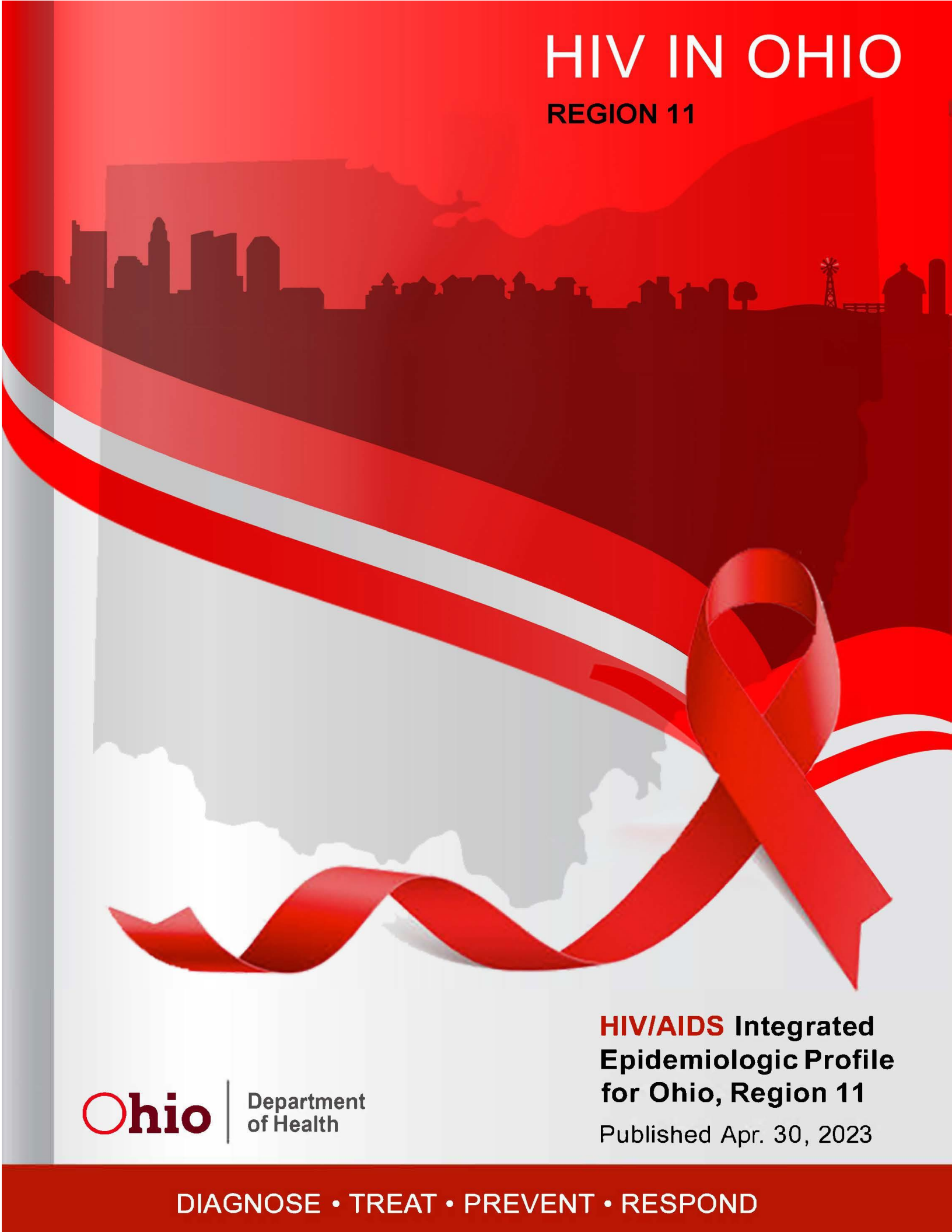


# HIV IN OHIO

REGION 11



Department  
of Health

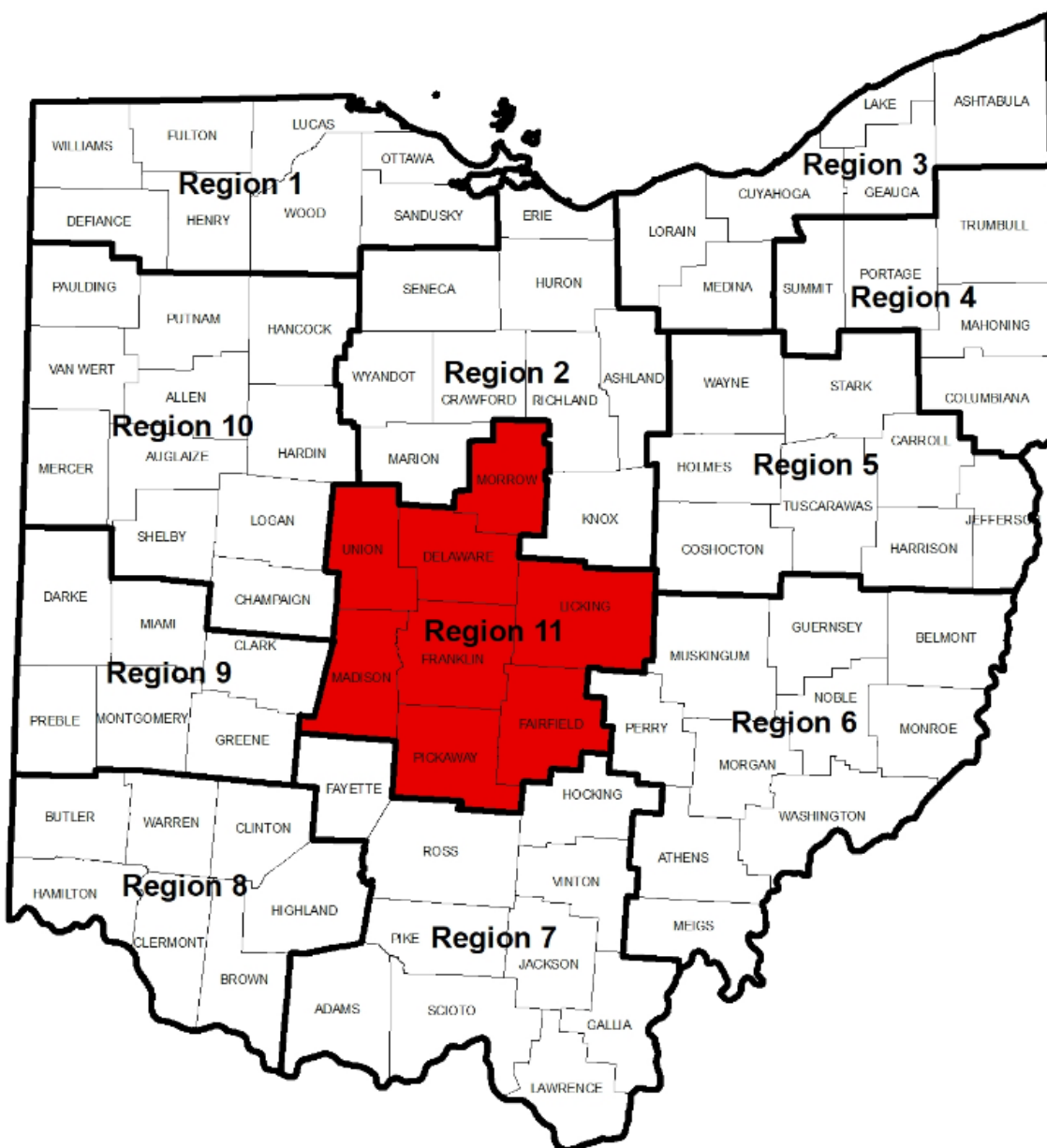
**HIV/AIDS** Integrated  
Epidemiologic Profile  
for Ohio, Region 11

