

Long Beach Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

Long Beach residents make up **5%** of the LAC population



In 2022, Long Beach residents made up **8%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC

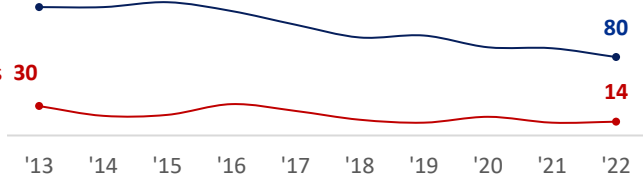


*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths

New HIV diagnoses **131**

HIV-related deaths **30**



New reported HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths among PLWDH in Long Beach have been on a declining trend 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: Long Beach vs. LAC

Long Beach **34**

LAC **21**

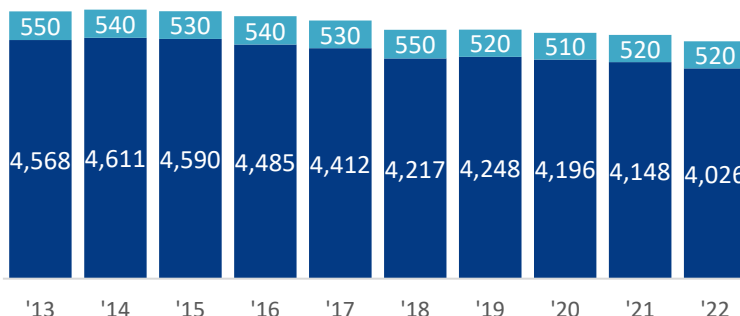


Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in Long Beach have been consistently higher than in LAC overall. Rates have been decreasing in Long Beach and LAC.

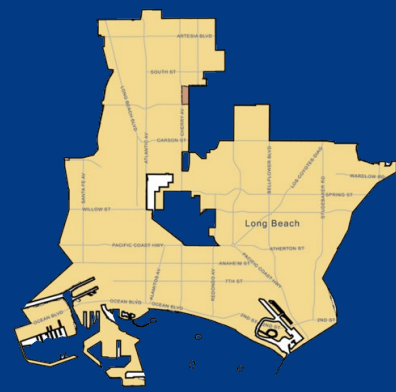
Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV

Persons living with undiagnosed HIV*

PLWDH



* See technical notes for more information



399,077

Residents of Long Beach Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

80

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

716

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2021

1,827

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2021

2,858

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2021

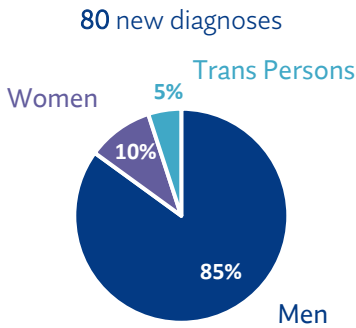
44%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2021

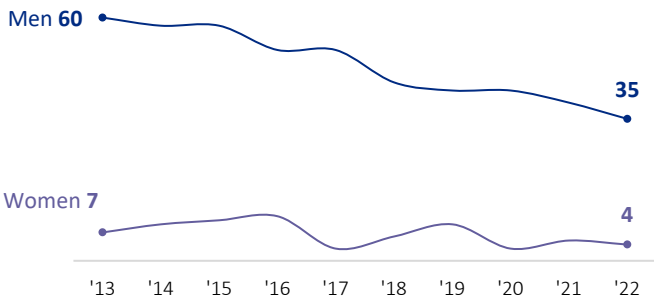
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by gender



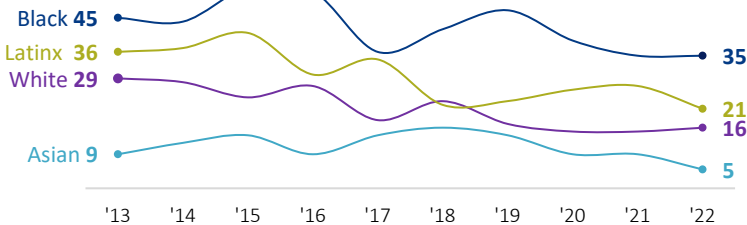
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New HIV diagnosis rates have remained significantly higher among men than women. Between 2013 and 2022, rates have declined more substantially among men compared with 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.

