3.65% |

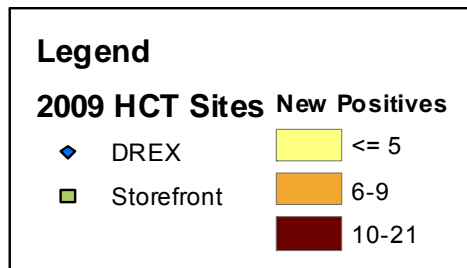
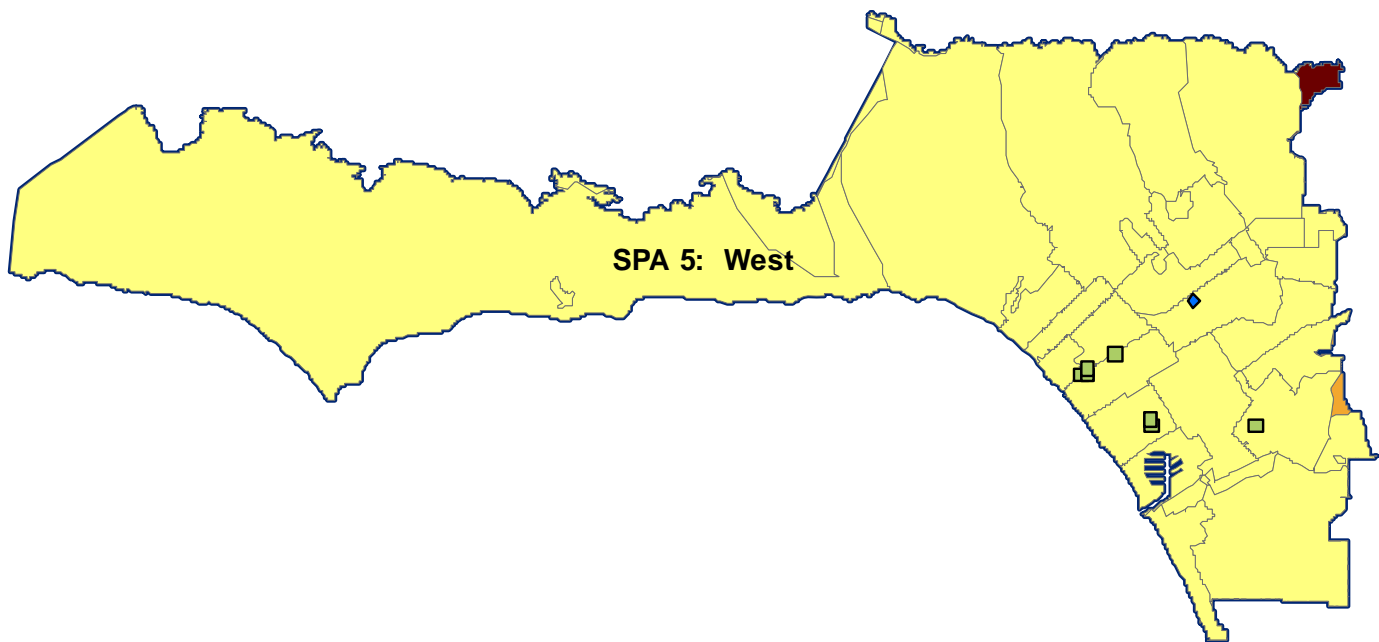
^{1,2,3,4}Refer to table 32.