Published Apr. 30, 2023

DIAGNOSE • TREAT • PREVENT • RESPOND

# Ohio HIV Prevention Regions

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**Region 11:**  
Delaware County  
Fairfield County  
Franklin County  
Licking County  
Madison County  
Pickaway County  
Union County

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# Executive Summary

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

**Population:** In 2021, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, Region 11 had a population of 2,087,460. Males and females each make up half of the population.

**Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection:** In 2021, there were 211 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 11. Seventy-three percent of the new reported diagnoses of HIV in Region 11 in 2021 were among males, and 49% were among persons aged 20-34 years. Fifty-six percent were among Black/African American people, while 34% were among white people. Among males, the leading mode of transmission was male-to-male sexual contact, and among females, the leading mode of transmission was heterosexual contact.

**Coinfection:** Ten percent (n=23) of the 230 persons residing in Region 11 who were diagnosed with HIV in 2020 were also diagnosed with chlamydia within 30 days of their HIV diagnosis. Twelve percent (n=27) were diagnosed with gonorrhea within 30 days of their HIV diagnosis, and 14% (n=33) were diagnosed with syphilis within 30 days of their HIV diagnosis. Two percent (n=5) of the 230 persons residing in Region 11 who were diagnosed with HIV in 2020 were also diagnosed with hepatitis C in 2020.

**HIV testing:** In Region 11 in 2020, 41% of adults (age 18 and older) reported having ever been tested for HIV, compared with 34% of adults in Ohio.

**Social determinants of health:** Of Region 11's population with income in the past 12 months, 12.2% was below the federal poverty level (FPL). In 2021, this equated to \$12,880 for families/households with one person, with an additional \$4,540 allowed for each additional person in the family/household.

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

**Prevalence: Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection:** As of the end of 2021, there were 6,315 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Region 11. Seventy-nine percent of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection are males. Those who are aged 55-64 years have the highest number of persons living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11, compared to other age groups. Black/African American people make up 43% and white people make up 44% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection. The rate for Black/African American people was more than four times as high as that for white people.

**Ryan White Program:** The Ryan White Part A Program funds medical and support services in 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 health care and support services. Recipients include all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the six U.S. Pacific territories/associated jurisdictions. ODH is a recipient of Ryan White Part B funds. In addition, Part B also includes grants for the Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program (OHDAP),



which enrolled 2,082 people in Region 11 in 2020.

**Linkage to care and continuum of care:** Eighty-four percent of adults/adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection in Region 11 in 2020 were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis, compared with 84% in 2019. Of the persons living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020, 74% received care, 45% were retained in care, and 67% were virally suppressed (i.e., viral load  $\leq 200$  copies/mL).

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

**Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis:** From 2017 to 2021, PrEP users in Region 11 increased from 1,463 (72.6 per 100,000) to 3,182 (152.4 per 100,000). In Ohio, the PrEP utilization rate was 88 per 100,000 in 2021.

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

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

**Time-space reports:** Time-space analyses are conducted to monitor potential outbreaks of HIV. The number of new diagnoses is closely monitored to detect any potential increases in Region 11 and in particular populations in Region 11.

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

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

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Bureau of HIV, STI, and Viral Hepatitis  
HIV Surveillance Program

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# Explanation of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Abbreviations

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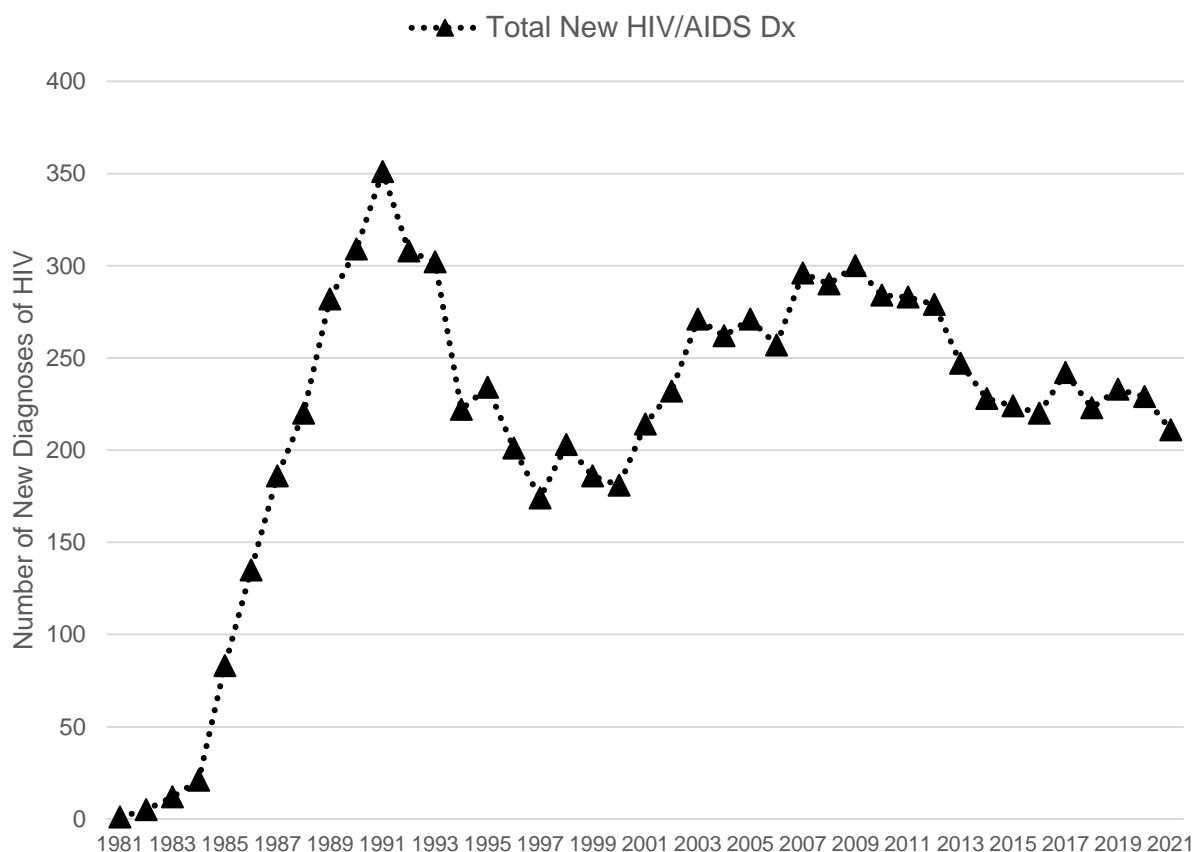
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ART</b>	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
<b>BRFSS</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>EIS</b>	Early Intervention Services
<b>ELR</b>	Electronic Laboratory Reporting
<b>FPL</b>	Federal Poverty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

