

Inglewood Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

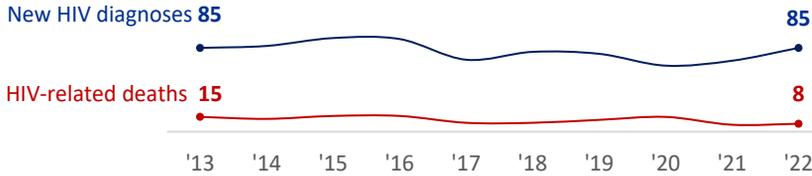


In 2022, Inglewood residents made up **4%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

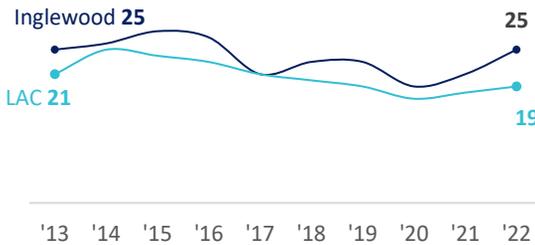
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in Inglewood have remained stable since 2013. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have decreased.

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

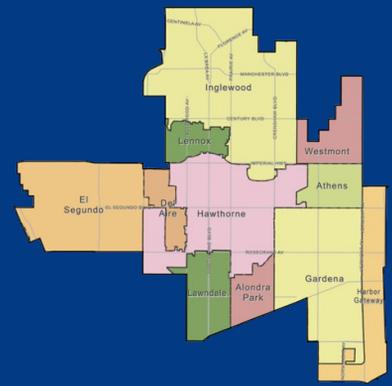


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in Inglewood have been generally higher than in LAC overall. Rates have remained relatively stable in Inglewood while declining in LAC.

Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV



* See technical notes for more information



344,480

Residents of Inglewood Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

85

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

412

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

1,212

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

2,821

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

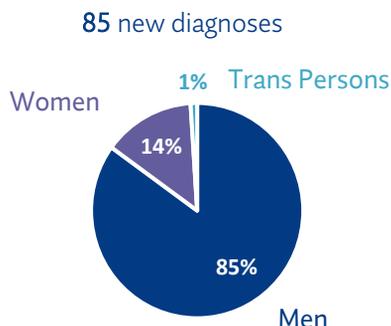
46%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

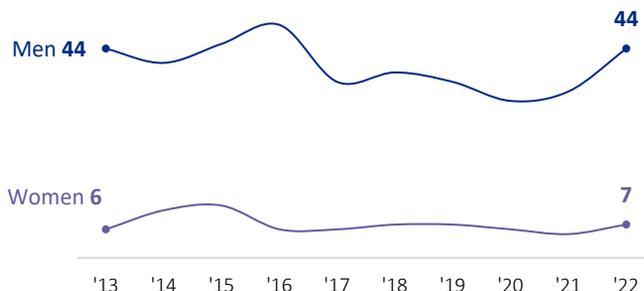
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



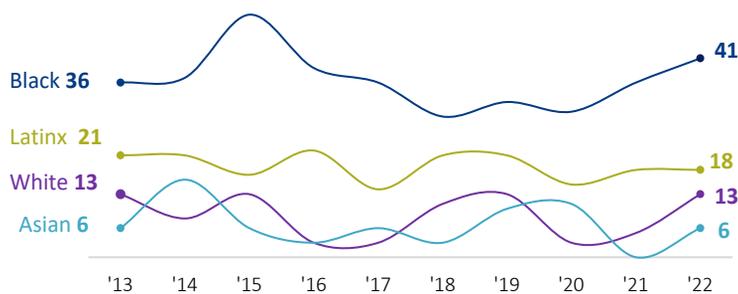
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Since 2013, 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.

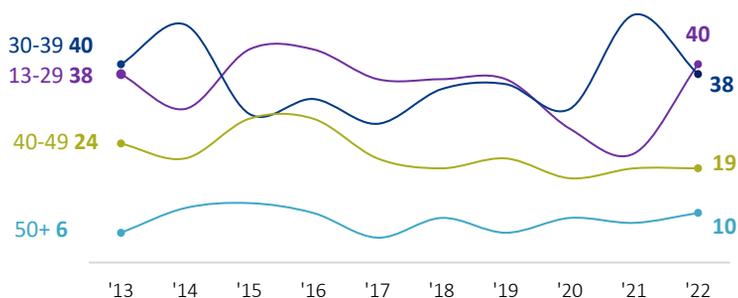
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **race/ethnicity**



Between 2013 and 2022, 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**

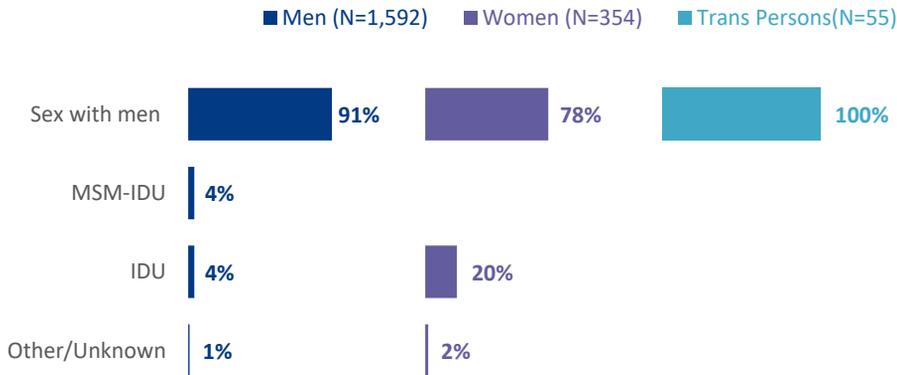


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates have declined for persons aged 40-49. Rates among persons aged 13-29 and aged 50+ have increased in recent years.