Figure 39. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 4 Testers, 2009



SPA 5: West

Figure 40. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 5, January to December, 2009



Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2009

*HCT Site Type:

DREX = Drug Expansion Program

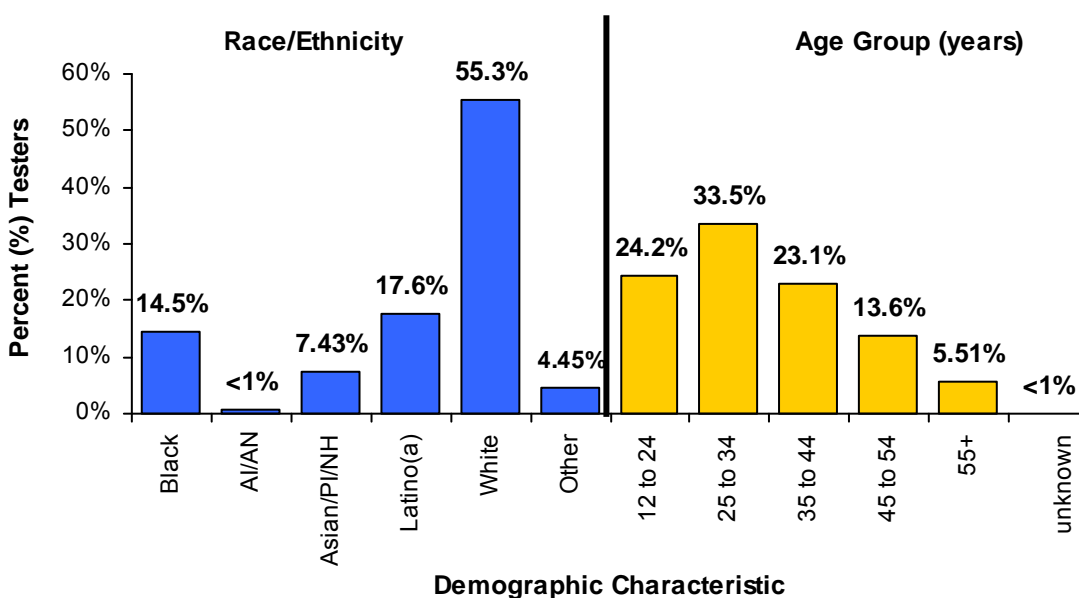
Storefront = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 28. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 5 Testers, 2009

| Characteristic | n | % |
|--|-------|-------|
| Number of HIV Tests | 2,468 | |
| New Positives | 13 | 0.53% |
| Target Populations ² | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 18 | 0.73% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 15 | 83.3% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | <5 | - |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | <5 | - |
| <i>Women</i> | <5 | - |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 593 | 24.2% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 170 | 28.7% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 7 | 1.18% |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 1 | 0.17% |
| <i>Sex Workers</i> | 23 | 3.88% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 236 | 39.8% |
| Male | 1,762 | 71.9% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 877 | 49.8% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 46 | 2.61% |
| Female | 680 | 27.8% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 657 | 96.6% |
| Transgender Individuals | 8 | 0.33% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 134 | 5.47% |

