HIV Epidemiology 2023, San Francisco

FULL COUNCIL MEETING

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Outline

- New diagnosis trends
- Focus populations: People Experiencing Homelessness, Latina/o/x persons
- PLWH: gender, age, racial/ethnic group
- HIV care continuum
- National HIV/AIDS Indicators measured by Medical Monitoring Project
- Trends in HIV Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)

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New HIV diagnoses, deaths, and prevalence, 2006-2023, San Francisco
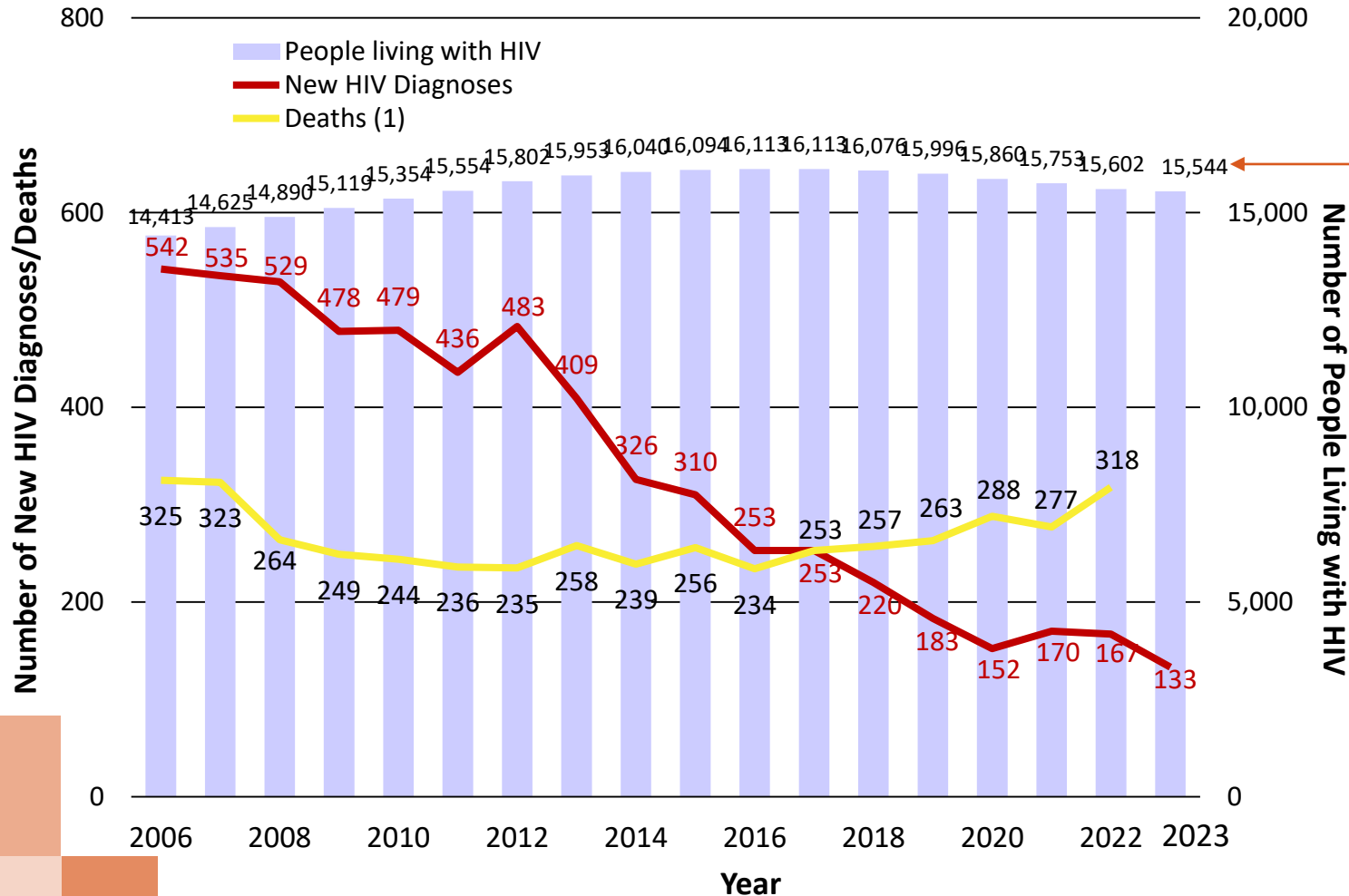
PWH diagnosed in SF alive Dec. 2023

- New diagnoses: gradual trend downward
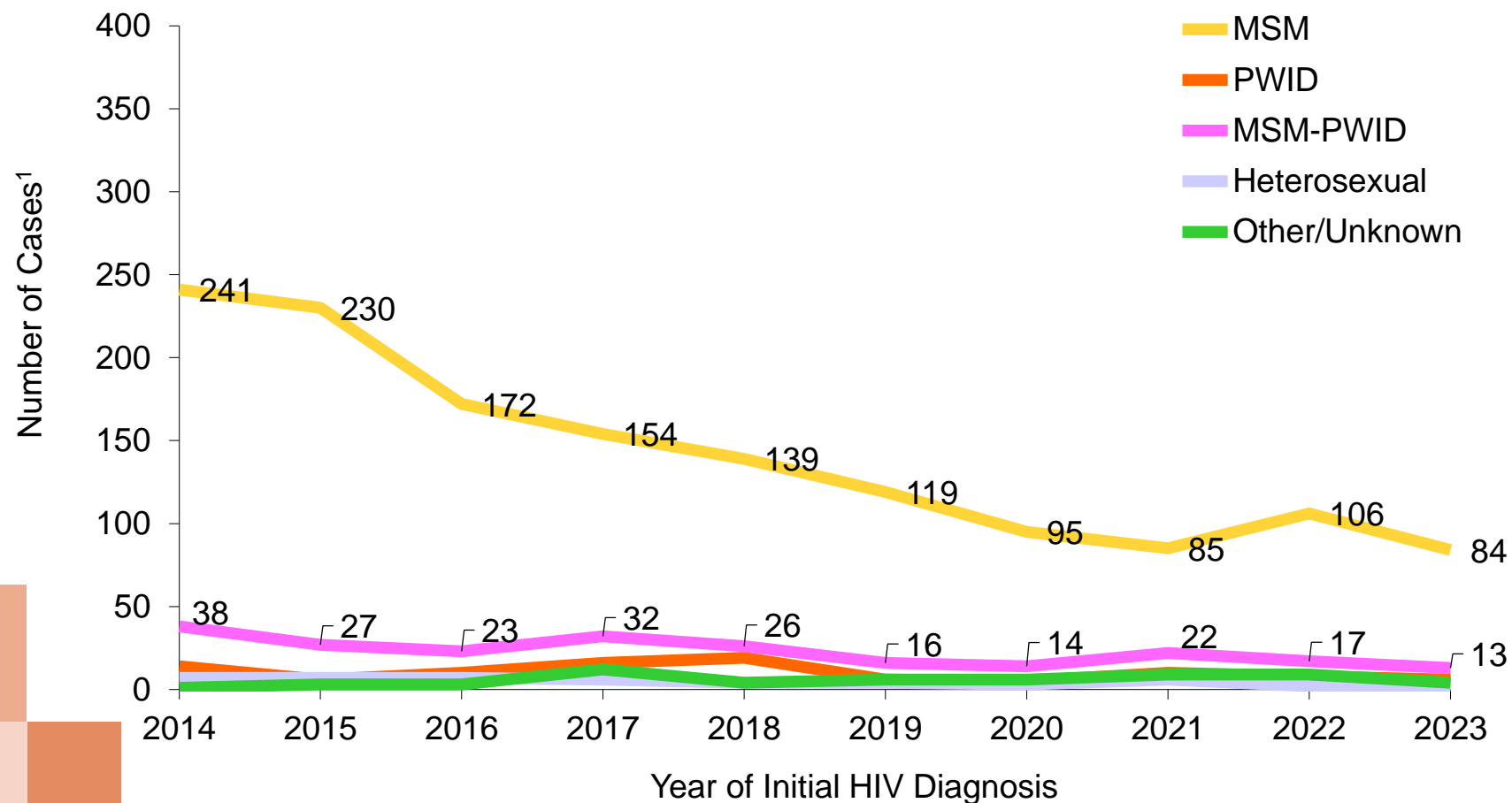- Deaths increased in 2022
  - PLWH 50 years and older: 74%
  - 60 years and older: 45%
  - 11,392 PLWH received care in SF in 2023
  - 79% living in SF
  - 21% living outside SF

1   Death data for 2023 not complete and not displayed.

Source: San Francisco HIV case surveillance registry, cases diagnosed as of 12/31/2023, reported as of 3/18/2024.

