

2016 County of Marin Fact Sheet: HIV/AIDS in Marin County



Since the first Marin County AIDS case was reported in 1982, 1,382 people have been diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in the Marin community—585 of whom are still living (Table 1). At San Quentin State Prison (SQSP), 641 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 do not include cases diagnosed at SQSP.

Please note, HIV/AIDS epidemiology data are from the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) maintained by the Office of AIDS. The data presented here are cumulative through December 31, 2015 and were generated from the 2016 2nd 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.

Table 1. All Reported Cases, diagnosed 1981-2015

	Total Reported*	Deaths#	Living Cases†
Community			
AIDS (Stage 3 HIV)	1,154	776	378
HIV, Stages 0-2	228	21	207
Combined	1,382	797	585
San Quentin			
AIDS (Stage 3 HIV)	555	325	230
HIV, Stages 0-2	86	8	78
Combined	641	333	308

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

Deaths from all causes

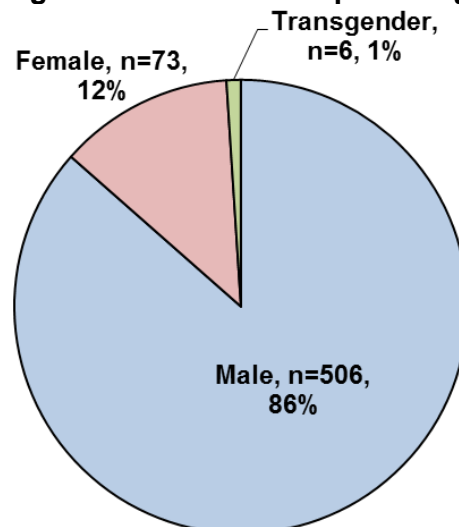
† Includes cases of unknown vital status.

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

Of the 585 people living with HIV infection (including AIDS) who were Marin County community residents at the time of diagnosis, 86% are male (Figure 1) and two thirds are currently age 50 or older (Figure 2).

Table 2 provides a look at race/ethnicity and a breakdown by transmission category.

