



# HIV in the Columbus TGA



**End the HIV Epidemic**  
**Epidemiologic Profile**  
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# Executive Summary

**Ending the HIV Epidemic:** The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) will use funds awarded from CDC-RFA-PS19-1906 to strategically partner with local public health departments, community service agencies, and HIV healthcare providers in the three Ohio counties identified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) — Cuyahoga, Franklin, and Hamilton — to plan and implement localized activities to support an End the HIV Epidemic (EtHE) Plan. The ODH Surveillance Program led the development of Epidemiologic Profiles for these counties by convening a workgroup of internal and external stakeholders. These Epidemiologic Profiles will serve as a key focal point to guide state and local HIV planning, implementation, and evaluation of the EtHE Plan. Epidemiologic Profiles will be shared with local prevention and care planning bodies and community partners to increase their understanding of data in the three counties and to guide local planning activities. The goal of the EtHE plan is to reduce new HIV infections by 90% in the next 10 years by implementing strategies related to the four pillars of the EtHE initiative: Diagnose, Treat, Prevent, and Respond.

Columbus Public Health (CPH) houses a Ryan White Part A Program, which funds medical and support services for eligible persons living with HIV in the Transitional Grant Area (TGA). The Columbus TGA consists of Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Pickaway, and Union counties. When possible and applicable, the data contained herein will include both Franklin County and the Columbus TGA.

**Table 1: Baseline and projected new reported diagnoses of HIV infection, Franklin County, and Columbus TGA**

	New Reported Diagnoses (Baseline 2018)	75% Reduction (by 2025)	90% Reduction (by 2030)
Franklin County	203	50 projected new reported diagnoses	20 projected new reported diagnoses
Columbus TGA	226	56 projected new reported diagnoses	22 projected new reported diagnoses

## Diagnose all people with HIV as early as possible

**Population:** In 2018, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, Franklin County had a population of 1,310,300, 51% of which was female, and 49% of which was male. The Columbus TGA had a population of 2,042,123.

**Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection:** In 2018, there were 203 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Franklin County, and 226 new reported diagnoses in the Columbus TGA. Seventy-five percent of the new reported diagnoses of HIV in Franklin County in 2018 were among males, and more than half were among persons aged 20 to 34 years. Fifty-eight percent were among Blacks/African Americans, while 32% were among whites. Among males, the leading mode of transmission was male-to-male sexual contact; among females, the leading mode of transmission was heterosexual contact. Very similar trends were found in the Columbus TGA.

**Coinfection:** Seven percent (n=15) of the 203 persons residing in Franklin County who were diagnosed with HIV in 2018 were also diagnosed with chlamydia, 5% (n=10) were diagnosed with gonorrhea, and 11% (n=22) with syphilis. Only one person residing in Franklin County was found to be diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis A from 2014 to 2018. From 2015 to 2018, there were 33 people in Franklin County who were diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis B. From 2014 to 2018, 67 persons residing in Franklin County were found to be diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis C.



**HIV testing:** The ODH HIV Prevention program utilizes a risk assessment that prioritizes testing among men who have sex with men (MSM), young Black/African American men who have sex with men (YBMSM), people who inject drugs (PWID), transgender/non-binary persons, individuals who were diagnosed with syphilis in the past 12 months, persons who have recently moved from the south, and partners of MSM, PWID, or persons living with diagnosed HIV or AIDS (PLWHA). From January to September 2019, there were 1,291 HIV tests conducted by HIV Prevention-funded sites in the Columbus TGA, finding 49 new diagnoses.

**Social determinants of health:** Almost 9.5% of Franklin County's population aged 25 years and older does not have a high school diploma, compared with 8.9% for the Columbus TGA and 10.2% for all of Ohio. Of Franklin County's population in the labor force with no disability, 4.7% is unemployed, compared with 4.4% for the Columbus TGA and 5.4% for all of Ohio. Of Franklin County's population with income in the past 12 months, 16.7% is below federal poverty level (FPL), compared with 13.9% for the Columbus TGA and 14.9% for all of Ohio. Nine percent of Franklin County's civilian non-institutionalized population has no health insurance, compared with 7.9% for the Columbus TGA and 7.4% for all of Ohio. Of Franklin County's population, 19.8% has Medicaid coverage (alone or in combination), compared with 17.8% for the Columbus TGA and 19.7% for all of Ohio. Of Franklin County's population, 12.5% has Medicare coverage (alone or in combination), compared with 13.6% for the Columbus TGA and 17.8% for all of Ohio.

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

**Prevalence: Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection:** As of the end of 2018, there were 5,247 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Franklin County, and 5,871 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the Columbus TGA. Similar to new diagnoses, 80% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection are males. Those who are in the 50-to-54 and 55-to-64 age brackets have the highest number of persons living with diagnosed HIV in Franklin County, compared with other age groups. Blacks/African Americans and whites each make up 44% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection. The rate for Blacks/African Americans was more than nearly three times as high as that for whites. Similar trends were found in the Columbus TGA.

**Ryan White Program:** The Ryan White Part A Program funds medical and support services to Eligible Metropolitan Areas (EMAs) and Transitional Grant Areas (TGAs). EMAs and TGAs are counties/cities that are the most severely affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The boundaries of EMAs and TGAs are based on the U.S. Census designation of Metropolitan Statistical Areas and may span more than one state. Cleveland, Ohio, and Columbus, Ohio, qualify for TGA status and are recipients of Ryan White Part A funds. The Ryan White Part B Program administers funds for states and territories to improve the quality, availability, and organization of HIV healthcare 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 the recipient of Ryan White Part B funds. In addition, Part B also includes grants for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), which enrolled 1,647 people in Franklin County, and 1,799 people, in 2018. The Community Linkage Coordination program (CLC) referred 76 clients to a Ryan White Part B-funded agency in Franklin County prior to their release from incarceration from a state prison.



**Linkage to care and continuum of care:** Eighty percent of adults/adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection in Franklin County in 2017 were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis, compared with 69% in 2015. Of the persons living with diagnosed HIV in Franklin County at the end of 2017, 71% were in receipt of care, 44% were retained in care, and 60% were virally suppressed. Eighty percent of adults/adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection in the Columbus TGA in 2017 were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis, compared with 70% in 2015. Of the persons living with diagnosed HIV in the Columbus TGA at the end of 2017, 72% were in receipt of care, 45% were retained in care, and 61% were virally suppressed.

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

**Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis:** In 2018, the PrEP utilization rate in Ohio was 50 per 100,000 population, while the PrEP utilization rate in Franklin County in 2016 was 88 per 100,000 population. Nationally, the PrEP utilization rate was 47.9 per 100,000 population in 2018.

**Syringe Services Programs and other substance use-related data:** There is only one syringe services program (SSP) in Franklin County (Safe Point), which is a hybrid exchange program. Participants can receive up to 10 syringes in addition to a one-for-one exchange for used syringes. In 2019, Safe Point distributed 967,316 syringes.

### **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 are closely monitored to detect any potential increases in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA and in special populations within Franklin County and the Columbus TGA.

**Questions or comments:** Questions and/or comments about this report should be directed to the 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 Infectious Diseases  
HIV Surveillance Program  
246 N. High St.  
Columbus, OH 43215  
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## Explanation of Terms

**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 Franklin County, 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 Franklin County who were diagnosed with HIV and STIs in 2018, 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 Franklin County who were diagnosed with both diseases from 2014 to 2018, where coinfection was defined as having a hepatitis diagnosis and HIV diagnosis between 2014 and 2018.

**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 time of diagnosis is used when displaying new 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/Latinx; white; and multi-race. Hispanic/Latinx is a gender-neutral term and Hispanics/Latinx 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.*









# Introduction





## Organization of this Report

The EtHE Epidemiologic Profile is organized into four sections:



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

-  **Description of the population within Franklin County and the Columbus TGA:** includes tables, figures, and narrative about the general population.
-  **Reported new diagnoses:** includes tables, figures, and narrative about diagnoses of HIV infection in Franklin County and Columbus TGA.
-  **Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV coinfection:** includes tables, figures, and narrative about coinfections of HIV and chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA.
-  **Hepatitis and HIV coinfection:** includes tables and narrative about coinfections of HIV and hepatitis in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA.
-  **HIV testing:** includes tables, figures, and narrative about persons tested for HIV at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites.
-  **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 Franklin County and the Columbus TGA.


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

-  **Prevalence:** includes tables, figures, and narrative about persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA.
-  **Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) utilization:** includes tables, figures, and narrative about persons receiving assistance for HIV treatment through the Ryan White Part B program in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA.
-  **Community Linkage Coordination:** includes narrative about persons released from state correctional facilities and referrals to the Ryan White Part B program in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA.
-  **Linkage to care and continuum of care:** includes tables, figures, and narrative describing the continuum of HIV care in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA.

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

-  **PrEP:** includes tables and narrative about PrEP utilization in Franklin County.
-  **SSPs and other substance use-related data:** includes figures and narrative about SSPs and other substance use-related data in Franklin County.

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

-  **Time-space analysis:** includes tables, figures, and narrative 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 Population Within Franklin County and the Columbus TGA

In 2018, Franklin County had a population of 1,310,300. In Franklin County, the proportion of females (51%) is slightly higher than the proportion of males (49%). The age distribution for males and females in Franklin County are similar. Thirty-four percent of Franklin County's population is younger than 25 years of age, while 44% is between the ages of 25 and 54 years. Sixty-three percent of Franklin County's residents are white, 23% are Black/African American, 6% are Hispanic/Latinx, 6% are Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 3% are multi-racial. American Indian/Alaska natives comprise less than 1% of Franklin County's population. It is estimated that 10% of Franklin County's adult male population are men who have sex with men.<sup>1</sup>

In 2018, the Columbus TGA had a population of 2,042,123. The proportion of females (51%) is slightly higher than the proportion of males (49%). Thirty-three percent of the Columbus TGA's population is younger than 25 years of age, while 42% is between the ages of 25 and 54 years. Seventy-two percent of the Columbus TGA's residents are white, 16% are Black/African American, 4% are Hispanic/Latinx, 5% are Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 3% are multi-racial. American Indian/Alaska natives comprise less than 1% of the Columbus TGA's population.

**Table 2: Distribution of Franklin County's population, by sex and age**

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<15	131,640	21%	126,977	19%	258,617	20%
15-19	43,624	7%	42,624	6%	86,248	7%
20-24	43,283	7%	45,317	7%	88,600	7%
25-29	62,911	10%	63,822	10%	126,733	10%
30-34	56,741	9%	56,477	8%	113,218	9%
35-39	48,285	8%	44,660	7%	92,945	7%
40-44	38,657	6%	43,637	7%	82,294	6%
45-49	39,664	6%	40,415	6%	80,079	6%
50-54	37,137	6%	38,131	6%	75,268	6%
55-64	70,493	11%	78,264	12%	148,757	11%
65 or older	67,010	10%	90,531	13%	157,541	12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>639,445</b>		<b>670,855</b>		<b>1,310,300</b>	

*Note: Because of different program methodologies, survey sample, etc., estimates are different between American Community Survey (ACS) and Population Division estimates.*

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.*

**Table 3: Distribution of Franklin County's population, by sex and race**

Race/Ethnicity	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian/Alaska native	1,193	<1%	1,282	<1%	2,475	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	36,521	6%	37,715	6%	74,236	6%
Black/African American	142,973	22%	157,149	23%	300,122	23%
Hispanic/Latinx	39,041	6%	35,775	5%	74,816	6%
White	401,300	63%	418,578	62%	819,878	63%
Multi-race	19,058	3%	19,715	3%	38,773	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>640,086</b>		<b>670,214</b>		<b>1,310,300</b>	

Note: Because of different program methodologies, survey sample, etc., estimates are different between ACS and Population Division estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2018, county characteristics resident population estimates.

**Table 4: Distribution of the Columbus TGA's population, by sex and age**

Age	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<15	205,230	20%	197,179	19%	402,409	20%
15-19	68,343	7%	65,293	6%	133,636	7%
20-24	67,276	7%	66,265	6%	133,541	7%
25-29	83,807	8%	83,702	8%	167,509	8%
30-34	78,843	8%	78,461	8%	157,304	8%
35-39	72,462	7%	72,824	7%	145,286	7%
40-44	64,711	6%	64,503	6%	129,214	6%
45-49	66,657	7%	66,864	6%	133,521	7%
50-54	63,010	6%	63,611	6%	126,621	6%
55-64	117,955	12%	126,984	12%	244,939	12%
65 or older	116,922	12%	151,221	15%	268,143	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,005,216</b>		<b>1,036,907</b>		<b>2,042,123</b>	

Note: Because of different program methodologies, survey sample, etc., estimates are different between ACS and Population Division estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

**Table 5: Distribution of Columbus TGA's population, by sex and race**

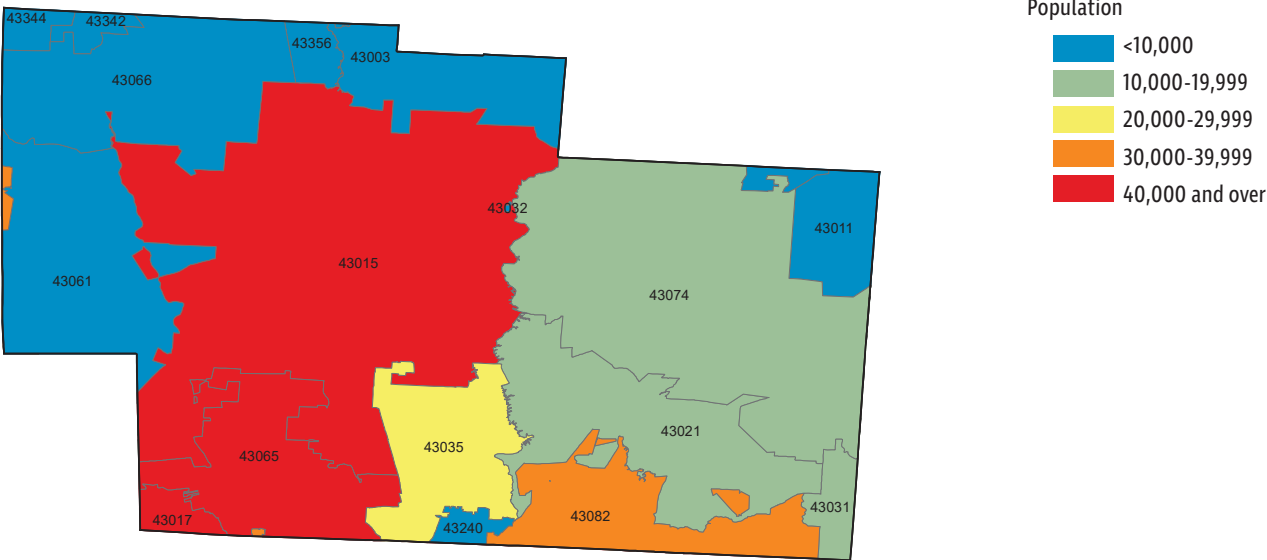
Race/Ethnicity	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
American Indian/Alaska native	1,980	<1%	2,001	<1%	3,981	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	48,371	5%	50,216	5%	98,587	5%
Black/African American	161,974	16%	171,858	17%	333,832	16%
Hispanic/Latinx	47,240	5%	43,529	4%	90,769	4%
White	719,833	72%	742,646	72%	1,462,479	72%
Multi-race	25,818	3%	26,657	3%	52,475	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,005,216</b>		<b>1,036,907</b>		<b>2,042,123</b>	

Note: Because of different program methodologies, survey sample, etc., estimates are different between ACS and Population Division estimates.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, July 1, 2018, county characteristics resident population estimates.

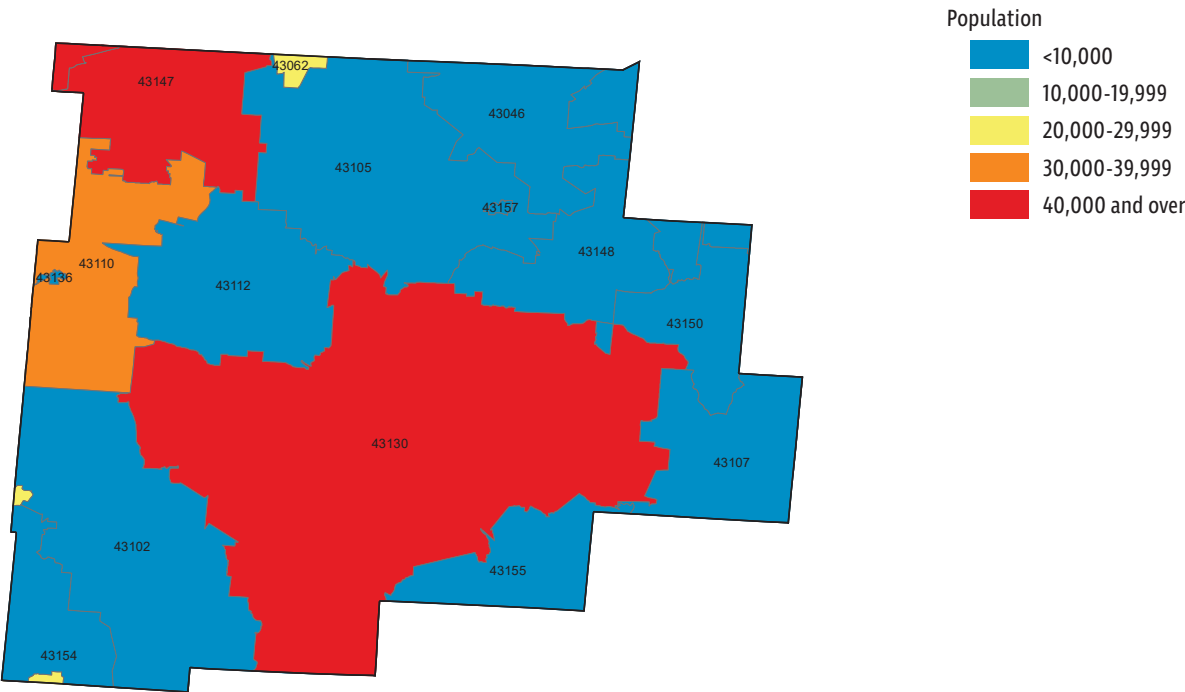


**Figure 1: Population by ZIP code, Delaware County, 2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

**Figure 2: Population by ZIP code, Fairfield County, 2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.



**Figure 4: Population by ZIP code, Licking County, 2017**











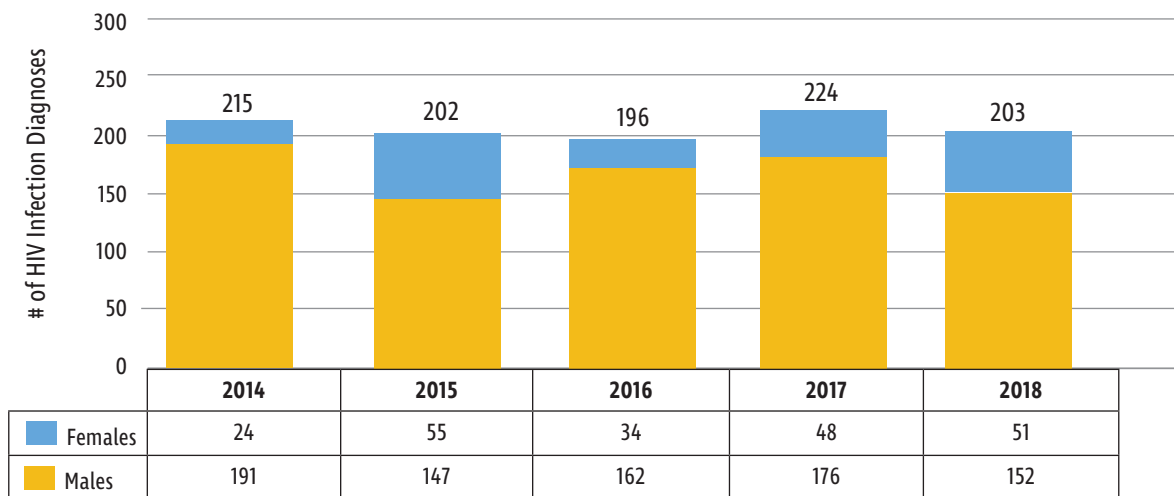
## Reported New Diagnoses of HIV Infection

There were 203 reported new diagnoses of HIV infection in Franklin County in 2018, which equates to a rate of 15.5. This is a slight decrease since 2014, when there were 215 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Franklin County. From 2014 to 2018, there were no cases diagnosed in a state or federal correctional facility in Franklin County. Nine of the new reported diagnoses of HIV in Franklin County were diagnosed in a jail setting, and these nine cases are reflected in the total for Franklin County.

There were 226 reported new diagnoses of HIV infection in the Columbus TGA in 2018, which equates to a rate of 11.1. This is a slight decrease since 2014, when there were 231 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in the Columbus TGA. From 2014 to 2018, there were 68 new reported diagnoses of HIV among persons incarcerated in a state or federal correctional facility in the Columbus TGA. However, new diagnoses of HIV among persons diagnosed while incarcerated in a state or federal correctional facility are not included in county or regional totals. Rather, these are assigned to 'No County' and included in the total for the state.

**Sex at birth:** The majority of diagnoses of HIV infection were and continue to be among males. In each of the past five years in Franklin County, males accounted for 73% to 89% of diagnoses. In 2018, the rate for males (23.7) was more than three times as high as that for females (7.6). Very similar trends were found in the Columbus TGA.

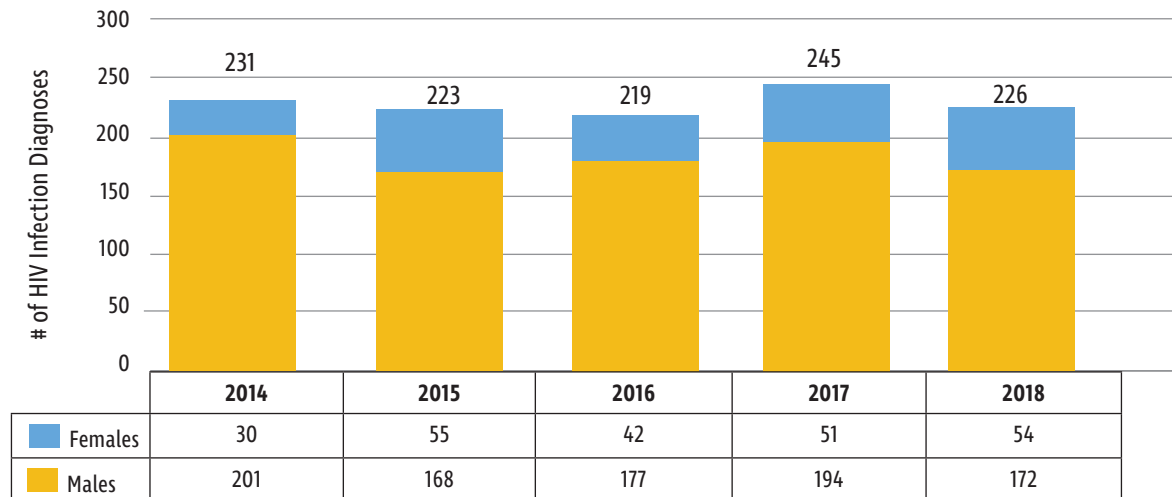
**Figure 9: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by sex at birth, Franklin County, 2014-2018**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.



