

# HIV IN OHIO

REGION 10



Department  
of Health

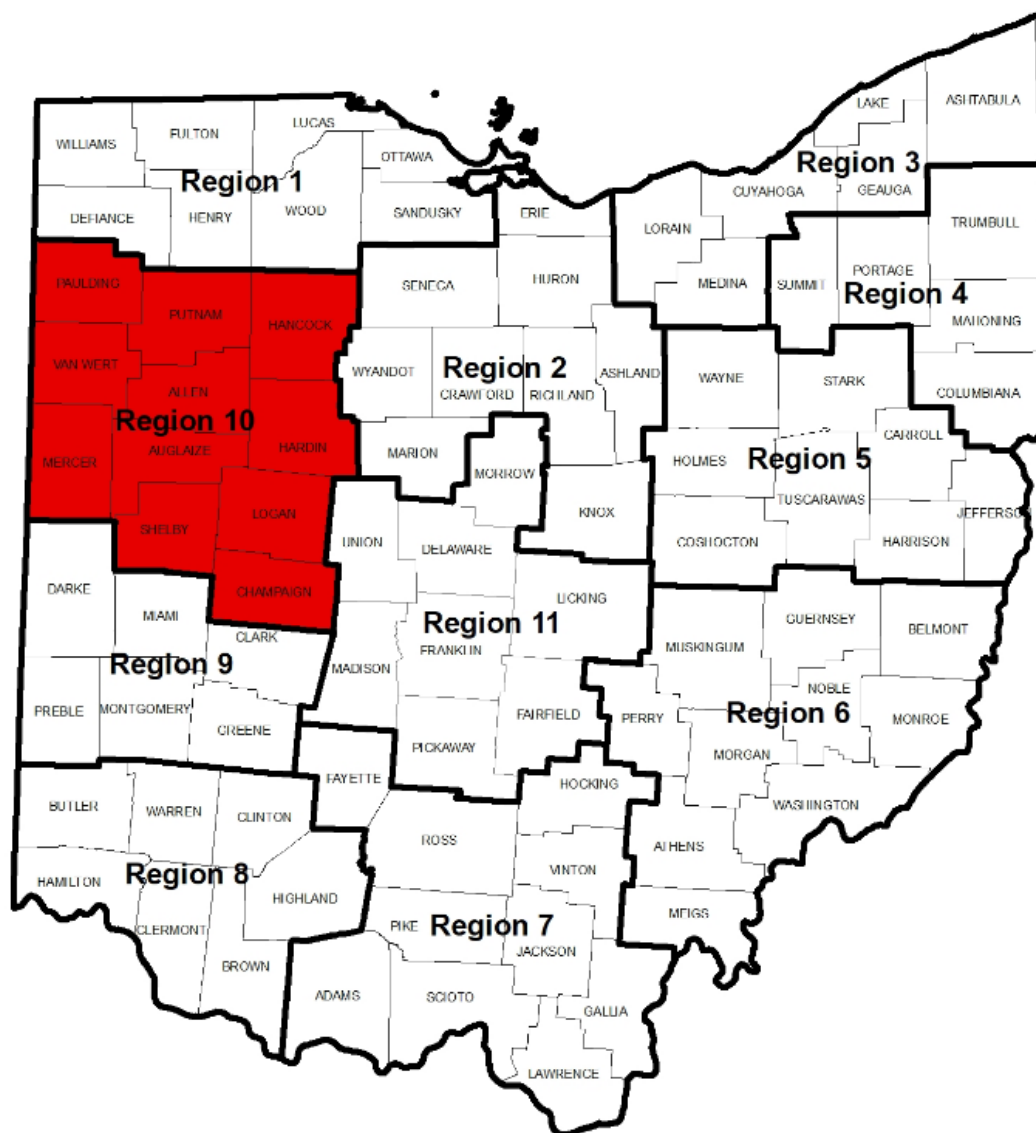
**HIV/AIDS Integrated  
Epidemiologic Profile  
for Ohio, Region 10**

Published Apr. 30, 2023

DIAGNOSE • TREAT • PREVENT • RESPOND

# Ohio HIV Prevention Regions

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## **Region 10:**

Allen County  
Auglaize County  
Champaign County  
Hancock County  
Hardin County  
Logan County  
Mercer County  
Paulding County  
Putnam County  
Shelby County  
Van Wert County

# Acknowledgments

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## **Ohio Department of Health**

Angela Allen, PhD, MPH  
Yuntao Bai, PhD, MPH  
Premal Bhatt, MPH  
Susan DiCocco, RN, CPM  
Kelsey Fobean, MPH  
Lisa Lane, MS  
Michelle Krelko, MPH  
Mary McNeill, MPH  
Stephanie Muhammad, MHA  
Karen Nicosia, MPH  
Tyler Payne, MPH  
Rhiannon Richman, MPH  
Laurie Rickert, MSW, LISW-S  
Karla Ruiz, MPH  
Erin Sainato, MPA  
Kate Shumate, MPH  
Angela Street

## **Additional Contributors:**

Michael Sharp, MHA  
Justina Slesman, MPH  
Holly Sobotka, MS

## **Community Representatives:**

David McCartney, MPH  
Thomas Sampson

## **Graphic Design:**

Janet Steadman

## **Columbus Public Health**

Jessica Horan, MPH  
Audrey Regan, PhD

## **Cuyahoga County Board of Health**

Melissa Kolenz  
Zach Levar, MPH  
Vinothini Panakkal, MPH

## **Equitas Health**

Nanette Davenport-Roberson, LISW-S, LICDC-CS

## **Hamilton County Public Health**

Thomas Boeshart, MPH  
David Carlson, MPH  
Bijal Patel, MPH  
Todd Rademaker

## **MetroHealth Medical Center**

Akeem Rollins

## **Portsmouth City Health Department**

Halea Hatten, MSE

## **Toledo-Lucas County Health Department**

Donna Fox

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# Executive Summary

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## **Diagnose all people with HIV as early as possible**

**Population:** In 2021, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, Region 10 had a population of 510,029, 50% of which was female, and 50% of which was male.

**Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection:** In 2021, there were 10 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 10. Half of the new reported diagnoses of HIV in Region 10 in 2021 were among males, and 40% were among persons aged 20-34 years. Twenty percent were among Black/African American people, while 80% were among white people. Among males, the leading mode of transmission was male-to-male sexual contact, and among females, the leading mode of transmission was heterosexual contact.

**Coinfection:** None of the 17 persons residing in Region 10 who were diagnosed with HIV in 2020 were diagnosed with chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis within 30 days of their HIV diagnosis. However, 8% (n=1) were diagnosed with hepatitis C within 30 days of their HIV diagnosis.

**HIV testing:** In Region 10 in 2020, 24.7% of adults (age 18 and older) reported having ever been tested for HIV, compared with 34% of adults in Ohio.

**Social determinants of health:** Of Region 10's population with income in the past 12 months, 10.3% was below the federal poverty level (FPL). In 2021, this equated to \$12,880 for families/households with one person, with an additional \$4,540 allowed for each additional person in the family/household.

## **Treat people with HIV rapidly and effectively to reach sustained viral suppression**

**Prevalence: Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection:** As of the end of 2021, there were 426 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Region 10. Seventy-six percent of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection are males. Those who are aged 55-64 years have the highest number of persons living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10, compared to other age groups. Black/African American people make up about 21% and white people make up 66% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection. The rate for Black/African American people was more than eight times as high as that for white people.

**Ryan White Program:** The Ryan White Part B Program administers funds for states and territories to improve the quality, availability, and organization of HIV health care and support services. Recipients include all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the six U.S. Pacific territories/associated jurisdictions. ODH is a recipient of Ryan White Part B funds. In addition, Part B also includes grants for the Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program (OHDAP), which enrolled 166 people in Region 10 in 2020.

**Linkage to care and continuum of care:** Fifty-eight percent of adults/adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection in Region 10 in 2020 were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis, compared with 65% in 2019. Of the persons living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020, 65% received care, 38% were retained in care, and 57% were virally suppressed (i.e., viral load  $\leq 200$  copies/mL).

**Prevent new HIV transmissions by using proven interventions, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and syringe services programs (SSPs)**

**Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis:** From 2017 to 2021, PrEP users in Region 10 increased from 62 (12.1 per 100,000) to 192 (37.6 per 100,000). In Ohio, the PrEP utilization rate was 88 per 100,000 in 2021.

**Syringe Services Programs:** There is at least one syringe services program (SSP) in each of the 11 HIV Prevention regions in Ohio. Ohio law gives communities the authority to pursue and operate SSPs (referred to in the law as a “bloodborne infectious disease prevention program”) through their local board of health following a prescribed process and operating requirements.

**Respond quickly to potential HIV outbreaks to get needed prevention and treatment services to people who need them**

**Time-space reports:** Time-space analyses are conducted to monitor potential outbreaks of HIV. The number of new diagnoses is closely monitored to detect any potential increases in Region 10 and in particular populations in Region 10.

**Questions or comments:** Questions and/or comments about this report should be directed to the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) HIV Surveillance Program. Additional HIV surveillance data and reports are available on the ODH website:

<https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/hiv-aids-surveillance-program>.

Ohio Department of Health  
Bureau of HIV, STI, and Viral Hepatitis  
HIV Surveillance Program

246 N. High St.  
Columbus, OH 43215  
(614) 387-2722  
HIVSurveillance@odh.ohio.gov



# Explanation of Terms

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**New diagnoses of HIV infection:** The term *diagnosis of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection* is defined as a diagnosis of HIV infection, regardless of the stage of disease (stage 0, 1, 2, 3 [acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)], or unknown) at the time of initial diagnosis, and refers to all persons diagnosed with HIV infection in Ohio, in a given year. New diagnoses of HIV infection do not necessarily represent all new infections (i.e., incidence or stage 0) as some individuals were infected recently, while others were infected at some time in the past but were unaware of their HIV status.

**Coinfection:** A match was performed with HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) data to determine the number of persons residing in Ohio who were diagnosed with HIV and STIs in 2020, where coinfection was defined as having a STI diagnosis +/- 30 days from the HIV diagnosis. A match was performed with HIV and Hepatitis data to determine the number of persons residing in Ohio who were diagnosed with HIV and Hepatitis C from 2014 to 2020, where coinfection was defined as having a Hepatitis C diagnosis and HIV diagnosis in 2020.

**Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection:** The term *persons living with diagnosed HIV infection* (i.e., prevalence) represents all persons ever reported with an HIV infection in Ohio, regardless of stage of infection, who are not known to have died by the end of a calendar year. Some persons currently living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio received their HIV infection diagnosis while living outside of or prior to moving to Ohio.

**Rates:** Throughout this report, rates are presented to provide different measures of HIV disease burden. Disease rates account for differences in population size across demographic groups and geographic areas. All rates are presented per 100,000 population and are calculated using U.S. Census estimates. Rates are not calculated for case counts fewer than five due to unstable rates.

**Sex at Birth and Gender:** Sex refers to the biological sex the person was assigned at birth (male or female). Transgender is a term used to describe persons whose current gender identity is different than their sex (male or female) assigned at birth. Gender identity is used to describe a person's internal experience of their own gender.

**Age:** Age in years at the time of diagnosis is used when displaying newly reported diagnoses of HIV infection by age group. Age in years at the end of the calendar year (current age) is used when displaying persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by age group.

**Race/Ethnicity:** Except where noted, race/ethnicity is presented using the following categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino; White; and Multi-Race. Persons of Hispanic/Latino descent may be of any race. Persons with a race of American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black/African American, white, or multi-race are not Hispanic. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

**Transmission Category:** Transmission categories are mutually exclusive, hierarchical risk categories determined by the CDC and system-calculated using sex at birth and risk factor history to determine mode of transmission. Transgender women are included in the male-to-male sexual contact transmission category if assigned male at birth, and risk factor history indicates sex with males. *Please note this is for the categorization of HIV transmission categories only and not to describe sexual orientation.*

# Abbreviations

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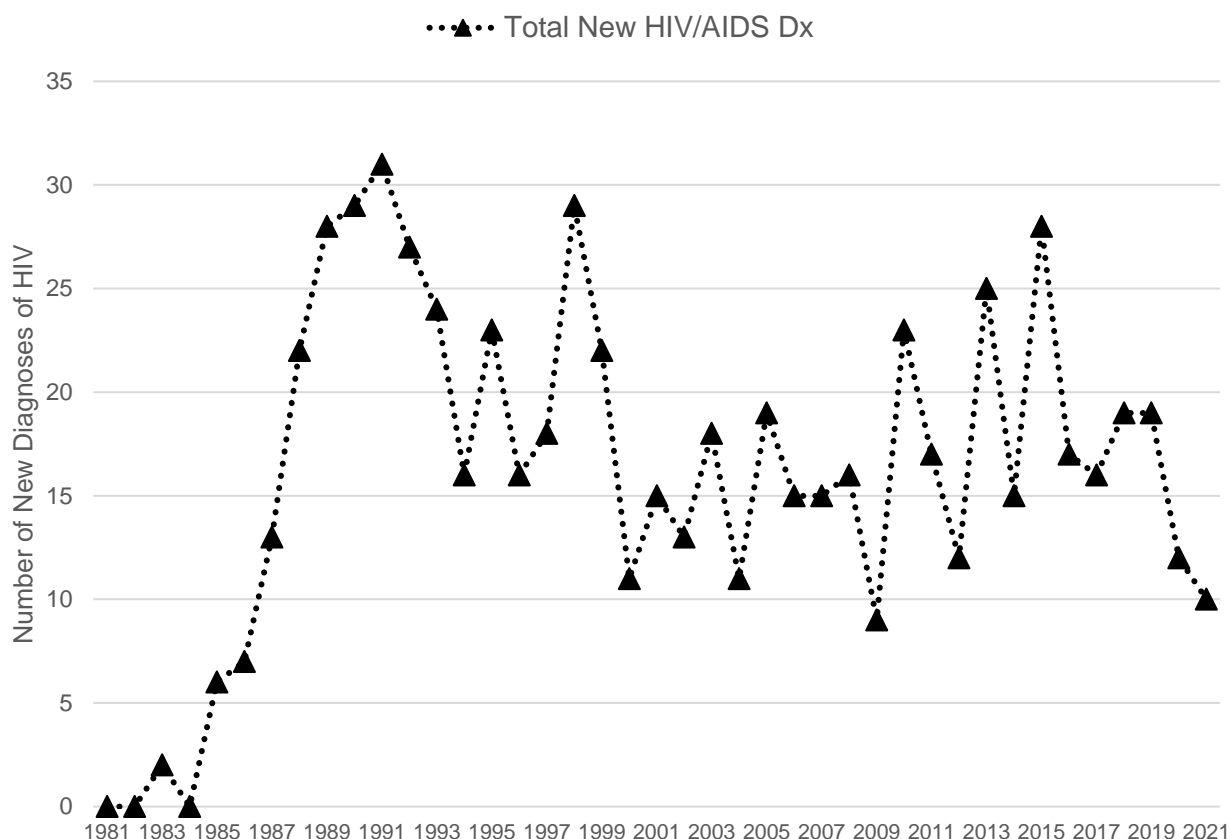
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ART</b>	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
<b>BRFSS</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>EIS</b>	Early Intervention Services
<b>ELR</b>	Electronic Laboratory Reporting
<b>FPL</b>	Federal Poverty Level
<b>HAART</b>	Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy
<b>eHARS</b>	enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>HRSA</b>	Health Resources and Services Administration
<b>IDU</b>	Injection Drug Use
<b>MSM</b>	Men who have Sex with Men
<b>OHDAP</b>	Ohio HIV Drug Assistance Program
<b>PLWA</b>	People Living with AIDS
<b>PLWHA</b>	People Living with HIV/AIDS
<b>PLWH</b>	People Living with HIV (Not AIDS)
<b>PREP</b>	Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis
<b>PWID</b>	Persons Who Inject Drugs
<b>STI</b>	Sexually Transmitted Infection

# Introduction

## Background

The HIV/AIDS Integrated Epidemiologic Profile for Region 10 provides a detailed description of HIV/AIDS in Region 10 for public health programs funded to provide prevention, care services and surveillance. It is primarily based upon data collected and analyzed as part of HIV case surveillance activities conducted by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH), but also includes secondary sources of data collected and analyzed by other ODH programs, including the Ryan White Part B HIV Care Services Program. This profile can help inform HIV prevention and care planning initiatives at the regional level. This report describes Region 10's general population characteristics, persons with diagnosed HIV infections in Region 10, persons at risk for HIV infection in Region 10, as well as care service utilization patterns among HIV-infected persons in Region 10. The data presented in this report are used to support and help guide HIV prevention and care service efforts, support funding requests for HIV prevention and care service programs in Region 10, and evaluate associated HIV program(s) and related policies in Region 10.

**Figure 1: New reported diagnoses of HIV, Region 10, 1981-2021**



### Notes:

Total new HIV diagnoses include persons with a diagnosis of HIV, a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months, and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

The information included in this report aligns with two key strategic plans to end the HIV Epidemic – the [HIV National Strategic Strategy](#), and the [End the HIV Epidemic initiative](#).

The HIV National Strategic Plan focuses on four goals:

- 1) Prevent new HIV infections,
- 2) Improve HIV-related health outcomes of people with HIV,
- 3) Reduce HIV-related disparities and health inequities, and
- 4) Achieve integrated and coordinated efforts that address the HIV epidemic among all partners and stakeholders.

The End the HIV Epidemic initiative focuses on four pillars:

- 1) Diagnose,
- 2) Treat,
- 3) Prevent, and
- 4) Respond.

### **Organization of this Report**

The Epidemiologic Profile is organized into four sections:

#### **1) Diagnose all people with HIV as early as possible**

- Description of Region 10's population: includes tables, figures, and narrative about the general population of Region 10.
- Reported new diagnoses includes tables, figures, and narrative about diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 10.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV coinfection: includes narrative about coinfections of HIV and Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis in Region 10.
- Hepatitis and HIV coinfection: includes narrative about coinfections of HIV and Hepatitis in Region 10.
- HIV testing: includes tables, figures, and narrative about persons ever tested for HIV.
- Social determinants of health: includes tables, figures, and narrative about the social determinants of health among the general population, and persons diagnosed with HIV infection in Region 10.

#### **2) Treat people with HIV rapidly and effectively to reach sustained viral suppression**

- Prevalence: includes tables, figures, and narratives about persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Region 10.
- Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program (OHDAP) utilization: includes tables, figures, and narrative about persons receiving assistance for HIV treatment through the Ryan White Part B program in Region 10.
- Linkage to care and continuum of care: includes tables, figures, and narrative describing the continuum of HIV care in Region 10.

**3) Prevent new HIV transmissions by using proven interventions, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and syringe services programs (SSPs)**

- PrEP: includes tables and narratives about PrEP utilization in Region 10.
- SSPs: includes narrative about SSPs in Region 10.