Diagnosis Trends among Cis Men by Transmission Category

Number of Cases[1] vs. Year of Initial HIV Diagnosis

Legend:
- MSM
- PWID
- MSM-PWID
- Heterosexual
- Other/Unknown

MSM: 241, 230, 172, 154, 139, 119, 95, 85, 106, 84

MSM-PWID: 38, 27, 23, 32, 26, 16, 14, 22, 17, 13

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Diagnosis Trends among Cis Women by Transmission Category
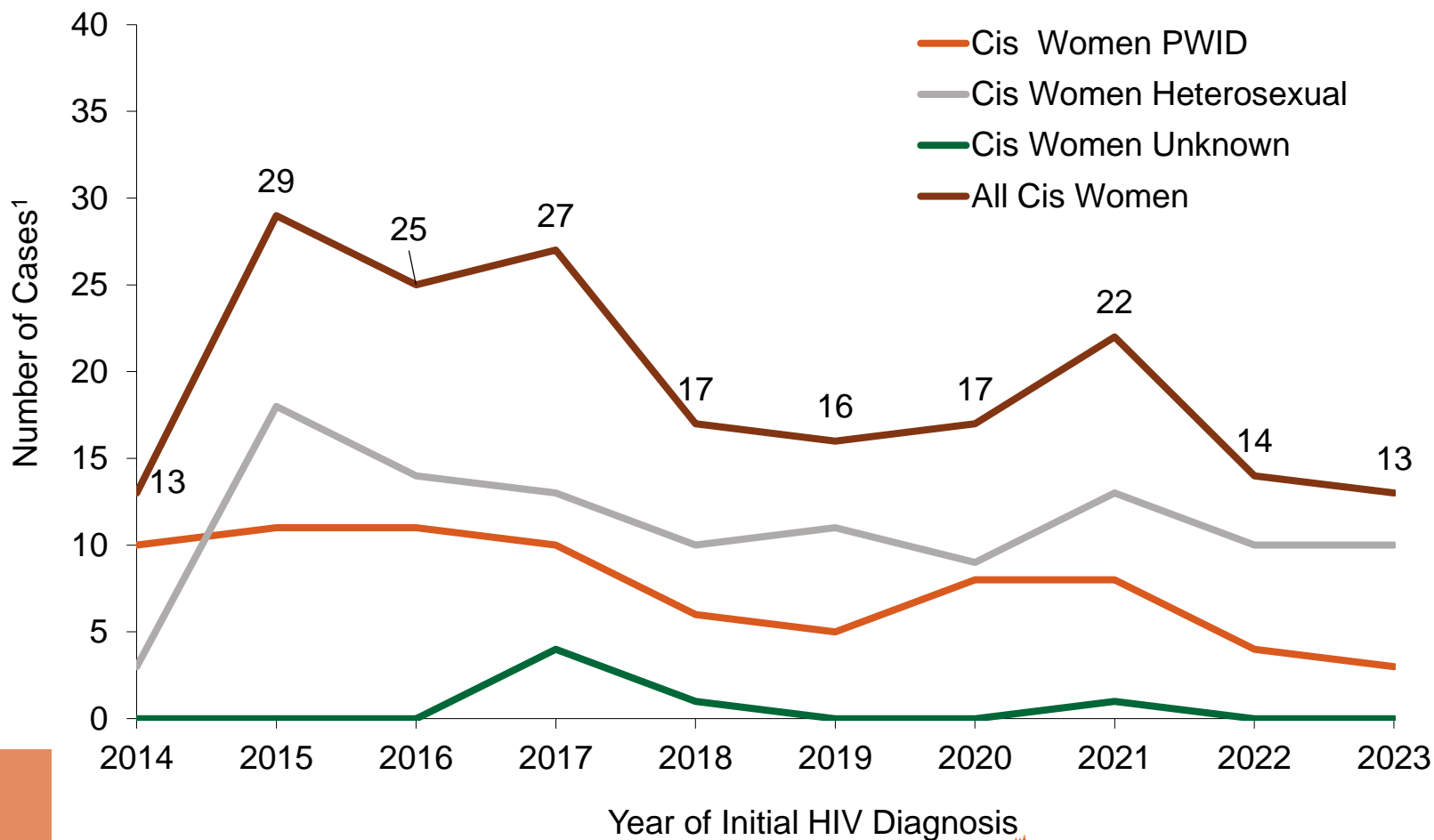
Diagnosis Trend among Trans Women

8% of 2023 diagnoses

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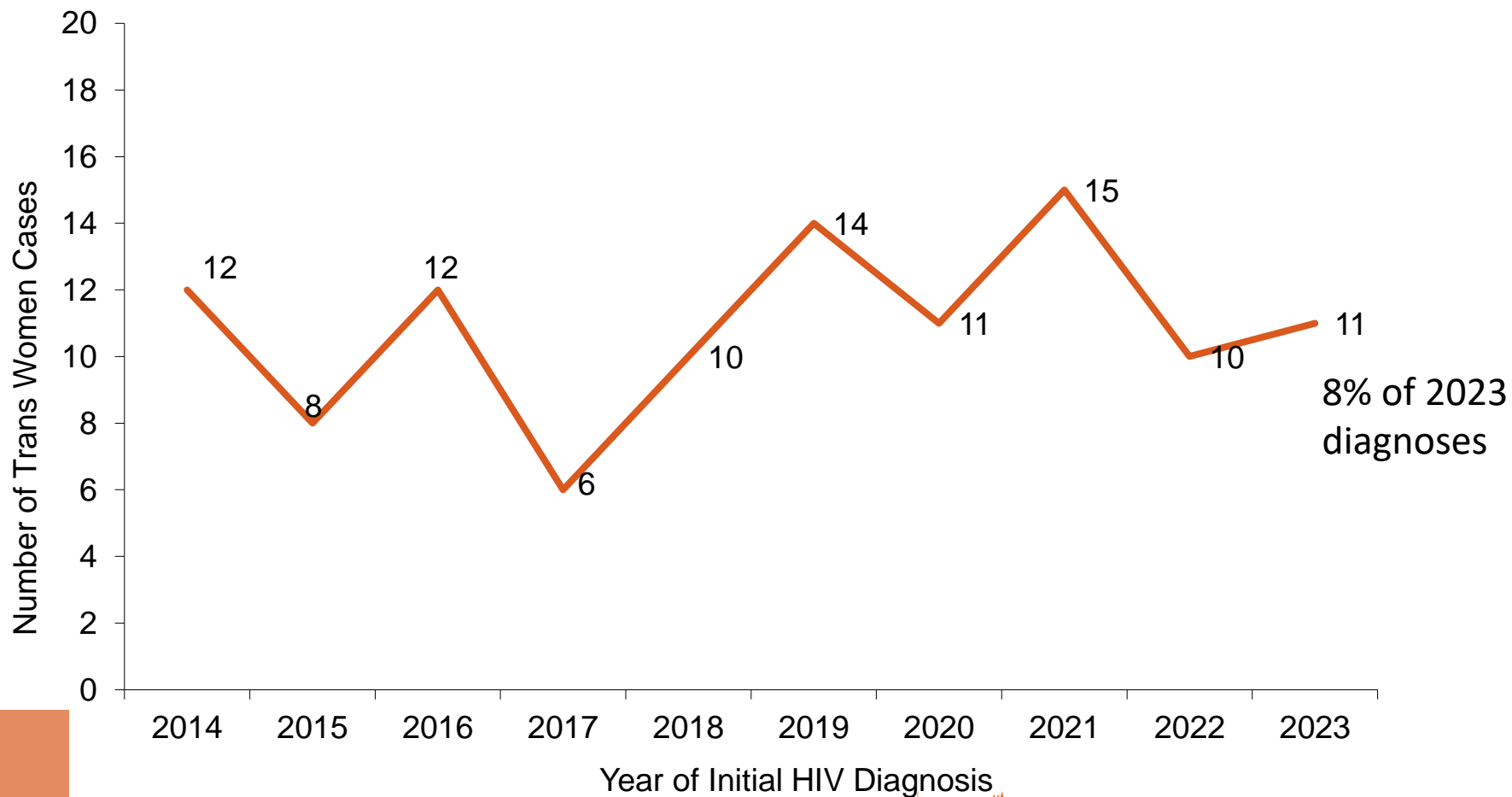
Diagnosis Trends by Race/ethnicity

Number of Diagnoses

White
Black/African American
Latinx
Asian/Pacific Islander
Other/Unknown[1]

49 (37%)
40 (30%)
25 (19%)

Year of Initial HIV Diagnosis[2]
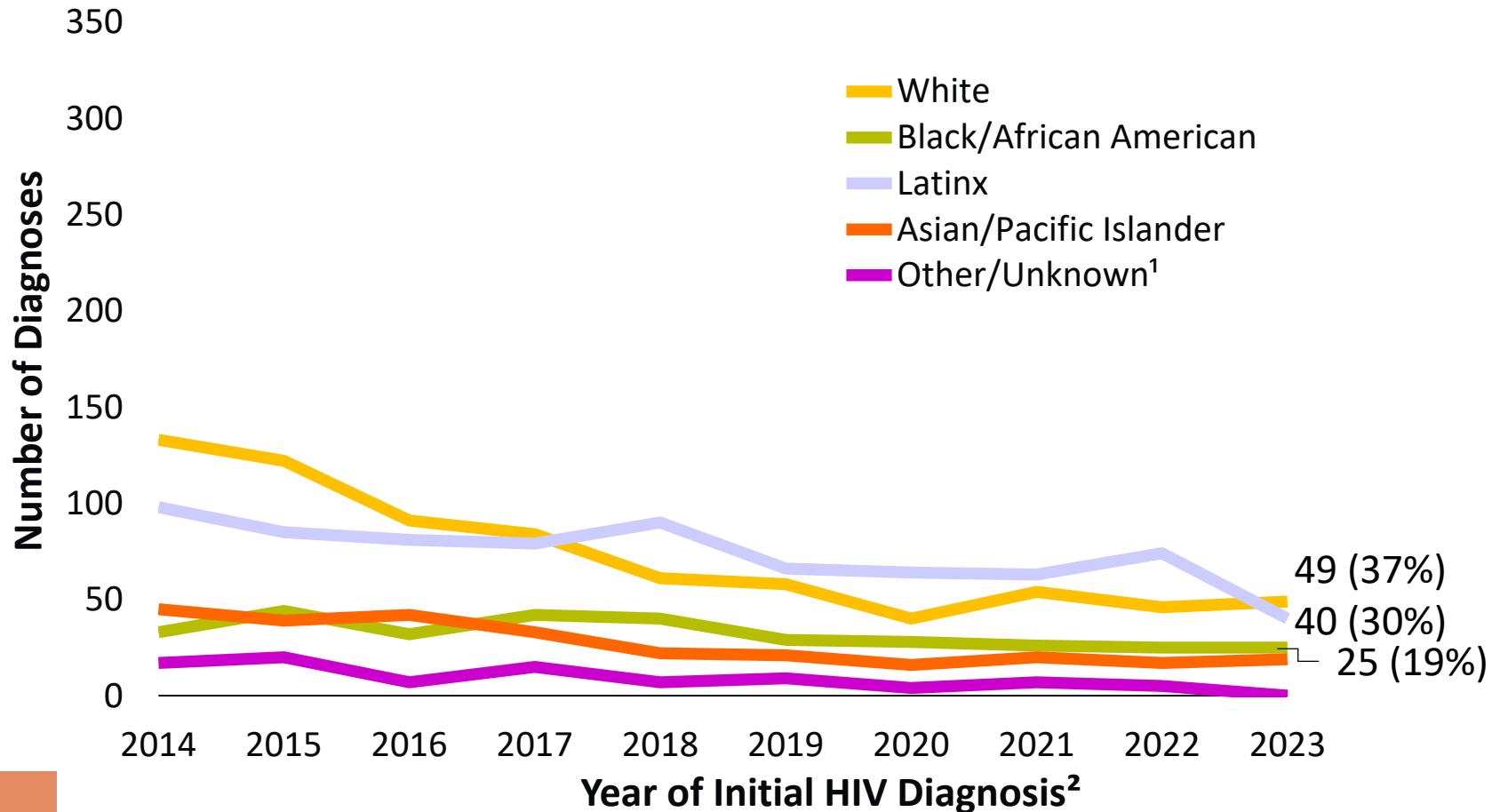
(%): Percent of 2023 diagnoses

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1 HIV diagnoses in the "Other/Unknown" racial/ethnic category include 20% Native Americans, 79% multi-race, and 1% unknown.
2 See Technical Notes "Date of Initial HIV Diagnosis."

