

**HIV Counseling and Testing
Annual Report
2008**



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

Office of AIDS Programs and Policy

Mario J. Pérez
Director

Michael Green, Ph.D., M.H.S.A.
Division Chief, Planning and Research Division

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

Mike Janson, M.P.H.
Chief Research Analyst, Planning and Research Division

Jacqueline Rurangirwa, M.P.H.
Epidemiologist, Planning and Research Division

Pamela Ogata, M.P.H.
Epidemiologist, Planning and Research Division

The HIV Counseling and Testing at OAPP-funded Sites Report is published semi-annually by the Planning and Research 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 Counseling and Testing Annual Report, January through December 2008, June, 2009, 1- 35.

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
Preface	iv
Acknowledgements	iv
Contact Information	iv
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 Counseling and Testing (HCT) Summary Data, 2008	2
Table 1. HIV Incidence and Prevalence by Type of OAPP-funded HCT Program, 2008.....	2
Figure 1. Persons Living With HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/2008 ¹ by Zip Code ² and Service Planning Area (SPA); HIV Counseling and Testing Sites, 2008, Los Angeles County.....	3
Figure 2. Number of HIV Tests Performed at OAPP-funded HIV Counseling and Testing Sites by Year.....	4
Figure 3. Newly HIV-Diagnosed Positivity Rates at OAPP-funded HIV Counseling and Testing Sites by Year.....	4
Table 2. HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2008.....	5
Table 2a. Disclosure of Positive Results Among Rapid HIV and Conventional Tests.....	5
Figure 4. New Positives Identified at OAPP-funded Sites by HIV Risk Behavior, 2008.....	6
Demographic Characteristics of Testers.....	6
Figure 5. Total Number of Tests by Race/ Ethnicity, 2008.....	6
Figure 6. New Positivity Rate ¹ by Race/ Ethnicity, 2008.....	6
Figure 7. Total Number of Tests by Gender, 2008.....	7
Figure 8. New Positivity Rate ¹ by Gender, 2008.....	7
Figure 9. Total Number of Tests by Age Group, 2008.....	7
Figure 10. New Positivity Rate ¹ by Age Group, 2008.....	7
Tests by Target Populations	8
Table 3. Target Population HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2008.....	8
Table 4. Total Number of Tests and New Positivity Rates of Testers by Race/Ethnicity and Target Population, 2008.....	8
HIV Counseling and Testing Week Initiative, 2008	10
Figure 11. Proportion of 2008 HCTW Tests and HIV Positivity Rates by HCTW Target Populations*.....	11
Figure 12. Number of HCTW Tests by Resident SPA vs. Testing Site SPA, 2008.....	11
Figure 13. Comparison of First-time Testers to Overall Testers during HCTW, 2008.....	12
Table 5. Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, HCT Week 2008.....	12
Table 5a. Disclosure of New Positive Results Among Rapid HIV and Conventional Tests.....	13
Table 6. Comparison of 2008 Counseling & Testing Data: HCTW Compared to Average Week.....	13
Methamphetamine Use	14

Table 7. Methamphetamine (Meth) Use Among Target Populations, HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2008.....	14
Figure 14. Meth use among HIV Testers at OAPP-funded Sites by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, 2008	15
Figure 15. Meth use among HIV Testers at OAPP-funded Sites by Residence Service Planning Area (SPA), 2008	15
Table 8. HCT Summary Data among Testers Reporting Meth Use at OAPP-funded Sites, 2008	16
Figure 16. High Risk Behavior among Testers Reporting Meth Use at OAPP-funded Sites, 2008	16
New HIV Testing Projects.....	17
HIV Rapid Testing Algorithm Project	17
Figure 17. Comparison of Receipt of HIV Test Results among Rapid HIV Testers at RTA Sites vs. Comparison Sites, 2008	17
Service Planning Areas (SPA) Overview	18
SPA 1: Antelope Valley.....	18
Figure 18. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 1, January to December, 2008.....	18
Table 9. Target Population Overview of SPA 1 Testers, 2008.....	19
Figure 19. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 1 Testers, 2008.....	19
SPA 2: San Fernando Valley	20
Figure 20. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 2, January to December, 2008.....	20
Table 10. Target Population Overview of SPA 2 Testers, 2008.....	21
Figure 21. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 2 Testers, 2008.....	21
SPA 3: San Gabriel Valley	22
Figure 22. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 3, January to December, 2008.....	22
Table 11. Target Population Overview of SPA 3 Testers, 2008.....	23
Figure 23. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 3 Testers, 2008.....	23
SPA 4: Metro.....	24
Figure 24. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 4, January to December, 2008.....	24
Table 12. Target Population Overview of SPA 4 Testers, 2008.....	25
Figure 25. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 4 Testers, 2008.....	25
SPA 5: West.....	26
Figure 26. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 5, January to December, 2008.....	26
Table 13. Target Population Overview of SPA 5 Testers, 2008.....	27
Figure 27. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 5 Testers, 2008.....	27
SPA 6: South	28
Figure 28. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 6, January to December, 2008.....	28
Table 14. Target Population Overview of SPA 6 Testers, 2008.....	29
Figure 29. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 6 Testers, 2008.....	29
SPA 7: East.....	30
Figure 30. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 7, January to December, 2008.....	30
Table 15. Target Population Overview of SPA 7 Testers, 2008.....	31

Figure 31. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 7 Testers, 2008.....	31
SPA 8: South Bay	32
Figure 32. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 8, January to December, 2008.....	32
Table 16. Target Population Overview of SPA 8 Testers, 2008.....	33
Figure 33. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 8 Testers, 2008.....	33
Residence SPA Unknown.....	34
Table 17. Target Population Overview of Testers with Unknown Residence SPA, 2008 ..	34
Figure 34. Demographic Characteristics of Testers with Unknown Residence SPA,	34
Resources.....	35

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 HIV 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 (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 in 2008:

AIDS Healthcare Foundation,
AltaMed Health Services Corporation,
Asian Pacific Healthcare Venture,
Bienestar Human Services, Inc.,
Cal State University Long Beach,
Clinica Oscar Romero,
Common Ground,
East Valley Community Health Center,
El Centro del Pueblo,
El Proyecto del Barrio,
JWCH institute,

Los Angeles County University of Southern
California Medical Center,
Los Angeles Gay & Lesbian Community
Center,
Minority AIDS Project,
Saban Free Clinic,
Tarzana Treatment Center, Inc.,
Valley Community Clinic,
Watts Healthcare Corporation,
Women Alive Coalition.

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, Planning and Research Division who assisted in the development of this document.

Additional Contributors:

Rangell Oruga, MPH
Ricardo Contreras, MPH
Constance Chavers, MSPH

Contact Information

Office of AIDS Programs and Policy
600 South Commonwealth Ave., 10th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90005
Phone (213) 351-8000
Office Hours Monday – Friday, 8a.m – 5 p.m.

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 fiscal resources to manage approximately 200 contracts within a network of nearly 100 community-based organizations and ten County departments in an effort to maximize access to services for persons 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 counseling and testing (HCT) data from OAPP-funded sites for HCT services provided from January to December 2008. These HCT services follow the HIV Counseling Guidelines provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). HCT 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, and substance use treatment facilities. This report includes only data collected by OAPP-funded programs.

OAPP-funded HCT sites collect and report client-level data via OAPP's HIV Information Resources System (HIRS). This report presents HCT data collected in 2008 as reported in HIRS by June 2009. Demographic profiles of testers are presented by Service Planning Area (SPA) and according to the Los Angeles County HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013 priority populations. The report also highlights the Los Angeles HIV Counseling and Testing Week Initiative, and methamphetamine use and HIV within Los Angeles County.

Limitations

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

HIV Counseling and Testing (HCT) Summary Data, 2008

In 2008, OAPP-funded HIV testing services were provided in four modalities. These consisted of 1) OAPP subcontracted agencies that provide HCT services via storefront, mobile testing units; and multiple morbidity mobile testing units; 2) HIV testing services offered by court-ordered testing programs, substance use treatment settings (i.e., drug expansion testing), 3) jail settings; and 4) routine HIV testing in health care settings. Table 1 describes the number of tests conducted and HIV incidence and prevalence in 2008 by testing program including storefronts, mobile testing units and multiple morbidity testing sites.

Table 1. HIV Incidence and Prevalence by Type of OAPP-funded HCT Program, 2008

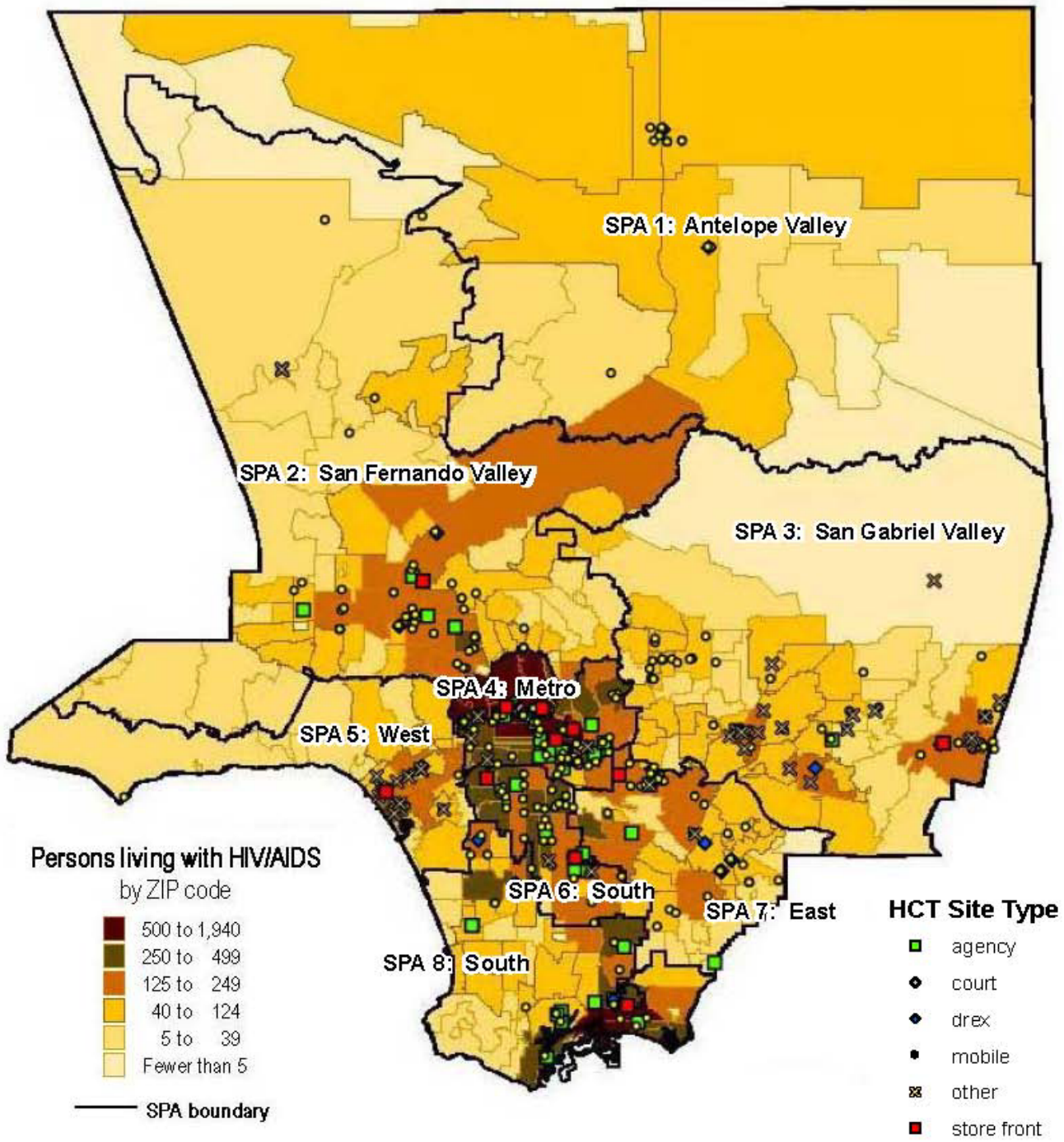
Type of Testing Program	Number of HIV Tests N	HIV Prevalence N (%)	HIV Incidence N (%)
OAPP Subcontracted Agencies			
Storefront	19,344	348 (1.8%)	285 (1.5%)
Mobile Testing Unit Program	5,998	130 (2.2%)	117 (2.0%)
Multiple Morbidity Mobile Testing Units Programs	2,462	32 (1.3%)	23 (0.93%)
Court Ordered and Drug Expansion Testing Programs	2,311	34 (1.5%)	19 (0.82%)
Testing within Jail Settings	2,234	6 (0.27%)	6 (0.27%)
Routine Testing at County-Funded Clinics*	3,789	34 (0.90%)	24 (0.63%)
Medical Outpatient Testing	194	11 (5.7%)	8 (4.1%)

*Routine Testing conducted at Clinica Oscar Romero (Alvarado and Marengo sites), Los Angeles County University of Southern California Medical Center, and Saban Free Clinic (Beverly and Hollywood sites).

In addition to providing HIV testing services, multiple morbidity sites also provide testing services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and screening for viral hepatitis A, B and C.

Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of OAPP-funded HCT sites in 2008 within Los Angeles County by SPA. In addition, 2008 AIDS surveillance data from the Los Angeles County HIV Epidemiology Program is presented by SPA. The map shows that OAPP-funded HCT sites are well distributed throughout the County where the HIV/AIDS burden is highest.

Figure 1. Persons Living With HIV/AIDS as of 12/31/2008¹ by Zip Code² and Service Planning Area (SPA); HIV Counseling and Testing Sites, 2008, Los Angeles County



*Data Sources: HIV Epidemiology Program, HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Surveillance Summary, January 2009; HIV Counseling and Testing Data

¹Persons with HIV are based on preliminary data collected from July 2002 to December 2008

²Zip code information is based on the residence at time of diagnosis or the care facility location when the residential information is unknown.