**4) Respond quickly to potential HIV outbreaks to get needed prevention and treatment services to people who need them**

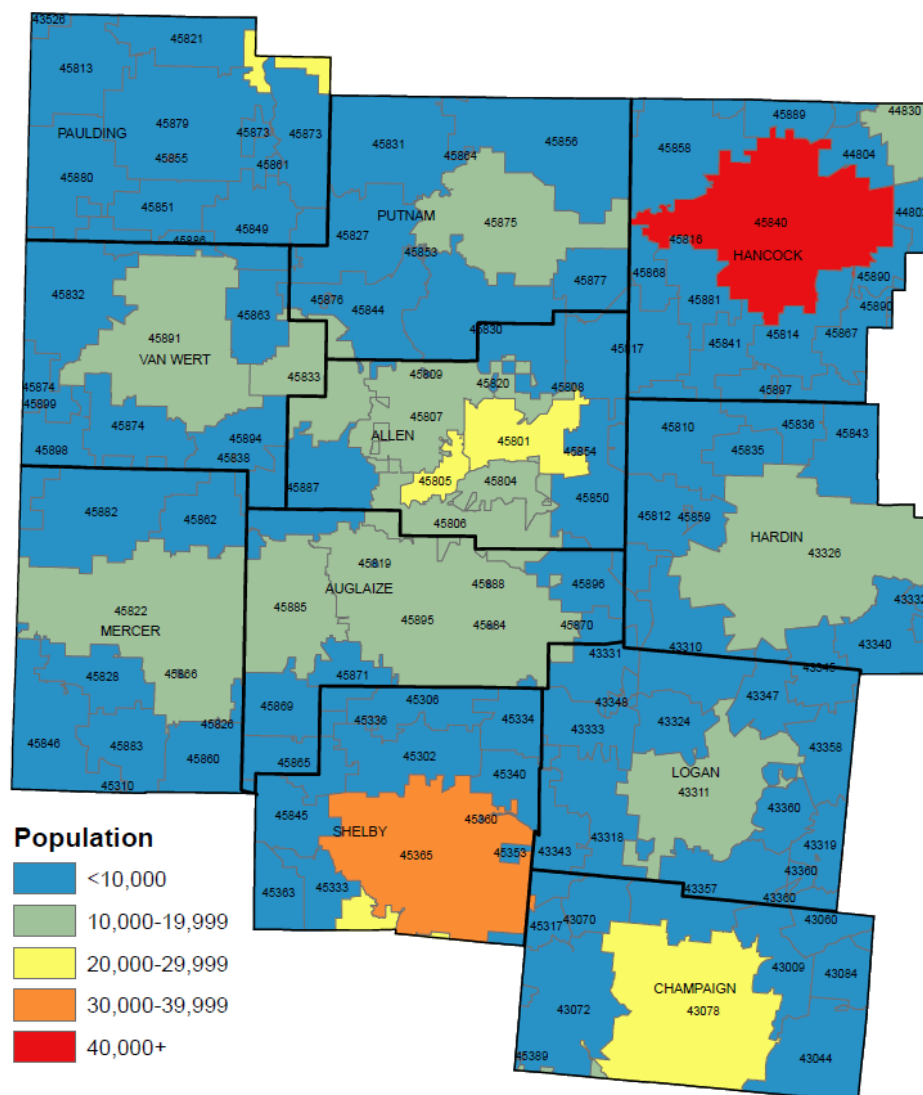
- Time-space analysis: includes tables and narratives about time-space analyses conducted to detect and monitor potential outbreaks of HIV.

# DIAGNOSE: Diagnose all people with HIV as early as possible

## Description of Region 10's Population

In 2021, Region 10 had a population of 510,029. Males and females each make up 50% of Region 10's population. Thirty-two percent of Region 10's population is less than 25 years of age, while 35% is between the ages of 25 and 54 years. Ninety percent of Region 10's residents are white, 4% are black/African American, 3% are Hispanic/Latino, 1% are Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 2% are multi-racial. American Indian/Alaska Natives comprise less than 1% of Region 10's population.

**Figure 2: Population by ZIP Code, Region 10, 2021**



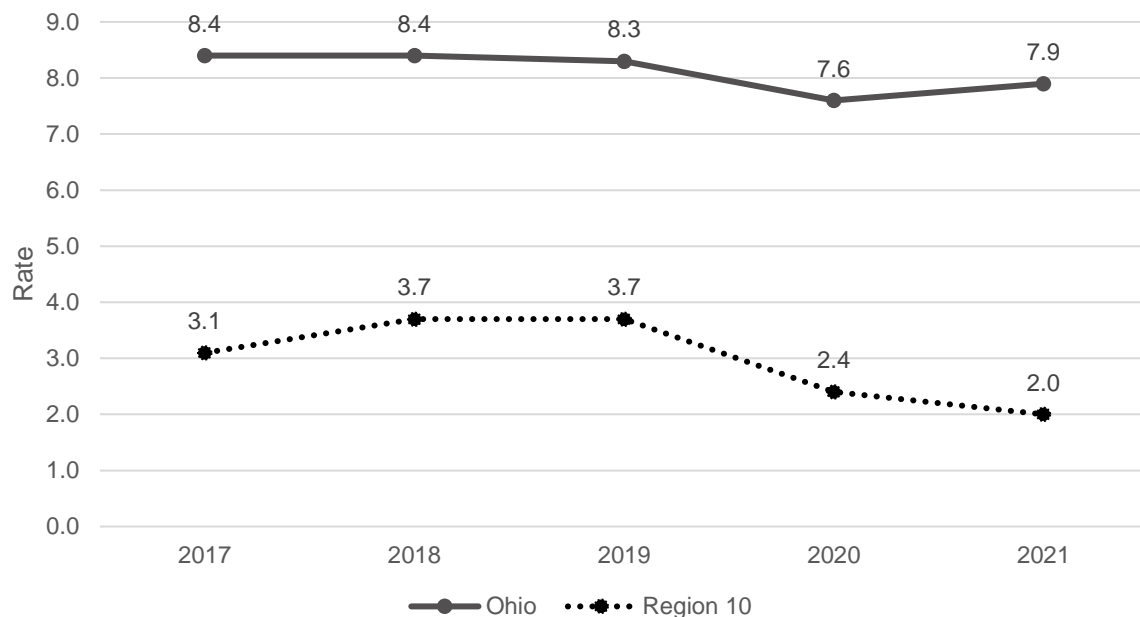
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

# Reported New Diagnoses of HIV Infection

There were 10 reported new diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 10 in 2021, which equates to a rate of 2.0 individuals per 100,000 population. This represents a decrease since 2017, when there were 16 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 10. It is unknown whether the COVID-19 pandemic may have affected the diagnosis and reporting of new cases in 2020.

**Consequently, a decrease in newly reported diagnoses of HIV in 2020 may not represent a true decline.** In 2021, the rate of reported new diagnoses of HIV in Ohio was 7.7 per 100,000 population.

**Figure 3: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection, Region 10 and Ohio, 2017-2021**

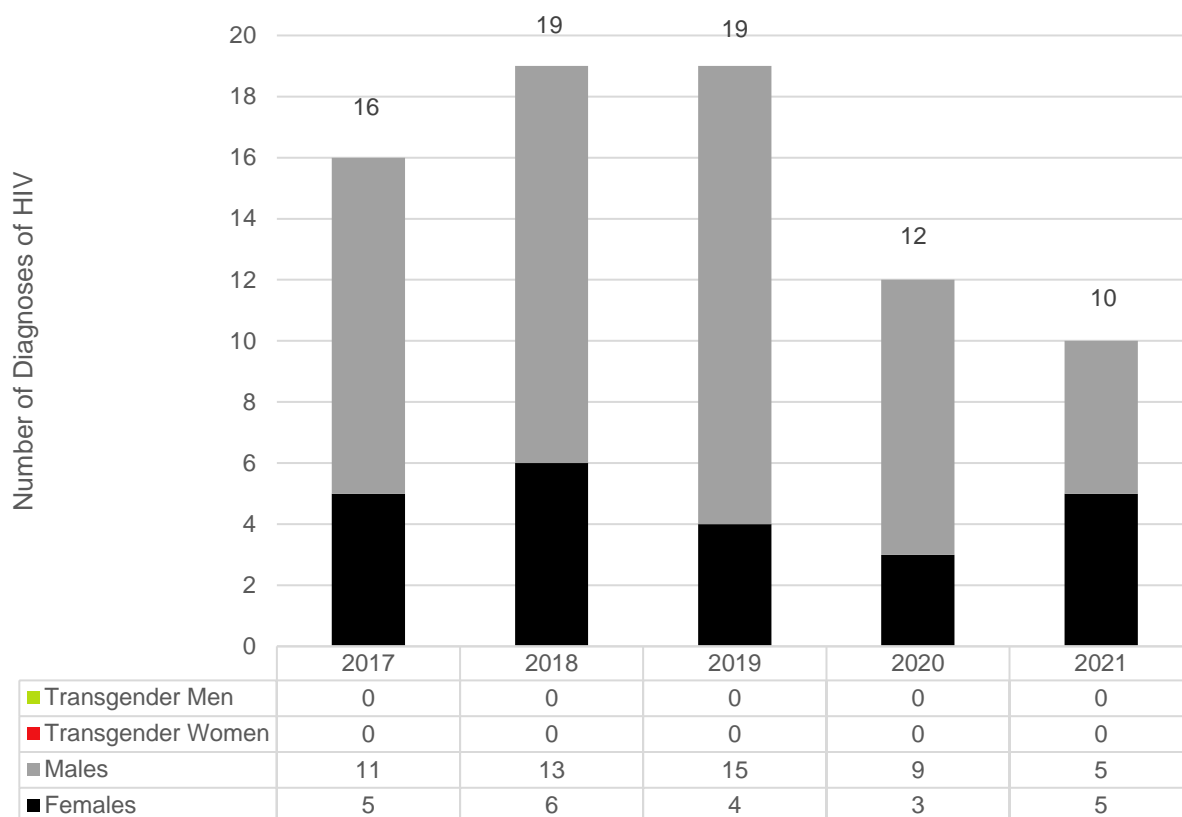


Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.



**Current gender:** From 2017 through 2020, the majority of diagnoses of HIV infection were among males. However, in 2021, males and females each made up half of diagnoses of HIV.

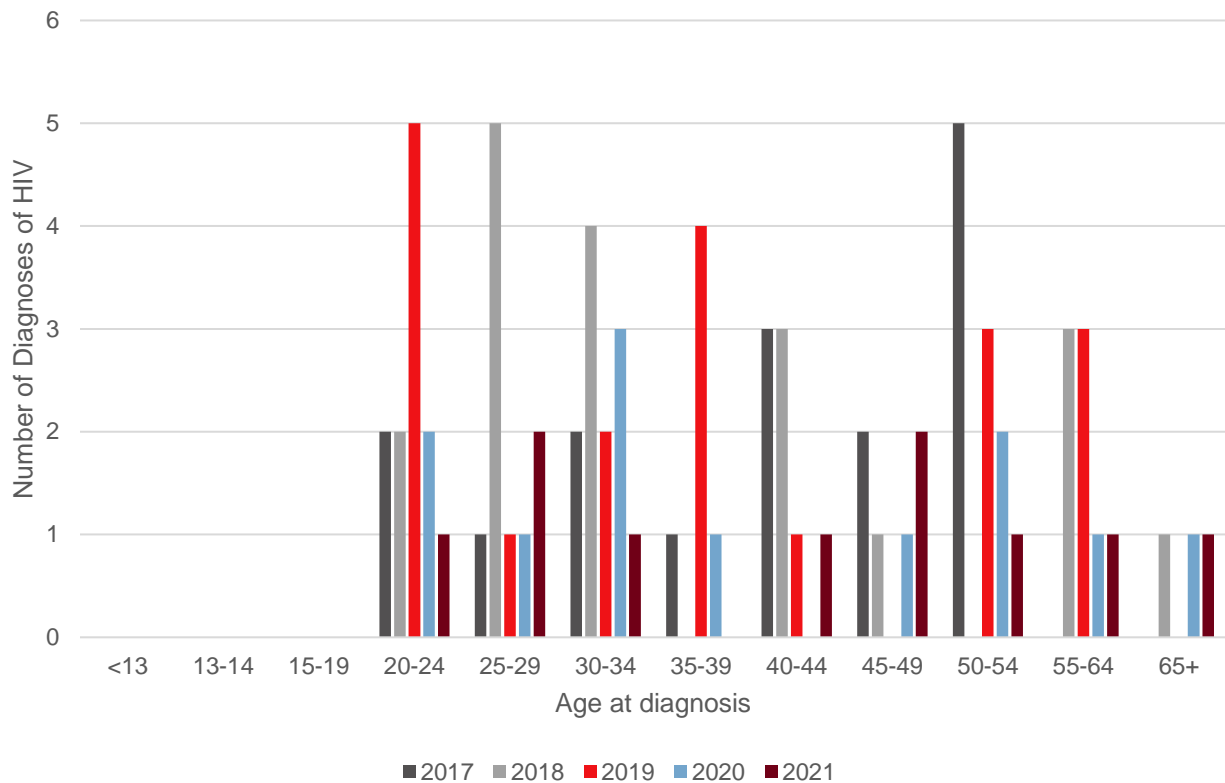
**Figure 4: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by current gender, Region 10, 2017-2021**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Age at diagnosis:** Forty percent of all diagnosed HIV infections reported in Region 10 in 2021 occurred among persons 20-34 years of age (n=4).

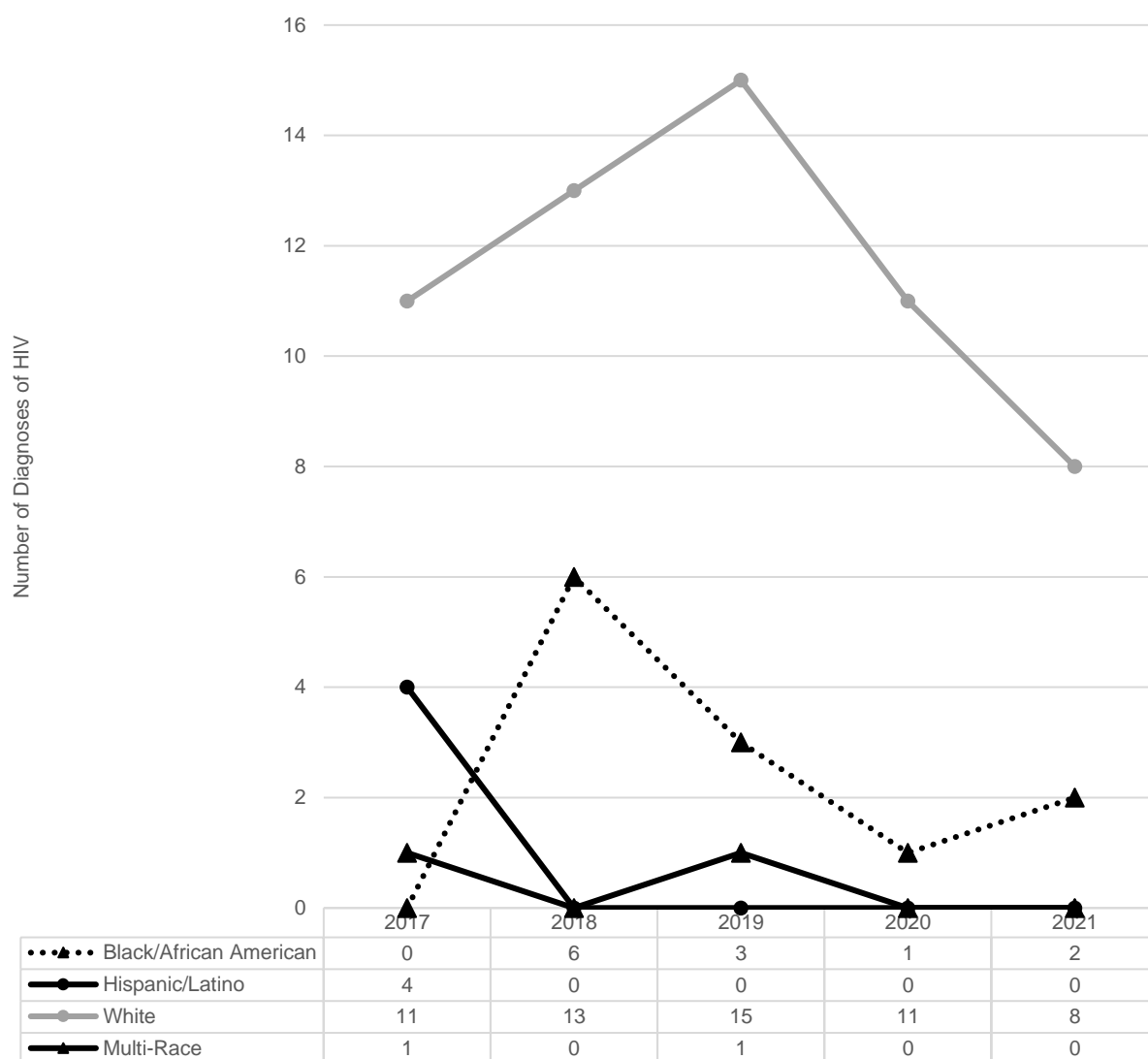
**Figure 5: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by age at diagnosis, Region 10, 2017-2021**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Race/ethnicity:** In 2021, white people accounted for 50% of all reported new diagnoses of HIV in Region 10. This was followed by Black/African American people (33%) and Hispanic/Latino people (17%).

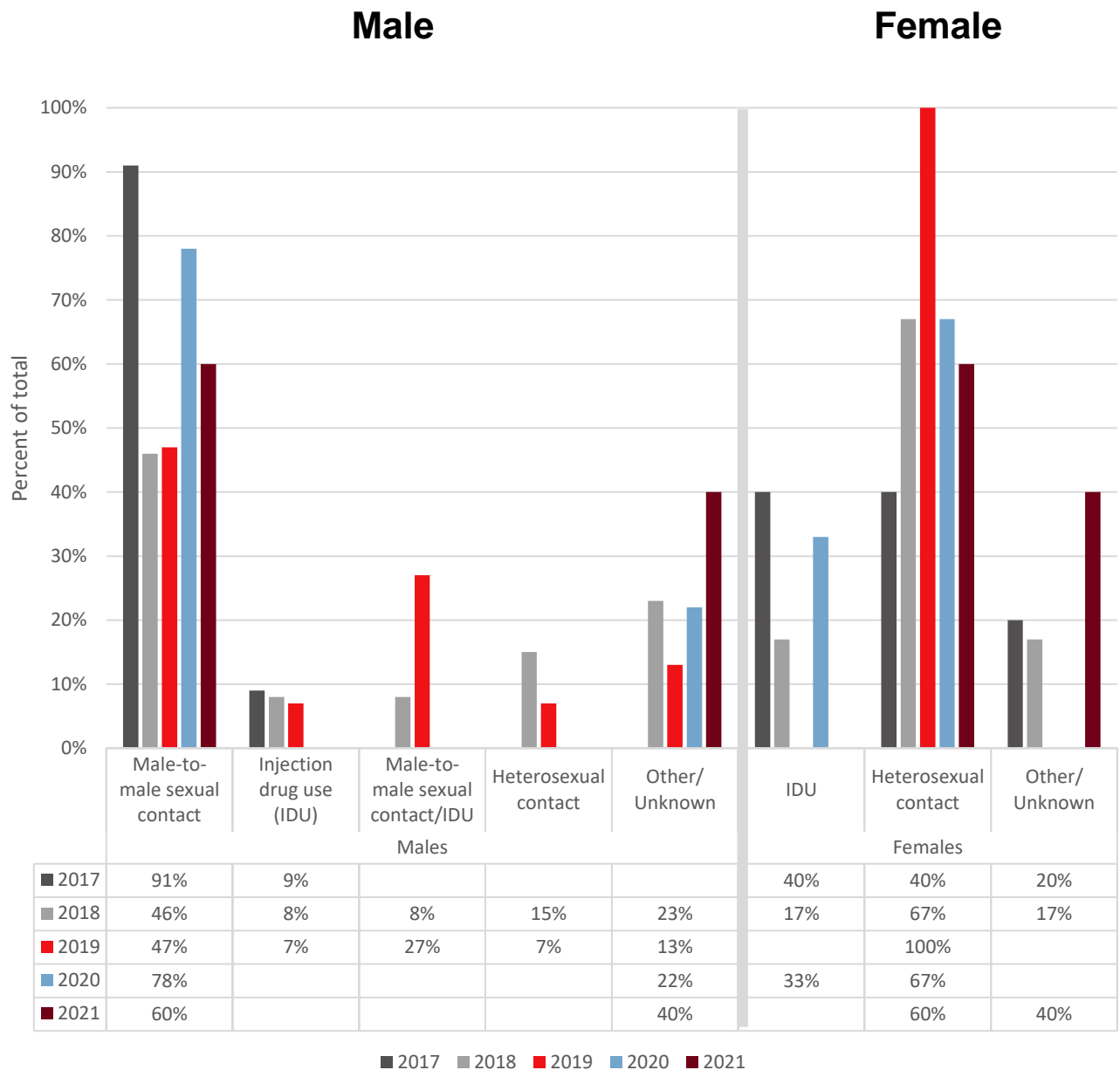
**Figure 6: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity, Region 10, 2017-2021**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Transmission and exposure categories:** A transmission category is assigned to a hierarchy based on risks, with the highest category being the most likely route of HIV transmission. Male-to-male sexual contact (30%) was the leading mode of transmission reported among all persons diagnosed with an HIV infection in Region 10 in 2021. Heterosexual contact accounted for 30%, and the transmission category was unknown for 40% of persons diagnosed with HIV infection in 2021.