Diagnosis Trends by Age

Number of Diagnoses

Age Group (Years)
- 13-24*
- 25-29
- 30-39
- 40-49
- 50+

30-39: 96, 90, 78, 87, 70, 67, 48, 59, 49, 47 (35%)

13-24*: 44, 46, 46, 31, 37, 20, 22, 14, 19

50+: 21

Year of Initial HIV Diagnosis
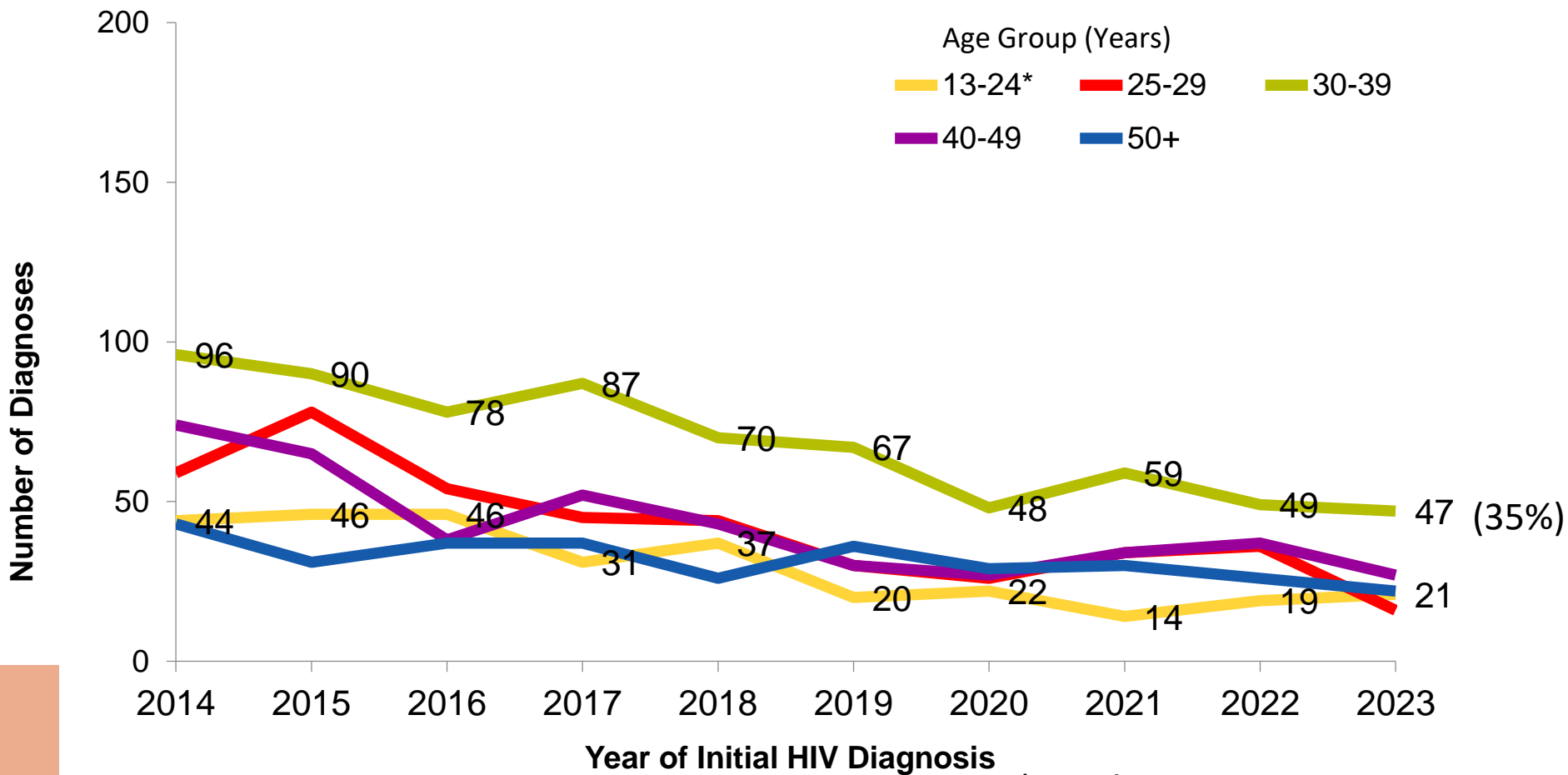
*No diagnoses in 13-17 y.o. from 2019-2023

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Persons newly diagnosed age 50 years and older, 2014-2023
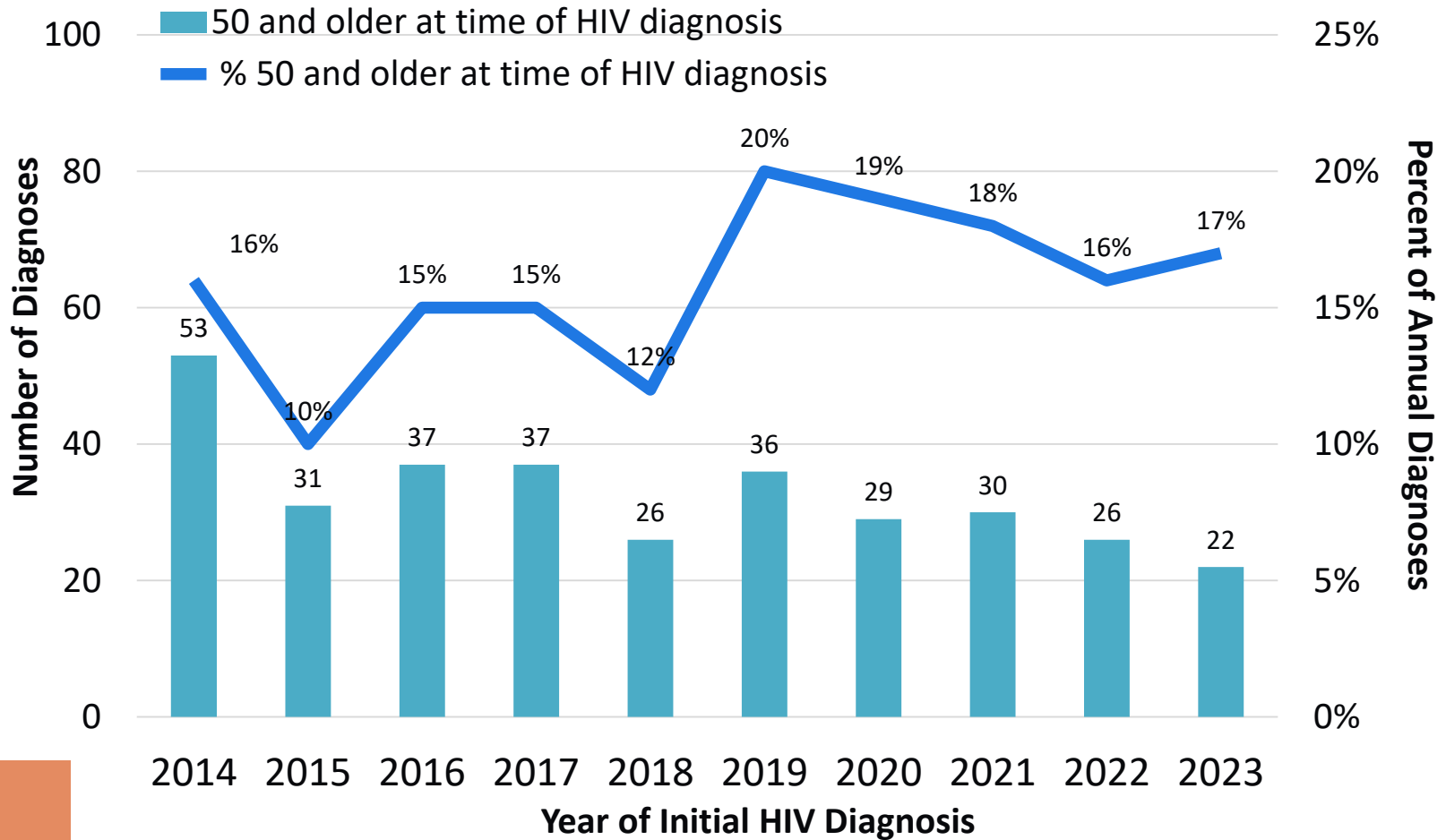
Number and percent of people experiencing homelessness (PEH) diagnosed 2014-2023, San Francisco
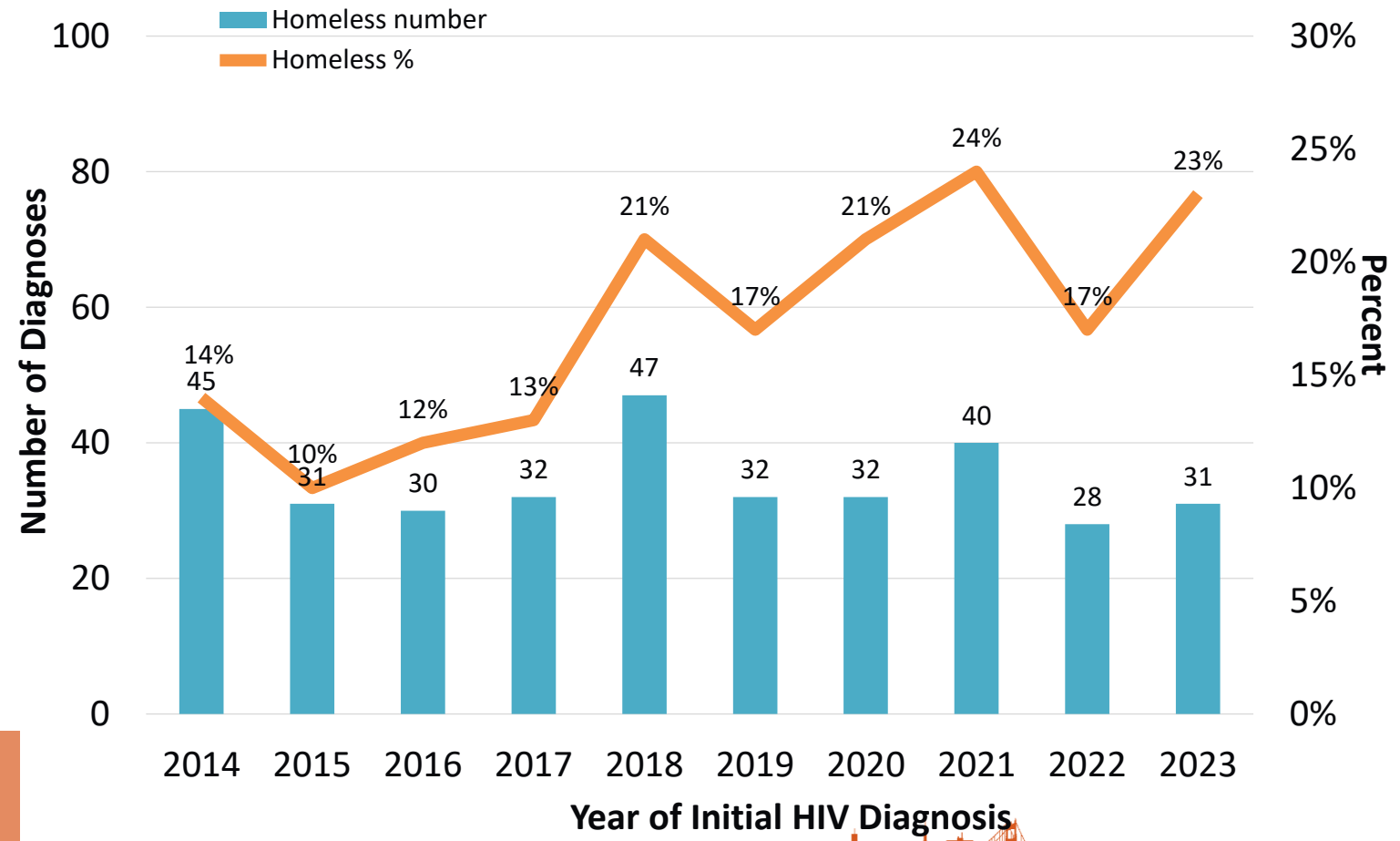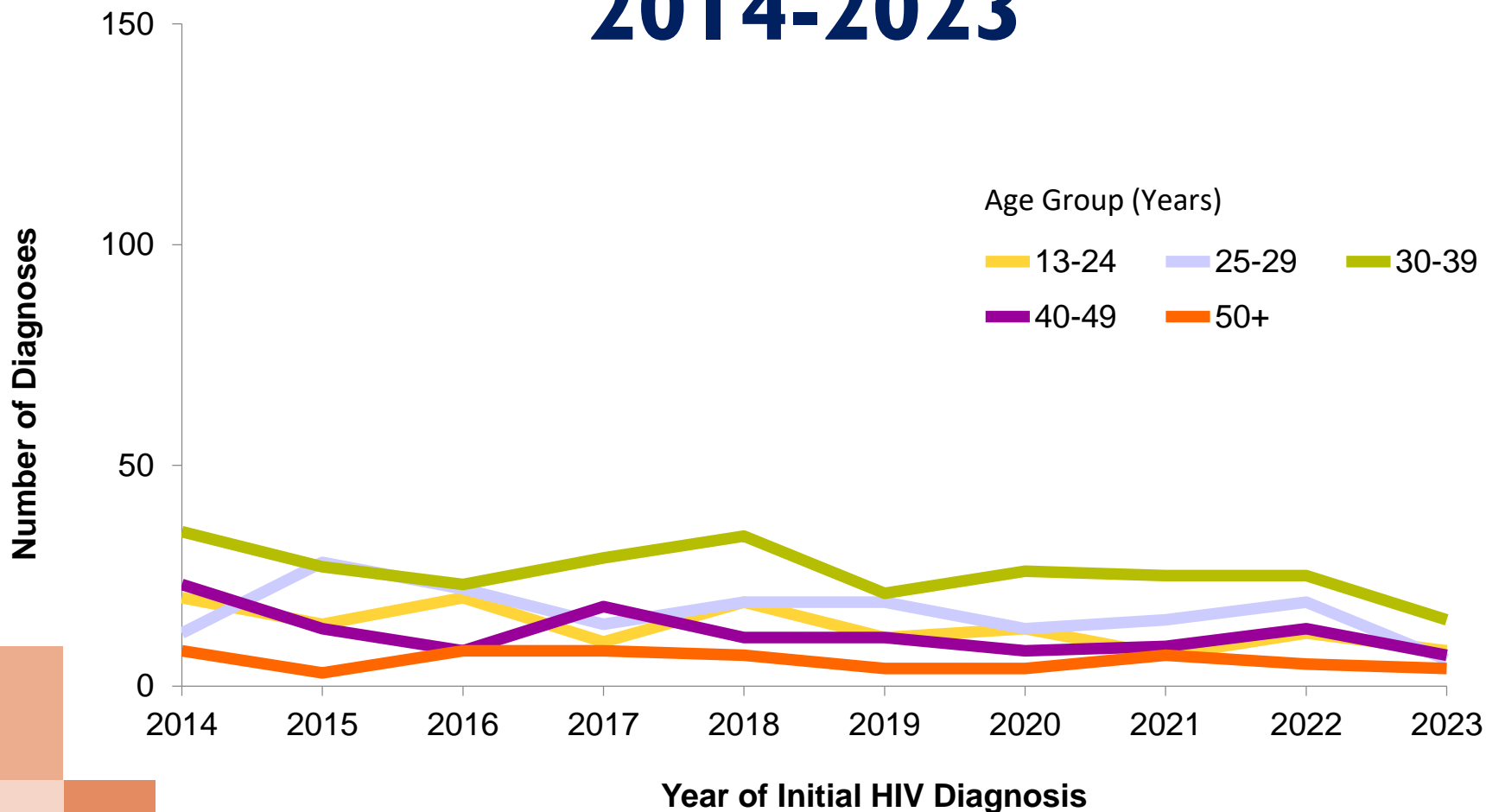
Persons Experiencing Homelessness Compared to Non-Homeless Diagnosed with HIV, 2014-2023

