



Key Data Findings
2021 Co-Occurring Conditions/Poverty/Insurance
Approved April 8, 2021

Data regarding co-morbidities or co-occurring disorders is important to the delivery of services for people living with HIV/AIDS for all the following reasons:

- Co-occurring health conditions make providing medical care more complex, require greater provider expertise, and **increase the cost of care** for people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A).
- PLWH/A who live with other health conditions often have many service needs, so case managers and other service providers may need to spend more time with fewer clients.
- Substance use, homelessness and mental illness can **interfere with HIV care**, treatment and medication adherence.
- When a PLWH/A has TB, an STD or hepatitis, both the person's HIV and the other disease(s) can **progress faster** and have more serious effects.
- STDs make it easier for a PLWH/A to **transmit HIV** to someone else.
- Support services keep PLWH/A in care and improve medical outcomes, especially those of women, African Americans and persons with lower incomes.

2017 findings are self-report by HIV positive respondents to the 2017 Survey of HIV Impact:

- Total sample: 1,038
- People living with HIV: 781

Condition	<i>Estimated prevalence within the general population* (Population = 3,351,785; 1,690,083 Males, 1,661,702 Female) (1)</i>	<i>Estimated prevalence based on self-report by people living with HIV from the 2017 Survey of HIV Impact (2)</i>
Tuberculosis	Less than 0.01% (3)	0.06%
Syphilis*	0.053% (4) • Female: 0.0013% • Male: 0.092%	11.1% (2.2) • Female: (0.07) • Male: (2.4)
Gonorrhea	0.18% (4) • Female: 0.13% • Male: 0.24%	10.1% (0.66) • Female: 0% • Male: 11.3% (0.73)
Chlamydia	0.66% (4) • Female: 0.8% • Male: 0.5%	1.4% (0.70) • Female: 3.5% (0.14) • Male: 12.3% (0.76)
Hepatitis B (HBV)	0.03% (4)	20.4%
Hepatitis C (HCV)	1.1% (4)	13.2%
Mental Illness	(19.1%) (5) (method of estimating combines serious and chronic)	37.1% (ever diagnosed or treated)
Substance Use: Injection Drug Use	1.5% estimated (6,7,8)	Ever Injected: 23.9% (13.3) Injected last 12 months: 7.8%
Substance Use: Illegal Drug Use (non-injection)	3.3% estimated (6,7,8)	7.8% est. (5) (7.9)
Homelessness	0.2% (9)	Stably housed: 62.5% Unstably housed: 22.4% Homeless: 2.6% - (4.4)

Condition	Estimated prevalence within the general population* (Population = 3,351,785; 1,690,083 Males, 1,661,702 Female) ⁽¹⁾	Estimated prevalence based on self-report by people living with HIV from the 2017 Survey of HIV Impact ⁽²⁾
Poverty Level (Threshold = \$1,073/month)	15.5% below poverty level ⁽¹⁰⁾	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35% below poverty level • 72% below 500% poverty level
Lack of Insurance (Non-elderly population <65 years old)	9.5% ⁽¹¹⁾	13%
Formerly incarcerated	0.3% ⁽¹²⁾	15.7%
Hypertension (High Blood Pressure)	30% ⁽¹³⁾	35% (Among ART-experienced individuals >50 years, >50%) ⁽¹³⁾
Diabetes	6.5% ⁽¹⁴⁾	10.3% ⁽¹⁴⁾
Coronavirus (COVID 19)	7.4% ⁽¹⁵⁾	*No data available

*Detailed data for sexually transmitted infections, including data by race/ethnicity and gender /can be found at https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/hhsa/programs/phs/hiv_std_hepatitis_branch/reports_and_statistics.html

Notes:

- Research reveals higher incidences of additional co-occurring conditions for PLWH/A that include gastrointestinal diseases, circulatory diseases, endocrine/nutritional/metabolic diseases (includes diabetes), nervous system diseases, and neoplastic diseases (cancer, lymphoma).
- Women experience an increased incidence of a number of HIV-related co-morbidities, including gynecological conditions such as genital herpes, pelvic inflammatory disease, human papillomavirus, and candida; additionally, there is an increased incidence of diabetes, heart disease; hepatitis C; cancer, mental illness and substance abuse

Data Sources:

1. San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG). 2019 population estimates. Received August 2020.
2. County of San Diego HIV, STD, and Hepatitis Branch: San Diego 2017 Survey of HIV Impact (N=1,038 of which 781 identify as living with HIV in San Diego County) proportions applied to estimated PLWH/A population.
3. County of San Diego Tuberculosis Program 2019 Fact Sheet
4. County of San Diego 2018 Reportable Diseases and Conditions, from <https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/hhsa/programs/phs/HIV,%20STD%20&%20Hepatitis%20Branch/Data%20Slide%20Sets/2018%20STD%20Slides%2020191001%20FINAL.pdf>
5. SAMHSA <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHsubstateStateTabs2014/NSDUHsubstateCalifornia2014.pdf>
6. SAMHSA, Key Substance Use and Mental Health Indicators in the United States: Results from the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health <https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/cbhsq-reports/NSDUHNationalFindingsReport2018/NSDUHNationalFindingsReport2018.pdf>
7. Lansky A, Finlayson T, Johnson C, Holtzman D, Wejnert C, Mitsch A, et al. (2014) Estimating the Number of Persons Who Inject Drugs in the United States by Meta-Analysis to Calculate National Rates of HIV and Hepatitis C Virus Infections. PLoS ONE9(5): e97596. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0097596>.
8. County of San Diego Epidemiology and Immunizations Branch, enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) data, percent of IDU among all living with HIV, data through year end 2018.
9. Regional Task Force on the Homeless, 2019 point-in-time count, from <https://www.rtfhsd.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/2018-WPoint-in-Time-Count-Annual-Report.pdf> and <https://homelessdata.com/dashboard/rtfh/annual/>
10. U.S. Census Bureau, 2014-2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs>
11. California Health Interview Survey (CHIS), UCLA Center for Health Policy Research, December 2018
12. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Adults on parole in the United States; 1975 – 2012, 12/19/2013; County AIDS Case Management Program, HSHB, 2013.
13. American Heart Association Journal; Vol. 72, Issue 1, July 2018, Pages 44-55, Hypertension, <https://www.ahajournals.org/doi/epub/10.1161/HYPERTENSIONAHA.118.10893>
14. BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care 2017; 5(1): e000304, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5293823/>
15. County of San Diego Coronavirus (COVID-19) (Dashboard, June 2020, https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/sdc/hhsa/programs/phs/community_epidemiology/dc/2019-nCoV/status.htmlA