

Compton Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

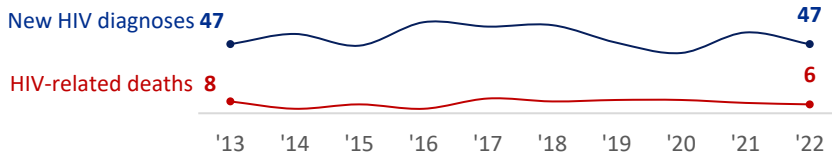


In 2022, Compton residents made up **2%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

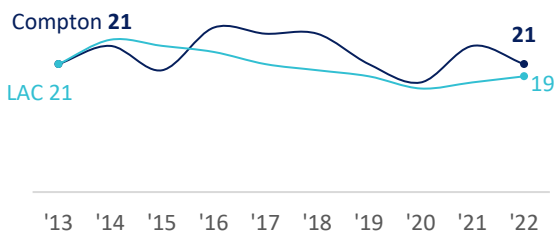
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in Compton have remained relatively stable since 2013.

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

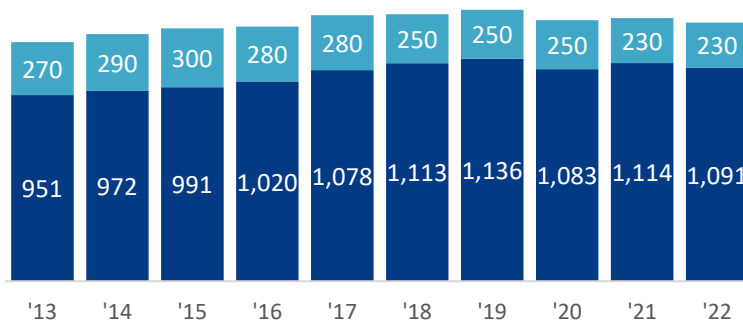


The HIV diagnosis rate in Compton has exceeded that of LAC since 2016. Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in Compton have remained the same while rates have been decreasing in LAC.

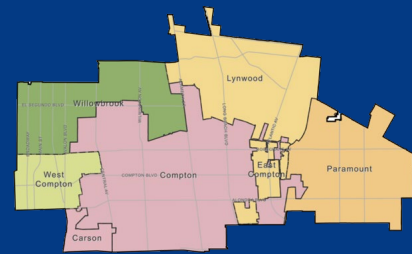
Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV*

PLWDH



* See technical notes for more information



224,755

Residents of Compton Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

47

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

376

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

825

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

2,319

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

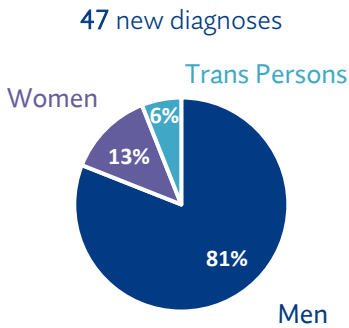
32%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

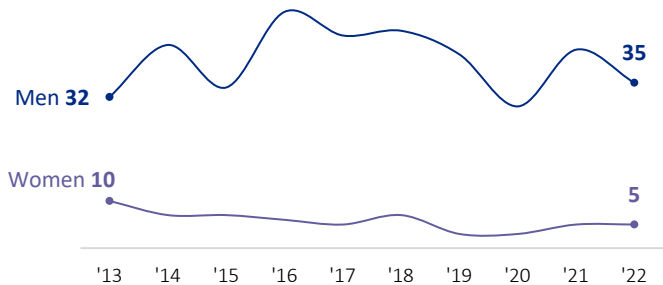
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



