

Inglewood Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2021

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

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

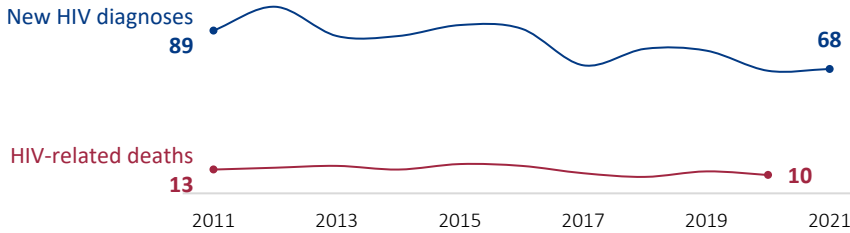


In 2021, Inglewood residents made up **4%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

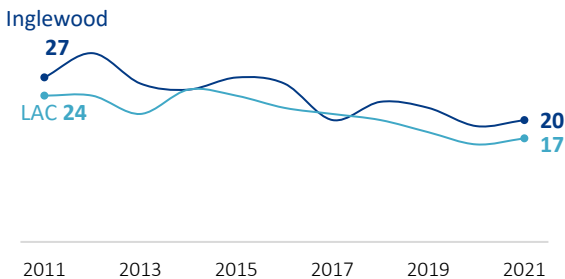
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in Inglewood have been on a declining trend since 2011. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have remained relatively stable.

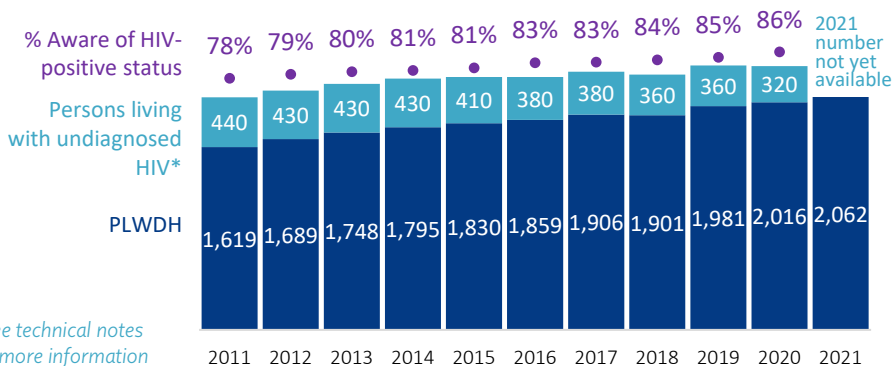
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information.

HIV Diagnosis Rates: Inglewood vs. LAC

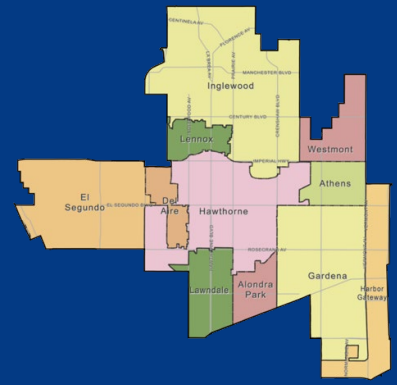


Between 2011 and 2021, HIV diagnosis rates in Inglewood have been generally higher than in LAC overall. Rates have been decreasing in Inglewood and LAC.

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



* See technical notes for more information



346,263

Residents of Inglewood Health District in 2021 aged ≥ 13 years

68

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2021

338

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2020

1,363

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2020

2,588

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2020

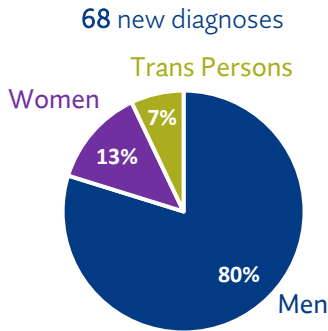
36%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2020