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 Living with HIV by Gender

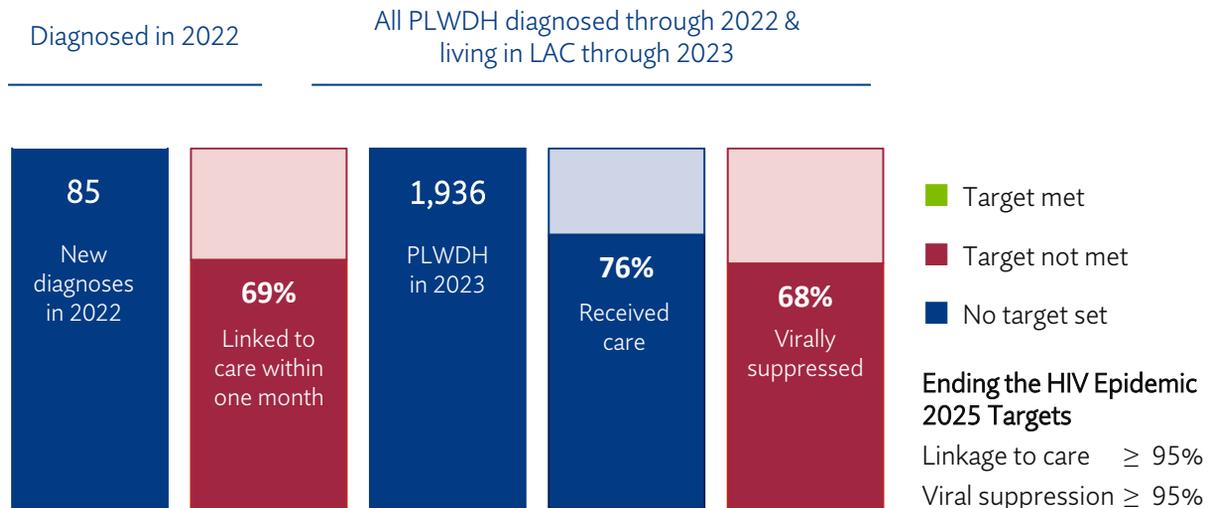


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

Note: Persons without an identified category were assigned a category factor using CDC-recommended multiple imputation methods. Sum of transmission may not add to the total number of persons newly diagnosed with HIV by gender due to rounding error.

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 2022 and living in LAC as of 2023. 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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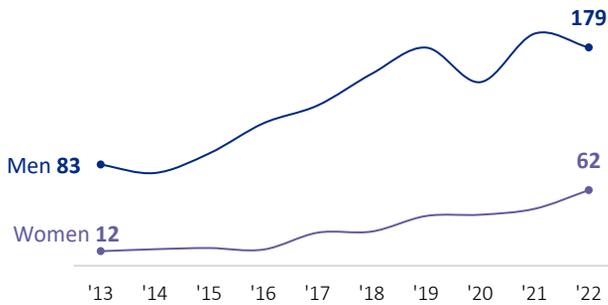
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Inglewood vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 4,445 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Inglewood Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new syphilis diagnoses were lower than in LAC while the rate of new gonorrhea and chlamydia diagnoses were higher than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2022	Gonorrhea in 2022	Chlamydia in 2022
412 new diagnoses in Inglewood	1,212 new diagnoses in Inglewood	2,821 new diagnoses in Inglewood
4% of all LAC diagnoses	5% of all LAC diagnoses	5% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 120	Rate of new diagnoses 352	Rate of new diagnoses 819
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

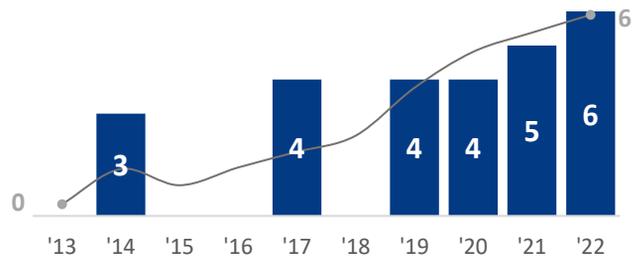
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



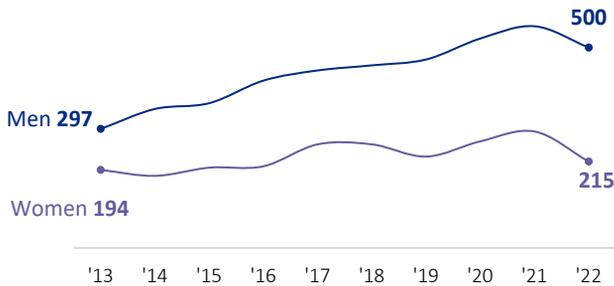
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Inglewood have increased for men and women. Rates among men in Inglewood have been consistently higher than rates among women.

