

El Monte Health District

HIV & STD Epidemiologic Profile 2022

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

El Monte residents make up **4%** of the LAC population

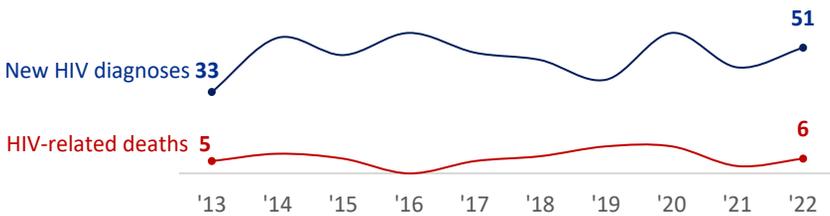


In 2022, El Monte residents made up **2%** of the total number of PLWDH in LAC



*PLWDH = Persons living with diagnosed HIV

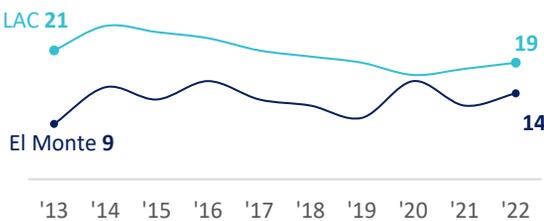
New Reported HIV Diagnoses & HIV-Related Deaths



New reported HIV diagnoses in El Monte have increased since 2013. HIV-related deaths among PLWDH have remained relatively unchanged.

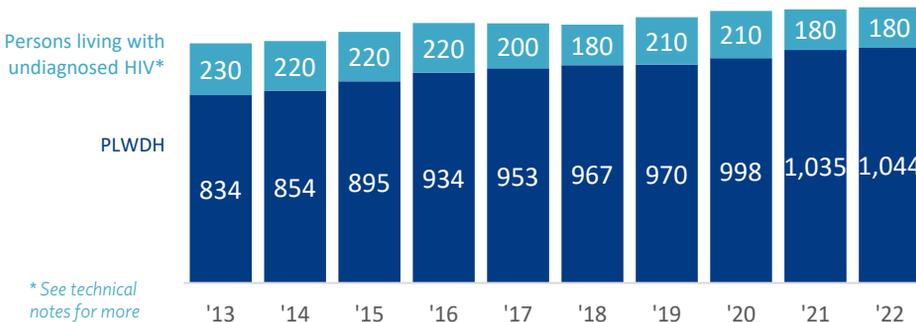
Note: It is recommended that 2014 and 2020 data be interpreted with caution due to situational factors. See technical notes for more information

HIV Diagnosis Rates: El Monte vs. LAC



Between 2013 and 2022, HIV diagnosis rates in El Monte have increased while remaining consistently lower than in LAC overall.

Number of Persons Living with Diagnosed & Undiagnosed HIV



* See technical notes for more information



370,274

Residents of El Monte Health District in 2022 aged ≥ 13 years

51

New reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

303

New reported syphilis diagnoses in 2022

570

New reported gonorrhea diagnoses in 2022

1,807

New reported chlamydia diagnoses in 2022

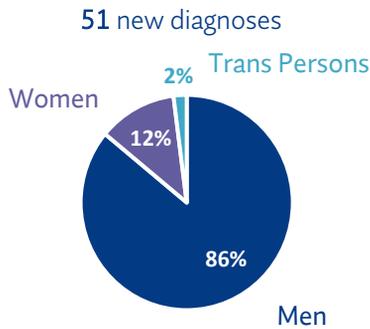
41%

STD coinfection among new reported HIV diagnoses in 2022

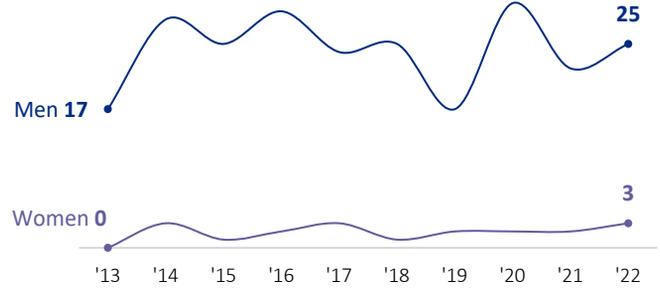
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Characteristics of New HIV Diagnoses – Gender, Race/Ethnicity, Age

