

South Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2021

This epidemiologic profile provides updated information about HIV and STDs in the South 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 South

South residents make up **2%** of the LAC population

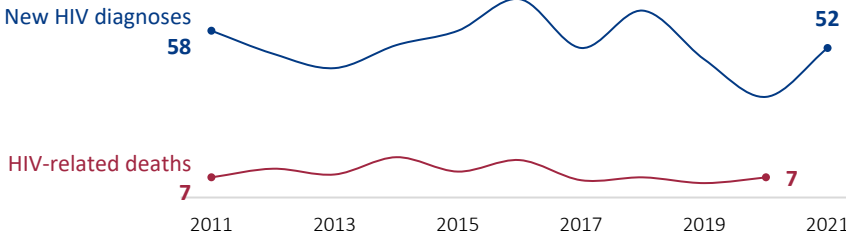


In 2021, South residents made up **2%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

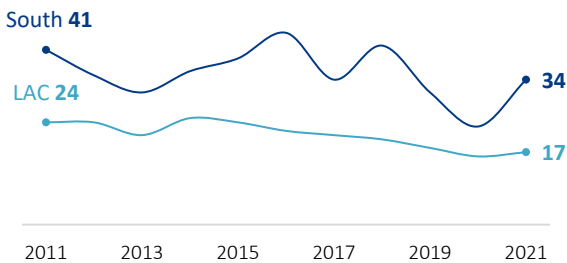
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in South have been on a declining trend in recent years. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have remained stable.

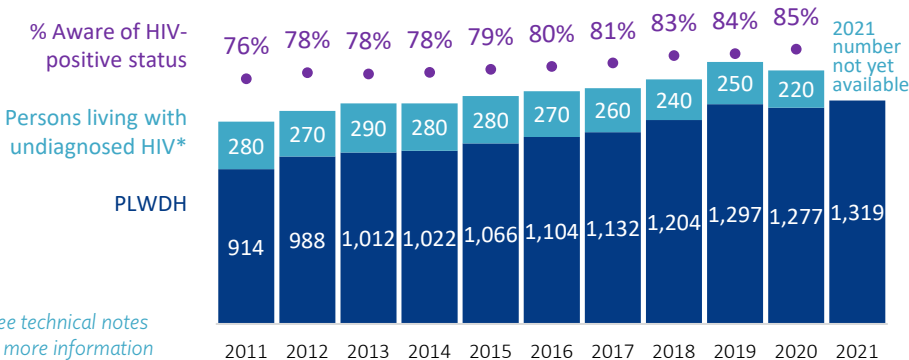
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information.

HIV Diagnosis Rates: South vs. LAC



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

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



* See technical notes for more information



153,401

Residents of South Health District in 2021 aged ≥ 13 years

52

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2021

231

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2020

957

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2020

1,992

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2020

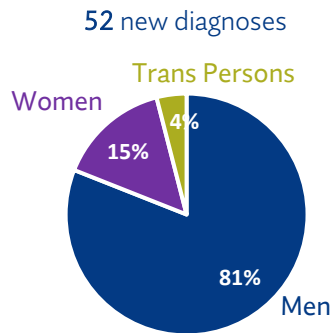
50%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2020

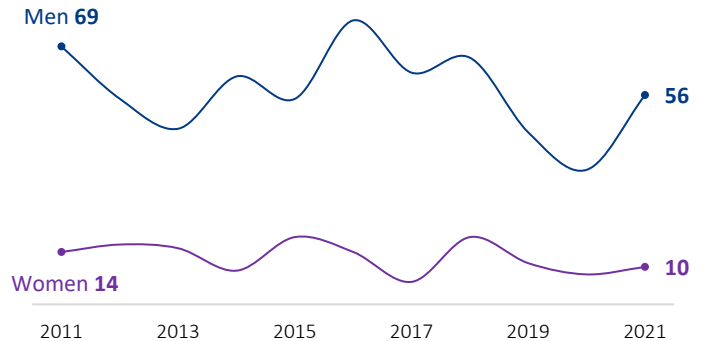
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2021 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



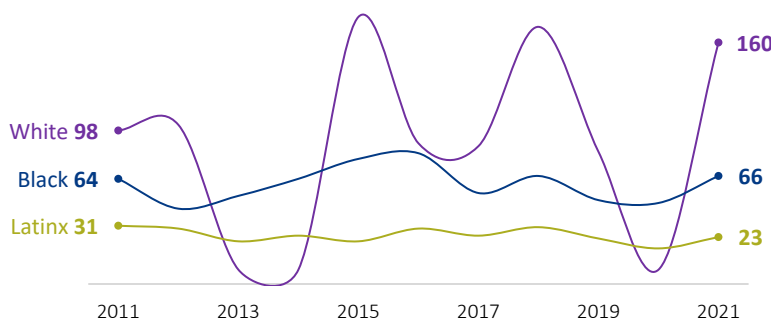
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



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**

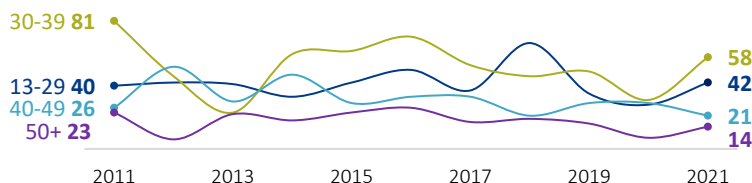


In South, new HIV diagnosis rates generally are higher among White persons compared with other race/ethnicity groups.