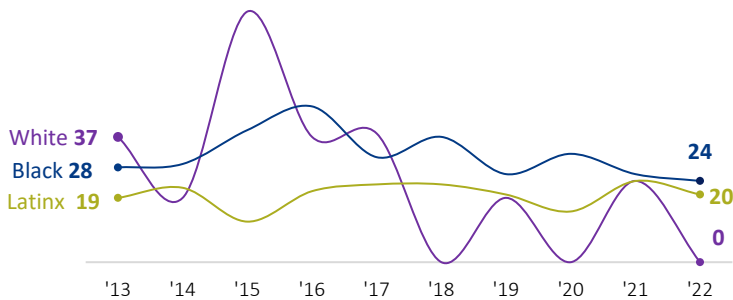
New HIV diagnosis rates ¹ by **gender**



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained higher among men than women. Between 2013 and 2022, rates have declined for 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 rates ¹ by **race/ethnicity**

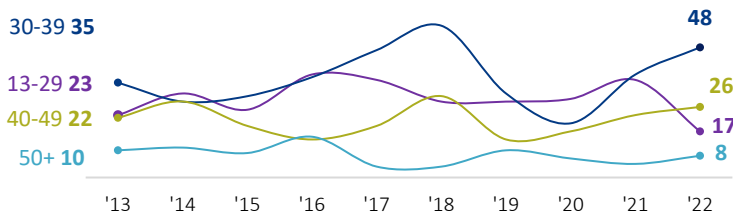


New HIV diagnosis rates have declined among White and Black persons since 2013.

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 Compton.

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

New HIV diagnosis rates ¹ by **age group**

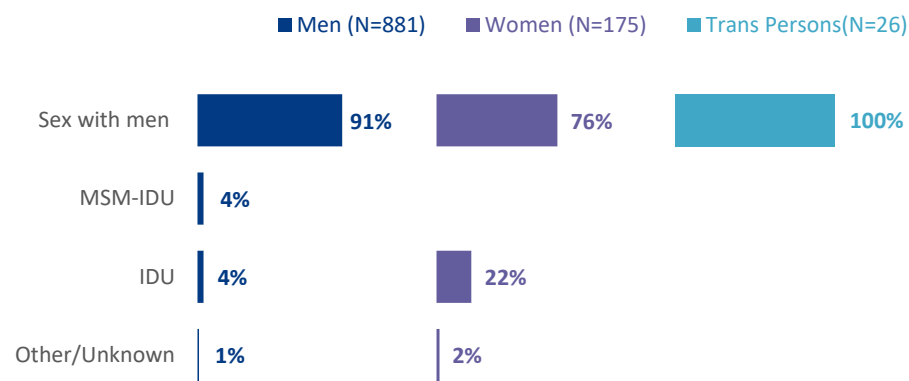


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates among persons aged 30-39, 13-29 and 40-49 have fluctuated. Rates remained stable among persons aged 50+.