**HCT Site Type: Agency = Agency Headquarters,
Court = court-order (mandatory) testing,
drex = Drug Expansion Program,
mobile = mobile testing unit (MTU),

other = routine testing site, multiple morbidity,
MTU/storefront combination site,
storefront = agency supported stationary testing site

Figure 2 shows the number of HIV tests performed by year. The drop in number of HIV tests performed between 2004 and 2005 is primarily due to a reduction in the number of Los Angeles County Public Health Tuberculosis (TB) and Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) clinics reporting HIV Counseling and Testing (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 were reporting data to OAPP. By 2006, HCT data from County STD clinics were no longer reported. Figure 3 illustrates new positivity rates by year. A positivity rate of 1.33% was observed in 2008.

Figure 2. Number of HIV Tests Performed at OAPP-funded HIV Counseling and Testing Sites by Year

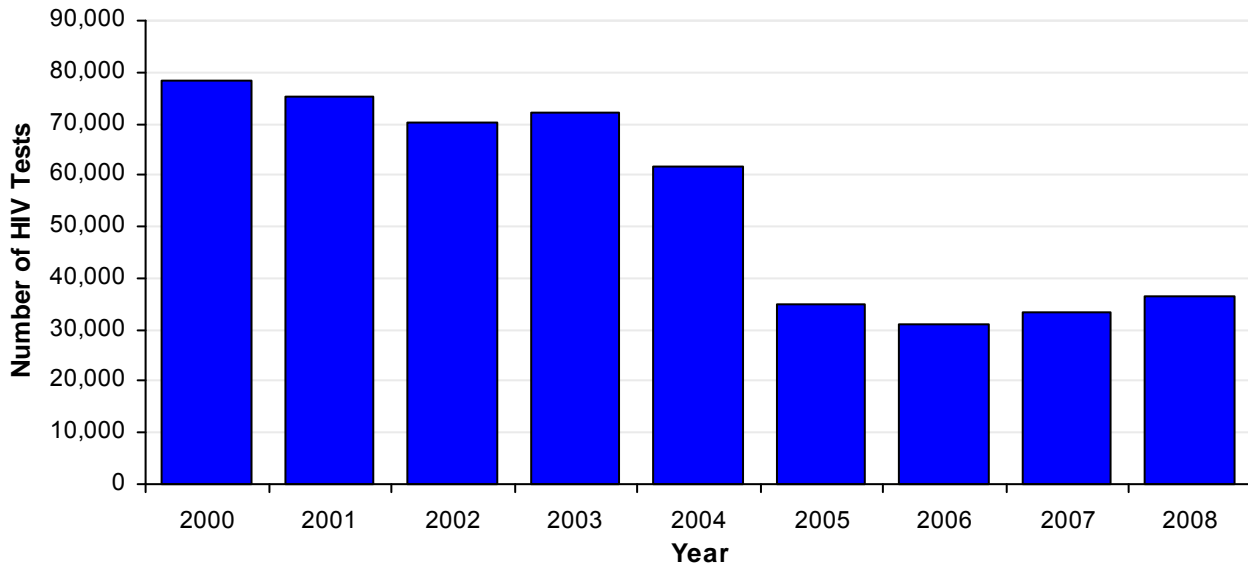
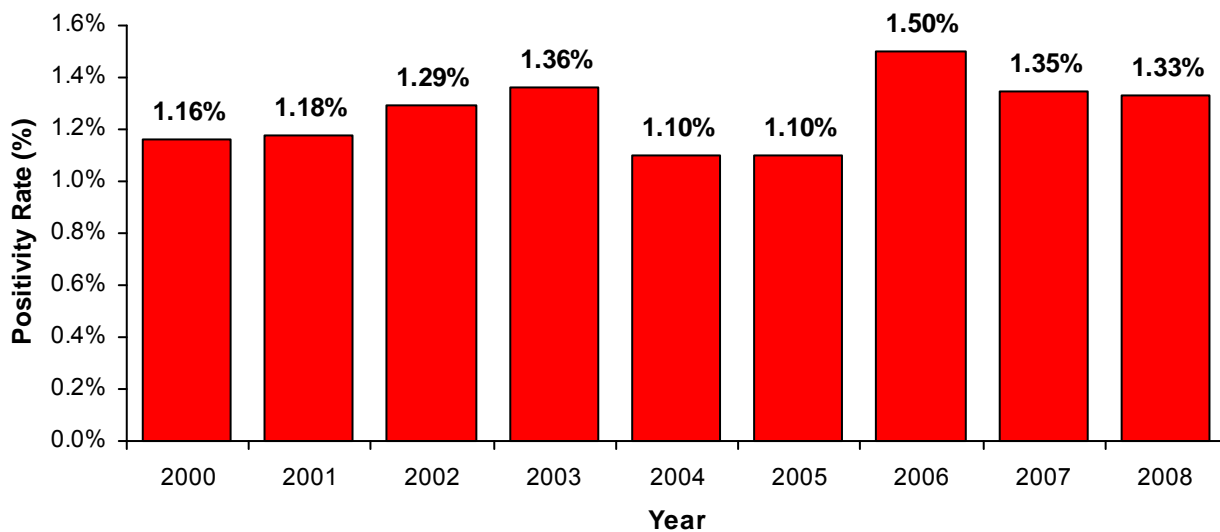


Figure 3. Newly HIV-Diagnosed Positivity Rates at OAPP-funded HIV Counseling and Testing Sites by Year



In 2008, a total of 36,332 HIV tests were performed at OAPP-funded testing sites throughout Los Angeles County. The majority (71.9%) were rapid HIV tests. Among rapid and non-rapid (conventional) tests, the majority were administered confidentially (Table 2). Overall, 482 tests were identified as newly HIV positive (Table 2). Table 2a illustrates the proportion of positive rapid and conventional testers that received their results by positive status (new positive vs. previously positive).

Table 2. HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2008

Characteristic	All Tests		Rapid HIV Tests		Conventional HIV Tests	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	36,332		26,124	71.9%	10,208	28.1%
Test Election						
Confidential	29,702	81.8%	20,246	77.5%	9,456	92.6%
Anonymous	6,630	18.2%	5,878	22.5%	752	7.37%
Positive	595	1.64%	468	1.79%	127	1.24%
New Positives ²	482	1.33%	389	1.49%	93	0.91%
Previously Positive	113	0.31%	79	0.30%	34	0.33%
Disclosure of Test Results						
All Tests ³	32,363	89.1%	24,420	93.5%	7,943	77.8%

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

² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ Received a disclosure of a negative, preliminary positive, or confirmed positive result.

Table 2a. Disclosure of Positive Results Among Rapid HIV and Conventional Tests

Characteristic	New Positives ²		Previously Positive	
	n	%	n	%
Rapid HIV Positive Tests (N = 468)	389		79	
Received initial reactive rapid HIV test result	371	95.4%	76	96.2%
Provided a specimen for laboratory-based confirmatory testing	314	80.7%	43	54.4%
<i>Received confirmed positive result³</i>	202	64.3%	26	60.5%
Conventional HIV Positive Tests (N = 127)	93		34	
Received confirmed positive result	83	89.2%	28	82.4%

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

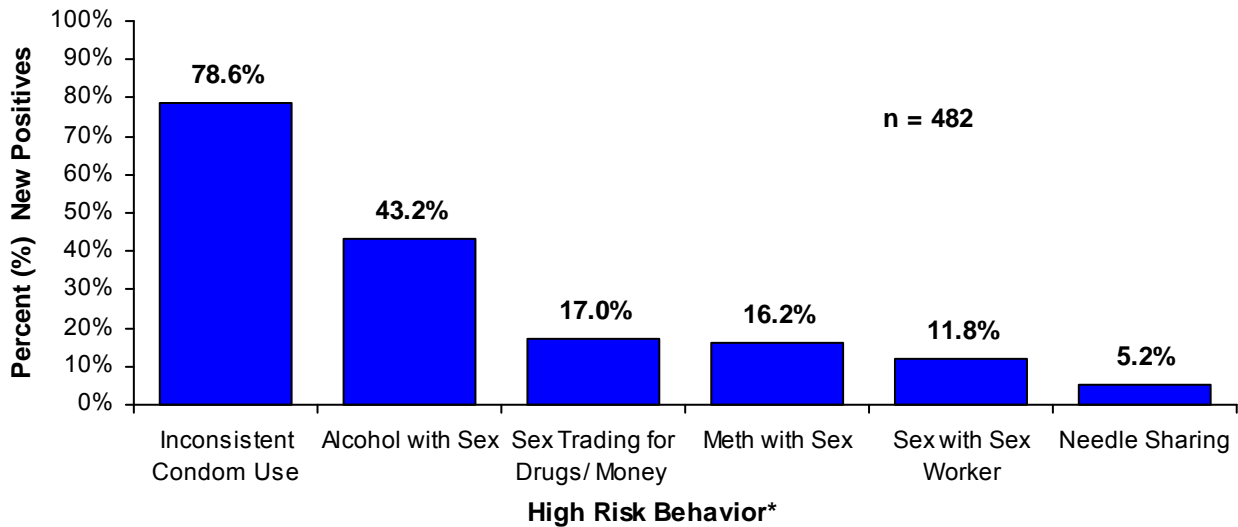
² New Positives refers to individuals who self-report never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ Individuals who returned one week later to receive a confirmed positive test result through Western Blot or IFA testing.

Of the 389 new positive rapid HIV tests, 371 testers (95.4%) returned to receive their preliminary positive test results and 314 testers (80.7%) provided an additional specimen for laboratory-based confirmatory testing. Of those 314 testers, 202 (64.3%) returned at least one week later to receive their confirmed positive test result.

Among the identified new positives (Figure 4), inconsistent condom use (78.6%) was the risk behavior most frequently reported, followed by alcohol with sex (41.2%), and trading sex for drugs or money (34.4%).

Figure 4. New Positives Identified at OAPP-funded Sites by HIV Risk Behavior, 2008



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

¹ New Positives refers to individuals who self-report never having a prior positive HIV test result.

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.

Demographic Characteristics of Testers

This section gives an overview of the demographic characteristics of testers at OAPP-funded sites in 2008.

Figure 5. Total Number of Tests by Race/ Ethnicity, 2008 (N=36,332)

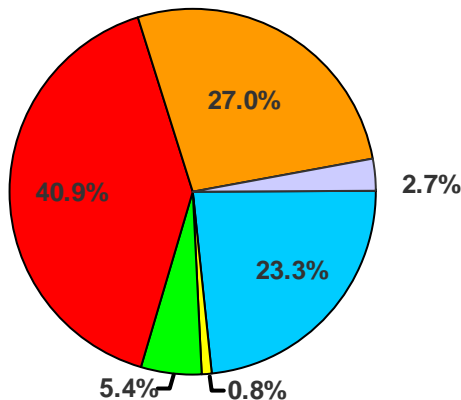
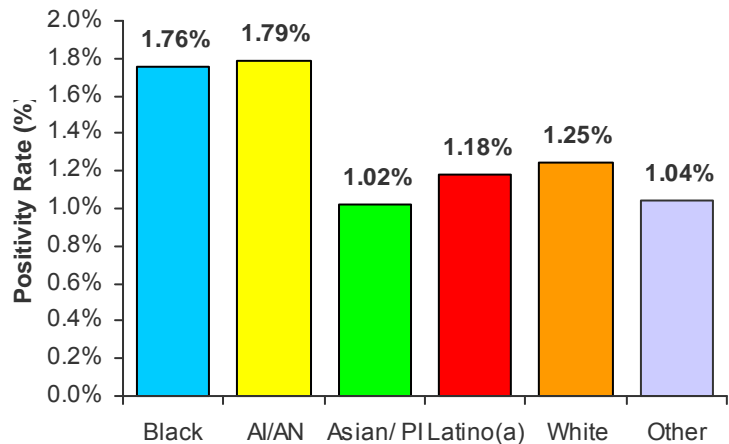


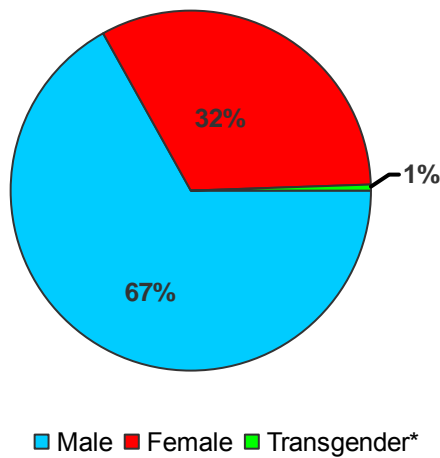
Figure 6. New Positivity Rate¹ by Race/ Ethnicity, 2008



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

¹ New Positivity Rate refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result divided by the total number of tests by race/ethnicity.

Figure 7. Total Number of Tests by Gender, 2008 (N=36,332)²



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

¹ New Positivity Rate refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result divided by the total number of tests by gender.

² <0.1% with unknown gender.

New positivity rates for Transgender individuals were more than twice as high as they were for males. With a new positivity rate of 4.97%, transgender individuals were included as a target population.