# Introduction

## Background

The HIV/AIDS Integrated Epidemiologic Profile for Region 11 provides a detailed description of HIV/AIDS in Region 11 for public health programs funded to provide prevention, care services and surveillance. It is primarily based upon data collected and analyzed as part of HIV case surveillance activities conducted by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH), but also includes secondary sources of data collected and analyzed by other ODH programs, including the Ryan White Part B HIV Care Services Program. This profile can help inform HIV prevention and care planning initiatives at the regional level. This report describes Region 11's general population characteristics, persons with diagnosed HIV infections in Region 11, persons at risk for HIV infection in Region 11, as well as care service utilization patterns among HIV-infected persons in Region 11. The data presented in this report are used to support and help guide HIV prevention and care service efforts, support funding requests for HIV prevention and care service programs in Region 11, and evaluate associated HIV program(s) and related policies in Region 11.

**Figure 1: New reported diagnoses of HIV, Region 11, 1981-2021**



**Notes:**

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

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

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

The HIV National Strategic Plan focuses on four goals:

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

The End the HIV Epidemic initiative focuses on four pillars:

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

## **Organization of this Report**

The Epidemiologic Profile is organized into four sections:

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

- Description of Region 11's population: includes tables, figures, and narrative about the general population of Region 11.
- Reported new diagnoses includes tables, figures, and narrative about diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 11.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV coinfection: includes narrative about coinfections of HIV and Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis in Region 11.
- Hepatitis and HIV coinfection: includes narrative about coinfections of HIV and Hepatitis in Region 11.
- HIV testing: includes tables, figures, and narrative about persons ever tested for HIV.
- Social determinants of health: includes tables, figures, and narrative about the social determinants of health among the general population, and persons diagnosed with HIV infection in Region 11.

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

- Prevalence: includes tables, figures, and narratives about persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Region 11.
- Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program (OHDAP) utilization: includes tables, figures, and narrative about persons receiving assistance for HIV treatment through the Ryan White Part B program in Region 11.
- Linkage to care and continuum of care: includes tables, figures, and narrative describing the continuum of HIV care in Region 11.

- 3) **Prevent new HIV transmissions by using proven interventions, including pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and syringe services programs (SSPs)**
- PrEP: includes tables and narratives about PrEP utilization in Region 11.
  - SSPs: includes narrative about SSPs in Region 11.
- 4) **Respond quickly to potential HIV outbreaks to get needed prevention and treatment services to people who need them**
- Time-space analysis: includes tables and narratives about time-space analyses conducted to detect and monitor potential outbreaks of HIV.



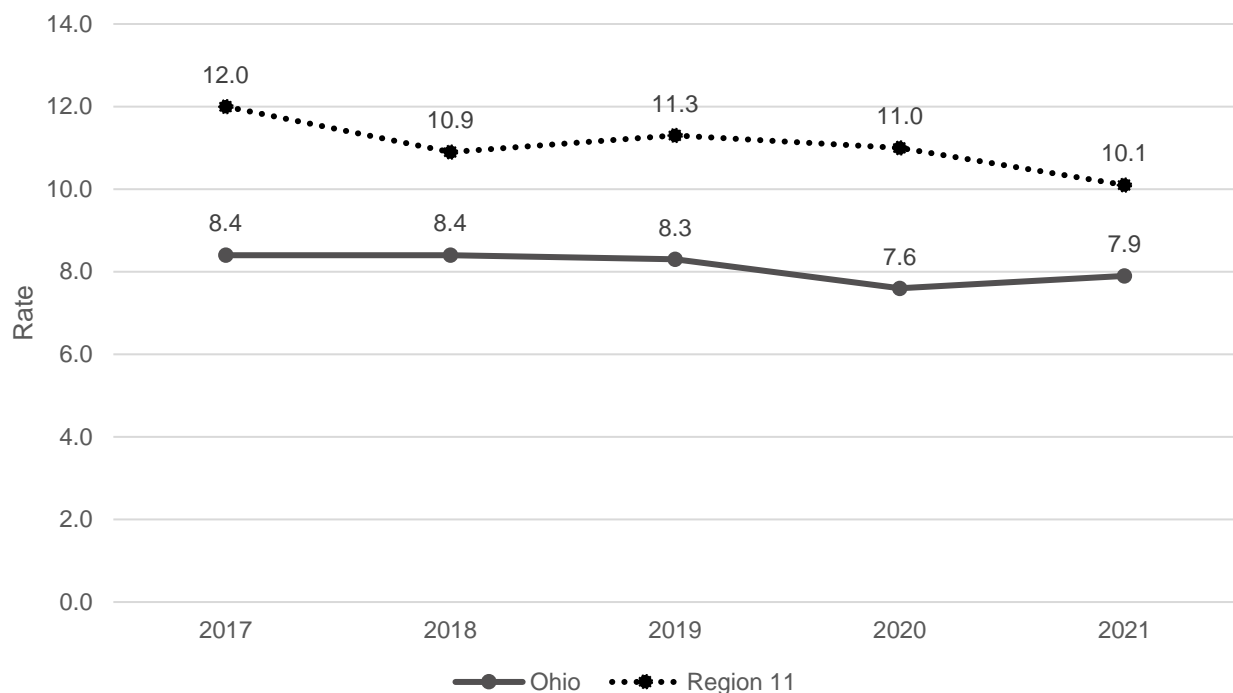


## Reported New Diagnoses of HIV Infection

There were 211 reported new diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 11 in 2021, which equates to a rate of 10.1 individuals per 100,000 population. This represents a decrease since 2017, when there were 242 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 11. It is unknown whether the COVID-19 pandemic may have affected the diagnosis and reporting of new cases in 2020.