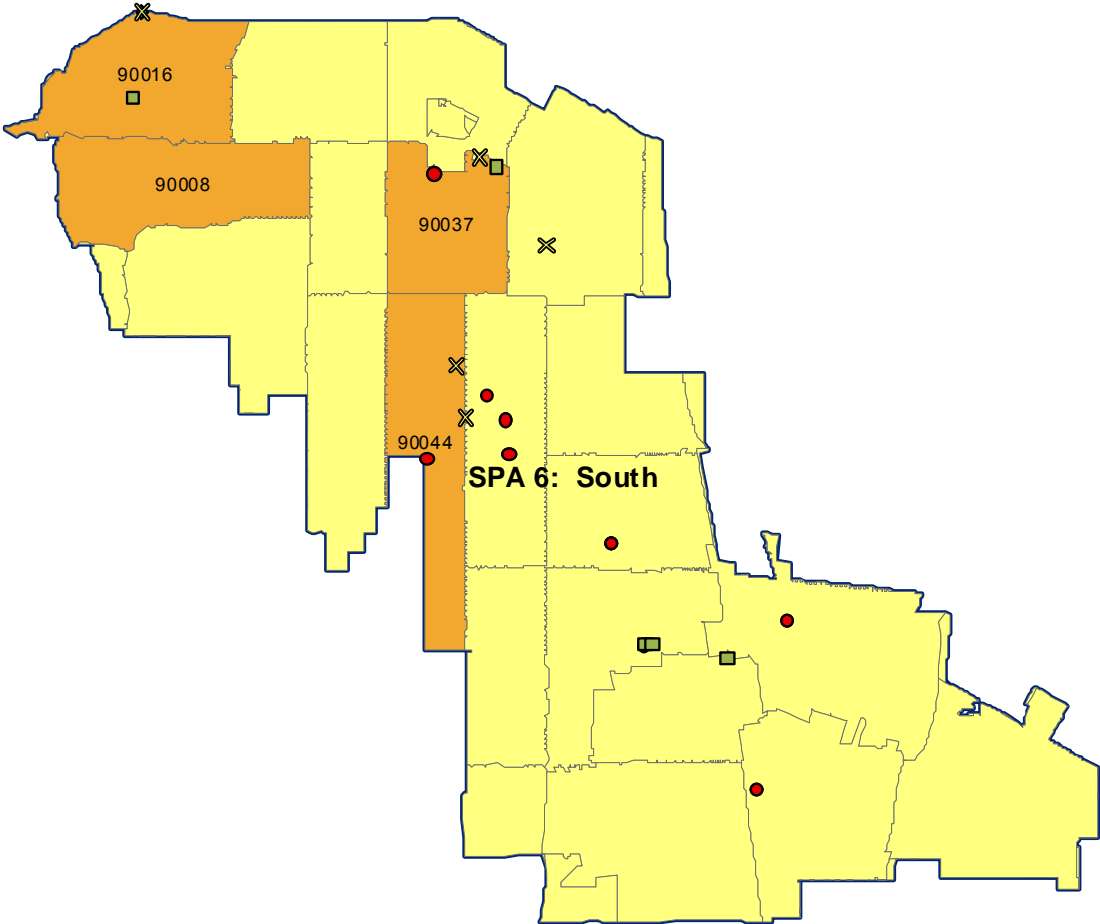
^{1,2,3,4}Refer to table 32.

Figure 41. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 5 Testers, 2009



SPA 6: South

Figure 42. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 6, January to December, 2009



| Legend | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 2009 HCT Sites | New Positives |
| ◆ DREX | ≤ 5 |
| ● MTU | 6-9 |
| ⊗ Multiple Morbidity | 10-21 |
| ■ Storefront | |

Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2009

***HCT Site Type:**

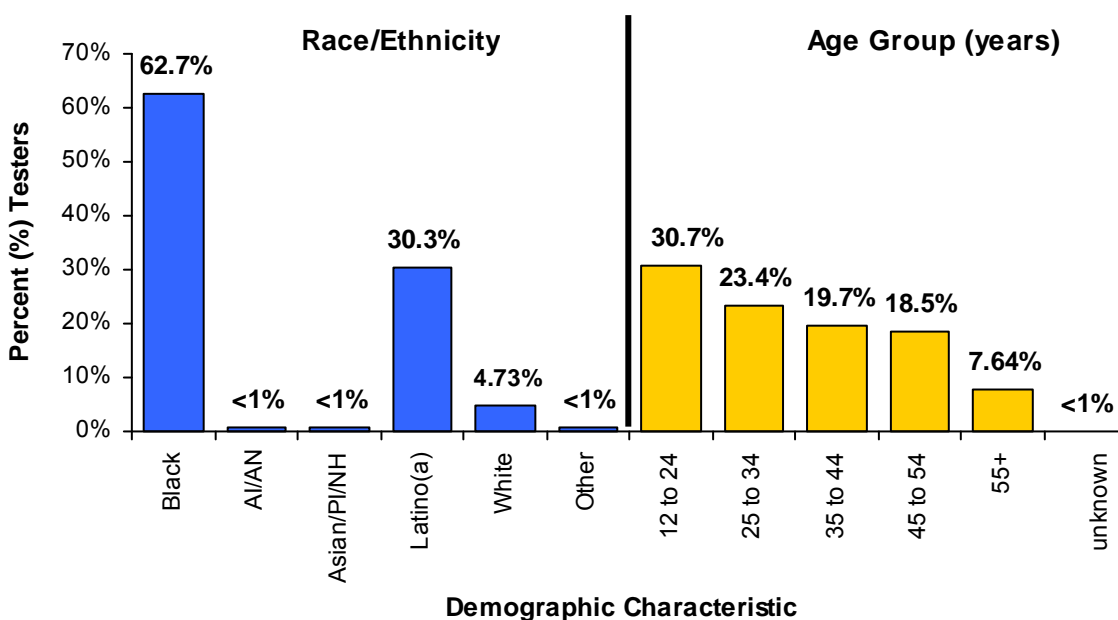
- DREX = Drug Expansion Program
- MTU = mobile testing unit
- Multiple Morbidity = multiple morbidity mobile testing unit
- Storefront = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 29. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 6 Testers, 2009

