

# 2015 County of Marin Fact Sheet: HIV/AIDS in Marin County



HIV/AIDS epidemiology data is from the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) maintained by the Office of AIDS. The data presented here are cumulative through December 31, 2014 and were generated from the 2014 4<sup>th</sup> quarter Marin County dataset. Only people who were residents of Marin County at the time of HIV or AIDS diagnosis are included here, regardless of current residence.

Since the first Marin County AIDS case was reported in 1982, 1,368 people have been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in the Marin community—583 of whom are still living (Table 1). At San Quentin State Prison (SQSP), 645 cases of HIV or AIDS have been identified. The vast majority of people diagnosed with HIV or AIDS at SQSP are no longer incarcerated there. For this reason, the demographic data presented after Table 1 exclude cases diagnosed at SQSP.

**Table 1. All Reported Cases, 1982-2014**

Community	Total Reported*	Deaths <sup>#</sup>	Living Cases <sup>†</sup>
<b>Community</b>			
AIDS (Stage 3 HIV)	1149	767	382
HIV, Stages 0-2	219	18	201
Combined	1368	785	583
<b>San Quentin</b>			
AIDS (Stage 3 HIV)	555	312	243
HIV, Stages 0-2	90	6	84
Combined	645	318	327

\* Does not include cases that were later found to be duplicates.

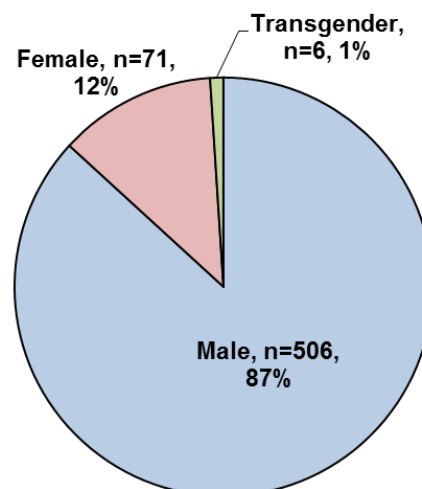
<sup>#</sup> Deaths from all causes

<sup>†</sup> Includes cases of unknown vital status.

## Demographics of People Living with HIV Infection, Marin County Community Cases

Of the 583 people living with HIV infection (including AIDS) who were Marin County community residents at the time of diagnosis, 87% are male (Figure 1) and 65% are currently age 50 or older (Figure 2). Table 2 provides a look at race/ethnicity (69% are non-Hispanic white) and a breakdown by transmission category [66% are men who have sex with men (MSM)].

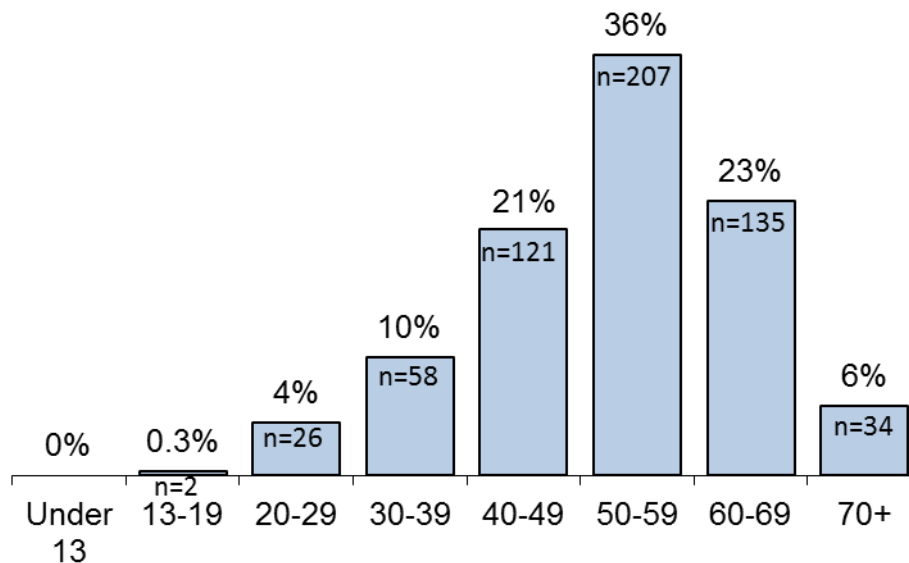
**Figure 1. Gender of People Living with HIV/AIDS**