Note: Asian, 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 in South Health District.

The volatility in new diagnosis rates among race/ethnicity groups may be associated with small population sizes in South.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**



Since 2011, persons aged 30-39 generally have had higher HIV diagnosis rates compared with all other age groups.

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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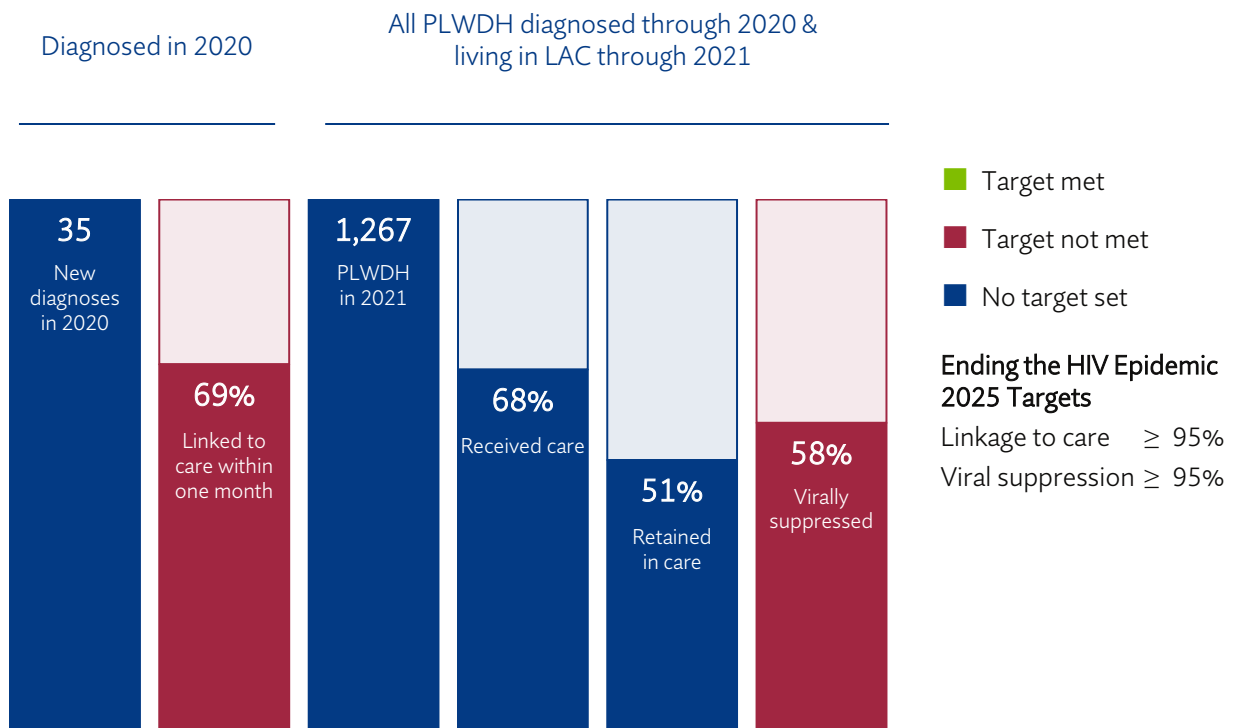
Transmission Category among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV by Gender

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 persons, the primary HIV transmission category was sexual contact.

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 by gender could not be presented 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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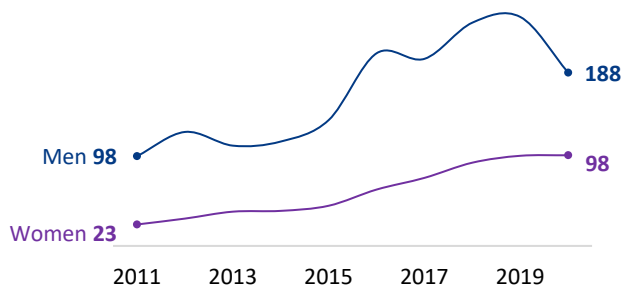
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: South vs. LAC