**Figure 7: Trends in percentage of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by transmission, Region 10, 2017-2021**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Table 1: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by selected characteristics, Region 10, 2017-2021**

Characteristic	Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year														
	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%
<b>Sex at birth</b>															
Males	4.3	11	69%	5.1	13	68%	5.9	15	79%	3.5	9	75%	2.0	5	50%
Females	2.0	5	31%	2.3	6	32%	*	4	21%	*	3	25%	2.0	5	50%
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr)</b>															
<13	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
13-14	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
15-19	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
20-24	*	2	13%	*	2	11%	15.7	5	26%	*	2	2%	*	1	10%
25-29	*	1	6%	15.6	5	26%	*	1	5%	*	1	1%	*	2	20%
30-34	*	2	13%	*	4	21%	*	2	11%	*	3	3%	*	1	10%
35-39	*	1	6%	*	-	-	*	4	21%	*	1	1%	*	-	-
40-44	*	3	19%	*	3	16%	*	1	5%	*	-	-	*	1	10%
45-49	*	2	13%	*	1	5%	*	-	-	*	1	1%	*	2	20%
50-54	14.6	5	31%	*	-	-	*	3	16%	*	2	2%	*	1	10%
55-64	*	-	-	*	3	16%	*	3	16%	*	1	1%	*	1	10%
65+	*	-	-	*	1	5%	*	-	-	*	1	1%	*	1	10%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup></b>															
American Indian/ Alaska Native	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Black/African American	*	-	-	33.4	6	32%	*	3	16%	*	1	1%	*	2	20%
Hispanic/Latino	*	4	25%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
White	2.4	11	69%	2.8	13	68%	3.3	15	79%	2.4	11	11%	1.7	8	80%
Multi-Race	*	1	6%	*	-	-	*	1	5%	*	-	-	*	-	-
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup> and Sex at birth</b>															
Am. Indian/Alaska Native Males	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Am. Indian/Alaska Native Females	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Black/African American Males	*	-	-	*	4	21%	*	1	5%	*	1	8%	*	-	-
Black/African American Females	*	-	-	*	2	11%	*	2	11%	*	-	-	*	2	20%
Hispanic/Latino Males	*	3	19%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Hispanic/Latino Females	*	1	6%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	8	67%	*	-	-
White Males	3.0	7	44%	3.9	9	47%	6.1	14	74%	3.5	3	25%	2.2	5	50%
White Females	*	4	25%	*	4	21%	*	1	5%	*	-	-	*	3	30%
Multi-Race Males	*	1	6%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Multi-Race Females	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	1	5%	*	-	-	*	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>3.7</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>3.7</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>2.4</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>2.0</b>	<b>10</b>	

**Notes:**

Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Asterisk (\*) indicates rate not calculated for case count <5 due to unstable rates. Dash (-) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<sup>a</sup> The rate is the number of persons with a reported diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using 2021 U.S. Census estimates.

<sup>b</sup> In this data, race/ethnicity is presented using the following categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino; white; and multi-race. Those of Hispanic/Latino descent are included in the Hispanic/Latino category, regardless of race. They are not included in a race category. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Table 2: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by transmission category, Region 10, 2017-2021**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year									
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>										
Male-to-male sexual contact	10	91%	6	46%	7	47%	7	78%	3	60%
Injection drug use (IDU)	1	9%	1	8%	1	7%	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	1	8%	4	27%	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	2	15%	1	7%	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	3	23%	2	13%	2	22%	2	40%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>										
Injection drug use	2	40%	1	17%	-	-	1	33%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	2	40%	4	67%	4	100%	2	67%	3	60%
Other/unknown	1	20%	1	17%	-	-	-	-	2	40%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>										
Perinatal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>10</b>	

**Notes:**

Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Dash (–) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<sup>a</sup> Transmission categories are mutually exclusive, hierarchical risk categories determined by the CDC and system-calculated using sex at birth and risk factor history to determine mode of transmission. A person with multiple risks is only represented in the highest category based on the CDC hierarchical algorithm. Thus, transgender women are included in the male-to-male sexual contact transmission category if assigned male at birth and risk factor history indicates sex with males. Please note this is for the categorization of HIV transmission categories only and not to describe sexual orientation.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Table 3: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by exposure category, Region 10, 2017-2021**

Exposure Category <sup>a</sup>	Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year									
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact only	9	56%	6	32%	7	37%	7	58%	3	30%
Injection drug use (IDU) only	2	13%	-	-	1	5%	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact only	2	13%	6	32%	5	26%	2	17%	3	30%
Male-to-male sexual contact & IDU	-	-	1	5%	2	11%	-	-	-	-
IDU & Heterosexual contact	1	6%	2	11%	-	-	1	8%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact & Heterosexual contact	1	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact & IDU & Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	2	11%	-	-	-	-
Perinatal exposure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	1	6%	4	21%	2	11%	2	17%	4	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>10</b>	

**Notes:**

Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

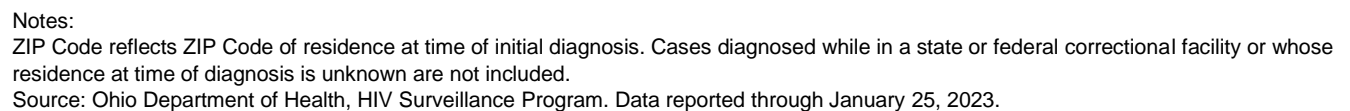
Dash (–) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<sup>a</sup> Exposure categories are mutually exclusive risk categories. All possible combinations of risks are represented among exposure categories. A person with multiple risks is represented in the exposure category identifying all the reported ways in which that person may have been exposed to HIV.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.



**Figure 8: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by ZIP Code, Region 10, 2017-2021**



**Table 4: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by county, Region 10, 2017-2021**

County <sup>a</sup>	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.
Allen	*	4	6.8	7	5.9	6	5.9	6	*	4
Auglaize	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	1	*	-
Champaign	*	1	*	1	*	2	*	1	*	-
Hancock	6.6	5	*	4	*	3	*	-	*	2
Hardin	*	1	*	1	*	-	*	-	*	-
Logan	*	1	*	3	*	2	*	1	*	-
Mercer	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	-	*	2
Paulding	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Putnam	*	-	*	1	*	1	*	-	*	-
Shelby	*	4	*	1	10.3	5	*	3	*	1
Van Wert	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	1
Region 10	3.1	16	3.7	19	3.7	19	2.4	12	2.0	10
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>912</b>

Notes:

Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Asterisk (\*) indicates rate not calculated for case count <5 due to unstable rates. (-) Indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<sup>a</sup> County reflects county of residence at time of initial diagnosis. Cases diagnosed while in a state or federal correctional facility or whose county is unknown are included in No County.

<sup>b</sup> The rate is the number of persons with a reported diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using U.S. Census estimates for that year.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Table 5: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and age at diagnosis, Region 10, 2021**

**2021 diagnosis of HIV infection**

Age at diagnosis (yr.)	American Indian/Alaska Native				Asian/Pacific Islander				Black/African American				Hispanic/Latino <sup>a</sup>				White				Multi-Race		
	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%		Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%		Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%		Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%		Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%		Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%
<13	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-
13-14	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-
15-19	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-
20-24	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	1	50%		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-
25-29	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	2	25%		*	-	-
30-34	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	2	13%		*	-	-
35-39	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-
40-44	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	1	50%		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-
45-49	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	2	25%		*	-	-
50-54	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	1	13%		*	-	-
55-64	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	1	13%		*	-	-
65+	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	1	13%		*	-	-
<b>Total</b>	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	2			*	-	-		1.7	8			*	-	-

**Notes:**

Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Asterisk (\*) indicates the rate not calculated for case count <5 due to unstable rates. Dash (-) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<sup>a</sup> In this data, race/ethnicity is presented using the following categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino; white; and multi-race. Those of Hispanic/Latino descent are included in the Hispanic/Latino category, regardless of race. They are not included in a race category. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

<sup>b</sup> The rate is the number of persons with a reported diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using 2020 U.S. Census estimates.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Table 6: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Region 10, 2021**

Transmission Category <sup>c</sup>	2021 diagnosis of HIV infection											
	American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-Race	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	60%	-	-
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40%	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	100%	-	-
Female adult or adolescent												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	-	1	33%	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	67%	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	-	3	100%	-	-
Child (<13 yrs. at diagnosis)												
Perinatal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-		-		2		-		8		-	

**Notes:**

Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS), who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

(-) Indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

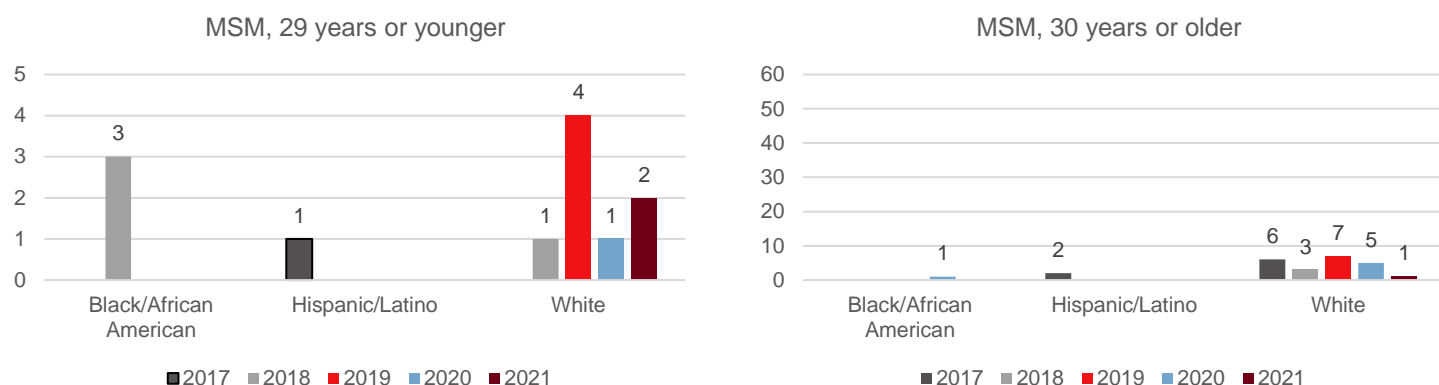
<sup>a</sup> In this data, race/ethnicity is presented using the following categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino; white; and multi-race. Those of Hispanic/Latino descent are included in the Hispanic/Latino category, regardless of race. They are not included in a race category. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

<sup>b</sup> Transmission categories are mutually exclusive, hierarchical risk categories determined by the CDC and system-calculated using sex at birth and risk factor history to determine mode of transmission. A person with multiple risks is only represented in the highest category based on the CDC hierarchical algorithm. Thus, transgender women are included in the male-to-male sexual contact transmission category if assigned male at birth and risk factor history indicates sex with males. Please note this is for the categorization of HIV transmission categories only and not to describe sexual orientation.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Communities of focus—MSM:** In this report, MSM is defined as persons assigned male at birth who have a transmission category of “male-to-male sexual contact” or “male-to-male sexual contact/IDU.”

**Figure 9: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and age at diagnosis among MSM, Region 10, 2017-2021**



**Notes:**

Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

(–) Indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

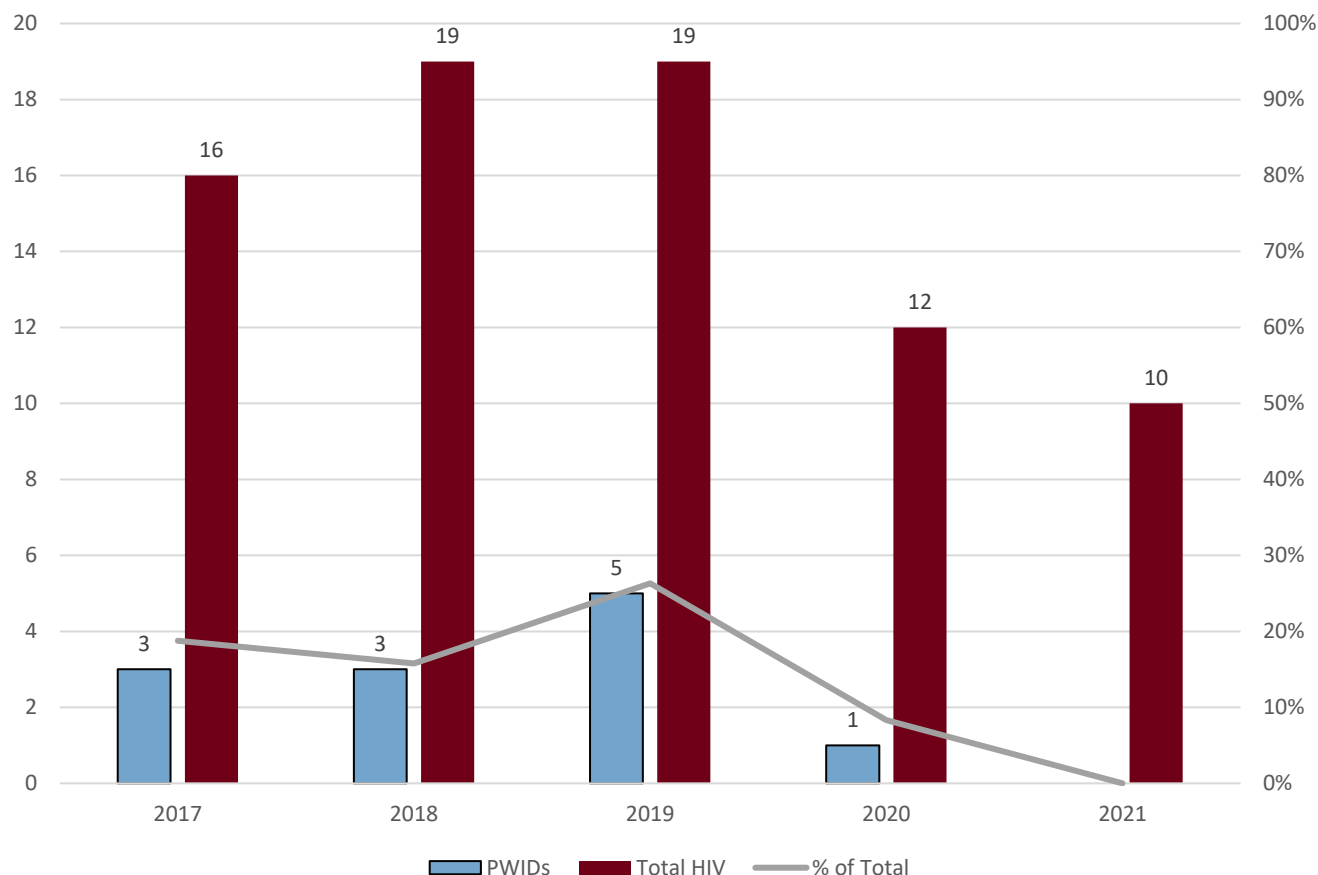
<sup>a</sup> In this data, race/ethnicity is presented using the following categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino; white; and multi-race. Those of Hispanic/Latino descent are included in the Hispanic/Latino category, regardless of race. They are not included in a race category. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

The term MSM is defined as persons assigned male at birth, and who have a transmission category of ‘male-to-male sexual contact’ or ‘male-to-male sexual contact/IDU.’

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Communities of focus—PWID:** There were 10 reported new diagnoses of HIV in Region 10 in 2021. Of these, none were among PWIDs (defined as persons who inject drugs or persons reported with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact/injection drug use).

**Figure 10: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection among PWIDs by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, Region 10, 2017-2021**



**Notes:**

Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis. The term PWID is defined as a person who has a transmission category of 'injection drug use (IDU)' or 'male-to-male sexual contact/IDU.'

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

# Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV Coinfection

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A match was performed with HIV and STI data to determine the number of persons residing in Region 10 who were diagnosed with HIV and STIs in 2020.

**Chlamydia:** None of the 13 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020 had a chlamydia diagnosis.

**Gonorrhea:** Of the 13 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, one (8%) had a gonorrhea diagnosis, and the gonorrhea diagnosis was between one and 12 months prior to the HIV diagnosis.

**Syphilis:** None of the 13 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020 had a syphilis diagnosis.



# Hepatitis C and HIV Coinfection

---

A match was performed with HIV and hepatitis data to determine the number of persons residing in Region 10 who were diagnosed with HIV and hepatitis C from 2014 to 2020, where coinfection was defined as having a hepatitis C diagnosis and HIV diagnosis in 2020.

Of the 13 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, one (8%) had a hepatitis C diagnosis. The hepatitis C diagnosis was during 2020.

# HIV Testing

In Region 10, from 2018 through 2020, 26.3% of adults (age 18 and older) reported having ever been tested for HIV, compared with 35.2% of adults in Ohio. The prevalence of HIV testing is highest among adults aged 35 to 44 years, followed by adults aged 25 to 34 years. Hispanic/Latino people have a higher prevalence of HIV testing than any other race/ethnicity group, and the prevalence of HIV testing is higher among females (28.5%) compared with males (24.1%). Among adults in Region 10 in 2020, 3.4% participated in risky behaviors including: injecting any drug other than those prescribed for you, being treated for a sexually transmitted disease, or giving/receiving money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year.

**Table 7: Percentage of adults who reported having ever been tested for HIV, Region 10, 2018-2020**

HIV Testing Prevalence (%)	
Age	2018-2020
18-24	24.1
25-34	39.5
35-44	47.9
45-54	30.6
55-64	19.7
65+	11.6
Sex	
Male	24.1
Female	28.5
Race/Ethnicity	
White, Non-Hispanic	28.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	43.5
Hispanic	28.3
Other, Non-Hispanic	12.0
Multi-Racial	54.4
Annual Household Income	
<\$15,000	31.6
\$15,000-\$24,999	26.4
\$25,000-\$34,999	35.8
\$35,000-\$49,999	21.3
\$50,000-\$74,999	26.6
\$75,000+	28.2
Education	
Less than High School	34.7
High School Diploma	20.6
Some College	29.0
College Graduate	28.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.3</b>

Notes: The Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) was not designed to stratify by HIV prevention planning regions, therefore estimates should be interpreted with caution.