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 Living with HIV by Gender

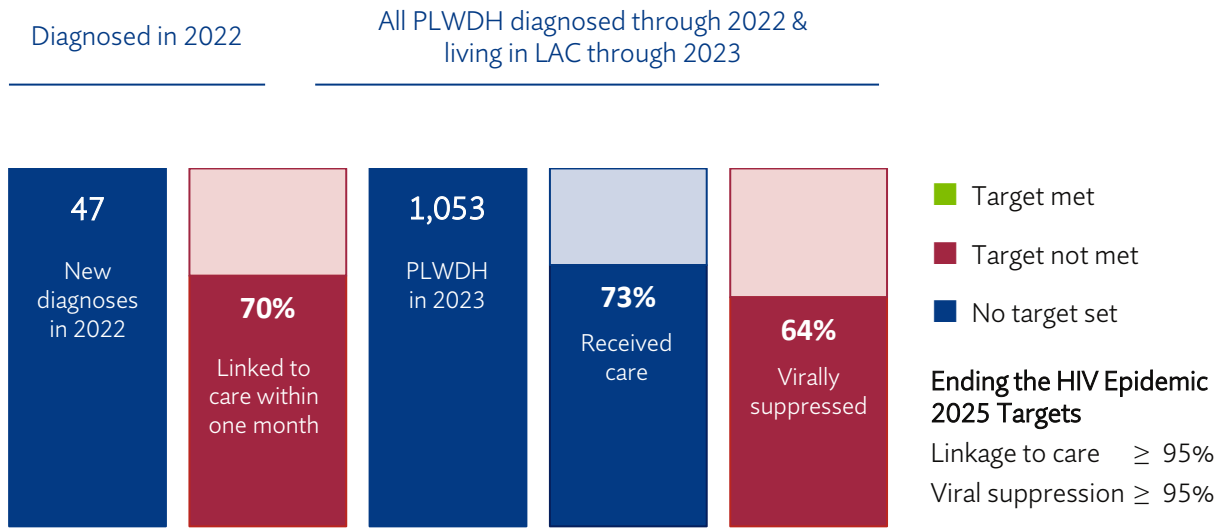


The primary transmission category for men, women, and transpersons is having sex with men.

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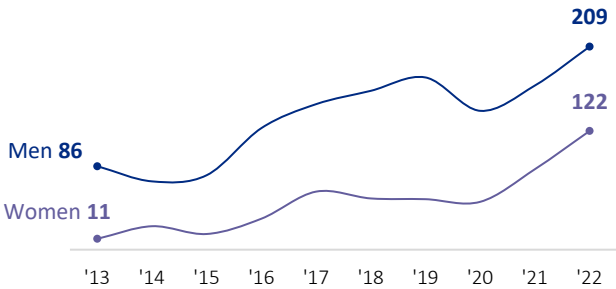
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Compton vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 3,520 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Compton Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were higher than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2022	Gonorrhea in 2022	Chlamydia in 2022
376 new diagnoses in Compton	825 new diagnoses in Compton	2,319 new diagnoses in Compton
4% of all LAC diagnoses	3% of all LAC diagnoses	4% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 167 LAC rate: 126	Rate of new diagnoses 367 LAC rate: 332	Rate of new diagnoses 1,032 LAC rate: 674

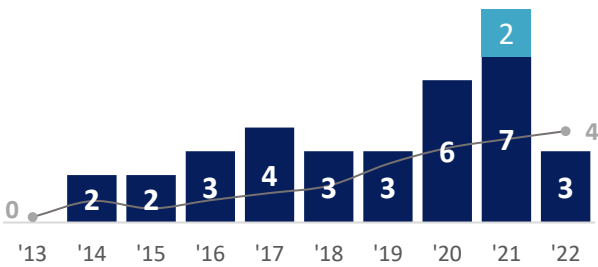
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



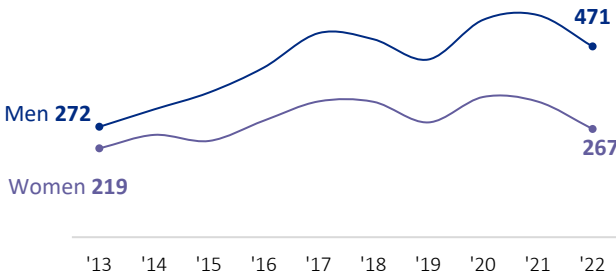
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Compton have increased for men and women. By 2022, rates for women had increased over ten-fold since 2013.

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



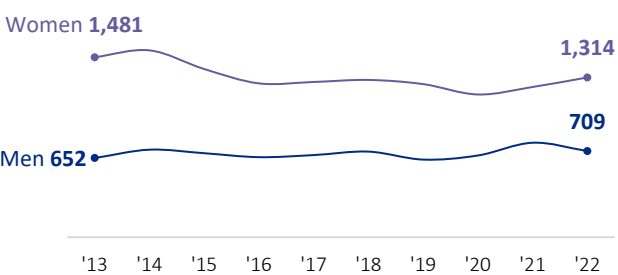
The number of new CS diagnoses in Compton has increased since 2013. In 2021, the number of CS diagnoses was higher than expected. Compton has reported two stillbirths since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Compton have increased for men and women since 2013. 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 2013. Rates among men in Compton have risen.