Figure 8. New Positivity Rate¹ by Gender, 2008

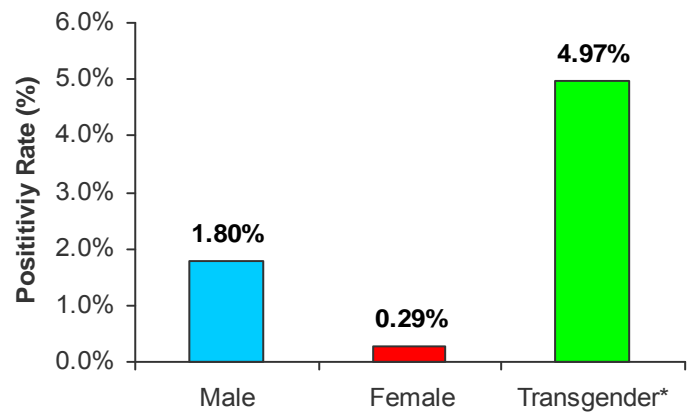


Figure 9. Total Number of Tests by Age Group, 2008 (N=36,332)

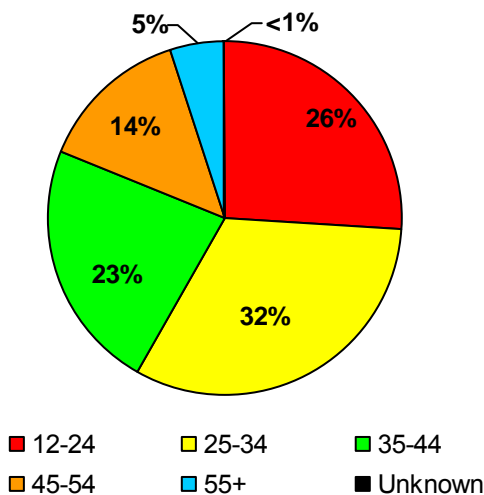
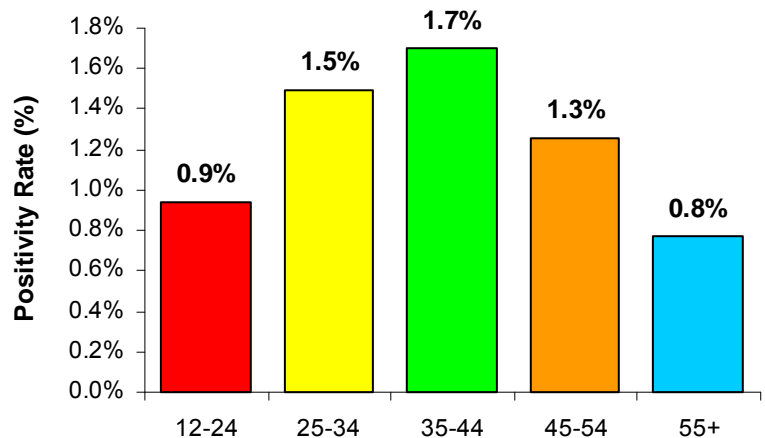


Figure 10. New Positivity Rate¹ by Age Group, 2008



¹ New Positivity Rate refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result divided by the total number of tests by age group.

Tests by Target Populations

Table 3. Target Population HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2008

Characteristic	N	New Positives ² (n)	New Positivity Rate (%)
Number of HIV Tests	36,332*	482	1.33%
Homeless	3,650	51	1.40%
Target Populations³			
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	595	482	81.0%
Youth (12-24 years)	9,448	89	0.94%
Men	24,337	437	1.80%
<i>Gay men</i>	9,209	313	3.40%
<i>Non-gay identified men who have sex with men⁵</i>	3,965	56	1.41%
Women	11,773	34	0.29%
Transgender Individuals	221	11	4.97%
People who Share Needles/Works	2,151	25	1.16%

* Includes 1 tester with unknown gender

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

² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ 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>

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

⁵ Includes males who self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded "didn't know/refused" and reported having sex with men.

Table 4 describes the total number of tests and new positivity rates by race/ethnicity and target population. The highest proportion of testers were among Latino(a)s with 14,853 tests. However, African American testers with the third highest number of testers had the highest new positivity rate of 1.76%. Looking at African Americans by target population, gay men and non-gay identified men had the highest new positivity rates of 7.35% and 2.43%, respectively. Also among African Americans, youth demonstrated the highest new positivity rate at 1.72%, compared to Latino(a)s at 0.61% and Whites at 0.79%.

Table 4. Total Number of Tests and New Positivity Rates of Testers by Race/Ethnicity and Target Population, 2008

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Testers		New Positives ² n	New Positivity Rate %
	N	%		
Target Population³				
African American/Black	8,468		149	1.76%
Youth (12-24 years)	2,272	26.8%	39	1.72%
Men	4,543	53.7%	126	2.77%
<i>Gay men</i>	1,075	12.7%	79	7.35%
<i>Non-gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i>	822	9.71%	20	2.43%
Women	3,873	45.7%	17	0.44%
Transgender Individuals	52	0.60%	6	11.5%
People who Share Needles/Works	313	3.70%	8	2.56%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	280		≤5	–
Youth (12-24 years)	67	23.9%	–	–

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Testers		New Positives ² n	New Positivity Rate %
	N	%		
Target Population³				
Men	150	53.6%	–	–
<i>Gay men</i>	36	12.9%	–	–
<i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i>	21	7.50%	–	–
Women	127	45.4%	–	–
Transgender Individuals	≤5		–	–
People who Share Needles/Works	26	9.29%	–	–
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,959		20	1.02%
Youth (12-24 years)	594	30.3%	≤5	–
Men	1,369	1.46%	20	1.46%
<i>Gay men</i>	768	39.2%	17	2.21%
<i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i>	134	6.84%	≤5	–
Women	581	29.7%	≤5	–
Transgender Individuals	9	0.47%	≤5	–
People who Share Needles/Works	36	1.84%	≤5	–
Latino(a)	14,853		175	1.18%
Youth (12-24 years)	4,260	28.7%	26	0.61%
Men	10,213	68.8%	158	1.55%
<i>Gay men</i>	3,189	21.5%	109	3.42%
<i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i>	2,128	14.3%	24	1.13%
Women	4,513	30.4%	13	0.29%
Transgender Individuals	127	0.86%	≤5	–
People who Share Needles/Works	962	6.48%	11	1.14%
White	9,809		123	1.25%
Youth (12-24 years)	2,029	20.7%	16	0.79%
Men	7,320	74.6%	120	1.64%
<i>Gay men</i>	3,840	39.2%	100	2.60%
<i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i>	772	7.87%	10	1.30%
Women	2,461	25.1%	≤5	–
Transgender Individuals	28	0.29%	≤5	–
People who Share Needles/Works	793	8.08%	≤5	–
Other	963		10	1.04%
Youth (12-24 years)	226	23.5%	–	–
Men	742	77.1%	10	1.35%
<i>Gay men</i>	301	31.3%	6	1.99%
<i>Non- gay identified men who have sex with men⁴</i>	88	9.14%	–	–
Women	218	22.6%	–	–
Transgender Individuals	≤5	–	–	–
People who Share Needles/Works	21	2.18%	–	–

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

² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ 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>

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

HIV Counseling and Testing Week Initiative, 2008

Across the country, National HIV Testing Day is observed on June 27th. Given the large geographic area that Los Angeles County encompasses, local service providers expanded the number of days observed to meet the needs of all communities. Therefore, Los Angeles County commemorated this day during a week-long series of events. In Los Angeles County, HIV Counseling and Testing Week (HCTW) activities were implemented by OAPP-funded HCT and Health Education/Risk Reduction contractors from June 23 to June 28, 2008. 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; State Office of AIDS; Orasure Technologies; HIV Epidemiology Program; and community based organizations.

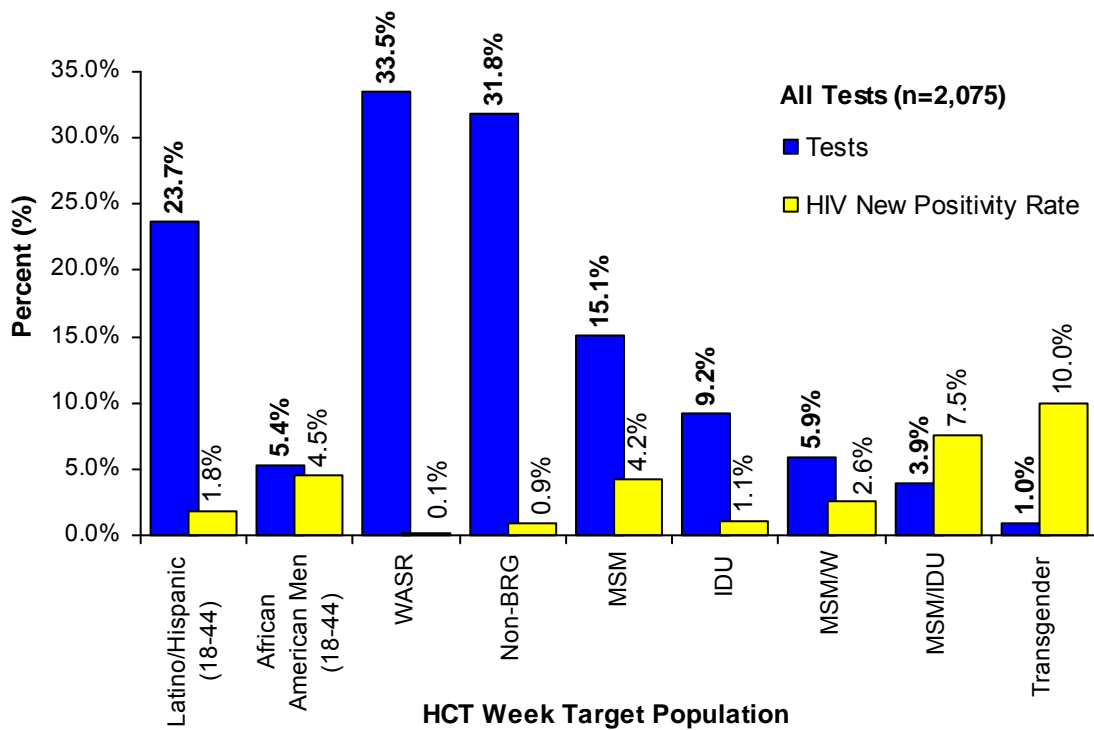
The primary objectives of HCTW 2008 were to provide targeted HIV counseling, testing, and referral services to persons at the highest risk for HIV infection, link high-risk individuals with education and prevention programs, and refer HIV positive individuals to treatment, support and prevention services. HIV testing was provided at storefront locations, clinics, mobile testing units, bars, parks, clubs and special events. In 2008, the HCTW Initiative prioritized 1) behavioral risk groups (BRG); the BRG model was the Los Angeles County HIV prevention planning model from 2002 through 2008, 2) geographic areas highly impacted by HIV/AIDS, and 3) African American and Latino men ages 18 to 44 years in highly impacted geographic areas. The BRGs prioritized in Los Angeles County included:

- Men who have sex with men (MSM)
- Men who have sex with men and Women (MSMW)
- Men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSMIDU)
- Heterosexual Injection Drug Users (IDU)
- Women at Sexual Risk (WASR)
- Transgender individuals

During HCTW 2008, a total of 2,075 HIV tests were performed at OAPP-funded testing sites throughout Los Angeles County. The majority (32%) of testers (Figure 11) were Women at Sexual Risk (WASR); however, positivity rates among WASR during HCTW were less than 1%. Transgender individuals had a 10.0% positivity rate but accounted for only 1.0% of all testers during HCTW. Among all testers, 23.7% were Latino and 5.4% were African American men ages 18 to 44 years. Positivity rates among Latino and African American men ages 18 to 44 years were 1.8% and 4.5% respectively.

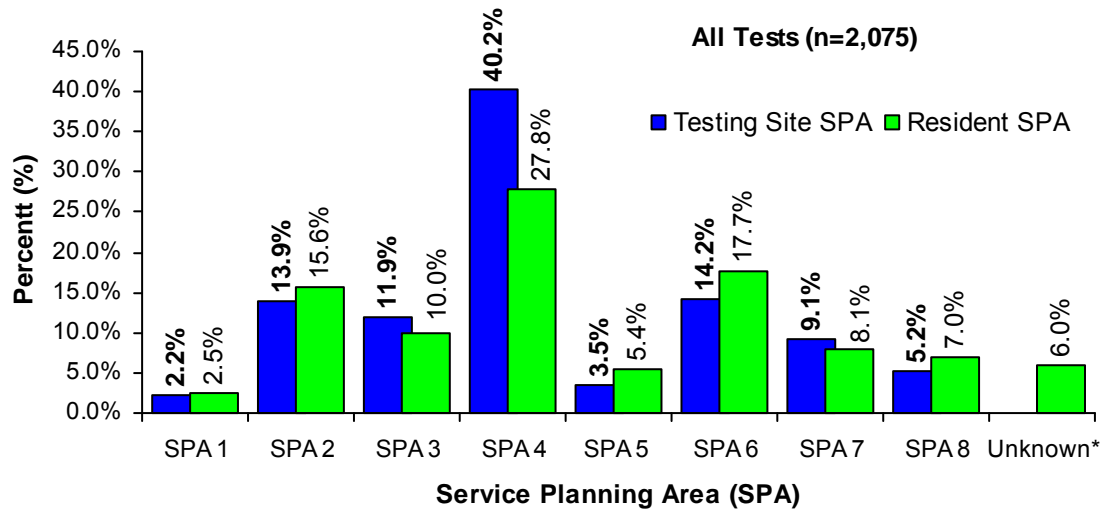
Figure 11 shows the number of testers during HCTW week by testing site SPA vs. resident SPA. Over 40% of tests (Figure 12) were performed at testing sites in SPA 4 whereas SPA 4 residents comprised only 27.8% of all testers during HCTW. The same trend was seen in SPA 3 and SPA 7. This indicates that testers do not always test for HIV within their resident zip code.