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**Figure 2. Current Age of People Living with HIV/AIDS**



**Table 2. Race/Ethnicity and Transmission Category of People Living with HIV/AIDS**

Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	405	69%
	Hispanic/Latino	106	18%
	African American/Black	43	7%
	Asian	13	2%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4	1%
	Multiple races	12	2%
Transmission Category	Male-Male Sexual Contact (MSM)	385	66%
	MSM & IDU	49	8%
	Injection Drug Use (IDU)	32	5%
	Heterosexual Contact*	67	11%
	Medical**	2	<1%
	Pediatric	6	1%
	Risk Unknown/Not Reported	42	7%
Total	583	100%	

\* Heterosexual sex with an IDU, MSM, hemophiliac, transfusion or transplant recipient with documented HIV infection, or a person with AIDS or documented HIV infection with unspecified risk.

\*\* Receipt of clotting factor, transfusion of blood or blood products, tissue or organ transplant, or artificial insemination.

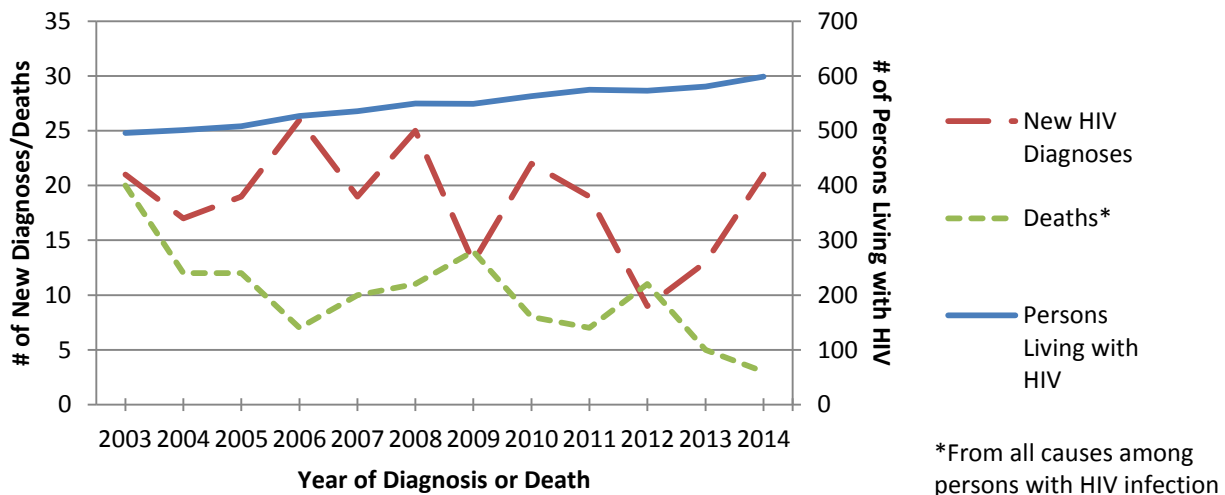
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## New Cases of HIV Infection in Marin County

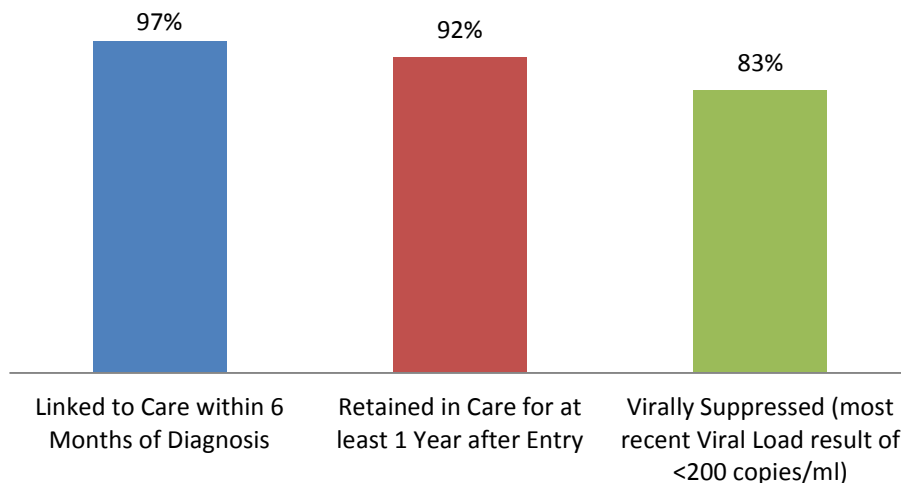
Marin County averaged 19 new community HIV diagnoses per year during 2003-2014. Over this same period, there was an average of 10 deaths per year among people with HIV infection and the number of persons living with HIV increased by about 100, to nearly 600 in 2014. Due to the fluctuation of the relatively small annual numbers, incidence data have been group into four-year increments.