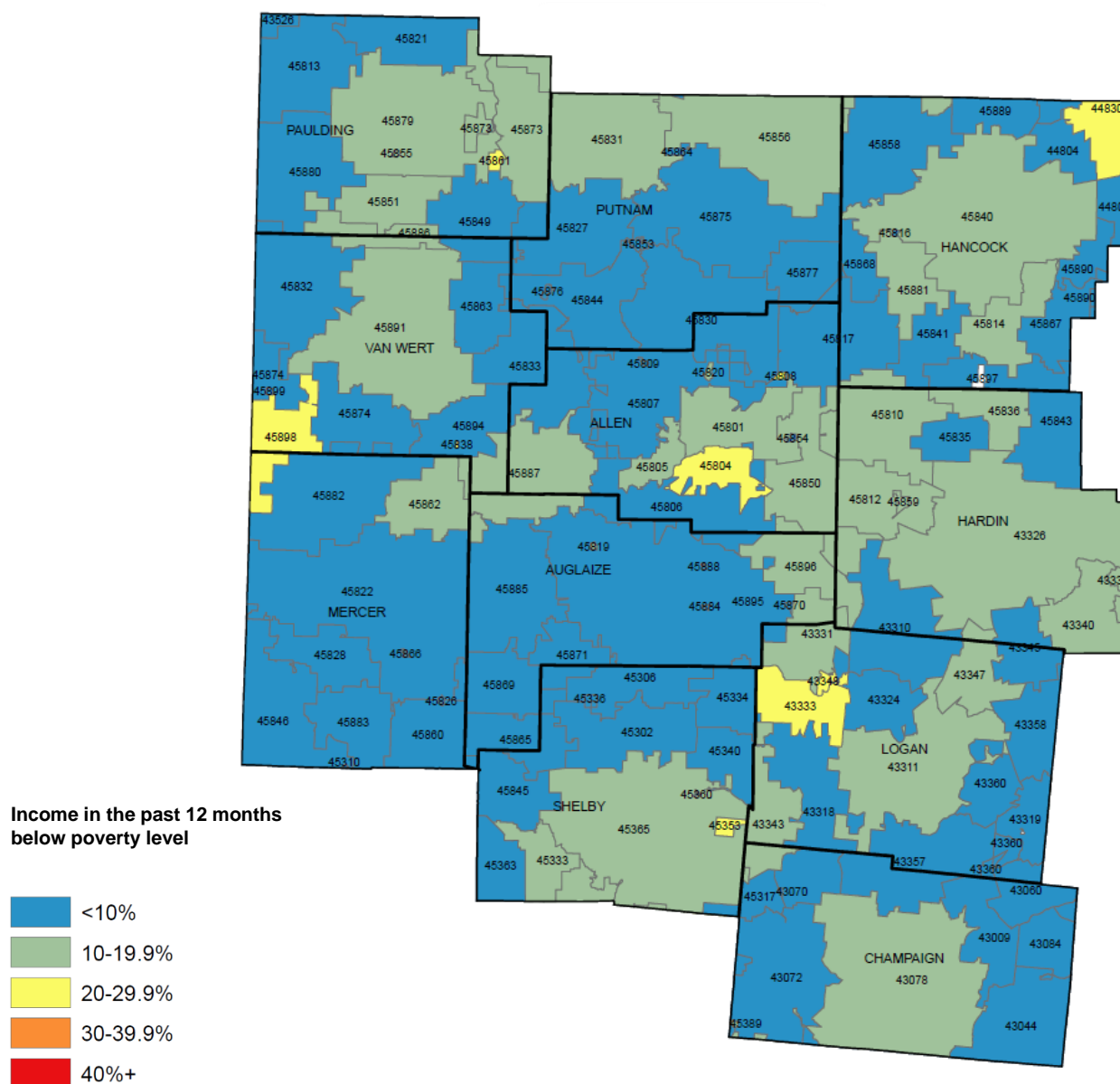
Source: 2018-2020 BRFSS. Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Evaluation Section, Bureau of Health Improvement and Wellness, Ohio Department of Health, 2022.

# Social Determinants of Health

There are many factors, including place and type of residence, income, educational level, employment status, and access to healthcare, among many others, that contribute to a person's health status. It is critical to understand how social determinants may affect the health of individuals and populations.

**Poverty level:** A U.S. Census report of Region 10's population with income in the past 12 months showed 10.3% was below the federal poverty level (FPL). In 2021, this equated to \$12,880 for families/households with one person, with an additional \$4,540 allowed for each additional person in the family/household. The map below depicts each ZIP Code in Region 10 and what percentage of the population is below the FPL.

**Figure 11: Percentage of population with income in the past 12 months below poverty level by ZIP Code, Region 10, 2017-2021**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**Table 8: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection in 2021 by area-based poverty level and county, Region 10**

Area-Based Poverty Level	2021 diagnosis of HIV infection										Area-Based Poverty Level not Available	Total	
	<10% below FPL		10% to 19.9% below FPL		20% to 29.9% below FPL		30% to 39.9% below FPL		>40% below FPL				
	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	
ALLEN CO.	2	50%	-	-	2	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
AUGLAIZE CO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHAMPAIGN CO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HANCOCK CO.	-	-	2	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
HARDIN CO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
LOGAN CO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MERCER CO.	2	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
PAULDING CO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUTNAM CO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHELBY CO.	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
VAN WERT CO.	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Region 10	4	40%	4	40%	2	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Ohio	157	17%	345	38%	212	23%	131	14%	49	5%	18	2%	912

**Notes:**

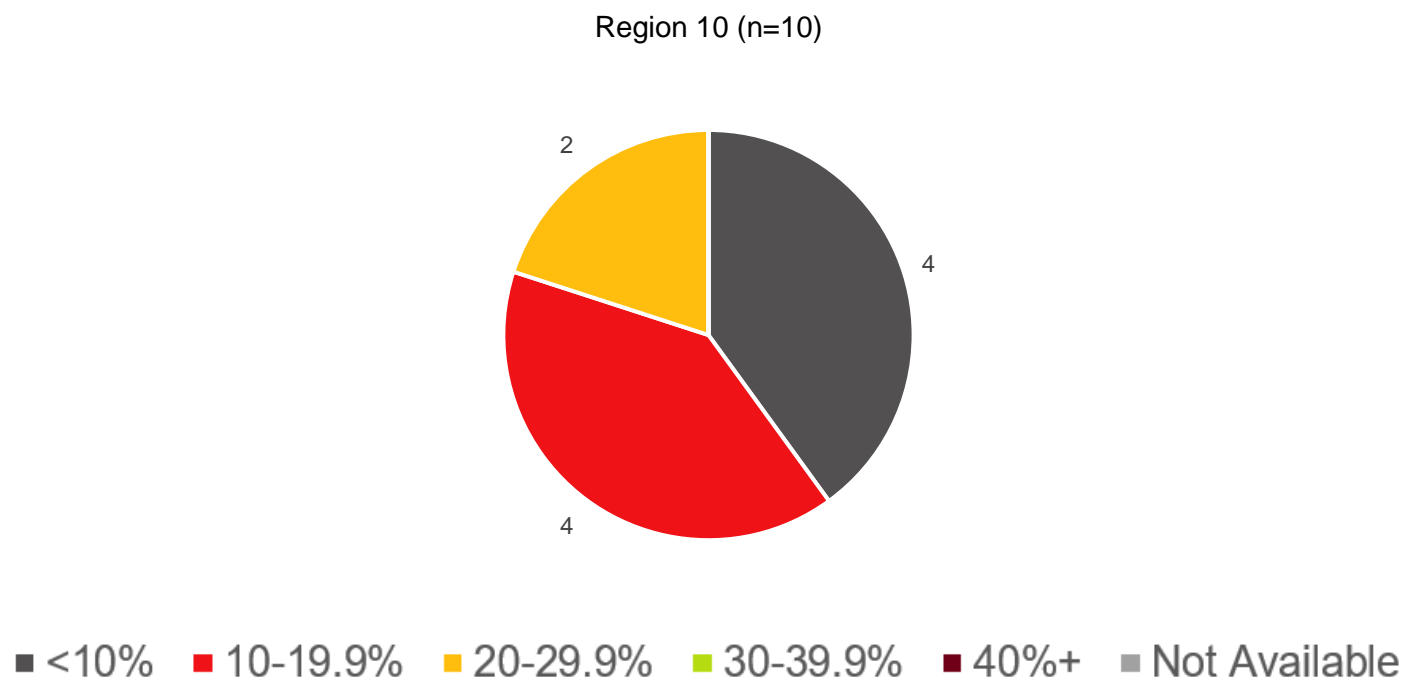
Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS), who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Area-based poverty level is based on the census tract of residence at the time of initial diagnosis. Cases diagnosed while in a correctional facility are included in the county where the correctional facility is located.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

Figure 12 depicts the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 10 in 2021, by area-based poverty level. Four of the 10 new diagnoses of HIV in Region 10 in 2021 were among persons who resided in ZIP Codes where less than 10% of the population had income in the past 12 months below the FPL. There were four new diagnoses of HIV in Region 10 in 2021 among persons who resided in ZIP Codes where 10-19.9% of the population had income in the past 12 months below the FPL, two among persons residing in ZIP Codes where 20-29.9% were below the FPL, zero among persons residing in ZIP Codes where 30-39.9% were below the FPL, and zero among persons residing in ZIP Codes where more than 40% were below the FPL.

**Figure 12: Number and percentage of new diagnoses of HIV infection in 2021 by area-based percentage of the population with income in the past 12 months below the federal poverty level, Region 10**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

In 2020, the federal poverty level (FPL) for a single person was \$12,760 and increased by \$4,480 for each member of the household. Income data is collected to determine eligibility for all clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B program. Thirty-six percent of Ryan White Part B clients in Region 10 were below 100% of the FPL in 2020, compared with 43% of Ryan White Part B clients in Ohio.

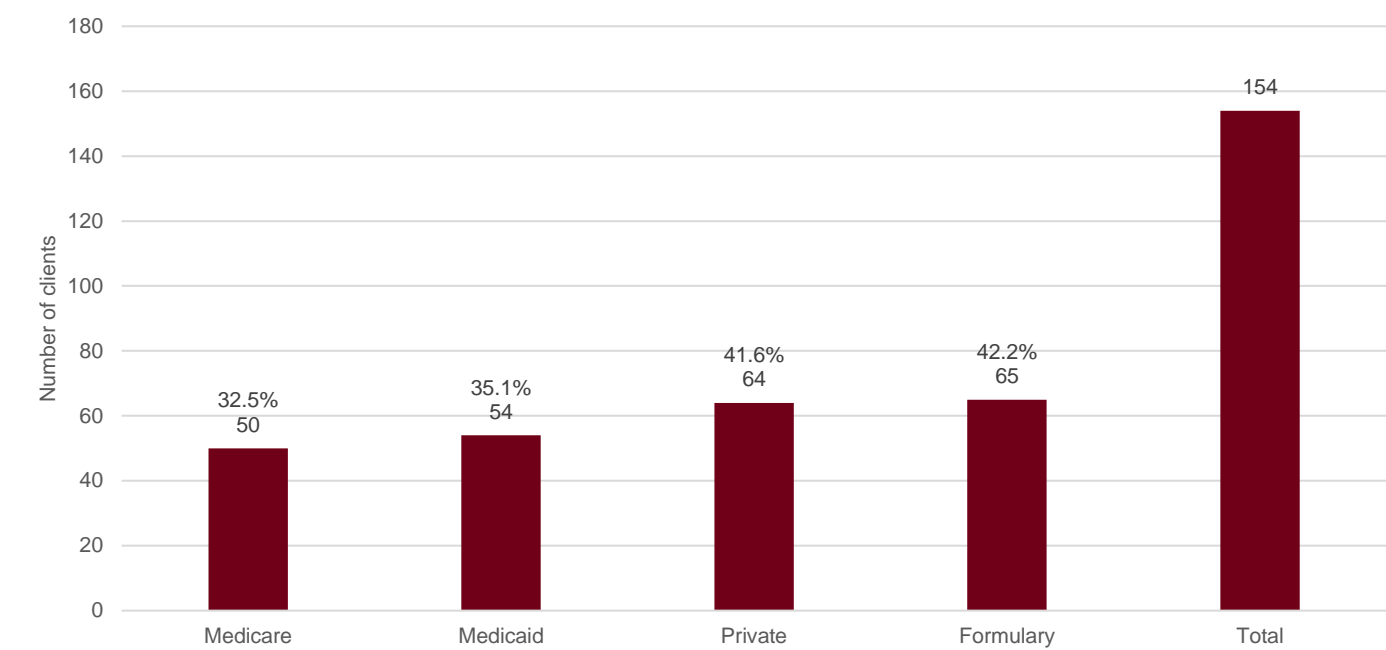
**Table 9: Number and percentage of Ryan White Part B clients by the percentage of FPL, Region 10, 2020**

Percent of Federal Poverty Level								
	<100%	100-138%	139-200%	201-250%	251-400%	401-500%	>500%	Total
Region 10 Part B	60 (36%)	28 (17%)	33 (20%)	14 (8%)	30 (18%)	1 (<1%)	0 (0%)	166
Ohio Part B	3,445 (43%)	982 (12%)	1,334 (17%)	733 (9%)	1,215 (15%)	250 (3%)	5 (<1%)	7,964

Note: Clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B Program may also receive services from other pay sources (e.g., other Ryan White Parts, Medicaid). Clients with FPL >500% were initially below the FPL, but saw their income increase during the year.

Source: Ryan White Application Database. Data reported through Feb. 14, 2022.

**Figure 13: Percentage of Part B clients by health insurance coverage, Region 10, 2020**



Note: Clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B Program may also receive services from other pay sources (e.g., other Ryan White Parts, Medicaid). Clients may be represented in more than one category as they may have had more than one type of insurance during the calendar year. Clients with FPL >500% were initially below the FPL, but saw their income increase during the year.  
Source: Ryan White Application Database. Data reported through Feb. 14, 2022.

**Housing status:** In 2020, 90% of Ryan White Part B clients in Region 10 had stable housing. Six percent had temporary housing, and 2% were homeless. In 2020, 74% of Ryan White Part B clients in Ohio had stable housing. Eight percent had temporary housing, and 2% were homeless.

**Table 10: Percentage of Ryan White Part B clients by selected characteristics and housing status, Region 10, 2020**

	Housing Status									
	Total Clients	%	Homeless		Stable		Temporary		Unknown	
			Clients	%	Clients	%	Clients	%	Clients	%
<b>Gender</b>										
Female	35	21%	-	-	34	23%	1	10%	-	-
Male	130	78%	4	100%	114	77%	9	90%	3	100%
Transgender	1	<1%	-	-	1	<1%	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>										
American Indian or Native Alaskan	1	<1%	-	-	1	<1%	-	-	-	-
Asian	1	<1%	-	-	1	<1%	-	-	-	-
Black/African American	31	19%	1	25%	27	18%	3	30%	-	-
Hispanic/Latino	6	4%	-	-	6	4%	-	-	-	-
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
White	124	75%	3	75%	111	74%	7	70%	3	100%
More than One Race	3	2%	-	-	3	2%	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FPL Value</b>										
<100%	60	36%	4	100%	49	33%	7	70%	-	-
100%-138%	28	17%	-	-	25	17%	1	10%	2	67%
139%-200%	33	20%	-	-	31	21%	2	20%	-	-
201%-250%	14	8%	-	-	14	9%	-	-	-	-
251%-400%	30	18%	-	-	29	19%	-	-	1	33%
401%-500%	1	<1%	-	-	1	<1%	-	-	-	-
>500%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Age (years)</b>										
0-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-24	1	-	-	-	1	<1%	-	-	-	-
24-44	58	4%	4	100%	49	33%	5	50%	-	-
45-64	86	-	-	-	80	54%	5	50%	1	33%
65 or Older	21	-	-	-	19	13%	-	-	2	67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>149</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>3</b>	

Note: Clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B Program may also receive services from other pay sources (e.g., other Ryan White Parts, Medicaid).

Source: Ryan White Application Database. Data reported through Feb. 14, 2022.



# TREAT: Treat people with HIV rapidly and effectively to reach sustained viral suppression

## Prevalence: Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection

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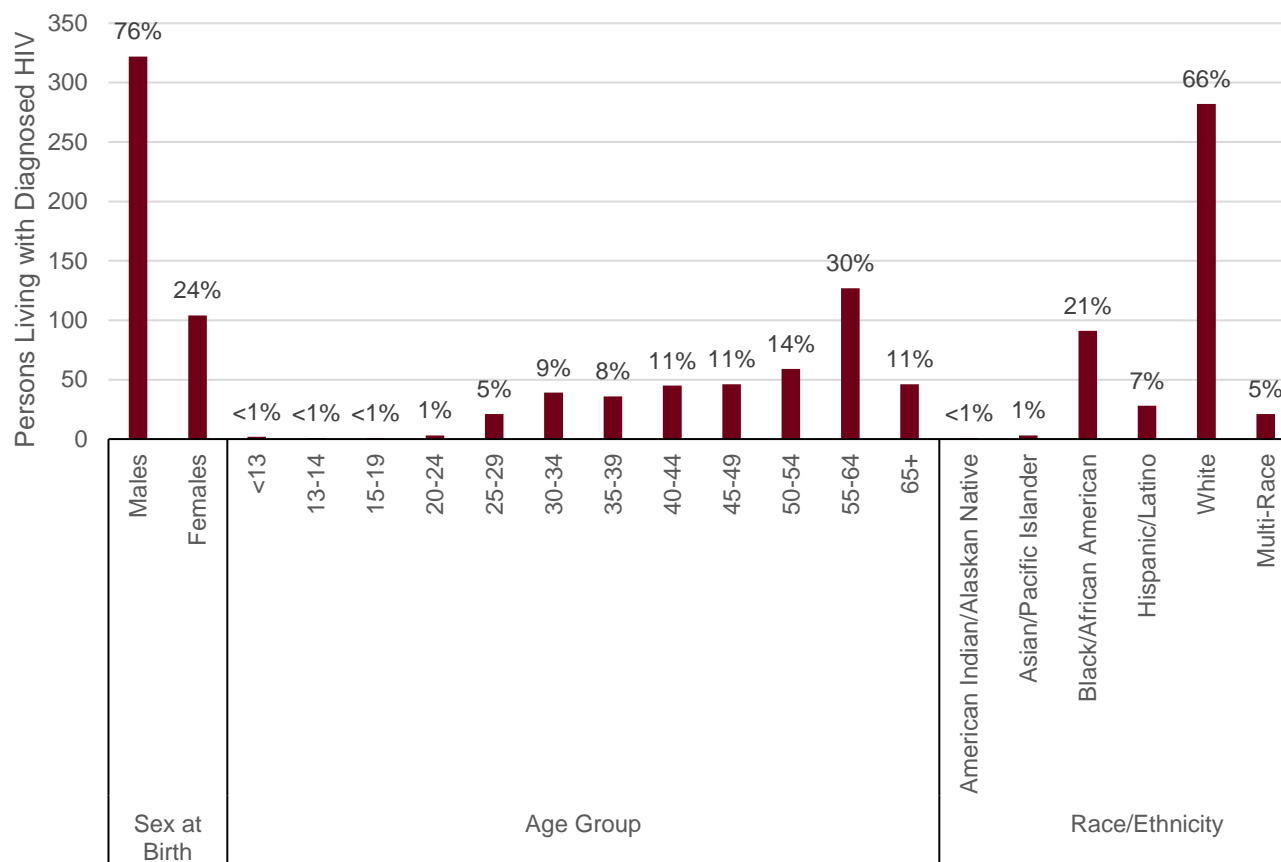
As of December 31, 2021, there were 426 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Region 10. Of these, 49% were living with an HIV (not AIDS) diagnosis, and 51% were living with a stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis. The rate of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Region 10 in 2021 was 83.5 per 100,000 population. In comparison, there were 25,568 persons living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2021, which equates to a rate of 217.0 per 100,000 population.

**Sex at birth:** Males accounted for 76% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Region 10 at the end of 2021, while females accounted for 24%. The rate of males living with diagnosed HIV infection was more than three times higher in 2021, than that of females.

**Current age:** At the end of 2021, over half of all persons living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio were 50 years of age and older. Rates of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection were highest among persons aged 50-54, 55-64, and 45-49 (186.7, 180.3, and 159.0, respectively). These age group-specific rates will continue to rise as persons age and live longer as a result of treatment adherence and related retention in care intervention successes.

**Race/ethnicity:** Black/African American people make up 21% of persons living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10, while white people make up 66%. The rate for Black/African American people (502.8) was more than eight times as high, as that for white people (61.6).

**Figure 14: Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, Region 10, 2021**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of June 30, 2022.