Figure 11. Proportion of 2008 HCTW Tests and HIV Positivity Rates by HCTW Target Populations*



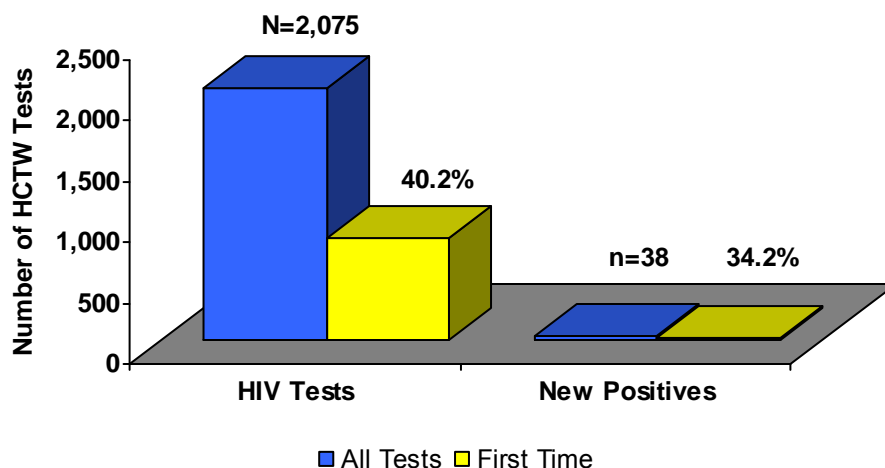
* HCTW Target Populations African American and Latino men 18 – 44 years are not mutually exclusive from the BRGs

Figure 12. Number of HCTW Tests by Resident SPA vs. Testing Site SPA, 2008



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

Figure 13. Comparison of First-time Testers to Overall Testers during HCTW, 2008



* New Positives refers to individuals who self-report never having a prior positive HIV test result.

During HCTW, 40.2% (Figure 13) of all tests were first-time testers. Of the 38 new positive tests identified during HCTW, 34.2% were among first-time testers.

Of all tests performed during HCTW, 775 were rapid HIV tests and over 87% tested confidentially (Table 5). A higher proportion of rapid versus conventional tests (77.0%) were performed during HCTW compared to the entire 2008 (71.9%). There was also a greater proportion of confidential versus anonymous tests (87.7%) conducted during HCTW compared to the entire year (81.8%). Table 5a illustrates the proportion of positive rapid and conventional testers that received their results.

Table 5. Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, HCT Week 2008

Characteristic	All Tests		Rapid HIV Tests		Conventional HIV Tests	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	2,075		1,597	77.0%	478	23.0%
Test Election						
Confidential	1,820	87.7%	1,386	76.2%	434	82.8%
Anonymous	255	12.3%	211	82.8%	44	17.2%
New Positives²	33	1.59%	23	1.44%	10	2.09%
Disclosure of Test Results						
All Tests ³	1,882	90.7%	1,531	95.8%	351	73.4%

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

² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ Received a disclosure of a negative, preliminary positive, or confirmed positive result.

Table 5a. Disclosure of New Positive Results Among Rapid HIV and Conventional Tests

Characteristic	New Positives	
	n	%
Rapid HIV New Positive Tests	23	
Received initial reactive rapid HIV test result	22	95.7%
Provided a specimen for laboratory-based confirmatory testing	17	77.3%
<i>Received confirmed positive result²</i>	12	70.6%
Conventional HIV New Positive Tests	10	
Received confirmed positive result	9	90.0%

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 2008, there were more than three times the number of tests performed during HCTW (Table 6). Disclosure rate among all tests and the positive confirmatory disclosure rate for HCTW 2008 were higher compared to an average week in 2008. Additionally, new positivity rates were higher (1.59%) than they were for an average week in 2008 (1.31%).

Table 6. Comparison of 2008 Counseling & Testing Data: HCTW Compared to Average Week

Characteristic	N		Average Week 2008 ²		HCT Week 2008	
		%	n	%	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	36,332		672		2,075	
New Positives³	482	1.33%	9	1.31%	33	1.59%
Disclosure of Test Results						
All Tests	32,363	89.1%	598	89.0%	1,882	90.7%
New Positives	454	94.2%	8	94.2%	31	93.9%
<i>Received confirmed positive results⁴</i>	285	62.7%	5	62.5%	21	67.7%

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 the 2008 total tests and dividing by 51 weeks.

³ New Positives refers to individuals who self-report never having a prior positive HIV test result.

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).

Methamphetamine Use

Methamphetamine (meth) is a highly addictive drug being used by growing numbers of adolescents and adults in the United States. In Los Angeles County, meth has emerged as the leading cause of admissions for substance abuse treatment, accounting for nearly 30% of all treatment admissions in 2005.

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 and uninhibited 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 among testers at OAPP-funded sites in 2008.

Table 7. Methamphetamine (Meth) Use Among Target Populations, HCT Summary Data from OAPP-funded Sites, 2008

Characteristic	N	Reported Meth Use	
		n	%
Number of HIV Tests	36,332	5,279	14.5%
New Positives²	482	102	21.2%
Homeless	3,650	1,648	45.2%
Target Populations³			
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	595	123	20.7%
Youth (12-24 years)	9,448	1,297	13.7%
Men	24,337	3,560	14.6%
<i>Gay men</i>	9,209	831	9.02%
<i>Non-gay identified men who have sex with men⁵</i>	3,965	1,203	30.3%
Women	11,773	1,666	14.2%
Transgender Individuals	221	53	24.0%
People who Share Needles/Works	2,151	992	46.1%

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

² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ 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>

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

⁵ Includes males who self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded "didn't know/refused" and reported having sex with men.

Among new positives, 21.2% reported using methamphetamines compared to 14.5% among the general population. Transgender individuals reported the highest methamphetamine use at 24.0%. Additionally, 30.3% of non-gay identified men who had sex with men reported to have used methamphetamines, which is more than double the overall proportion of men who reported to have used methamphetamines (14.6%).

Figure 14. Meth use among HIV Testers at OAPP-funded Sites by Race/Ethnicity and Age Group, 2008

Demographic Characteristic	n	% Reported Meth Use
Race/Ethnicity		
African American/Black	8,468	8.1%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	280	20.7%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,959	8.1%
Latino(a)	14,853	18.7%
White	9,809	15.4%
Other	963	9.2%
Age Group (years)		
12 to 24	9,448	13.7%
25 to 34	11,637	15.7%
35 to 44	8,361	15.8%
45 to 54	5,060	13.4%
55+	1,811	8.7%
Unknown	20	5.0%

Figure 14 illustrates proportion of reported meth use among testers at OAPP-funded HCT sites by race/ethnicity and by age group. American Indian/Alaskan Natives testers (20.7%) and testers 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 year olds (15.7% and 15.8% respectively) reported the highest meth use.

Figure 15. Meth use among HIV Testers at OAPP-funded Sites by Residence Service Planning Area (SPA), 2008

Residence Service Planning Area (SPA)	n	% Reported Meth Use
SPA 1	586	31.4%
SPA 2	4,140	16.2%
SPA 3	3,489	22.2%
SPA 4	12,035	15.2%
SPA 5	2,627	6.3%
SPA 6	5,857	8.5%
SPA 7	2,585	17.1%
SPA 8	2,704	16.0%
Unknown SPA	2,314	12.1%

Figure 15 illustrates meth use among testers by residence SPA. The highest meth use was reported among SPA 1 testers (31.4%) followed by SPA 3 testers (22.2%).

Table 8. HCT Summary Data among Testers Reporting Meth Use at OAPP-funded Sites, 2008

Characteristic	Testers Reporting Meth Use					
	All Tests		Rapid HIV Tests		Conventional HIV Tests	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	5,279		2,624	49.7%	2,655	50.3%
Test Election						
Confidential	4,843	91.7%	2,311	88.1%	2,532	95.4%
Anonymous	436	8.26%	313	11.9%	123	4.63%
Positive						
New Positives ²	123	2.33%	82	3.13%	40	1.51%
Previously Positive	102	1.93%	73	2.78%	29	1.09%
Previously Positive	21	0.40 %	9	0.34%	11	0.41%
Disclosure of Test Results						
All Tests ³	5,042	95.5%	2,550	97.2%	2,492	93.9%
New Positives ⁴	99	94.2%	71	97.3%	28	96.6%

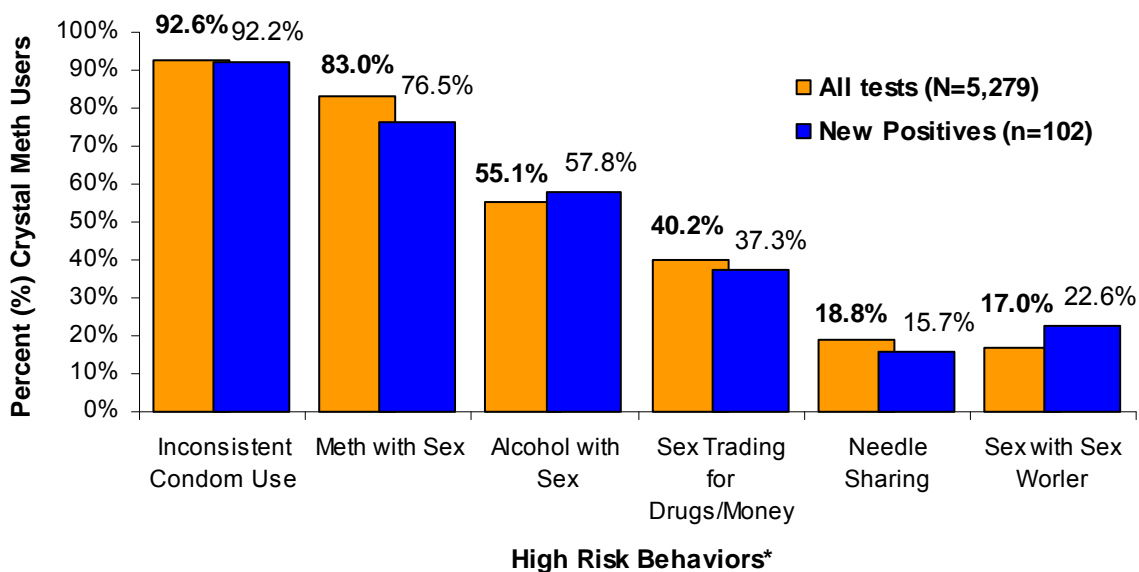
¹ Indentation shows that the characteristic is a subset (sample) of the characteristic above it.

² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ Received a disclosure of a negative, preliminary positive, or confirmed positive result.

⁴Received a preliminary positive (rapid) or confirmed positive (conventional) test result.

Figure 16. High Risk Behavior among Testers Reporting Meth Use at OAPP-funded Sites, 2008



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

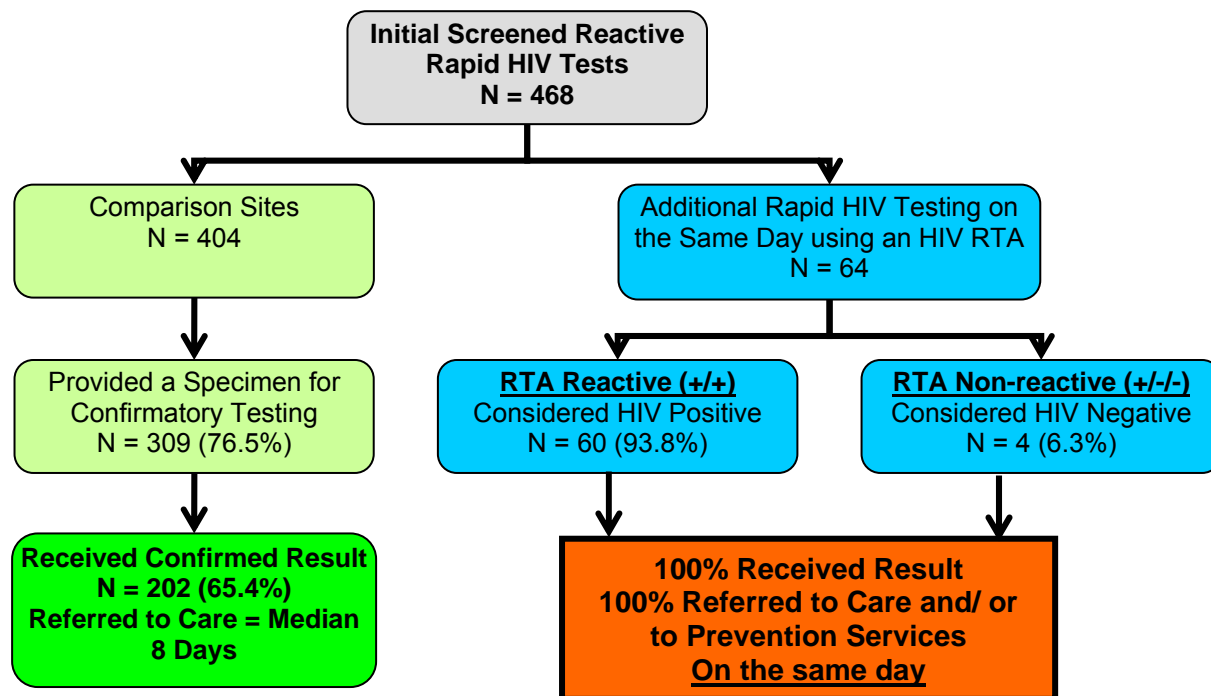
¹ Inconsistent condom use includes those individuals who reported never or sometimes using condoms during vaginal or anal sex during last two years or since last test result.

New HIV Testing Projects

HIV Rapid Testing Algorithm Project

In August 2007, OAPP was one of two sites nationally that implemented the CDC Program Announcement PS06-002: Use of HIV Rapid Testing Algorithms for HIV Infection Diagnosis and Improved Linkage to Care at publicly funded HIV Counseling and Testing. The goal of the HIV Rapid Testing Algorithm (RTA) program was to evaluate the impact and feasibility of using a sequence of up to three different types of HIV rapid tests, to provide clients with information about their HIV status within one hour and refer to prevention and/or care services on the same day without returning for confirmatory test results (if HIV positive). The RTA was implemented at four OAPP-funded HCT sites.