		New HIV Diagnoses, 2014-2023	
		Homeless	Non-Homeless
		Number (%)	
		348	1,819
Gender[1]	Cis Men	268 (77)	1,588 (87)
	Cis Women	55 (16)	138 (8)
	Trans Women	25 (7)	84 (5)
Race/Ethnicity	White	122 (35)	616 (34)
	Black/African American	74 (21)	250 (14)
	Latinx	117 (34)	623 (34)
	Asian/Pacific Islander	14 (4)	260 (14)
	Other/Unknown	21 (6)	70 (4)
Transmission Category	MSM	124 (36)	1,301 (72)
	TWSM	15 (4)	64 (4)
	PWID	85 (24)	94 (5)
	MSM-PWID	70 (20)	158 (9)
	TWSM-PWID	9 (3)	20 (1)
	Heterosexual	33 (9)	131 (7)
	Other/Unidentified	12 (3)	51 (3)
Age at Diagnosis (Years)	13 - 24	40 (11)	260 (14)
	25 - 29	63 (18)	360 (20)
	30 - 39	120 (34)	570 (31)
	40 - 49	74 (21)	353 (19)
	50+	51 (15)	276 (15)

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Latina/o/x Diagnoses by Age, 2014-2023

Gender distribution Latina/o/x Diagnoses, 2014-2023, San Francisco

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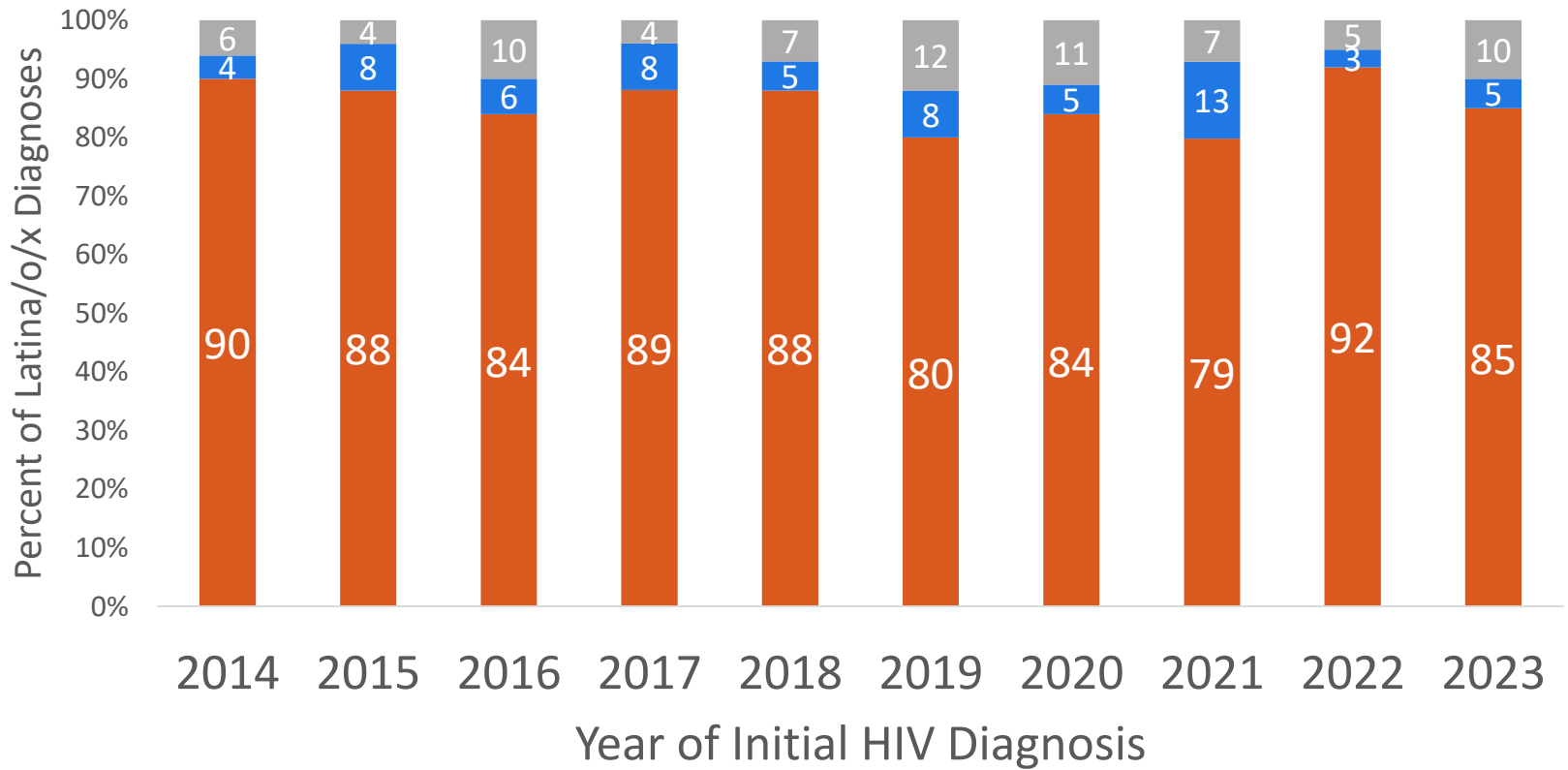
Diagnosis Trends among Latino Cis Men by Transmission Category

Chart: Number of Diagnoses by Year of Initial HIV Diagnosis

Legend:
- MSM non PWID
- PWID (MSM and non-MSM)
- Heterosexual/Other
- All Latino Men

MSM non PWID data points: 72 (2014), 71 (2015), 53 (2016), 51 (2017), 60 (2018), 48 (2019), 48 (2020), 39 (2021), 55 (2022), 31 (2023)

PWID (MSM and non-MSM) data points: 15 (2014), 3 (2015), 9 (2016), 12 (2017), 15 (2018), 5 (2019), 2 (2020), 7 (2021), 7 (2022), 3 (2023)

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Number and percent of Latina/o/x PEH diagnosed 2014-2023, San Francisco