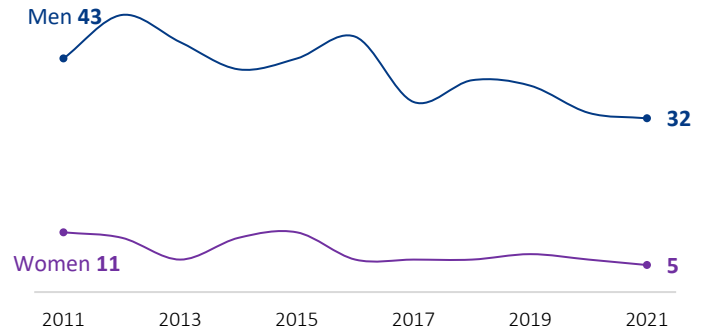
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2021 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



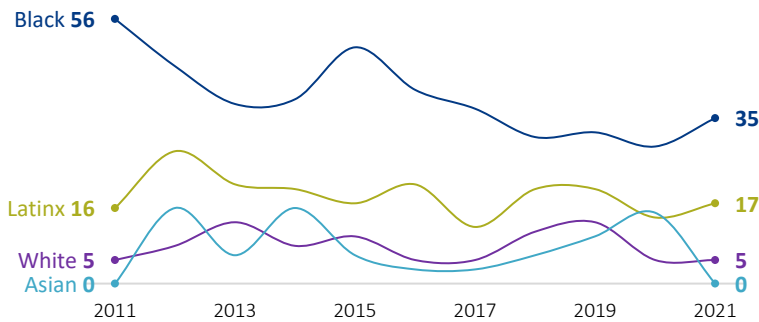
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Since 2011, rates have declined for both men and women.

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.

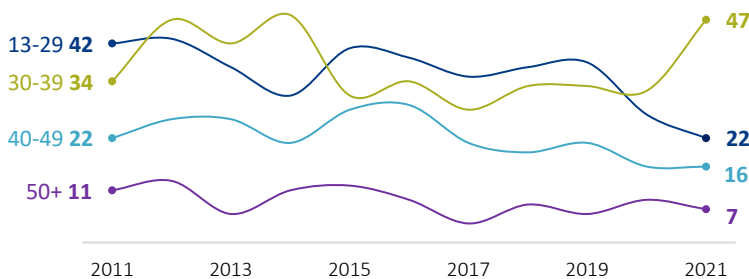
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **race/ethnicity**



Between 2011 and 2021, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have been consistently higher than other race/ethnicity groups.

Note: 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 Inglewood.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**



Since 2011, new HIV diagnosis rates have declined for persons aged 13-29, 40-49, and 50+. Rates among persons aged 30-39 have increased in recent years.

