Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Yolo County, 2016-2018 Update

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Yolo County HHSA Community Health Branch

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Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Chlamydia cases (and rates) have doubled from 572 cases in 2011 to 1,081 in 2018.
- The female-to-male ratio for chlamydia decreased from 3:1 in 2011 to 2:1 in 2018.
- Increasing numbers of chlamydia patients are men who have sex with men (MSM). Excluding missing data, 16% of patients were MSM from 2011 to 2014 vs. 28% in 2015 to 2018.
- There was little change in sex partners for women who have sex with men (WSM) in the two time periods (94% of female chlamydia patients were WSM in 2015 to 2018).
- Chlamydia rates for persons aged 15 and up were 1.6 to 3 times higher for all racial groups in 2015 to 2018 compared to 2011 to 2014
- Chlamydia rates were significantly higher than the county rate for American Indians, Blacks and other race-ethnicities in 2015 to 2018. Rates in the past 4 years were more than 4X the White rate for American Indians, 3X the White rate for Blacks and other race-ethnicities, and twice the White rate for Hispanics.
- Gonorrhea cases increased fivefold from 45 in 2011 to 272 in 2018. A slight drop (-12%) occurred from 2017 to 2018.
- The female-to-male ratio is the reverse of chlamydia for gonorrhea cases, where most cases are male. The male-to-female ratio increased from close to 1:1 in 2011 to 2:1 in 2018.
- As observed for chlamydia, there was an increase in percentage of male gonorrhea patients who are MSM, from 33% in 2011 to 2014 to 48% in 2015 to 2018.
- Gonorrhea rates were significantly higher than the county rate for Blacks and other race-ethnicities in 2015 to 2018. Rates in the past 4 years were more than 6X the White rate for Blacks and 3X the White rate for other race-ethnicities.
- The number of syphilis cases increased more than fourfold from only 21 in 2011 to 87 in 2018.
- The majority of syphilis cases were among MSM (69%) from 2015 to 2018.
- A somewhat higher percentage of recent syphilis case were WSM, increasing from 15% in 2011 to 2014 to 19% in 2015 to 2018.
- HIV incidence almost doubled from 4.5 cases per 100,000 persons between 2011 and 2014 to 8.4 per 100,000 between 2015 and 2018.
- The number of people living with HIV increased from 176 in 2011 to 307 in 2018.
- Persons aged 25 to 29 years were found to be at higher risk for acquiring HIV in 2015 to 2017 (20% of new cases) compared to 8% in 2011 to 2014.
- The male-to-female ratio for HIV is about 3:1. The percentage of cases who were male increased from 78% in 2011 to 2014 to 84% in 2015 to 2017.
- The percentage of HIV cases was higher among heterosexuals with non-high risk sexual contact in 2015 to 2017 (22%) than in the prior period 2011 to 2014 (2%).

METHODS

The report highlights the epidemiology of Sexual Transmitted Diseases, namely Chlamydia (CT), Gonorrhea (GC), Syphilis, and HIV, in Yolo County from 2011 to 2018. The data was collected from CalREDIE (the California Reportable Disease Information Exchange, the statewide communicable disease reporting database) for CT, GC, and Syphilis; and from the Office of AIDS for HIV. Confidential Morbidity Reports (CMRs) from the patient's provider were used to determine if STDs patients were treated correctly or incorrectly. In case of incorrectly treated patients, a fax is sent to the provider by the Yolo County Infectious Disease Unit advising them that incomplete treatment was administered.

Population data for countywide data came from the California Department of Finance (DOF) Demographic Research Unit (http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/, accessed 1/18/2018). For geographic analyses, we used population data from the US Census American Community Survey (https://factfinder.census.gov, accessed) for the appropriate year, with the latest 2017 data (available December 2018) being used for 2017 and 2018 geographic breakdowns.

CHLAMYDIA

Table 1 presents chlamydia case counts by age in Yolo County from 2011 to 2018. There were on average 50 cases per month in 2011 and 2012 compared to 90 per month in 2017 and 2018 (Figure 1). The number of chlamydia cases in Yolo County almost doubled from 572 cases in 2011 to 1,081 in 2018 (Table 1).

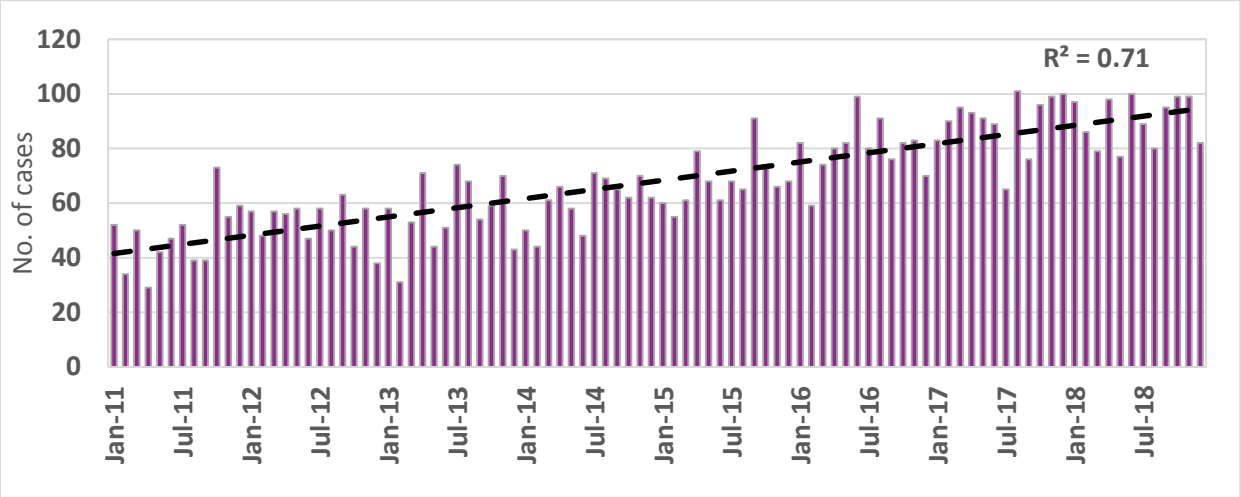


Figure 1. Yolo County Chlamydia Cases by Month, 2011-2018.

Table 1. Chlamydia Cases by Age, Yolo County 2011-2018.

Age Group	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<15	4	6	3	7	1	3	3	5
15-19	126	144	147	142	188	186	225	250
20-24	262	315	299	317	357	386	440	471
25-29	108	107	124	120	121	183	201	177
30-34	32	33	68	75	75	92	92	81
35-39	14	16	27	24	24	50	50	38
40-44	11	11	15	16	25	21	31	28
45+	11	13	16	22	22	37	36	52
Unknown	4	5	1	3	2			
County	**572**	**650**	**700**	**726**	**815**	**958**	**1,078**	**1,081**

Rates were highest in the 20- to 24-year-old age group (Figure 2). There were significant increasing linear trends between 2011 and 2018 for all age groups depicted in Figure 2. Rates were highest for persons aged 15 to 29, indicating that chlamydia primarily affects teens and young adults.

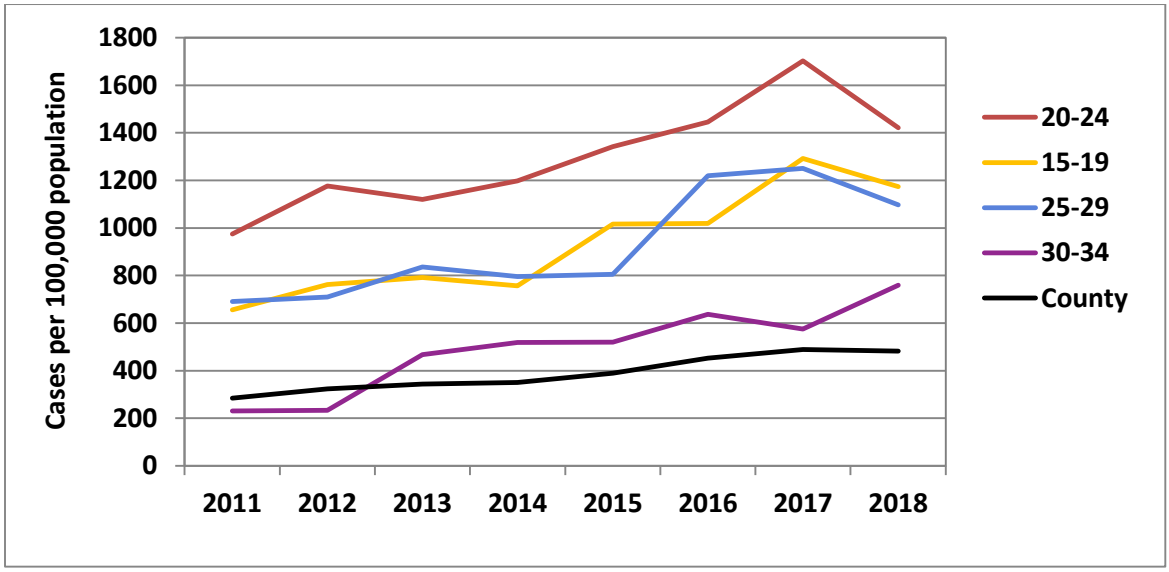


Figure 2. Trends in Yolo County Chlamydia Rates by Age, 2011-2018.

