How Did 12 U.S. Cities Do in Reaching Their 90-90-90 HIV Goals?

Plus: Seven European cities surpass the Fast-Track targets.

December 3, 2020 By Trent Straube

Berlin and six cities in the United Kingdom have exceeded the 90-90-90 HIV targets set by the Fast-Track Cities initiative. In the United States, three more cities and municipalities have joined the global program, bringing the U.S. total to a dozen.

The International Association of Providers of AIDS Care (IAPAC) released updated data on the Fast-Track initiative on December 1, World AIDS Day. Cities and municipalities that signed the Paris Declaration on Fast-Track Cities aim to meet the following targets, referred to as 90-90-90 goals, set by the United Nations Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS):

- 90% of people living with HIV know their status
- 90% of people who know their positive status are on HIV treatment
- 90% of people taking meds attain an undetectable viral load.

People with HIV who maintain an undetectable viral load not only enjoy better health and a near-normal life span but also cannot transmit the virus through condomless sex. This fact is referred to as Undetectable Equals Untransmittable, or U=U.

According to an IAPAC press release, Berlin surpassed the 90-90-90 targets and has attained 90-90-96 status. Six cities in the United Kingdom—Aberdeen, Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool—also exceeded the 90-90-90 goals.

HIV data on cities participating in the initiative are available on a dashboard. Dashboard data for three municipalities in the United States was recently added. Their initial 90-90-90 numbers are as follows:

- Baton Rouge, Louisiana: 88-unavailable-97
- Dallas County, Texas: 81-73-88
- Minneapolis, Minnesota: 87-69-88

Below are the nine other U.S. cities that joined the above three in reporting updated data:

- Austin, Texas: 100-80-72 (2016) to 89-79-90 (2018)
- Charleston, South Carolina: 84-68-85 (2019 Baseline)
- Denver, Colorado: 84-NA-90 (2018) to 87-84-91 (2019)
- Fulton County (Atlanta), Georgia: 84-87-82 (2018) to 84-94-83 (2019)
- Miami-Dade County, Florida: NA-64-93 (2018) to NA-67-93 (2019)
- New Orleans, Louisiana: 87-75-89 (2018) to 87-72-94 (2019)
- New York City, New York: 93-90-92 (2018) to 93-90-92 (2019)
- San Francisco, California: 94-79-94 (2017) to 94-80-94 (2019)
- Washington, DC: 87-78-85 (2018) to 87-78-85 (2019)

New York City is the only U.S. participant to have meet the targets so far. For a complete list of global cities and their data, go to the Fast-Track Cities Global Web Portal.

What's more, this year, the initiative started tracking tuberculosis data, which also uses 90-90-90 targets, which according to the press release translates to "90% of all people with TB on treatment

(first- and second-line or preventive), 90% of key populations with diagnosed TB on treatment and 90% of all people diagnosed with TB achieving treatment success."

The 90-90-90 targets aren't the only strategy for fighting HIV. For example, the Trump administration launched the federal initiative "Ending the HIV Epidemic: A Plan for America." For more about that plan and others—including New York state's "Blueprint to End the AIDS Epidemic"—read "Plans to End the HIV Epidemic at Home and Abroad."

For related news, see "New York Is the First U.S. Fast-Track City to Meet the 90-90-90 HIV Goals" and "Podcast Series Tells Unique Stories of 'Fast-Track Cities' Fighting HIV."

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