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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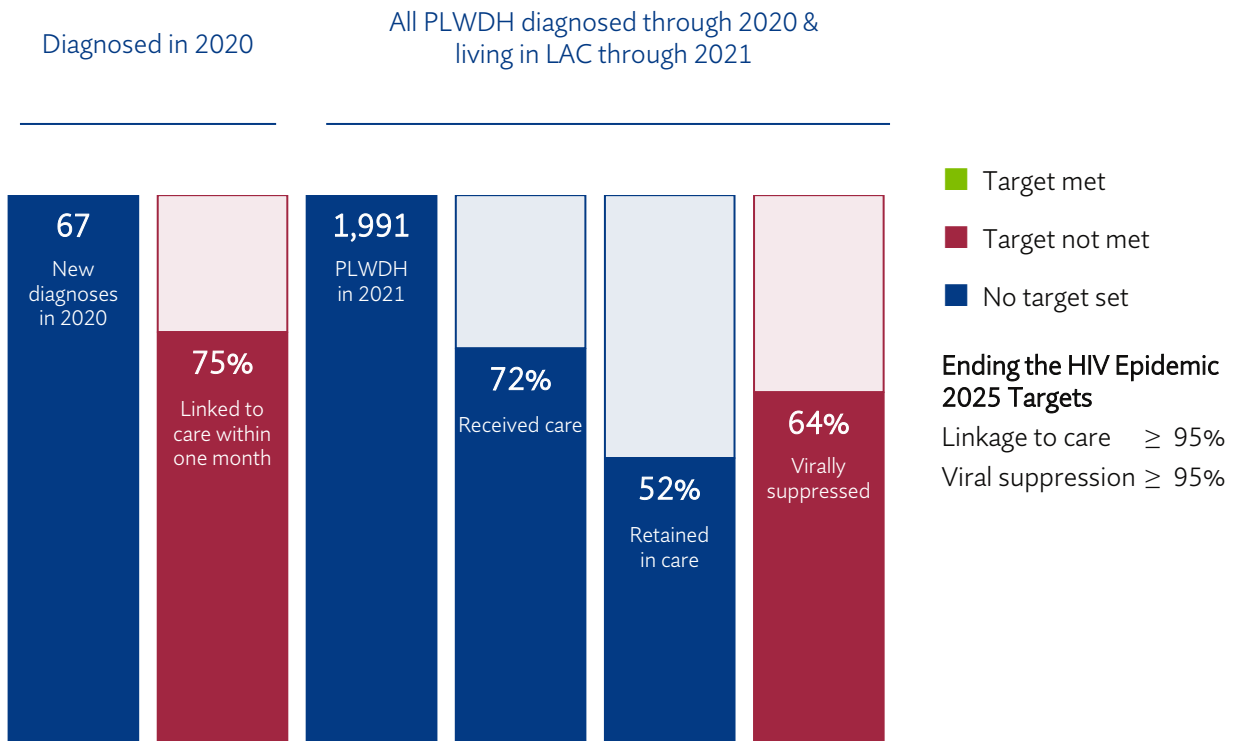
Transmission Category among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV by Gender

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. Among trans person, 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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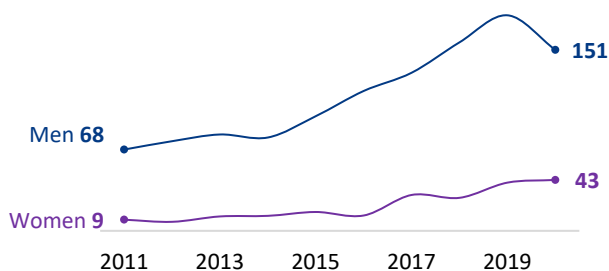
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Inglewood vs. LAC

In 2020, a total of 4,289 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Inglewood Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rate of new syphilis diagnoses was lower than in LAC while the rates of new gonorrhea and chlamydia diagnoses were higher than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2020	Gonorrhea in 2020	Chlamydia in 2020
338 new diagnoses in Inglewood	1,363 new diagnoses in Inglewood	2,588 new diagnoses in Inglewood
4% of all LAC diagnoses	5% of all LAC diagnoses	5% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 97	Rate of new diagnoses 390	Rate of new diagnoses 741
LAC rate: 98	LAC rate: 295	LAC rate: 605

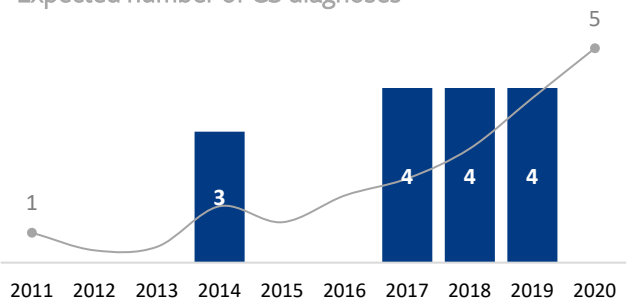
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



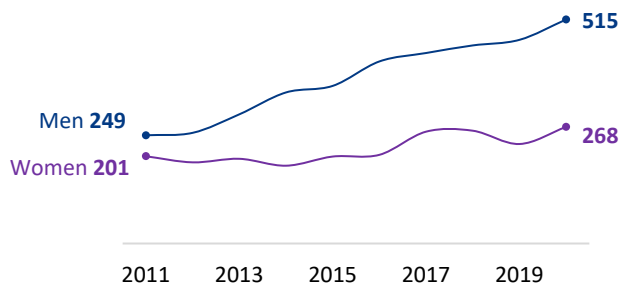
Since 2011, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Inglewood have increased for men and women. Rates among men in Inglewood have been consistently higher than rates among women.