2022 new HIV diagnoses by **gender**



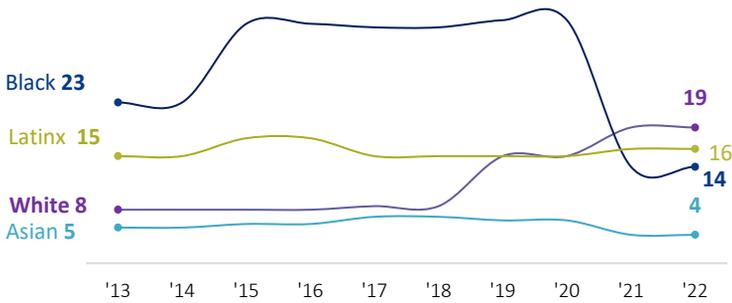
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **gender**



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

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.

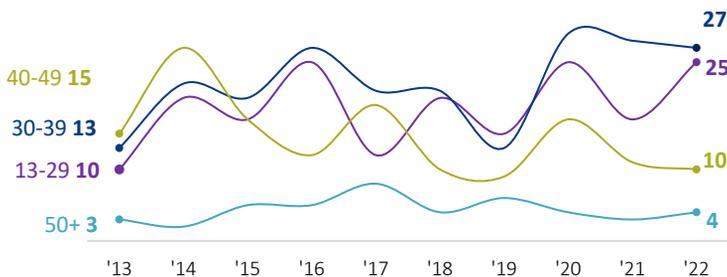
New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **race/ethnicity**



Between 2013 and 2020, new HIV diagnosis rates among Black persons were higher than other race/ethnicity groups, however, starting in 2021 new HIV diagnosis rates were highest among White persons.

Note: Due to low diagnosis and population totals in El Monte, 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.

New HIV diagnosis rates¹ by **age group**

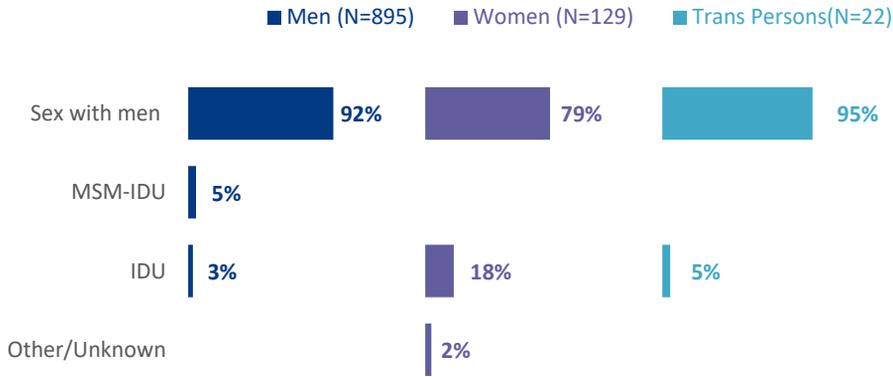


Since 2013, new HIV diagnosis rates among persons aged 13-29 and 30-39 have been on an increasing trend while rates among persons aged 40-49 have been on a declining trend in recent years. Rates for persons aged 50+ have remained relatively low.