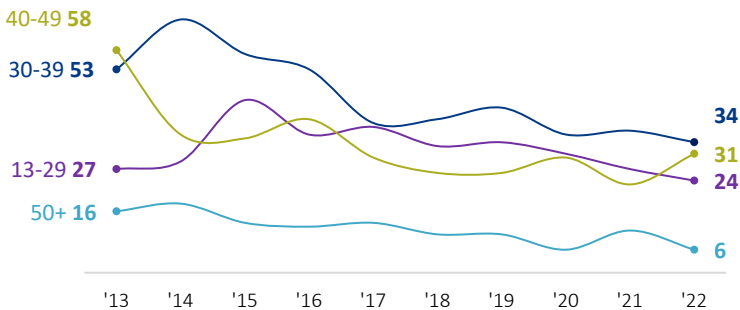
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by race/ethnicity



Between 2013 and 2022, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons have been consistently higher than other race/ethnicity groups. Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates have declined for Black, Latinx, and White persons.

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 Long Beach.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by age group

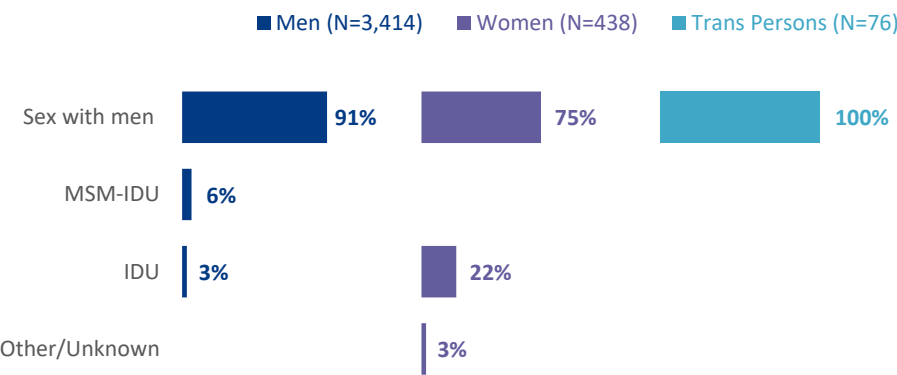


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates have declined across all age groups. Rates for persons aged 30-39 were higher than the other age groups.