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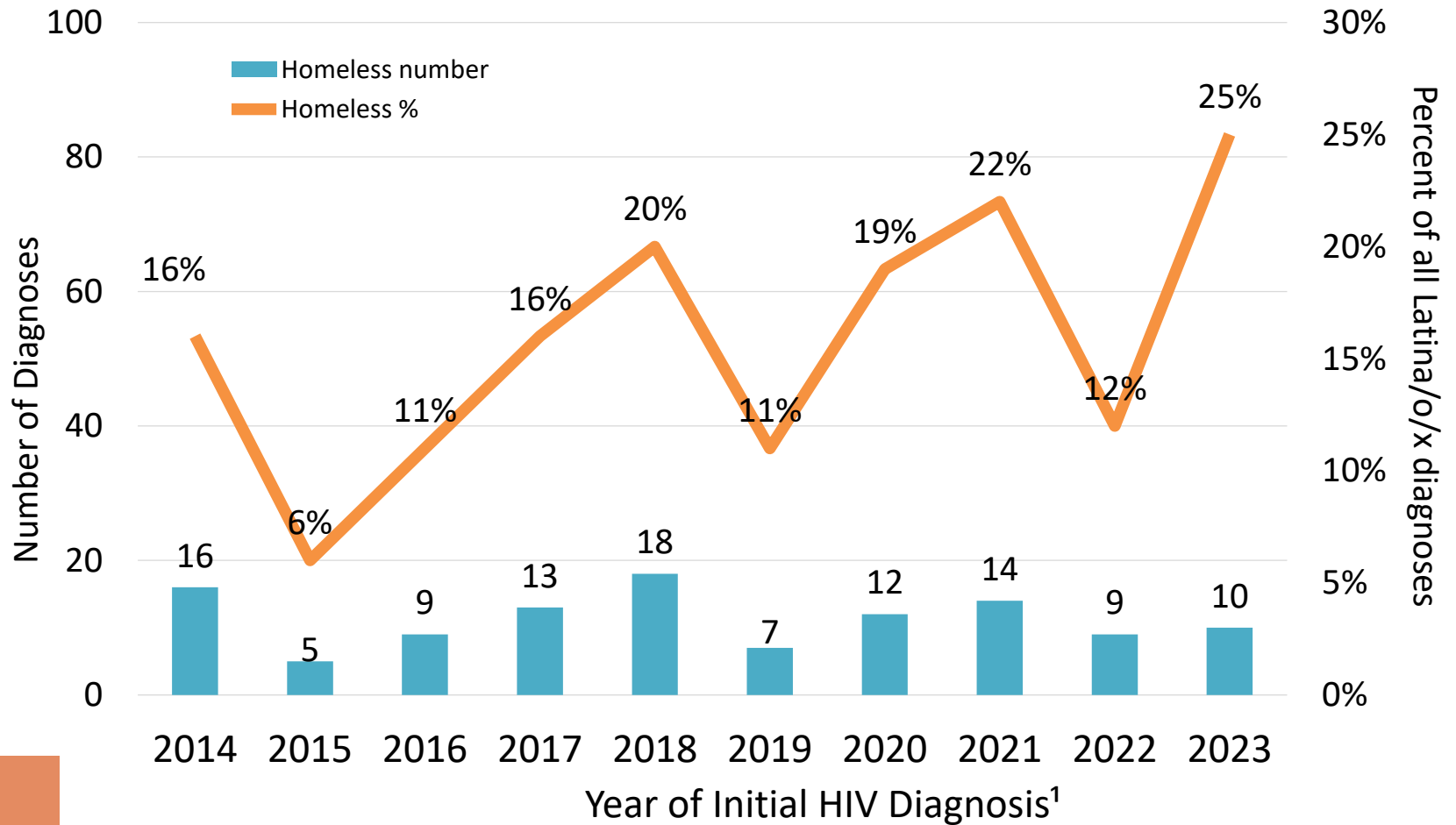
Health Insurance/Access Program at Diagnosis, 2019-2023

Legend: ■ Missing ■ No insurance ■ Any insurance

By race/ethnicity:
- White: Missing 6%, No insurance 20%, Any insurance 74%
- Black: Missing 5%, No insurance 14%, Any insurance 81%
- Latina/o/x: Missing 5%, No insurance 39%, Any insurance 56%
- API: Missing 8%, No insurance 19%, Any insurance 73%

By gender:
- Cis Men: Missing 6%, No insurance 28%, Any insurance 66%
- Cis Women: Missing 2%, No insurance 20%, Any insurance 78%
- Trans Women: Missing 5%, No insurance 25%, Any insurance 70%

By year:
- 2019: Missing 9%, No insurance 28%, Any insurance 63%
- 2020: Missing 4%, No insurance 33%, Any insurance 63%
- 2021: Missing 6%, No insurance 23%, Any insurance 71%
- 2022: Missing 5%, No insurance 26%, Any insurance 69%
- 2023: Missing 4%, No insurance 23%, Any insurance 73%

Overall, 68% insured at diagnosis in 2019-2023

1.1% Health SF*

*Health SF: Health access program designed to make health care services available and affordable to uninsured San Francisco residents, operated by the San Francisco Department of Public Health (DPH).

Summary of New Diagnoses

- Annual diagnoses decreased in 2023 by 20% compared to 2022

- By racial/ethnic group, Latina/o/x diagnoses had the largest decline in 2023
  - Decline mostly among Latino cis men

- People aged 30-39 y.o. most frequent among new diagnoses (more than one-third of 2023 diagnoses)

- Proportion of diagnoses 50+ years declined starting 2020

- People who experienced homelessness (PEH) accounted for 23% of 2023 diagnoses

- 68% of people diagnosed in last 5 years had health insurance at diagnosis
  - 73% of 2023 diagnoses

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Cis-Men PLWH by Race/ethnicity and Age, December 2023
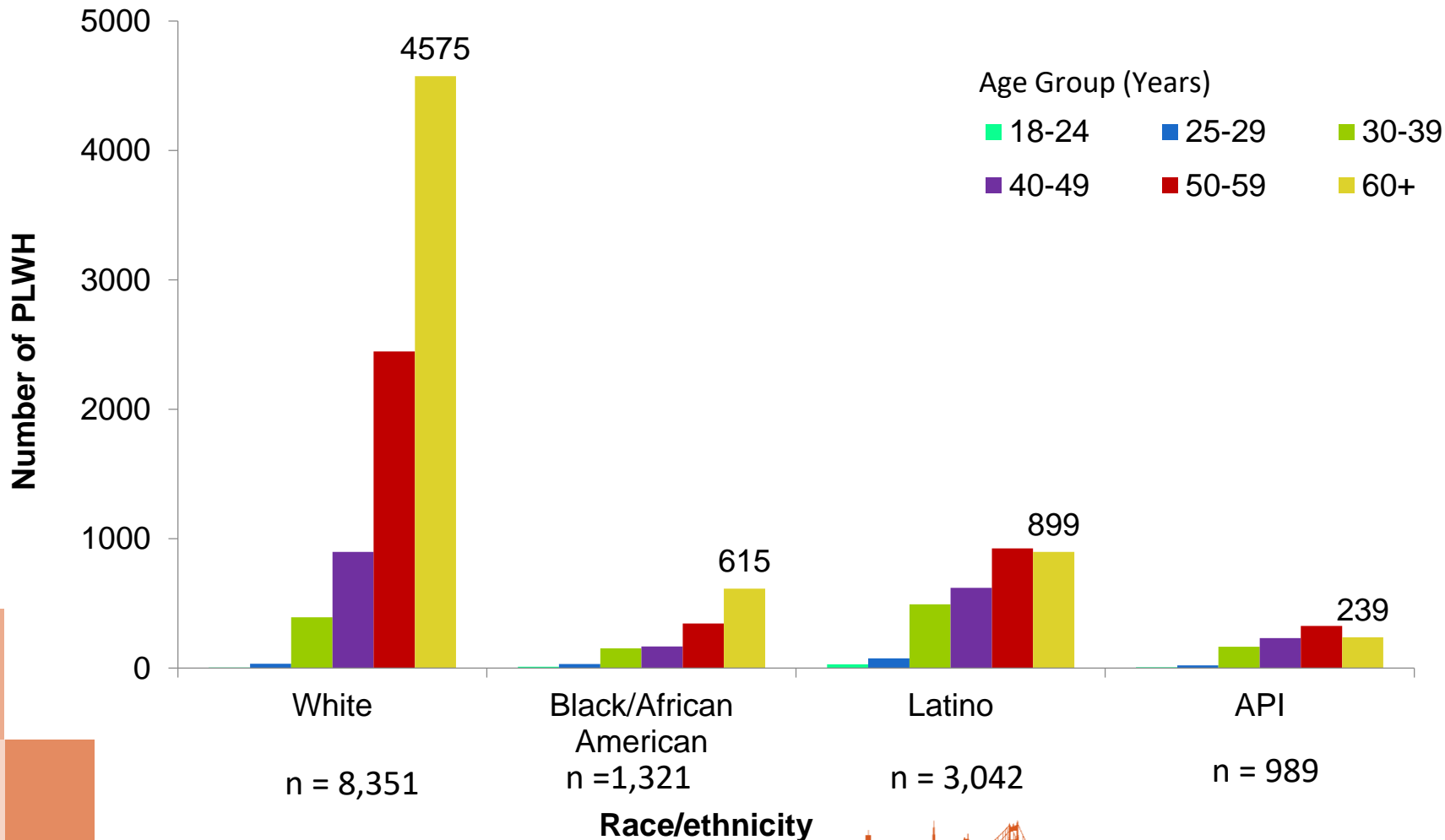
Cis Women PLWH by Race/ethnicity and Age, December 2023
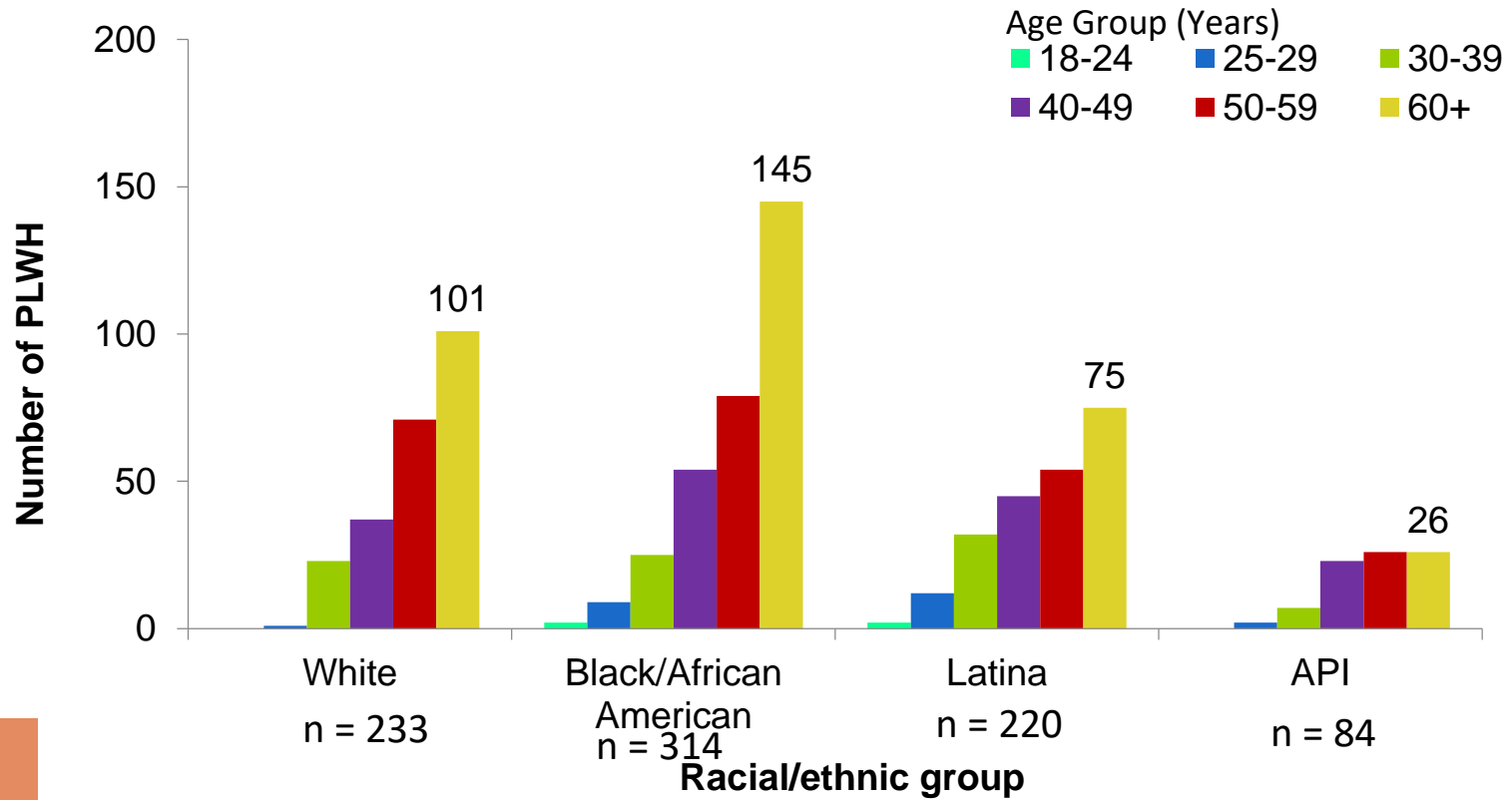
Trans Women PLWH by Race/ethnicity, December 2023