Figure 3 shows Yolo County chlamydia rates compared to the state for the past 10 years. There as a steady increase until 2018 in Yolo County, whereas the state rate continued to rise last year.

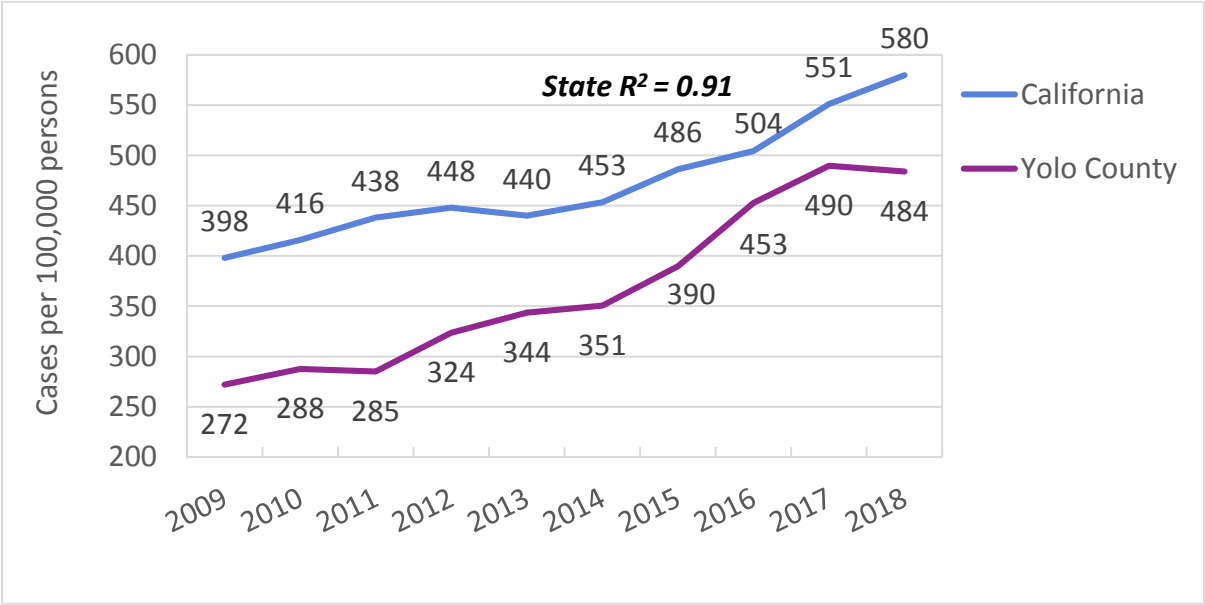


Figure 3. Chlamydia rates, Yolo County vs. California, 2009-2018.

Table 2 and Figures 4 and 5 describe chlamydia rates for the time period 2011 to 2018 by race-ethnicity. Chlamydia rates increased in all racial groups, with significant linear trends for American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians/Pacific Islanders, Blacks, NH-Whites, and Hispanics (Figure 4). Chlamydia rates were significantly higher than the county rate for American Indians, Blacks and other race-ethnicities in 2015 to 2018 (Figure 5). Rates in the past 4 years were more than 4X the White rate for American Indians, 3X the White rate for Blacks and other race-ethnicities, and twice the White rate for Hispanics.

Table 2. Chlamydia Rates per 100,000 Persons aged 15+ by Race-Ethnicity, Yolo County, 2011-2018.

Race/Ethnicity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian/ Alaska Native	219	871	216	747	847	1145	1310	1676
Asian/Pacific Islander	117	174	165	171	271	356	373	442
Black	644	1049	958	934	1044	1222	1764	1625
Hispanic	303	421	471	492	532	717	650	658
Other/multi	351	638	679	539	639	1089	1248	1403
White	139	189	179	202	267	306	350	303
County	**339**	**352**	**416**	**424**	**470**	**545**	**602**	**597**

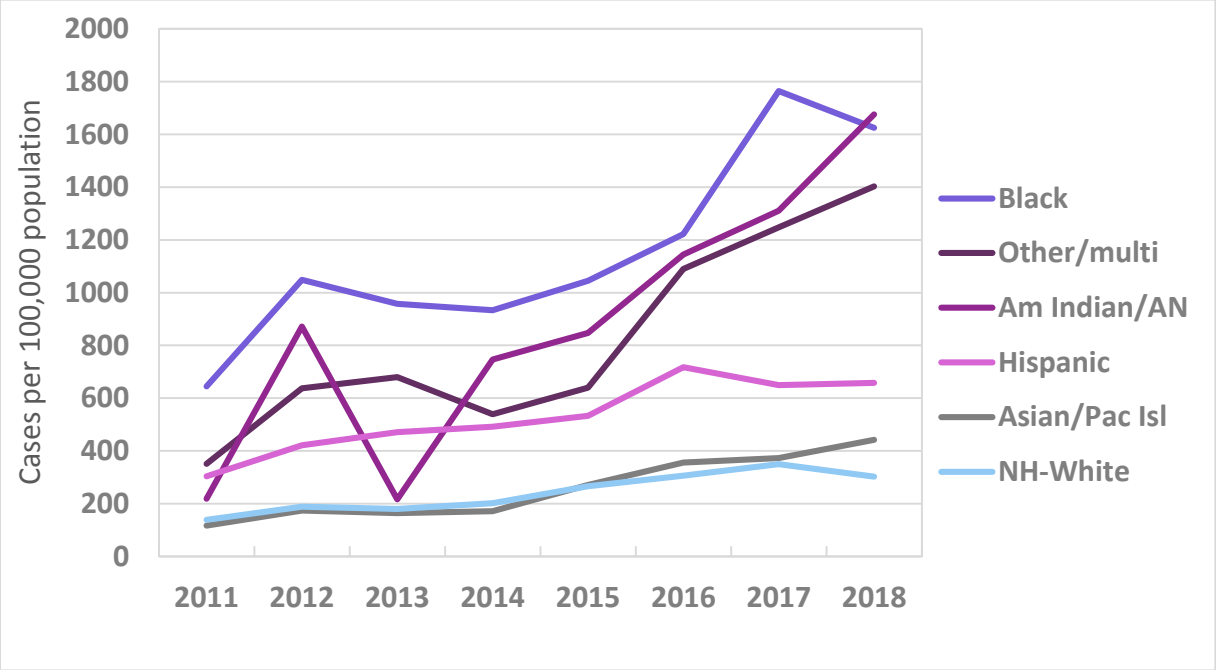
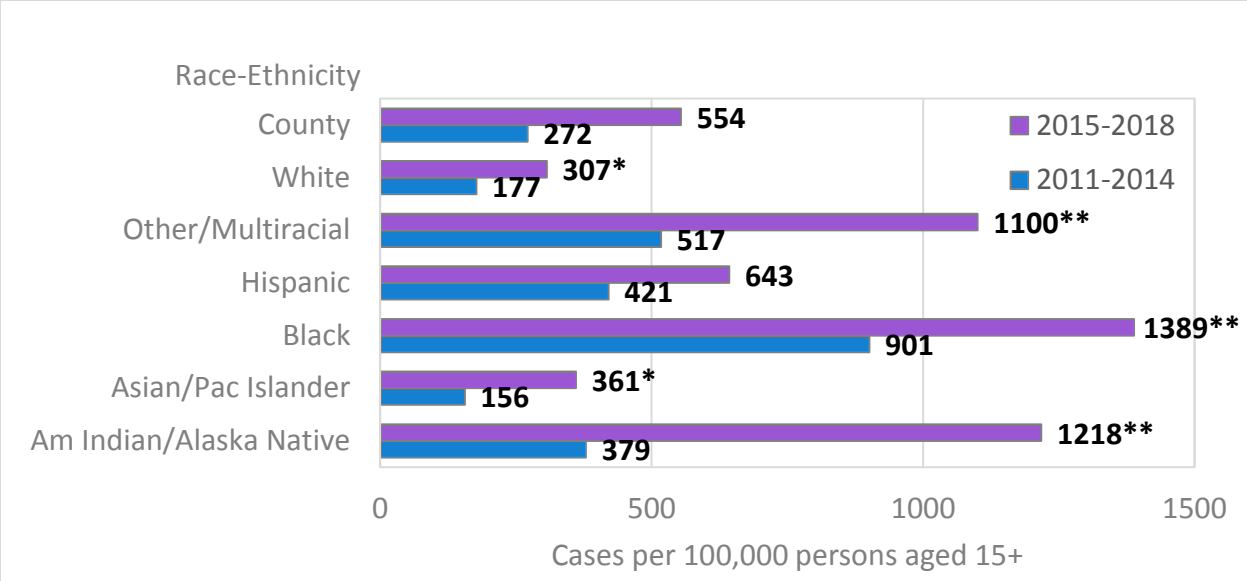


Figure 4. Trends in Yolo County Chlamydia Rates by Race-Ethnicity, 2011-2018.