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

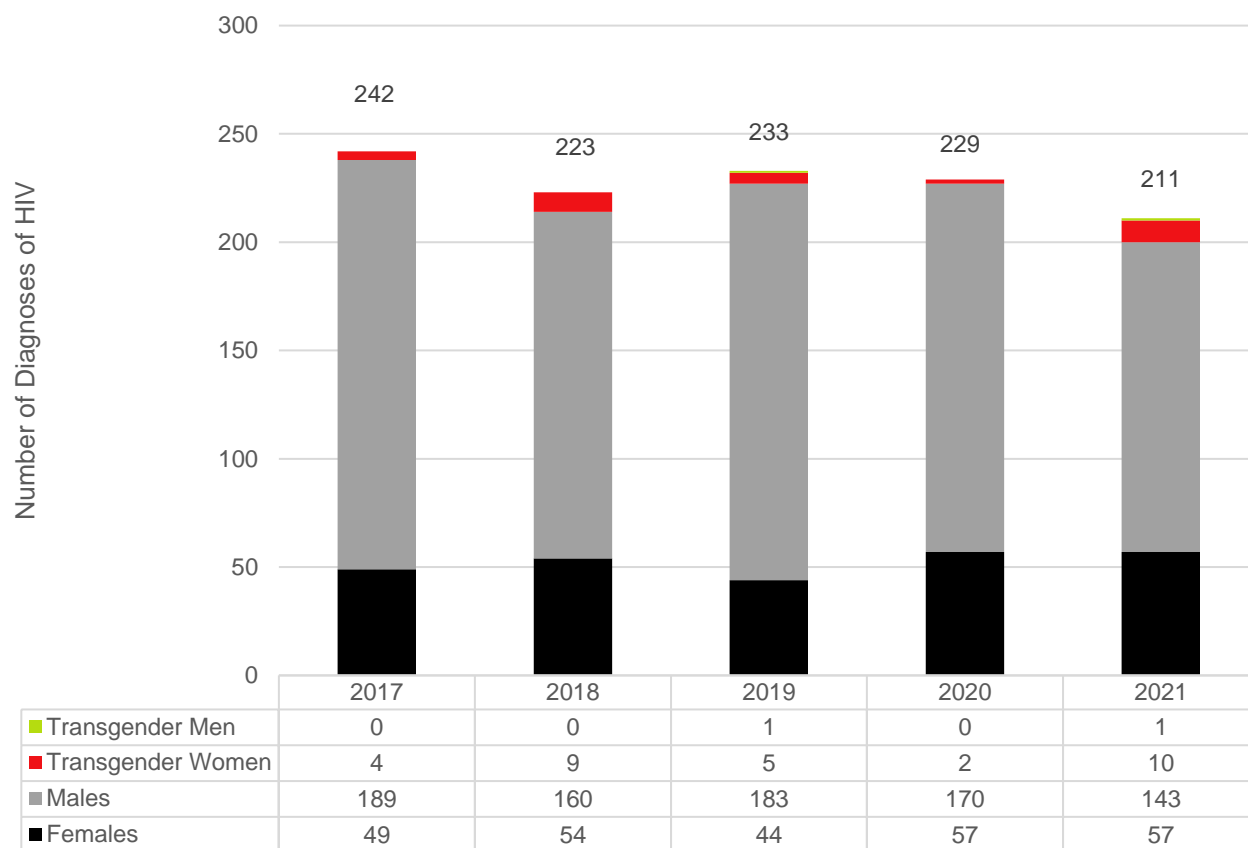
**Figure 3: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection, Region 11 and Ohio, 2017-2021**



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

**Current gender:** The majority of diagnoses of HIV infection were, and continue to be, among males. In each of the past five years, males accounted for 68-79% of diagnoses. In 2021, the rate for males (14.8), was nearly three times as high as that for females (5.5).

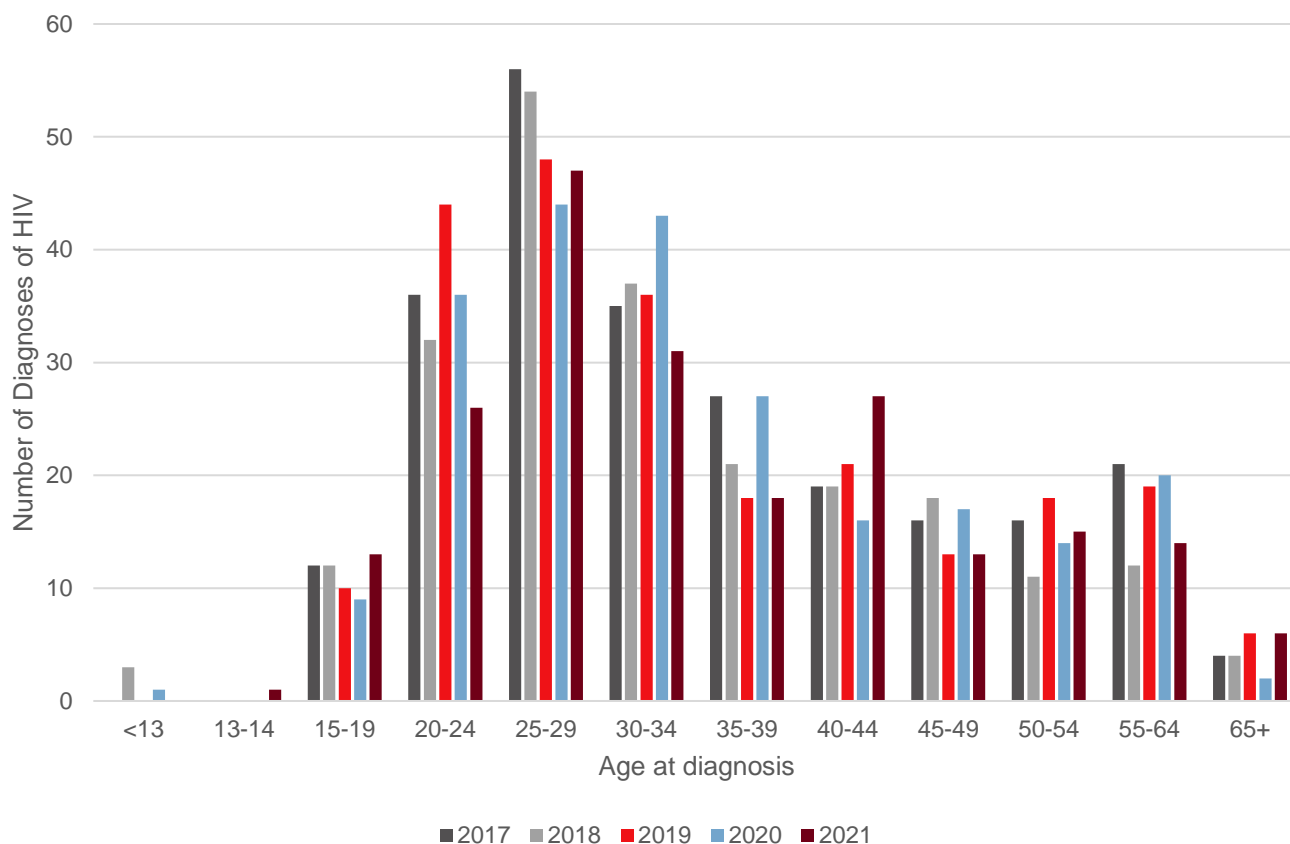
**Figure 4: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by current gender, Region 11, 2017-2021**



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

**Age at diagnosis:** Just under half (49%) of all diagnosed HIV infections reported in Region 11 in 2021 occurred among persons 20-34 years of age (n=104). The rate of diagnosed HIV infections was highest among persons 25-29 years of age (30.2), followed by those 20-24 years of age (19.6).