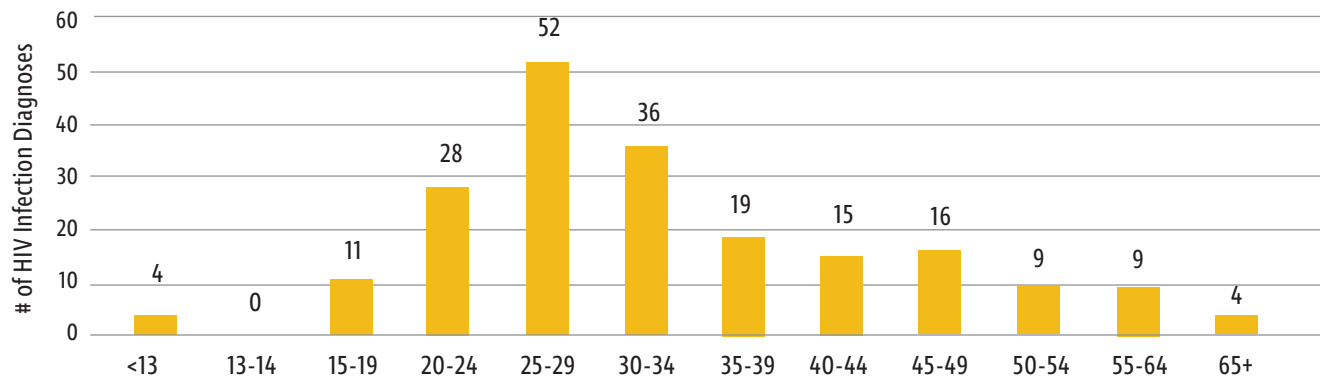
**Figure 10: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by sex at birth, Columbus TGA, 2014-2018**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.

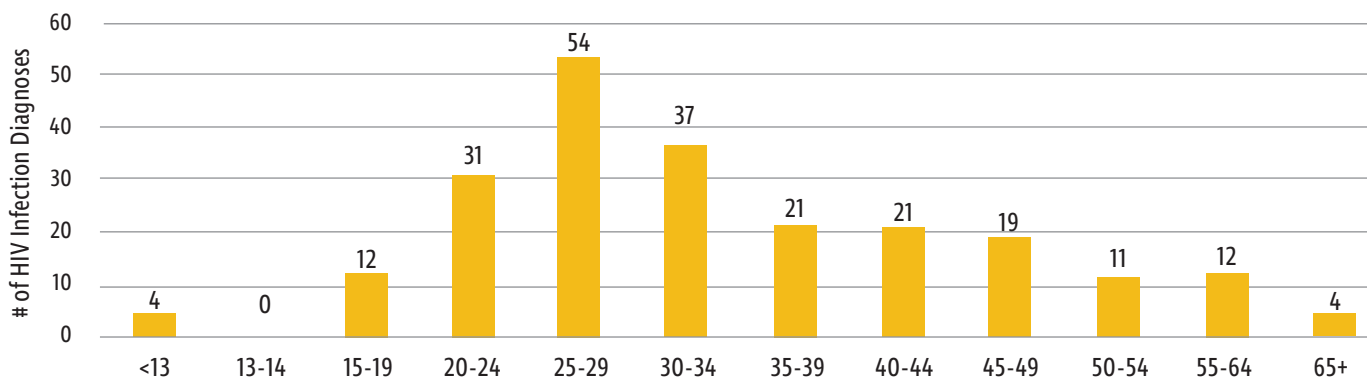
**Age at diagnosis:** More than half (57%) of all diagnosed HIV infections reported in Franklin County in 2018 occurred among persons 20 to 34 years of age (n=116). The rate of diagnosed HIV infections was highest among persons 25 to 29 years of age (41.0), followed by those 30 to 34 years of age (31.8). Similar trends were found in the Columbus TGA.

**Figure 11: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by age at diagnosis, Franklin County, 2018**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.

**Figure 12: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by age at diagnosis, Columbus TGA, 2018**

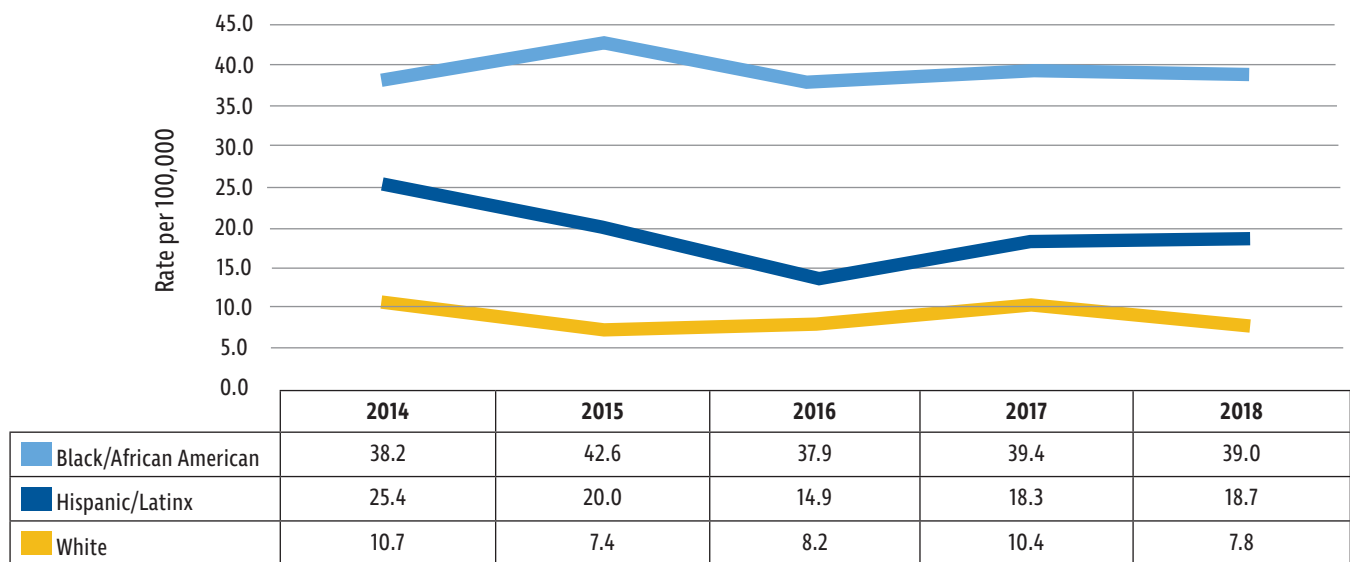


Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.



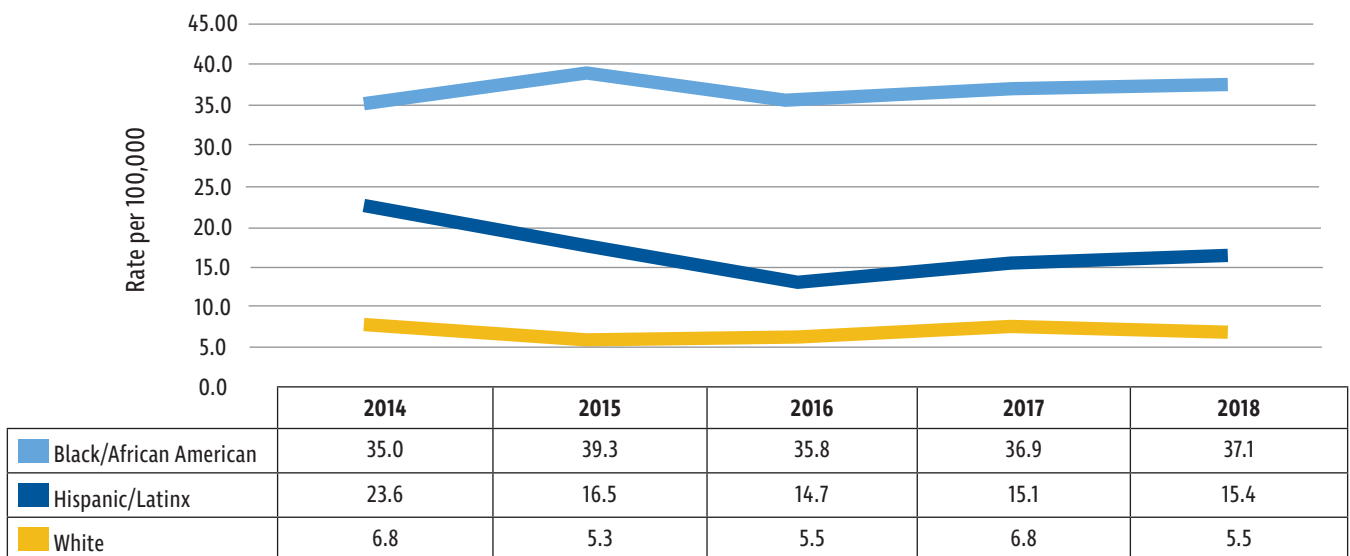
**Race/ethnicity:** In 2018, Blacks/African Americans accounted for 58% of all reported new diagnoses of HIV infections in Franklin County. This was followed by whites (32%), Hispanics/Latinx (7%), and persons of multiple races (3%). Franklin County's Black/African American and Hispanic/Latinx populations continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV compared with other race/ethnicity groups. The rate of diagnoses among Blacks/African Americans was five times higher than that for whites, and the rate in Hispanics/Latinx was more than twice as high as that for whites. Similar trends were found in the Columbus TGA.

**Figure 13: Rates of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity, Franklin County, 2014-2018**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.

**Figure 14: Rates of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity, Columbus TGA, 2014-2018**

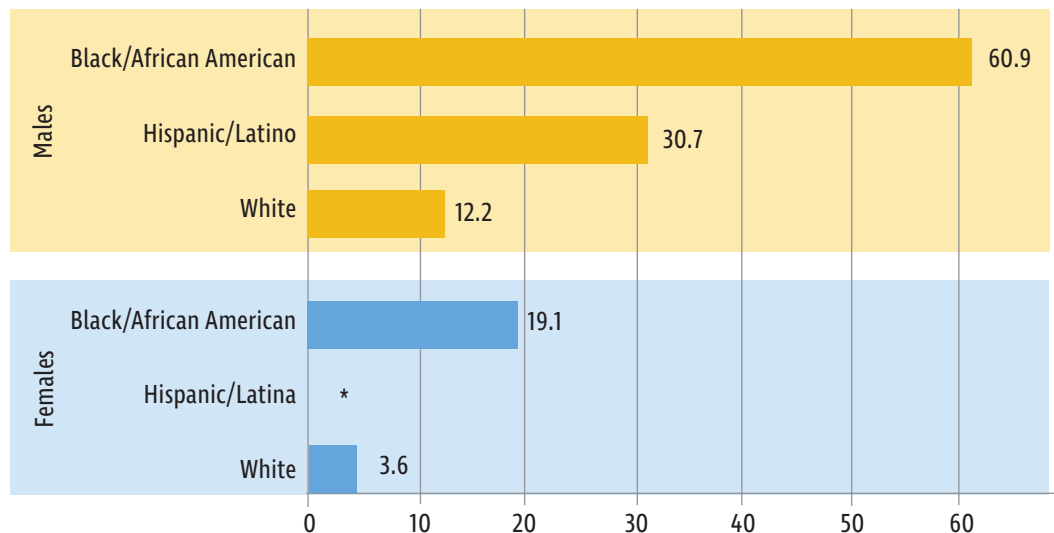


Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.



**Race/ethnicity by sex at birth:** Black/African American males had the highest number (n=87), percentage (43%), and rate (60.9) of HIV diagnoses reported in Franklin County in 2018 compared with all other race/ethnicity groups by sex at birth. Similar trends were found in the Columbus TGA.

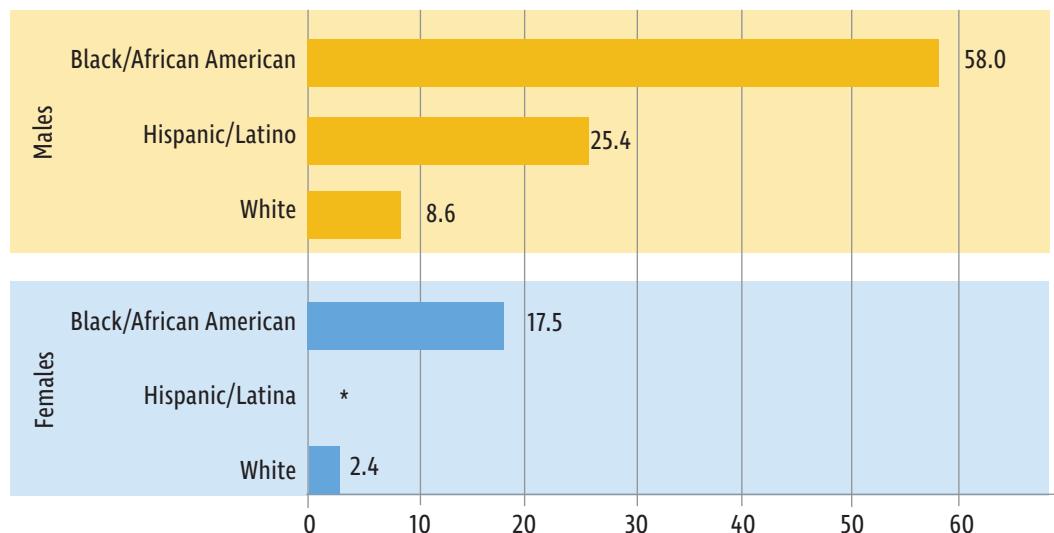
**Figure 15: Rates of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity and sex at birth, Franklin County, 2018**



Note: Asterisk (\*) indicates rate not calculated for case count <5 due to unstable rates.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.

**Figure 16: Rates of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity and sex at birth, Columbus TGA, 2018**



Note: Asterisk (\*) indicates rate not calculated for case count <5 due to unstable rates.

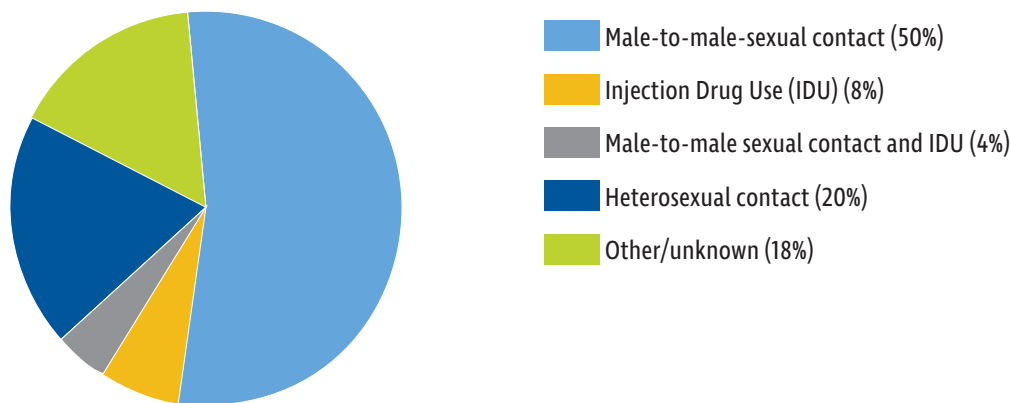
Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.





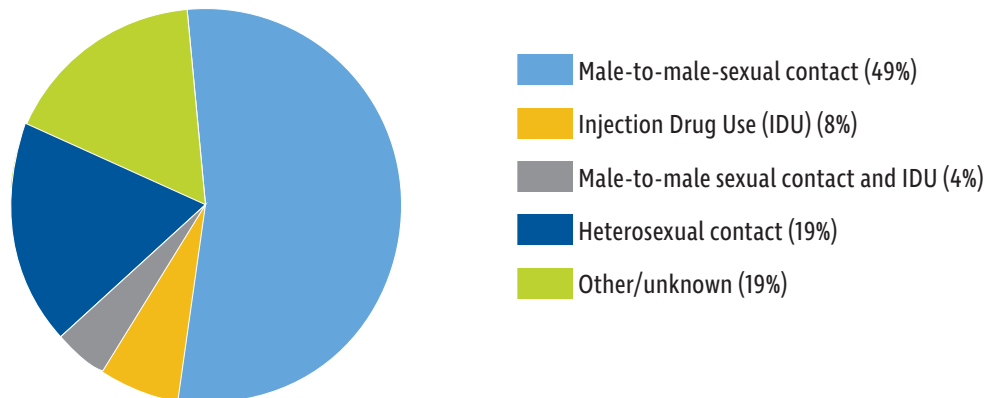
**Transmission and exposure categories:** A transmission category is assigned to a hierarchy based on risks, with the highest category being the most likely route of HIV transmission. Male-to-male sexual contact (50%) was the leading mode of transmission reported among all persons diagnosed with an HIV infection in Franklin County in 2018. Injection drug use (IDU) accounted for 8%, male-to-male sexual contact/IDU accounted for 4%, heterosexual contact accounted for 20%, and the transmission category was unknown for 18% of persons diagnosed with HIV infection in 2018. Very similar trends were seen in the Columbus TGA.

**Figure 17: Percentage of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by transmission category, Franklin County, 2018**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.

**Figure 18: Percentage of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by transmission category, Columbus TGA, 2018**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.



**Special populations:** In Franklin County, Black/African American men who have sex with men (MSM) accounted for 18% to 31% of the total new reported diagnoses of HIV from 2014 to 2018. Here, the term MSM is defined as persons who were assigned male at birth, and who have a transmission category of 'male-to-male sexual contact' or 'male-to-male sexual contact/IDU.'

In the Columbus TGA, Black/African American MSM accounted for 18% to 29% of the total new reported diagnoses of HIV from 2014 to 2018.

**Table 6: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by age among Black/African American MSM, Franklin County, 2014-2018**

Age at diagnosis (yr)	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-19	5	7%	8	16%	8	14%	3	8%	4	7%
20-24	22	33%	12	24%	18	32%	6	15%	13	23%
25-29	19	28%	14	27%	18	32%	18	45%	22	39%
30-34	10	15%	5	10%	4	7%	5	13%	9	16%
35-39	3	4%	5	10%	1	2%	2	5%	5	9%
40-44	1	1%	4	8%	3	5%	2	5%	1	2%
45-49	5	7%	3	6%	1	2%	1	3%	1	2%
50-54	1	1%	-	-	2	4%	2	5%	1	2%
55-64	1	1%	-	-	2	4%	1	3%	-	-
65 or older	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>		<b>51</b>		<b>57</b>		<b>40</b>		<b>57</b>	

Note: Includes HIV transmission categories male-to-male sexual contact and male-to-male sexual contact/injection drug use.

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

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Date reported as of June 30, 2019.

**Table 7: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by age among Black/African American MSM, Columbus TGA, 2014-2018**

Age at diagnosis (yr)	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15-19	5	7%	8	15%	8	13%	3	7%	5	8%
20-24	22	33%	13	25%	18	30%	7	16%	14	24%
25-29	19	28%	15	28%	19	32%	18	42%	22	37%
30-34	10	15%	5	9%	4	7%	6	14%	9	15%
35-39	3	4%	5	9%	2	3%	2	5%	5	8%
40-44	1	1%	4	8%	4	7%	3	7%	1	2%
45-49	5	7%	3	6%	1	2%	1	2%	1	2%
50-54	1	1%	-	-	2	3%	2	5%	1	2%
55-64	1	1%	-	-	2	3%	1	2%	-	-
65 or older	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>		<b>53</b>		<b>60</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>59</b>	

Note: Includes HIV transmission categories male-to-male sexual contact and male-to-male sexual contact/injection drug use.

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

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Date reported as of June 30, 2019.



In both Franklin County and the Columbus TGA, the percentage of the total number of reported new diagnoses among persons aged 13 to 24 years at time of diagnosis decreased from 24% in 2014 to 19% in 2018.

**Table 8: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection among persons aged 13-24 years at time of diagnosis, Franklin County, 2014-2018**

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
Characteristic	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Sex at Birth</b>										
Males	45	87%	38	79%	41	89%	34	79%	34	87%
Females	7	13%	10	21%	5	11%	9	21%	5	13%
<b>Racial / Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>										
American Indian/Alaska native	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2%	-	-
Asian Pacific Islander	-	-	3	6%	1	2%	2	5%	1	3%
Black/African American	35	67%	28	58%	30	65%	22	51%	24	62%
Hispanic/Latinx	2	4%	4	8%	2	4%	2	5%	4	10%
White	12	23%	11	23%	9	20%	15	35%	9	23%
Multi-race	3	6%	2	4%	4	9%	1	2%	1	3%
<b>Transmission Category<sup>b</sup></b>										
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>										
Male-to-male sexual contact	39	87%	31	82%	36	88%	24	71%	27	79%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	2	4%	-	-	2	5%	1	3%	2	6%
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	4	9%	7	18%	3	7%	9	26%	5	15%
Subtotal	45	100%	38	100%	41	100%	34	100%	34	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>										
Injection drug use	-	-	3	30%	1	20%	2	22%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	7	100%	5	50%	4	80%	7	78%	5	100%
Other/unknown	-	-	2	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	7	100%	10	100%	5	100%	9	100%	5	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>		<b>48</b>		<b>46</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>39</b>	

Notes:

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.