N = 438

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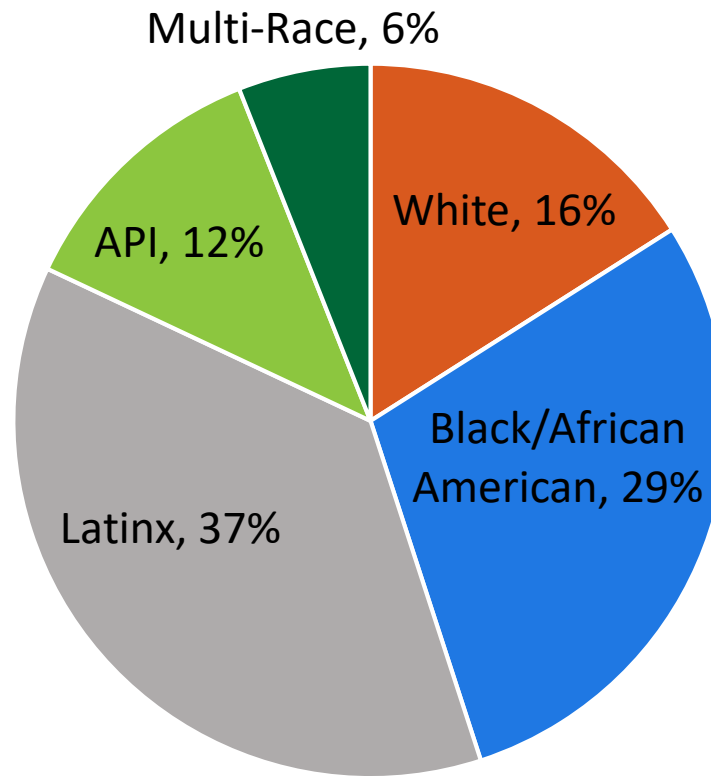# HIV Care Continuum, New Diagnoses[1], 2019-2023

Legend:
- 2019 Diagnoses
- 2020 Diagnoses
- 2021 Diagnoses
- 2022 Diagnoses
- 2023 Diagnoses[3]
- 2023 Diagnoses (January-September)[4]

Y-axis: Percent of Diagnoses (0%, 50%, 100%)

New diagnoses[1]:
- 209 100%
- 156 100%
- 190 100%
- 213 100%
- 183 100%

Linked to care within 1 month of diagnosis:
- 198 95%
- 143 92%
- 175 92%
- 190 89%
- 173 95%

Retained in care for 3-9 months after linkage within 1 month of diagnosis:
- 151 72%
- 100 64%
- 128 67%
- 152 71%

Viral suppression[2] within 6 (shaded colors) and 12 (solid colors) months among all new diagnoses:
- 176 84% / 166 79%
- 124 80% / 116 74%
- 152 80% / 143 75%
- 183 86% / 170 80%
- 122 84%

[1] Laboratory or physician confirmed in diagnosis year.
Does not include person's self-report date of HIV infection.

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Proportion virally suppressed* among PLWH, 2018-2023, San Francisco
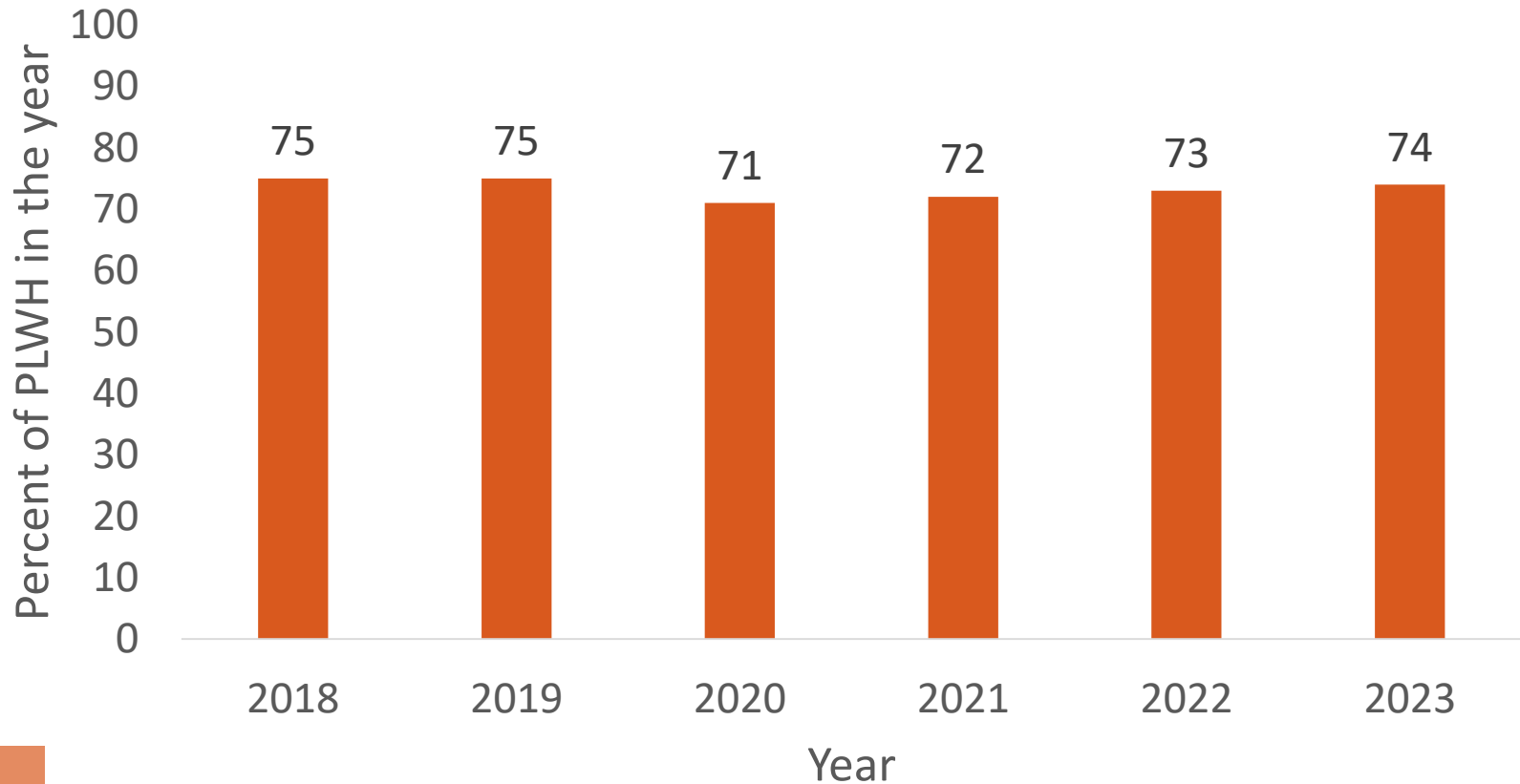
*Using the latest test in the year

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Disparities in Viral Suppression among PLWH

Legend: Viral suppression rate 2021 | Viral Suppression rate 2022 | Viral Suppression rate 2023

Overall 2023: 74%

Categories: Transwomen (69%), Black (71%), Latina/o/x (71%), Age 25-49 (68%), PWID (66%), MSM PWID (71%), TSWM-PWID (58%), Non U.S.-born (68%), PEH (34%)

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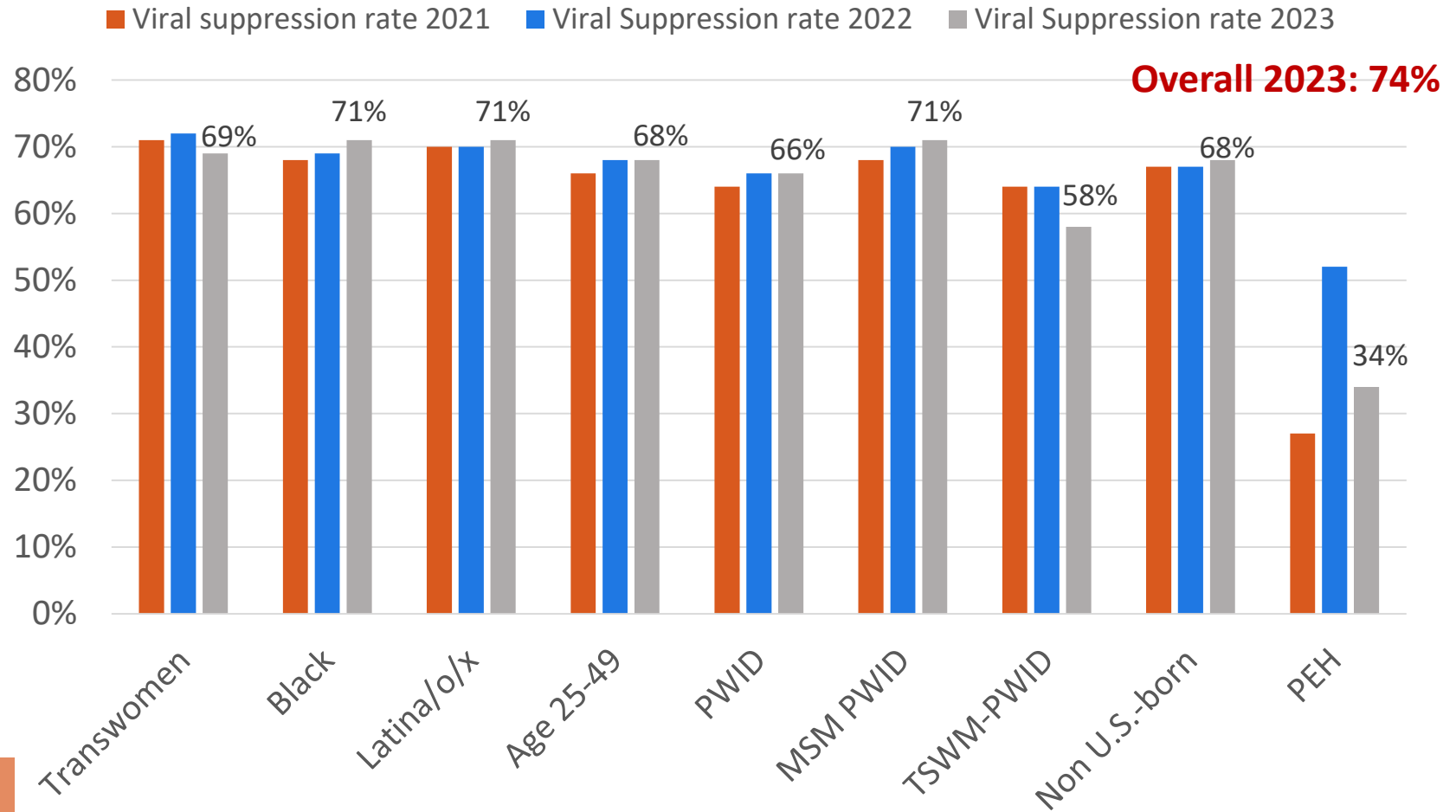
Trends in Underlying Causes of Death among Persons with HIV