Figure 1. Gender of People Living with HIV/AIDS



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

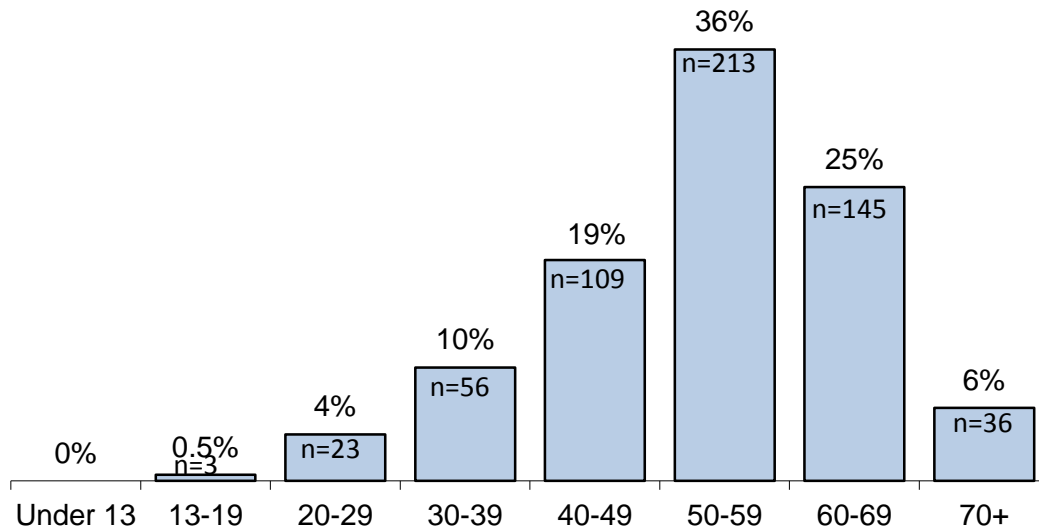


Table 2. Race/Ethnicity and Transmission Category of People Living with HIV/AIDS

Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	402	69%
	Hispanic/Latino	110	19%
	African American/Black	42	7%
	Asian	14	2%
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4	1%
	Multiple races	13	2%
Transmission Category	Male-Male Sexual Contact (MSM)	381	65%
	MSM & IDU	48	8%
	Injection Drug Use (IDU)	31	5%
	Heterosexual Contact*	69	12%
	Medical**	2	<1%
	Pediatric	6	1%
	Risk Unknown/Not Reported	48	8%
Total	585	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.

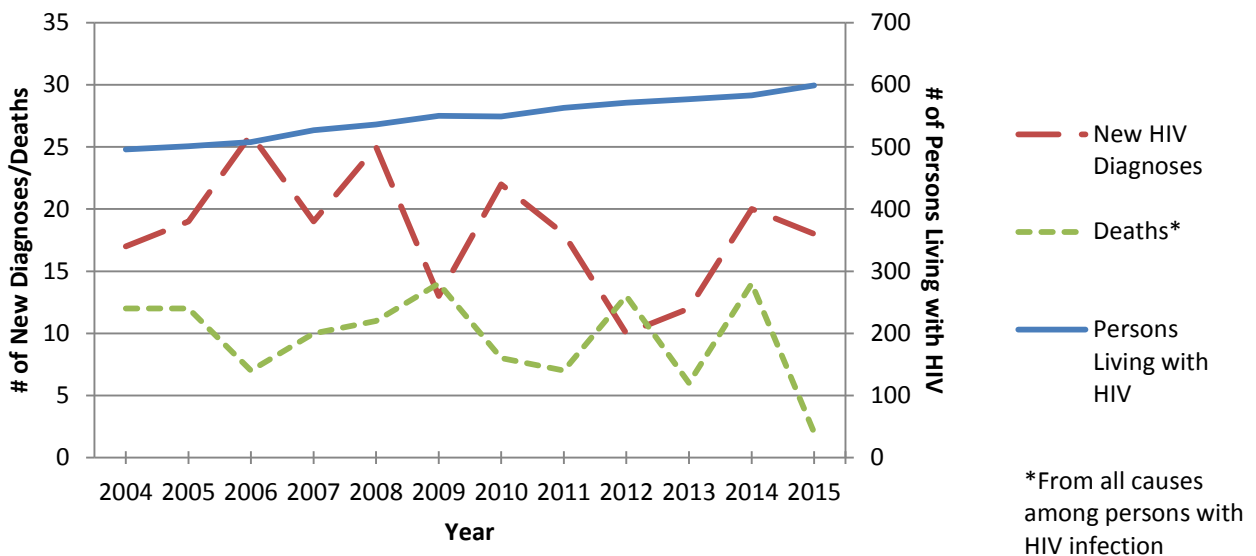
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New Cases of HIV Infection in Marin County

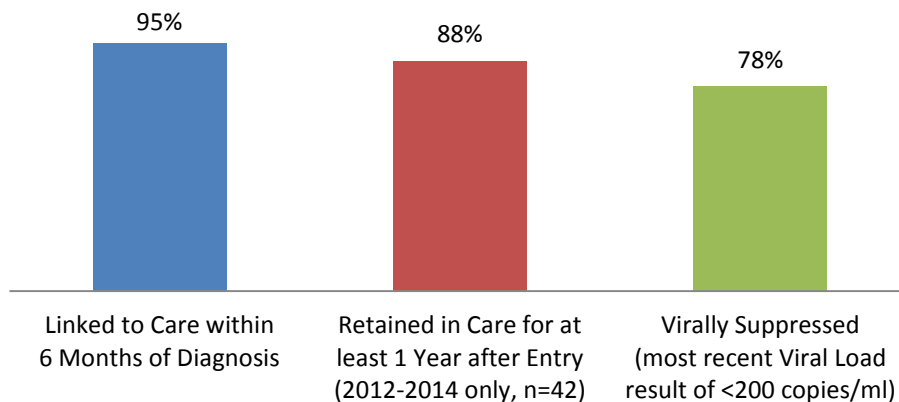
Marin County averaged 18 new community HIV diagnoses per year during 2004-2015. Over this same period, there were, on average, 10 deaths per year among people with HIV infection. With more new cases than deaths, the number of persons living with HIV increased to nearly 600 at the end of 2015. Due to the fluctuation of the relatively small annual numbers, incidence data presented after Figure 3 have been group into four-year increments.