**Table 11: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and selected characteristics, Region 10, 2021**

Characteristic	Living With Diagnosed HIV Infection in 2021			Current Disease Status			
	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS	
				No.	%	No.	%
<b>Sex at birth</b>							
Males	125.6	322	76%	154	73%	168	78%
Females	41.0	104	24%	56	27%	48	22%
<b>Age at end of year</b>							
<13	*	2	<1%	2	1%	-	-
13-14	*	1	<1%	-	-	1	<1%
15-19	*	1	<1%	1	<1%	-	-
20-24	*	3	1%	3	1%	-	-
25-29	68.7	21	5%	18	9%	3	1%
30-34	129.2	39	9%	22	10%	17	8%
35-39	121.1	36	8%	24	11%	12	6%
40-44	150.4	45	11%	27	13%	18	8%
45-49	159.0	46	11%	25	12%	21	10%
50-54	186.7	59	14%	23	11%	36	17%
55-64	180.3	127	30%	50	24%	77	36%
65+	49.0	46	11%	15	7%	31	14%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup></b>							
American Indian/Alaska Native	*	1	<1%	-	-	1	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	3	1%	1	<1%	2	1%
Black/African American	502.8	91	21%	48	23%	43	20%
Hispanic/Latino	158.2	28	7%	15	7%	13	6%
White	61.6	282	66%	134	64%	148	69%
Multi-Race	213.9	21	5%	12	6%	9	4%
Unknown	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup> and Sex at birth</b>							
American Indian/Alaska Native Males	*	1	<1%	-	-	1	<1%
American Indian/Alaska Native Females	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	*	2	<1%	1	<1%	1	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	*	1	<1%	-	-	1	<1%
Black/African American Males	549.3	54	13%	31	15%	23	11%
Black/African American Females	447.6	37	9%	17	8%	20	9%
Hispanic/Latino Males	225.5	21	5%	10	5%	11	5%
Hispanic/Latina Females	83.5	7	2%	5	2%	2	1%
White Males	99.1	227	53%	103	49%	124	57%
White Females	24.0	55	13%	31	15%	24	11%
Multi-Race Males	346.9	17	4%	9	4%	8	4%
Multi-Race Females	*	4	1%	3	1%	1	<1%
Unknown	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>426</b>		<b>210</b>		<b>216</b>	

**Notes:**

Living with diagnosed HIV infection represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV and/or AIDS who have not been reported as having died, as of Dec. 31, 2021. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2021, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at the time of initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis.

Asterisk (\*) indicates the rate not calculated for case count <5 due to unstable rates. Dash (-) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<sup>a</sup> The rate is the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using 2021 U.S. Census estimates.

<sup>b</sup> In this data, race/ethnicity is presented using the following categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino; white; and multi-race. Those of Hispanic/Latino descent are included in the Hispanic/Latino category, regardless of race. They are not included in a race category. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Table 12: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and transmission category, Region 10, 2021**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	Current Disease Status					
	Living With Diagnosed HIV Infection in 2021		HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>						
Male-to-male sexual contact	206	65%	97	63%	109	66%
Injection drug use (IDU)	11	3%	6	4%	5	3%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	25	8%	12	8%	13	8%
Heterosexual contact	27	8%	11	7%	16	10%
Other/unknown	50	16%	27	18%	23	14%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>						
Injection drug use	13	13%	9	17%	4	9%
Heterosexual contact	81	80%	40	74%	41	87%
Other/unknown	7	7%	5	9%	2	4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Child (&lt;13 years at diagnosis)</b>						
Perinatal	5	83%	3	100%	2	67%
Other/unknown	1	17%	-	-	1	33%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>426</b>		<b>210</b>		<b>216</b>	

**Notes:**

Living with diagnosed HIV infection represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV and/or AIDS who have not been reported as having died, as of Dec. 31, 2021. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2021, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at the time of initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis.

Dash (–) indicates no cases were reported for the given category

<sup>a</sup> Transmission categories are mutually exclusive, hierarchical risk categories determined by the CDC and system-calculated using sex at birth and risk factor history to determine mode of transmission. A person with multiple risks is only represented in the highest category based on the CDC hierarchical algorithm. Thus, transgender women are included in the male-to-male sexual contact transmission category if assigned male at birth and risk factor history indicates sex with males. Please note this is for the categorization of HIV transmission categories only and not to describe sexual orientation.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Table 13: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and exposure category, Region 10, 2021**

Exposure Category <sup>a</sup>	Living With Diagnosed HIV Infection in 2021		Current Disease Status			
			HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact only	185	43%	88	42%	97	45%
Injection drug use (IDU) only	8	2%	5	2%	3	1%
Heterosexual contact only	108	25%	51	24%	57	26%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	20	5%	12	6%	8	4%
IDU and Heterosexual contact	16	4%	10	5%	6	3%
Male-to-male sexual contact and Heterosexual contact	21	5%	9	4%	12	6%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU and Heterosexual contact	5	1%	-	-	5	2%
Perinatal exposure	6	1%	4	2%	2	1%
Other/unknown	57	13%	31	15%	26	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>426</b>		<b>210</b>		<b>216</b>	

**Notes:**

Living with diagnosed HIV infection represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV and/or AIDS who have not been reported as having died, as of Dec. 31, 2021. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2021, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at the time of initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis.

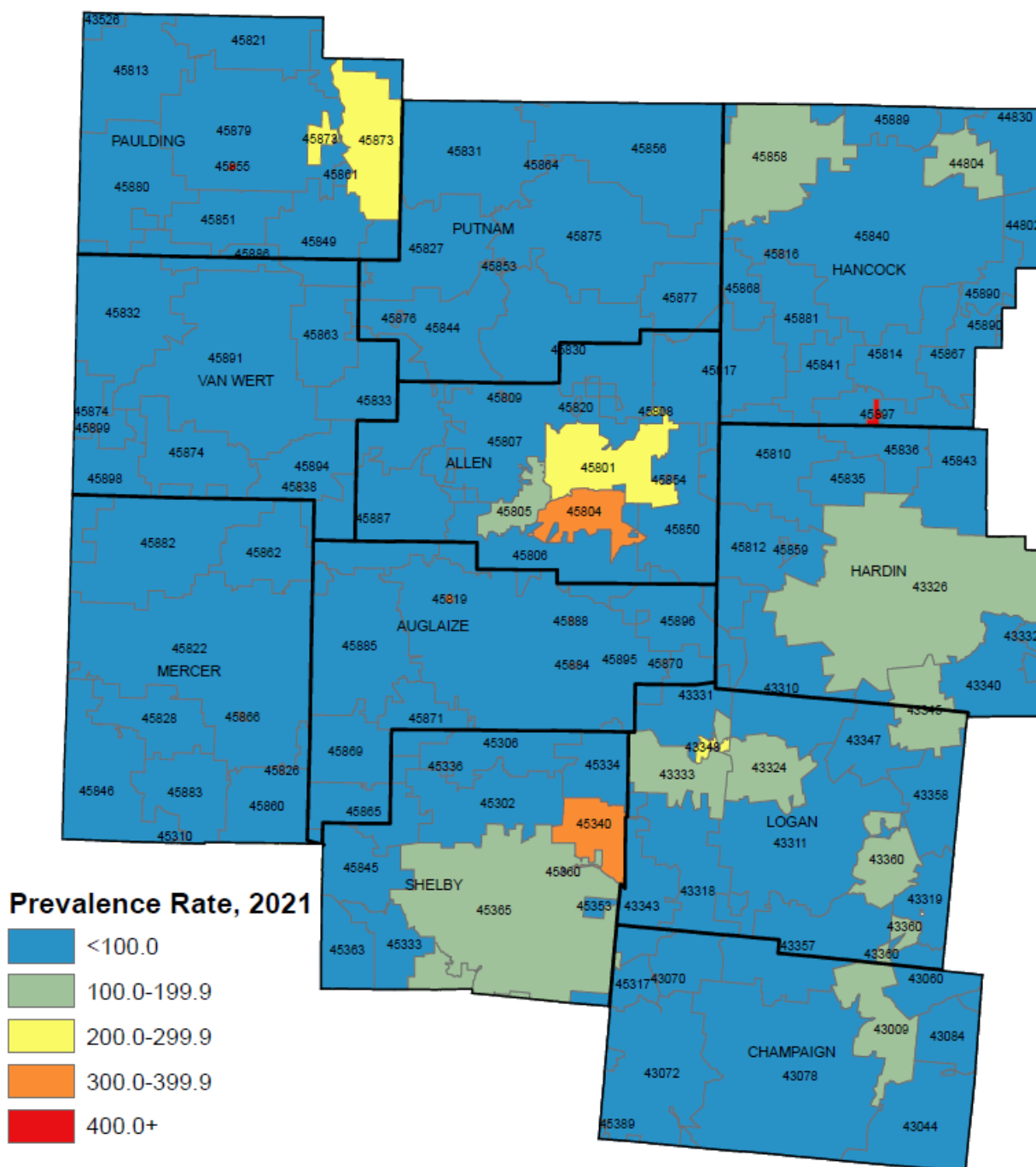
Dash (–) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<sup>a</sup> Exposure categories are mutually exclusive risk categories. All possible combinations of risks are represented among exposure categories. A person with multiple risks is represented in the exposure category identifying all the reported ways in which that person may have been exposed to HIV.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**ZIP Code:** The top three ZIP Codes in Region 10 where the most persons with diagnosed HIV reside at the end of 2021 are (in descending order): 45840, 45804, and 45801.

**Figure 15: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by ZIP Code, Region 10, 2021**



**Notes:**

Living with diagnosed HIV infection represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV and/or AIDS who have not been reported as having died, as of December 31, 2021. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of December 31, 2021, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at time of the initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis.

ZIP Code reflects current ZIP Code of residence. Cases currently residing in a state or federal correctional facility or whose current ZIP Code of residence is unknown, are not included. The rate is the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection per 100,000 population, calculated using 2021 U.S. Census estimates.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through January 25, 2023.

**Table 14: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and county, Region 10, 2021**

	Living with diagnosed HIV infection in 2021		Current Disease Status			
			HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS	
County <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.		No.		No.
Allen	153.4	156		83		73
Auglaize	43.3	20		10		10
Champaign	87.9	34		10		24
Hancock	93.8	70		38		32
Hardin	68.6	21		8		13
Logan	78.2	36		20		16
Mercer	42.5	18		9		9
Paulding	58.3	11		5		6
Putnam	35.0	12		7		5
Shelby	77.1	37		18		19
Van Wert	38.3	11		2		9
Region 10	83.5	426		210		216
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>214.6</b>	<b>25,096</b>		<b>13,323</b>		<b>11,773</b>

**Notes:**

Living with diagnosed HIV infection, represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV and/or AIDS, who have not been reported as having died as of Dec. 31, 2021. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2021, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at time of the initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis.

Asterisk (\*) indicates rate not calculated for case count <5 due to unstable rates. Dash (–) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<sup>a</sup> County reflects current county of residence. Cases in a state or federal correctional facility or whose county is unknown are included in 'No County.'

<sup>b</sup> The rate is the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection per 100,000 population, calculated using 2021 U.S. Census estimates.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

**Table 15: Reported persons living with HIV infection by race/ethnicity and current age, Region 10, 2021**

Age at end of year	American Indian/Alaska Native			Asian/Pacific Islander			Black/African American			Hispanic/ Latino <sup>a</sup>			White			Multi-Race			Unknown	
	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	No.	%
<13	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	1	1%	*	1	4%	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
13-14	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	1	1%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
15-19	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	1	4%	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
20-24	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	2	2%	*	-	-	*	1	<1%	*	-	-	-	-
25-29	*	-	-	*	-	-	500.7	7	8%	*	-	-	37.4	10	4%	*	4	19%	-	-
30-34	*	-	-	*	-	-	777.6	10	11%	468.8	6	21%	86.2	23	8%	*	-	-	-	-
35-39	*	-	-	*	-	-	670.0	8	9%	*	-	-	98.1	26	9%	*	2	10%	-	-
40-44	*	-	-	*	-	-	1,013.5	12	13%	431.4	5	18%	96.8	26	9%	*	2	10%	-	-
45-49	*	-	-	*	1	33%	791.3	8	9%	532.5	5	18%	114.1	30	11%	*	2	10%	-	-
50-54	*	-	-	*	-	-	1,409.8	15	16%	*	2	7%	130.6	38	13%	*	4	19%	-	-
55-64	*	-	-	*	-	-	1,113.2	24	26%	574.2	7	25%	138.4	91	32%	1,207.7	5	24%	-	-
65+	*	1	100%	*	2	67%	*	3	3%	*	1	4%	41.6	37	13%	*	2	10%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>		<b>502.8</b>	<b>91</b>		<b>158.2</b>	<b>28</b>		<b>61.6</b>	<b>282</b>		<b>213.9</b>	<b>21</b>		<b>-</b>	

**Notes:**

Living with diagnosed HIV infection represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV and/or AIDS, who have not been reported as having died as of Dec. 31, 2021. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2021, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at time of the initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis.

Asterisk (\*) indicates rate not calculated for case count <5 due to unstable rates. Dash (-) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<sup>a</sup> The rate is the number of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection per 100,000 population, calculated using 2020 U.S. Census estimates.

<sup>b</sup> In this data, race/ethnicity is presented using the following categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino; white; and multi-race. Those of Hispanic/Latino descent are included in the Hispanic/Latino category, regardless of race. They are not included in a race category. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.



**Table 16: Reported persons living with HIV infection by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Region 10, 2021**

Transmission Category <sup>c</sup>	Living with diagnosed HIV infection in 2021													
	American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-Race		Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>														
Male-to-male sexual contact	1	100%	-	-	30	68%	7	35%	154	68%	14	82%	-	-
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	4	8%	1	5%	6	3%	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	4	8%	3	15%	18	8%	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	1	50%	6	12%	7	35%	12	5%	1	6%	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	1	50%	8	15%	2	10%	37	16%	2	12%	-	-
Subtotal	1	100%	2	100%	52	100%	20	100%	227	100%	17	100%	-	-
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>														
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	4	11%	-	-	8	15%	1	25%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	1	100%	31	84%	5	83%	41	77%	3	75%	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	2	5%	1	17%	4	8%	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	1	100%	37	100%	6	100%	53	100%	4	100%	-	-
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>														
Perinatal	-	-	-	-	1	50%	2	100%	2	100%	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	1	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>91</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>282</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>-</b>	

**Notes:**

Living with diagnosed HIV infection represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV and/or AIDS, who have not been reported as having died as of Dec. 31, 2021. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2021, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at time of the initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis.

Asterisk (\*) indicates rate not calculated for case count <5 due to unstable rates. Dash (-) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<sup>a</sup> In this data, race/ethnicity is presented using the following categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino; white; and multi-race. Those of Hispanic/Latino descent are included in the Hispanic/Latino category, regardless of race. They are not included in a race category. Asian/Pacific Islander includes Native Hawaiians.

<sup>b</sup> Transmission categories are mutually exclusive, hierarchical risk categories determined by the CDC and system-calculated using sex at birth and risk factor history to determine mode of transmission.

A person with multiple risks is only represented in the highest category based on the CDC hierarchical algorithm. Thus, transgender women are included in the male-to-male sexual contact transmission category if assigned male at birth, and risk factor history indicates sex with males. Please note this is for the categorization of HIV transmission categories only, and not to describe sexual orientation.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

# Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program (OHDAP) Utilization

The Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program helps people living with HIV and AIDS access medications needed to remain healthy. In 2020, OHDAP program enrolled 113 people living with HIV who utilized services in Region 10. Of those clients, 75% were virally suppressed at their most recent lab test date (i.e., viral load  $\leq 200$  copies/mL). There were 4,074 clients who accessed ADAP services in Ohio in 2020.

The Ryan White Part B program uses the following definitions to calculate viral suppression.

**Numerator:** Viral load  $\leq 200$  copies/mL.

**Denominator:** Number of clients who had at least one HIV medical visit during the measurement period. HIV medical visit is defined as having a CVS medication dispense payment by OHDAP for a medical appointment (indicated by various service codes), or having a case management-funded medical care service (indicated by various service codes).

**Table 17: Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program utilization by race/ethnicity, Region 10, 2021**

OHDAP Clients Enrolled from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2020		
Race/ethnicity	% (N)	Virally Suppressed, %
Black/African American	14% (16)	63% (10)
White	78% (88)	80% (70)
Hispanic/Latino	4% (5)	60% (3)
Other	4% (4)	50% (2)
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>75% (85)</b>

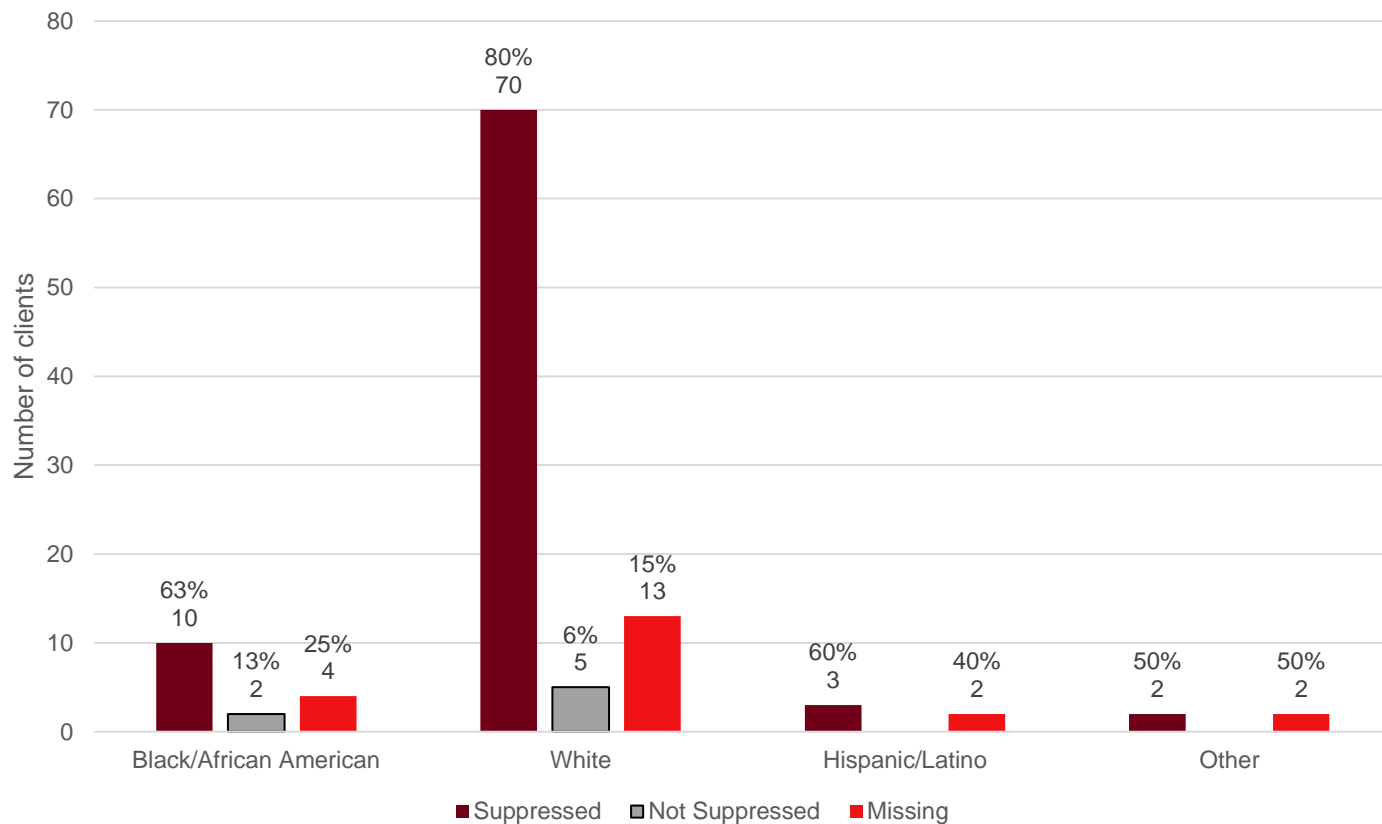
Notes:

Viral suppression includes missing/incomplete data. Clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B Program may also receive services from other pay sources (e.g., other Ryan White Parts, Medicaid).