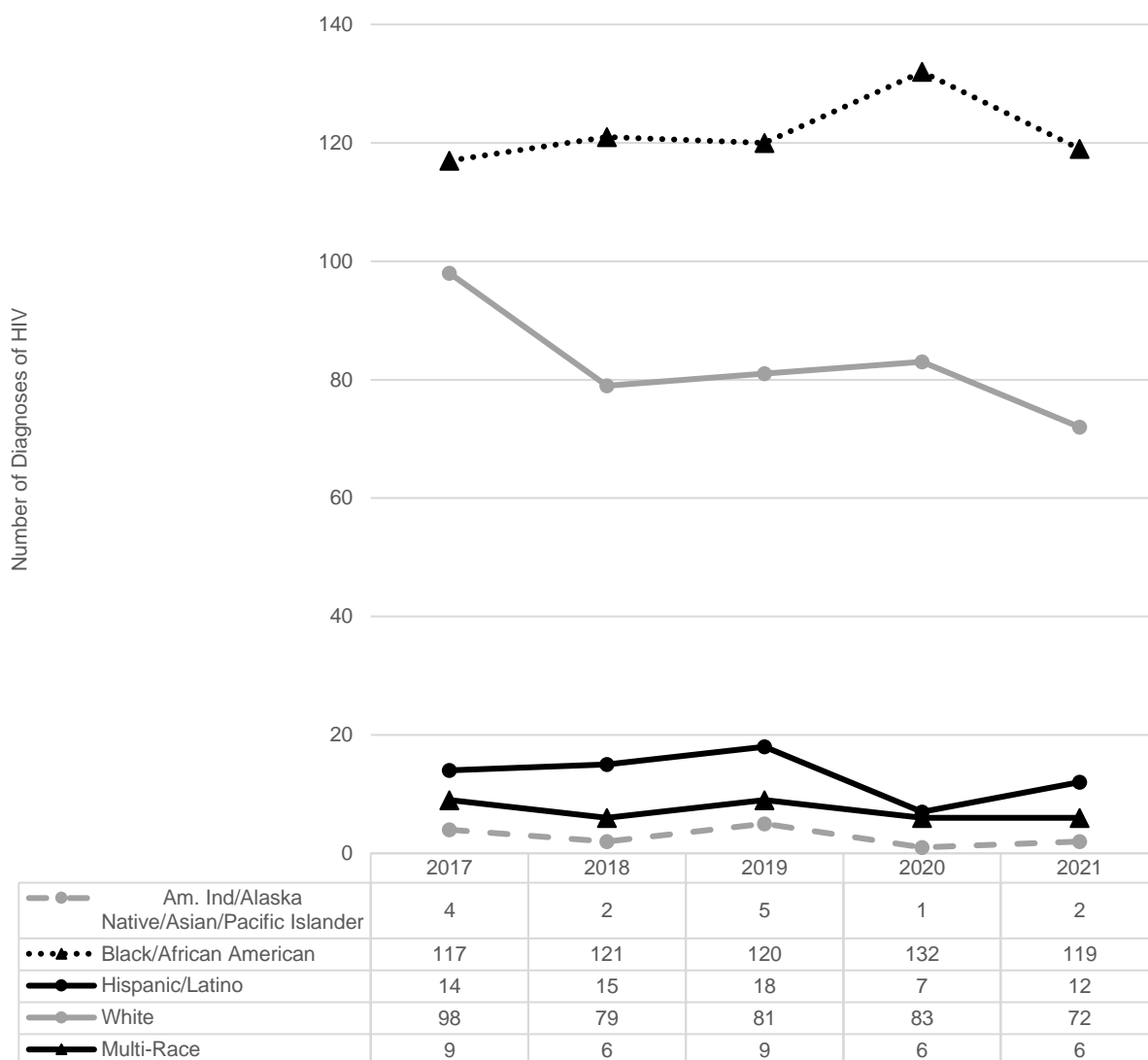
**Figure 5: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by age at diagnosis, Region 11, 2017-2021**



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

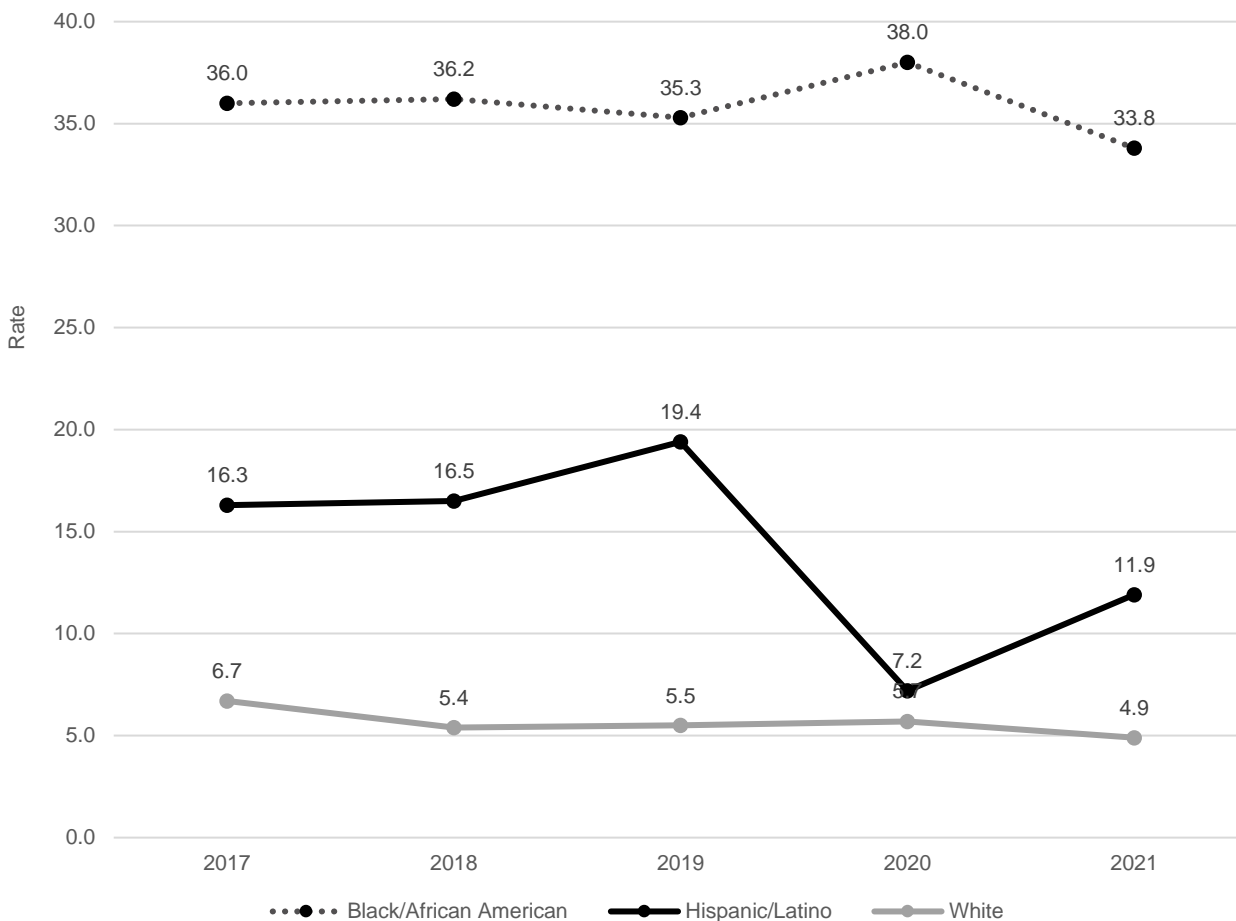
**Race/ethnicity:** In 2021, Black/African American people accounted for 56% of all reported new diagnoses of HIV in Region 11. This was followed by white people (34%) and Hispanic/Latino people (6%). Region 11's Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino populations continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV compared to other race/ethnicity groups. The rate of diagnoses among Black/African American people was nearly seven times higher than that for white people, and the rate in Hispanic/Latino people was more than twice times as high, as that for white people.