Figure 3. New HIV Diagnoses, Deaths, and Persons Living with HIV in Marin County (Community cases only), 2004-2015



- After two years (2012-2013) with fewer HIV diagnoses than typically reported, data for 2014-2015 show numbers similar to prior years.

Figure 4. Linkage to Care, Retention in Care, and Viral Suppression among Persons Recently Diagnosed with HIV Infection (2012-2015), Marin County community cases, n=60



- Linkage to care and retention in care are very high among persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection and nearly 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		2004-07		2008-11		2012-15		Combined	
Gender	Male	68	84%	66	85%	51	85%	185	85%		
	Female	12	15%	12	15%	9	15%	33	15%		
	Transgender	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%		
Age at Diagnosis	13-19	0	0%	1	1%	3	5%	4	2%		
	20-29	17	21%	12	15%	15	25%	44	20%		
	30-39	22	27%	31	40%	12	20%	65	30%		
	40-49	29	36%	14	18%	13	22%	56	26%		
	50-59	9	11%	12	15%	11	18%	32	15%		
	60+	4	5%	8	10%	6	10%	18	8%		
Race/Ethnicity	Non-Hispanic White	46	57%	40	51%	21 ¹	35%	107	49%		
	Hispanic/Latino	19	23%	25	32%	21 ¹	35%	65	30%		
	African American/Black	11	14%	9	12%	10 ¹	17%	30	14%		
	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%	5	8%	8	4%		
Transmission Category	Male-Male Sexual Contact (MSM)	47	58%	44	56%	34	57%	125	57%		
	MSM & IDU	6	7%	8	10%	1	2%	15	7%		
	Injection Drug Use (IDU)	8	10%	3	4%	2	3%	13	6%		
	Heterosexual Contact	13	16%	7	9%	5	8%	25	11%		
	Risk Unknown/Not Reported	7	9%	16	21%	18	30%	41	19%		
Disease Stage at Diagnosis ²	Unknown	3	4%	2	3%	3	5%	8	4%		
	Stage 0-2	55	68%	48	62%	44	73%	147	67%		
	Stage 3 (AIDS)	23	28%	28	36%	13	22%	64	29%		
Total		81	100%	78	100%	60	100%	219	100%		

¹ During 2012-15, the annual HIV case rate for adolescents and adults in Marin County (excluding SQSP) was 58 per 100,000 population for African Americans, 16 per 100,000 for Latinos, and 3 per 100,000 for non-Hispanic whites.

² Based on CD4 count at entry into care after diagnosis

Observations

- In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of teens being diagnosed with HIV infection. Fewer people are being diagnosed with HIV infection in their 30s and 40s.
- The number of Latinos and African Americans being diagnosed with HIV has remained steady, while the number of cases among whites decreased sharply in 2012-15. See footnote ¹ for case rates.
- Fewer people diagnosed with HIV infection during 2012-15 reported injection drug use as a risk.
- 30% of new HIV diagnoses did not have a risk reported. Individuals may not be disclosing their risk, providers may not be documenting it, or the risk may truly be unknown. Often, heterosexual sex is noted; however, without the *partner's* risk/status, the "heterosexual contact" designation does not apply.
- Only 22% of those with new HIV diagnoses during 2012-15 had Stage 3 HIV infection (AIDS) upon entry into care, which is an improvement from prior years.