Source: Ryan White Application Database. Data reported through Feb. 14, 2022.

Among Black/African American clients in Region 10 enrolled in the OHDAP program in 2020, 63% were virally suppressed. Among white clients in Region 10 enrolled in the OHDAP program in 2020, 80% were virally suppressed. Among Hispanic/Latino clients in Region 10 enrolled in the OHDAP program in 2020, 60% were virally suppressed.

**Figure 16: Viral suppression among clients utilizing the Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program by race/ethnicity, Region 10, 2020**



Note: Clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B Program may also receive services from other pay sources (e.g., other Ryan White Parts, Medicaid).  
Source: Ryan White Application Database. Data reported through Feb. 14, 2022.

# Linkage to Care and Continuum of Care

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To calculate a care continuum and other related measurements for persons in Region 10 diagnosed with HIV infection, HIV Surveillance data are used, including information on CD4 levels of T-lymphocytes (CD4) and Viral Load (VL) lab results. CDC uses reported CD4s and VL lab results as a proxy measure to assess whether or not a person with HIV was in care. The following data presented on the Region 10 HIV Continuum of Care are population-based and centered on calculations made using CDC definitions and the information reported to HIV Surveillance, which includes data from the Ohio Disease Reporting System and the Ryan White Application Database.

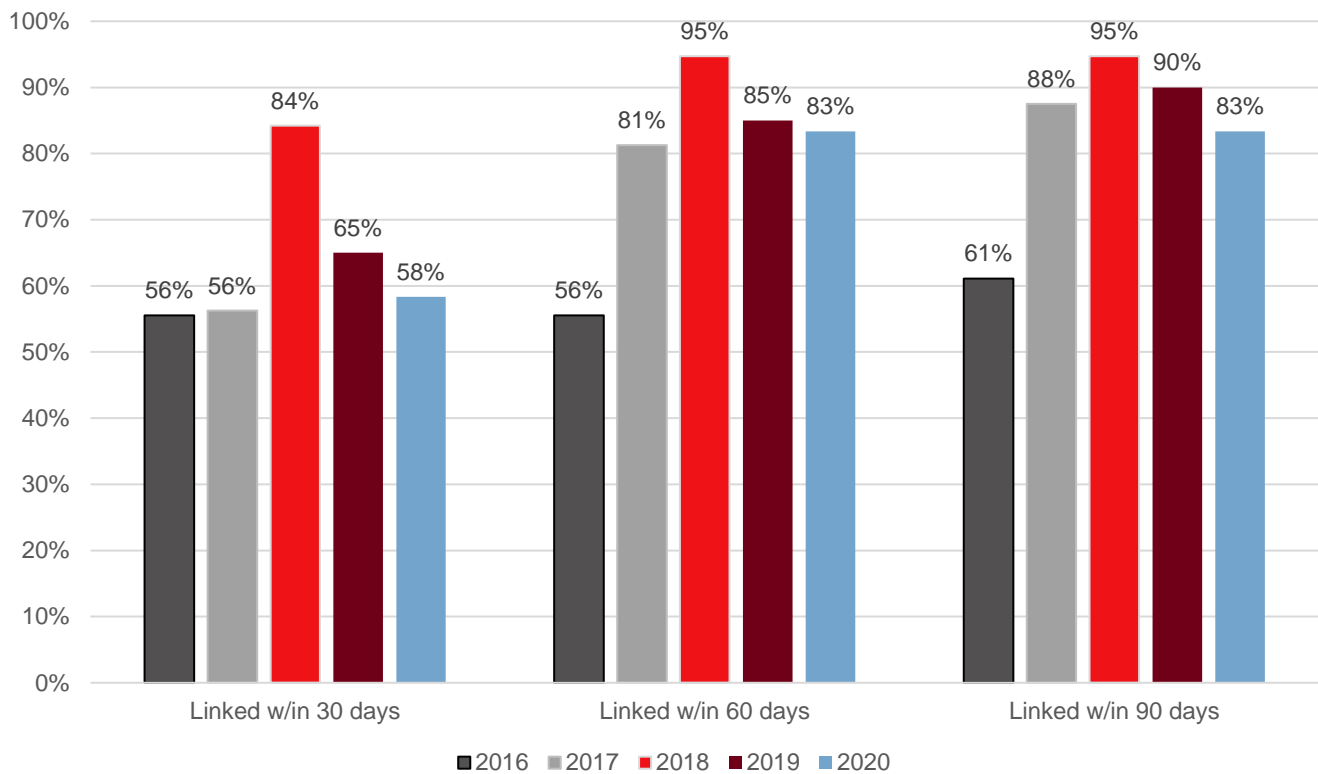
## Linkage to Care

**Numerator:** The number of people in the denominator who had at least one CD4 and/or VL within 30, 60, and 90 days of the date of HIV diagnosis.

**Denominator:** The number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 10 among persons aged  $\geq 13$  years in each year. For example, the denominator for 2020 is the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 10 in 2020 among persons aged  $\geq 13$  years (i.e., adults/adolescents).

The objective is for 85% of new diagnoses of HIV to be linked to care within 30 days of HIV diagnosis. Fifty-eight percent of adults/adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection in Region 10 in 2020 were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis, 83% were linked within 60 days, and 83% were linked within 90 days. Of those who were linked to care, the average length of time to be linked to care after diagnosis was 42 days. The number of persons who were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis are also considered to have been linked within 60 and 90 days, and thus, the measures are cumulative. The percentage of persons diagnosed with HIV who were linked to care within 30 days in 2020, decreased compared with 2019, when 65% of persons diagnosed with HIV were linked to care within 30 days. In Ohio, 81% of persons diagnosed with HIV in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days.

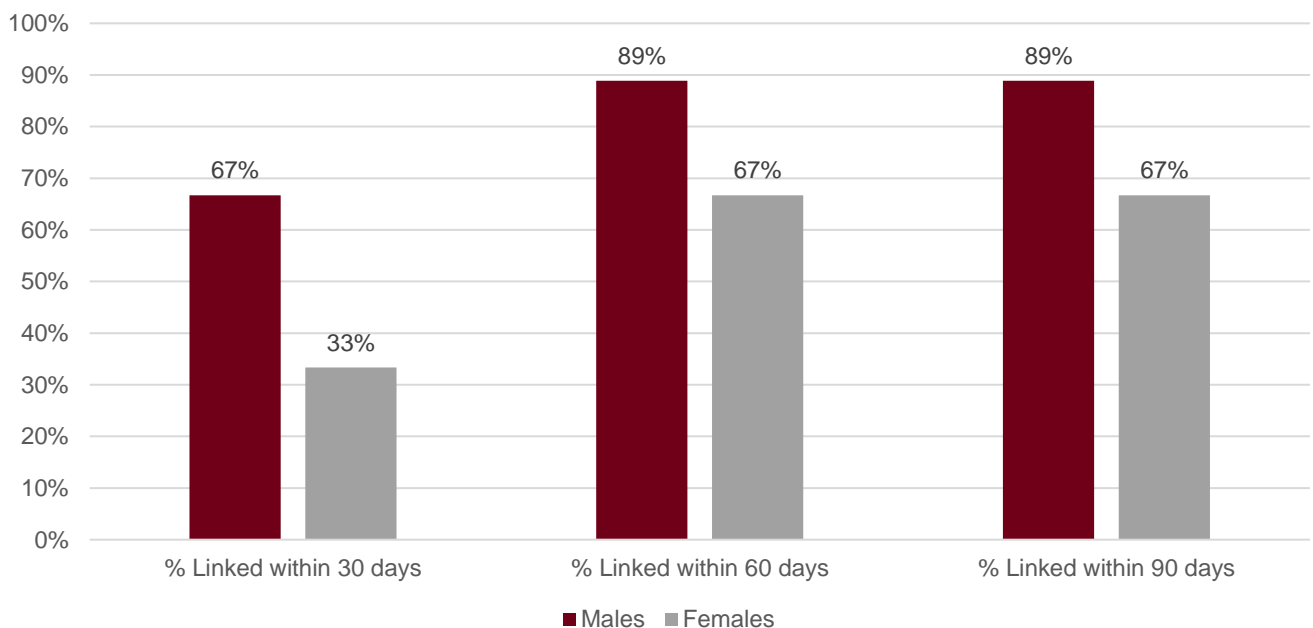
**Figure 17: Linkage to care, Region 10, 2016-2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

**Sex at birth:** Sixty-seven percent of adult/adolescent males, and 33% of adult/adolescent females diagnosed with HIV in Region 10 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

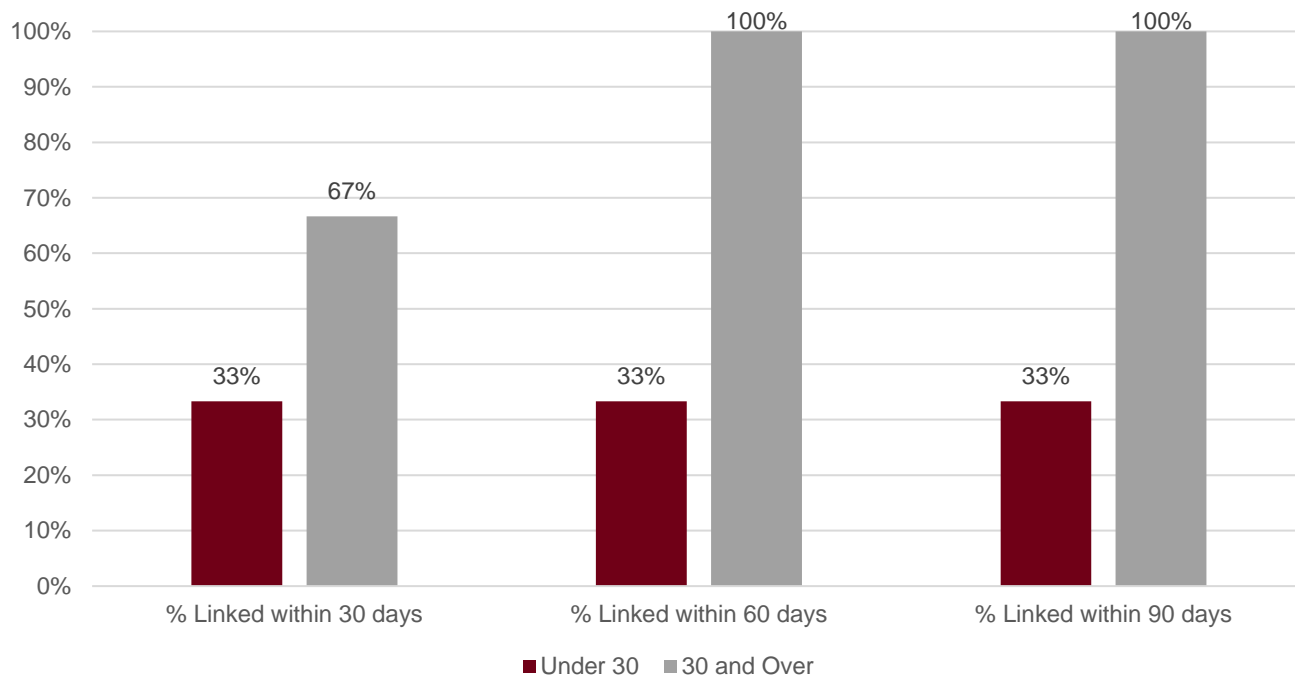
**Figure 18: Linkage to care by sex at birth, Region 10, 2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

**Age at diagnosis:** Thirty-three percent of persons aged 13-29 years, and 67% of persons aged 30 and over diagnosed with HIV in Region 10 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

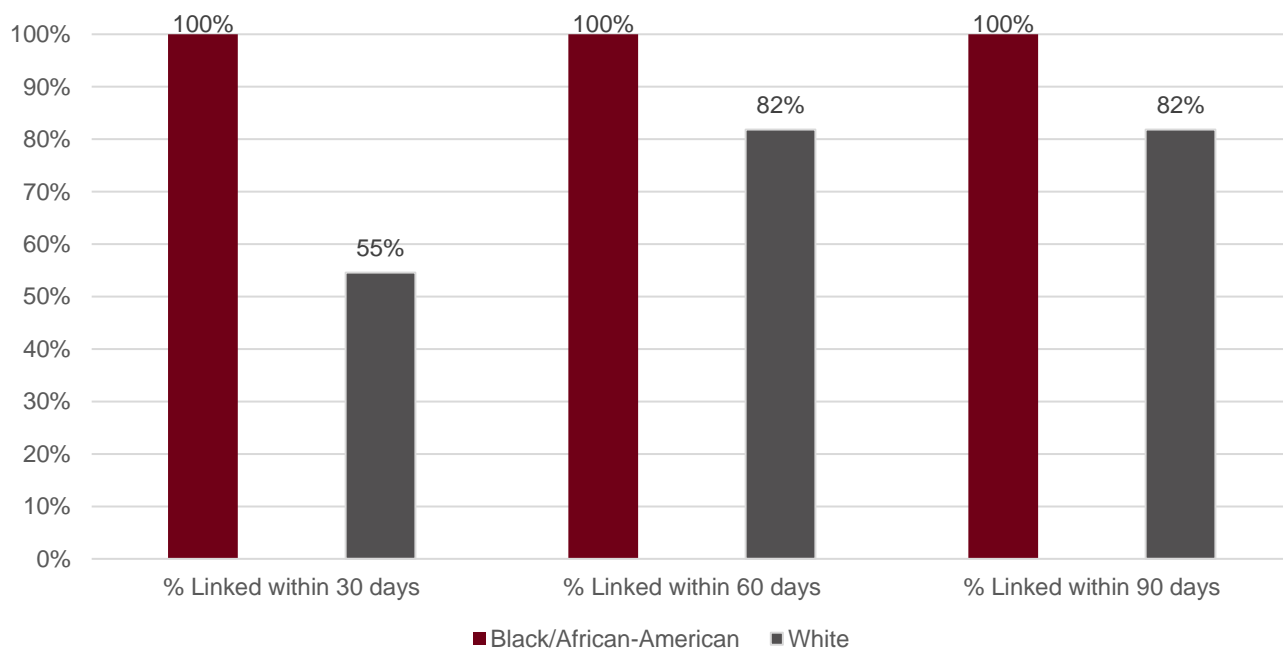
**Figure 19: Linkage to care by age at diagnosis, Region 10, 2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

**Race/ethnicity:** One hundred percent of Black/African American people, and 55% of white people diagnosed with HIV in Region 10 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

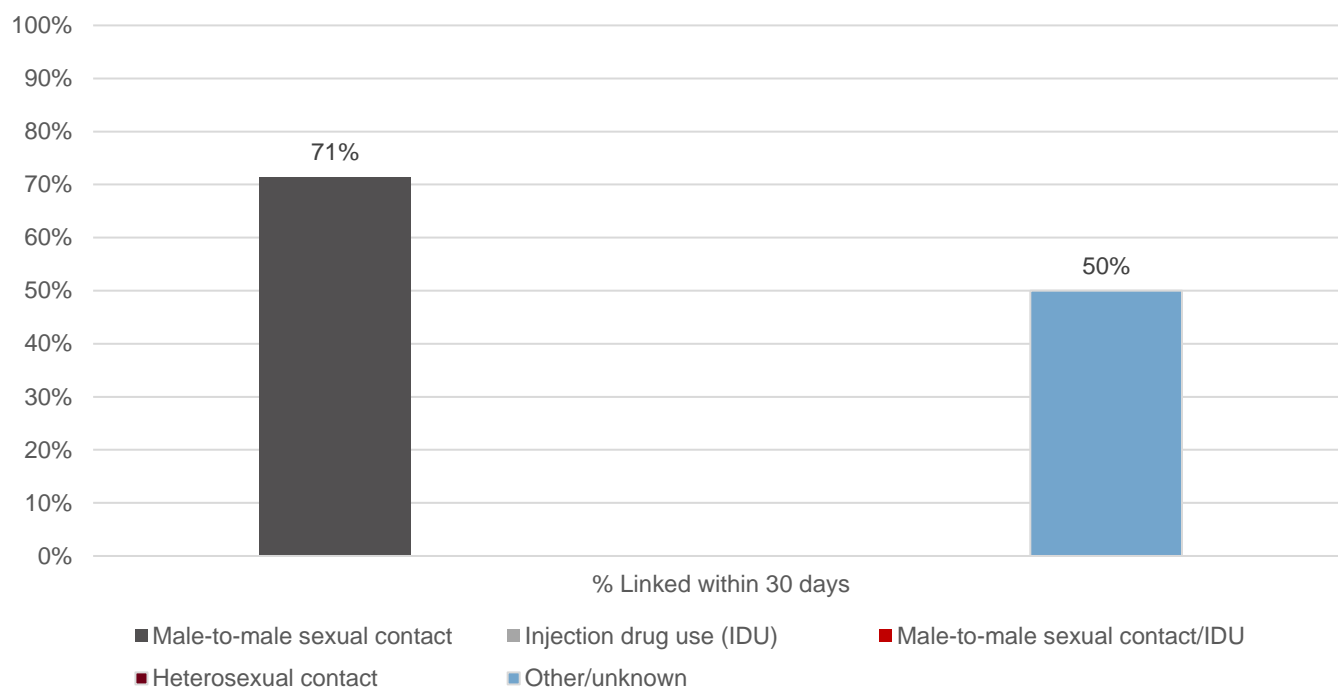
**Figure 20: Linkage to care by selected race/ethnicity, Region 10, 2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

**Transmission category:** Seventy-one percent of males with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact diagnosed with HIV in Region 10 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

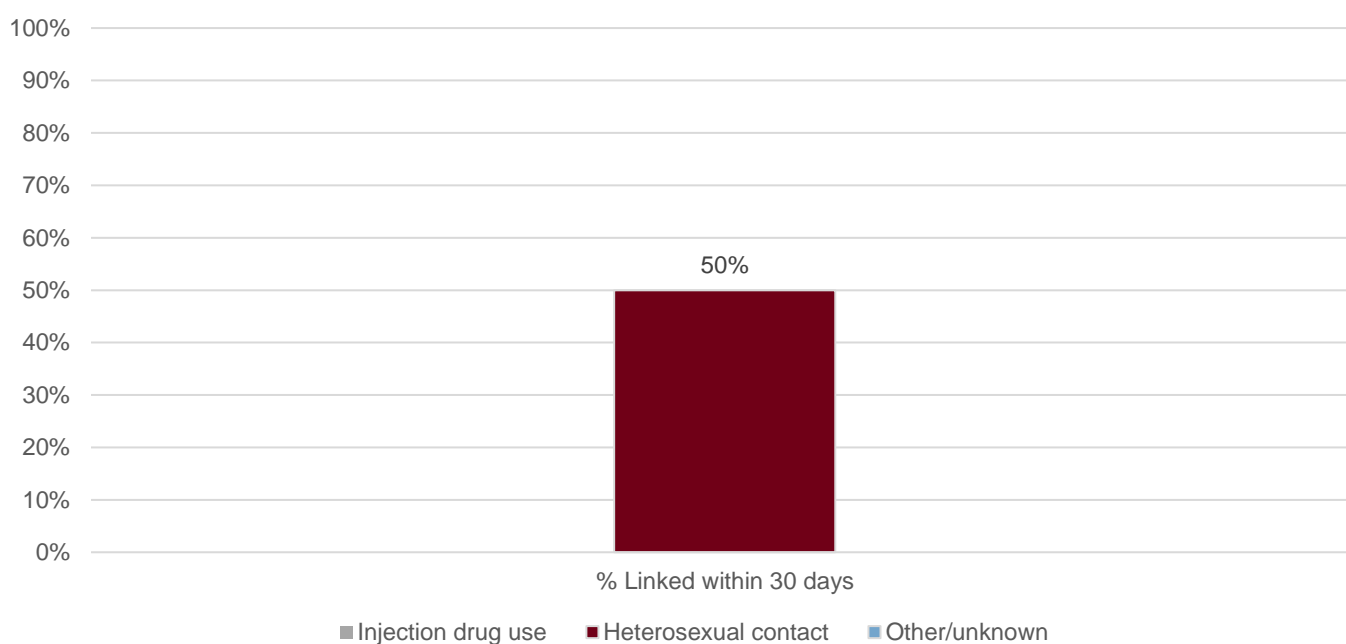
**Figure 21: Linkage to care by transmission category, males, Region 10, 2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

Fifty percent of females with a transmission category of heterosexual contact diagnosed with HIV in Region 10 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

**Figure 22: Linkage to care by transmission category, females, Region 10, 2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

## Continuum of Care

The measures for Receipt of Care, Retained in Care, and Virally Suppressed are calculated using the same denominator, but each measure uses a different numerator.