**Figure 6: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity, Region 11, 2017-2021**



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

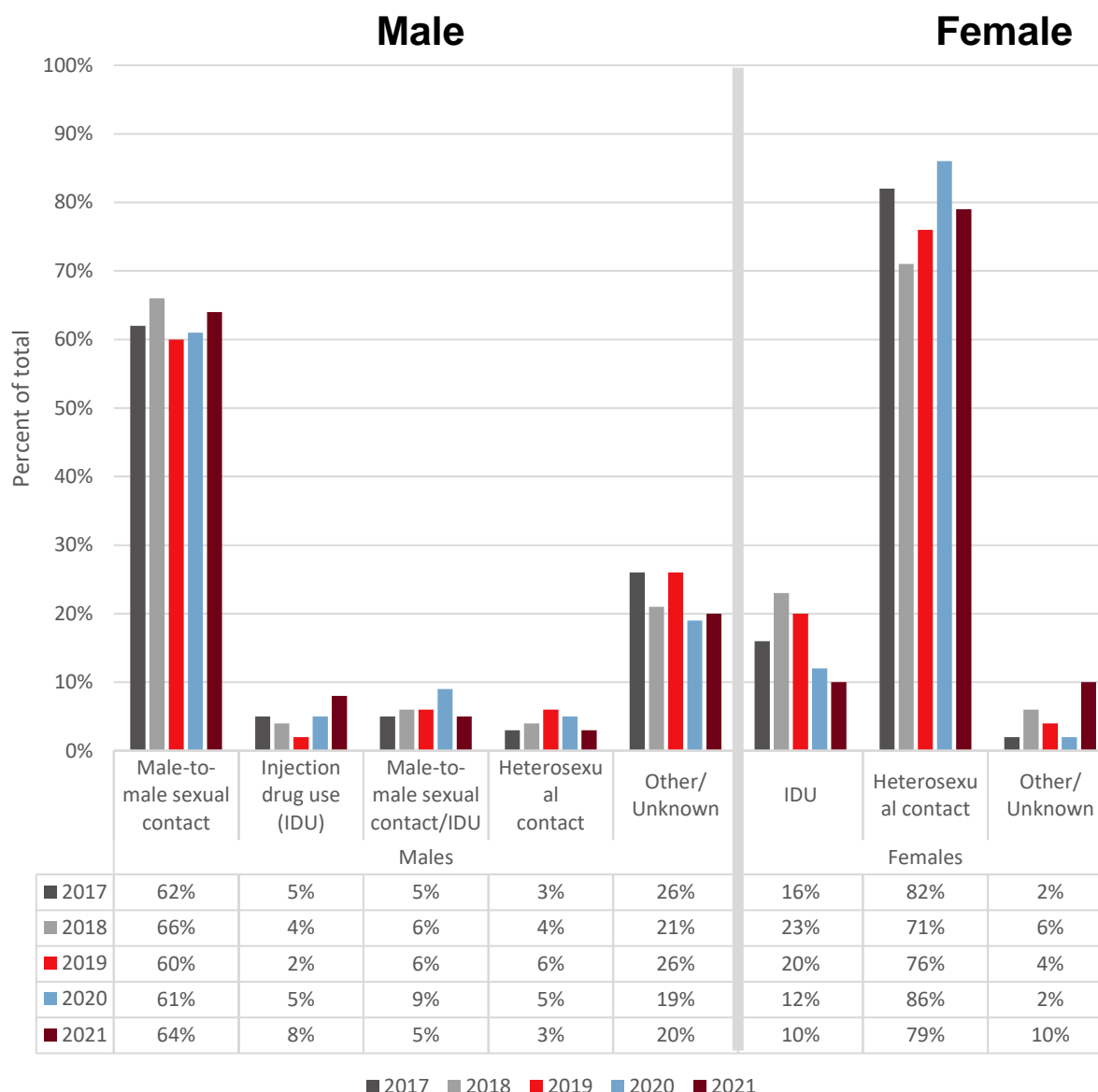
**Figure 7: Trends in rates of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity, Region 11, 2017-2021**



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

**Transmission and exposure categories:** A transmission category is assigned to a hierarchy based on risks, with the highest category being the most likely route of HIV transmission. Male-to-male sexual contact (46%) was the leading mode of transmission reported among all persons diagnosed with an HIV infection in Region 11 in 2021. Injection drug use (IDU) accounted for 9%, male-to-male sexual contact/IDU accounted for 4%, heterosexual contact accounted for 24%, and the transmission category was unknown for 17% of persons diagnosed with HIV infection in 2021.

**Figure 8: Trends in percentage of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by transmission, Region 11, 2017-2021**



