

Compton Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2021

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

Compton residents make up **3%** of the LAC population

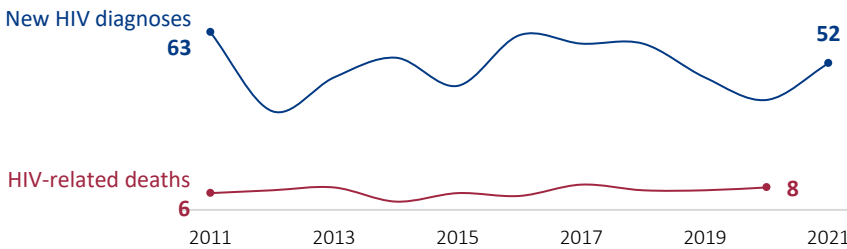


In 2021, Compton residents made up **2%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

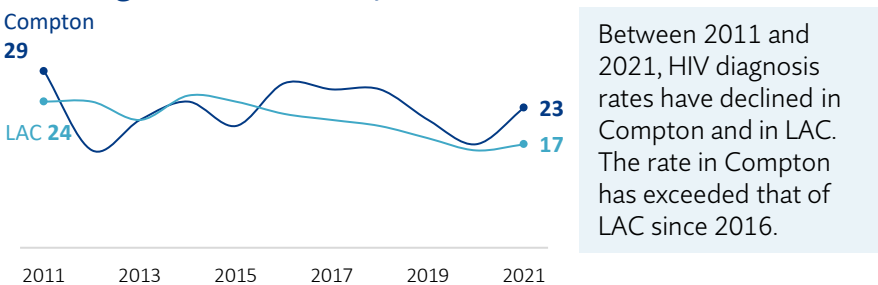
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



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

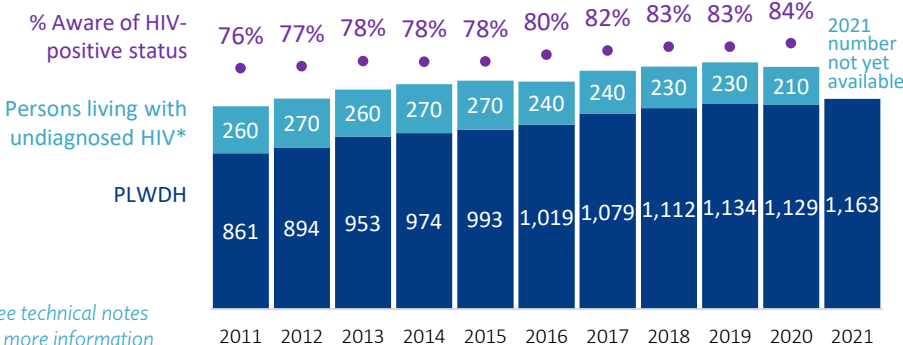
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information.

HIV Diagnosis Rates: Compton vs. LAC

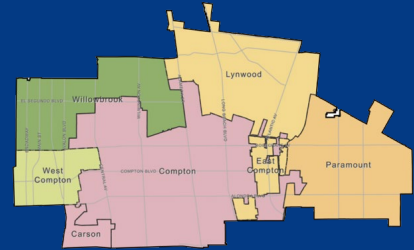


Between 2011 and 2021, HIV diagnosis rates have declined in Compton and in LAC. The rate in Compton has exceeded that of LAC since 2016.

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



* See technical notes for more information



225,808

Residents of Compton Health District in 2021 aged ≥ 13 years

52

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2021

216

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2020

995

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2020

2,114

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2020

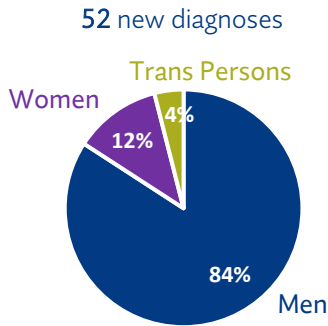
53%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2020

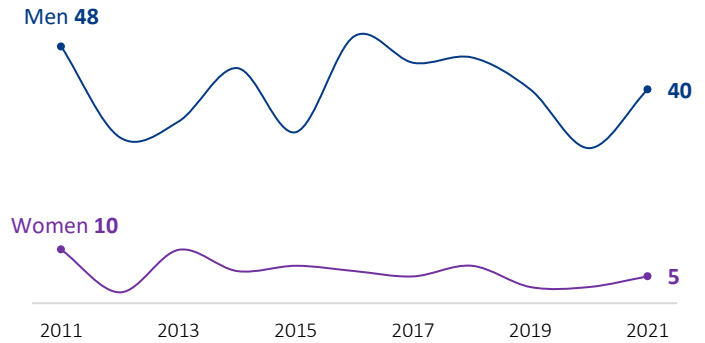
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2021 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



