

Harbor Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

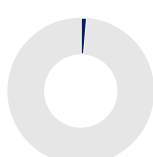
This epidemiologic profile provides updated information about HIV and STDs in Harbor Health District in Los Angeles County (LAC). *All data represent persons aged ≥ 13 years. All rates are per 100,000.* See technical notes for additional details.

Percent of LAC PLWDH* Residing in Harbor

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

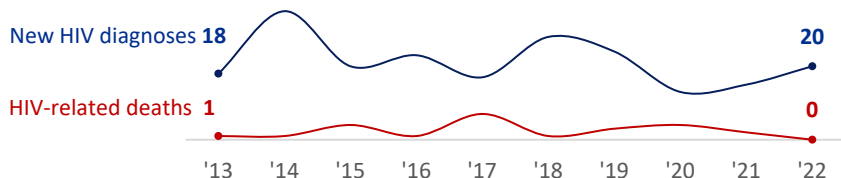


In 2022, Harbor residents made up **1%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

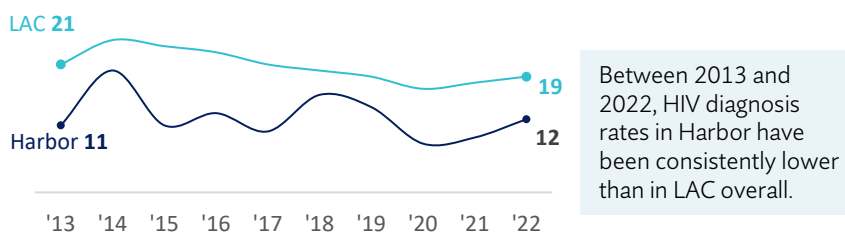
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in Harbor remained relatively stable from 2013 to 2022. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have remained low.

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

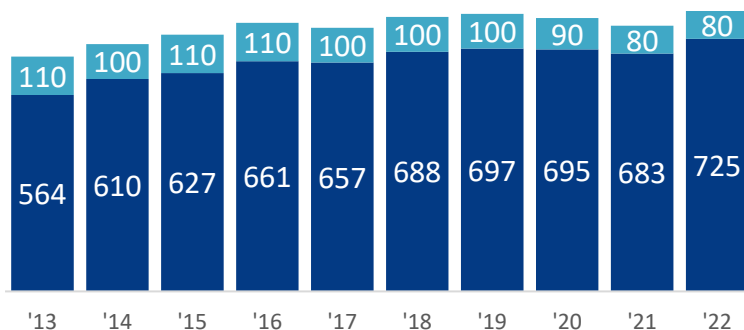
HIV Diagnosis Rates: Harbor vs. LAC



Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV*

PLWDH



* See technical notes for more information



167,614

Residents of Harbor Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

20

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

120

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

405

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

893

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

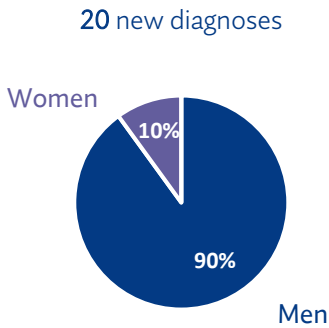
30%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

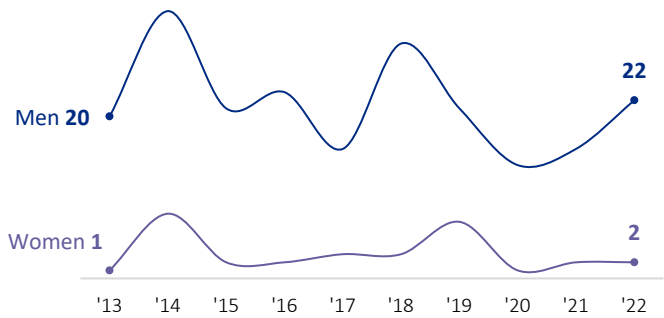
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by gender