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

**Table 1: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by selected characteristics, Region 11, 2017-2021**

Characteristic	Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year														
	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%
<b>Sex at birth</b>															
Males	19.5	193	80%	16.8	169	76%	18.6	188	81%	16.8	172	75%	14.8	153	73%
Females	4.8	49	20%	5.2	54	24%	4.3	45	19%	5.4	57	25%	5.5	58	27%
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr)</b>															
<13	*	-	-	*	3	1%	*	-	-	*	1	<1%	*	-	-
13-14	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	1	<1%
15-19	9.0	12	5%	9.0	12	5%	7.5	10	4%	6.7	9	4%	9.4	13	6%
20-24	27.1	36	15%	24.0	32	14%	33.1	44	19%	27.1	36	16%	19.6	26	12%
25-29	33.7	56	23%	32.2	54	24%	29.2	48	21%	27.1	44	19%	30.2	47	22%
30-34	23.1	35	14%	23.5	37	17%	22.2	36	15%	25.9	43	19%	18.7	31	15%
35-39	19.0	27	11%	14.5	21	9%	12.2	18	8%	18.1	27	12%	11.8	18	9%
40-44	14.9	19	8%	14.7	19	9%	16.0	21	9%	11.9	16	7%	19.2	27	13%
45-49	11.9	16	7%	13.5	18	8%	9.9	13	6%	13.2	17	7%	10.2	13	6%
50-54	12.5	16	7%	8.7	11	5%	14.3	18	8%	11.0	14	6%	11.4	15	7%
55-64	8.7	21	9%	4.9	12	5%	7.7	19	8%	8.1	20	9%	5.6	14	7%
65+	*	4	2%	*	4	2%	2.2	6	3%	*	2	1%	2.1	6	3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup></b>															
American Indian/Alaska Native	*	1	<1%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	1	<1%	*	1	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	*	3	1%	*	2	1%	4.9	5	2%	*	-	-	*	1	<1%
Black/African American	36.0	117	48%	36.2	121	54%	35.3	120	52%	38.0	132	58%	33.8	119	56%
Hispanic/Latino	16.3	14	6%	16.5	15	7%	19.4	18	8%	7.2	7	3%	11.9	12	6%
White	6.7	98	40%	5.4	79	35%	5.5	81	35%	5.7	83	36%	4.9	72	34%
Multi-Race	17.7	9	4%	11.4	6	3%	16.7	9	4%	10.6	6	3%	10.3	6	3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup> and Sex at birth</b>															
Am. Indian/Alaska Native Males	*	1	<1%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	1	<1%	*	1	<1%
Am. Indian/Alaska Native Females	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	*	1	<1%	*	1	<1%	9.9	5	2%	*	-	-	*	1	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	*	2	1%	*	1	<1%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Black/African American Males	55.3	87	36%	56.2	91	41%	58.8	97	42%	52.9	89	39%	45.3	78	37%
Black/African American Females	17.9	30	12%	17.5	30	13%	13.1	23	10%	24.1	43	19%	22.8	41	19%
Hispanic/Latino Males	29.2	13	5%	27.5	13	6%	33.3	16	7%	14.0	7	3%	17.2	9	4%
Hispanic/Latino Females	*	1	<1%	*	2	1%	*	2	1%	*	-	-	*	3	1%
White Males	11.7	84	35%	8.5	61	27%	8.9	64	27%	10.0	72	31%	8.2	59	28%
White Females	1.9	14	6%	2.4	18	8%	2.3	17	7%	1.5	11	5%	1.8	13	6%
Multi-Race Males	28.0	7	3%	*	3	1%	22.6	6	3%	*	3	1%	17.3	5	2%
Multi-Race Females	*	2	1%	*	3	1%	*	3	1%	*	3	1%	*	1	<1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>242</b>		<b>10.9</b>	<b>223</b>		<b>11.3</b>	<b>233</b>		<b>11.0</b>	<b>229</b>		<b>10.1</b>	<b>211</b>	

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

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



**Table 2: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by transmission category, Region 11, 2017-2021**

**Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>										
Male-to-male sexual contact	120	62%	111	66%	112	60%	104	61%	98	64%
Injection drug use (IDU)	9	5%	6	4%	3	2%	9	5%	13	8%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	9	5%	10	6%	12	6%	16	9%	8	5%
Heterosexual contact	5	3%	6	4%	12	6%	9	5%	4	3%
Other/unknown	50	26%	35	21%	49	26%	33	19%	30	20%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>										
Injection drug use	8	16%	12	23%	9	20%	7	12%	6	10%
Heterosexual contact	40	82%	37	71%	34	76%	49	86%	46	79%
Other/unknown	1	2%	3	6%	2	4%	1	2%	6	10%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>										
Perinatal	-	-	3	100%	-	-	1	100%	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>		<b>223</b>		<b>233</b>		<b>229</b>		<b>211</b>	

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

**Table 3: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by exposure category, Region 11, 2017-2021**

Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year										
Exposure Category <sup>a</sup>	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact only	118	49%	108	48%	108	46%	100	44%	96	45%
Injection drug use (IDU) only	9	4%	7	3%	4	2%	9	4%	9	4%
Heterosexual contact only	45	19%	43	19%	46	20%	58	25%	50	24%
Male-to-male sexual contact & IDU	7	3%	10	4%	11	5%	13	6%	8	4%
IDU & Heterosexual contact	8	3%	11	5%	8	3%	7	3%	10	5%
Male-to-male sexual contact & Heterosexual contact	2	1%	3	1%	4	2%	4	2%	2	1%
Male-to-male sexual contact & IDU & Heterosexual contact	2	1%	-	-	1	<1%	3	1%	-	-
Perinatal exposure	-	-	3	1%	-	-	1	<1%	-	-
Other/unknown	51	21%	38	17%	51	22%	34	15%	36	17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>242</b>		<b>223</b>		<b>233</b>		<b>229</b>		<b>211</b>	

Notes:

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

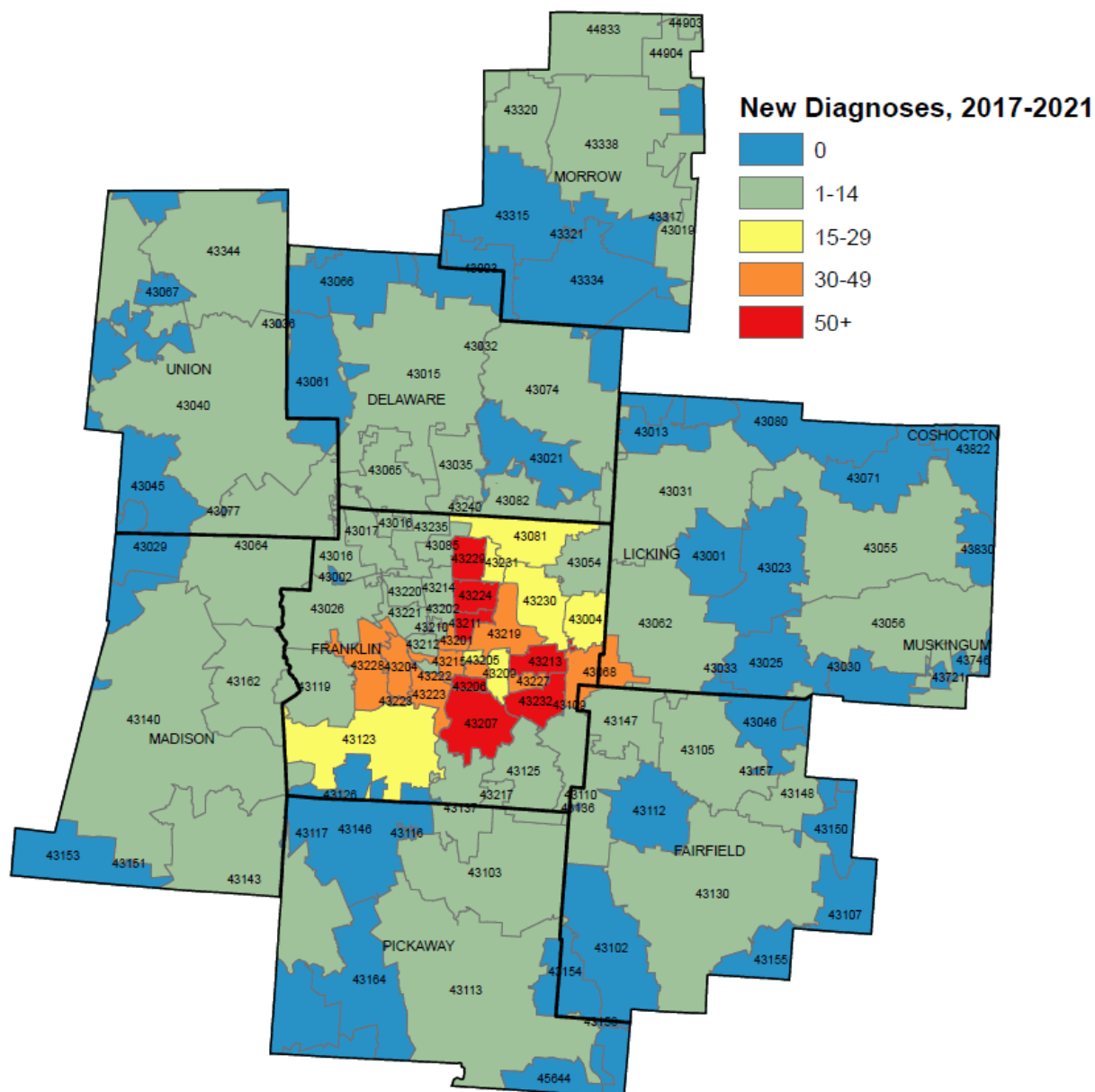
Dash (–) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

