

Central Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2021

This epidemiologic profile provides updated information about HIV and STDs in the Central Health District in Los Angeles County (LAC). **All data represent persons aged ≥ 13 years. All rates are per 100,000.** See technical notes for additional details.

Percent of LAC PLWDH* residing in Central

Central residents make up **4%** of the LAC population

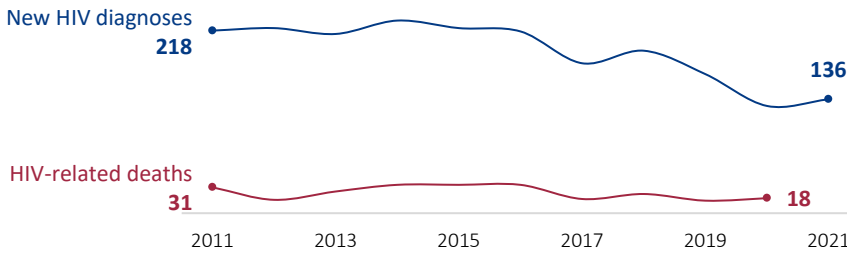


In 2021, Central residents made up **13%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

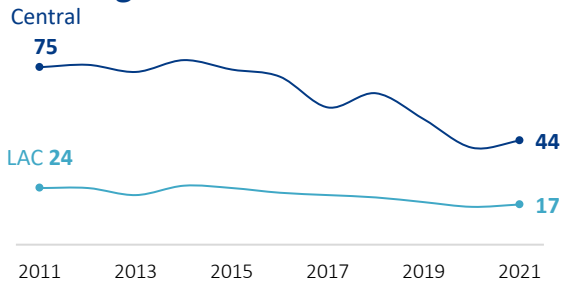
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in Central have been on a declining trend since 2011.

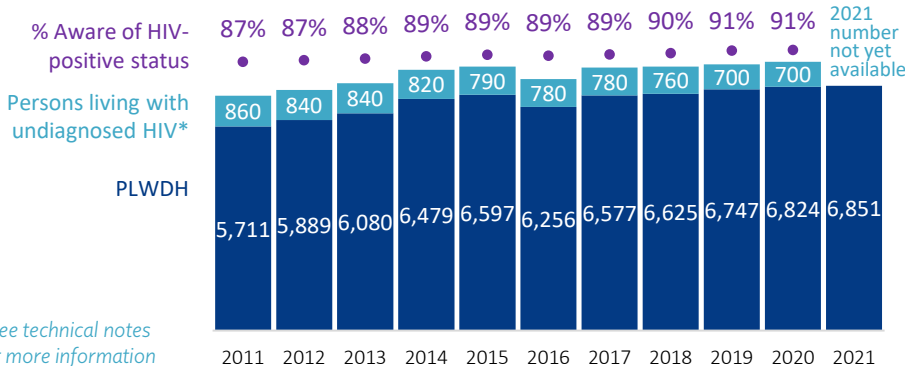
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information.

HIV Diagnosis Rates: Central vs. LAC

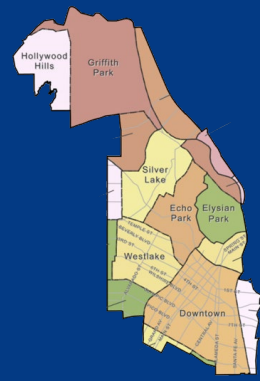


Between 2011 and 2021, HIV diagnosis rates in Central have been consistently higher than in LAC overall. Rates have been decreasing in Central and LAC.

Number of Persons Living with HIV & Percent Aware of HIV-Positive Status



* See technical notes for more information



310,683

Residents of Central Health District in 2021 aged ≥ 13 years

136

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2021

1,024

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2020

2,242

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2020

3,068

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2020

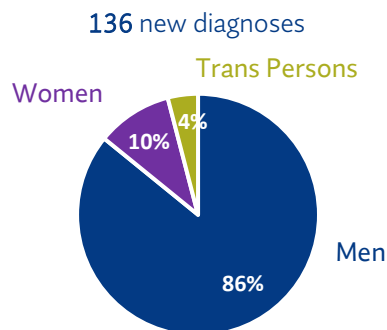
41%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2020