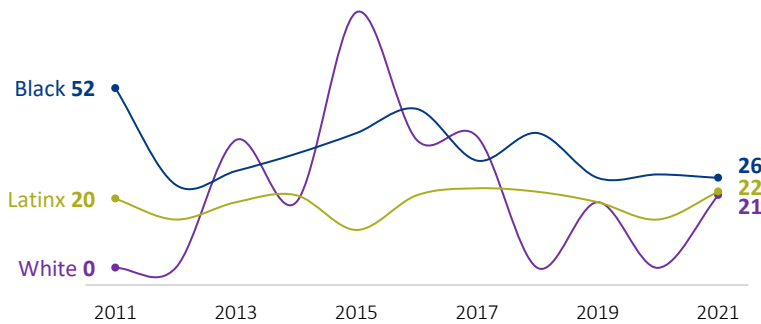
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained higher among men than women. Between 2011 and 2021, 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**

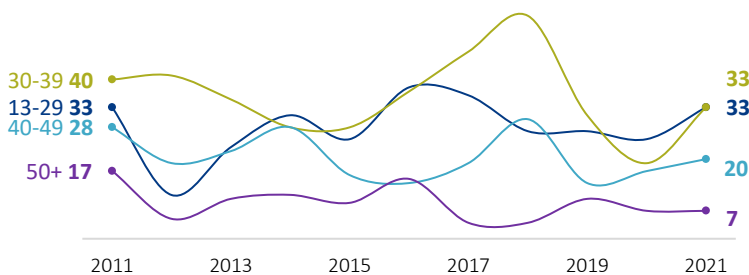


New HIV diagnosis rates have declined among Black persons since 2011.

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 Compton.

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

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**



Since 2011, new HIV diagnosis rates among persons aged 30-39, 13-29 and 40-49 have fluctuated. Rates declines for persons aged 50+.

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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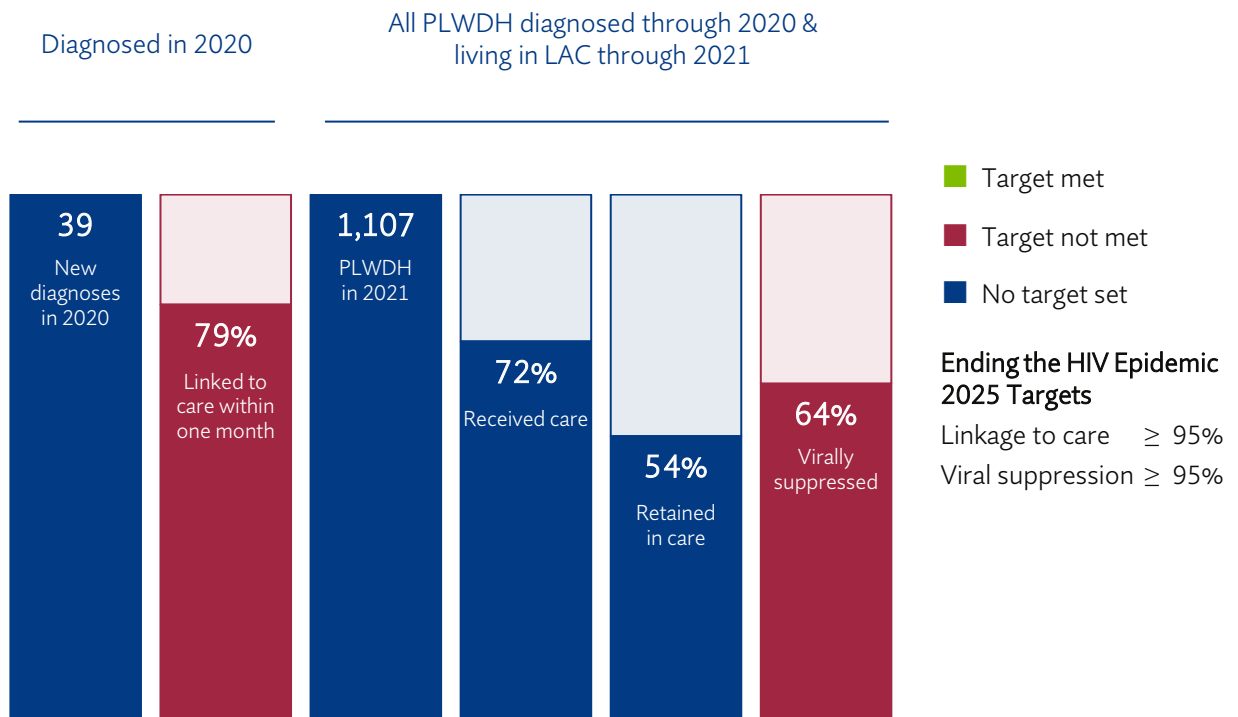
Transmission Category among Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV by Gender

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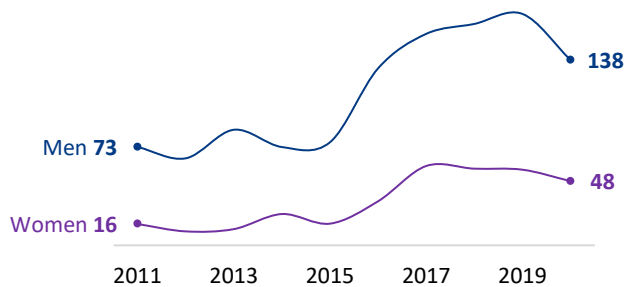
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Compton vs. LAC