Figure 17. Comparison of Receipt of HIV Test Results among Rapid HIV Testers at RTA Sites vs. Comparison Sites, 2008



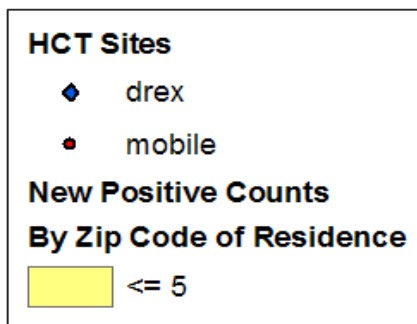
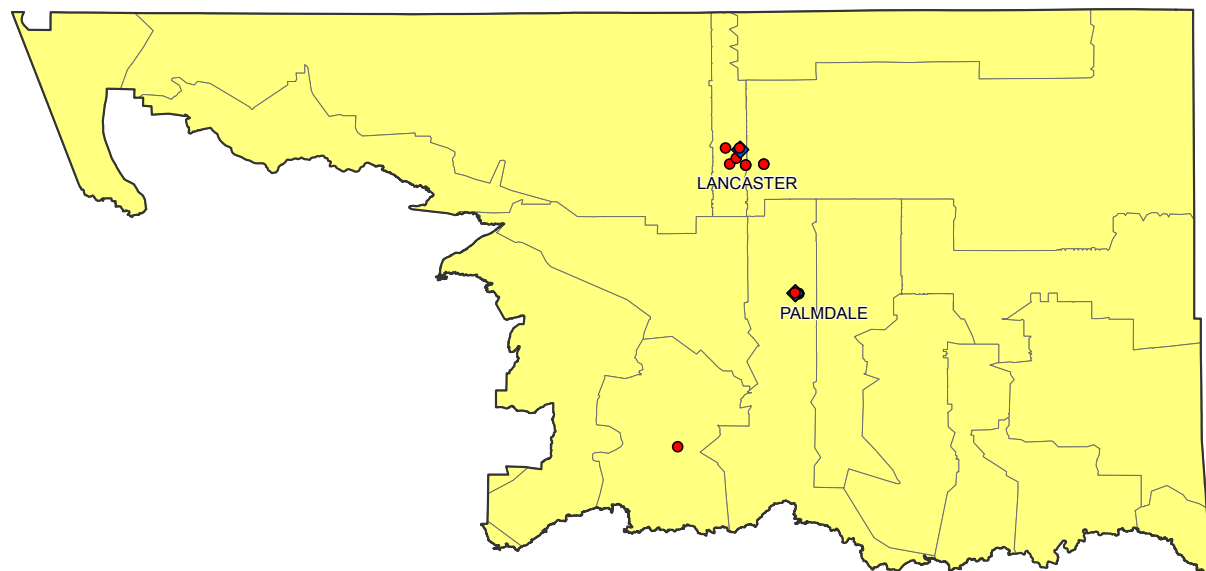
In 2008, comparing the RTA sites to all other sites offering rapid HIV testing; at comparison sites, only 65.4% received their confirmed result within a median of eight days and were then referred to care and/or additional prevention services (Figure 17). In comparison, all (100%) of RTA clients received their results and were referred to care or prevention services on the same day.

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 sites.

SPA 1: Antelope Valley

Figure 18. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 1, January to December, 2008



Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2008

*HCT Site Type:

DREX = Drug Expansion Program,

Mobile = mobile testing unit (MTU),

Table 9. Target Population Overview of SPA 1 Testers, 2008

Characteristic	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	586	
New Positives²	–	–
Homeless	67	11.4%
Target Populations³		
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	–	–
Youth (12-24 years)	179	30.6%
Men	350	59.7%
Gay men	42	12.0%
Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁵	18	5.14%
Women	236	40.3%
Transgender Individuals	–	–
People who Share Needles/Works	91	15.5%

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

² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

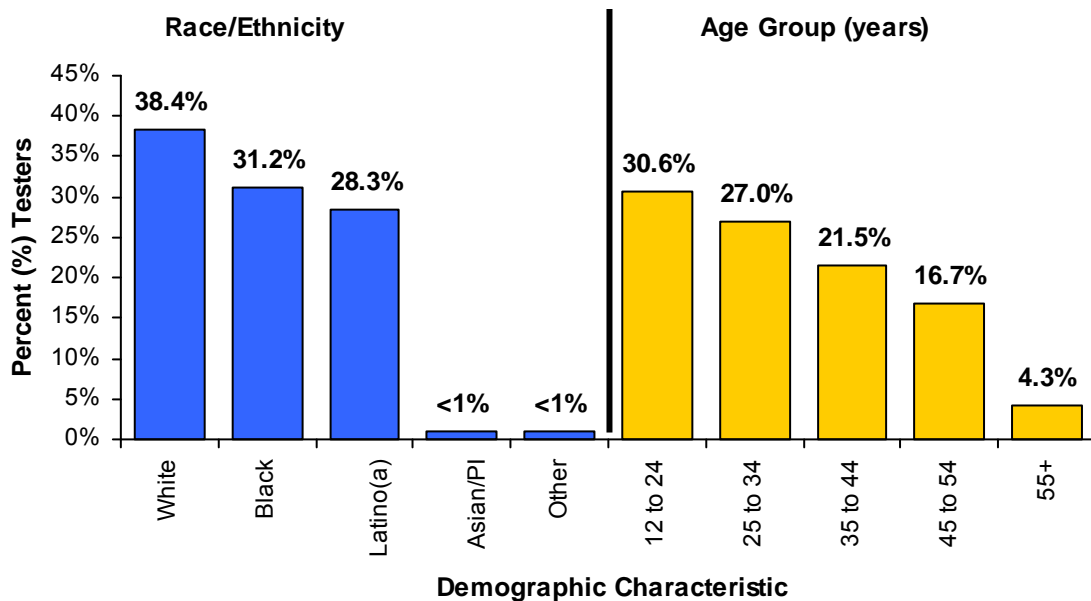
³ Target populations as identified in Table 4.6 in the Los Angeles County HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013

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

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

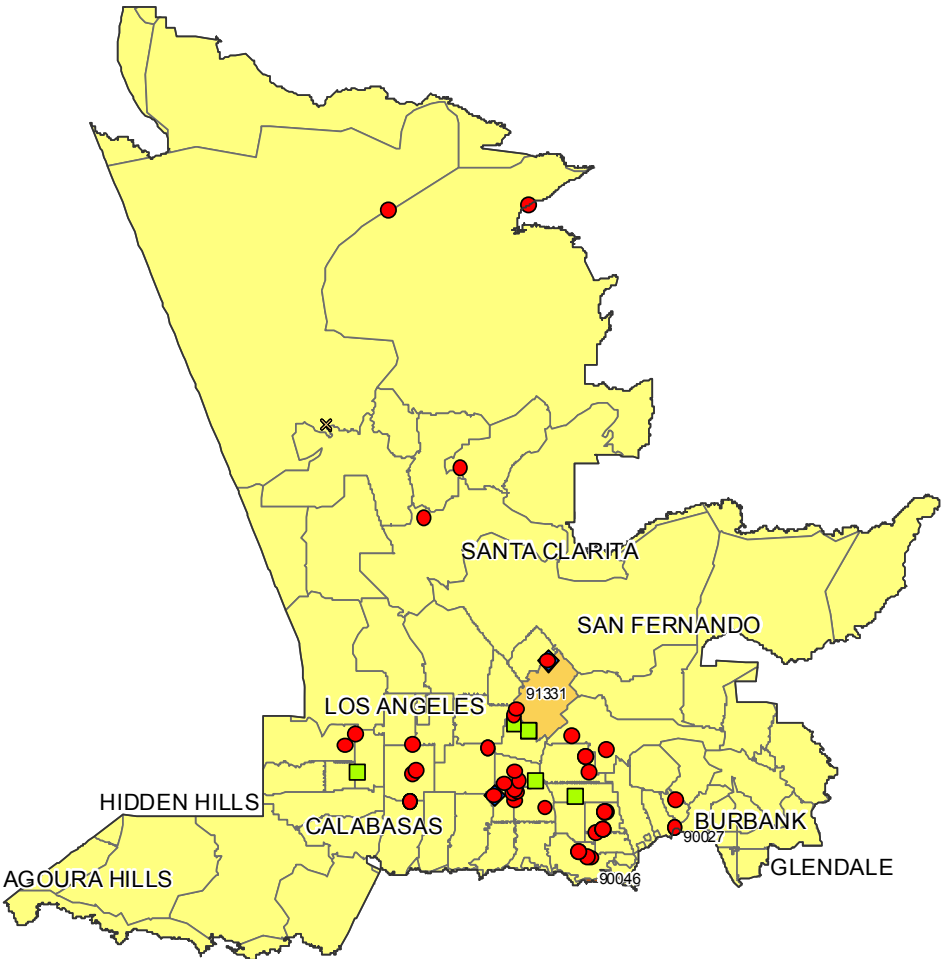
⁵ Includes males self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded “didn’t know/refused” and reported having sex with men.

Figure 19. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 1 Testers, 2008



SPA 2: San Fernando Valley

Figure 20. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 2, January to December, 2008



HCT Sites		New Positive Counts		
	agency	By Zip Code of Residence		≤ 5
	drex			6 - 9
	mobile			10 - 14
	other			15 - 20
	store front			

Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2008

***HCT Site Type:**

- Agency = Agency Headquarters
- DREX = Drug Expansion Program
- Mobile = mobile testing unit (MTU)
- Other = routine testing site, multiple morbidity, MTU/storefront combination site
- Store front = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 10. Target Population Overview of SPA 2 Testers, 2008

Characteristic	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	4,140	
New Positives²	53	1.3%
Homeless	422	10.1%
Target Populations³		
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	64	1.6%
Youth (12-24 years)	1,106	26.7%
Men	3,066	74.1%
Gay men	996	31.5%
Non-gay identified men who have sex with men ⁵	255	8.32%
Women	1,050	25.4%
Transgender Individuals	24	0.6%
People who Share Needles/Works	301	7.3%

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

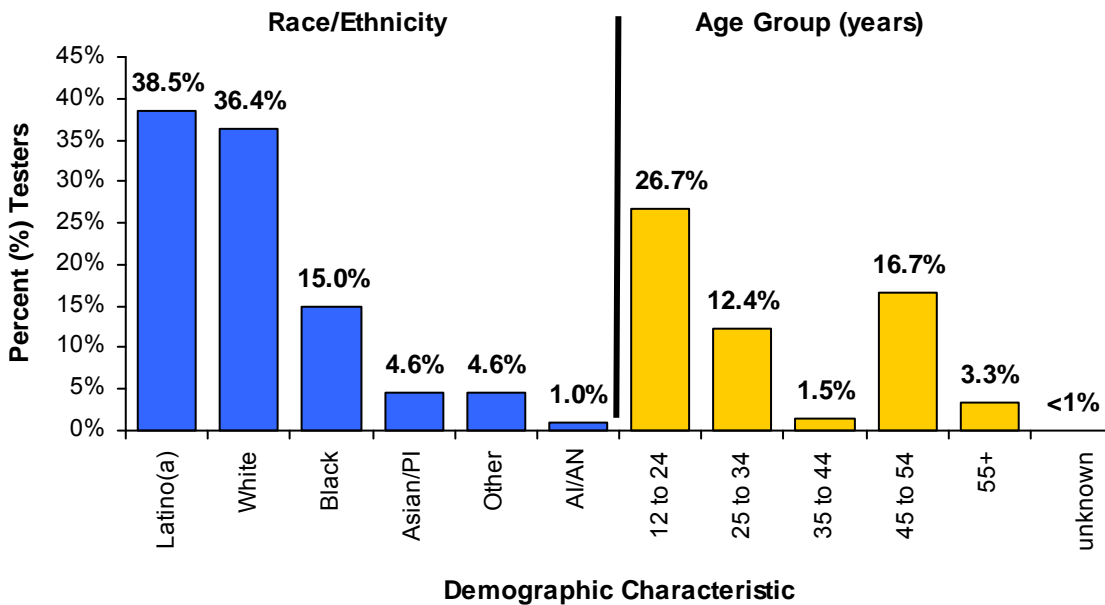
² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ 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>

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

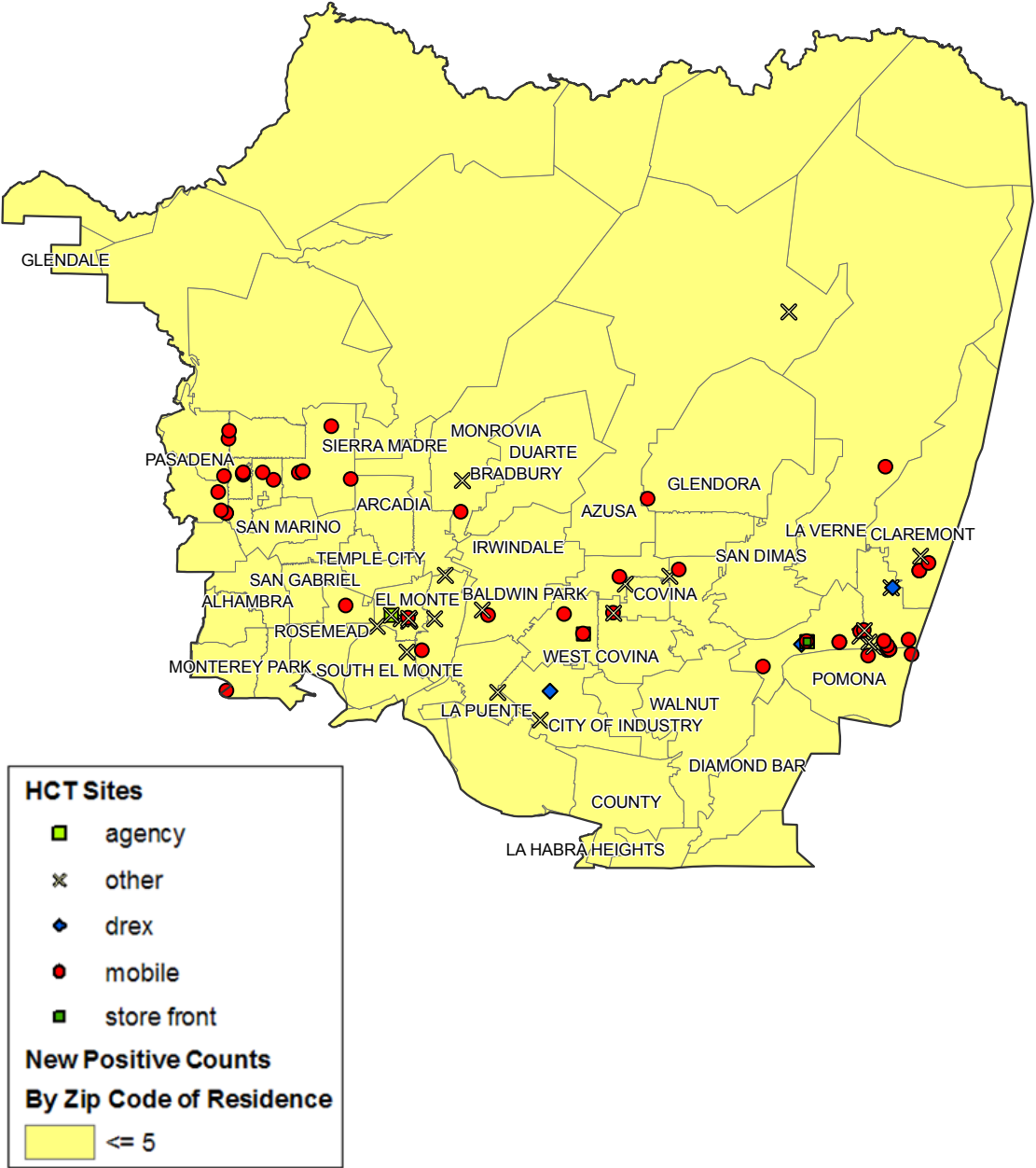
⁵ Includes males self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded “didn’t know/refused” and reported having sex with men.