**Table 9: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection among persons aged 13-24 years at time of diagnosis, Columbus TGA, 2014-2018**

	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
Characteristic	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Sex at Birth</b>										
Males	47	84%	44	81%	45	85%	38	81%	38	88%
Females	9	16%	10	19%	8	15%	9	19%	5	12%
<b>Racial / Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>										
American Indian/Alaska native	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2%	-	-
Asian Pacific Islander	-	-	3	6%	3	6%	2	4%	1	2%
Black/African American	36	64%	30	56%	31	58%	23	49%	27	63%
Hispanic/Latinx	3	5%	4	7%	3	6%	2	4%	4	9%
White	13	23%	14	26%	11	21%	17	36%	10	23%
Multi-race	4	7%	3	6%	5	9%	2	4%	1	2%
<b>Transmission Category<sup>b</sup></b>										
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>										
Male-to-male sexual contact	41	87%	35	80%	37	82%	25	66%	30	79%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	1	2%	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	2	4%	1	2%	3	7%	2	5%	2	5%
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	4	9%	8	18%	4	9%	11	29%	6	16%
Subtotal	47	100%	44	100%	45	100%	38	100%	38	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>										
Injection drug use	1	11%	3	30%	1	13%	2	22%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	8	89%	5	50%	6	75%	7	78%	5	100%
Other/unknown	-	-	2	20%	1	13%	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	9	100%	10	100%	8	100%	9	100%	5	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>		<b>54</b>		<b>53</b>		<b>47</b>		<b>43</b>	

Notes:

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

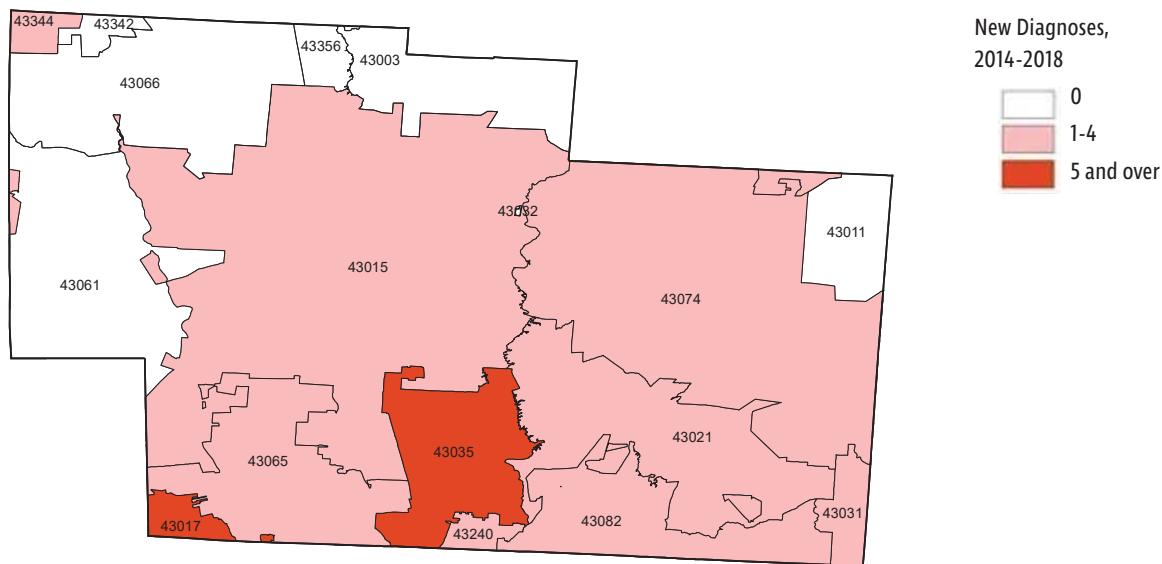
<sup>b</sup> Transmission categories are mutually exclusive, hierarchical risk categories determined by the CDC and system-calculated using sex at birth and risk factor history to determine mode of transmission. A person with multiple risks is only represented in the highest category based on the CDC 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, 2019.



**ZIP code:** More than half of all new reported diagnoses of HIV in the Columbus TGA from 2014 to 2018 were among persons residing in the following ZIP codes: 43224, 43201, 43229, 44106, 43232, 43206, 43207, 43211, 43213, 43205, 43223, or 43219.

**Figure 19: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by ZIP code, Delaware County, 2014-2018**

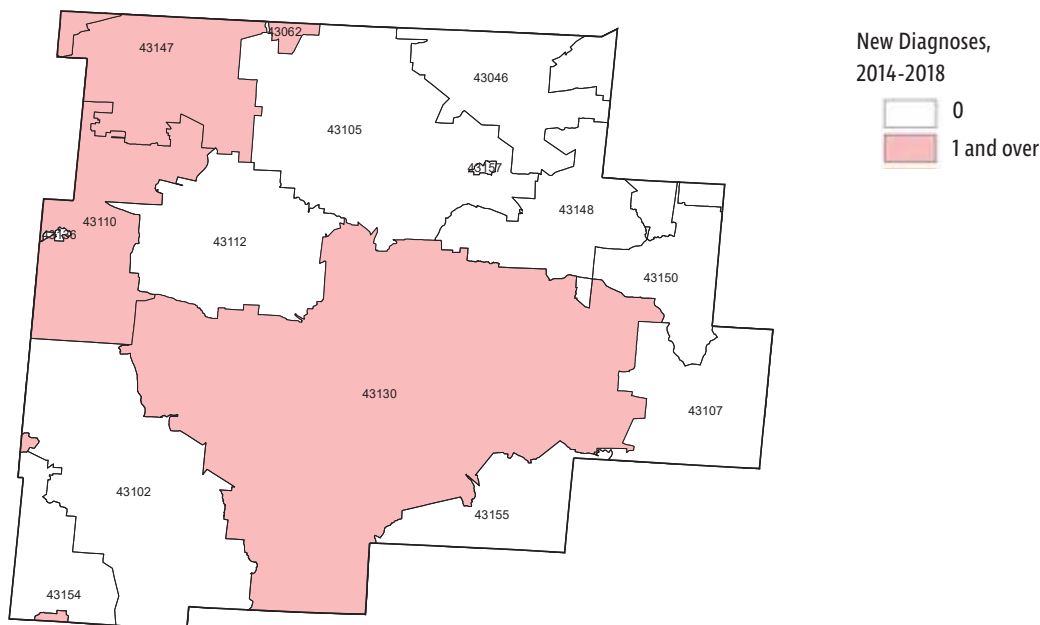


**Notes:**

ZIP code-level maps were produced for counties having at least 10 reported new diagnoses of HIV infection from 2014-2018. The map legend for Reported New Diagnoses of HIV may reflect different ranges depending on the morbidity level of the county. ZIP code reflects ZIP code of residence at time of initial diagnosis. Cases diagnosed while in a state or federal correctional facility or whose residence at time of diagnosis is unknown are not included.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through Dec. 26, 2019.

**Figure 20: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by ZIP code, Fairfield County, 2014-2018**



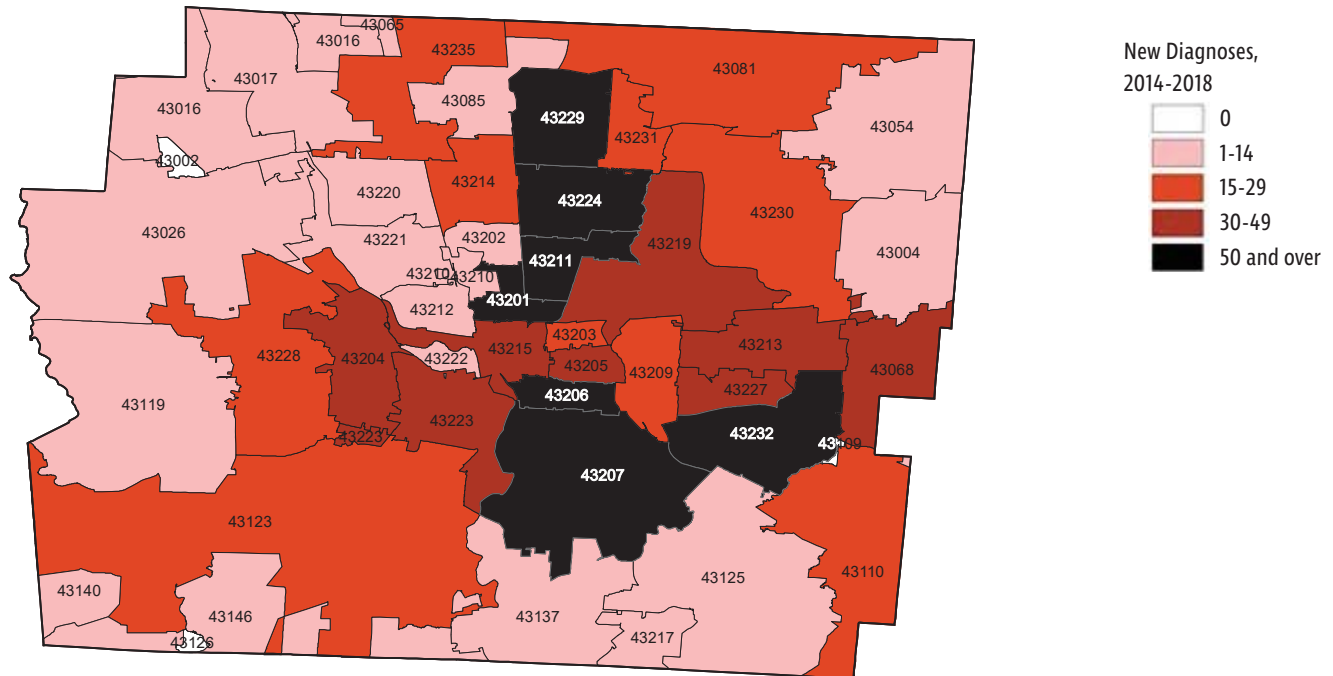
**Notes:**

ZIP code-level maps were produced for counties having at least 10 reported new diagnoses of HIV infection from 2014-2018. The map legend for Reported New Diagnoses of HIV may reflect different ranges depending on the morbidity level of the county. ZIP code reflects ZIP code of residence at time of initial diagnosis. Cases diagnosed while in a state or federal correctional facility or whose residence at time of diagnosis is unknown are not included.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through Dec. 26, 2019.



**Figure 21: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by ZIP code, Franklin County, 2014-2018**

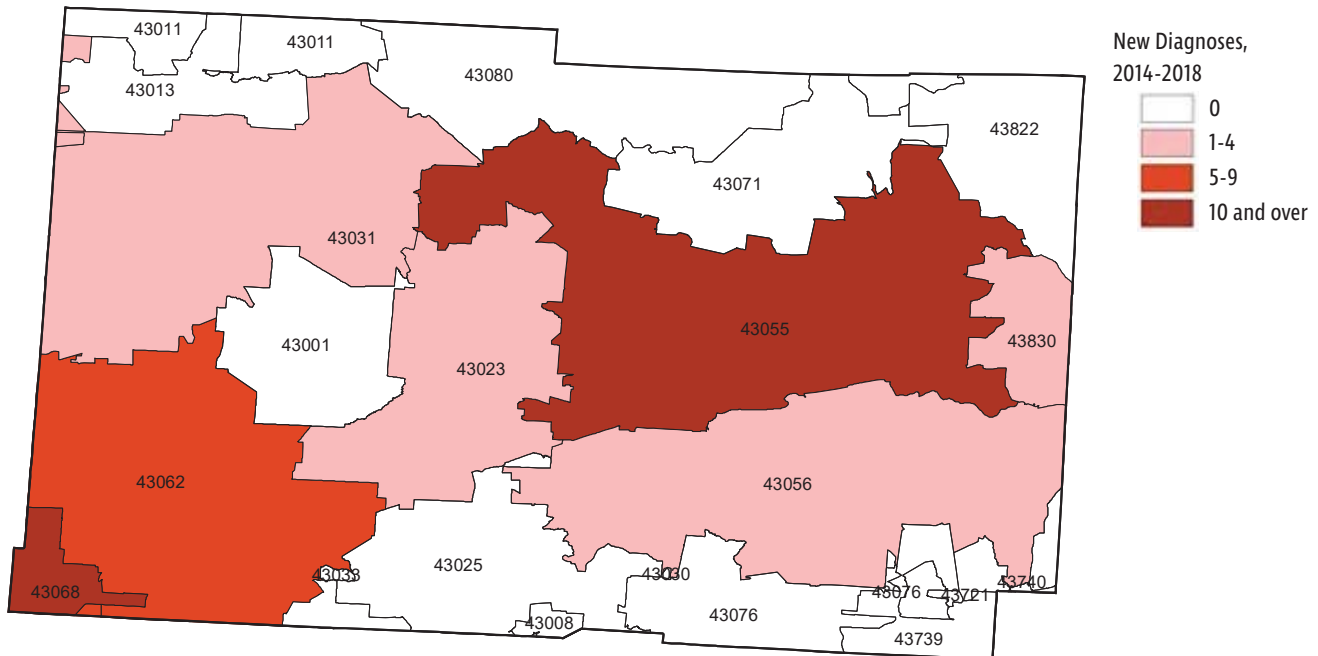


**Notes:**

ZIP code-level maps were produced for counties having at least 10 reported new diagnoses of HIV infection from 2014-2018. The map legend for Reported New Diagnoses of HIV may reflect different ranges depending on the morbidity level of the county. ZIP code reflects ZIP code of residence at time of initial diagnosis. Cases diagnosed while in a state or federal correctional facility or whose residence at time of diagnosis is unknown are not included.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through Dec. 26, 2019.

**Figure 22: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by ZIP code, Licking County, 2014-2018**



**Notes:**

ZIP code-level maps were produced for counties having at least 10 reported new diagnoses of HIV infection from 2014-2018. The map legend for Reported New Diagnoses of HIV may reflect different ranges depending on the morbidity level of the county. ZIP code reflects ZIP code of residence at time of initial diagnosis. Cases diagnosed while in a state or federal correctional facility or whose residence at time of diagnosis is unknown are not included.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through Dec. 26, 2019.





**Table 10: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by disease status and selected characteristics, Franklin County, 2018**

Characteristic	2018 diagnosis of HIV infection			Disease Status					
	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	HIV (not AIDS)		HIV and later AIDS		AIDS	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Sex at birth</b>									
Males	23.7	152	75%	118	76%	23	66%	11	85%
Females	7.6	51	25%	37	24%	12	34%	2	15%
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>									
<13	*	4	2%	3	2%	-	-	1	8%
13-14	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	13.2	11	5%	9	6%	2	6%	-	-
20-24	30.7	28	14%	24	15%	2	6%	2	15%
25-29	41.0	52	26%	45	29%	6	17%	1	8%
30-34	31.8	36	18%	27	17%	7	20%	2	15%
35-39	19.9	19	9%	10	6%	6	17%	3	23%
40-44	18.7	15	7%	12	8%	2	6%	1	8%
45-49	20.1	16	8%	13	8%	3	9%	-	-
50-54	11.9	9	4%	4	3%	5	14%	-	-
55-64	6.0	9	4%	5	3%	2	6%	2	15%
65 or older	*	4	2%	3	2%	-	-	1	8%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup></b>									
American Indian/Alaska native	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	2	1%	2	1%	-	-	-	-
Black/African American	39.0	117	58%	90	58%	21	60%	6	46%
Hispanic/Latinx	18.7	14	7%	10	6%	2	6%	2	15%
White	7.8	64	32%	49	32%	11	31%	4	31%
Multi-race	15.5	6	3%	4	3%	1	3%	1	8%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup> and sex at birth</b>									
American Indian/Alaska native males	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaska native females	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander males	*	1	<1%	1	1%	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander females	*	1	<1%	1	1%	-	-	-	-
Black/African American males	60.9	87	43%	67	43%	14	40%	6	46%
Black/African American females	19.1	30	15%	23	15%	7	20%	-	-
Hispanic/Latino males	30.7	12	6%	8	5%	2	6%	2	15%
Hispanic/Latina females	*	2	1%	2	1%	-	-	-	-
White males	12.2	49	24%	40	26%	7	20%	2	15%
White females	3.6	15	7%	9	6%	4	11%	2	15%
Multi-race males	*	3	1%	2	1%	-	-	1	8%
Multi-race females	*	3	1%	2	1%	1	3%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>203</b>		<b>155</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>13</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 and 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 2018 U.S. Census estimates.

<sup>b</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.



**Table 11: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by disease status and selected characteristics, Columbus TGA, 2018**

Characteristic	2018 Diagnosis of HIV infection			Disease Status					
	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	HIV (not AIDS)		HIV and later AIDS		AIDS	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Sex at birth</b>									
Males	17.1	172	76%	131	77%	29	69%	12	86%
Females	5.2	54	24%	39	23%	13	31%	2	14%
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>									
<13	*	4	2%	3	2%	-	-	1	7%
13-14	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	9.0	12	5%	10	6%	2	5%	-	-
20-24	23.2	31	14%	27	16%	2	5%	2	14%
25-29	32.2	54	24%	47	28%	6	14%	1	7%
30-34	23.5	37	16%	28	16%	7	17%	2	14%
35-39	14.5	21	9%	12	7%	6	14%	3	21%
40-44	16.3	21	9%	14	8%	5	12%	2	14%
45-49	14.2	19	8%	14	8%	5	12%	-	-
50-54	8.7	11	5%	6	4%	5	12%	-	-
55-64	4.9	12	5%	6	4%	4	10%	2	14%
65 or older	*	4	2%	3	2%	-	-	1	7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup></b>									
American Indian/Alaska native	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	2	1%	2	1%	-	-	-	-
Black/African American	37.1	124	55%	95	56%	23	55%	6	43%
Hispanic/Latinx	15.4	14	6%	10	6%	2	5%	2	14%
White	5.5	80	35%	59	35%	16	38%	5	36%
Multi-race	11.4	6	3%	4	2%	1	2%	1	7%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup> and sex at birth</b>									
American Indian/Alaska native males	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaska native females	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander males	*	1	<1%	1	1%	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander females	*	1	<1%	1	1%	-	-	-	-
Black/African American males	58.0	94	42%	72	42%	16	38%	6	43%
Black/African American females	17.5	30	13%	23	14%	7	17%	-	-
Hispanic/Latino males	25.4	12	5%	8	5%	2	5%	2	14%
Hispanic/Latina females	*	2	1%	2	1%	-	-	-	-
White males	8.6	62	27%	48	28%	11	26%	3	21%
White females	2.4	18	8%	11	6%	5	12%	2	14%
Multi-race males	*	3	1%	2	1%	-	-	1	7%
Multi-race females	*	3	1%	2	1%	1	2%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>226</b>		<b>170</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>14</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 and 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 2018 U.S. Census estimates.

<sup>b</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.



**Table 12: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by disease status and transmission category, Franklin County, 2018**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	2018 Diagnosis of HIV Infection		Disease Status					
	No.	%	HIV (Not AIDS)		HIV and later AIDS		AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>								
Male-to-male sexual contact	102	68%	81	69%	15	65%	6	60%
Injection drug use (IDU)	6	4%	5	4%	1	4%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	8	5%	8	7%	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	4	3%	3	3%	-	-	1	10%
Other/unknown	30	20%	20	17%	7	30%	3	30%
Subtotal	150	100%	117	100%	23	100%	10	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>								
Injection drug use	11	22%	5	14%	5	42%	1	50%
Heterosexual contact	36	73%	29	83%	6	50%	1	50%
Other/unknown	2	4%	1	3%	1	8%	-	-
Subtotal	49	100%	35	100%	12	100%	2	100%
<b>Children (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>								
Perinatal	4	100%	3	100%	-	-	1	100%
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4	100%	3	100%	-	-	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>		<b>155</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>13</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 and 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, 2019.



**Table 13: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by disease status and transmission category, Columbus TGA, 2018**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	2018 Diagnosis of HIV Infection		Disease Status					
	No.	%	HIV (Not AIDS)		HIV and later AIDS		AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>								
Male-to-male sexual contact	110	65%	88	68%	16	55%	6	55%
Injection drug use (IDU)	7	4%	5	4%	1	3%	1	9%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	9	5%	9	7%	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	7	4%	4	3%	2	7%	1	9%
Other/unknown	37	22%	24	18%	10	34%	3	27%
Subtotal	170	100%	130	100%	29	100%	11	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>								
Injection drug use	12	23%	6	16%	5	38%	1	50%
Heterosexual contact	37	71%	29	78%	7	54%	1	50%
Other/unknown	3	6%	2	5%	1	8%	-	-
Subtotal	52	100%	37	100%	13	100%	2	100%
<b>Children (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>								
Perinatal	4	100%	3	100%	-	-	1	100%
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4	100%	3	100%	-	-	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>		<b>170</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>14</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 and 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, 2019.



**Table 14: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by disease status and exposure category, Franklin County, 2018**

Exposure Category <sup>a</sup>	2018 Diagnosis of HIV Infection		Disease Status					
			HIV (Not AIDS)		HIV and later AIDS		AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact only	100	49%	79	51%	15	43%	6	46%
Injection drug use (IDU) only	8	4%	5	3%	3	9%	-	-
Heterosexual contact only	40	20%	32	21%	6	17%	2	15%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	8	4%	8	5%	-	-	-	-
IDU and heterosexual contact	9	4%	5	3%	3	9%	1	8%
Male-to-male sexual contact and heterosexual contact	2	1%	2	1%	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU and heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perinatal exposure	4	2%	3	2%	-	-	1	8%
Other/unknown	32	16%	21	14%	8	23%	3	23%
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>		<b>155</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>13</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 and 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, 2019.

**Table 15: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by disease status and exposure category, Columbus TGA, 2018**

Exposure Category <sup>a</sup>	2018 Diagnosis of HIV Infection		Disease Status					
			HIV (Not AIDS)		HIV and later AIDS		AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact only	108	48%	86	51%	16	38%	6	43%
Injection drug use (IDU) only	8	4%	5	3%	3	7%	-	-
Heterosexual contact only	44	19%	33	19%	9	21%	2	14%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	9	4%	9	5%	-	-	-	-
IDU and heterosexual contact	11	5%	6	4%	3	7%	2	14%
Male-to-male sexual contact and heterosexual contact	2	1%	2	1%	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU and heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perinatal exposure	4	2%	3	2%	-	-	1	7%
Other/unknown	40	18%	26	15%	11	26%	3	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>		<b>170</b>		<b>42</b>		<b>14</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 and 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, 2019.



**Table 16: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Franklin County, 2018**

	American Indian/Alaska native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-race	
Transmission Category <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	-	-	54	64%	10	83%	36	73%	2	67%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	1	1%	-	-	5	10%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	3	4%	-	-	5	10%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	2	2%	1	8%	1	2%	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	1	100%	25	29%	1	8%	2	4%	1	33%
Subtotal	-	-	1	100%	85	100%	12	100%	49	100%	3	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	1	3%	-	-	10	67%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	27	93%	2	100%	5	33%	2	67%
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	1	3%	-	-	-	-	1	33%
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	29	100%	2	100%	15	100%	3	100%
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>												
Perinatal	-	-	1	100%	3	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	1	100%	3	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-		<b>2</b>		<b>117</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>64</b>		<b>6</b>	

Notes:

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.



**Table 17: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Columbus TGA, 2018**

	American Indian/Alaska native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-race	
Transmission Category <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	-	-	56	61%	10	83%	42	68%	2	67%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	1	1%	-	-	6	10%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	3	3%	-	-	6	10%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	4	4%	1	8%	2	3%	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	1	100%	28	30%	1	8%	6	10%	1	33%
Subtotal	-	-	1	100%	92	100%	12	100%	62	100%	3	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	1	3%	-	-	11	61%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	27	93%	2	100%	6	33%	2	67%
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	1	3%	-	-	1	6%	1	33%
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	29	100%	2	100%	18	100%	3	100%
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>												
Perinatal	-	-	1	100%	3	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	1	100%	3	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>124</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>80</b>		<b>6</b>	

**Notes:**

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

## Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV Coinfection

A match was performed with HIV and STI data to determine the number of persons residing in Franklin County who were diagnosed with HIV and STIs in 2018. A match was also performed to determine coinfection among persons residing in the Columbus TGA, which identified only one additional instance of coinfection among persons diagnosed with HIV and chlamydia in 2018.