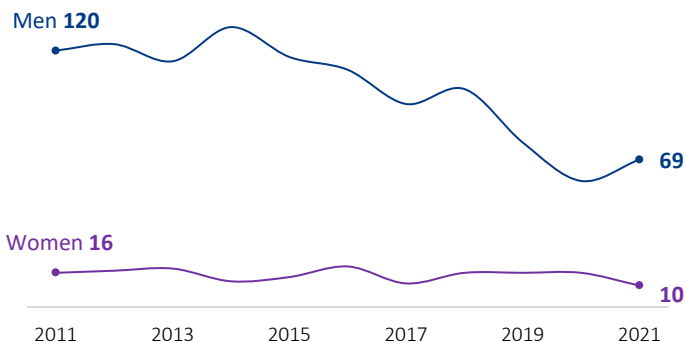
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2021 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



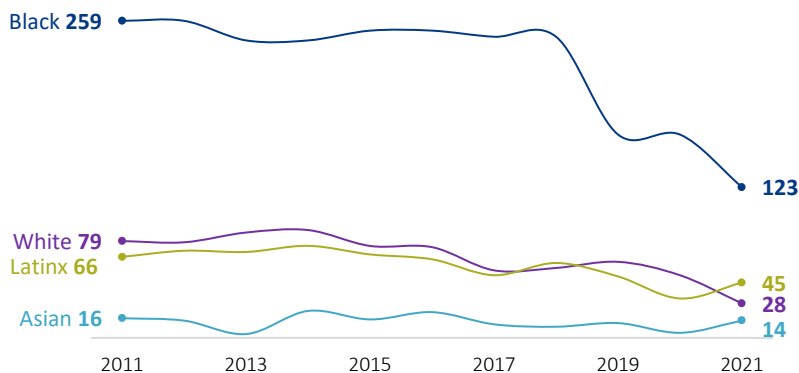
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women, but rates among men are on the decline. Rates among women have remained relatively stable since 2011.

Note: Trans men and trans women are grouped into one category to maintain confidentiality due to small numbers. New HIV diagnosis rates among trans persons are not presented due to the unavailability of reliable population size estimates in LAC.

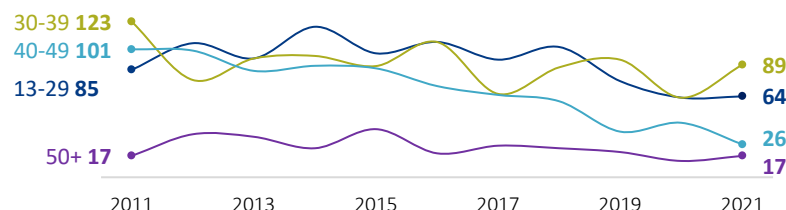
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **race/ethnicity**



Between 2011 and 2021, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have been consistently higher than other race/ethnicity groups. Rates for White, Black and Latinx persons have declined since 2011.

Note: Due to low diagnosis and population totals in Central, the rates for Black persons are represented by 2-year average values. Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and persons of multiple race/ethnicities are not included in this profile due to small numbers.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**

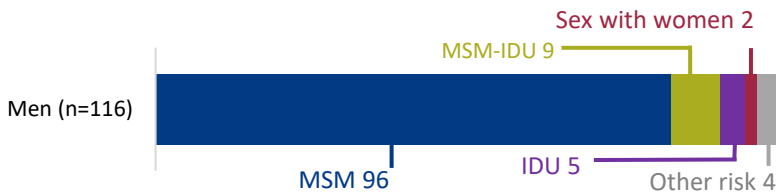


Since 2011, new HIV diagnosis rates have declined for persons aged 13-29, 30-39, and 40-49. Rates among persons aged 50+ have remained low and relatively stable.

¹ New HIV diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population. Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

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Transmission Category among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV by Gender