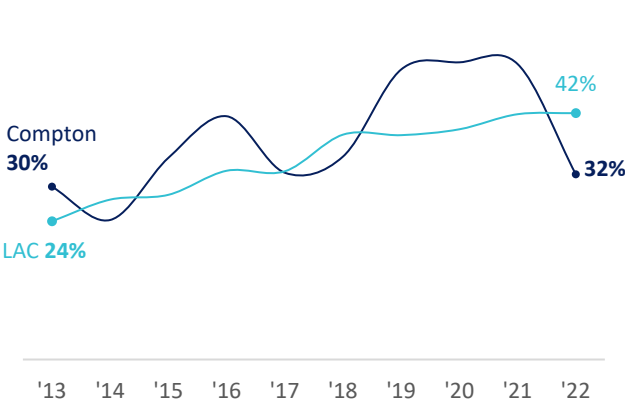
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Compton vs. LAC

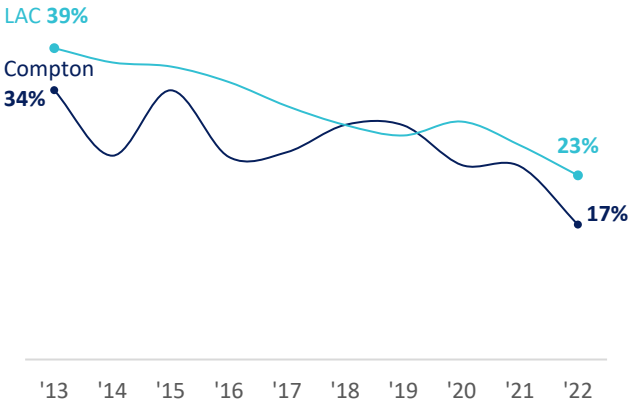
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



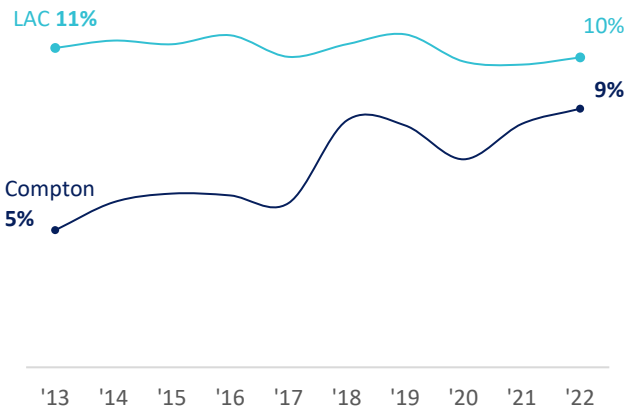
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Compton with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 30% in 2013 to 32% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall but has risen and fallen in recent years.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



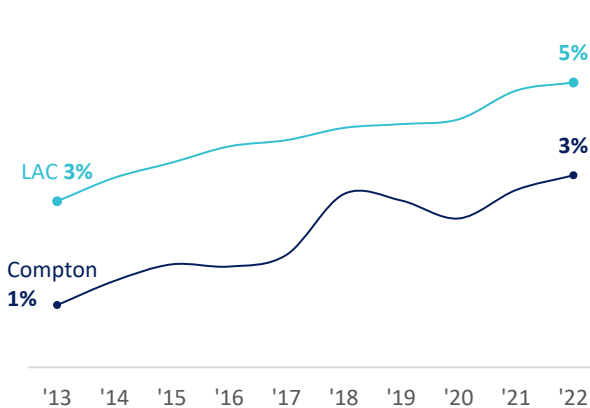
In 2022, 17% of all new syphilis diagnoses in Compton were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 34% in 2013 and has remained lower than LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



In 2022, 9% of all new gonorrhea diagnoses in Compton were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has increased from 5% in 2013 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Compton has increased from 1% in 2013 to 3% in 2022 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.