| Characteristic | n | % |
|--|-------|-------|
| Number of HIV Tests | 3,915 | |
| New Positives | 57 | 1.46% |
| Target Populations ² | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 72 | 1.84% |
| Gay men | 39 | 54.2% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | 7 | 9.72% |
| Women | 10 | 13.9% |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 1,200 | 30.7% |
| Gay men | 277 | 23.1% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 33 | 2.75% |
| Transgender Individuals | 10 | 0.83% |
| Sex Workers | 121 | 10.1% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 567 | 47.3% |
| Male | 2,162 | 55.2% |
| Gay men | 736 | 34.1% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 123 | 5.69% |
| Female | 1,725 | 44.1% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 1,640 | 95.1% |
| Transgender Individuals | 28 | 0.72% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 88 | 2.25% |

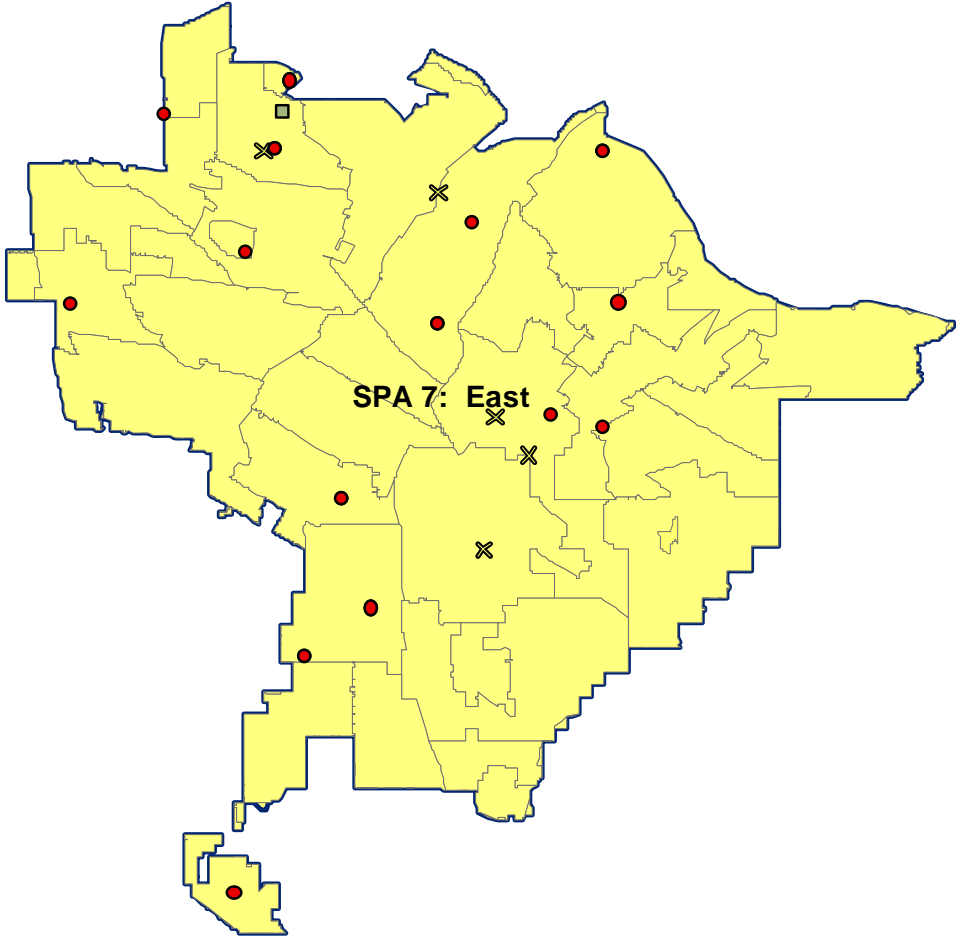
^{1,2,3,4}Refer to table32

Figure 43. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 6 Testers, 2009



SPA 7: East

Figure 44. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 7, January to December, 2009



| Legend | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 2009 HCT Sites | New Positives |
| ● MTU | ≤ 5 |