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

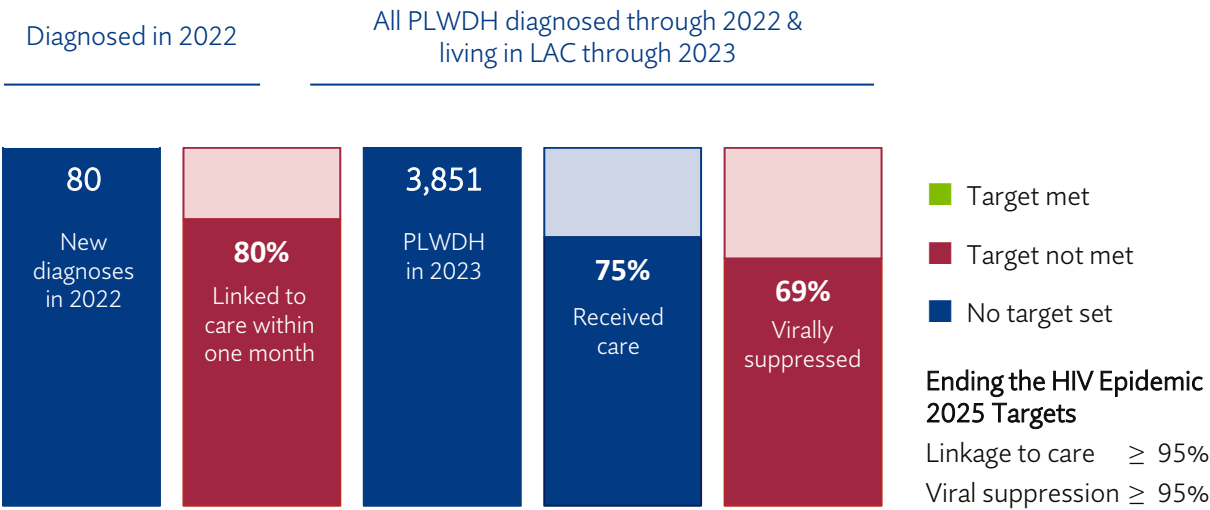


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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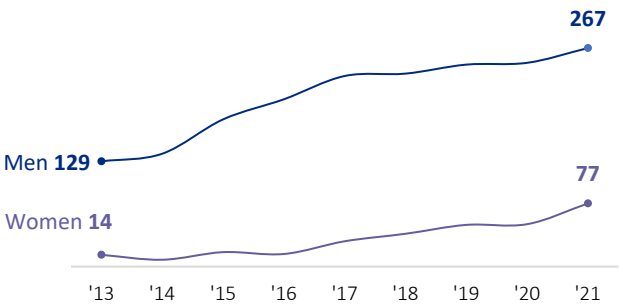
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: Long Beach vs. LAC

In 2021, a total of 5,401 new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among Long Beach Health District residents aged 13+ years. The rates of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were higher than in LAC.

Syphilis in 2021	Gonorrhea in 2021	Chlamydia in 2021
716 new diagnoses in Long Beach	1,827 new diagnoses in Long Beach	2,858 new diagnoses in Long Beach
7% of all LAC diagnoses	6% of all LAC diagnoses	5% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 179 LAC rate: 118	Rate of new diagnoses 457 LAC rate: 358	Rate of new diagnoses 715 LAC rate: 661

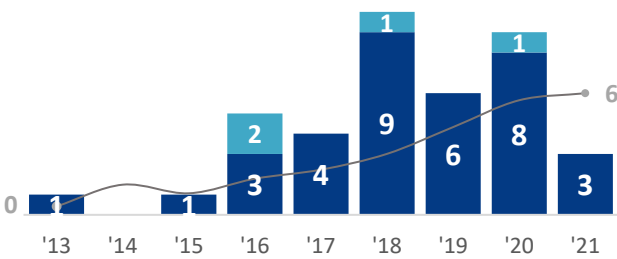
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



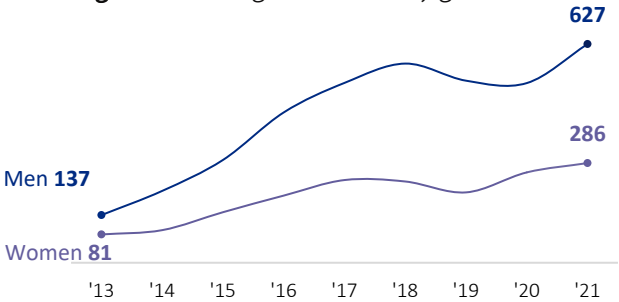
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in Long Beach have increased for men and women. In 2021, the rate for men in Long Beach was more than three times higher than the rate for women.

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



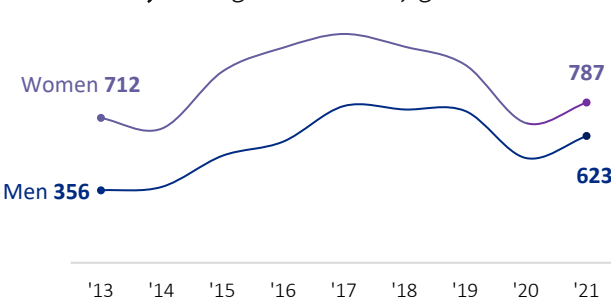
The number of new CS diagnoses in Long Beach has increased from 2011 to 2021. In 2021, the number of CS diagnoses was lower than expected. Four new stillbirth diagnoses have been reported since 2011.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



Since 2013, new gonorrhea diagnosis rates in Long Beach have increased for men and women. Between 2013 and 2021, rates for both men and women in Long Beach have more than tripled.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in Long Beach have increased for both men and women between 2013 and 2021. The rates among women in Long Beach have been consistently higher than the rates among men.