Figure 21. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 2 Testers, 2008



SPA 3: San Gabriel Valley

Figure 22. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 3, January to December, 2008



Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2008

****HCT Site Type:**

- Agency = Agency Headquarters,
- Other = routine testing site, multiple morbidity, MTU/storefront combination site,
- DREX = Drug Expansion Program,
- Mobile = mobile testing unit (MTU),
- Store front = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 11. Target Population Overview of SPA 3 Testers, 2008

Characteristic	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	3,489	
New Positives²	23	0.7%
Homeless	67	11.4%
Target Populations³		
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	28	0.8%
Youth (12-24 years)	1,205	34.5%
Men	2,195	62.9%
Gay men	578	26.3%
Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁵	423	19.3%
Women	1,272	36.5%
Transgender Individuals	22	0.63%
People who Share Needles/Works	467	13.4%

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

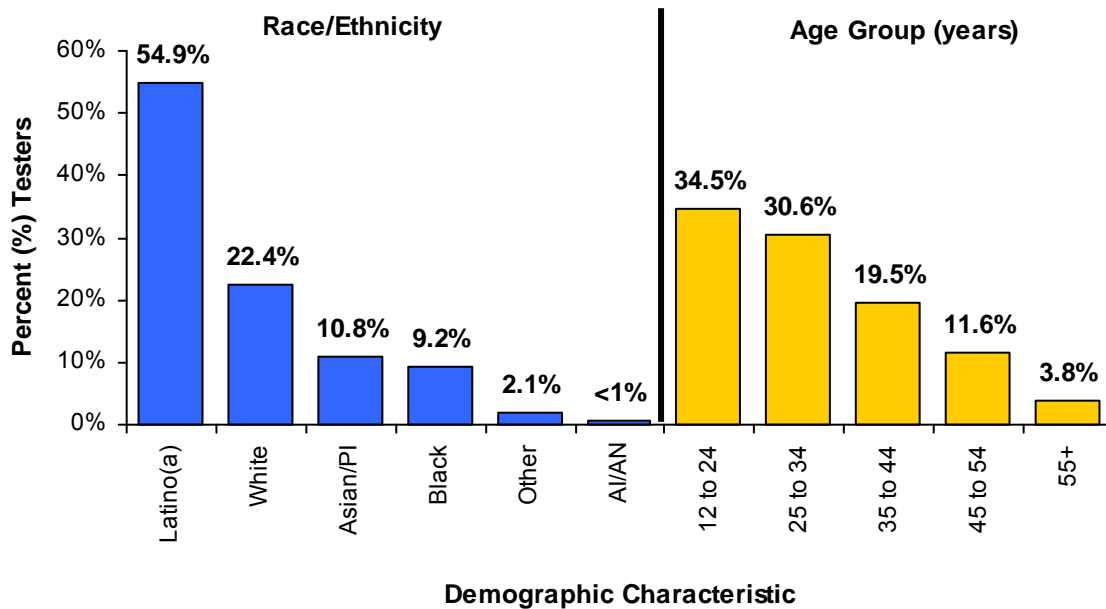
² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ 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>

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

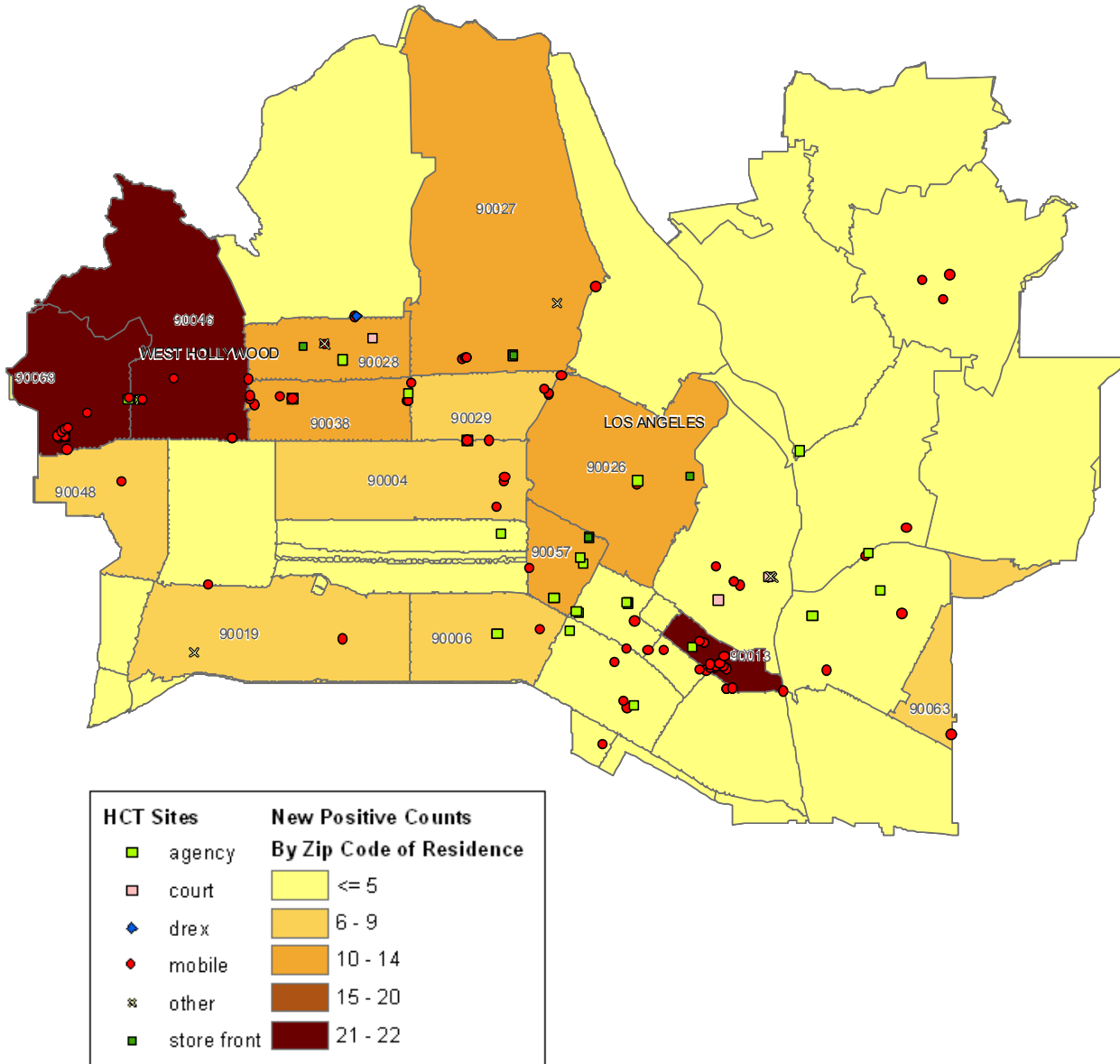
⁵ Includes males self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded “didn’t know/refused” and reported having sex with men.

Figure 23. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 3 Testers, 2008



SPA 4: Metro

Figure 24. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 4, January to December, 2008



Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2008

***HCT Site Type:**

Agency = Agency Headquarters

Court = court-order (mandatory) testing

DREX = Drug Expansion Program,

Mobile = mobile testing unit (MTU)

Other = routine testing site, multiple morbidity, MTU/storefront combination site,

Store front = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 12. Target Population Overview of SPA 4 Testers, 2008

Characteristic	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	12,035	
New Positives²	198	1.7%
Homeless	2,077	17.3%
Target Populations³		
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	231	1.9%
Youth (12-24 years)	2,363	19.6%
Men	9,047	75.2%
Gay men	4,286	47.4%
Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁵	1,803	19.9%
Women	2,889	24.0%
Transgender Individuals	99	0.82%
People who Share Needles/Works	484	4.02%

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

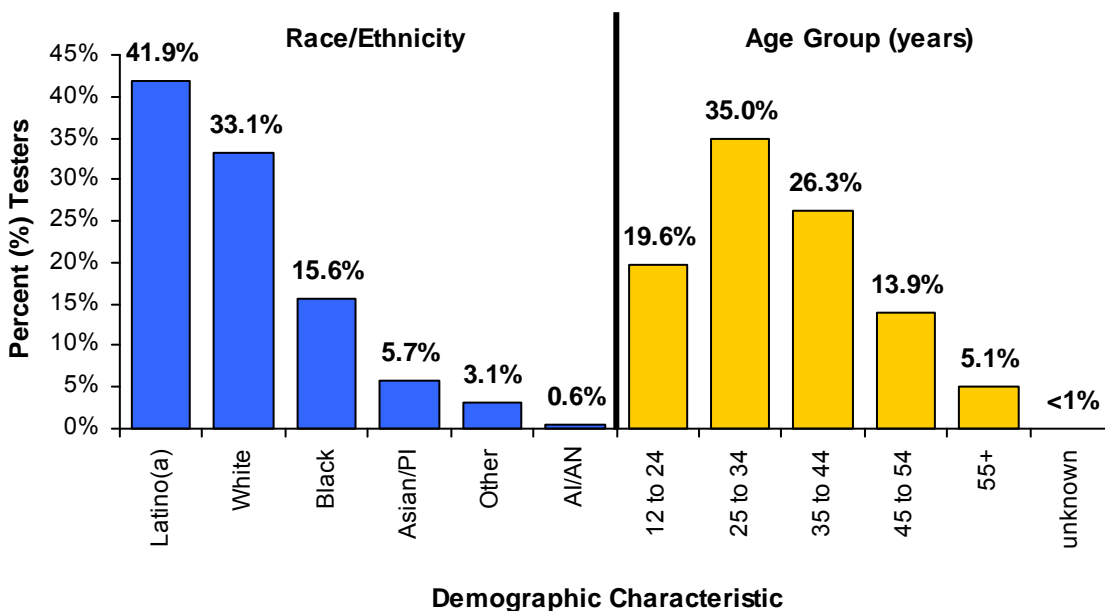
² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ 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>

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

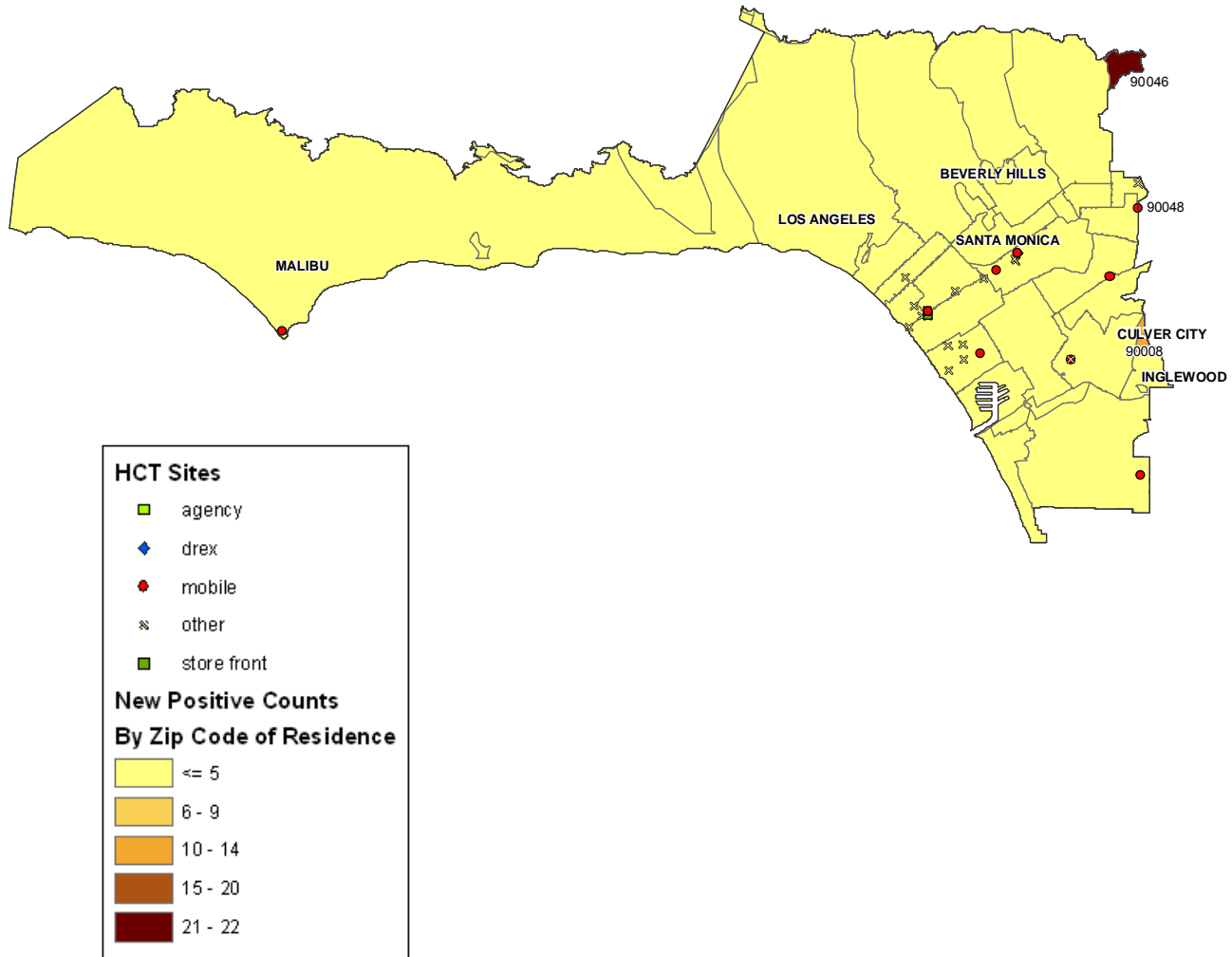
⁵ Includes males self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded “didn’t know/refused” and reported having sex with men.