Legend:
- 2011-2014 (N = 943)
- 2015-2018 (N = 970)
- 2019-2022 (N = 1,119)

Y-axis: Percent of deaths in the time period (0% to 90%)

HIV and Stage 3 (AIDS) conditions
- (388) 41%
- (334) 34%
- (282) 25%

Accidents (including overdose)
- (111) 12%
- (136) 14%
- (226) 20%

Heart Disease
- (80) 9%
- (111) 11%
- (176) 16%

Non-Stage 3 (AIDS) cancer
- (137) 15%
- (151) 16%
- (165) 15%

- Deaths due to drug overdoses increased from 9.9% in 2011-2014 to 20.2% in 2019-2022
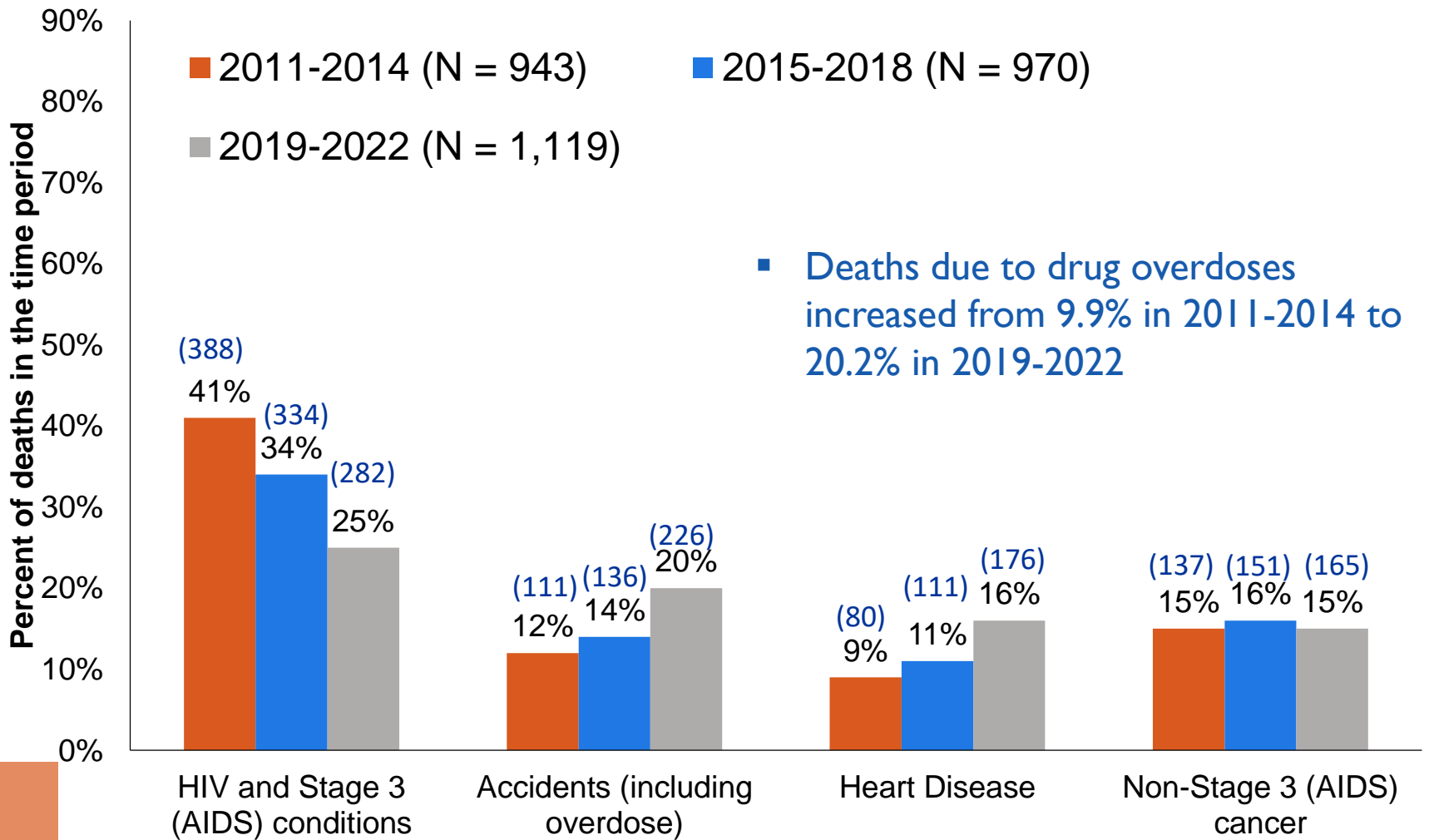
(No.): Number of deaths in the time period.

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Medical Monitoring Project PLWH in Medical Care 2015-2022:
Viral Suppression in prior 12 months*

	Number of Participants	Percent** of Participants
Total		
Most recent viral load suppressed	1,118	80%
All viral load measurements documented suppressed	1,048	75%

*during 12 months before interview
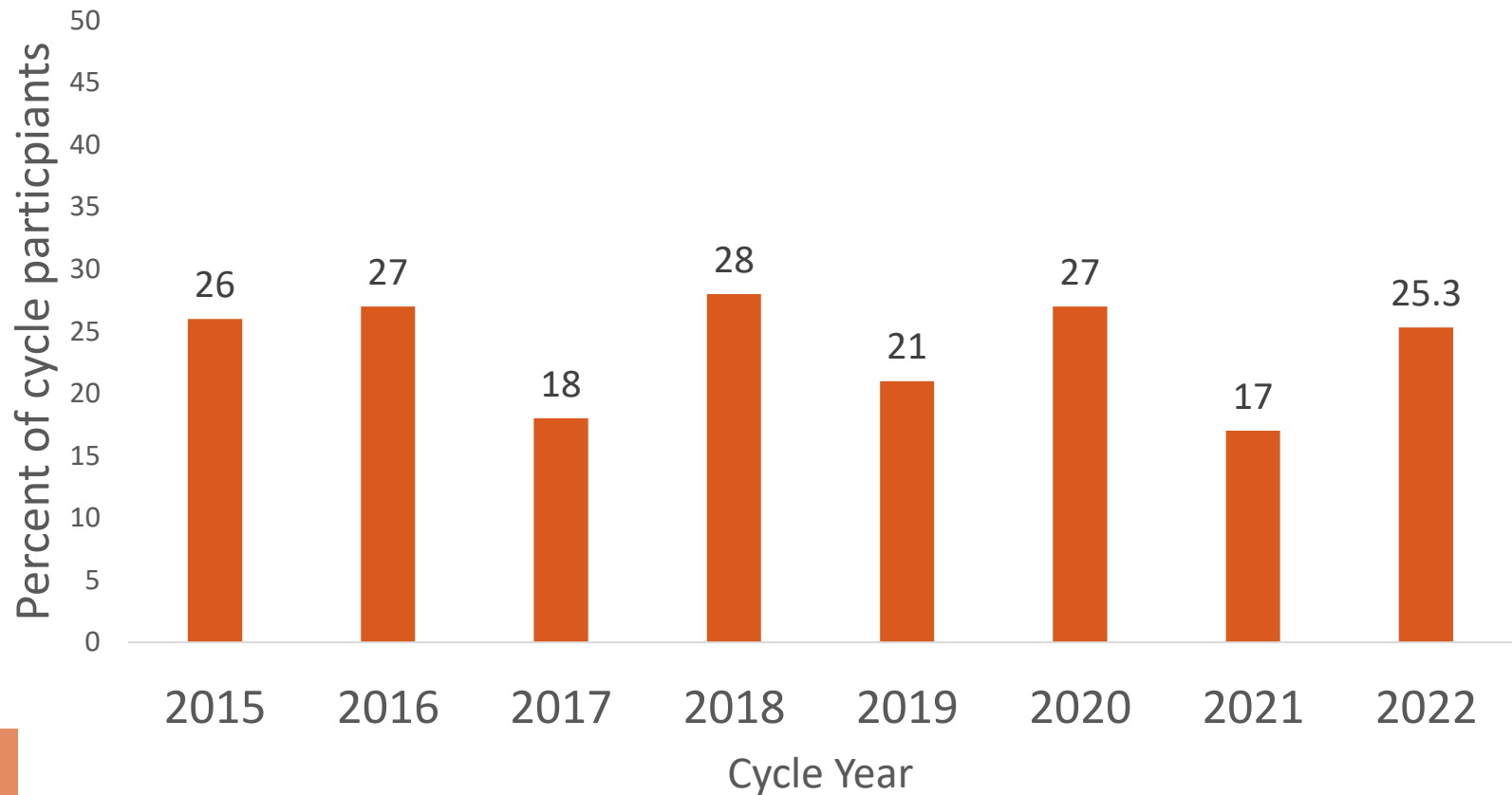**weighted percentage
Source: MMP surveys 2015-2022

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Unstable housing, unemployment, hunger/food insecurity during the 12 months before interview among persons with diagnosed HIV, by cycle year—Medical Monitoring Project, San Francisco, CA, 2015-2022

	Unstable housing or homelessness[a]	Unemployment[b]	Hunger/Food insecurity[c]
	Row %[e]	Row %[e]	Row %[e]
Cycle year			
2015		19.0	18.5
2016		9.8	19.9
2017		12.8	17.0
2018	19.1	10.9	21.7
2019	24.6	15.1	16.6
2020	24.2	14.6	18.1
2021	22.2	12.8	14.5
2022	21.5	15.1	13.9