**Chlamydia:** Seven percent (n=15) of the 203 persons residing in Franklin County who were diagnosed with HIV in 2018 were also diagnosed with chlamydia. Most of these cases were among Blacks/African Americans and all were between the ages of 15 and 39 years.

**Gonorrhea:** Five percent (n=10) of the 203 persons residing in Franklin County who were diagnosed with HIV in 2018 were also diagnosed with gonorrhea. Most of these cases were among Blacks/African Americans and between the ages of 20 and 39 years.

**Syphilis:** Eleven percent (n=22) of the 203 persons residing in Franklin County who were diagnosed with HIV in 2018 were also diagnosed with syphilis. Most of these cases were among Blacks/African Americans, all were between the ages of 15 and 54 years, and 82% of the cases had male-to-male sexual contact as the category of HIV transmission.





**Table 18: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with STIs by selected characteristics, Franklin County, 2018**

Characteristic	Chlamydia Coinfection		Gonorrhea Coinfection		Syphilis Coinfection	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>						
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	7%	-	-	2	-
20-24	5	33%	4	40%	4	18%
25-29	4	27%	3	30%	6	27%
30-34	2	13%	1	10%	3	14%
35-39	1	7%	1	10%	-	-
40-44	-	-	-	-	4	18%
45-49	-	-	-	-	2	9%
50-54	2	-	1	10%	1	5%
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 or older	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Race/Ethnicity <sup>a</sup></b>						
American Indian/Alaska native	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black/African American	10	67%	8	80%	12	55%
Hispanic/Latinx	1	7%	-	-	2	9%
White	4	27%	2	20%	8	36%
Multi-race	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transmission Category <sup>b</sup></b>						
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>						
Male-to-male sexual contact	10	83%	5	56%	18	82%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	2	17%	1	11%	3	14%
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	3	33%	1	5%
Subtotal	12	100%	9	100%	22	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>						
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	3	100%	1	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	3	100%	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>10</b>		<b>22</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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a STD diagnosis +/- 30 days from the HIV diagnosis.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, STD Surveillance Program. Data reported through Nov. 24, 2019.



**Table 19: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with chlamydia by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Franklin County, 2018**

	American Indian/Alaska native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-race	
Transmission Category <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	-	-	6	86%	1	100%	3	75%	-	-
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	1	14%	-	-	1	25%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	7	100%	1	100%	4	100%	-	-
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	3	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	3	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-		-		<b>10</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>4</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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a STD diagnosis +/- 30 days from the HIV diagnosis.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through Oct. 31, 2019.



**Table 20: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with gonorrhea by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Franklin County, 2018**

Transmission Category <sup>b</sup>	American Indian/Alaska native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-race	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	-	-	4	57%	-	-	1	50%	-	-
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	3	43%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	7	100%	-	-	2	100%	-	-
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	8		-		2		-	

**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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a STD diagnosis +/- 30 days from the HIV diagnosis.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through Oct. 31, 2019.



**Table 21: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with syphilis by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Franklin County, 2018**

	American Indian/Alaska native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-race	
Transmission Category <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	-	-	10	83%	2	100%	6	75%	-	-
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	1	8%	-	-	2	25%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	1	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	12	100%	2	100%	8	100%	-	-
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	12		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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a STD diagnosis +/- 30 days from the HIV diagnosis.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through Oct. 31, 2019.

**Special Populations:** In Franklin County, Black/African American MSM accounted for 47% of the total number of persons diagnosed with both HIV and chlamydia in 2018, 40% of those diagnosed with both HIV and gonorrhea in 2018, and 50% of those diagnosed with both HIV and syphilis in 2018. Here, the term MSM is defined as persons who were assigned male at birth, and who have a transmission category of 'male-to-male sexual contact' or 'male-to-male sexual contact/IDU.'



**Table 22: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection among Black/African American MSM coinfecting with STIs by selected characteristics, Franklin County, 2018**

Age at diagnosis (yr.)	Chlamydia Coinfection		Gonorrhea Coinfection		Syphilis Coinfection	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	14%	-	-	2	18%
20-24	2	29%	2	50%	1	9%
25-29	3	43%	1	25%	6	55%
30-34	-	-	-	-	1	9%
35-39	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-44	-	-	-	-	1	9%
45-49	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-54	1	14%	1	25%	-	-
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 or older	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>11</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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a STD diagnosis +/- 30 days from the HIV diagnosis.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

Includes HIV transmission categories male-to-male sexual contact and male-to-male sexual contact/injection drug use.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through Oct. 31, 2019.

## Hepatitis and HIV Coinfection

A match was performed with HIV and hepatitis data to determine the number of persons residing in Franklin County who were diagnosed with both diseases from 2014 to 2018 (2015 to 2018 was used for hepatitis B because of gaps in reporting in 2014). Persons may have had more than one type of hepatitis diagnosis, and some persons may be diagnosed with acute and chronic hepatitis and be counted as two separate hepatitis diagnoses. There were a total of 1,040 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Franklin County, and 1,144 in the Columbus TGA, from 2014 to 2018.

**Hepatitis A:** Only one person residing in Franklin County was found to be diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis A from 2014 to 2018. No additional persons residing elsewhere in the Columbus TGA were found to be diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis A in that time period.

**Hepatitis B:** There were two cases among persons residing in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA who were found to be diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis B (acute) from 2015 to 2018. There were 31 cases among persons residing in Franklin County, and 34 among persons residing in the Columbus TGA, who were found to be diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis B (chronic) from 2015 to 2018. About two-thirds of these cases were among Black/African Americans, and about a third among whites. More than a third of the cases were between the ages of 20 to 29 years, and the rest of the cases were evenly spread out across age groups from age 25 to 65 and over. About half of the cases were among males with male-to-male sexual contact as the category of HIV transmission.

**Hepatitis C:** There was one case among persons residing in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA who was found to be diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis C (acute) from 2014 to 2018. There were 66 cases among persons residing in Franklin County, and 73 in the Columbus TGA, who were found to be diagnosed with both HIV and hepatitis C (chronic) from 2014 to 2018. A third of the cases were between the ages of 25 to 29 years, nearly two-thirds were among whites, and nearly a third were among Blacks/African Americans. Fifty-nine percent of the cases among PWID.



**Table 23: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with hepatitis by selected characteristics, Franklin County, 2014-2018**

Characteristic	Diagnosis of HIV/ hepatitis A infection		Diagnosis of HIV/hepatitis B chronic infection		Diagnosis of HIV/hepatitis C chronic infection	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>						
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	2	3%
20-24	-	-	2	6%	7	11%
25-29	1	100%	9	29%	21	32%
30-34	-	-	6	19%	8	12%
35-39	-	-	4	13%	3	5%
40-44	-	-	3	10%	9	14%
45-49	-	-	1	3%	2	3%
50-54	-	-	1	3%	7	11%
55-64	-	-	3	10%	6	9%
65 or older	-	-	2	6%	1	2%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>						
American Indian/Alaska native	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	2	6%	-	-
Black/African American	1	100%	18	58%	19	29%
Hispanic/Latinx	-	-	1	3%	4	6%
White	-	-	9	29%	42	64%
Multi-race	-	-	1	3%	1	2%
<b>Transmission Category<sup>b</sup></b>						
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>						
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	15	65%	16	36%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	2	9%	15	33%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	7	16%
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	6	26%	7	16%
Subtotal	-	-	23	100%	45	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>						
Injection drug use	1	100%	2	25%	17	81%
Heterosexual contact	-	-	5	63%	4	19%
Other/unknown	-	-	1	13%	-	-
Subtotal	1	100%	8	100%	21	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>31</b>		<b>66</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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a hepatitis diagnosis and HIV diagnosis between 2014 and 2018.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through Oct. 31, 2019.



**Table 24: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with hepatitis by selected characteristics, Columbus TGA, 2014-2018**

Characteristic	Diagnosis of HIV/ hepatitis A infection		Diagnosis of HIV/hepatitis B chronic infection		Diagnosis of HIV/hepatitis C chronic infection	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>						
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	-	-	2	3%
20-24	-	-	2	6%	9	12%
25-29	1	100%	10	29%	23	32%
30-34	-	-	6	18%	9	12%
35-39	-	-	5	15%	4	5%
40-44	-	-	3	9%	9	12%
45-49	-	-	2	6%	2	3%
50-54	-	-	1	3%	8	11%
55-64	-	-	3	9%	6	8%
65 or older	-	-	2	6%	1	1%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>						
American Indian/Alaska native	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	2	6%	-	-
Black/African American	1	100%	18	53%	19	26%
Hispanic/Latinx	-	-	1	3%	4	5%
White	-	-	12	35%	49	67%
Multi-race	-	-	1	3%	1	1%
<b>Transmission Category<sup>b</sup></b>						
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>						
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	16	62%	16	33%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	3	12%	16	33%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	8	16%
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	7	27%	9	18%
Subtotal	-	-	26	100%	49	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>						
Injection drug use	1	100%	2	25%	18	75%
Heterosexual contact	-	-	5	63%	5	21%
Other/unknown	-	-	1	13%	1	4%
Subtotal	1	100%	8	100%	24	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>34</b>		<b>73</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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a hepatitis diagnosis and HIV diagnosis between 2014 and 2018.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through Oct. 31, 2019.





**Table 25: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with hepatitis B (chronic) by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Franklin County, 2014-2018**

	American Indian/Alaska native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-race	
Transmission Category <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	-	-	8	62%	1	100%	5	71%	1	100%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	1	100%	5	38%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	1	100%	13	100%	1	100%	7	100%	1	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	5	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	1	100%	5	100%	-	-	2	100%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>18</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>1</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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a hepatitis diagnosis and HIV diagnosis between 2014 and 2018.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through Oct. 31, 2019.



**Table 26: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with hepatitis B (chronic) by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Columbus TGA, 2014-2018**

	American Indian/Alaska native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-race	
Transmission Category <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	-	-	8	62%	1	100%	6	60%	1	100%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	30%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	1	100%	5	38%	-	-	1	10%	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	1	100%	13	100%	1	100%	10	100%	1	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	5	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	1	100%	5	100%	-	-	2	100%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-		2		18		1		12		1	

**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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a hepatitis diagnosis and HIV diagnosis between 2014 and 2018.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through Oct. 31, 2019.



**Table 27: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with hepatitis C (chronic) by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Franklin County, 2014-2018**

	American Indian/Alaska native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-race	
Transmission Category <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	-	-	5	36%	2	50%	9	33%	-	-
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	5	36%	-	-	10	37%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	1	7%	-	-	6	22%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	3	21%	2	50%	2	7%	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	14	100%	4	100%	27	100%	-	-
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	2	40%	-	-	15	100%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	3	60%	-	-	-	-	1	100%
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	5	100%	-	-	15	100%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	-		-		19		4		42		1	

**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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a hepatitis diagnosis and HIV diagnosis between 2014 and 2018.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through Oct. 31, 2019.



**Table 28: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with hepatitis C (chronic) by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Columbus TGA, 2014-2018**

	American Indian/Alaska native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-race	
Transmission Category <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	-	-	5	36%	2	50%	9	29%	-	-
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	5	36%	-	-	11	35%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	1	7%	-	-	7	23%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	3	21%	2	50%	4	13%	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	14	100%	4	100%	31	100%	-	-
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	2	40%	-	-	16	89%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	3	60%	-	-	1	6%	1	100%
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6%	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	5	100%	-	-	18	100%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	-		-		19		4		49		1	

**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 and later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS) who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

Coinfection is defined as having a hepatitis diagnosis and HIV diagnosis between 2014 and 2018.

Small numbers are unstable and should be interpreted with caution. Provisional data. Numbers subject to change when additional information is gained.

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

<sup>a</sup> Hispanics/Latinx 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.

<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, 2019.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through Oct. 31, 2019.



## HIV Testing

**HIV Testing:** Data from January through September of 2019 indicates that the HIV Prevention program conducted far fewer HIV tests this year (n=1,251) than in 2018 (n=13,473) in Franklin County and in the Columbus TGA (1,291 from January through September of 2019, and 13,901 in 2018). This difference is largely due to the implementation of 4th generation HIV testing in the Columbus Public Health HIV and STD clinics. Beginning in 2019, the Columbus TGA will only conduct HIV prevention-funded testing within its community-based testing (CBT) program. If testing in 2019 remains steady, then Franklin County will conduct approximately 1,668 HIV tests in the community by the end of the year in Franklin County, and 1,720 in the Columbus TGA. The Franklin County CBT program implemented a risk assessment tool in 2019 that was designed to increase priority-based testing among populations at highest risk for HIV. The risk assessment prioritizes HIV testing among men who have sex with men (MSM), young Black/African American men who have sex with men (YBMSM), people who inject drugs (PWID), transgender/non-binary persons, individuals who have had a syphilis diagnosis in the last 12 months, persons who have recently moved from the South and have not been tested, and partners of PWID, MSM, or a person living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

So far in 2019, the proportions of prevention-funded testing among key priority populations in Franklin County have increased compared with prevention-funded testing done in 2018. Testing increased in 2019 from 16% to 55% among MSM in Franklin County (from 16% to 52% in the Columbus TGA), from 2% to 7% among YBMSM in Franklin County (from 2% to 6% in the Columbus TGA), and from 2% to 4% among PWID in Franklin County (from 3% to 4% in the Columbus TGA). Increased community-based outreach and implementation of the risk assessment in community-based testing has led to an increased number of HIV positive persons identified within populations at highest risk for HIV who would have otherwise remained unaware of their HIV status. If the identification of HIV positive individuals remains proportionate in the last quarter of 2019, then the total number of HIV positive cases found in 2019 (n=64) through community-based testing in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA will increase by nearly 70% of the number of cases identified in 2018 (n=38) through the community-based testing program and the Columbus Public Health HIV and STD clinics combined.

During the first three quarters of 2019, the proportions of males tested (76%) and of male cases newly identified (96%) through CBT was higher than the proportions of males tested (60%) and of male cases newly identified (82%) through the combined programs in 2018 in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA. The proportion of tests among Blacks/African Americans (25%) through the CBT program in 2019 was much lower than the proportion of tests among Blacks/African Americans (52%) through the combined programs in 2018 in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA. However, Blacks/African Americans comprised the majority of newly diagnosed cases in each of the prevention-funded programs in 2018 (61%) and 2019 (48%) in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA. This indicates that the CBT program is effectively reaching the highest risk individuals within the Black/African American community. The proportion of prevention-funded testing among Latinx individuals remained the same between 2018 and 2019 (6%); however, the proportion of HIV positive cases among the Latinx population increased from 2018 (5%) to 2019 (10%) in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA. While numbers were relatively small, there was a two-fold increase in the number of cases identified among Latinx, which may be due to increased outreach to this community. Testing among the various age groups differed between the CBT program and the combined prevention programs. In 2018, the 20 to 29 year age group accounted for 45% of testing and 40% of newly diagnosed cases in the combined programs in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA. In 2019, this age group comprised 51% of testing and 48% of newly diagnosed cases in the CBT program in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA. In 2018, the 30 to 44 year age group accounted for 33% of testing and 29% of newly diagnosed cases in the combined programs in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA. In 2019, this age group comprised 31% of testing and 40% of newly diagnosed cases in the CBT program in Franklin County



and the Columbus TGA. These numbers suggest that the CBT program is effectively reaching the highest risk individuals within each of these age categories. Please note data for 2019 is provisional through September. Data cleaning and reconciliation are ongoing and data may be incomplete.

**Table 29: Total and positive HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites, Franklin County, 2018, and January-September 2019**

#### All Tests

Risk Category*	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
MSM	1,876	16.0%	664	55.1%
YBMSM (age 13-29)	272	2.3%	78	6.5%
MSM/PWID	24	0.2%	9	0.7%
People who inject drugs	261	2.2%	43	3.6%
Trans/Nonbinary persons	18	0.2%	11	0.9%
Heterosexual male	5,222	44.4%	240	19.9%
Heterosexual female	4,381	37.3%	248	20.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,758</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Risk categories are mutually exclusive except for the MSM category, which includes YBMSM and MSM/PWID. Percentages are based on the denominator of all tests for which a risk category could be calculated.

#### Newly Diagnosed Positives

Risk Category*	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
MSM	24	63.2%	37	80.4%
YBMSM (age 13-29)	7	18.4%	12	26.1%
MSM/PWID	3	7.9%	2	4.3%
People who inject drugs	-	-	2	4.3%
Trans/Nonbinary persons	-	-	1	2.2%
Heterosexual male	7	18.4%	5	10.9%
Heterosexual female	7	18.4%	1	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Risk categories are mutually exclusive except for the MSM category, which includes YBMSM and MSM/PWID. Percentages are based on the denominator of all newly diagnosed positive tests for which a risk category could be calculated.

#### All Tests

Sex at Birth	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
Male	8,132	60.4%	945	75.5%
Female	5,330	39.6%	292	23.3%
Declined to answer	11	0.1%	14	1.1%
Not asked	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,473</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Newly Diagnosed Positives

Sex at Birth	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
Male	31	81.6%	46	95.8%
Female	7	18.4%	2	4.2%
Declined to answer	-	-	-	-
Not asked	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### All Tests

Age Group	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
12 years and younger	1	0.0%	1	0.1%
13 to 19	901	6.7%	50	4.0%
20 to 24	2,887	21.4%	341	27.3%
25 to 29	3,156	23.4%	297	23.7%
30 to 34	2,109	15.7%	200	16.0%
35 to 44	2,366	17.6%	191	15.3%
45 to 54	1,253	9.3%	101	8.1%
55 to 64	580	4.3%	51	4.1%
65 or older	203	1.5%	17	1.4%
Missing	17	0.1%	2	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,473</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Newly Diagnosed Positives

Age Group	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
12 years and younger	-	-	-	-
13 to 19	3	7.9%	-	-
20 to 24	3	7.9%	6	12.5%
25 to 29	12	31.6%	17	35.4%
30 to 34	6	15.8%	11	22.9%
35 to 44	5	13.2%	8	16.7%
45 to 54	6	15.8%	5	10.4%
55 to 64	3	7.9%	1	2.1%
65 or older	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Table 29: Total and positive HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites, Franklin County, 2018, and January-September 2019, continued**

**All Tests**

Race	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
American Indian or Alaska native	64	0.5%	6	0.5%
Asian	380	2.8%	56	4.5%
Black/African American	6,990	51.9%	313	25.0%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	271	2.0%	5	0.4%
White	4,920	36.5%	772	61.7%
More than one race	86	0.6%	32	2.6%
Not specified	-	-	7	0.6%
Declined to answer	533	4.0%	49	3.9%
Don't know	194	1.4%	9	0.7%
Not asked	35	0.3%	2	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,473</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Newly Diagnosed Positives**

Race	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
American Indian or Alaska native	-	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	2	4.2%
Black/African American	23	60.5%	23	47.9%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
White	13	34.2%	18	37.5%
More than one race	1	2.6%	1	2.1%
Not specified	-	-	2	4.2%
Declined to answer	-	-	-	-
Don't know	1	2.6%	2	4.2%
Not asked	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**All Tests**

Ethnicity	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
Not Hispanic or Latinx	12,455	92.4%	1,022	81.7%
Hispanic or Latinx	837	6.2%	79	6.3%
Declined to answer	92	0.7%	124	9.9%
Don't know	86	0.6%	12	1.0%
Not asked	3	0.0%	14	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,473</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Newly Diagnosed Positives**

Ethnicity	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
Not Hispanic or Latinx	36	94.7%	41	85.4%
Hispanic or Latinx	2	5.3%	5	10.4%
Declined to answer	-	-	2	4.2%
Don't know	-	-	-	-
Not asked	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Monitoring and Evaluation Program. Data reported through Nov. 30, 2019.





**Table 30: Total and positive HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites, Columbus TGA, 2018, and January-September 2019**

#### All Tests

Risk Category*	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
MSM	1,910	15.7%	667	51.7%
YBMSM (age 13-29)	274	2.3%	78	6.0%
MSM/PWID	26	0.2%	9	0.7%
People who inject drugs	321	2.6%	54	4.2%
Trans/Nonbinary persons	18	0.1%	11	0.9%
Heterosexual male	5,363	44.1%	254	19.7%
Heterosexual female	4,544	37.4%	258	20.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,156</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>96.4%</b>

\* Risk categories are mutually exclusive except for the MSM category, which includes YBMSM and MSM/PWID. Percentages are based on the denominator of all tests for which a risk category could be calculated.

#### Newly Diagnosed Positives

Risk Category*	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
MSM	24	63.2%	37	78.7%
YBMSM (age 13-29)	7	18.4%	12	25.5%
MSM/PWID	3	7.9%	2	4.3%
People who inject drugs	-	-	3	6.4%
Trans/Nonbinary persons	-	-	1	2.1%
Heterosexual male	7	18.4%	5	10.6%
Heterosexual female	7	18.4%	1	2.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Risk categories are mutually exclusive except for the MSM category, which includes YBMSM and MSM/PWID. Percentages are based on the denominator of all newly diagnosed positive tests for which a risk category could be calculated.

#### All Tests

Sex at Birth	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
Male	8,352	60.1%	972	75.3%
Female	5,538	39.8%	305	23.6%
Declined to answer	11	0.1%	14	1.1%
Not asked	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,901</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Newly Diagnosed Positives

Sex at Birth	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
Male	31	81.6%	47	95.9%
Female	7	18.4%	2	4.1%
Declined to answer	-	-	-	-
Not asked	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### All Tests

Age Group	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
12 years and younger	2	0.0%	1	0.1%
13 to 19	969	7.0%	51	4.0%
20 to 24	2,976	21.4%	346	26.8%
25 to 29	3,246	23.3%	309	23.9%
30 to 34	2,173	15.6%	213	16.5%
35 to 44	2,437	17.5%	196	15.2%
45 to 54	1,283	9.2%	104	8.1%
55 to 64	589	4.2%	52	4.0%
65 or older	208	1.5%	17	1.3%
Missing	18	0.1%	2	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,901</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Newly Diagnosed Positives

Age Group	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
12 years and younger	-	-	-	-
13 to 19	3	7.9%	-	-
20 to 24	3	7.9%	6	12.2%
25 to 29	12	31.6%	17	34.7%
30 to 34	6	15.8%	11	22.5%
35 to 44	5	13.2%	9	18.4%
45 to 54	6	15.8%	5	10.2%
55 to 64	3	7.9%	1	2.0%
65 or older	-	-	-	-
Missing	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Table 30: Total and positive HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites, Columbus TGA, 2018, and January-September 2019, continued**

#### All Tests

Race	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
American Indian or Alaska native	65	0.5%	6	0.5%
Asian	380	2.8%	56	4.3%
Black/African American	7,044	50.7%	314	24.3%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	271	2.0%	5	0.4%
White	5,279	38.0%	806	62.4%
More than one race	90	0.7%	33	2.6%
Not specified	-	-	10	0.8%
Declined to answer	542	3.9%	50	3.9%
Don't know	194	1.4%	9	0.7%
Not asked	36	0.3%	2	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,901</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Newly Diagnosed Positives

Race	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
American Indian or Alaska native	-	-	-	-
Asian	-	-	2	4.1%
Black/African American	23	60.5%	23	46.9%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-
White	13	34.2%	19	38.8%
More than one race	1	2.6%	1	2.0%
Not specified	-	-	2	4.1%
Declined to answer	-	-	-	-
Don't know	1	2.6%	2	4.1%
Not asked	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### All Tests

Ethnicity	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
Not Hispanic or Latinx	12,862	92.5%	1,056	81.8%
Hispanic or Latinx	846	6.1%	82	6.4%
Declined to answer	104	0.8%	127	9.8%
Don't know	86	0.6%	12	0.9%
Not asked	3	0.0%	14	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,901</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

#### Newly Diagnosed Positives

Ethnicity	2018		Jan.-Sept. 2019	
	Count	%	Count	%
Not Hispanic or Latinx	36	94.7%	42	85.7%
Hispanic or Latinx	2	5.3%	5	10.2%
Declined to answer	-	-	2	4.1%
Don't know	-	-	-	-
Not asked	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Monitoring and Evaluation Program. Data reported through Nov. 30, 2019.