Figure 25. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 4 Testers, 2008



SPA 5: West

Figure 26. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 5, January to December, 2008



Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2008

***HCT Site Type:**

Agency = Agency Headquarters,

DREX = Drug Expansion Program

Mobile = mobile testing unit (MTU)

Other = routine testing site, multiple morbidity, MTU/storefront combination site

Store front = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 13. Target Population Overview of SPA 5 Testers, 2008

Characteristic	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	2,627	
New Positives²	17	0.65%
Homeless	57	2.17%
Target Populations³		
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	24	0.91%
Youth (12-24 years)	644	24.5%
Men	1,859	70.8%
Gay men	798	42.9%
Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁵	189	10.2%
Women	762	29.0%
Transgender Individuals	6	0.23%
People who Share Needles/Works	82	3.12%

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

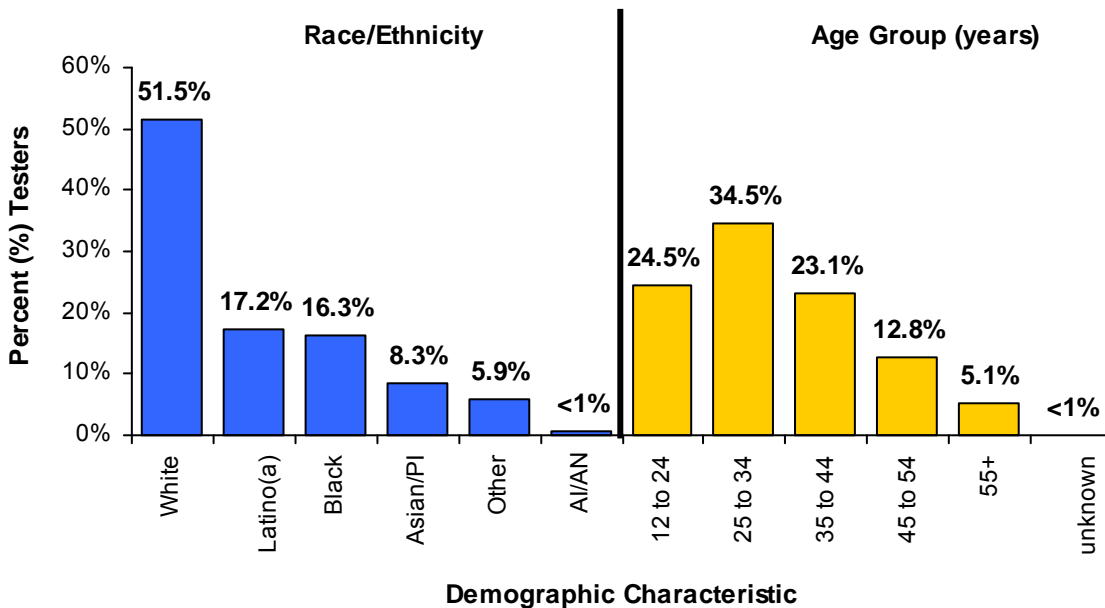
² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ 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>

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

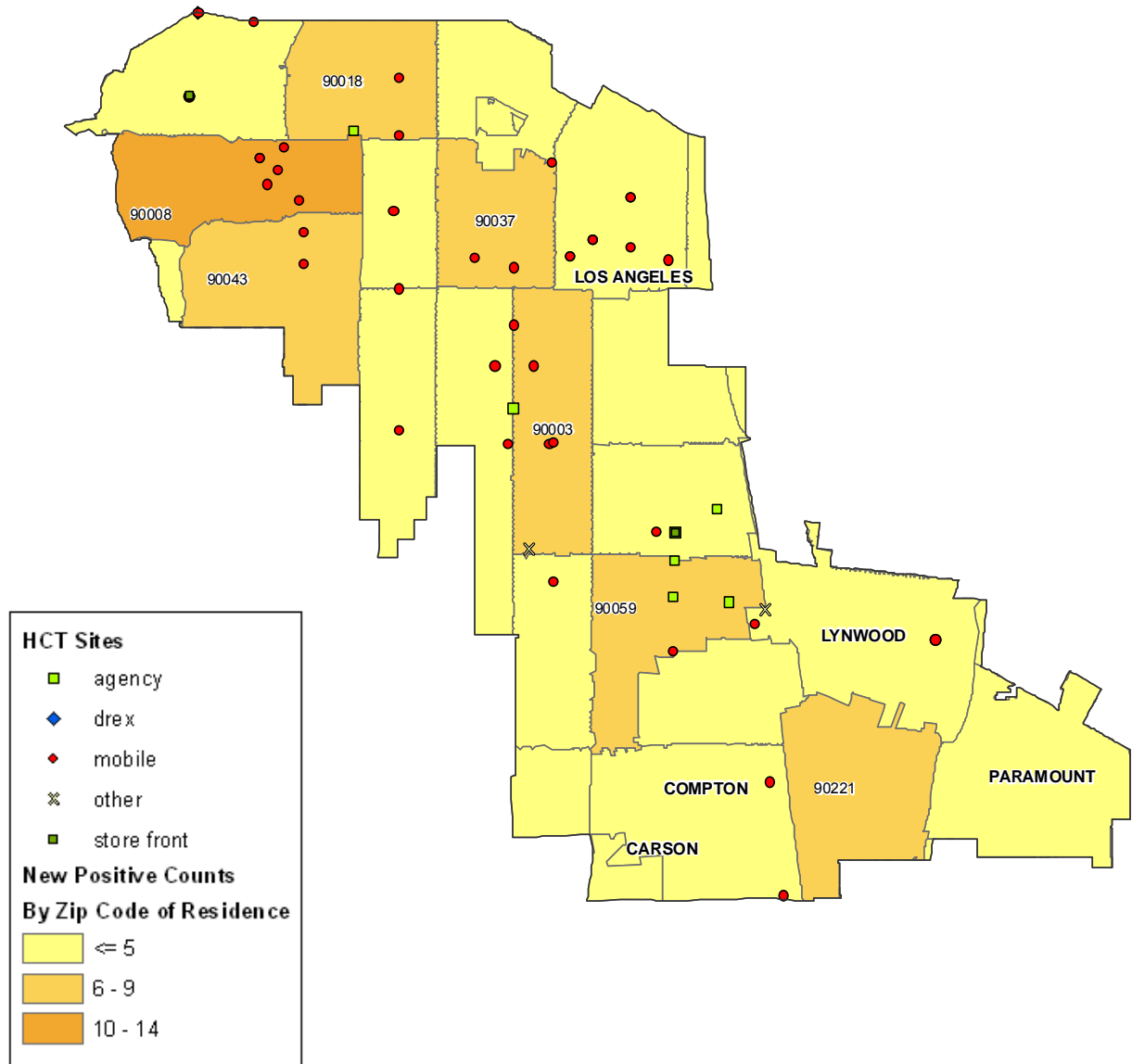
⁵ Includes males self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded “didn’t know/refused” and reported having sex with men.

Figure 27. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 5 Testers, 2008



SPA 6: South

Figure 28. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 6, January to December, 2008



Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2008

***HCT Site Type:**

Agency = Agency Headquarters

Court = court-order (mandatory) testing

DREX = Drug Expansion Program

Mobile = mobile testing unit (MTU)

Other = routine testing site, multiple morbidity, MTU/storefront combination site

Storefront = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 14. Target Population Overview of SPA 6 Testers, 2008

Characteristic	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	5,857	
New Positives²	75	1.28%
Homeless	355	6.06%
Target Populations³		
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	104	1.78%
Youth (12-24 years)	1,715	29.3%
Men	2,803	47.9%
Gay men	640	22.8%
Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁵	460	16.4%
Women	3,030	51.7%
Transgender Individuals	24	0.41%
People who Share Needles/Works	191	3.26%

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

² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

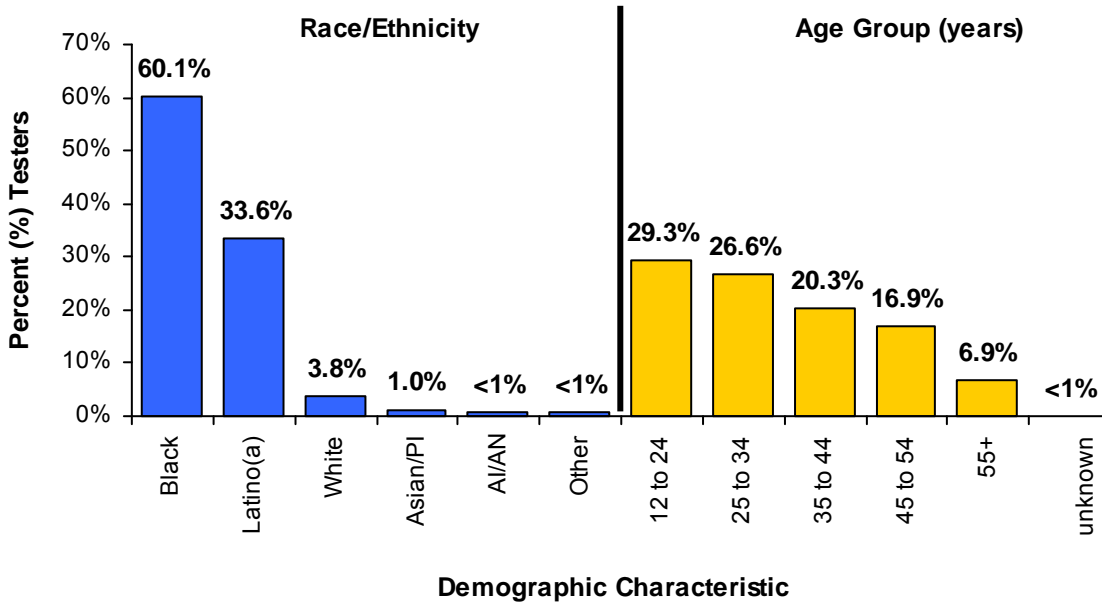
³ Target populations as identified in Table 4.6 in the Los Angeles County HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013

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

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individuals and individuals who previously tested positive.

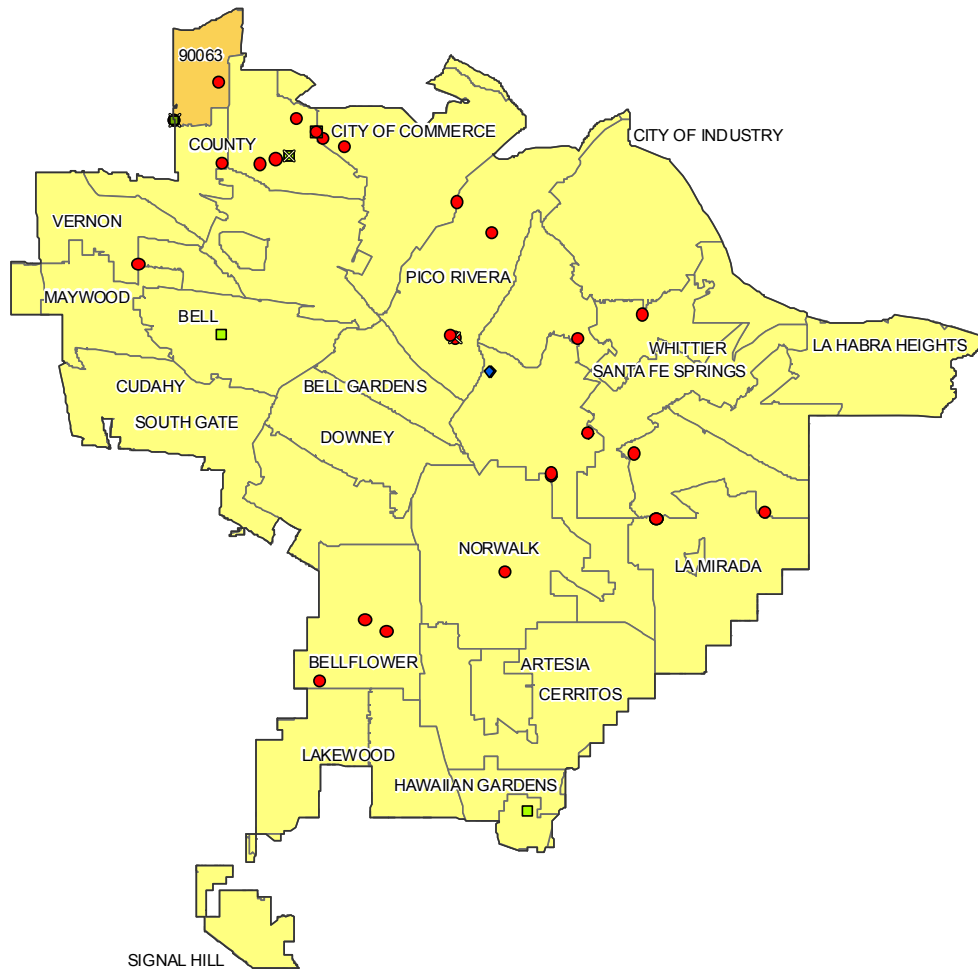
⁵ Includes males self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded “didn’t know/refused” and reported having sex with men.