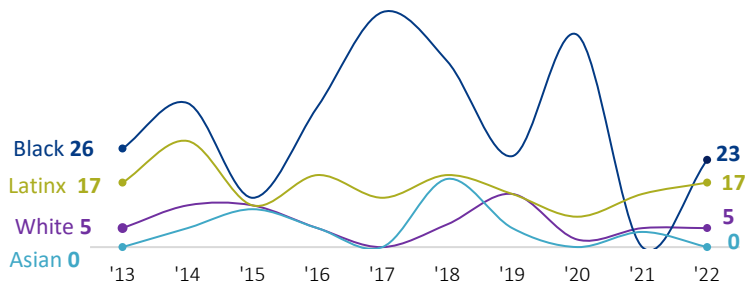
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained substantially higher among men than women. Rates among men have fluctuated but increased in recent years. Rates among women have remained relatively stable since 2013.

Note: There were no new reported HIV diagnoses among trans men or trans women in Harbor Health District in 2022.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by race/ethnicity

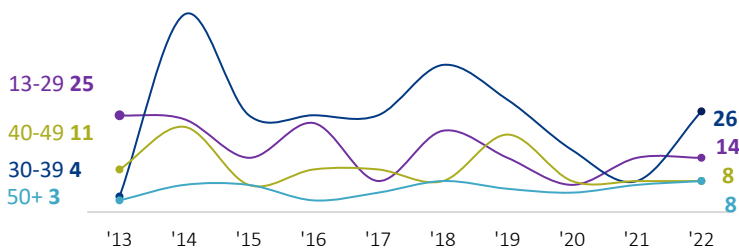


Between 2013 and 2022, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have largely been higher than other race/ethnicity groups.

Note: Due to low diagnosis and population totals in Harbor, the rates for Black persons are represented by 2-year average values. 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 Harbor.

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

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by age group

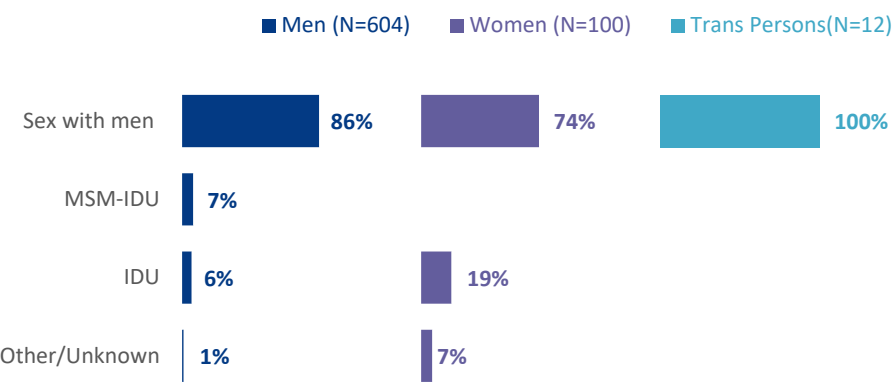


New HIV diagnosis rates among persons aged 30-39 have largely been higher compared with all other age groups. Rates among persons aged 50+ have remained relatively low but increased over time.