**Table 31: HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites by testing site, Franklin County, 2018**

Site Name	All Tests	Newly Diagnosed		Previously Diagnosed	Unable to Determine Prior Status	Positivity Rate
		Preliminary	Confirmed			
ADAMH - EIS	13	-	-	-	-	-
AHF - Out Of The Closet	1	-	-	-	-	-
ARC Columbus	1,145	-	1	1	-	0.1%
ARC Medical Center 43201	1,076	1	3	2	-	0.4%
Academy for Urban Scholars	12	-	-	-	-	-
Afrocentric Personal Development Shop	27	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona Counseling	1	-	-	-	-	-
Beechcroft High School	7	-	-	-	-	-
Bell Center	15	-	-	-	-	-
Boscoe's	19	-	-	-	-	-
Briggs High School	3	-	-	-	-	-
Centennial High School	2	-	-	-	-	-
Club Columbus	96	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus Alternative High School	1	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus Area Integrated Health Services, Inc.	8	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus Downtown High School	4	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus Public Health - STD	7,690	-	27	8	-	0.4%
Columbus Public Health TB Clinic	330	-	-	2	-	-
Columbus Urban League	5	-	-	-	-	-
Community Based Corrections	174	-	-	-	-	-
Community Recreation Centers	4	-	-	-	-	-
Comp Drug AOD Treatment Center	9	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin Wellness	73	-	-	-	-	-
East Wellness	42	-	-	-	-	-
Eden Counseling Center	1	-	-	-	-	-
Faith Mission	1	-	-	-	-	-
Far East Recreation Center	11	-	-	-	-	-
Focus Learning Academy (North)	6	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Hayes High School	5	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin County Corrections	302	-	1	12	-	0.3%
Highball Tavern	4	-	-	-	-	-
House of Hope	17	-	-	-	-	-
Independence High School	2	-	-	-	-	-
Kaleidoscope Youth Center	3	-	-	-	-	-
Kaleidoscope Youth Coalition	25	-	-	-	-	-
Life Beyond The Streets	1	-	-	-	-	-
Life Skills (North)	22	-	-	-	-	-
Linden Medical Center	17	-	-	-	-	-
Maryhaven	236	-	-	2	-	-



**Table 31: HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites by testing site, Franklin County, 2018 continued**

Site Name	All Tests	Newly Diagnosed		Previously Diagnosed	Unable to Determine Prior Status	Positivity Rate
		Preliminary	Confirmed			
Maryhaven Adolescent Care Unit	17	-	-	-	-	-
Maryhaven Outpatient	5	-	-	-	-	-
Maryhaven Teen Care Unit	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nationwide Children's Hospital/ED	98	-	-	-	1	-
North Wellness	1	-	-	-	-	-
OSU STAR House	20	-	-	-	-	-
Pomegranate Health System	9	-	-	-	-	-
Salvation Army Adult Rehab Center	18	-	-	-	-	-
Special Event Testing	63	-	-	-	-	-
Special Event Testing 7092	6	-	-	-	-	-
Take Care Down There Clinic	648	-	3	-	-	0.5%
The Ohio State University - Student Wellness Center	169	-	-	-	-	-
The Peer Center - East	9	-	-	-	-	-
The Peer Center - West	9	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Minority Alc/Drug Outreach Program (UMADAOP)	4	-	-	-	-	-
Walgreens	23	-	-	-	-	-
Walnut Ridge High School	1	-	-	-	-	-
Women's Health Clinic	948	-	2	-	-	0.2%
YouthBuild Columbus Community School	13	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,473</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Monitoring and Evaluation Program. Data reported through Nov. 30, 2019.



**Table 32: HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites by testing site, Columbus TGA, 2018**

Site Name	All Tests	Newly Diagnosed		Previously Diagnosed	Unable to Determine Prior Status	Positivity Rate
		Preliminary	Confirmed			
ADAMH - EIS	13	-	-	-	-	-
AHF - Out Of The Closet	1	-	-	-	-	-
ARC Columbus	1,145	-	1	1	-	0.1%
ARC Medical Center 43201	1,076	1	3	2	-	0.4%
Academy for Urban Scholars	12	-	-	-	-	-
Afrocentric Personal Development Shop	27	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona Counseling	1	-	-	-	-	-
Beechcroft High School	7	-	-	-	-	-
Bell Center	15	-	-	-	-	-
Boscoe's	19	-	-	-	-	-
Briggs High School	3	-	-	-	-	-
Centennial High School	2	-	-	-	-	-
Club Columbus	96	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus Alternative High School	1	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus Area Integrated Health Services, Inc.	8	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus Downtown High School	4	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus Public Health - STD	7,690	-	27	8	-	0.4%
Columbus Public Health TB Clinic	330	-	-	2	-	-
Columbus Urban League	5	-	-	-	-	-
Community Based Corrections	174	-	-	-	-	-
Community Recreation Centers	4	-	-	-	-	-
Comp Drug AOD Treatment Center	9	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware General Health District	27	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin Wellness	73	-	-	-	-	-
East Wellness	42	-	-	-	-	-
Eden Counseling Center	1	-	-	-	-	-
Faith Mission	1	-	-	-	-	-
Family Health Services of East Central Ohio	12					
Far East Recreation Center	11	-	-	-	-	-
Focus Learning Academy (North)	6	-	-	-	-	-
Fort Hayes High School	5	-	-	-	-	-
Franklin County Corrections	302	-	1	12	-	0.3%
Highball Tavern	4	-	-	-	-	-
House of Hope	17	-	-	-	-	-
Independence High School	2	-	-	-	-	-
Kaleidoscope Youth Center	3	-	-	-	-	-
Kaleidoscope Youth Coalition	25	-	-	-	-	-
Life Beyond The Streets	1	-	-	-	-	-
Life Skills (North)	22	-	-	-	-	-



**Table 32: HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites by testing site, Columbus TGA, 2018 continued**

Site Name	All Tests	Newly Diagnosed		Previously Diagnosed	Unable to Determine Prior Status	Positivity Rate
		Preliminary	Confirmed			
Linden Medical Center	17	-	-	-	-	-
Maryhaven	236	-	-	2	-	-
Maryhaven Adolescent Care Unit	17	-	-	-	-	-
Maryhaven Outpatient	5	-	-	-	-	-
Maryhaven Teen Care Unit	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nationwide Children's Hospital/ED	98	-	-	-	1	-
North Wellness	1	-	-	-	-	-
OSU STAR House	20	-	-	-	-	-
Pomegranate Health System	9	-	-	-	-	-
Salvation Army Adult Rehab Center	18	-	-	-	-	-
Special Event Testing	63	-	-	-	-	-
Special Event Testing 7092	6	-	-	-	-	-
Take Care Down There Clinic	648	-	3	-	-	0.5%
The Ohio State University - Student Wellness Center	169	-	-	-	-	-
The Peer Center - East	9	-	-	-	-	-
The Peer Center - West	9	-	-	-	-	-
Union County Health Department - HIV/CTS	358					
Urban Minority Alc/Drug Outreach Program (UMADAOP)	4	-	-	-	-	-
Walgreens	23	-	-	-	-	-
Walnut Ridge High School	1	-	-	-	-	-
West Central Community Corrections	31	-	-	-	-	-
Women's Health Clinic	948	-	2	-	-	0.2%
YouthBuild Columbus Community School	13	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,901</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.3%</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Monitoring and Evaluation Program. Data reported through Nov. 30, 2019.



**Table 33: HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites by testing site, Franklin County, January-September 2019**

Site Name	All Tests	Newly Diagnosed		Previously Diagnosed	Unable to Determine Prior Status	Positivity Rate
		Preliminary	Confirmed			
AHF - Out Of The Closet	293	17	-	8	3	5.8%
AIDS Healthcare Foundation AHF	3	1	-	2	-	33.3%
AIDS Healthcare Foundation AHF Out of the Closet	1	-	-	-	1	-
ARC Columbus	352	4	4	2	-	2.3%
ARC Medical Center 43201	298	-	3	2	-	1.0%
Boscoe's	5	-	-	-	-	-
Bridgescape Central High School (West)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Club Columbus	21	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus Public Health - STD	1	-	1	-	-	100.0%
DIS Field Testing	34	3	9	-	1	35.3%
Equitas Health Medical Center	1	-	-	1	-	-
Franklin County Corrections	10	-	-	-	-	-
Maryhaven	39	-	-	-	-	-
OSU STAR House	1	-	-	-	-	-
Safe Point Columbus	3	-	1	-	-	33.3%
Southbend Tavern	10	-	-	-	-	-
Special Event Testing	28	-	-	-	-	-
Special Event Testing 7092	2	-	-	-	-	-
Take Care Down There Clinic	83	5	-	-	-	6.0%
The Ohio State University - Student Wellness Center	65	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Monitoring and Evaluation Program. Data reported through Nov. 30, 2019.





**Table 34: HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites by testing site, Columbus TGA, January-September 2019**

Site Name	All Tests	Newly Diagnosed		Previously Diagnosed	Unable to Determine Prior Status	Positivity Rate
		Preliminary	Confirmed			
AHF - Out Of The Closet	293	17	-	8	3	5.8%
AIDS Healthcare Foundation AHF	3	1	-	2	-	33.3%
AIDS Healthcare Foundation AHF Out of the Closet	1	-	-	-	1	-
ARC Columbus	352	4	4	2	-	2.3%
ARC Medical Center 43201	298	-	3	2	-	1.0%
Boscoe's	5	-	-	-	-	-
Bridgescape Central High School (West)	1	-	-	-	-	-
Club Columbus	21	-	-	-	-	-
Columbus Public Health - STD	1	-	1	-	-	100.0%
DIS Field Testing	34	3	9	-	1	35.3%
Equitas Health Medical Center	1	-	-	1	-	-
Franklin County Corrections	10	-	-	-	-	-
Maryhaven	39	-	-	-	-	-
OSU STAR House	1	-	-	-	-	-
Safe Point Columbus	3	-	1	-	-	33.3%
Southbend Tavern	10	-	-	-	-	-
Special Event Testing	28	-	-	-	-	-
Special Event Testing 7092	2	-	-	-	-	-
Take Care Down There Clinic	83	5	-	-	-	6.0%
The Ohio State University - Student Wellness Center	65	-	-	-	-	-
Union County Health Department - HIV/CTS	40	1	-	-	-	2.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Monitoring and Evaluation Program. Data reported through Nov. 30, 2019.



## Social Determinants of Health

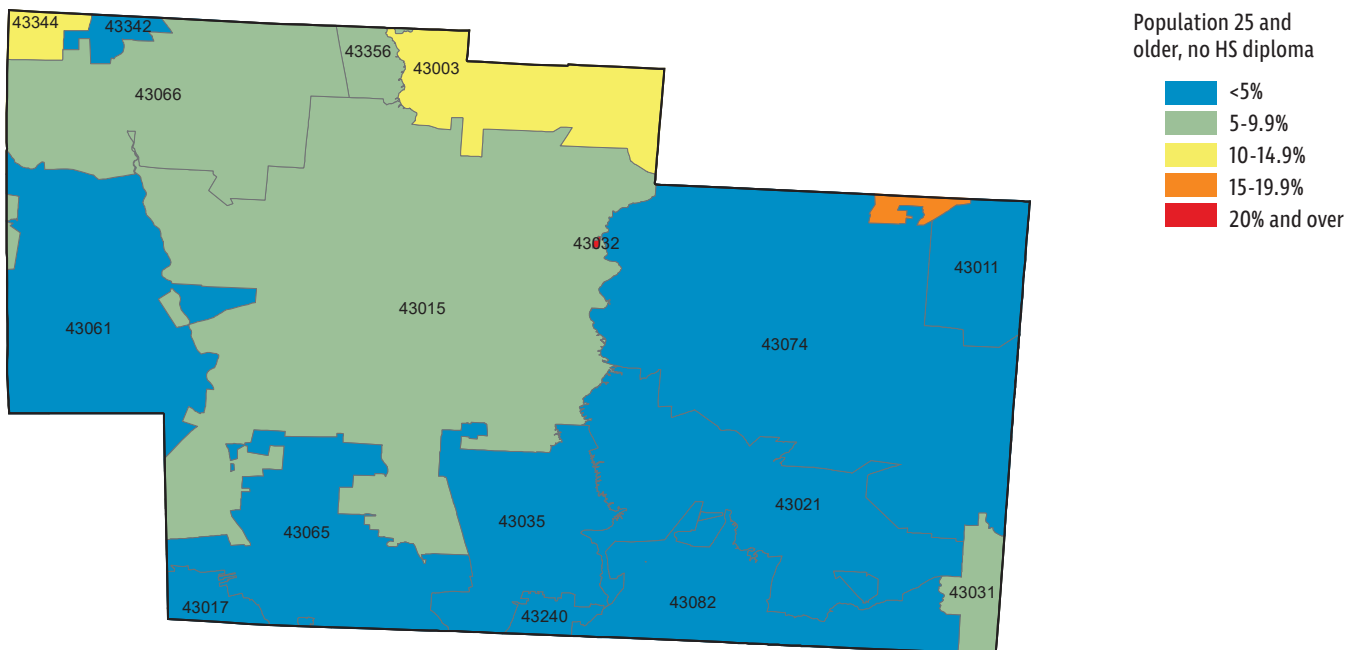
There are many factors, including place and type of residence, income, educational level, employment status, and access to healthcare, among many others, that contribute to a person's health status. It is critical to understand how social determinants may affect the health of individuals and populations. Several key indicators regarding social determinants of health (SDH), including educational attainment, unemployment, poverty level, and health insurance coverage, are displayed to help facilitate an understanding of the intersection of these factors and HIV infection. Each indicator includes a map displaying ZIP codes for the general population of Franklin County, and the corresponding 'level' of the indicator based on the ZIP code. Analysis revealed that one particular ZIP code had the poorest outcomes across most SDH indicators: 43211.

Additionally, each indicator includes area-based information for the population diagnosed with HIV infection in Franklin County and the Columbus TGA in 2018. That is, data among persons diagnosed with HIV are joined to the corresponding 'level' of the indicator based on the ZIP code of residence.

Information regarding transportation is also provided, as well as information regarding housing status for Ryan White clients.

**Educational attainment:** Almost 9.5% of Franklin County's population aged 25 years and older does not have a high school diploma, compared with 8.9% for the Columbus TGA and 10.2% for all of Ohio. The map below depicts each ZIP code in counties in the Columbus TGA and what percentage of the population over age 25 has no high school diploma.

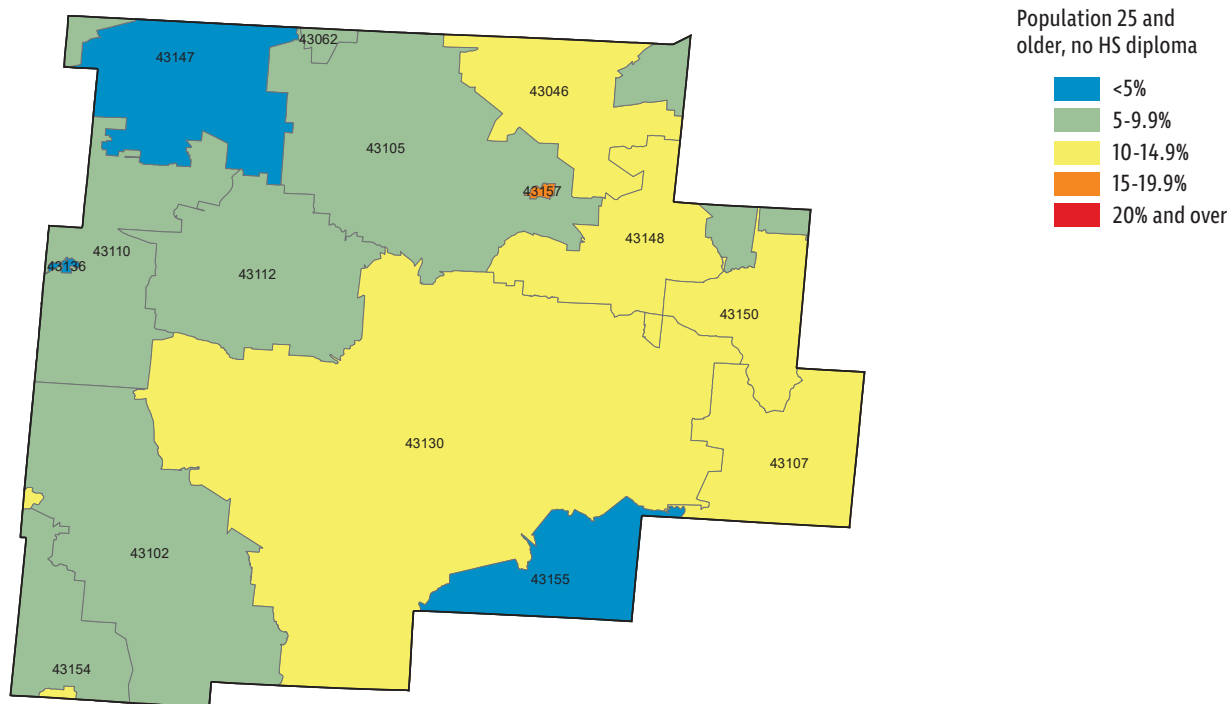
**Figure 23: Percentage of population aged 25 years and older with no high school diploma by ZIP code, Delaware County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

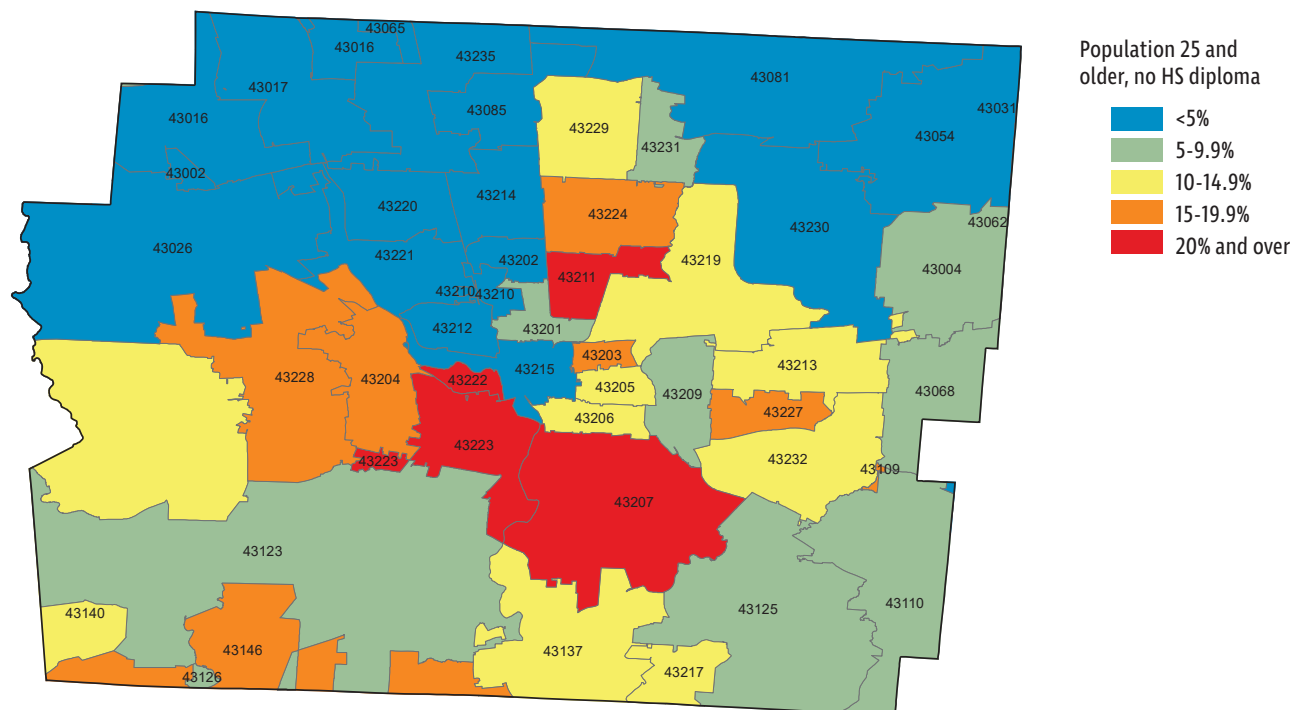


**Figure 24: Percentage of population aged 25 years and older with no high school diploma by ZIP code, Fairfield County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

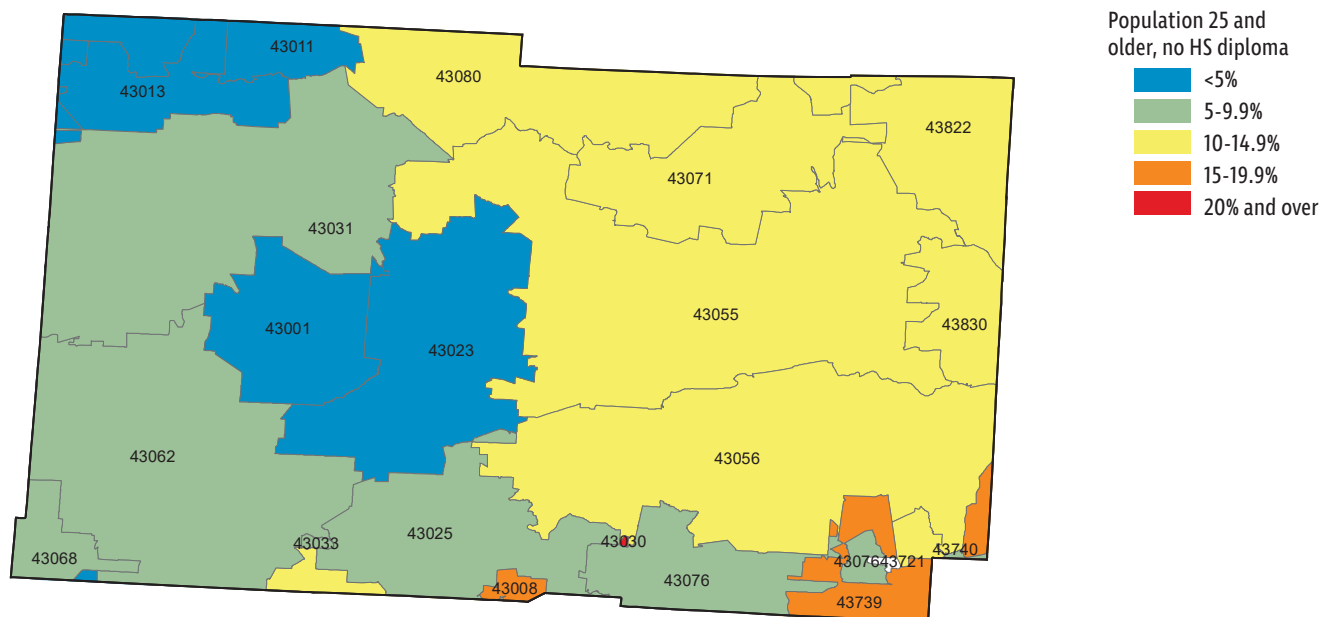
**Figure 25: Percentage of population aged 25 years and older with no high school diploma by ZIP code, Franklin County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