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

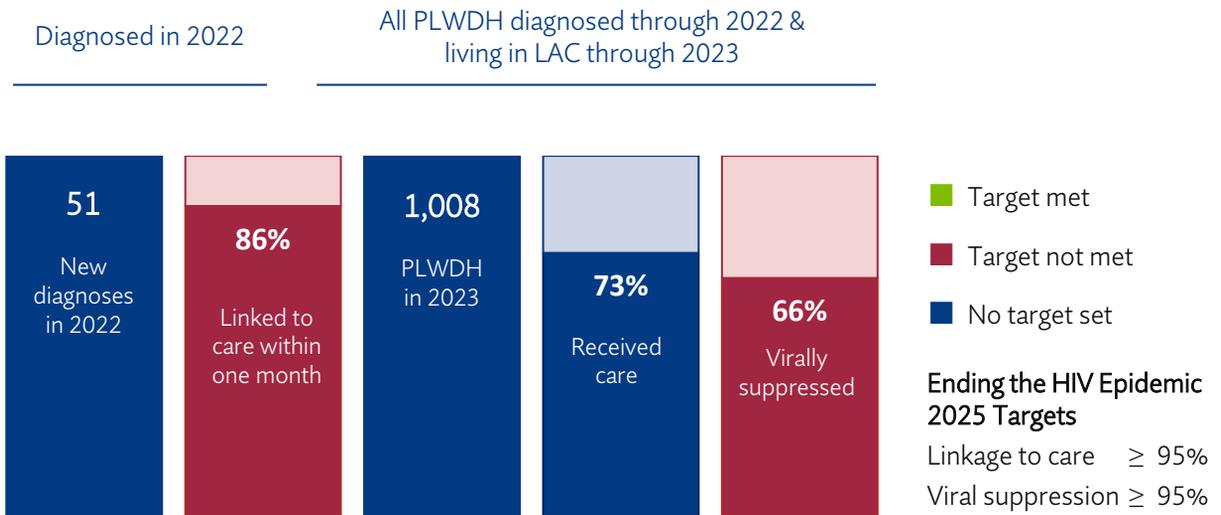


The primary transmission category for men, women, and trans persons is having sex with men.

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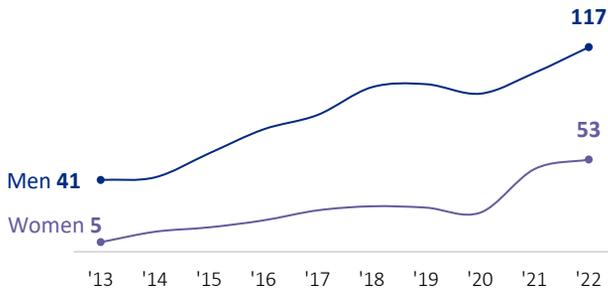
New Syphilis, Gonorrhea & Chlamydia Diagnoses and Rates: El Monte vs. LAC

In 2022, a total 2,680 of new diagnoses of syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia were reported among El Monte 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
303 new diagnoses in El Monte	570 new diagnoses in El Monte	1,807 new diagnoses in El Monte
3% of all LAC diagnoses	2% of all LAC diagnoses	3% of all LAC diagnoses
Rate of new diagnoses 85	Rate of new diagnoses 160	Rate of new diagnoses 509
LAC rate: 126	LAC rate: 332	LAC rate: 674

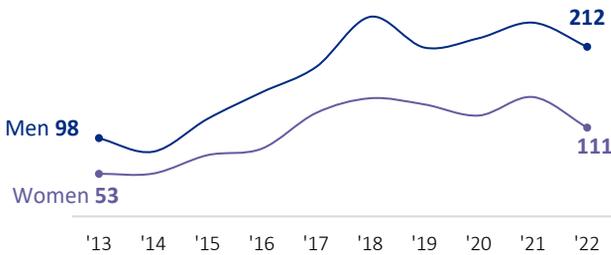
New STD Diagnosis Rates by Gender & New Congenital Syphilis Diagnoses

New syphilis diagnosis rates¹ by gender



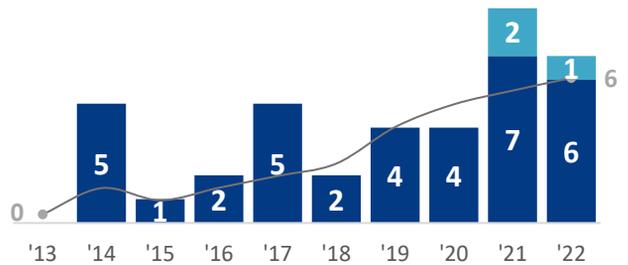
Since 2013, new syphilis diagnosis rates in El Monte have increased for men and women. In 2022, the rate for men was more than double the rate for women.

New gonorrhea diagnosis rates¹ by gender



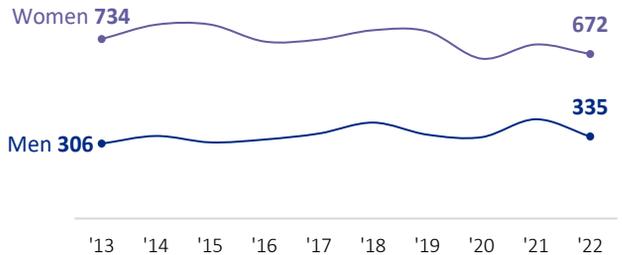
New gonorrhea diagnosis rates in El Monte have more than doubled for men and women since 2013. Rates among men are consistently higher than rates among women.