**Significantly lower than county rate.* ***Significantly higher than county rate.*

Figure 5. Chlamydia Rates for Persons aged 15+ by Race-Ethnicity for 2011-14 vs. 2015-18.

Figure 6 illustrates Chlamydia trends in by city in Yolo County from 2010 to 2018. There were significant increasing linear trends in chlamydia rates for the cities of Davis, West Sacramento, Woodland between 2010 and 2018. The rate also increased for residents in the City of Winters.

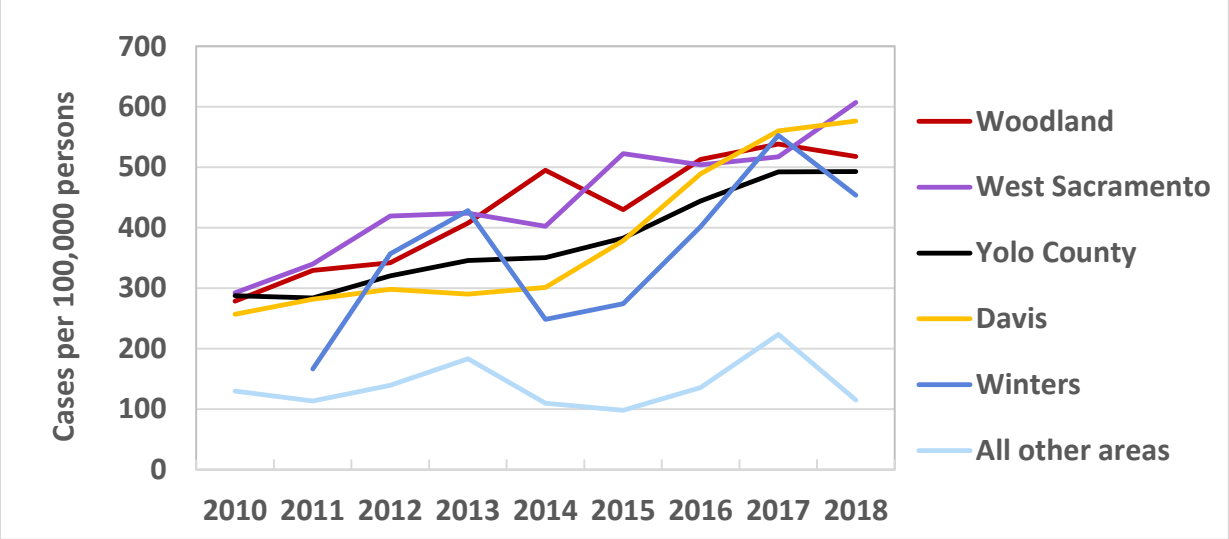


Figure 6. Trends in Chlamydia Rates by City, Yolo County, 2011-2018.

The maps on the following page (Figure 7) show the overall increase in chlamydia rates across the entire county between 2011 and 2018.

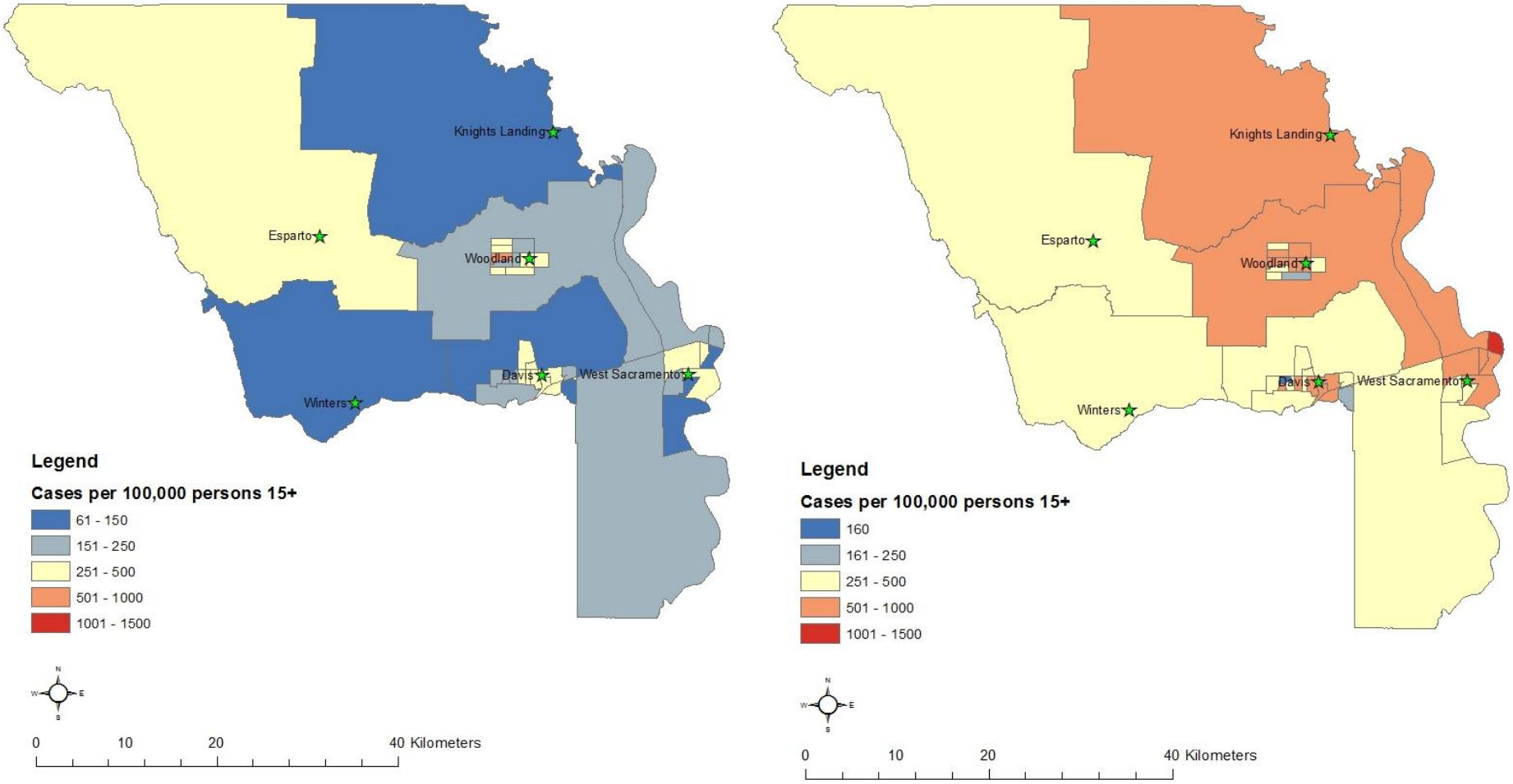


Figure 7. Chlamydia Rates by Census Tract, 2011 (left) vs. 2018 (right).

Tables 3 (A) and (B) compare chlamydia cases by sex partner in Yolo County for the time periods 2011-2014 and 2015-2018. Excluding missing sex partner data (which fell sharply in the second time period), the percentage of chlamydia cases among men who have sex with men (MSM) increased from 16% in 2011-14 to 28% in 2015-2018 (Table 3A), with a concomitant decrease in the percentage for men who have sex with women (MSW) from 84% to 70%, respectively. The percentage of women who have sex with men (WSM), again excluding missing sex partner data, remained unchanged (Table 3B).

Table 3: Male (A) and Female (B) Chlamydia Cases by Sex Partner, 2011-2014 vs. 2015-2018.