In 2020, a total of 3,325 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Compton 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
216 new diagnoses in Compton	995 new diagnoses in Compton	2,114 new diagnoses in Compton
3% of all LAC diagnoses	4% of all LAC diagnoses	4% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 94	Rate of new diagnoses 433	Rate of new diagnoses 919
LAC rate: 98	LAC rate: 295	LAC rate: 605

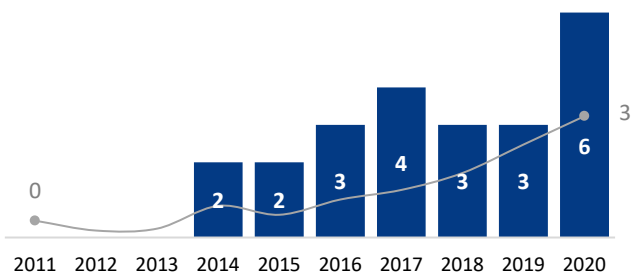
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



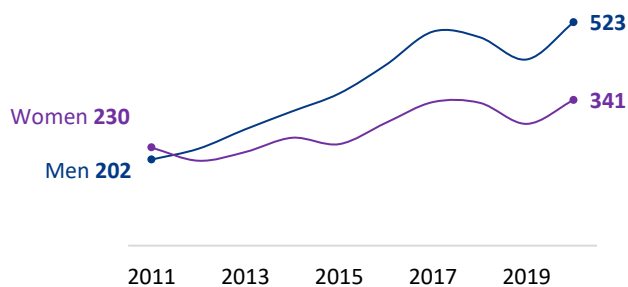
Since 2011, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Compton have increased for men and women. Rates for men in Compton are nearly three times higher than rates for women. In 2020, rates declined, potentially due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on testing and diagnosis.

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



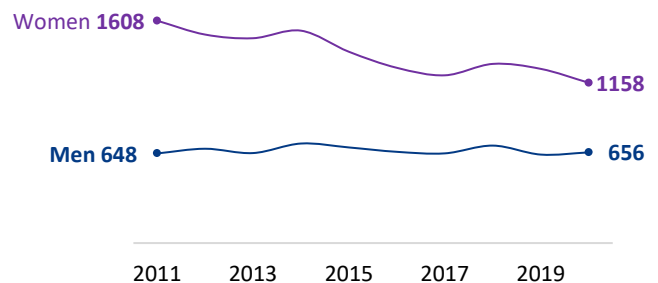
The number of new CS diagnoses in Compton has increased since 2011. In 2020, the number of CS diagnoses was higher than expected. Compton has reported no new stillbirth diagnoses since 2011.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Compton have increased for men and women since 2011. Rates for men in Compton have remained higher than rates for women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in Compton have declined among women since 2011. Rates among men in Compton have remained stable.

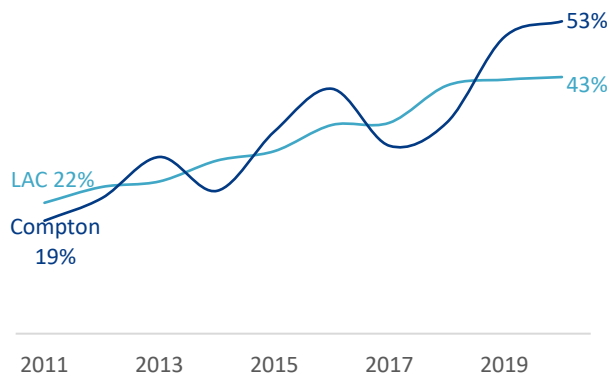
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Compton vs. LAC

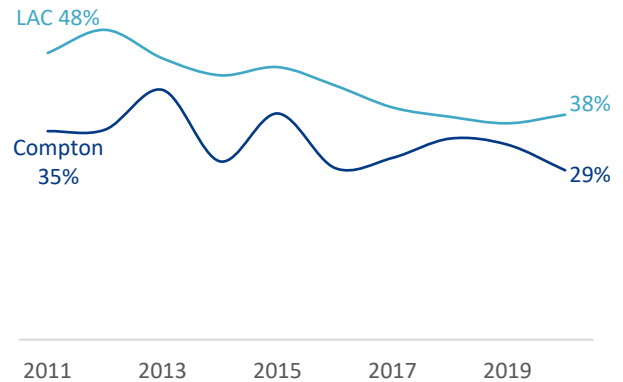
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfecting with an STD



The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Compton with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 19% in 2011 to 53% in 2020. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall but has risen more in recent years.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfecting with HIV



In 2020, 29% of all new syphilis diagnoses in Compton were coinfecting with HIV. This proportion has declined from 35% 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, gonorrhea had the highest number of coinfection followed by syphilis and chlamydia, in the same year as their HIV diagnosis.

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 showing STD coinfection among persons newly diagnosed with HIV could not be presented for this health district.