| ⊗ Multiple Morbidity | 6-9 |
| ■ Storefront | 10-21 |

Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2009

*HCT Site Type:

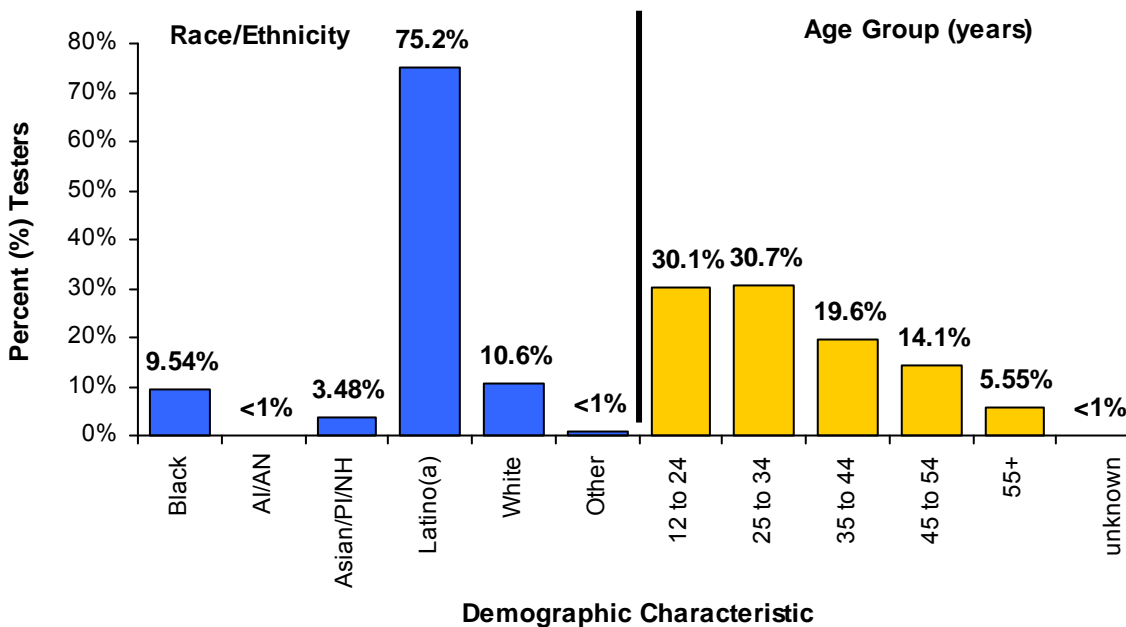
MTU = mobile testing unit
 Multiple Morbidity = multiple morbidity mobile testing unit
 Store front = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 30. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 7 Testers, 2009

| Characteristic | n | % |
|--|-------|-------|
| Number of HIV Tests | 1,928 | |
| New Positives | 24 | 1.24% |
| Target Populations ² | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 27 | 1.40% |
| Gay men | 19 | 70.4% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - |
| Women | <5 | - |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 580 | 30.1% |
| Gay men | 165 | 28.5% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 27 | 4.66% |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - |
| Sex Workers | 21 | 3.62% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 188 | 32.4% |
| Male | 1,297 | 67.3% |
| Gay men | 503 | 38.8% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 74 | 5.71% |
| Female | 622 | 32.3% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 605 | 97.3% |
| Transgender Individuals | 9 | 0.47% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 198 | 10.3% |