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



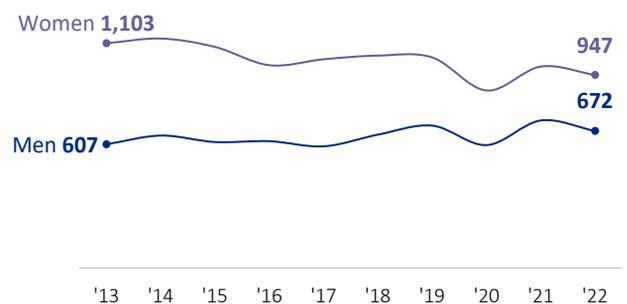
The number of new CS diagnoses in Inglewood has increased in recent years. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was as expected. Inglewood has reported no new stillbirth diagnoses since 2013.

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 women from 2013 to 2022. Rates among women in Inglewood have remained consistently higher than rates among men.

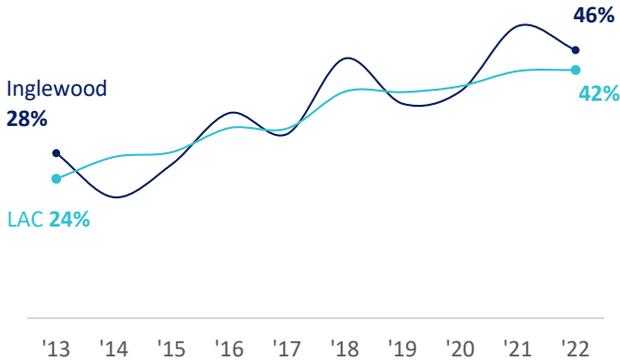
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population. Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution.

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Inglewood vs. LAC

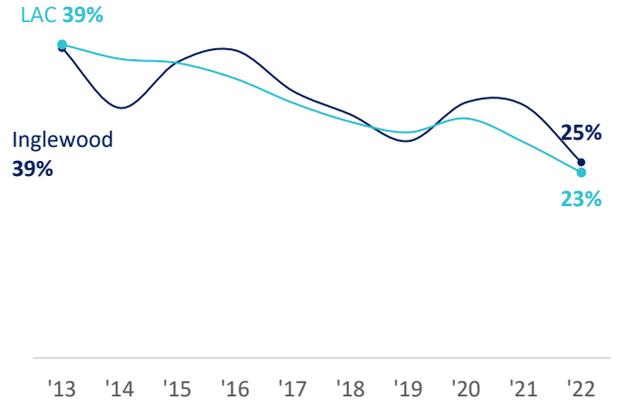
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



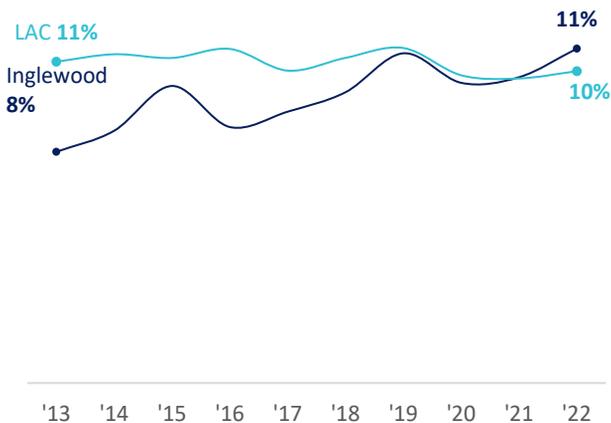
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Inglewood with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 28% in 2013 to 46% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



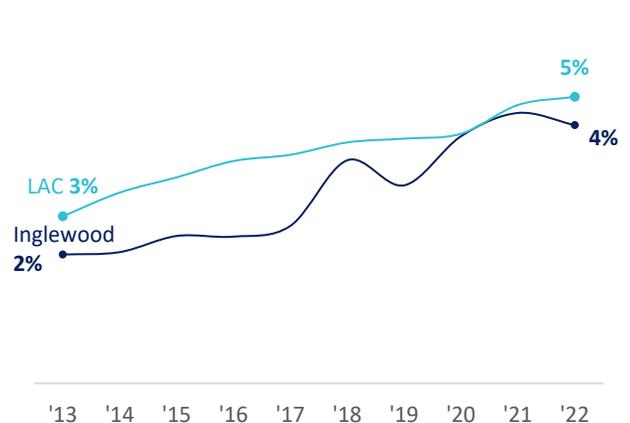
In 2022, a fourth of new syphilis diagnoses in Inglewood were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 39% in 2013. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Inglewood has increased from 8% in 2013 to 10% in 2022.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Inglewood has increased from 2% in 2013 to 4% in 2022.