A - Male Chlamydia Cases by Sex Partner				
Partner Sex	**2011-2014**	**% 2011-14**	**2015-2018**	**% 2015-18**
Male	50	7%	217	19%
Male (excl. unknown)		16%		28%
Female	264	38%	543	47%
Female (excl. unknown)		84%		70%
M&F	2	0.3%	16	1%
MTF	0	0%	2	0.1%
FTM	0	0%	1	0.1%
Unknown	383	55%	380	33%
Total Male Cases	**699**		**1,159**	

B - Female Chlamydia Cases by Sex Partner				
Partner Sex	**2011-2014**	**% 2011-14**	**2015-2018**	**% 2015-18**
Male	902	49%	1,674	63%
Male (excl. unknown)		96%		94%
Female	36	4%	60	2%
Female (excl. unknown)		4%		3%
M&F	9	1%	36	2%
MTF	0	0%	2	0.1%
FTM	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	895	49%	869	33%
Total Female Cases	**1,842**		**2,641**	

Determining if chlamydia cases are treated—and treated correctly—depends on Yolo County receiving a Confidential Morbidity Report (CMR) from the patient's provider. Since 2015, Yolo County has been requesting CMRs from providers when no CMR has been received 10-14 days after the electronic lab report.

Chlamydia treatment is reported only for the years 2016 to 2018 (Table 4). Ninety percent of chlamydia cases were treated in 2016 (although whether treatment met the guidelines is not reported here). A higher percentage of cases in 2017 and 2018 were either missing or incorrectly treated (16% in both years). In 2017 and 2018, respectively, 83% to 84% of chlamydia cases were treated correctly.

Table 4: Efficacy of Chlamydia Treatment, Yolo County Cases 2016-2018.

Treatments	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**% 2016**	**% 2017**	**% 2018**
Correctly Treated		896	904		83%	84%
Any treatment	864			90%		
Incorrectly Treated/ Missing	96	176	173	10%	16%	16%
All Other Treatments		5	4		0.4%	0.4%
Total Cases	**960**	**1,077**	**1,081**			

GONORRHEA

Table 5 shows gonorrhea cases by age in Yolo County from 2011 to 2018. Gonorrhea cases have increased from on average from <10 per month in 2011 and 2012 to about 25 per month in 2017 and 2018 (Figure 8). There was a slight drop in counts from 2017 to 2018 (-12%). Since 2011, there has been a significant increase in gonorrhea rates among all age groups (Table 5). In 2018, rates were highest in the 25 to 29 and 30 to 34-year-old age groups (Table 5).

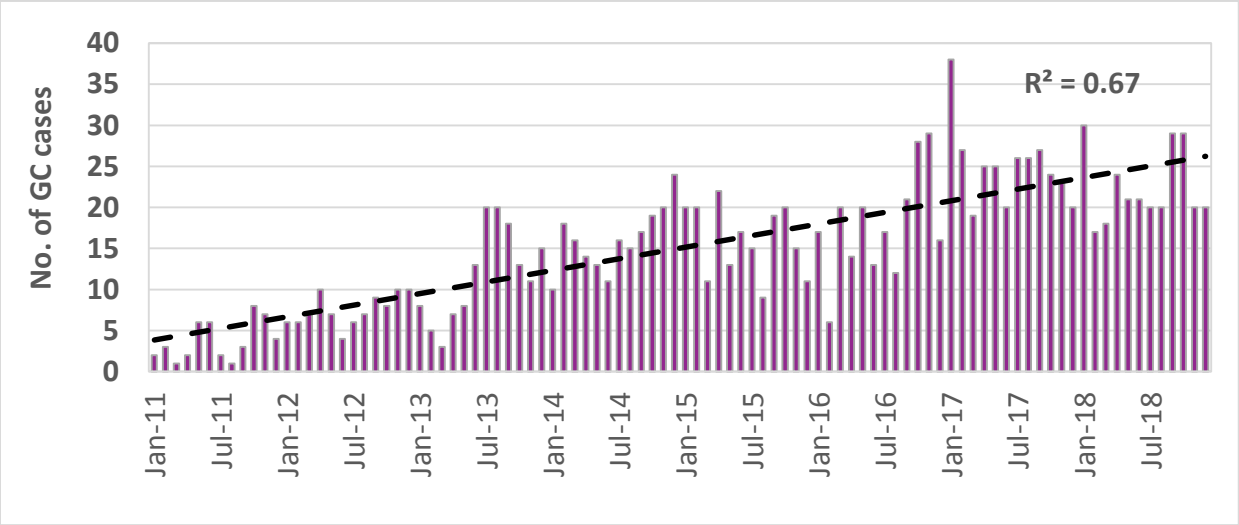


Figure 8. Yolo County Gonorrhea Cases by Month, 2011-2018.

Table 5: Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 Persons by Age, Yolo County 2011-2018.

Age Group	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
15-19	62	73	84	144	162	159	172	108
20-24	67	108	158	200	226	243	262	199
25-29	33	113	226	305	226	280	362	316
30-34	43	64	147	173	201	221	473	450
35-39	16	56	54	96	92	109	159	203
40+	3	12	28	30	27	33	55	64
County	**23**	**43**	**70**	**93**	**90**	**121**	**157**	**138**

Figure 9 shows the trend in gonorrhea rates by age from 2011 to 2018. Gonorrhea rates fell slightly in 2018 compared to 2017.

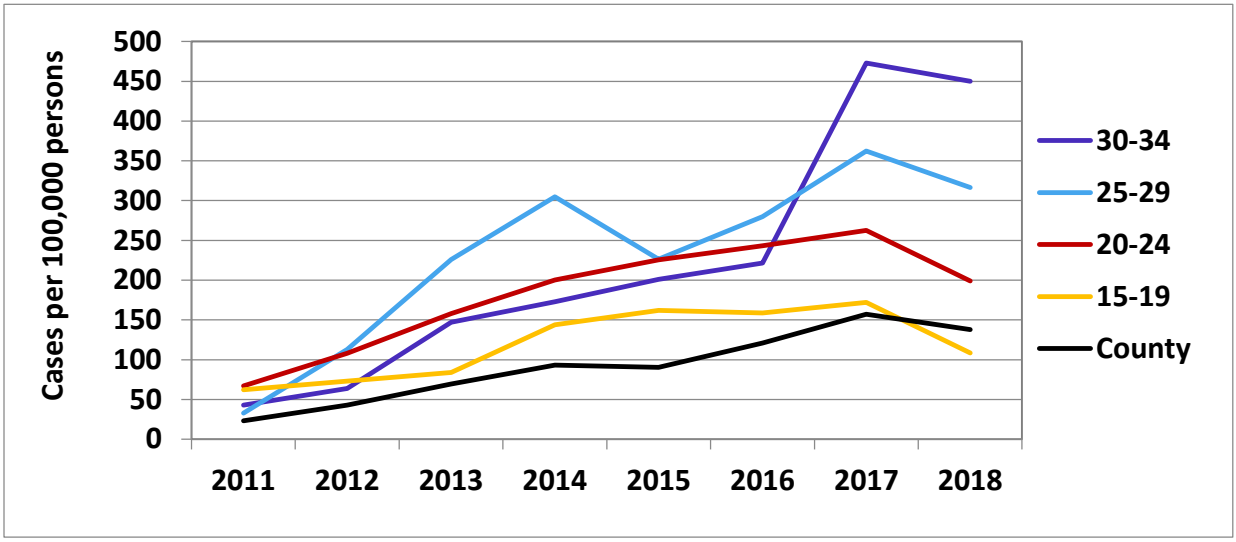


Figure 9. Trends in Yolo County Gonorrhea Rates by Age, 2011-2018.

Figure 10 shows gonorrhea rates in Yolo County compared to the state. Rates in Yolo County rose from 2011 to 2017, but tapered off in 2018, whereas the state rate continued to increase.

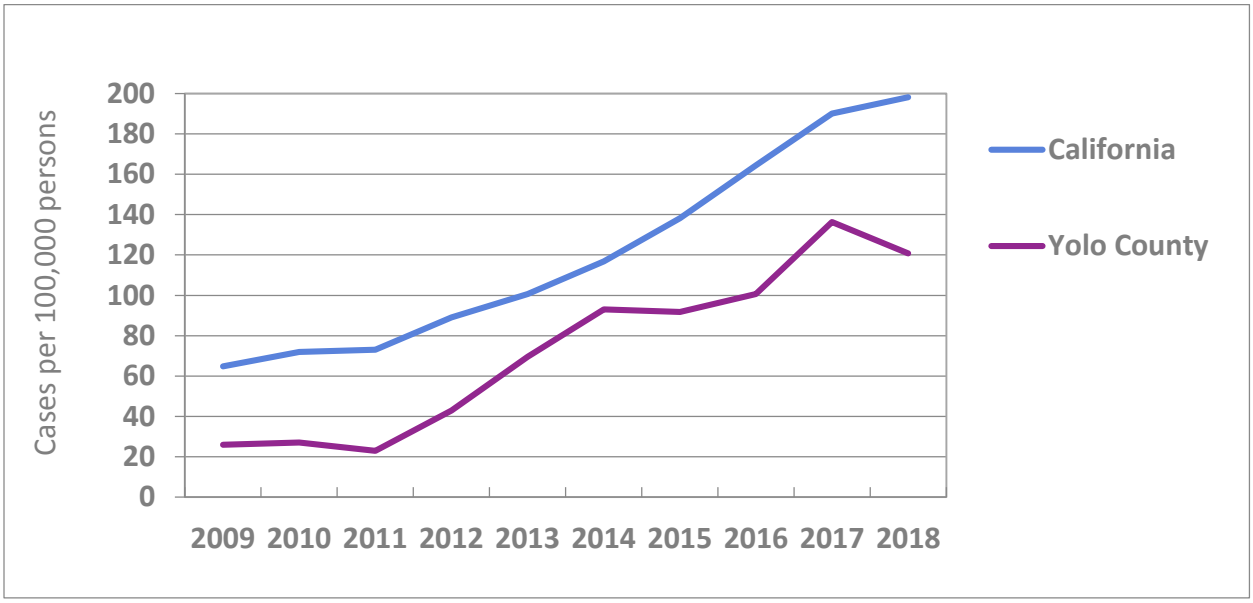


Figure 10. Gonorrhea Rates, Yolo County vs. Calfornia, 2009-2018.