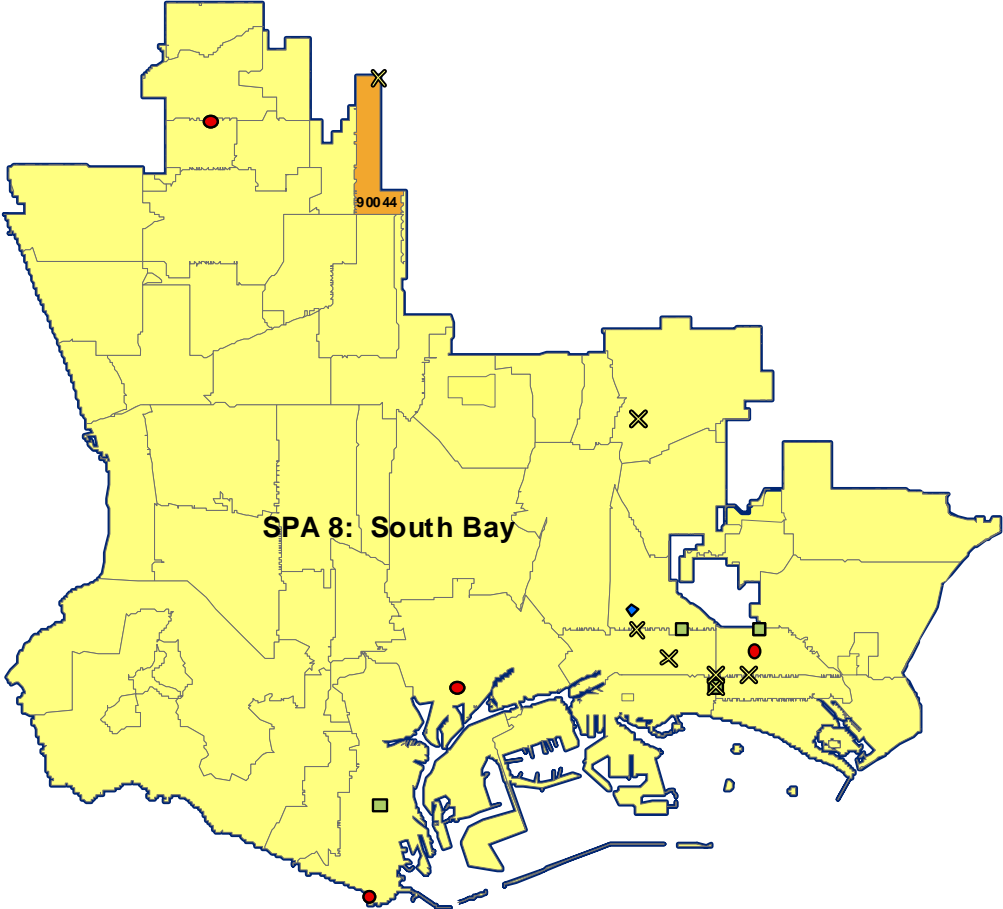
^{1,2,3,4}Refer to table 32.