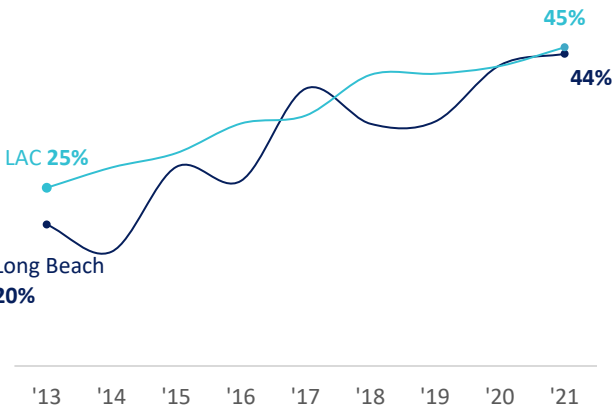
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: Long Beach vs. LAC

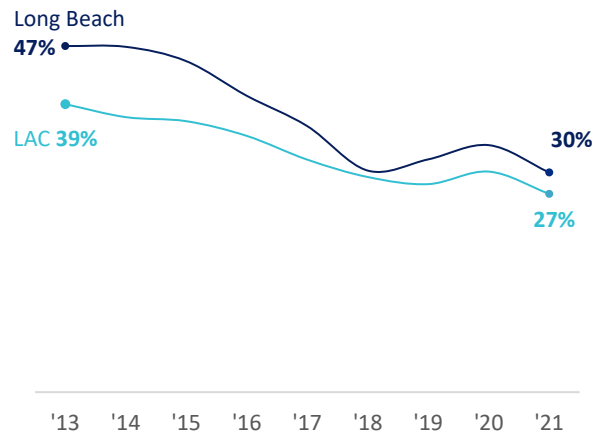
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



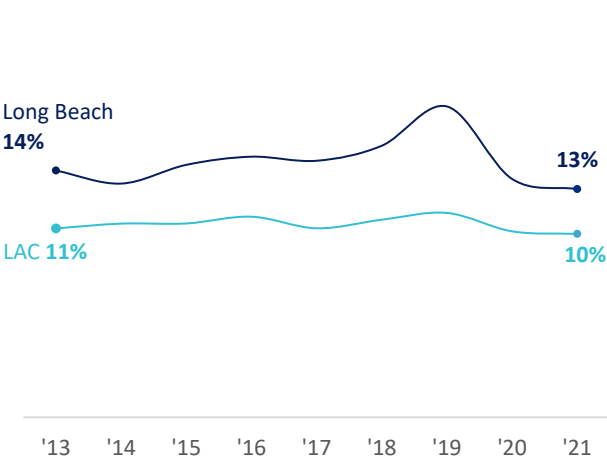
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in Long Beach with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 20% in 2013 to 44% in 2021. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



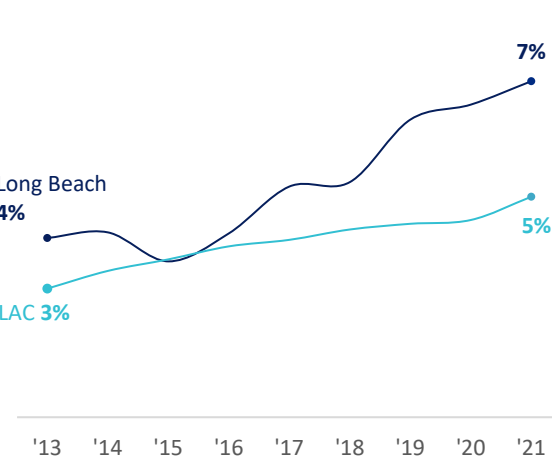
In 2022, 30% of new syphilis diagnoses in Long Beach were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has declined from 47% in 2013 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in Long Beach has declined from 14% in 2013 to 13% in 2021.

Percent of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new chlamydia diagnoses coinfectd were with HIV in Long Beach has increased from 4% in 2013 to 7% in 2021.