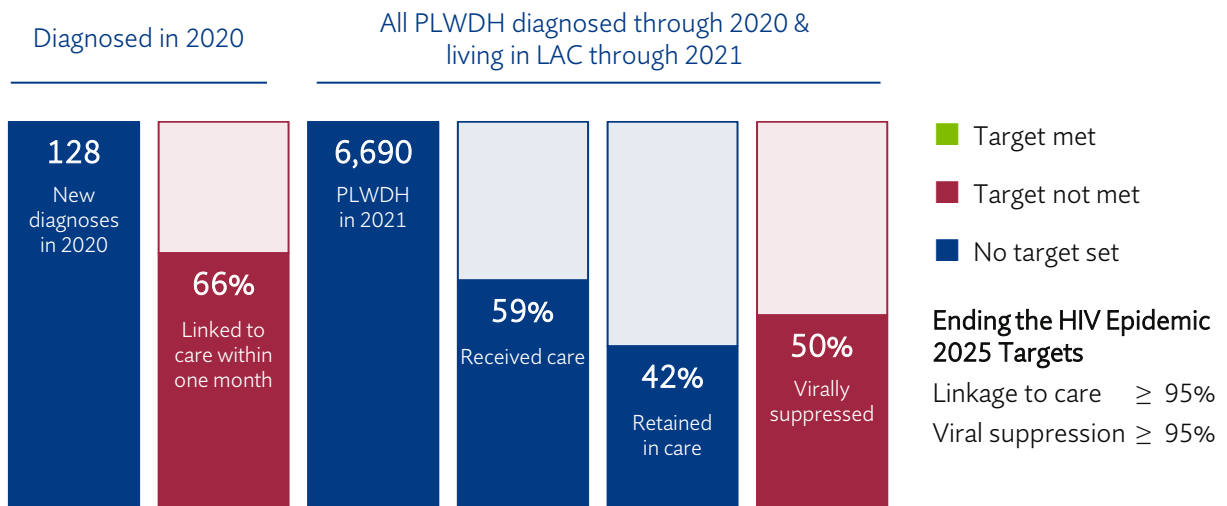


In 2021, the primary HIV transmission category among men was having sex with other men (MSM). The primary HIV transmission category among women was sex with men. For trans person, sexual contact was identified as the primary HIV transmission category.

To protect the privacy of persons with HIV, Los Angeles County applies data suppression rules when the total number in a stratum is less than 100. In accordance with those rules, a chart/table of transmission category among persons newly diagnosed with HIV for women and trans persons could not be generated for this health district.

HIV Care Continuum

The HIV care continuum is a series of steps starting from when a person is diagnosed with HIV through their achievement of viral suppression. The base population for measuring linkage to HIV care is persons who received an HIV diagnosis in a given calendar year, whereas the base population for the downstream steps in the continuum is all persons who were diagnosed with HIV through 2020 and were living in LAC as of year end 2021. The latter ensures at least one year of follow-up to measure receipt of care, retention in care, and viral suppression.



Linkage to care and viral suppression levels have not yet met the 2025 targets set for the Ending the HIV Epidemic (EHE) Initiative.

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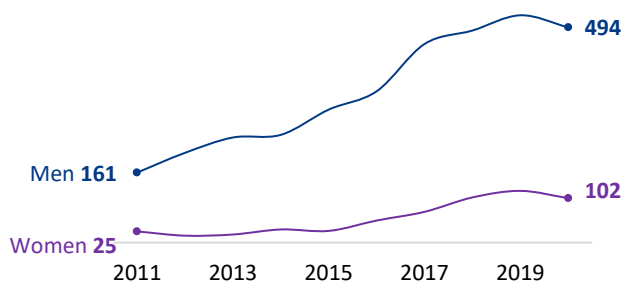
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Central vs. LAC

In 2020, a total of 6,334 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Central Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were higher than in LAC.

| Syphilis in 2020 | Gonorrhea in 2020 | Chlamydia in 2020 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1,024 new diagnoses in Central | 2,242 new diagnoses in Central | 3,068 new diagnoses in Central |
| 12% of all LAC diagnoses | 9% of all LAC diagnoses | 6% of all LAC diagnoses |
| Rate of new diagnoses 327 | Rate of new diagnoses 715 | Rate of new diagnoses 979 |
| LAC rate: 98 | LAC rate: 295 | LAC rate: 605 |

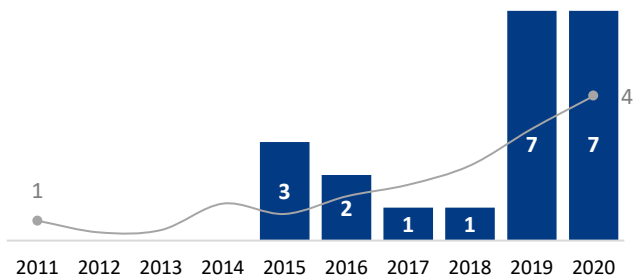
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



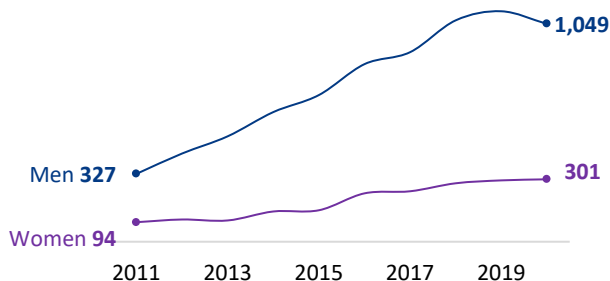
Since 2011, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Central have more than tripled among men and women. Between 2019 and 2020, rates for both groups declined, potentially due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on testing and diagnosis.