In 2020, a total of 3,180 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among South 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
231 new diagnoses in South	957 new diagnoses in South	1,992 new diagnoses in South
3% of all LAC diagnoses	4% of all LAC diagnoses	4% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 150	Rate of new diagnoses 623	Rate of new diagnoses 1,297
LAC rate: 98	LAC rate: 295	LAC rate: 605

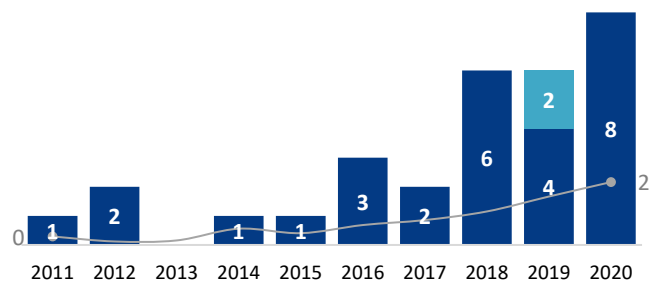
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



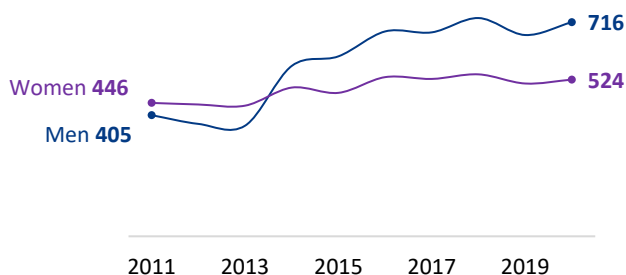
Since 2011, new syphilis diagnosis rates in South have increased for men and women. Rates among men in South have been higher than rates among women.

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



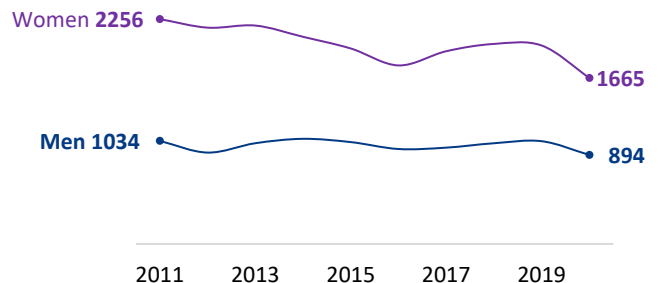
The number of new CS diagnoses in South has increased since 2011. In 2020, the number of CS diagnoses was higher than expected. South has reported two new stillbirth diagnoses since 2011.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



Since 2011, new gonorrhea diagnosis rates in South have increased for men and women. The rate for men in South surpassed women in 2014 and has remained higher since. In 2020, the rate for men was 1.4 times the rate for women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in South have declined for men and women since 2011. The rates among women in South have been almost double the rates among men.

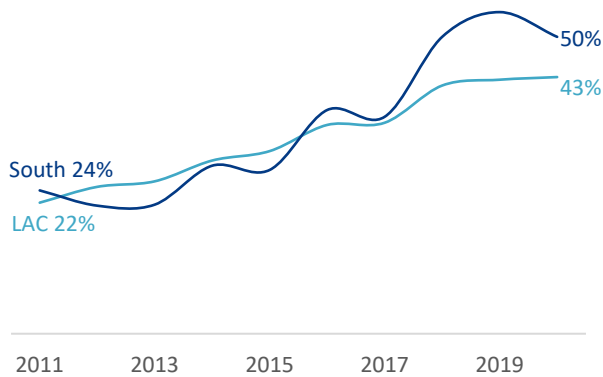
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: South vs. LAC

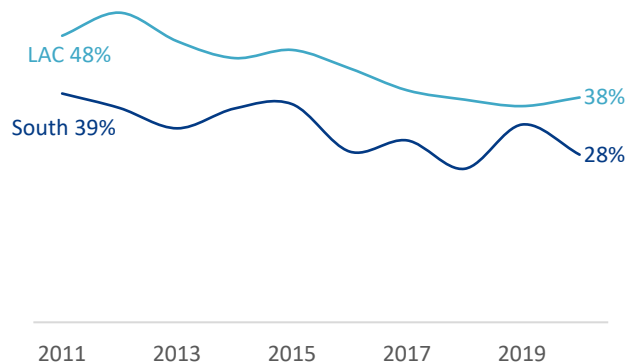
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfecting with an STD



The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in South with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 24% in 2011 to 50% in 2020. This surpassed LAC trends in 2016.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfecting with HIV



In 2020, 28% of all new syphilis diagnoses in South were coinfecting with HIV. This proportion has declined from 39% in 2011 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.

Coinfection with STDs among New HIV Diagnoses

Among persons newly diagnosed with HIV in 2019 & 2020, syphilis had the highest coinfection followed by chlamydia and gonorrhea, in the same year as their HIV diagnosis.

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