Figure 45. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 7 Testers, 2009



SPA 8: South Bay

Figure 46. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 8, January to December, 2009



| Legend | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 2009 HCT Sites | New Positives |
| ◆ DREX | ≤ 5 |
| ● MTU | 6-9 |
| ✕ Multiple Morbidity | 10-21 |
| ■ Storefront | |

Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2009

***HCT Site Type:**

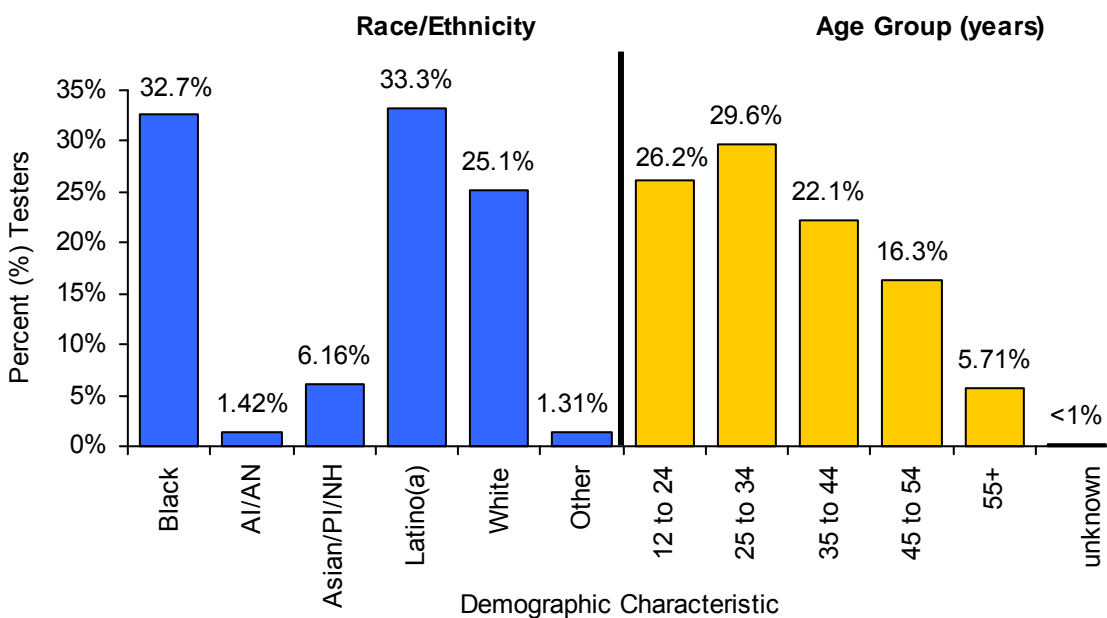
- DREX = Drug Expansion Program,
- Mobile = mobile testing unit (MTU)
- Multiple Morbidity = multiple morbidity mobile testing unit
- Storefront = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 31. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of SPA 8 Testers, 2009

| Characteristic | n | % |
|--|-------|-------|
| Number of HIV Tests | 2,891 | |
| New Positives | 34 | 1.18% |
| Target Populations ² | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 46 | 1.59% |
| Gay men | 31 | 67.4% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | <5 | - |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - |
| Women | <5 | - |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 756 | 26.2% |
| Gay men | 230 | 30.4% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 41 | 5.42% |
| Transgender Individuals | <5 | - |
| Sex Workers | 68 | 8.99% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 275 | 36.4% |
| Male | 1,944 | 67.2% |
| Gay men | 907 | 46.7% |
| Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁴ | 139 | 7.15% |
| Female | 927 | 32.1% |
| Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status | 900 | 97.1% |
| Transgender Individuals | 20 | 0.69% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 217 | 7.51% |

^{1,2,3,4}Refer to table 32.

Figure 47. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 8 Testers, 2009



Residence SPA Unknown

In 2009, 7.0% of testers (n = 1,987) did not provide a residence zip code or did not live in Los Angeles County and were therefore defined as Residence SPA Unknown in this report.