Number of new congenital syphilis (CS) diagnoses by type: **Non-Stillbirths** & **Stillbirths** vs. Expected number of CS diagnoses



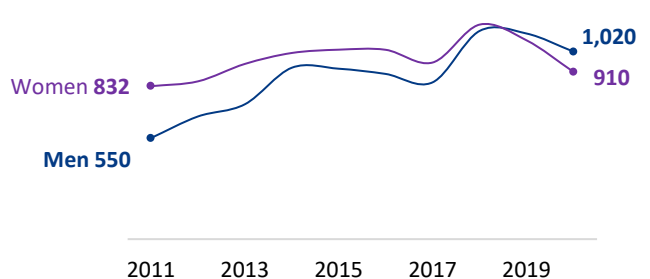
The number of new CS diagnoses in Central has increased in recent years. In 2020, the number of CS diagnoses was higher than expected. No stillbirth diagnoses have been reported since 2011.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates for both men and women in Central have more than tripled. Rates among men have remained higher than rates among women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in Central have increased for both men and women. Rates among men have neared rates among women in recent years and surpassed the rates for women in 2019. The decline from 2019 to 2020 may be due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on testing and diagnosis.

¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

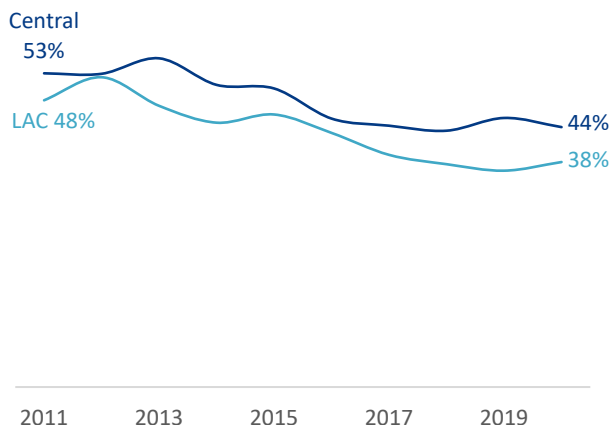
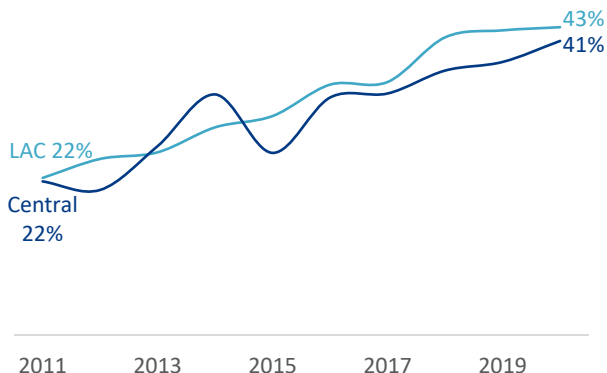
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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Central vs. LAC

HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfecting with an STD

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfecting with HIV

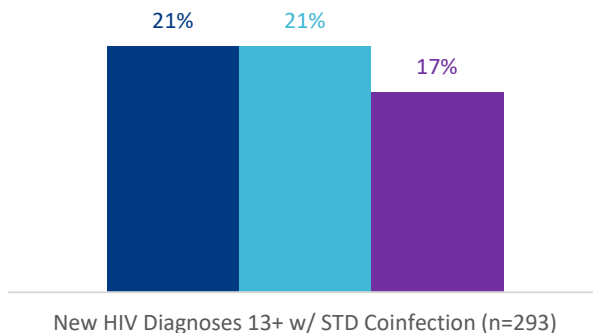


The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Central with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 22% in 2011 to 41% in 2020. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall but has been generally lower.

In 2020, 44% of all new syphilis diagnoses in Central were coinfecting with HIV. This proportion has declined since 2011 but has remained consistently higher than LAC overall.

Coinfection with STDs among New HIV Diagnoses

Syphilis Gonorrhea Chlamydia



Among persons newly diagnosed with HIV in 2019 & 2020, 21% had syphilis, 21% had gonorrhea and 17% had chlamydia, in the same year as their HIV diagnosis.