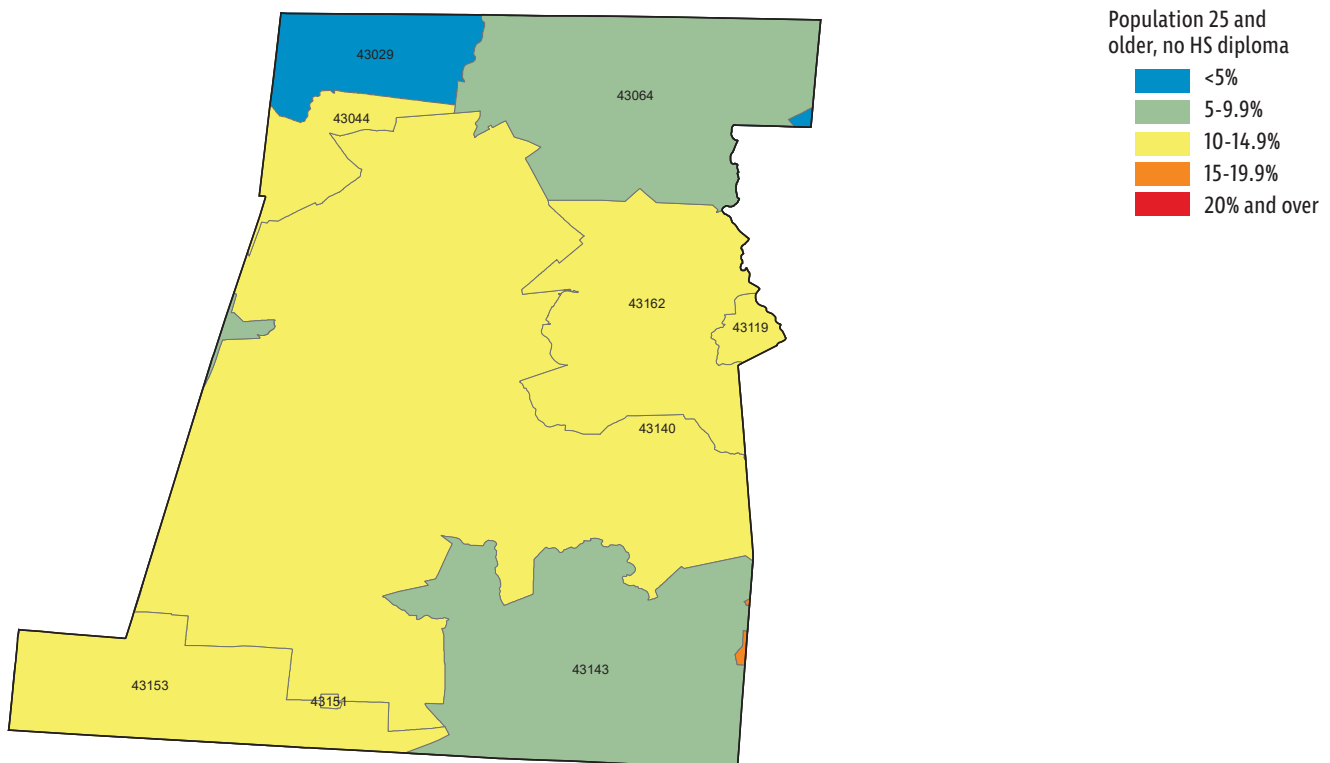


**Figure 26: Percentage of population aged 25 years and older with no high school diploma by ZIP code, Licking County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

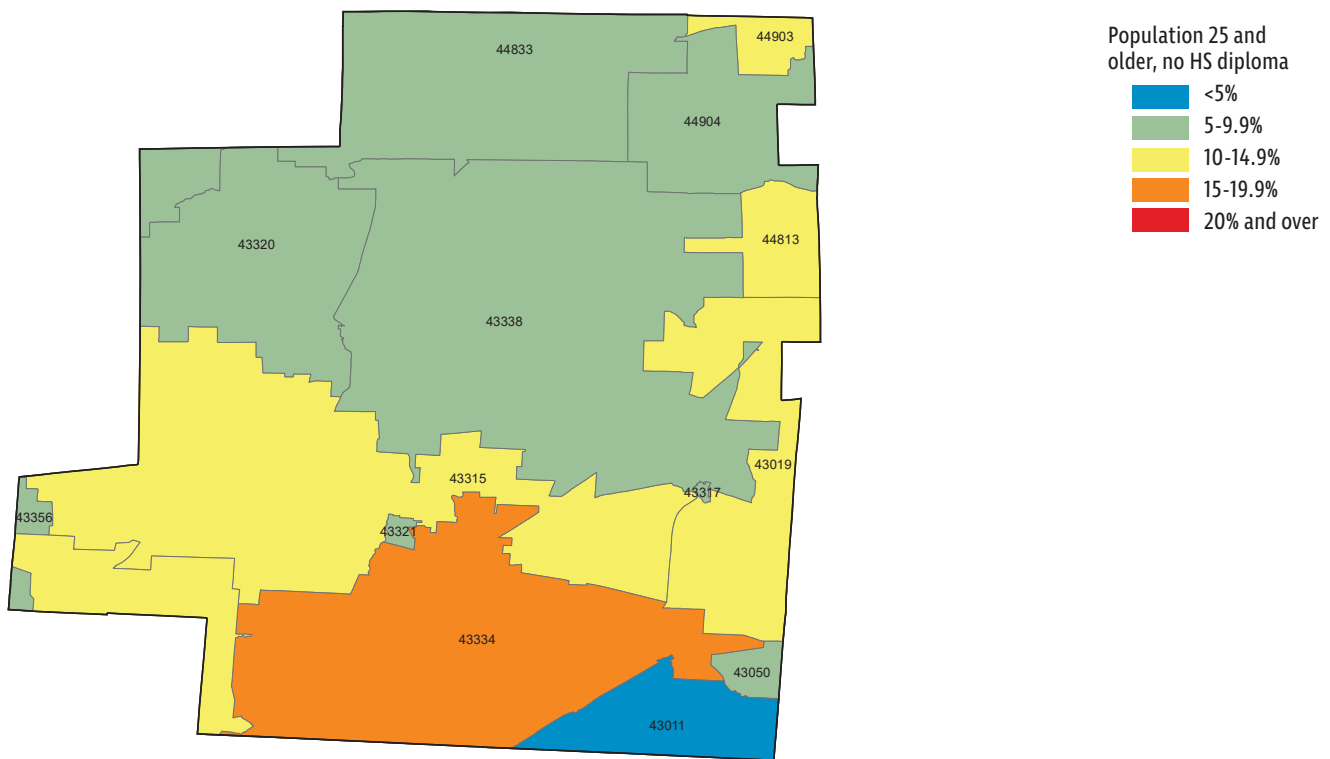
**Figure 27: Percentage of population aged 25 years and older with no high school diploma by ZIP code, Madison County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

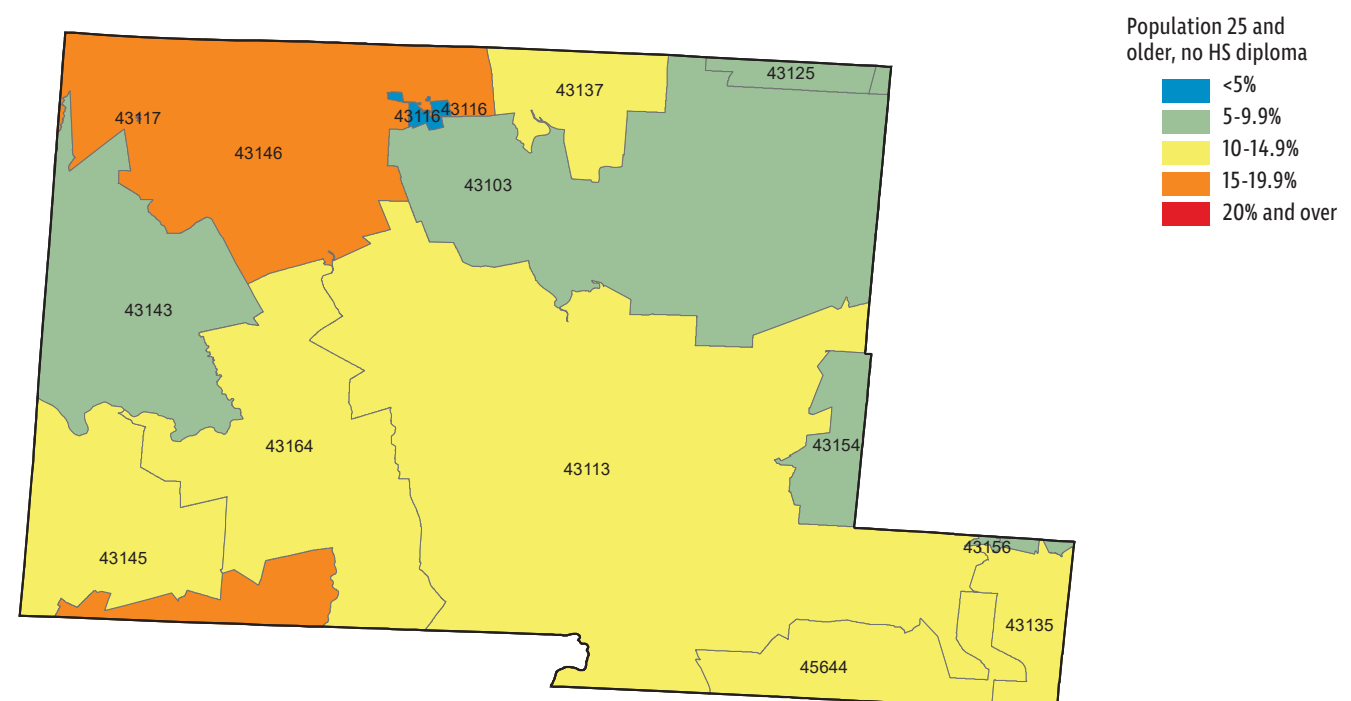


**Figure 28: Percentage of population aged 25 years and older with no high school diploma by ZIP code, Morrow County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

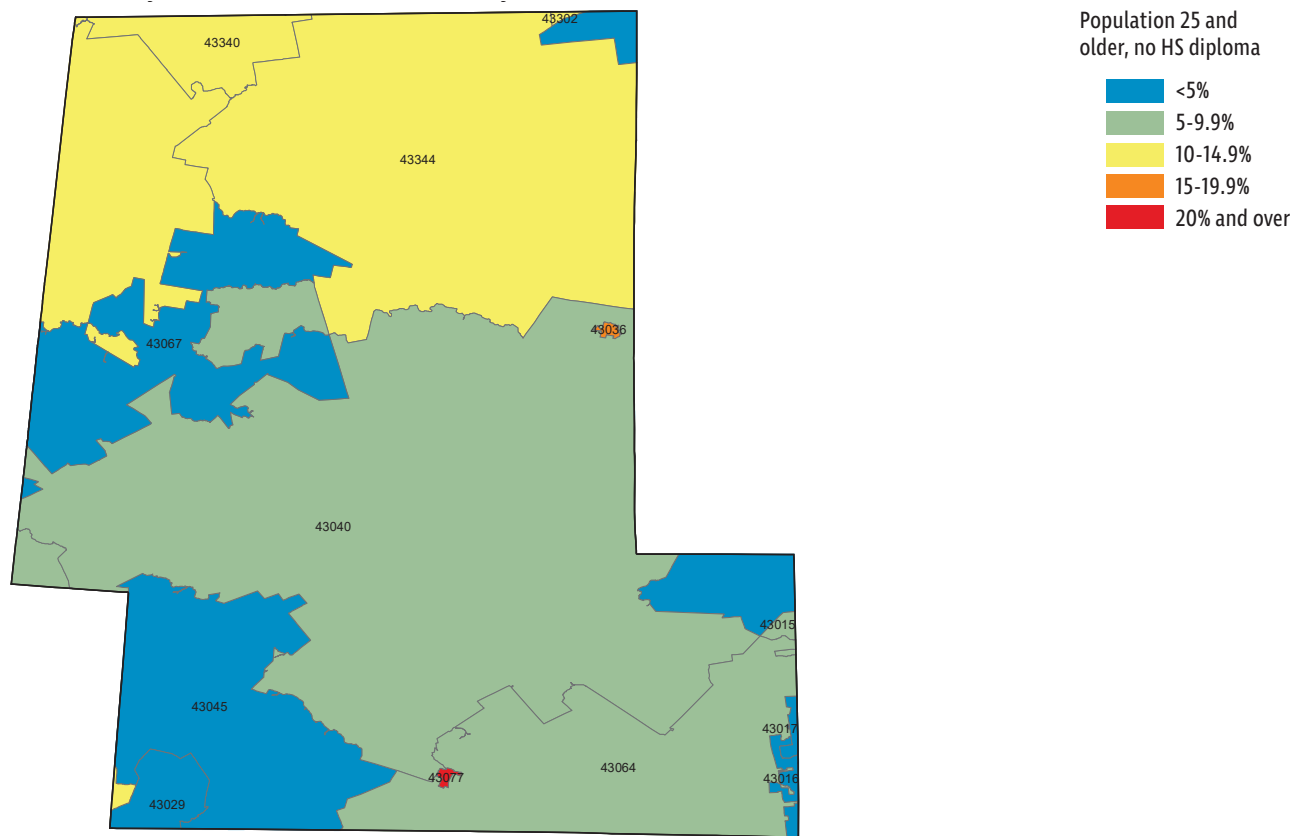
**Figure 29: Percentage of population aged 25 years and older with no high school diploma by ZIP code, Pickaway County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.



**Figure 30: Percentage of population aged 25 years and older with no high school diploma by ZIP code, Union County, 2013-2017**



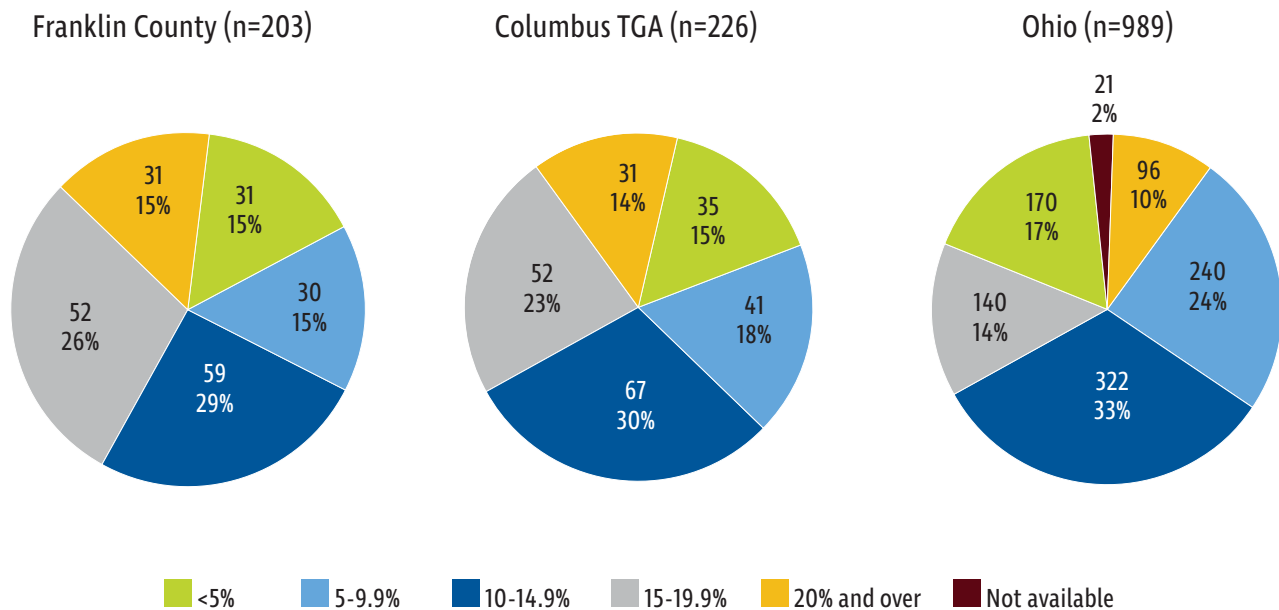
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.



Figure 31 depicts the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in Franklin County, in the Columbus TGA, and in Ohio, in 2018, by area-based educational attainment. Thirty-one of the 203 new diagnoses of HIV in Franklin County in 2018 were among persons who resided in ZIP codes where less than 5% of the population over age 25 years did not have a high school diploma. There were 30 new diagnoses of HIV in Franklin County in 2018 among persons who resided in ZIP codes where 5% to 9.9% of the population over age 25 years did not have a high school diploma, 59 among persons residing in ZIP codes where 10% to 14.9% did not have a high school diploma, 52 among persons residing in ZIP codes where 15% to 19.9% did not have a high school diploma, and 31 among persons residing in ZIP codes more than 20% did not have a high school diploma.

Thirty-five of the 226 new diagnoses of HIV in the Columbus TGA in 2018 were among persons who resided in ZIP codes where less than 5% of the population over age 25 years did not have a high school diploma. There were 41 new diagnoses of HIV in the Columbus TGA in 2018 among persons who resided in ZIP codes where 5% to 9.9% of the population over age 25 years did not have a high school diploma, 67 among persons residing in ZIP codes where 10% to 14.9% did not have a high school diploma, 52 among persons residing in ZIP codes where 15% to 19.9% did not have a high school diploma, and 31 among persons residing in ZIP codes where more than 20% did not have a high school diploma.

**Figure 31: Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in 2018 by area-based percentage of population aged 25 years and older with no high school diploma**

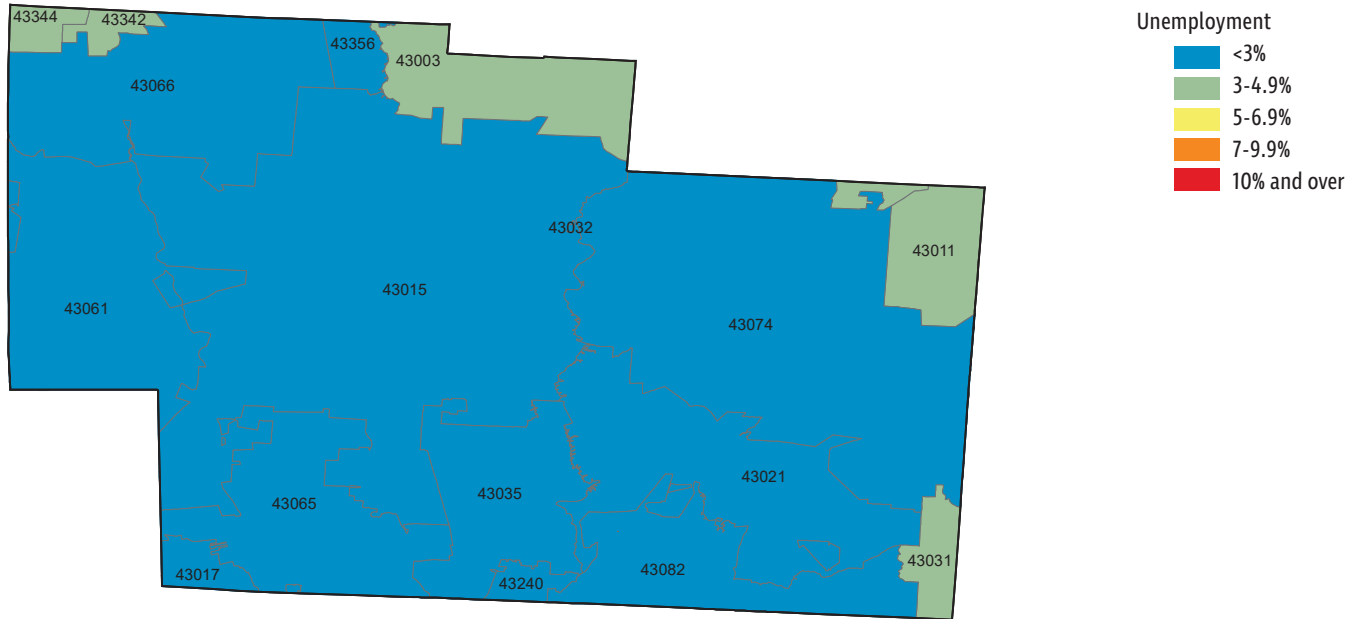


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.