Table 32. Priority & Critical Target Population Overview of unknown SPA Testers, 2009

| Characteristic | n | % |
|--|-------|-------|
| Number of HIV Tests | 1,987 | |
| New Positives | 18 | 0.91% |
| Target Populations ² | | |
| HIV Positive Individuals ³ | 23 | 1.16% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 21 | 91.3% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | <5 | - |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | <5 | - |
| <i>Women</i> | <5 | - |
| Youth (12-24 years) | 621 | 31.3% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 265 | 42.7% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 19 | 3.06% |
| <i>Transgender Individuals</i> | 11 | 1.77% |
| <i>Sex Workers</i> | 80 | 12.9% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 203 | 32.7% |
| Male | 1,408 | 70.9% |
| <i>Gay men</i> | 854 | 60.7% |
| <i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i> | 49 | 3.48% |
| Female | 557 | 28.0% |
| <i>Women who have sex partners of unknown HIV status</i> | 544 | 97.7% |
| Transgender Individuals | 22 | 1.11% |
| People who Share Needles/Works | 158 | 7.95% |

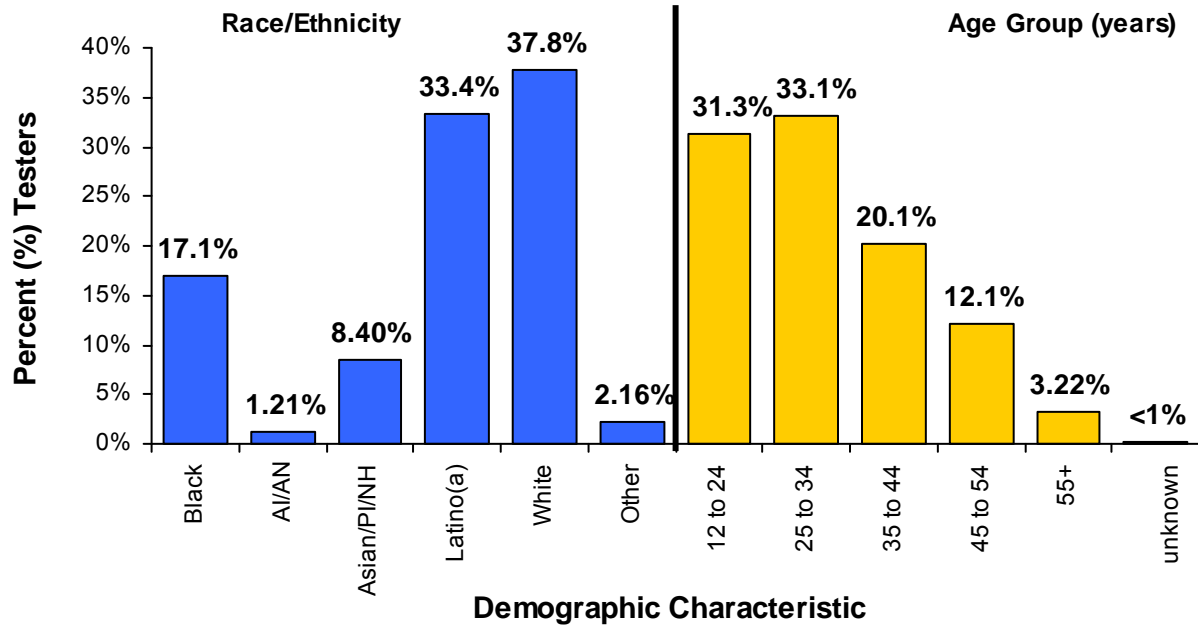
¹ Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

² Priority and critical target populations as identified in Table 4.6 in the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013 <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/aids/PreventionPlan.htm>

³ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

⁴ Includes males who did not self-identify as homosexual or bisexual and reported having sex with men.

Figure 48. Demographic Characteristics of Testers with Unknown Residence SPA, 2009



Resources

OAPP website: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/index.htm>

HIV Epidemiology website: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/hiv/index.htm>

Los Angeles County HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013
<http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/aids/PreventionPlan.htm>

HIV/AIDS Resources: <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/aids/hotlinewebsite.htm>

List of **FREE** HIV/AIDS Testing and Care Services in Los Angeles County
<http://www.hivla.org/search.cfm>