## Berkeley City – Chronic Hepatitis B
### Cases and Rates of Newly Reported Cases, 2012-2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>LHJ Chronic Hepatitis B</th>
<th>LHJ Population</th>
<th>Change in LHJ rate from 2012 to 2016</th>
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### BY GENDER & AGE

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### BY RACE/ETHNICITY

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1 Overall county rates were calculated using mid-year (July 1) California Department of Finance county population estimates for each year.

2 Case counts include transgender chronic hepatitis B cases. Five transgender chronic hepatitis B cases were newly reported during 2012-2016. Transgender cases are not reflected in totals for male cases, female cases or cases for which gender was unknown. Rates were not calculated for transgender persons because information on transgender identity was not consistently collected during 2012-2016.

3 Percent calculations for race/ethnicity exclude individuals for whom age or race/ethnicity was "Not Specified" from the denominator. Caution should be used when interpreting percentages by race/ethnicity, since race/ethnicity information was not reported for the majority of chronic viral hepatitis cases during 2012-2016.

4 Positive percent changes in rates of newly reported chronic hepatitis B from 2012-2016 are highlighted red. Caution should be used when interpreting county-specific rates of newly reported cases for counties of population size fewer than 100,000; rates fluctuate widely due to their small population size.

Notes:
- Rates are per 100,000 population.
- Dash (-) indicates when a rate or percentage was not calculated. Rates by race/ethnicity were not calculated since race/ethnicity information was not known for the majority of cases.
- For counties with city local health jurisdictions (LHJs), the data shown include cases from city LHJs; Alameda County includes City of Berkeley, and Los Angeles County includes City of Long Beach and city of Pasadena.
- These data do NOT measure prevalence or incidence of chronic viral hepatitis infections in California due to the asymptomatic nature of chronic hepatitis B infections, varied levels of completeness of surveillance reporting, and because it remains unknown how many of the cases described in this report are currently living.

Source: California Department of Public Health, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) Control Branch, Office of Viral Hepatitis Prevention

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## Chronic Hepatitis B Trends & Analysis

### Cases and Rates of Newly Reported Cases, 2012-2016

- **Cases and Rates**
  - **2012**: Cases and Rates for each gender, age group, and race/ethnicity category.
  - **2014**: Updated rates with new cases and their distribution.
  - **2016**: Latest data showing changes and trends.

### Change in Rates

- **Change in LHJ rate from 2012 to 2016**
  - Reflects percentage changes in hepatitis B cases reported during this period.

### Analysis

- **Overall Trends**
  - Increase or decrease in cases and rates over the years.

- **Demographic Insights**
  - Gender distribution: Male vs. Female.
  - Age distribution: Young adults vs. Older populations.
  - Race/ethnicity distribution: Percentage among different groups.

- **Significant Changes**
  - Years with notable increases or decreases in hepatitis B cases.

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## Health Implications & Public Health Strategies

- **Preventive Measures**
  - Vaccination programs for Hepatitis B.
  - Health education campaigns targeting at-risk populations.

- **Treatment Options**
  - Medication availability and access for chronic cases.

- **Public Health Policies**
  - Implementing pro-vaccination policies.
  - Reviewing and updating surveillance methods.

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## Conclusion

By analyzing these trends and incorporating public health strategies, Berkeley City can better address the ongoing issue of chronic hepatitis B, ensuring effective prevention, treatment, and control measures are in place.
Berkeley City – Chronic Hepatitis B

Chronic Hepatitis B – Rates of Newly Reported Cases by Gender and Age, 2012-2016, Berkeley City

FEMALES

MALES

Chronic Hepatitis B Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 2012-2016, Berkeley City

CASES

GENERAL POPULATION

Notes:
- Race/ethnicity categories: W=White, H/L=Hispanic/Latino, AA/B=African American/Black, API=Asian/Pacific Islander, AI/AN=American Indian/Alaska Native
- Rates are per 100,000 population
- For counties with city health jurisdictions, the data shown include cases from city health jurisdictions; Alameda County includes City of Berkeley, and Los Angeles County includes Long Beach and Pasadena.
- Percent calculations for race/ethnicity exclude individuals for whom race/ethnicity was "Not Specified" from the denominator. Caution should be used when interpreting percentages by race/ethnicity, since race/ethnicity information was not reported for the majority of chronic viral hepatitis cases from 2012-2016.

Source: California Department of Public Health, STD Control Branch, Office of Viral Hepatitis Prevention