Figure 29. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 6 Testers, 2008



SPA 7: East

Figure 30. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 7, January to December, 2008



HCT Sites		New Positive Counts	
■	agency	By Zip Code of Residence	
◆	drex	■	≤ 5
●	mobile	■	6 - 9
✖	other		
■	store front		

Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2008

***HCT Site Type:**

Agency = Agency Headquarters

DREX = Drug Expansion Program

Mobile = mobile testing unit (MTU)

Other = routine testing site, multiple morbidity, MTU/storefront combination site

Store front = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 15. Target Population Overview of SPA 7 Testers, 2008

Characteristic	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	2,585	
New Positives²	30	1.16%
Homeless	142	5.49%
Target Populations³		
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	41	1.59%
Youth (12-24 years)	757	29.3%
Men	1,639	63.4%
Gay men	448	27.3%
Non-gay identified men who have sex with men ⁵	264	16.1%
Women	937	36.3%
Transgender Individuals	9	0.35%
People who Share Needles/Works	151	5.84%

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

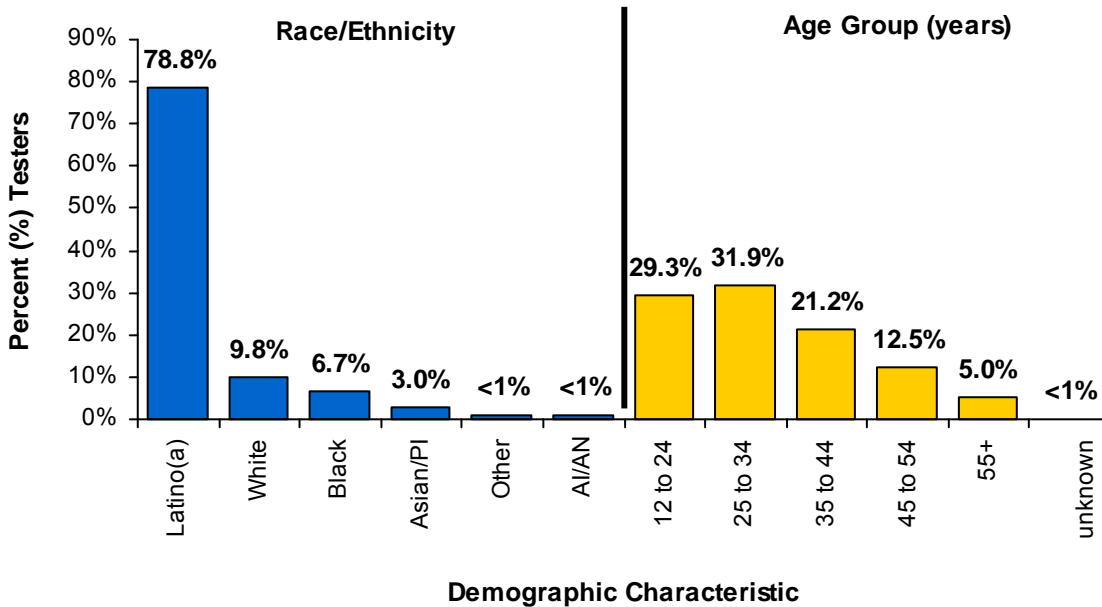
² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

³ 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>

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

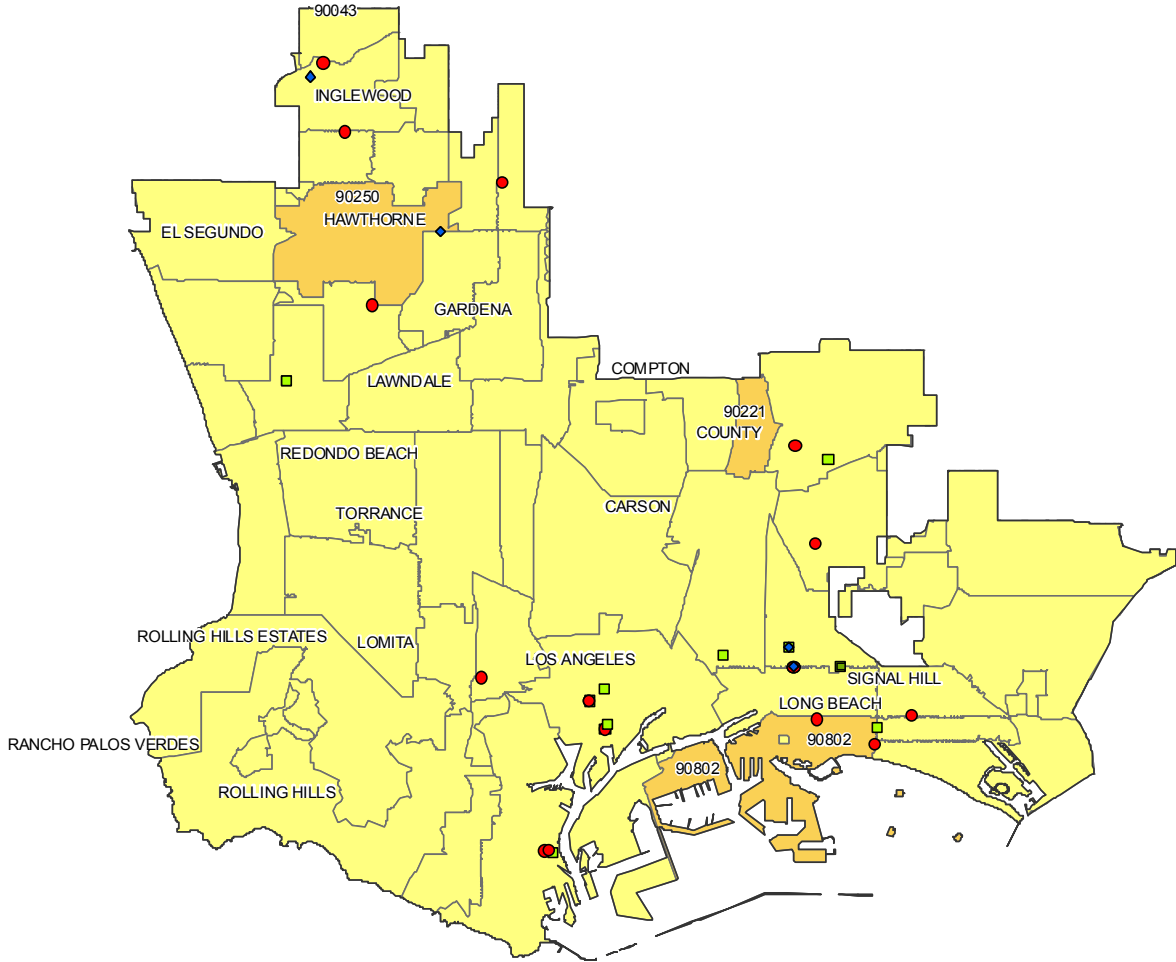
⁵ Includes males self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded “didn’t know/refused” and reported having sex with men.

Figure 31. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 7 Testers, 2008



SPA 8: South Bay

Figure 32. New Positive Tests by Zip Code of Residence and HCT Sites, SPA 8, January to December, 2008



HCT Sites	New Positive Counts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ agency ◆ drex ● mobile ■ store front 	By Zip Code of Residence <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> <= 5 </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="width: 20px; height: 10px; background-color: orange; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></div> 6 - 9 </div>

Data Sources: OAPP HIV Counseling and Testing Data, January – December 2008

***HCT Site Type:**
 Agency = Agency Headquarters
 DREX = Drug Expansion Program,
 Mobile = mobile testing unit (MTU)
 Store front = agency supported stationary testing site

Table 16. Target Population Overview of SPA 8 Testers, 2008

Characteristic	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	2,704 ¹	
New Positives²	44	1.63%
Homeless	81	3.00%
Target Populations³		
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	53	1.96%
Youth (12-24 years)	741	27.4%
Men	1,766	65.3%
Gay men	627	35.5%
Non- gay identified men who have sex with men ⁵	351	19.9%
Women	915	33.8%
Transgender Individuals	22	0.81%
People who Share Needles/Works	229	8.47%

* Includes 1 tester with unknown gender

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

² New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

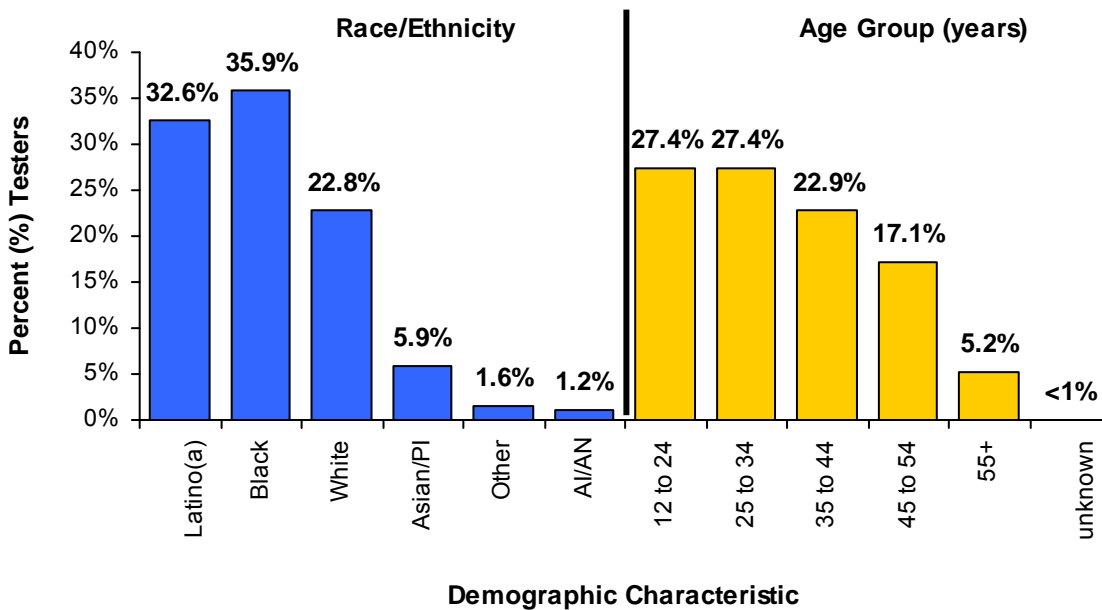
³ Target populations as identified in Table 4.6 in the Los Angeles County HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013

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

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

⁵ Includes males self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded “didn’t know/refused” and reported having sex with men.

Figure 33. Demographic Characteristics of SPA 8 Testers, 2008



Residence SPA Unknown

In 2008, 6.36% of testers (n = 2,309) 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 17. Target Population Overview of Testers with Unknown Residence SPA, 2008

Characteristic	n	%
Number of HIV Tests	2,309	
New Positives²	42	1.82%
Homeless	182	7.88%
Target Populations³		
HIV Positive Individuals ⁴	50	2.17%
Youth (12-24 years)	738	32.0%
Men	1,612	69.8%
Gay men	794	49.3%
Non-gay identified men who have sex with men ⁵	202	12.5%
Women	682	29.6%
Transgender Individuals	15	0.65%
People who Share Needles/Works	155	6.71%

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

² The number of new positives that received a disclosure of a preliminary positive rapid test result or a conventional new positive result. New Positives refers to individuals who self-reported never having a prior positive HIV test result.

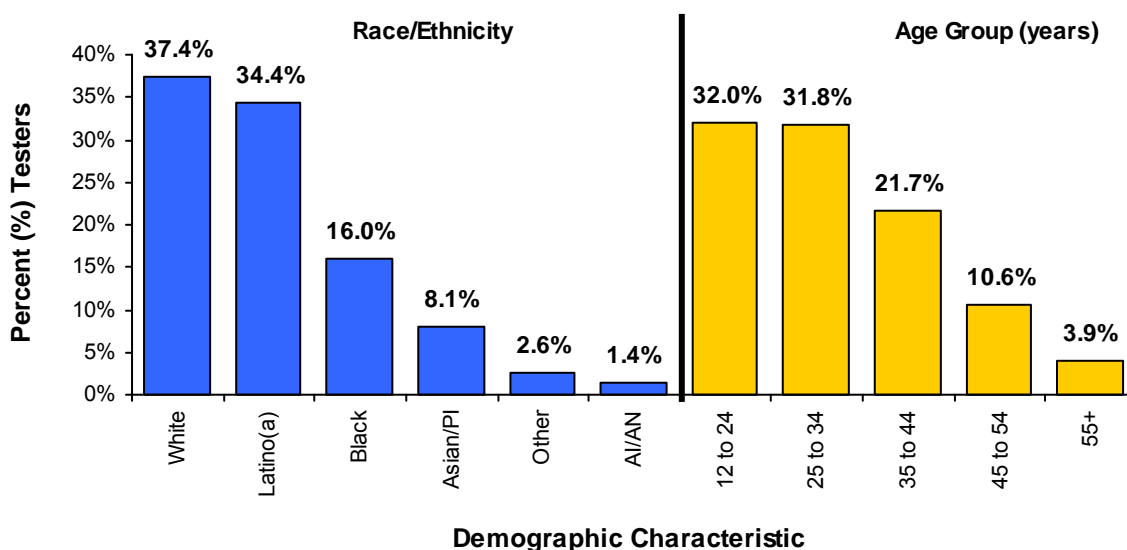
³ Target populations as identified in Table 4.6 in the Los Angeles County HIV Prevention Plan 2009-2013

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

⁴ Includes newly identified positive individual and individuals who previously tested positive.

⁵ Includes males self-identified as bisexual or heterosexual and males who responded "didn't know/refused" and reported having sex with men.

Figure 34. Demographic Characteristics of Testers with Unknown Residence SPA, 2008



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>