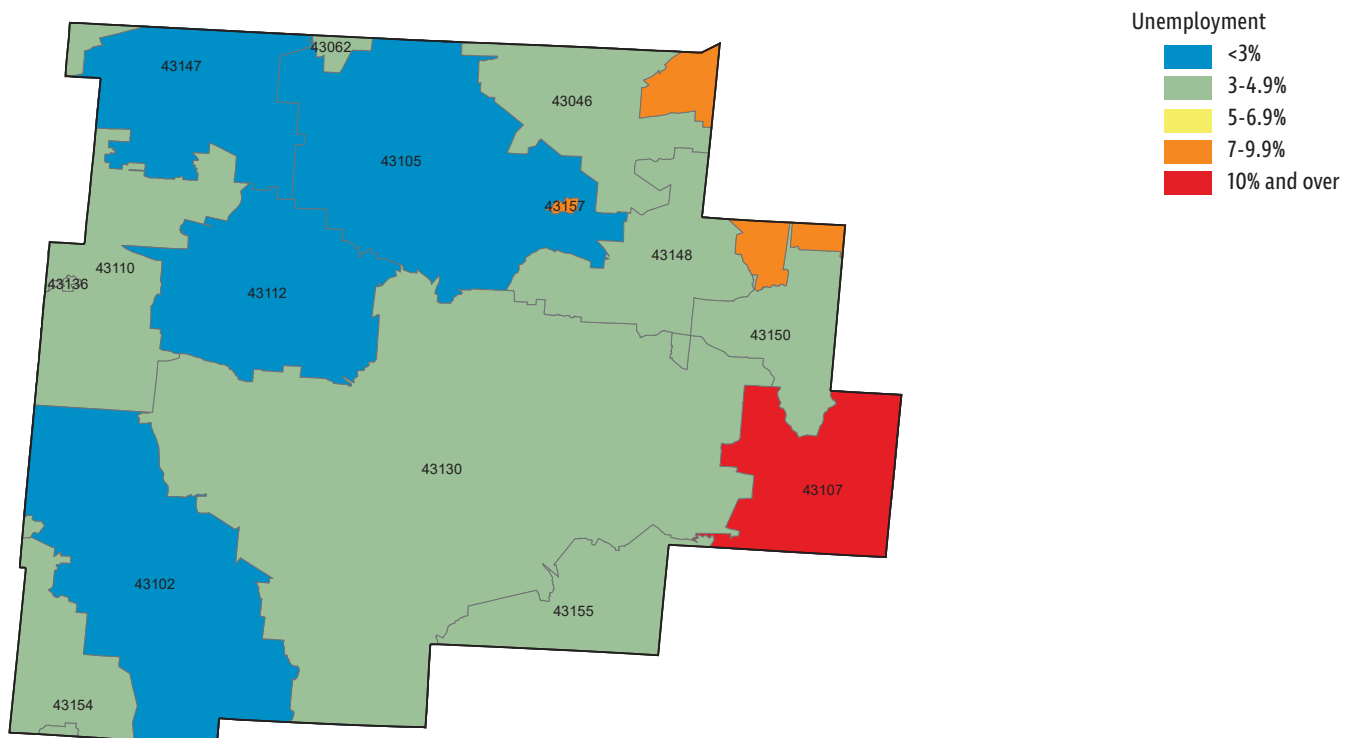
**Unemployment:** Of Franklin County's population in the labor force with no disability, 4.7% is unemployed, compared with 4.4% for the Columbus TGA and 5.4% for all of Ohio. The map below depicts each ZIP code in counties in the Columbus TGA and what percentage of the population is unemployed.

**Figure 32: Percentage of population unemployed (in labor force with no disability) by ZIP code, Delaware County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

**Figure 33: Percentage of population unemployed (in labor force with no disability) by ZIP code, Fairfield County, 2013-2017**

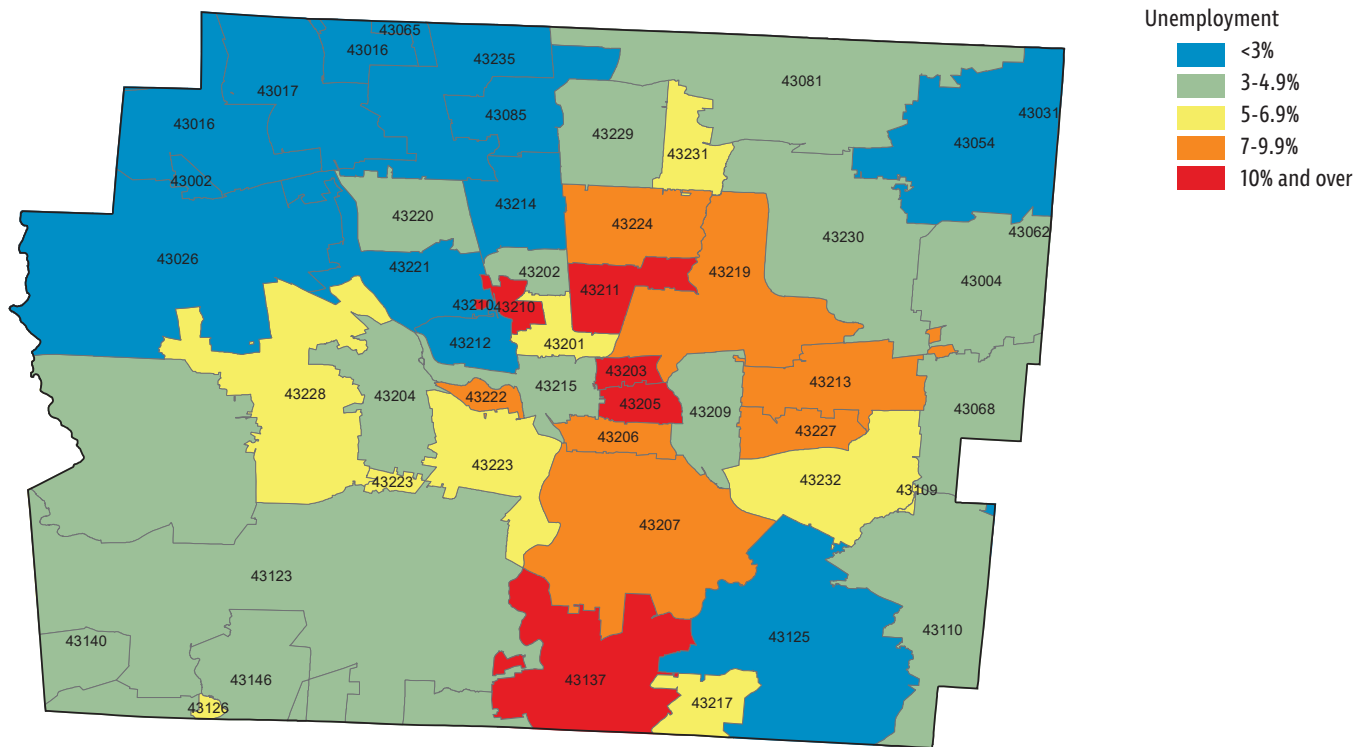


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.



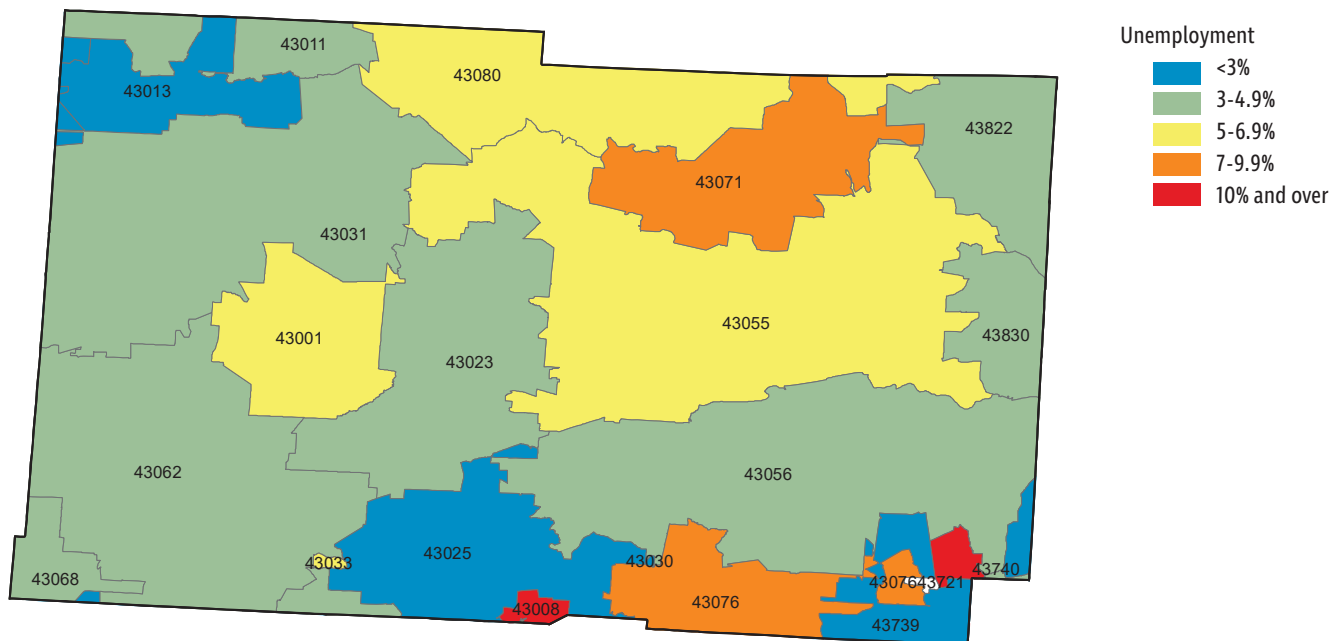


**Figure 34: Percentage of population unemployed (in labor force with no disability) by ZIP code, Franklin County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

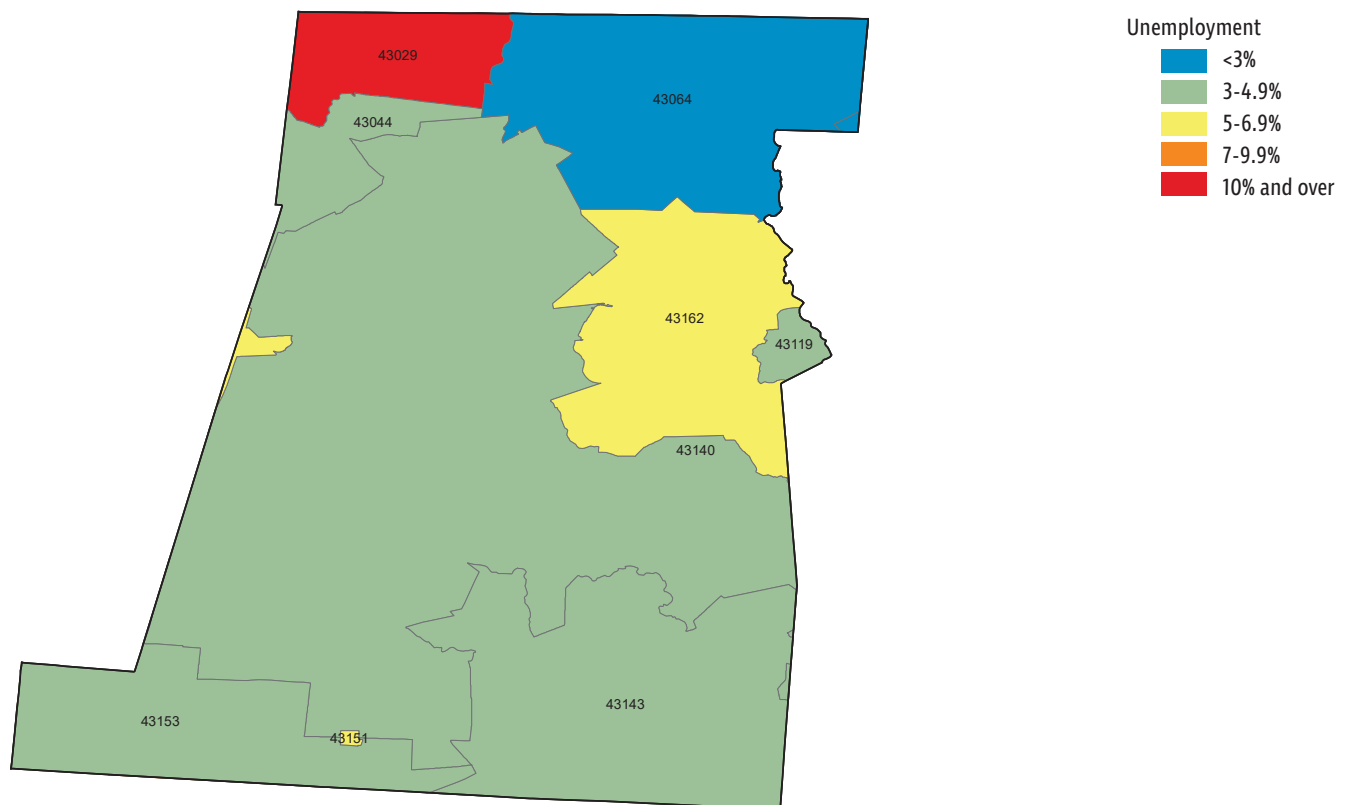
**Figure 35: Percentage of population unemployed (in labor force with no disability) by ZIP code, Licking County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

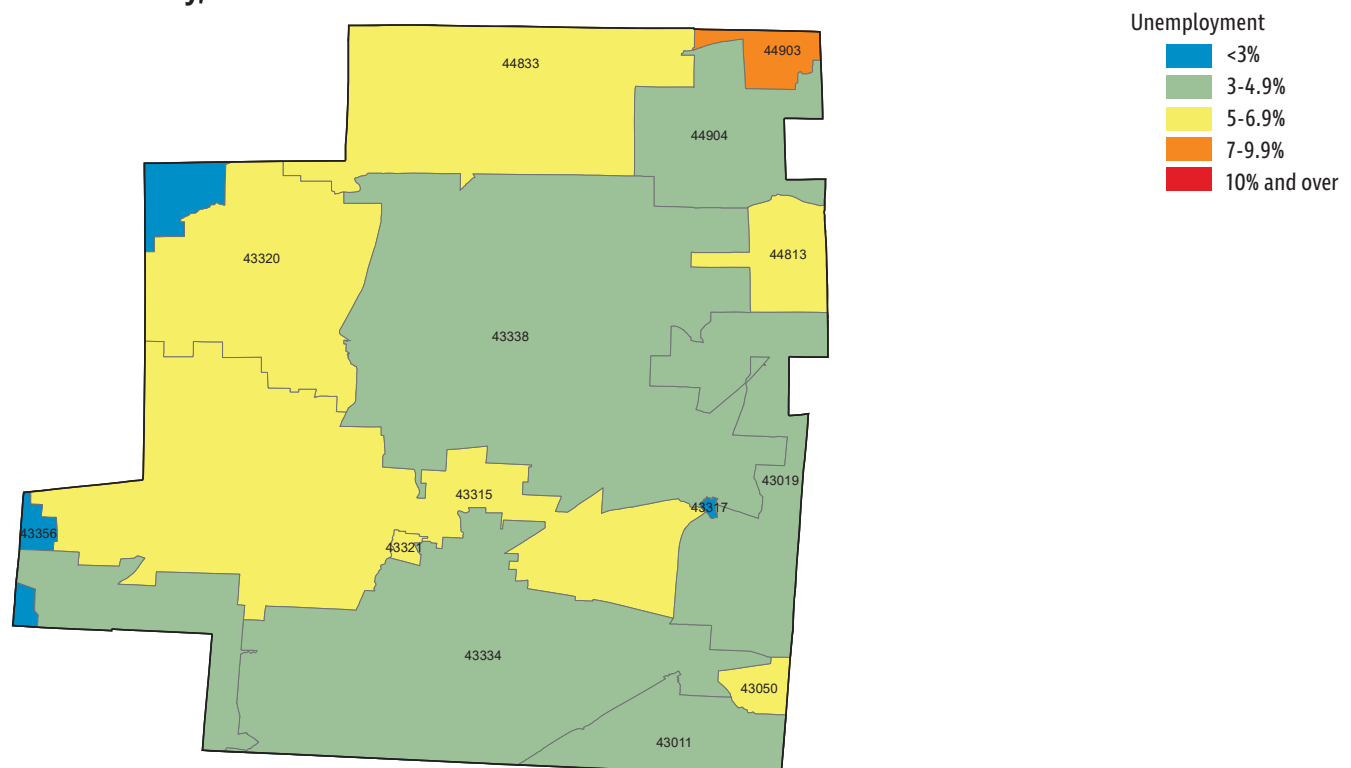


**Figure 36: Percentage of population unemployed (in labor force with no disability) by ZIP code, Madison County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

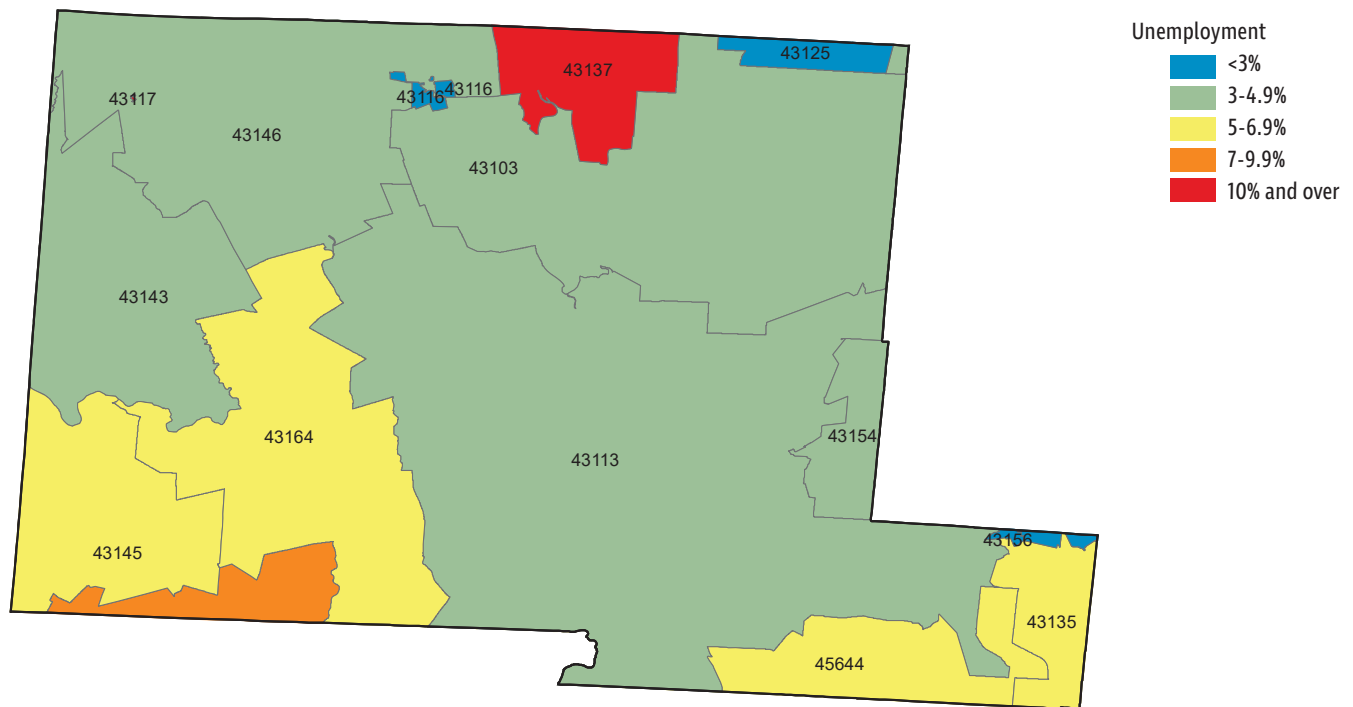
**Figure 37: Percentage age of population unemployed (in labor force with no disability) by ZIP code, Morrow County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

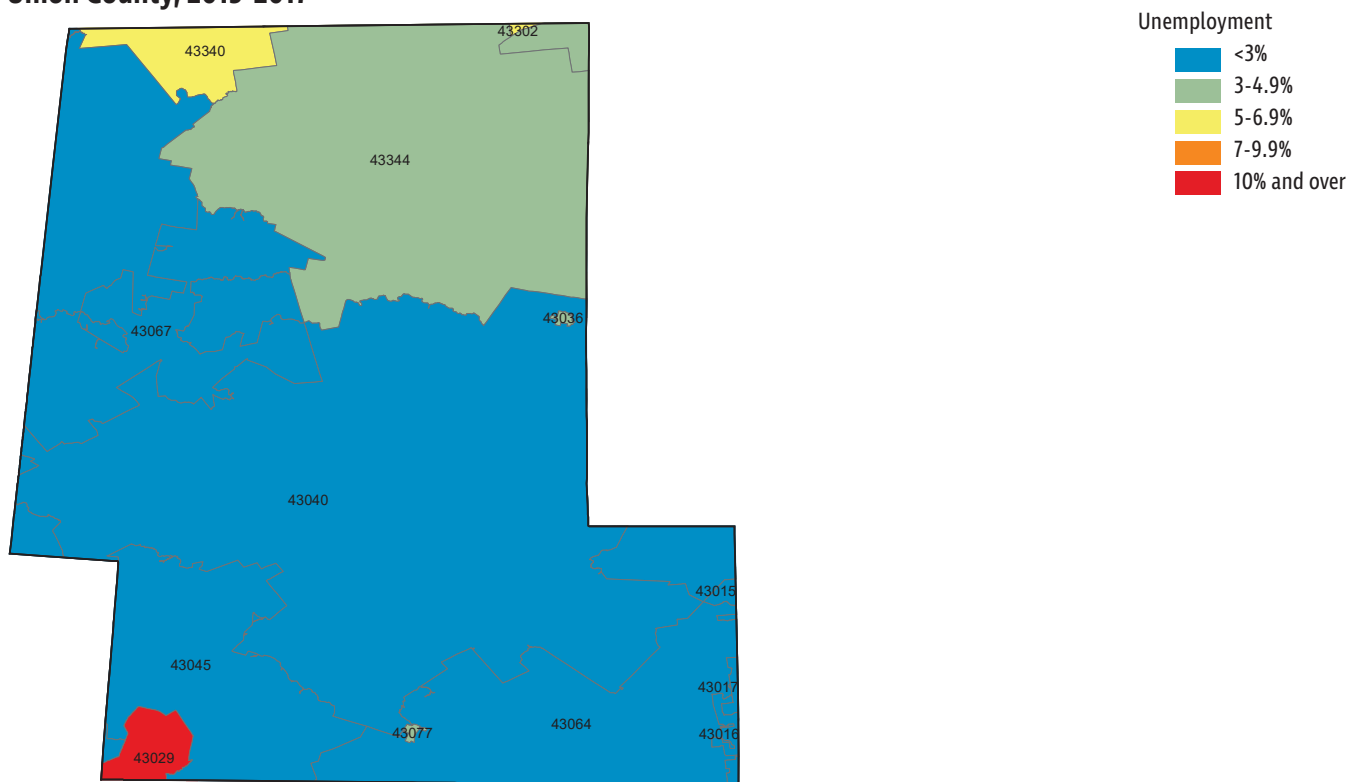


**Figure 38: Percentage of population unemployed (in labor force with no disability) by ZIP code, Pickaway County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

**Figure 39: Percentage of population unemployed (in labor force with no disability) by ZIP code, Union County, 2013-2017**



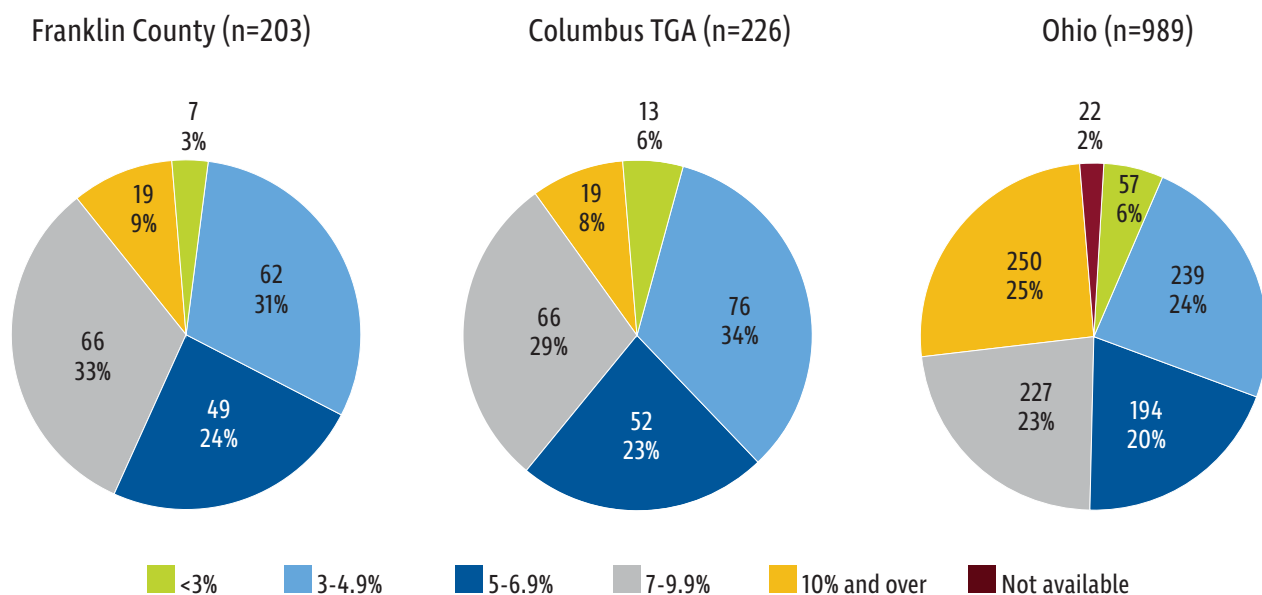
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.