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Unmet needs for mental health services during the 12 months before interview among persons with diagnosed HIV, by cycle year—Medical Monitoring Project, San Francisco, CA, 2015-2022
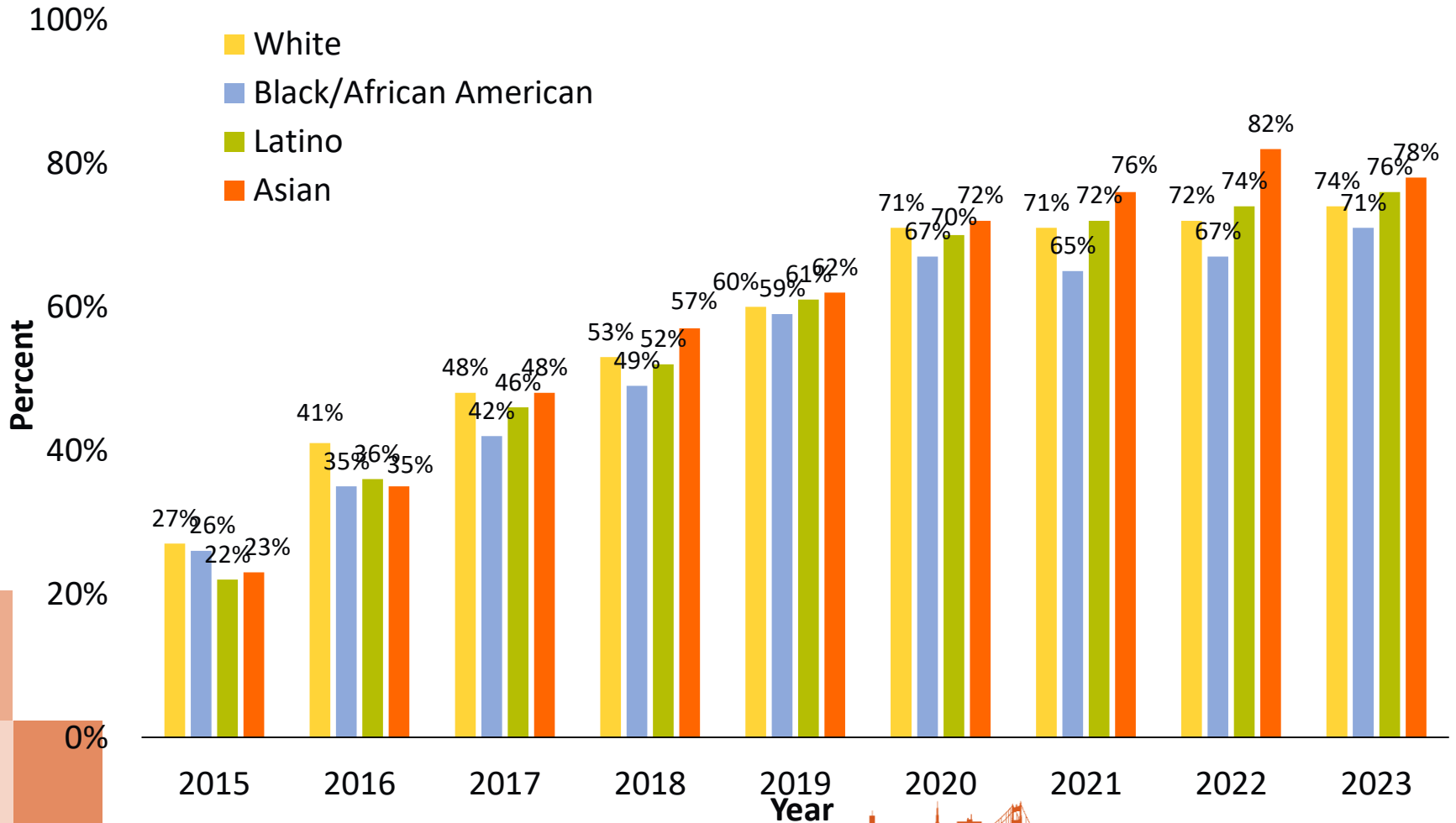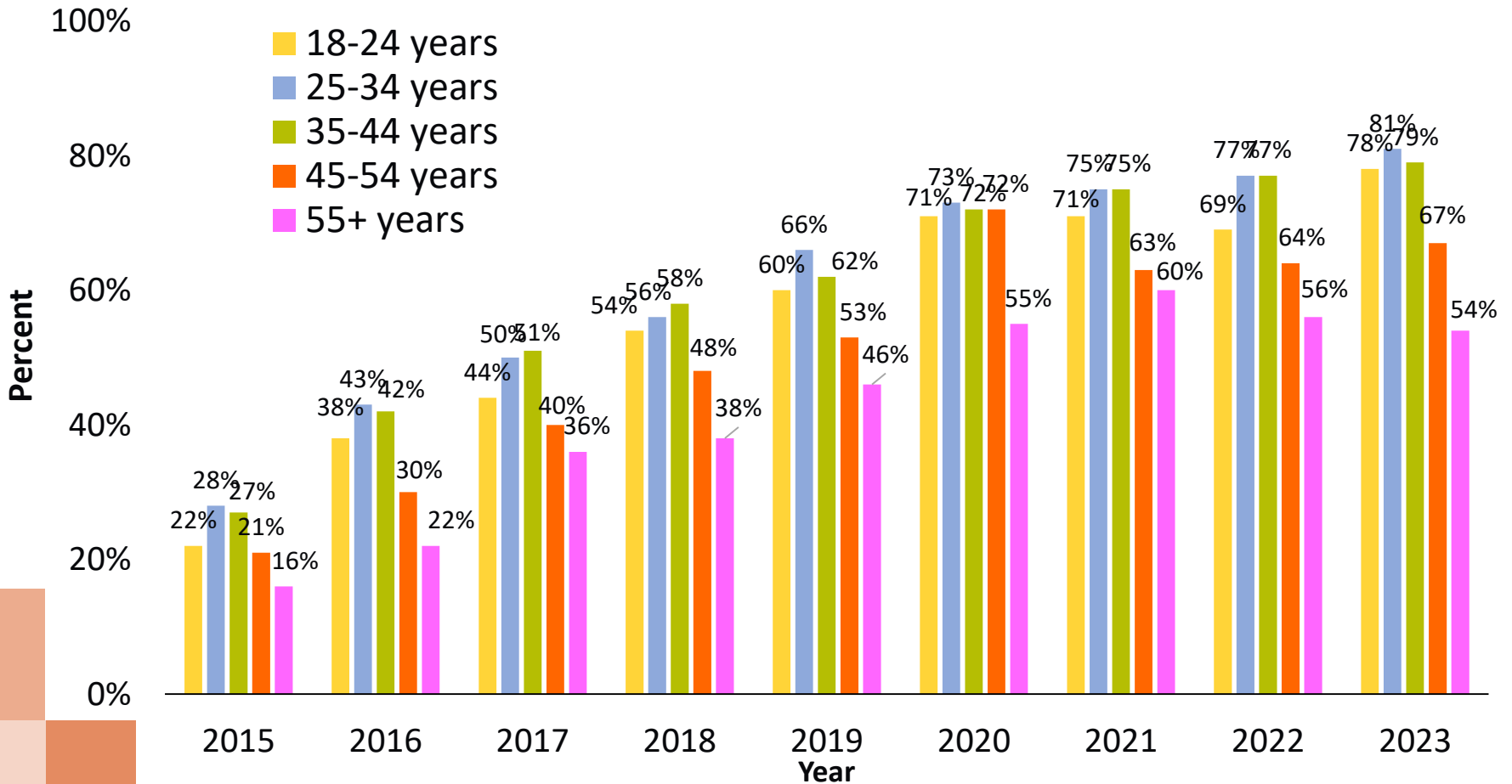

Chart: Percent of cycle participants by Cycle Year

- 2015: 26
- 2016: 27
- 2017: 18
- 2018: 28
- 2019: 21
- 2020: 27
- 2021: 17
- 2022: 25.3

Proportion of MSM currently on PrEP by race/ethnicity, San Francisco City Clinic patients, 2015-2023

Legend:
- White
- Black/African American
- Latino
- Asian

Y-axis: Percent (0% to 100%)
X-axis: Year

Year	White	Black/African American	Latino	Asian
2015	27%	26%	22%	23%
2016	41%	35%	36%	35%
2017	48%	42%	46%	48%
2018	53%	49%	52%	57%
2019	60%	59%	61%	62%
2020	71%	67%	70%	72%
2021	71%	65%	72%	76%
2022	72%	67%	74%	82%
2023	74%	71%	76%	78%

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1 On PrEP at visit: (1) Answer 'yes' to are you currently on PrEP or (2) Enrolled in PrEP as of visit. Due to continuous quality improvement of data cleaning and management processes, data are subject to change and might be different in previous reports.
2 Includes San Francisco residents only.

Proportion of MSM currently on PrEP[1] by age, San Francisco City Clinic patients[2], 2015-2023

Legend:
- 18-24 years
- 25-34 years
- 35-44 years
- 45-54 years
- 55+ years

2015: 22%, 28%, 27%, 21%, 16%
2016: 38%, 43%, 42%, 30%, 22%
2017: 44%, 50%, 51%, 40%, 36%
2018: 54%, 56%, 58%, 48%, 38%
2019: 60%, 66%, 62%, 53%, 46%
2020: 71%, 73%, 72%, 72%, 55%
2021: 71%, 75%, 75%, 63%, 60%
2022: 69%, 77%, 77%, 64%, 56%
2023: 78%, 81%, 79%, 67%, 54%

1 On PrEP at visit: (1) Answer 'yes' to are you currently on PrEP or (2) Enrolled in PrEP as of visit. Due to continuous quality improvement of data cleaning and management processes, data are subject to change and might be different in previous reports.
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PrEP Program enrollment[1] and ongoing participation by PrEP regimen, San Francisco City Clinic PrEP Program participants, 2021-2023[2]

	Year					
PrEP Regimen	**2021**		**2022**		**2023**	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total enrolled	911	100.0	960	100.0	1,118	100.0
Daily PrEP	810	88.9%	793	82.6%	843	75.4%
PrEP 2-1-1	89	9.8%	150	15.6%	213	19.1%
LA-CAB	N/A		2	0.2%	50	4.5%

[1] Enrolled in the SFCC PrEP Program was defined as attending a PrEP enrollment visit and prescribed PrEP.

[2] Each SFCC PrEP Program participant is represented in each year that they are renrolled and continued to receive PrEP through SFCC. Because participants can change which regimen they want to use, if a participant used more than one regimen in the year, their regimen is identified according to the following hierarchy: LA-CAB, 2-1-1, Daily.

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2023 HIV Epidemiology **Annual Report** available at:

https://www.sf.gov/resource/2024/hiv-epidemiology-unit-reports

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