Since 2011, gonorrhea rates have significantly increased among Asians, Blacks, Hispanics and NH-Whites (Table 6 and Figures 11 and 12). There was a large drop for the rate among Blacks in 2018 compared to 2017, when it fell to 477 cases per 100,000 from 847 per 100,000, respectively (Table 6 and Figure 11).

Table 6. Gonorrhea Rates per 100,000 Persons Aged 15+ by Race-Ethnicity, Yolo County, 2011-2018.

Race-Ethnicity	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	213	211	102	312	0	419
Asian/Pac Islander	8	8	20	16	52	60	53	72
Black	23	306	205	430	408	438	847	477
Hispanic	22	33	84	93	107	115	181	134
Other/multiracial	22	43	140	97	93	338	367	356
White	14	44	58	71	71	79	112	106
Yolo County	**27**	**52**	**84**	**111**	**106**	**121**	**168**	**149**

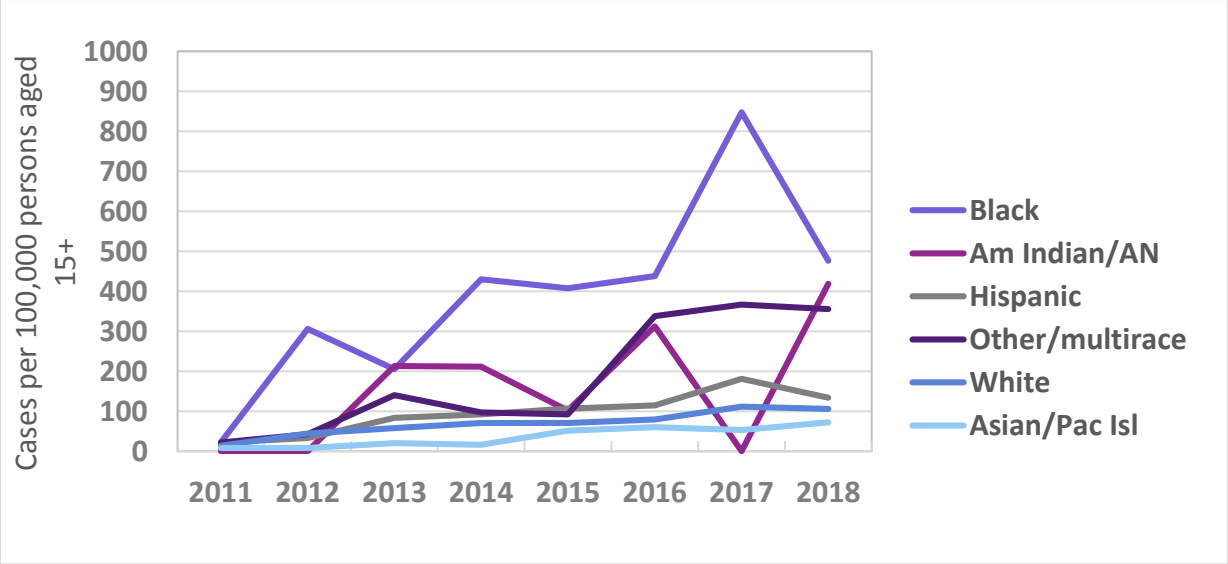
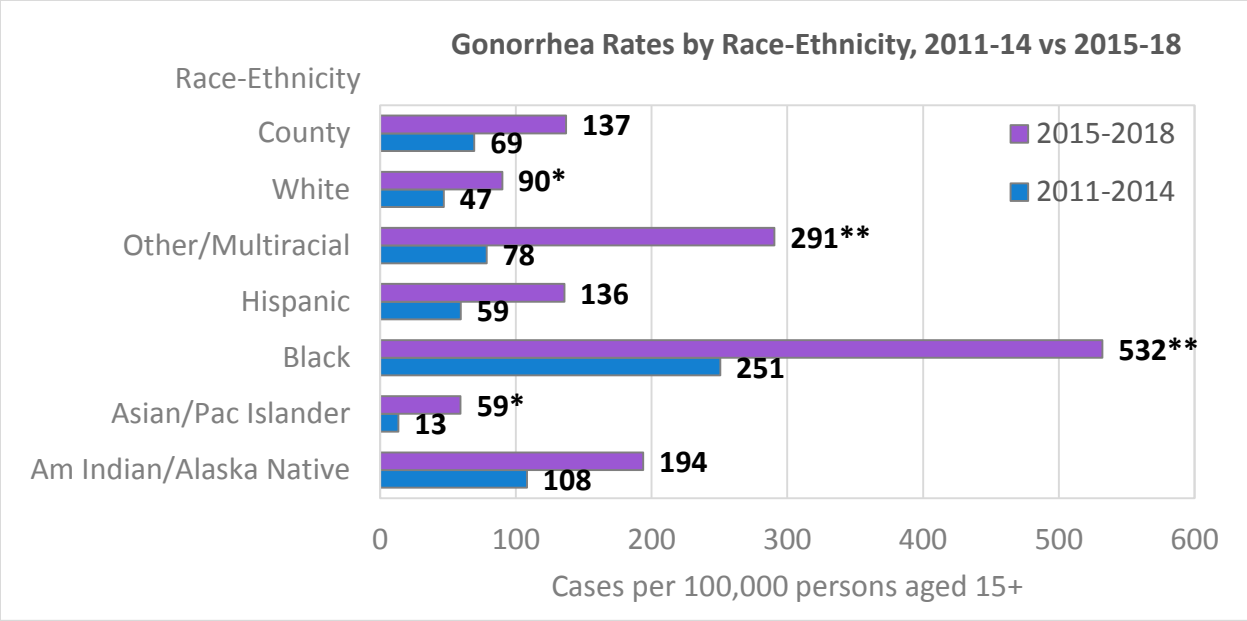


Figure 11. Trends in Yolo County Gonorrhea Rates by Race-Ethnicity, 2011-2018.

- Gonorrhea rates were significantly higher than the county rate for Blacks and other race-ethnicities in 2015 to 2018 (Figure 12). Rates in the past 4 years were more than 6X the White rate for Blacks and 3X the White rate for other race-ethnicities.



**Significantly lower than county rate* ***Significantly higher than county rate*

Figure 12. Gonorrhea Rates for Persons aged 15+ by Race-Ethnicity for 2011-14 vs. 2015-18.

Gonorrhea rates increased in all areas of the county (Figure 13). There was a significant increasing linear trend for the cities of Davis, West Sacramento and Woodland from 2011 to 2018.