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

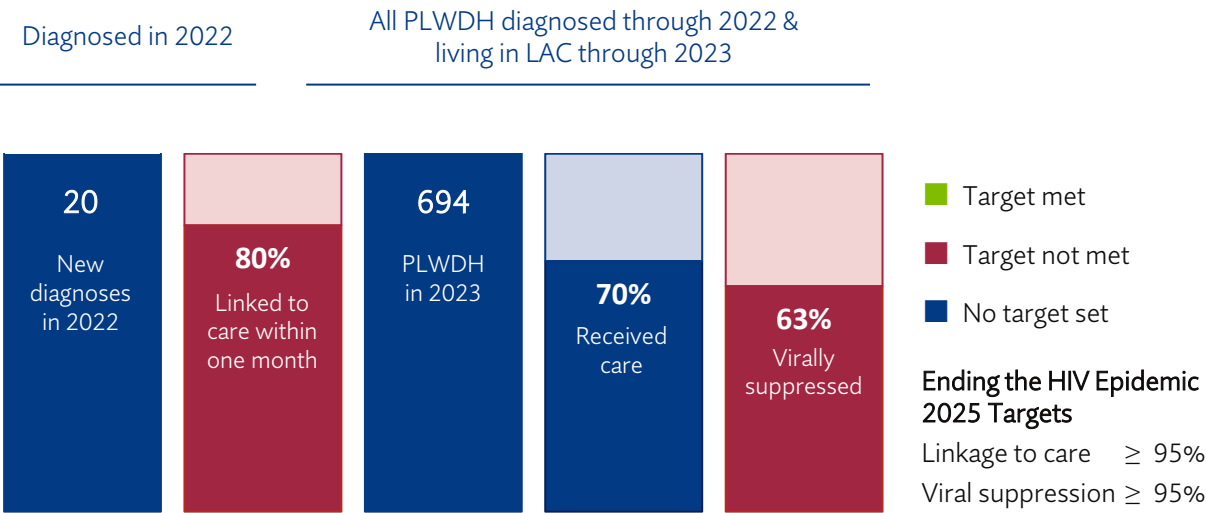


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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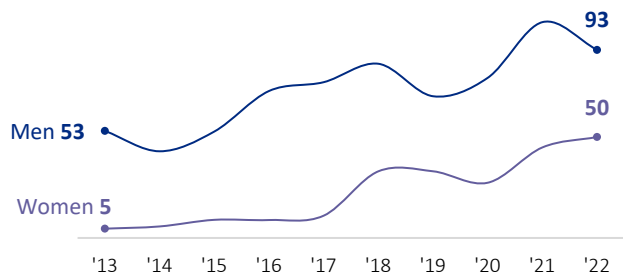
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Harbor vs. LAC

In 2022, a total of 1,418 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Harbor Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were lower than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2022	Gonorrhea in 2022	Chlamydia in 2022
120 new diagnoses in Harbor	405 new diagnoses in Harbor	893 new diagnoses in Harbor
1% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 72	Rate of new diagnoses 242	Rate of new diagnoses 533
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

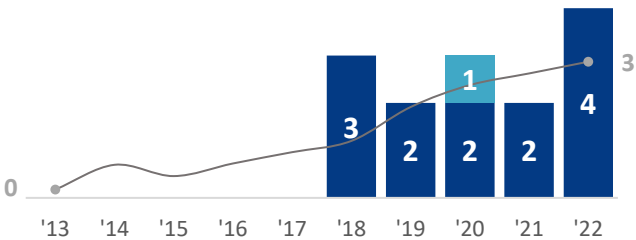
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



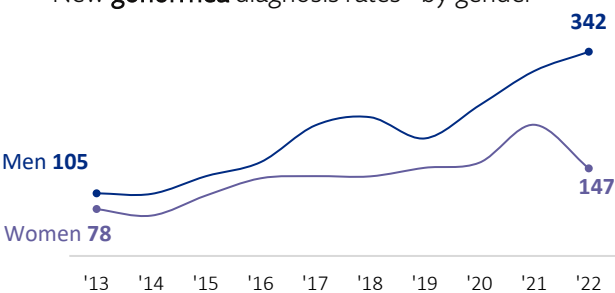
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Harbor have increased for men and women. Rates for men have remained higher than rates for women.

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



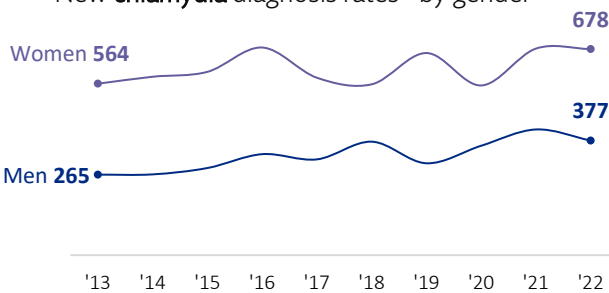
Until 2018, Harbor had reported no new congenital syphilis diagnoses. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was higher than expected. Harbor has reported one new stillbirth diagnosis since 2013.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Harbor have increased for men and women since 2013. Rates for men in Harbor have been consistently higher than rates for women.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in Harbor have increased for both men and women since 2013. Rates for women in Harbor have been consistently higher than men.