**Figure 3. New HIV Diagnoses, Deaths, and Persons Living with HIV in Marin County (community cases only), 2003-2014**



- HIV diagnoses in the community in Marin County have been decreasing. During 2003-10, there were roughly 20 new diagnoses per year (Table 3). 2011-14 averaged only 16 HIV diagnoses per year; however, there was an increase in cases in 2014 compared to 2012 & 2013 (Figure 3).

**Figure 4. Linkage to Care, Retention in Care, and Viral Suppression among Persons Recently Diagnosed with HIV Infection (2010-2013), Marin County community cases, n=63**



- Linkage to care and retention in care are very high among persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection and over 80% had achieved viral suppression as of their most recent lab test.

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**Table 3. Marin County Residents Newly Diagnosed with HIV Infection in the Community**

Characteristics		Year of HIV Diagnosis		2003-06		2007-10		2011-14		Combined	
Gender	Male	72	87%	66	84%	52	84%	190	85%		
	Female	9	11%	13	16%	10	16%	32	14%		
	Transgender	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%		
Age at Diagnosis	13-19	0	0%	0	0%	2	3%	2	1%		
	20-29	13	16%	13	16%	16	26%	42	19%		
	30-39	32	39%	25	32%	19	31%	76	34%		
	40-49	25	30%	19	24%	12	19%	56	25%		
	50-59	10	12%	12	15%	9	15%	31	14%		
	60+	3	4%	10	13%	4	6%	17	8%		
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	49	59%	41	52%	25*	40%	115	51%		
	Hispanic/Latino	22	27%	22	28%	19*	31%	63	28%		
	African American/Black	7	8%	12	15%	11*	18%	30	13%		
	Asian	2	2%	2	3%	2	3%	6	3%		
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	1	1%	1	1%	1	2%	3	1%		
	Multiple races	2	2%	1	1%	4	6%	7	3%		
Transmission Category	Male-Male Sexual Contact (MSM)	51	61%	41	52%	41	66%	133	59%		
	MSM & IDU	6	7%	8	10%	2	3%	16	7%		
	Injection Drug Use (IDU)	8	10%	4	5%	2	3%	14	6%		
	Heterosexual Contact	12	14%	10	13%	3	5%	25	11%		
	Risk Unknown/Not Reported	6	7%	16	20%	14	23%	36	16%		
Disease Stage at Diagnosis**	Unknown	2	2%	3	4%	1	2%	6	3%		
	Stage 0-2	53	64%	46	58%	44	71%	143	64%		
	Stage 3 (AIDS)	28	34%	30	38%	17	27%	75	33%		
Total		83	100%	79	100%	62	100%	224	100%		

\* During 2011-14, the annual HIV case rate for adolescents and adults in Marin County was 66 per 100,000 population for African Americans and 16 per 100,000 for Latinos, as compared to 4 per 100,000 for non-Hispanic whites.

\*\* Based on CD4 count at entry into care after diagnosis

### Trends & Observations

- In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of persons being diagnosed with HIV infection under the age of 30.
- The proportion of new HIV diagnoses made up of Latinos and African Americans continues to increase.
- Fewer persons diagnosed with HIV infection during 2011-14 reported injection drug use as a risk.
- Nearly one in four new HIV diagnoses does not have a risk reported/identified. Individuals may not be disclosing their risk, providers may not be documenting it, or the risk truly may not be known. Often, no risk factor other than heterosexual sex is noted; however, without the *partner's* risk/status, the “heterosexual contact” designation does not apply.
- Over one third of those with new HIV diagnoses during 2003-2010 were diagnosed with Stage 3 HIV infection (AIDS) upon entry into care. In recent years, this has decreased to 27%.