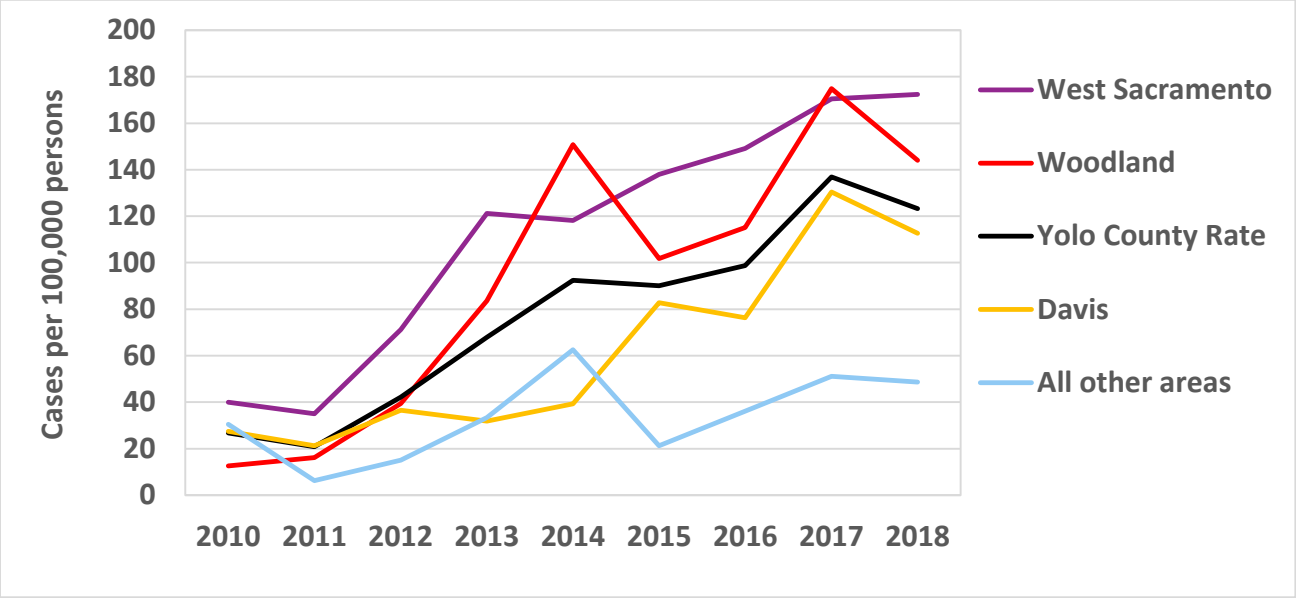


Figure 13. Trends in Gonorrhea Rates by Yolo County City, 2011-2018.

Figure 14 (right, next page) shows the census tracts in Davis, West Sacramento and Woodland with the highest gonorrhea rates (shaded in orange and red).

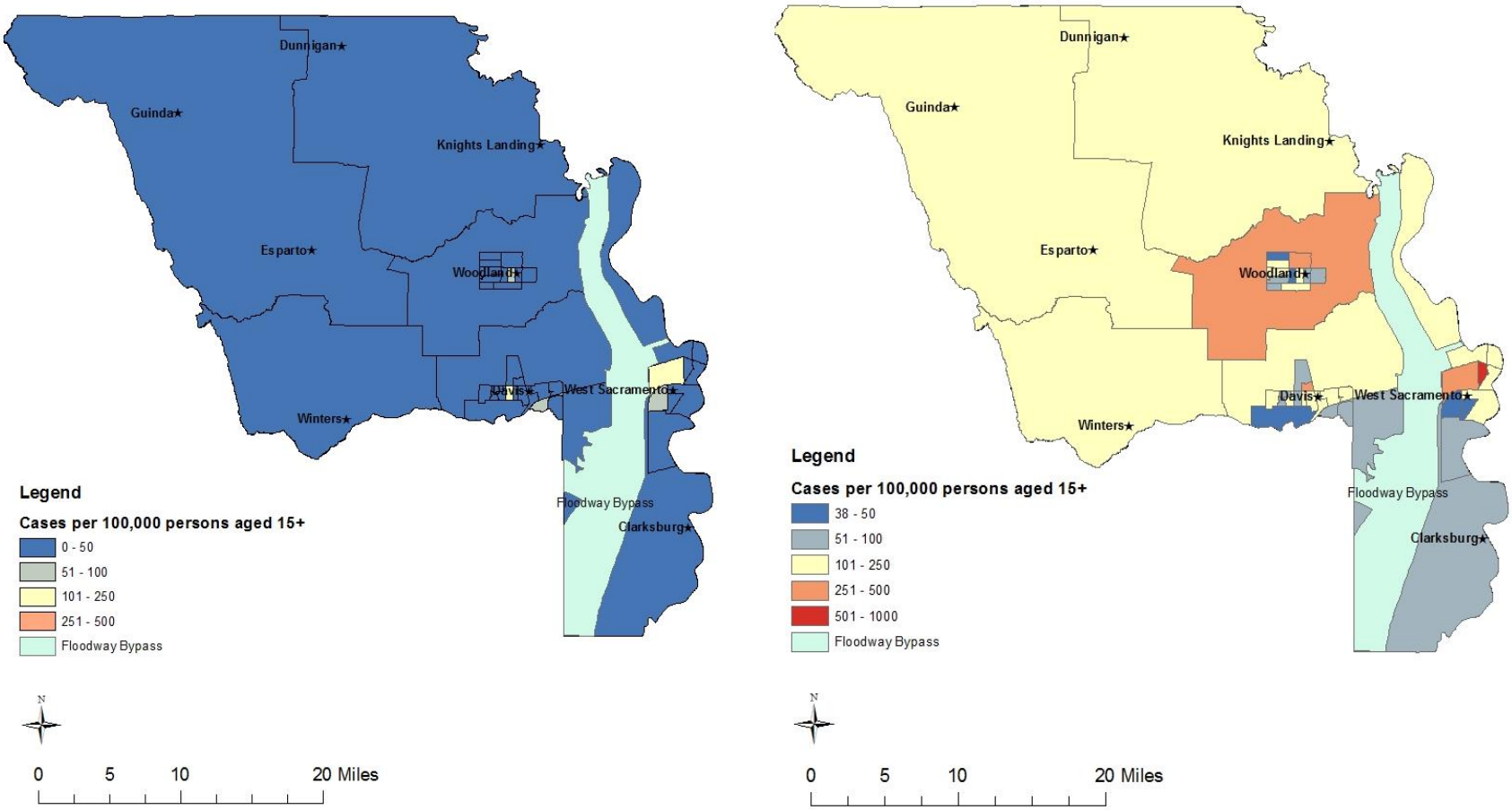


Figure 14. Gonorrhea Rates by Census Tract, 2011 (left) vs. 2018 (right).

Tables 7 (A) and (B) compare the percentage of gonorrhea cases by sex partner in Yolo County between two time periods: 2011-2014 and 2015-2018. The percentage of cases missing sex partner information did not differ for the two time periods.

Among male patients, the percentage of gonorrhea cases among MSM increased from 17% in 2011-14 to 27% 2015-18 (Table 7A). There was a concomitant decrease in the percentage of cases among MSW from 33% in 2011-14 to 26% in 2015-18 (Table 7A). Also, men who have sex with men *and* women increased from 1% in 2011-14 to 3% in 2015-18 (Table 7A).

In contrast, among female gonorrhea patients, there was little change in the makeup of sex partners (Table 7B) between the two time periods.

Table 7: Male (A) and Female (B) Gonorrhea Cases by Sex Partner, Yolo County 2011-2018.

A-Male Gonorrhea Cases by Sex Partner				
Partner Sex	**2011-2014**	**% 2011-14**	**2015-2018**	**% 2015-18**
Male	47	17%	164	27%
Female	93	33%	157	26%
M&F	3	1%	19	3%
MTF	1	0.4%	0	0%
FTM	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	133	48%	266	44%
Total Male Cases	**277**		**606**	

B-Female Gonorrhea Cases by Sex Partner				
Partner Sex	**2011-2014**	**% 2011-14**	**2015-2018**	**% 2015-18**
Male	99	52%	200	55%
Female	7	4%	6	2%
M&F	3	1%	4	1%
MTF	0	0%	0	0%
FTM	1	0.5%	0	0%
Unknown	82	43%	156	43%
Total	**191**		**366**	

Determining gonorrhea treatment for cases depends on Yolo County receiving a CMR from the patient's provider. Since 2015, Yolo County has been requesting CMRs from providers when no CMR has been received 10-14 days following electronic lab reporting. In addition, when patients are incorrectly treated, a fax is sent to the provider advising them incomplete treatment has been administered.

2017 saw the highest percentage of gonorrhea cases correctly treated. In 2018, a higher proportion of cases (24%) were incorrectly treated or missing treatment information, although the same procedures were in place to request CMRs from providers.

Table 8: Efficacy of Gonorrhea Treatment, Yolo County, 2016-2018.

Treatments	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**% 2016**	**% 2017**	**% 2018**
Correctly Treated	149	214	179	70%	80%	67%
Incorrectly Treated/ Missing	33	42	65	15%	15%	24%
All other Treatments	31	14	25	14%	5%	9%
Total Cases	**213**	**270**	**269**			

SYPHILIS

Excluding persons who were previously infected ("reactors"), syphilis case counts increased from 2011 (n=21) to 2018 (n=87), shown in Tables 9A and 9B. Overall syphilis rates have more than tripled since 2011 (Table 10).