**Receipt of Care Numerator:** The number of persons in the denominator who had at least one CD4 and/or VL through the end of the following year (e.g., living with HIV as of Dec. 31, 2020, and having a CD4 and/or VL in 2021).

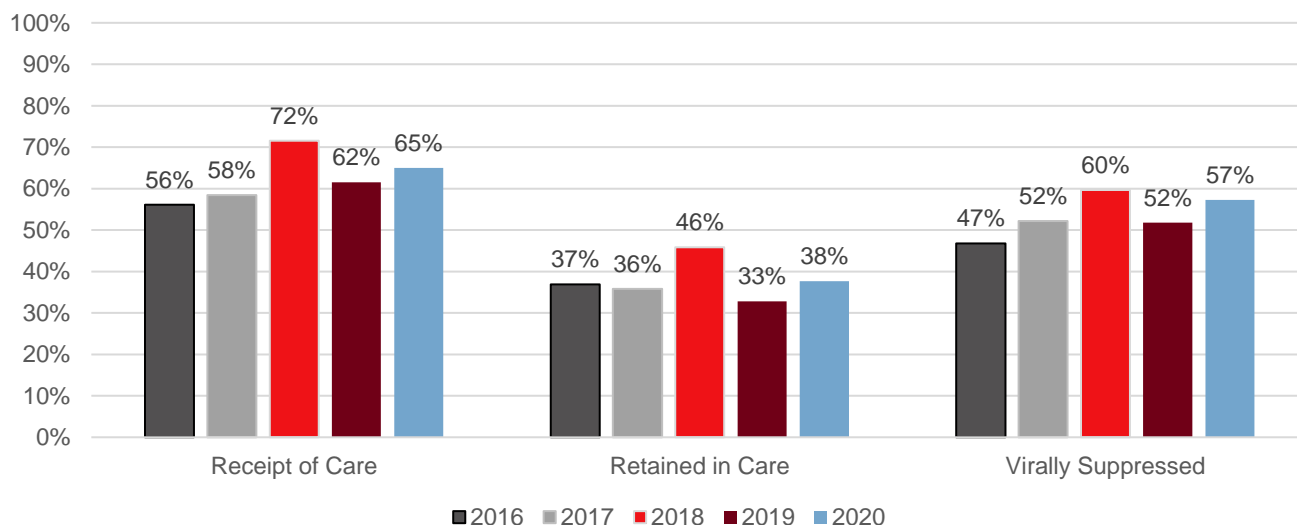
**Retained in Care Numerator:** The number of persons in the denominator who had at least two CD4 and/or VLs at least three months apart, through the end of the following year (e.g., living with HIV as of Dec. 31, 2020, and having at least two CD4/VL tests three months apart in 2021).

**Virally Suppressed Numerator:** The number of persons in the denominator whose most recent VL test in the following year was <200 copies/mL (e.g., living with HIV as of Dec. 31, 2020, and the most recent VL test in 2021 was <200 copies/mL).

**Denominator:** The number of adults/adolescents living with HIV infection through the end of each year, and still living in Region 10 at the end of the next year (e.g., living with HIV as of Dec. 31, 2020, and still living in Region 10 as of Dec. 31, 2021). Each of these measures uses the same denominator and thus the percentage for viral suppression may be higher than the percentage for retained in care (i.e., a person may be counted in the numerator for viral suppression because their most recent VL test was <200, but not counted in the numerator for retained in care because they did not have at least two tests, three months apart).

Of the persons living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020, 65% were in receipt of care, 38% were retained in care, and 57% were virally suppressed. Each of these measures uses the same denominator and thus the percentage for viral suppression may be higher than the percentage for retained in care (i.e., a person may be counted in the numerator for viral suppression because their most recent VL test was <200, but not counted in the numerator for retained in care because they did not have at least two tests, three months apart). However, of persons who were in receipt of care, 90% were virally suppressed. Thirty-five percent of the persons living with HIV infection in Region 10 at the end of 2020, and still living in Region 10 at the end of 2021, did not have a CD4 or VL test in 2021. These persons are considered to be out of care, or have an 'unmet need'. The percentage of persons living with diagnosed HIV who received care, were retained in care, and were virally suppressed increased from 2019 to 2020.

**Figure 23: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, Region 10, 2016-2020**

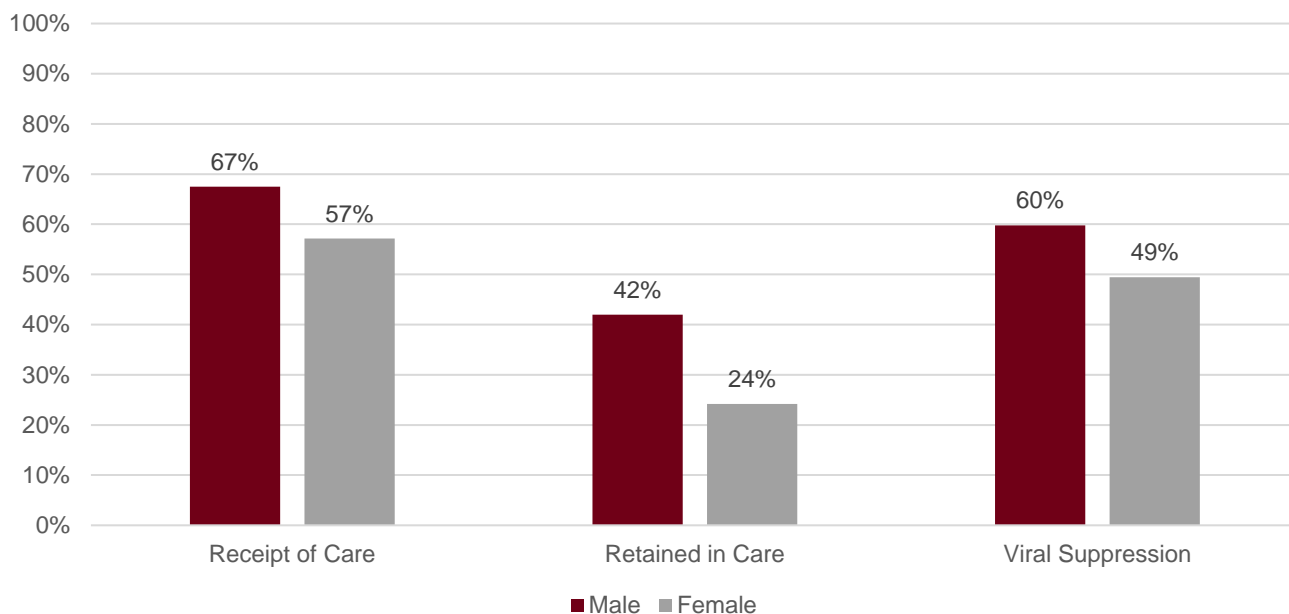


Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.



**Sex at birth:** Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020, 67% received care, 42% were retained in care, and 60% were virally suppressed. Of females living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020, 57% were in receipt of care, 24% were retained in care, and 49% were virally suppressed.

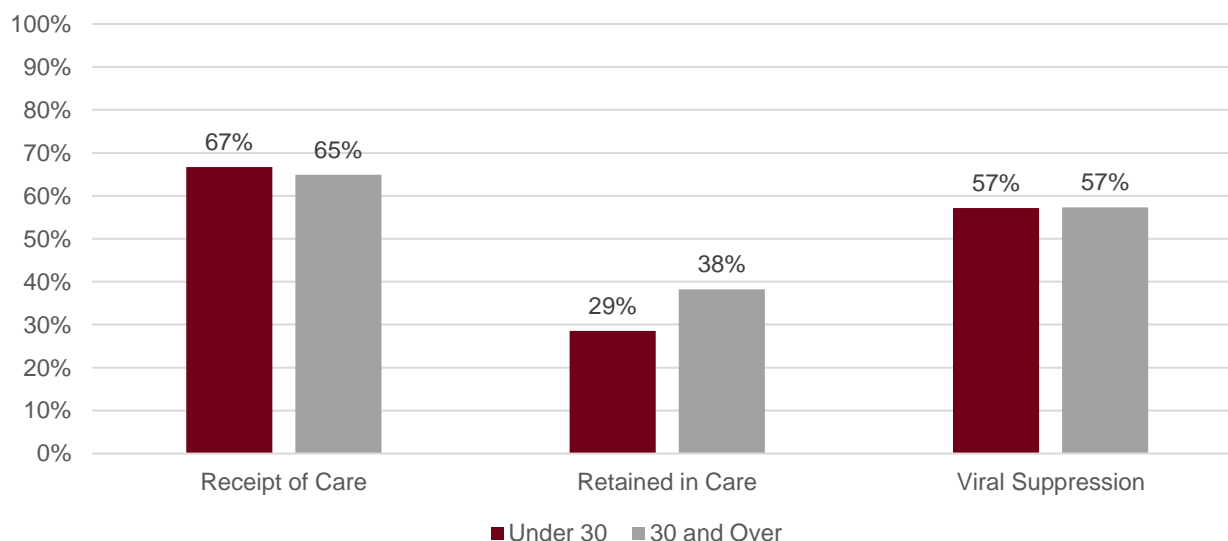
**Figure 24: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by sex at birth, Region 10, 2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

**Current age:** Of persons aged 13 to 29 years living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020, 67% received care, 29% were retained in care, and 57% were virally suppressed. Of persons aged 30 years and older living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020, 65% were in receipt of care, 38% were retained in care, and 57% were virally suppressed.

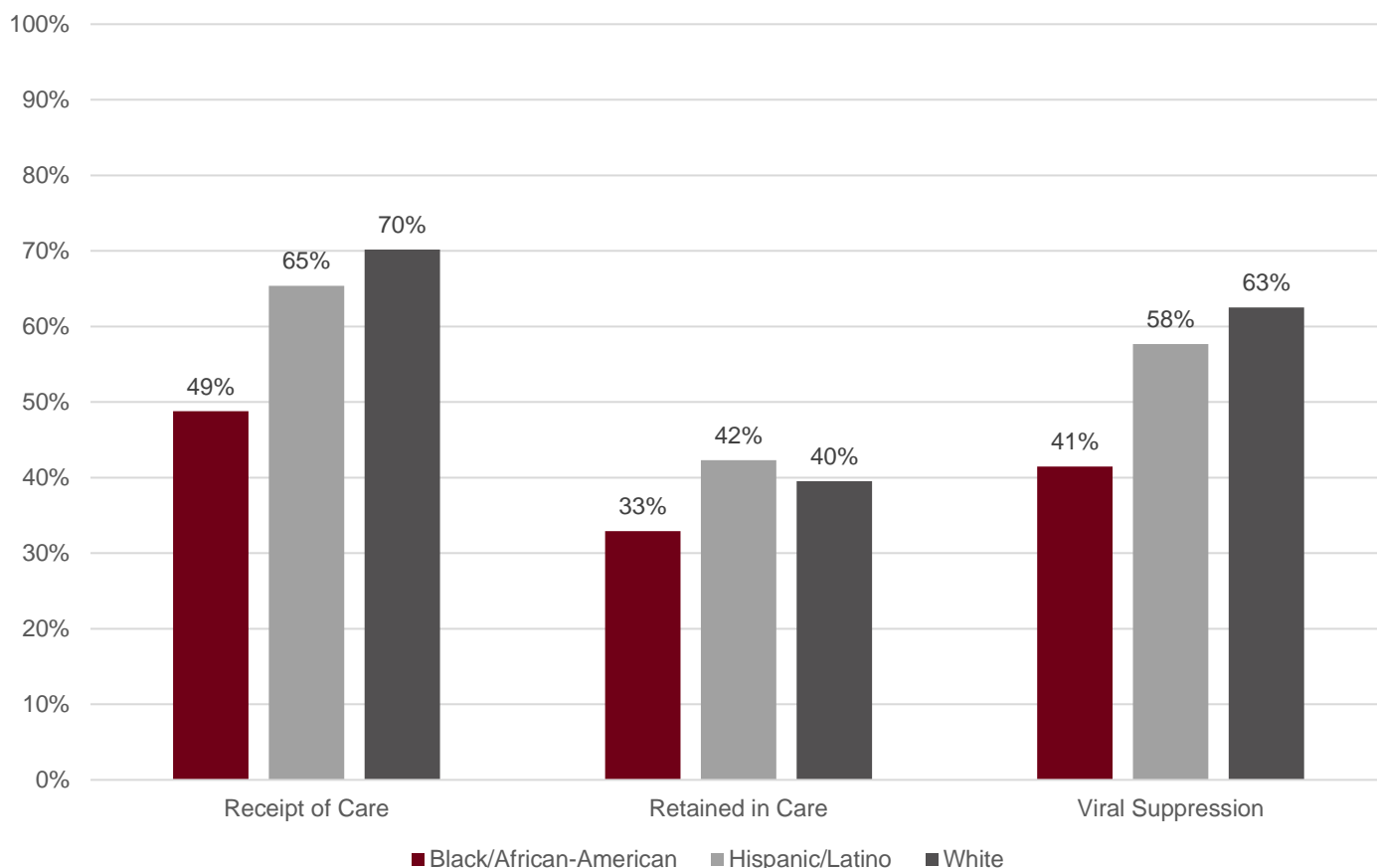
**Figure 25: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current age, Region 10, 2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

**Race/ethnicity:** Of Black/African American people living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020, 49% received care, 33% were retained in care, and 41% were virally suppressed. Of Hispanics/Latinos living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020, 65% received care, 42% were retained in care, and 58% were virally suppressed. Of white people living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020, 70% were in receipt of care, 40% were retained in care, and 63% were virally suppressed.

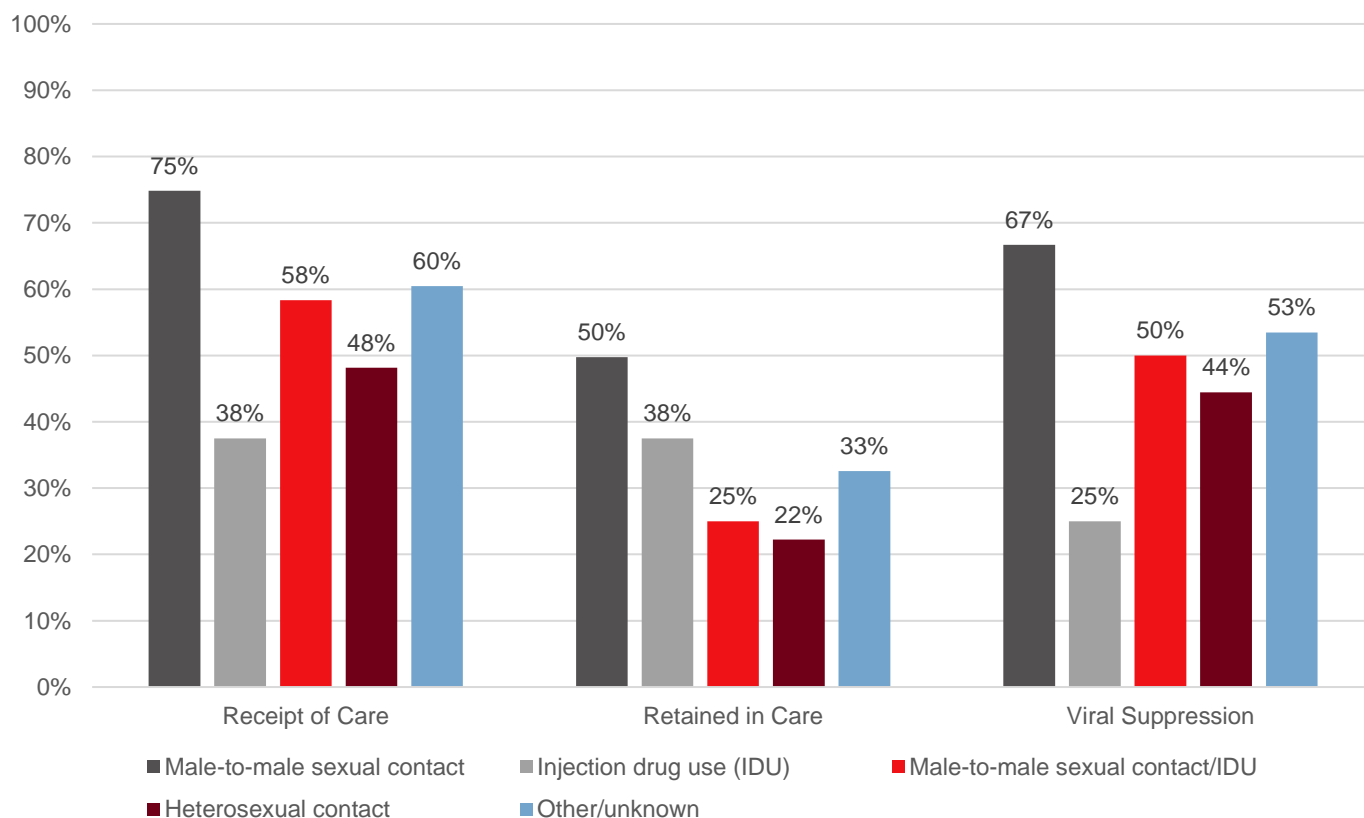
**Figure 26: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity, Region 10, 2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

**Transmission category:** Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact, 75% received care, 50% were retained in care, and 67% were virally suppressed. Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of IDU, 38% were in receipt of care, 38% were retained in care, and 25% were virally suppressed. Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact/IDU, 58% received care, 25% were retained in care, and 50% were virally suppressed. Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of heterosexual contact, 48% were in receipt of care, 22% were retained in care, and 44% were virally suppressed.