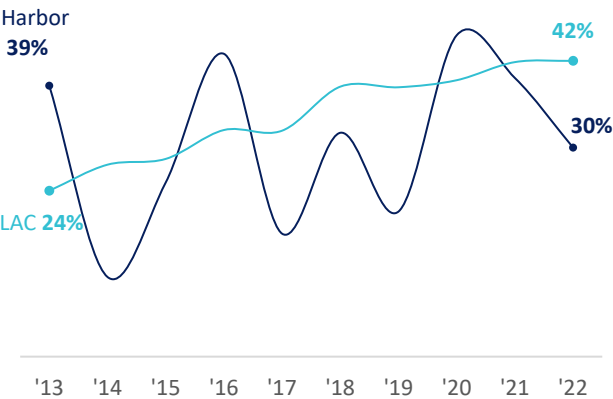
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Harbor vs. LAC

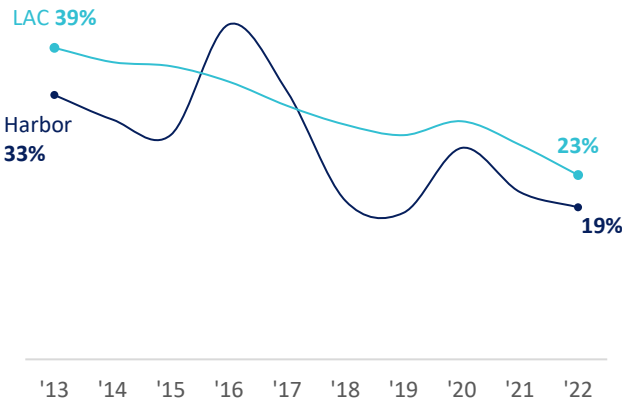
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



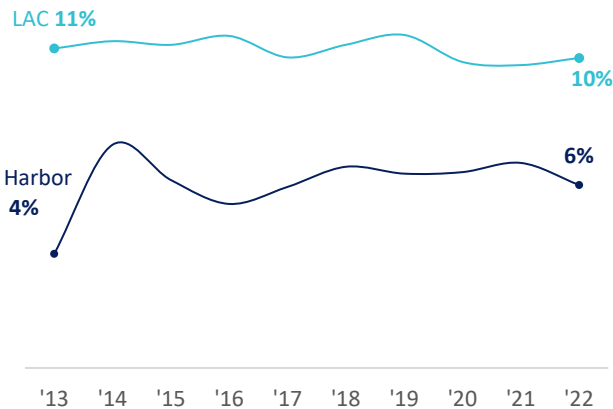
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Harbor with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has decreased from 39% in 2013 to 30% in 2022 but fluctuated widely over time.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



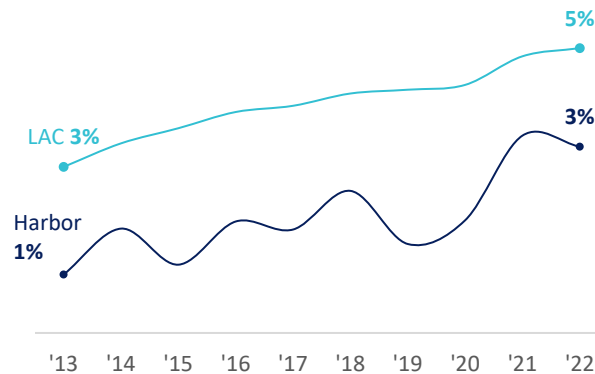
In 2022, 19% of new syphilis diagnoses in Harbor were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 33% in 2013 and has remained predominantly lower than LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Harbor has increased from 4% in 2013 to 6% in 2022 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 Harbor has increased from 1% in 2013 to 3% in 2022 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.