In 2018, the first two congenital syphilis cases since 2009 occurred in the county. In response to the rapid rise in syphilis cases and the increasing number of female patients who were pregnant and homeless or unstably housed, Yolo County formed a Syphilis Taskforce in December 2018. The taskforce included medical providers from CommuniCare, Dignity Health, and Sutter Medical Foundation, and other county departments. The taskforce is attempting to address the issue of hard-to-reach patients, lack of transportation to get to medical appointments, lack of health insurance, and unstable housing. The taskforce is seeking ways to improve coordination of care between the local health department and medical providers.

Table 9 (A) Syphilis Case Classification by Year (2011-18) and (B) Comparison of Case Classification in 2011-14 vs. 2015-18.

A-Case Classification	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Initial (not classified)	6	4	1						11
Primary	2	5	4	4	5	7	14	20	61
Secondary	5	7	6	8	14	13	8	12	73
Early latent	1	4		8	10	13	10	15	61
Early non-primary non-secondary†								19	19
Late latent	4	3	1	1	2	2	5	2	20
Latent (unknown or late)*	3	3	5	13	21	17	17	15	94
Late with clinical manifestations						1	1	2	4
Reactors	5	2	1		10	6	12	11	47
Congenital								2	2
Total	**26**	**28**	**18**	**34**	**62**	**59**	**67**	**98**	**392**

B-Case Classification (reactors excluded)	2011-14	% 2011-14	2015-18	% 2015-18
Primary	15	15.3%	46	18.8%
Secondary	26	26.5%	47	19.2%
Early non-primary non-secondary†	13	13.3%	48	19.6%
Initial (not classified)	11	11.2%	0	0%
Late Latent	9	9.2%	11	4.5%
Latent unknown duration	24	24.5%	70	28.6%
Unknown duration or late*	0	0.0%	19	7.8%
Late with clinical manifestations	0	0.0%	4	1.6%
Total	**98**		**245**	

†Change in case definition beginning in 2018.

**Latent unknown duration was changed to latent (unknown or late) in 2018.*

Figure 15 shows that syphilis rates in Yolo County, while much lower than the state, nonetheless have followed a similar upward trajectory since 2011.

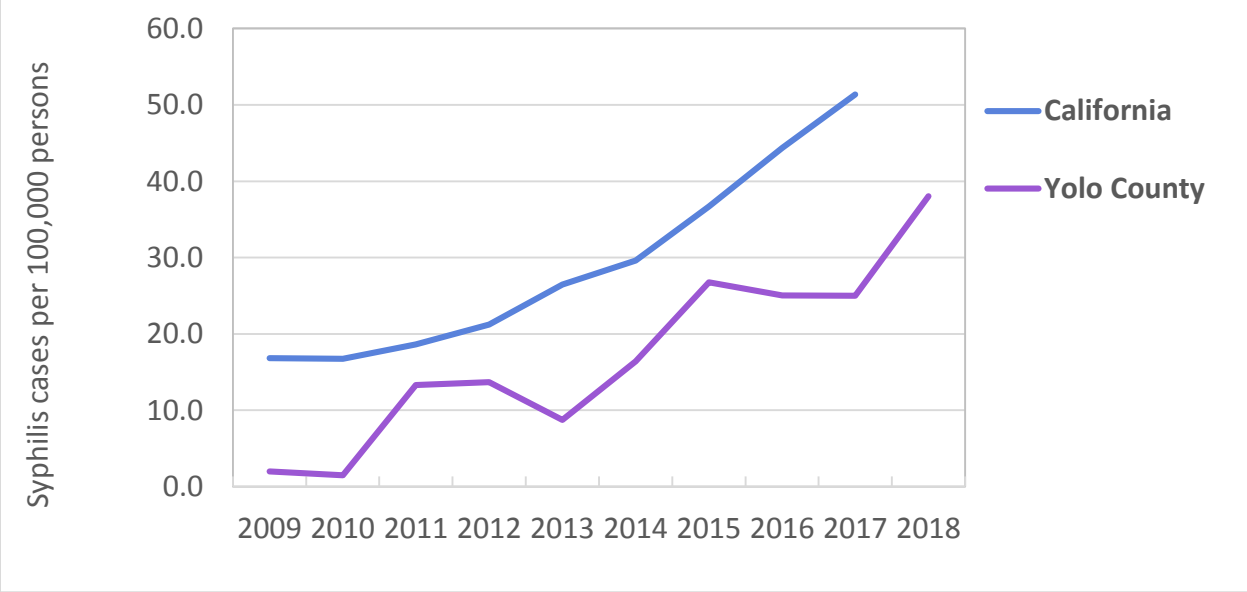


Figure 15. Syphilis (Primary, Secondary, Early/Late/Unknown Latent) Rates, Yolo County vs. California, 2009-2018.

Table 10 shows syphilis rates per 100,000 persons and change over time. Syphilis rates remained stable between 2015 and 2017 at about 25 cases per 100,000 persons. However, in 2018 syphilis cases increased to 38 per 100,000 persons.

Table 10. Syphilis Cases and Rates by Year, Yolo County Residents 2011-2018.

Year	Cases	Population Size	Rate per 100,000 Persons
2011	27	202,630	13.3
2012	28	204,314	13.7
2013	18	205,688	8.8
2014	34	207,312	16.4
2015	56	209,108	26.8
2016	53	211,658	25.0
2017	55	220,171	25.0
2018	85	223,448	38.0

NH-Blacks and NH-Other races had the highest syphilis rates while NH-Asians and NH-Whites had the lowest (Table 11). Rates increased in all racial ethnic groups except for American Indians.

Table 11. Syphilis Cases* per 100,000 Persons by Race-Ethnicity, Yolo County 2011-2018.

Race-Ethnicity	Cases 2011-14	Rate per 100K 2011-14	Cases 2015-18	Rate per 100K 2015-18	Percent Increase
NH†-Asian/Pacific Islander	7	6.4	20	17.0	165%
NH-American Indian	1	22.5	0	0.0	-100%
NH-Black	10	44.2	18	76.9	74%
Hispanic	30	12.0	78	28.9	142%
NH-Other/Multi	4	14.3	24	75.0	417%
NH-White	22	5.4	77	18.5	240%
Unknown	24		28		
County	**98**	**12.0**	**245**	**28.3**	

**Cases exclude reactors and congenital syphilis.*

†Non-Hispanic

Tables 12 (A) and (B) report syphilis cases by sex partner for two time periods: 2011 to 2014 and 2015 to 2018. Data for male-to-female and female-to-male transgender cases are not shown due to small counts. A higher percentage of cases in the earlier time period was missing information on sex partners; therefore, percentages that excluded the missing data from the denominator were also calculated for MSM, MSW, men who have sex with men *and* women, and WSM.

Excluding unknown sex partners, the percentage of cases among MSM fell from 79% in 2011-14 to 70% in 2015-18 (Table 12A). The percentage of cases among MSW increased slightly from 15% in 2011-14 to 20% in 2015-18 (Table 12A). Also, a higher percentage of cases were men who have sex with men *and* women, rising from 6% in 2011-14 to 12% in 2015-18 (Table 12A).

Table 12: Male (A) and Female (B) Syphilis Cases by Sex Partner, Yolo County 2011-2018.
A-Male Syphilis Cases by Sex Partner (excludes congenital cases, reactors and MTF patients)

Partner Sex	2011-2014	% 2011-14	2015-2018	% 2015-18
Male	26	31%	120	58%
Male (excl. unknown)		79%		70%
Female	5	6%	35	17%
Female (excl. unknown)		15%		20%
M&F	2	2%	16	9%
M&F (excl. unknown)		6%		12%
MTF	0	0%	1	0.5%
FTM	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	50	60%	35	17%
Total Male Cases	**83**		**207**	

B-Female Syphilis Cases by Sex Partner (excludes congenital cases and reactors)

Partner Sex	2011-2014	% 2011-14	2015-2018	% 2015-18
Male	4	29%	29	76%
Male (excl. unknown)		100%		100%
Female	0	0%	0	0%
M&F	0	0%	0	0%
MTF	0	0%	0	0%
FTM	0	0%	0	0%
Unknown	10	71%	9	24%
Total Female Cases	**14**		**38**	

HIV/AIDS

Table 13 shows new HIV diagnoses, the number of people living with HIV, and HIV deaths occurring from 2011 to 2018. The highest number of HIV cases diagnosed in the past 8 years occurred in 2018.

Table 13: HIV/AIDS Surveillance, Yolo County 2011-2018.

Year	New HIV Diagnosis	No. Living with HIV	HIV Deaths*
2011	6	176	2
2012	13	222	1
2013	8	232	0
2014	10	245	1
2015	22	257	3
2016	18	282	0
2017	10	284	1
2018	23†	307	3

**Deaths due to HIV-related causes.*

†Preliminary data, subject to revision.