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 El Monte has increased in recent years. In 2022, the number of CS diagnoses was greater than the expected number of CS diagnoses. Three new stillbirth diagnoses have been reported in El Monte since 2013.

New chlamydia diagnosis rates¹ by gender



New chlamydia diagnosis rates in El Monte have remained stable for men and women since 2013. Rates among women in El Monte have been over twice as high the rates among men.

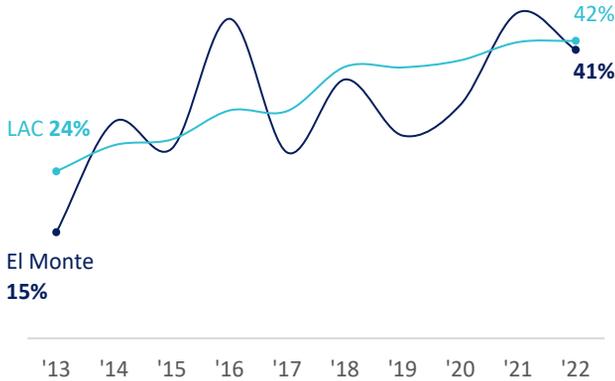
¹ New STD diagnosis rates are presented per 100,000 population
Due to small numbers, rates may be unreliable and should be interpreted with caution

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Coinfection of HIV and STDs: El Monte vs. LAC

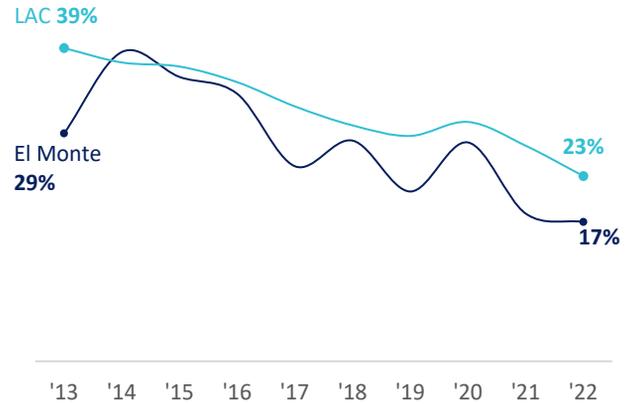
HIV and other STDs are syndemic in LAC. Persons with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia are at an increased risk of acquiring HIV due to biological and behavioral factors. STDs among PLWH can also increase HIV viral load and the risk of HIV transmission.

Percent of new HIV diagnoses coinfectd with one or more STDs



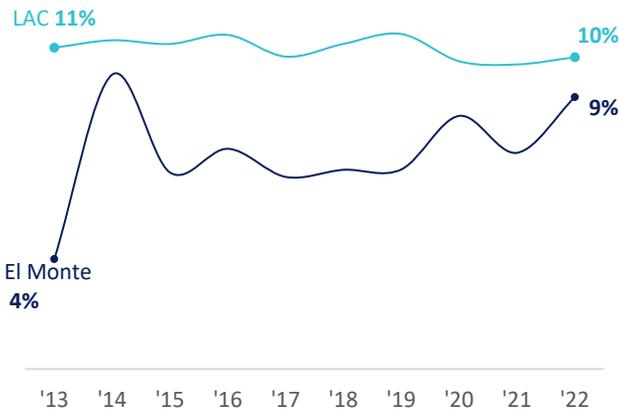
The percentage of new HIV diagnoses in El Monte with syphilis, gonorrhea, and/or chlamydia coinfection has increased from 15% in 2013 to 41% in 2022. This has tracked the trend in LAC overall.

Percent of new syphilis diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



In 2022, 17% of all new syphilis diagnoses in El Monte were coinfectd with HIV. This proportion has decreased from 29% in 2013 but has remained lower than LAC overall.

Percent of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV



The percentage of new gonorrhea diagnoses coinfectd with HIV in El Monte has increased from 4% in 2013 to 9% 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 El Monte has increased from 1% in 2013 to 2% in 2022 and has remained consistently lower than LAC overall.