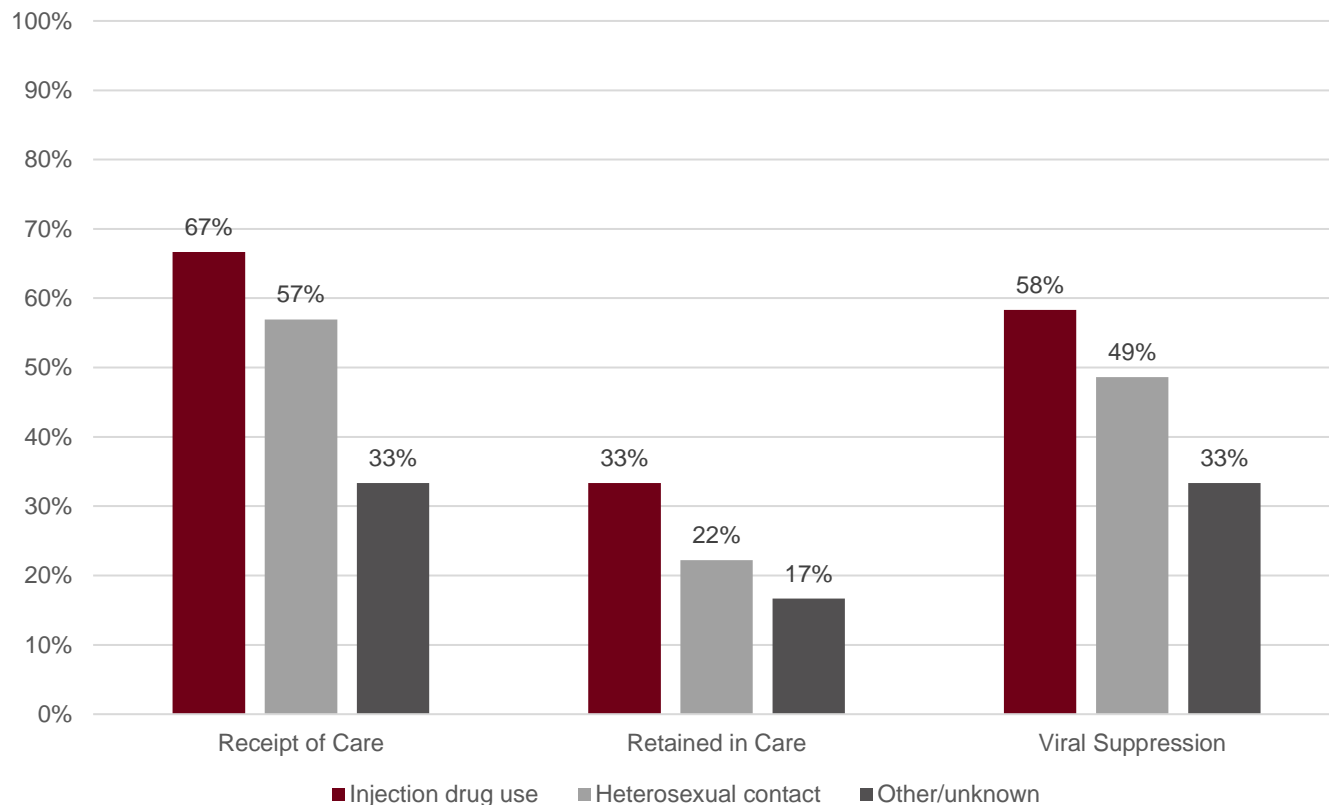
**Figure 27: Continuum of care among males living with diagnosed HIV infection by transmission category, Region 10, 2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

Of females living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of IDU, 67% received care, 33% were retained in care, and 58% were virally suppressed. Of females living with diagnosed HIV in Region 10 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of heterosexual contact, 57% received care, 22% were retained in care, and 49% were virally suppressed.

**Figure 28: Continuum of care among females living with diagnosed HIV infection by transmission category, Region 10, 2020**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.

**Ryan White Part B:** There were a total of 166 clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B program in Region 10 in 2020. **A decrease in the HIV care indicators among Ryan White clients in 2020 may not represent a true decline and may be due to a decrease in services accessed as a result of COVID-19.** In 2020, the Ohio Ryan White HIV/AIDS program (RWHAP) served 7,964 clients.

**Table 18: Continuum of care measures as defined by the Ryan White Part B Program**

Measure	Denominator
Receipt of Care	Number of Ryan White Part B clients (including clients enrolled in OHDAP) who had a least one medical visit (i.e., medical care appointment, prescription copayment, or medication dispense)
Measure	Numerator
Retained in Care	Number of clients who had at least two medical visits
Received Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART)	Number of clients who received ART, as evidenced by a CVS medication dispense
Virally Suppressed	Number of clients whose most recent documented viral load $\leq 200$ copies/mL

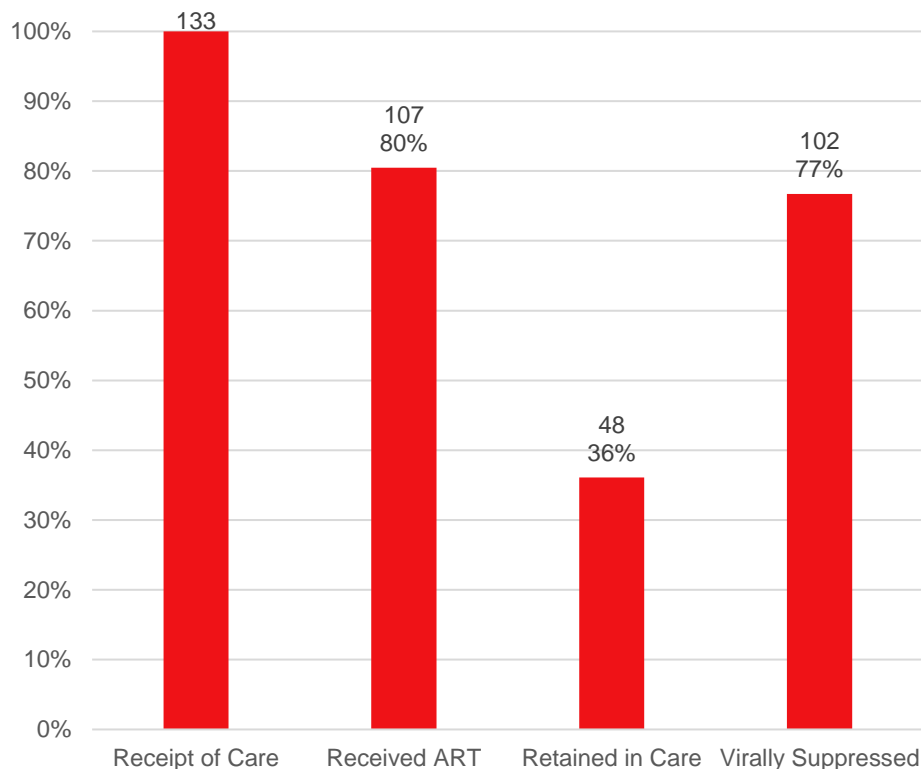
**Table 19: Continuum of care among Ryan White Part B clients, Region 10, 2020**

	Ohio	Region 10
Enrolled in Ryan White Part B	7,964	166
Receipt of Care	5,652	133
Received Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)	3,783	107
Retained in Care	1,662	48
Virally Suppressed	4,468	102

Note: Clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B Program may also receive services from other pay sources (e.g., other Ryan White Parts, Medicaid).  
Source: Ryan White Application Database. Data reported through Feb. 14, 2022.

Of Region 10 Ryan White Part B clients in 2020, 80% received ART, 36% were retained in care, and 77% were virally suppressed. In comparison, 79% of Ryan White clients in Ohio were virally suppressed in 2020.

**Figure 29: Continuum of care among Ryan White Part B clients, Region 10, 2020**



Note: Clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B Program may also receive services from other pay sources (e.g., other Ryan White Parts, Medicaid).  
Source: Ryan White Application Database. Data reported through Feb. 14, 2022.

# PREVENT: Prevent new HIV transmissions by using proven interventions, including Pre-exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and Syringe Service Programs

## Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

PrEP is a drug taken by individuals who are at high risk of acquiring HIV to prevent disease transmission. From 2017 to 2021, PrEP users in Region 10 increased from 62 to 192.

**Table 20: PrEP utilization, Region 10, 2017-2021**

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
PREP Utilization	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000
Allen County	11	12	13	15	20	23	24	28	33	39
Auglaize County	5	12	6	15	9	23	10	27	14	38
Champaign County	13	38	17	52	23	69	26	79	34	102
Hancock County	7	12	9	15	14	22	17	26	23	37
Hardin County	4	14	5	18	7	27	8	30	11	40
Logan County	6	16	8	20	11	30	12	33	16	41
Mercer County	4	12	5	15	8	23	9	28	13	38
Paulding County	-	-	-	-	4	24	4	28	6	40
Putnam County	3	12	4	15	6	23	8	28	11	39
Shelby County	9	22	11	28	16	40	18	45	22	54
Van Wert County	-	-	4	15	5	23	7	28	9	38
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6,901</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8,636</b>	<b>88</b>

Note: Symphony Health provided Gilead with national, electronic, patient-level prescription data from an overall sample that represents more than 54,000 pharmacies, 1,500 hospitals, 800 outpatient facilities, and 80,000 physician practices across the U.S. This is an open sample of commercially available data, which excludes entities that do not make their data available to Symphony Health, such as closed healthcare systems like Kaiser Permanente. The dataset contains prescription, medical, and hospital claims data for all payment types, including commercial plans, Medicare Part D, cash, assistance programs, and Medicaid. The dataset also includes data from some clinics in academic settings.

Source: Sullivan PS, Woodyatt C, Koski C, Pembleton E, McGuinness P, Taussig J, Ricca A, Luisi N, Mokotoff E, Benbow N, Castel AD. A data visualization and dissemination resource to support HIV prevention and care at the local level: analysis and uses of the AIDSvu Public Data Resource. Journal of Medical Internet Research. 2020;22(10):e23173.

PAPI (Prevention Assistance Program Interventions) is a program for HIV-negative Ohioans who have or are seeking a PrEP prescription. PAPI pays for PrEP-related medical costs, including office and medical copays, copays associated with required laboratory work, prescription copays that are not covered by a patient assistance program, and medical services for people who are not eligible for insurance. There are 15 agencies in Ohio that offer these services. In Region 10, PAPI served one client in 2019, six clients in 2020, and four clients in 2021. It is important to note that PAPI only captures information on clients who are accessing payment assistance, but the PrEP help navigators at these facilities provide navigation services to anyone seeking or referred to PrEP services.

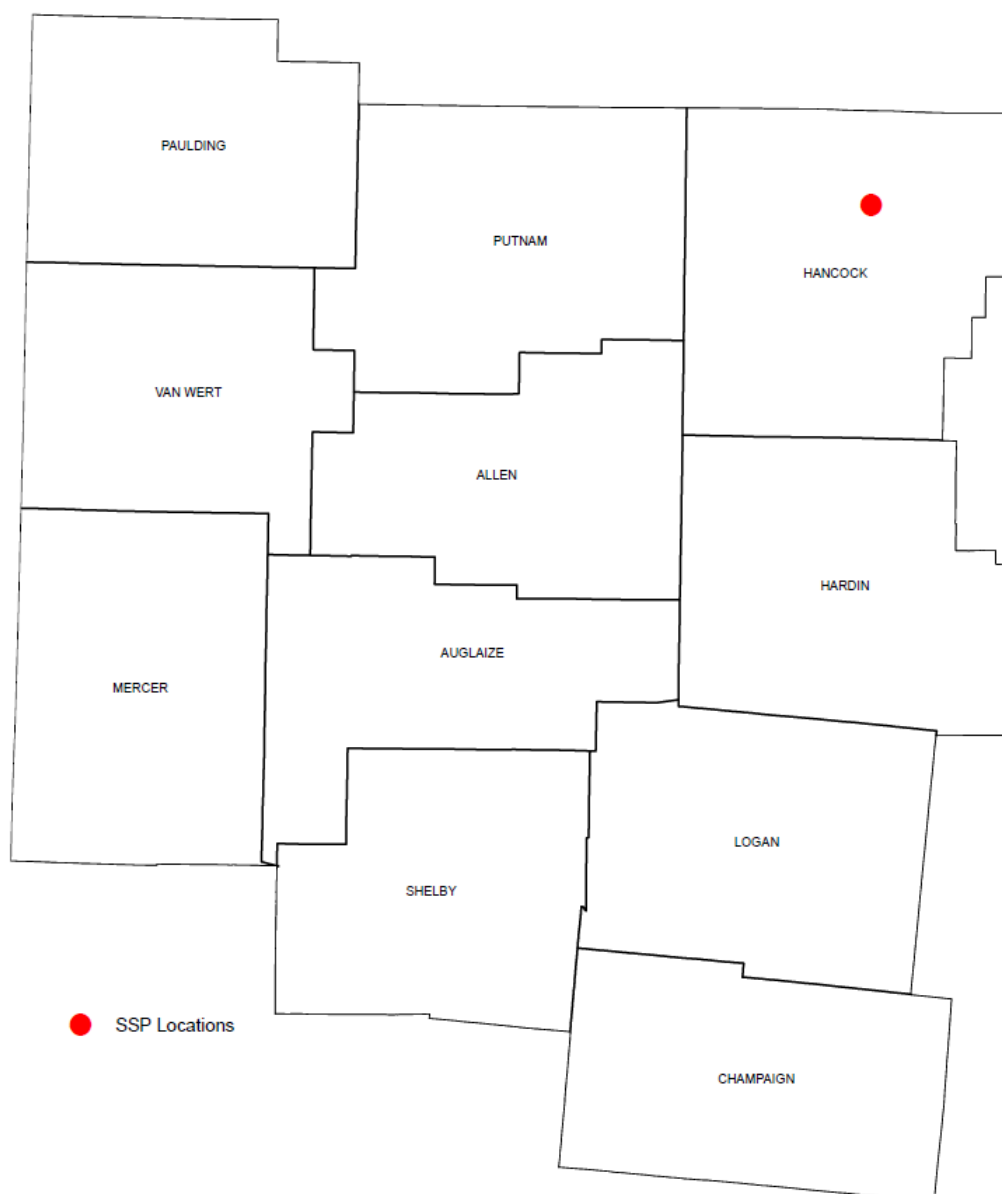
# Syringe Services Programs and Other Substance Use-related Data

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Ohio law gives communities the authority to pursue and operate Syringe Services Programs (SSP) (referred to in the law as a “bloodborne infectious disease prevention program”) through their local board of health following a prescribed process and operating requirements.

In Region 10, Hancock Public Health distributed 28,200 syringes from October 2020 through September 2021.

**Figure 30: Region 10 syringe service programs, 2021**



Source: HIV Prevention Regions, Ohio, Mar. 22, 2022.



# RESPOND: Respond quickly to potential HIV outbreaks to get needed prevention and treatment services to people who need them

**Time-Space analysis:** ODH performs monthly time-space cluster analyses. The following criteria are considered when determining if time-space clusters require further investigation: size of the transmission cluster, evidence of ongoing risk behavior (e.g., injection drug use), late diagnoses, pregnant women, local epidemiology, and resource availability. Time-space reports are routinely and consistently monitored for potential outbreaks.

**Table 21: New reported diagnoses of HIV infection identifying IDU as the mode of transmission and new reported diagnoses of HIV infection, Region 10, 2020-2022**

County <sup>a</sup>	Jan - Dec 2020		Jan - Dec 2021		Jan - Dec 2022		Jan - Nov 2022	
	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.
Allen	-	6	-	4	-	4	-	5
Auglaize	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Champaign	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
Hancock	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Hardin	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
Logan	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Paulding	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Putnam	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Shelby	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Van Wert	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Region 10	1	12	-	11	-	13	-	13
Ohio	91	888	131	915	93	869	86	784

Notes:  
Includes HIV transmission categories injection drug use (IDU) and male-to-male sexual contact/IDU. IDU and male-to-male sexual contact/IDU are mutually exclusive mode of transmission categories.

County reflects county of residence at time of earliest diagnosis. Cases diagnosed while in a state or federal correctional facility or whose county is unknown are included in 'No County.'

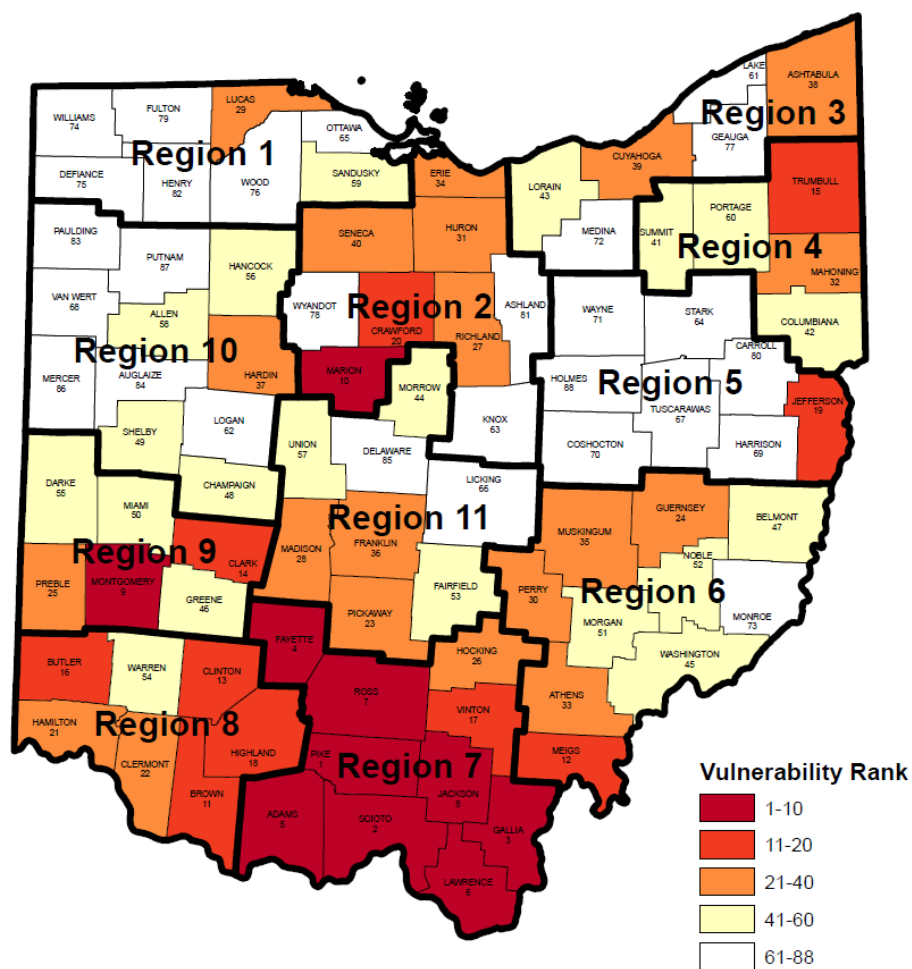
Dash (-) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

**Vulnerable county per CDC assessment of national injury data on overdose deaths, opioid prescriptions, and high poverty.**

Vulnerable county per ODH assessment of county opioid doses dispensed per capita, overdoses per capita, age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose death rates, total (acute and chronic) Hepatitis C Virus 3-year average rates, reported new diagnoses of HIV infection 3-year average rates, and 5-year average percentage of population below 100% federal poverty level.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through Feb. 28, 2023.

**Vulnerable county assessment:** ODH conducted a vulnerable county assessment to determine areas at high risk for 1) opioid overdoses, and 2) bloodborne infections (i.e., HIV, Hepatitis C, Hepatitis B associated with non-sterile drug injection). This vulnerable county assessment was used to develop plans that strategically allocate prevention and intervention services, and distribute findings to key stakeholders. Data was obtained from multiple sources to reflect indicators plausibly associated with opioid overdoses or injection-related HIV and/or Hepatitis C infections. Indicators were selected based on stakeholder input regarding the recent burden of the opioid-related epidemic in Ohio, and in consultation with internal and external partners. An overall rate average was calculated for each county using six indicators, and counties were then ranked by severity. In the vulnerable county assessment, it was determined that Pike, Scioto, Gallia, Fayette, Adams, Lawrence, Ross, Jackson, Montgomery, and Marion counties were ranked as the most vulnerable to an injection-related HIV and/or Hepatitis C outbreak.



# Additional Sources

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1. Health Resources and Services Administration. Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program Annual Client-Level Data Report 2020. [www.hab.hrsa.gov/data/data-reports](http://www.hab.hrsa.gov/data/data-reports). Published December 2021.
2. U.S. Health and Human Services. (2019, August 18). America's HIV Epidemic Analysis Dashboard (AHEAD). Retrieved from <https://ahead.hiv.gov>.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2020; vol. 33. <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>. Published May 2022. Accessed Feb. 16, 2023.

# Evaluation

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**Evaluation survey:** The purpose of the evaluation survey is to gather feedback from users of this *HIV/AIDS Integrated Epidemiologic Profile for Ohio*. We would appreciate your feedback to help inform the development of future profiles. Please complete the following survey regarding the ease of use, contents, organization, and format of the profile. Thank you.

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/KBSRK33>