Yolo County's HIV incidence has been consistently lower than the state (Figure 16). However, while HIV incidence in California has been trending down over the past decade, it increased (albeit with unstable rates) in Yolo County.

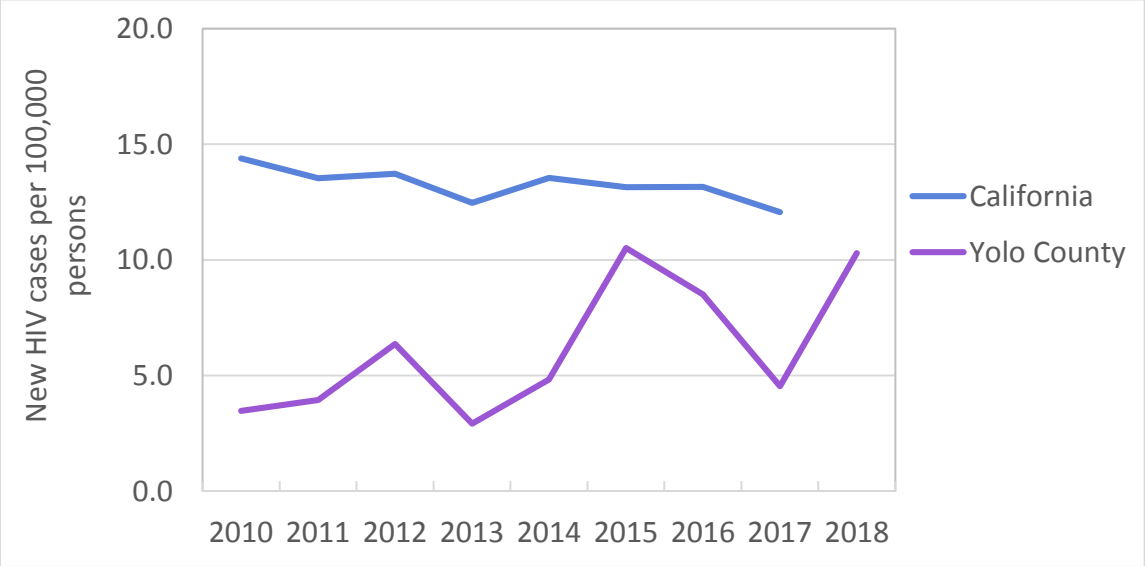


Figure 16. HIV Incidence, Yolo County vs. California, 2010-2018.

Figure 17 shows that rates in Yolo County have almost doubled between the time periods 2011-2014 and 2015-2018 from 4.5 to 8.4 new HIV diagnoses per 100,000 persons.

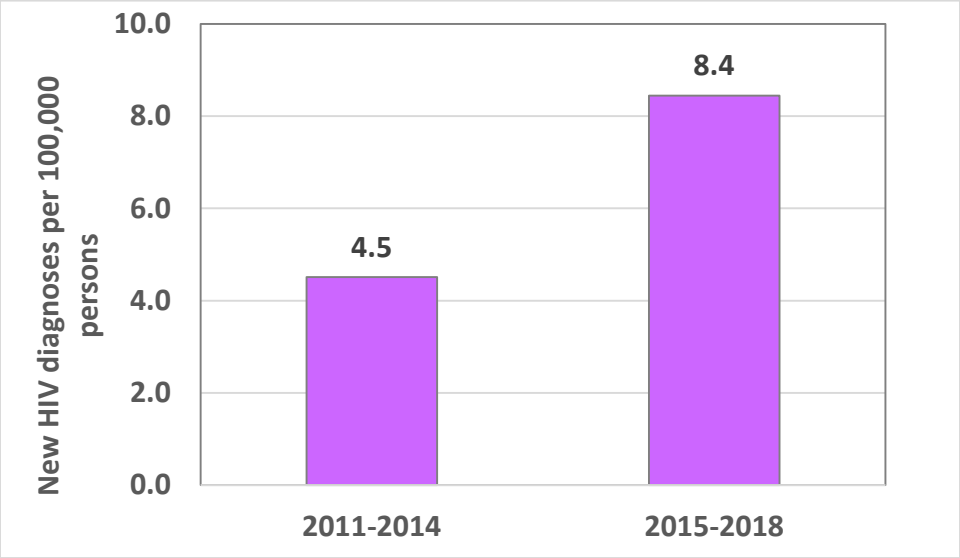


Figure 17. New HIV Diagnoses per 100,000 Persons, 2011-14 vs. 2015-2018.

Figure 18 shows the prevalence per 100,000 persons and the number of people living with HIV/AIDS from 2011 to 2018. The number of people living with HIV has increased from 171 in 2011 to 307 in 2018.

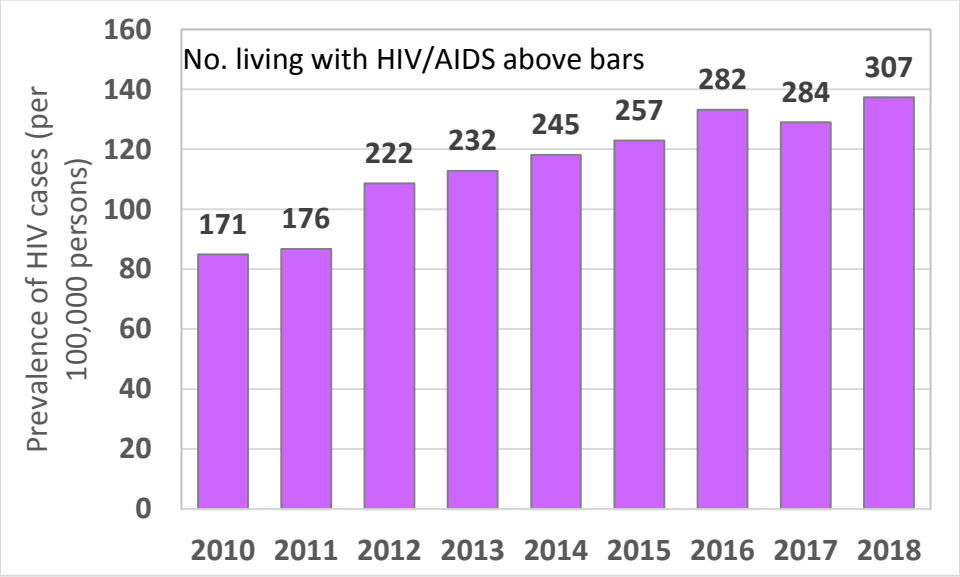


Figure 18: Prevalence of HIV Cases per 100,000 Persons.

Table 14 (on the following page) presents demographic data about newly diagnosed HIV cases aggregated over two time periods: 2011-2014 and 2015-2017 (2018 epidemiologic data were not available at the time of report preparation). The number of new HIV disease diagnoses increased from 37 in 2011-14 to 50 in 2015-17 (Table 14). The ratio of males to females is about 3:1.

Twenty to 24-year-olds were less likely to acquire HIV in the later timer period, representing a smaller percentage of all cases (18% in 2015-17, down from 27% in 2011-14). However, 25- to 29-year-olds were at higher risk of a new HIV diagnosis in the most recent time period, increasing from 8% in 2011-14 to 20% in 2015-17. Males were more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than females in the second time period, with males representing 78% of cases in 2011-14 and 84% in 2015-17. However, the percentage of new HIV cases with non-high risk heterosexual contact increased substantially from just 2% in 2011-14 to 22% in 2015-17.

Table 14: New HIV diagnoses and selected demographic characteristics by aggregated years from 2011 to 2017, Yolo County.

Age at HIV Disease Diagnosis (yr)	2011-2014	% 2011-2014	2015-2017	% 2015-2017
00-14	-		-	
15-17	-		1	2%
18-19	2	5%	3	6%
20-24	10	27%	9	18%
25-29	3	8%	10	20%
30-34	4	11%	6	12%
35-39	7	19%	2	4%
40-44	5	13%	5	10%
45-49	2	5%	6	12%
50-54	2	5%	5	10%
55-59	2	5%	1	2%
60-64	-		2	4%
Total	37		50	
Race/Ethnicity				
Asian	6	16%	7	14%
Black/African American	5	13%	-	0%
Hispanic/Latino*	16	43%	25	50%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	2%	-	0%
White	9	24%	16	32%
Multiple races	-	0%	2	4%
Total	37		50	
Current Gender				
Male	29	78%	42	84%
Female	8	16%	8	16%
Total	37		50	
Transmission Category				
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	20	54%	26	52%
Injection drug use (IDU)	6	16%	3	6%
MSM and IDU	2	5%	1	2%
High-risk heterosexual contact (HRH)**	6	16%	2	4%
Heterosexual contact (Non-HRH)	1	2%	11	22%
Unknown risk	2	5%	7	14%
Total	37		50	

**Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.*

***Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.*