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



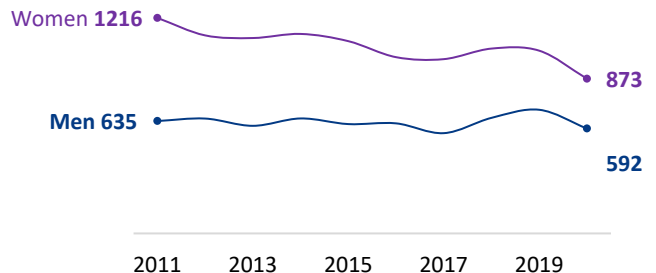
The number of new CS diagnoses in Inglewood has increased in recent years. In 2020, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. Inglewood has reported no new stillbirth diagnoses since 2011.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Inglewood have increased for men and women. The rates for men have increased faster than rates for women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in Inglewood have decreased for men and women from 2011 to 2020. Rates among women in Inglewood have remained consistently higher than rates among men.

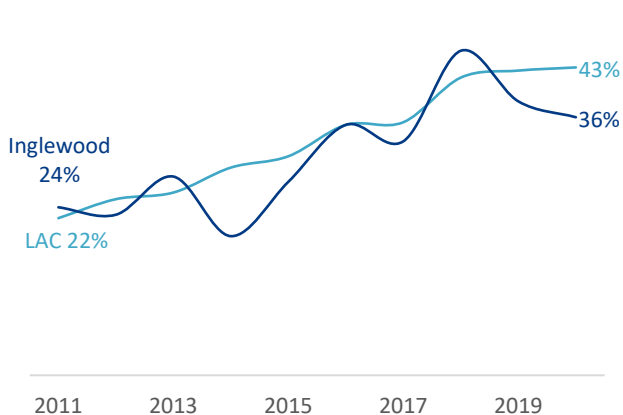
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population. Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Inglewood vs. LAC

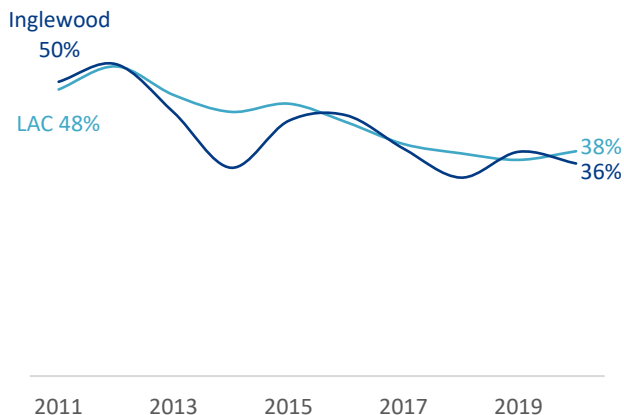
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with an STD



The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Inglewood with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 24% in 2011 to 36% in 2020. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

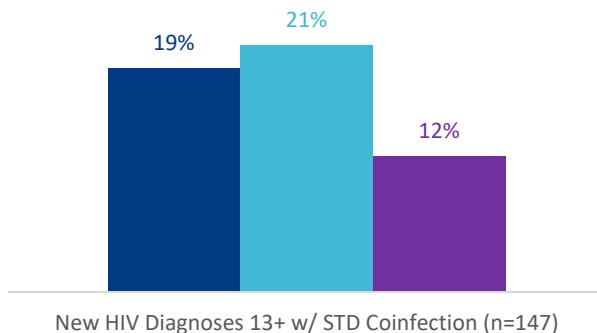
Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



In 2020, over a third of all new syphilis diagnoses in Inglewood were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from half in 2011 and has tracked the LAC trend overall.

Coinfection with STDs among New HIV Diagnoses

Syphilis Gonorrhea Chlamydia



Among persons newly diagnosed with HIV in 2019 & 2020, 21% had gonorrhea, 19% syphilis and 12% chlamydia, in the same year as their HIV diagnosis.