Figure 40 depicts the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in Franklin County, in the Columbus TGA, and in Ohio in 2018, by area-based unemployment. Seven of the 203 new diagnoses of HIV in Franklin County in 2018 were among persons who resided in ZIP codes where less than 3% of the population in the labor force with no disability was unemployed. There were 62 new diagnoses of HIV in Franklin County in 2018 among persons who resided in ZIP codes where 3% to 4.9% of the population in the labor force with no disability was unemployed, 49 among persons residing in ZIP codes where 5% to 6.9% was unemployed, 66 among persons residing in ZIP codes where 7% to 9.9% was unemployed, and 19 among persons residing in ZIP codes where more than 10% was unemployed.

Thirteen of the 226 new diagnoses of HIV in the Columbus TGA in 2018 were among persons who resided in ZIP codes where less than 3% of the population in the labor force with no disability was unemployed. There were 76 new diagnoses of HIV in the Columbus TGA in 2018 among persons who resided in ZIP codes where 3% to 4.9% of the population in the labor force with no disability was unemployed, 52 among persons residing in ZIP codes where 5% to 6.9% was unemployed, 66 among persons residing in ZIP codes where 7% to 9.9% was unemployed, and 19 among persons residing in ZIP codes where more than 10% was unemployed.

**Figure 40: Number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in 2018 by area-based percentage of the population unemployed (in labor force with no disability)**



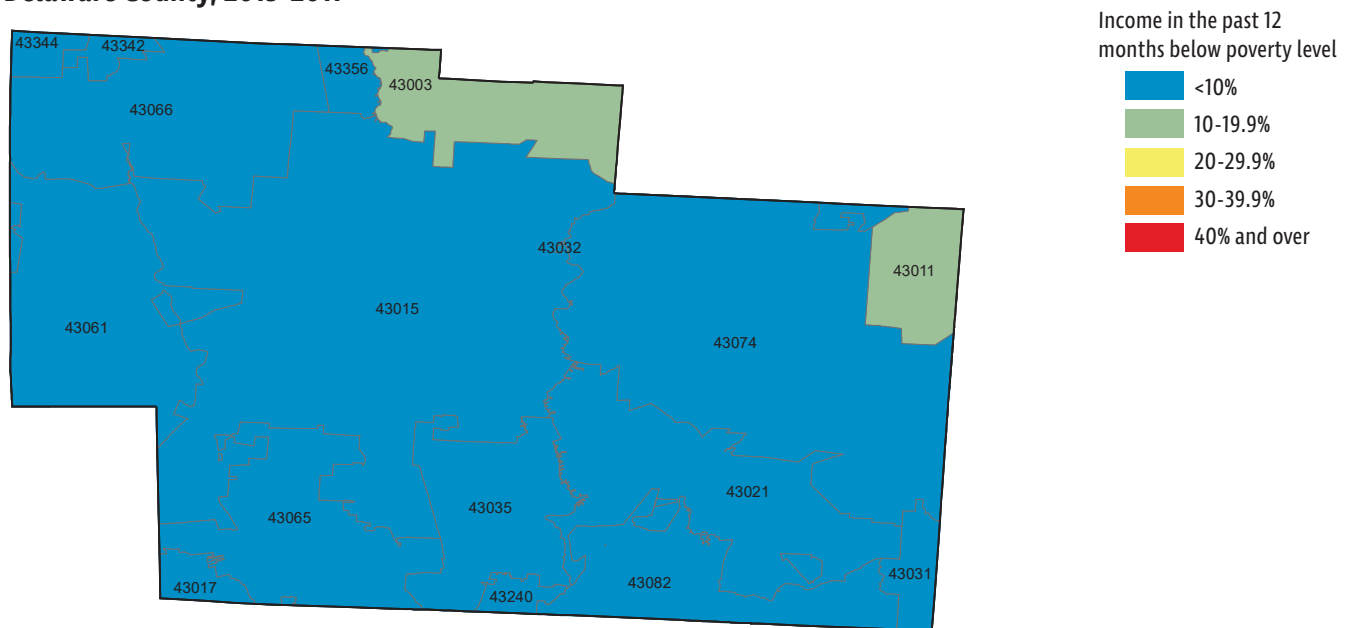
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

Sixty-two percent of Ryan White Part B clients in Franklin County were employed in 2018, while 38% were unemployed. Sixty-three percent of Ryan White Part B clients in the Columbus TGA were employed in 2018, while 37% were unemployed.



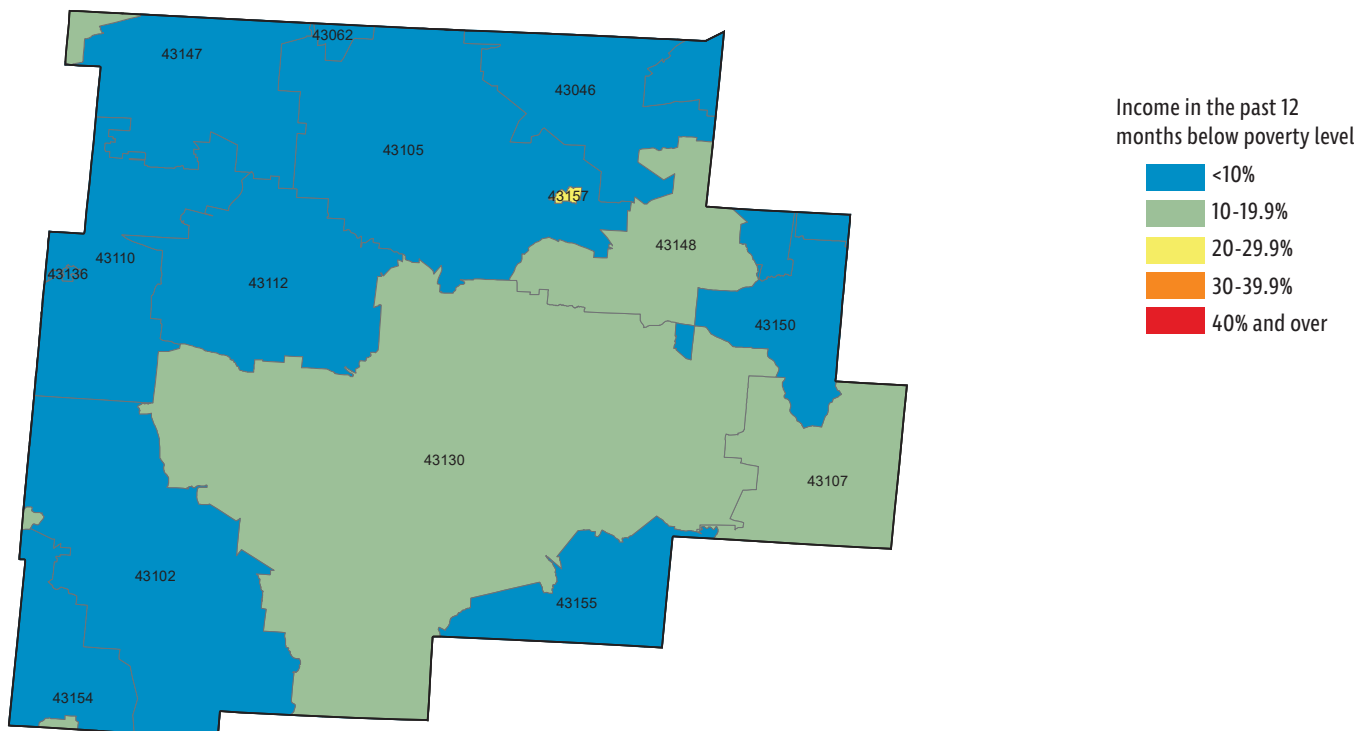
**Poverty level:** Of Franklin County's population with income in the past 12 months, 16.7% is below federal poverty level (FPL), compared with 13.9% for the Columbus TGA and 14.9% for all of Ohio. The map below depicts each ZIP code in counties in the Columbus TGA and what percentage of the population is below FPL.

**Figure 41: Percentage of population with income in the past 12 months below poverty level by ZIP code, Delaware County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

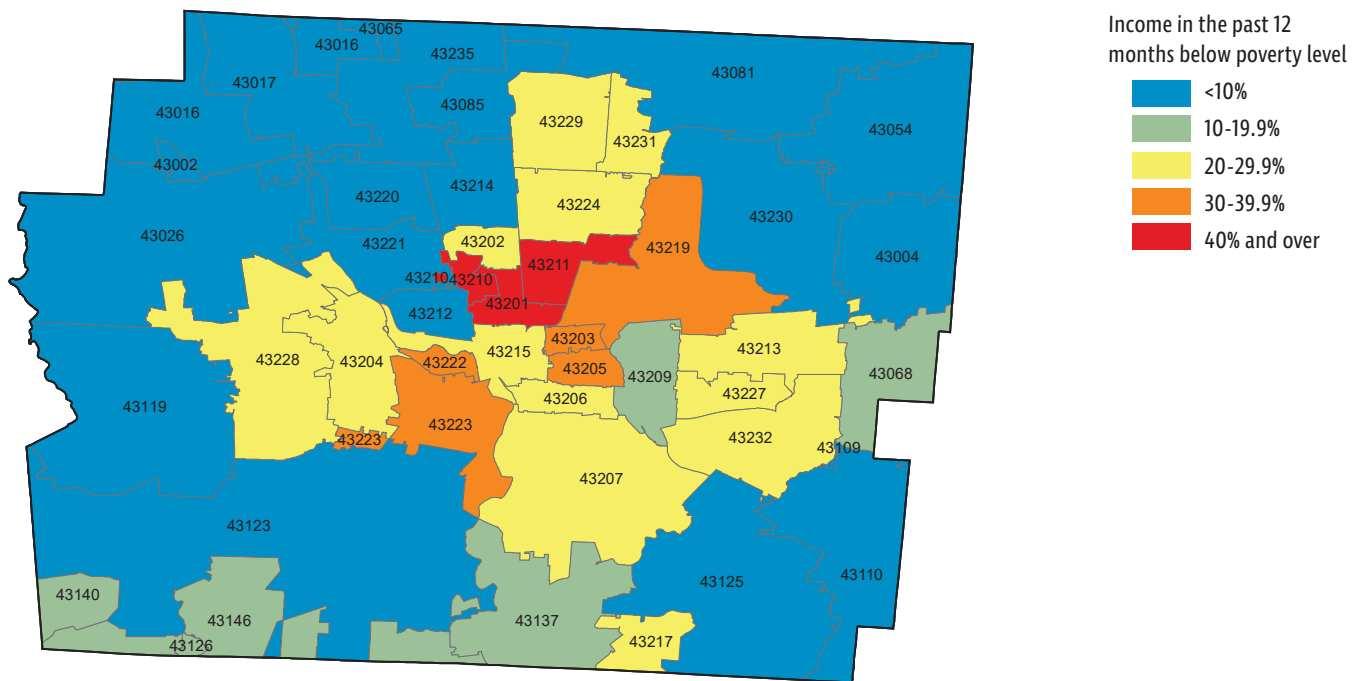
**Figure 42: Percentage of population with income in the past 12 months below poverty level by ZIP code, Fairfield County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

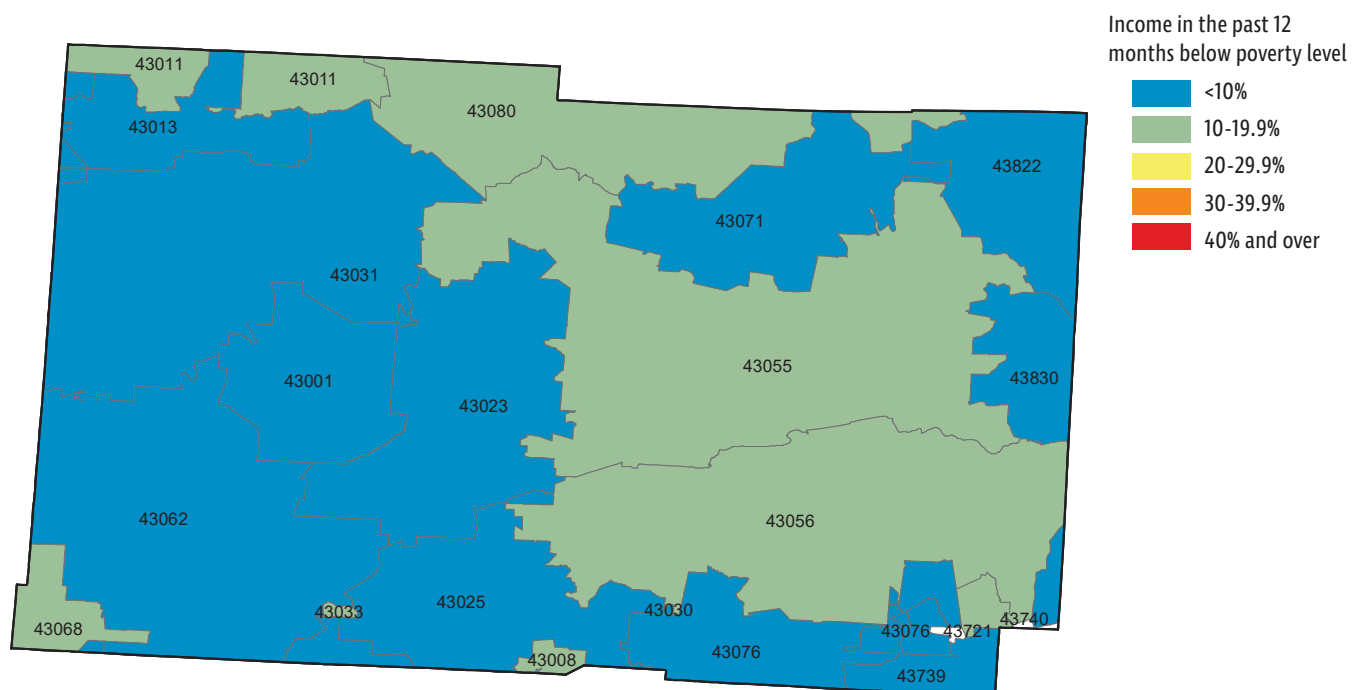


**Figure 43: Percentage of population with income in the past 12 months below poverty level by ZIP code, Franklin County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

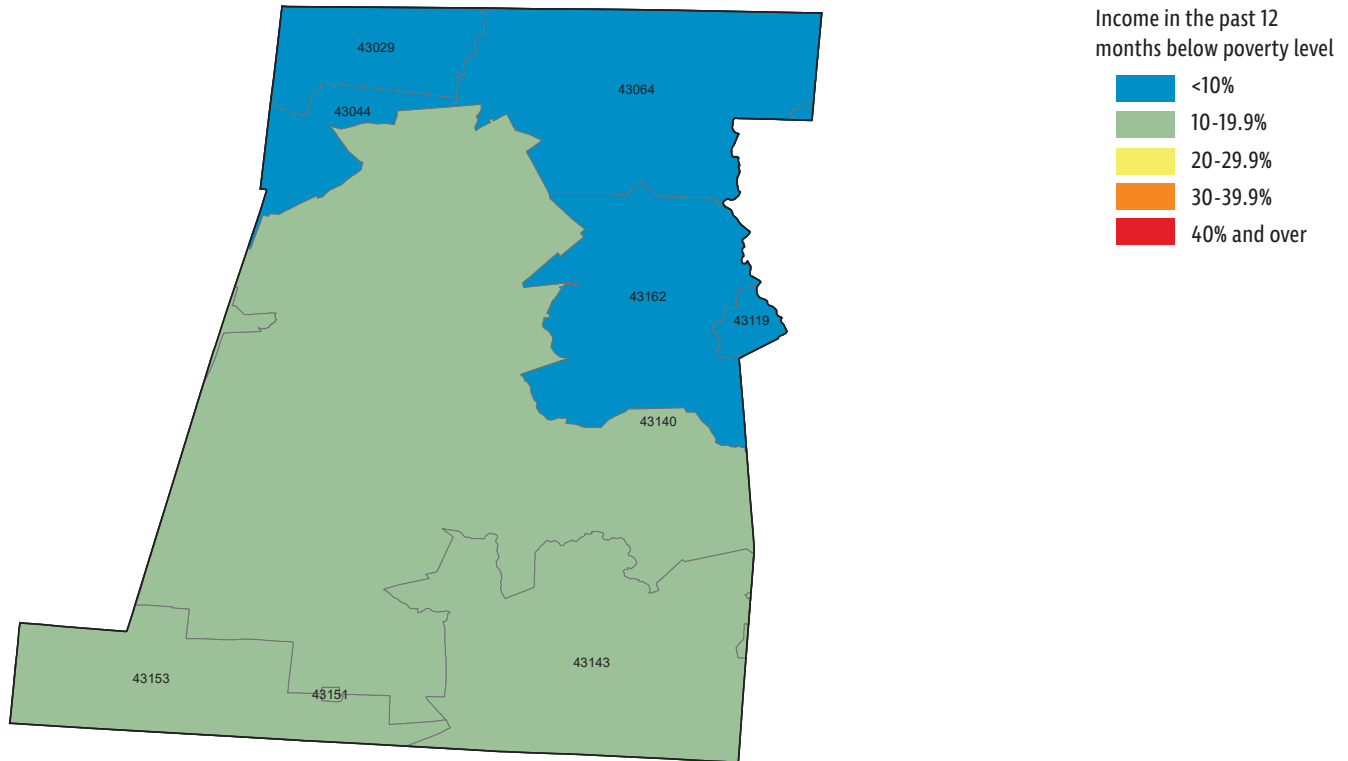
**Figure 44: Percentage of population with income in the past 12 months below poverty level by ZIP code, Licking County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

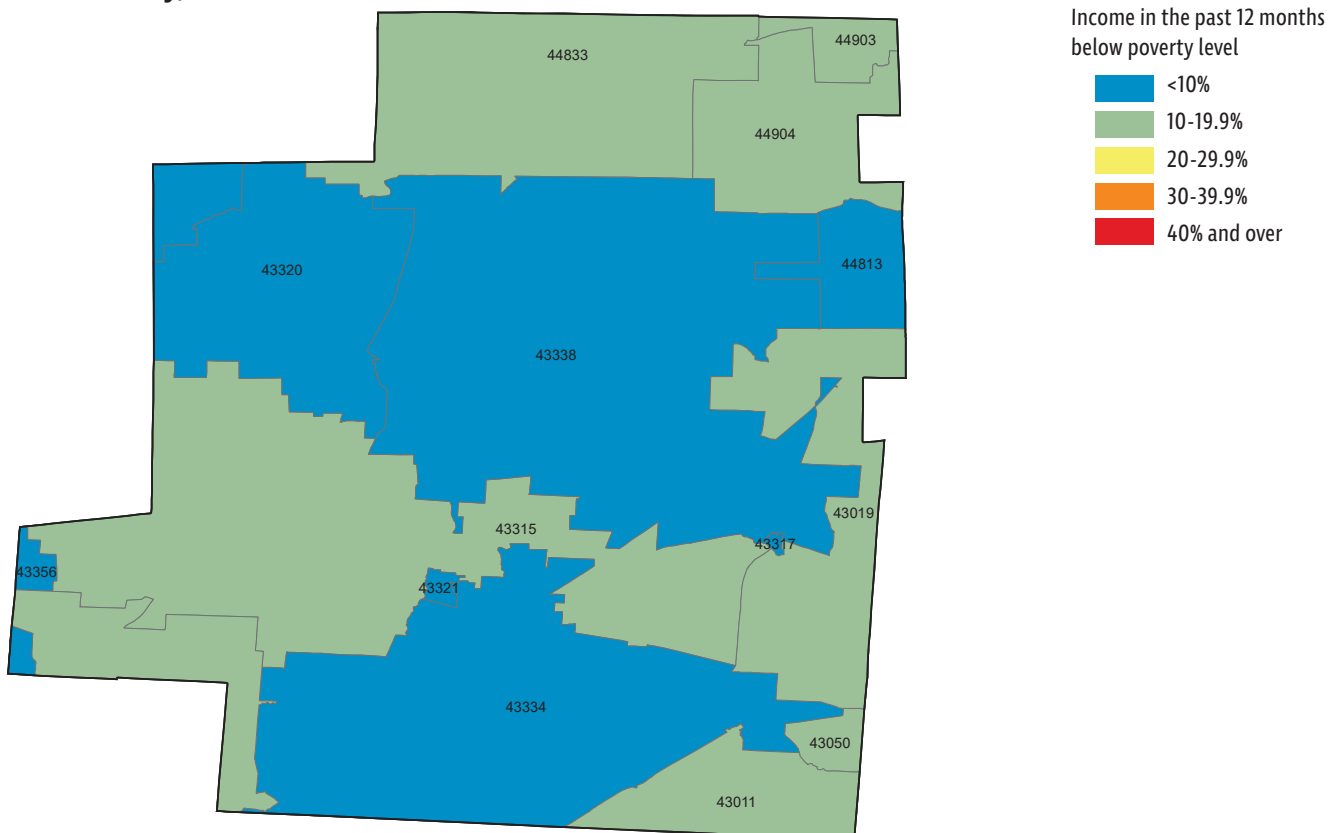


**Figure 45: Percentage of population with income in the past 12 months below poverty level by ZIP code, Madison County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

**Figure 46: Percentage of population with income in the past 12 months below poverty level by ZIP code, Morrow County, 2013-2017**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013-2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.