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

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

**ZIP Code:** Fifty or more new reported diagnoses of HIV were reported from 2017 to 2021 among persons residing in the following ZIP Codes in Region 11, which are in descending order of the number of new reported diagnoses of HIV: 43232, 43229, 43224, 43207, 43206, 43213, and 43211.

**Figure 9: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by ZIP Code, Region 11, 2017-2021**



**Notes:**

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 January 25, 2023.

**Table 4: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by county, Region 11, 2017-2021**

County <sup>a</sup>	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.
Delaware	*	2	*	4	*	4	*	2	4.1	9
Fairfield	*	4	*	3	*	3	5.6	9	3.1	5
Franklin	17.1	221	15.2	199	16.3	215	15.6	206	14.2	188
Licking	3.5	6	6.8	12	3.4	6	4.5	8	*	4
Madison	*	4	*	3	*	1	*	1	*	1
Morrow	*	2	*	-	*	2	*	1	*	-
Pickaway	*	1	*	1	*	-	*	1	*	2
Union	*	2	*	1	*	2	*	1	*	2
Region 11	12.0	242	10.9	223	11.3	233	11.0	229	10.1	211
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>912</b>

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 5: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and age at diagnosis, Region 11, 2021**

**2021 diagnosis of HIV infection**

Age at diagnosis (yr.)	American Indian/Alaska Native				Asian/Pacific Islander				Black/African American				Hispanic/Latino <sup>a</sup>				White				Multi-Race		
	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%		Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%		Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%		Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%		Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%		Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%
<13	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-
13-14	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	1	1%		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-
15-19	*	-	-		*	-	-		42.9	11	9%		*	-	-		*	1	1%		*	1	17%
20-24	*	-	-		*	-	-		74.2	18	15%		*	3	25%		*	4	6%		*	1	17%
25-29	*	-	-		*	1	100%		73.1	21	18%		59.9	5	42%		18.3	19	26%		*	1	17%
30-34	*	1	100%		*	-	-		54.4	16	13%		*	1	8%		8.9	10	14%		*	3	50%
35-39	*	-	-		*	-	-		39.0	10	8%		*	1	8%		6.7	7	10%		*	-	-
40-44	*	-	-		*	-	-		46.7	11	9%		*	1	8%		15.3	15	21%		*	-	-
45-49	*	-	-		*	-	-		42.8	9	8%		*	-	-		*	4	6%		*	-	-
50-54	*	-	-		*	-	-		39.3	8	7%		*	1	8%		6.1	6	8%		*	-	-
55-64	*	-	-		*	-	-		27.7	10	8%		*	-	-		*	4	6%		*	-	-
65+	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	4	3%		*	-	-		*	2	3%		*	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>*</b>	<b>1</b>			<b>33.8</b>	<b>119</b>			<b>11.9</b>	<b>12</b>			<b>4.9</b>	<b>72</b>			<b>10.3</b>	<b>6</b>	

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 6: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Region 11, 2021**

Transmission Category <sup>c</sup>	2021 diagnosis of HIV infection											
	American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-Race	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	-	-	1	100%	52	67%	8	89%	32	54%	5	100%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	1	1%	-	-	12	20%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	1	100%	-	-	2	3%	-	-	1	2%	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	23	29%	1	11%	6	10%	-	-
Subtotal	1	100%	1	100%	78	100%	9	100%	59	100%	5	100%
Female adult or adolescent												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	1	2%	-	-	5	38%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	36	88%	2	67%	7	54%	1	100%
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	4	10%	1	33%	1	8%	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	41	100%	3	100%	13	100%	1	100%
Child (<13 yrs. at diagnosis)												
Perinatal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1		1		119		12		72		6	

**Notes:**

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

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

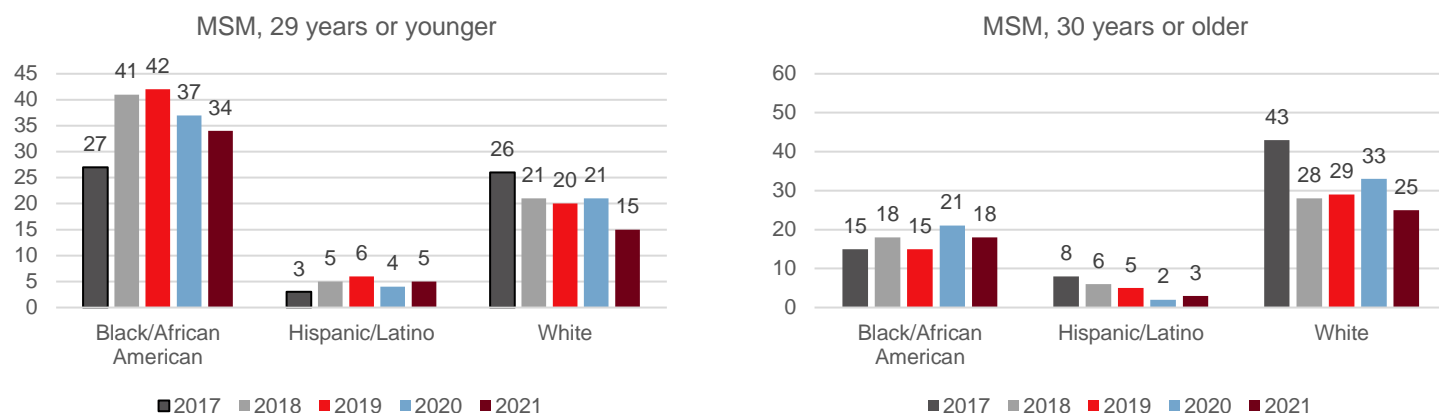
<sup>a</sup> In this data, race/ethnicity is presented using the following categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino; white; and multi-race. Those of Hispanic/Latino descent are included in the Hispanic/Latino category, regardless of race.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

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

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

**Communities of focus—MSM:** In this report, MSM is defined as persons assigned male at birth who have a transmission category of “male-to-male sexual contact” or “male-to-male sexual contact/IDU.” Among MSM aged 29 years or younger, the number of reported new diagnoses of HIV was highest among Black/African American MSM. Among MSM aged 30 years or older, the number of reported new diagnoses of HIV was more evenly distributed among Black/African American and white MSM.

**Figure 10: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and age at diagnosis among MSM, Region 11, 2017-2021**



**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Communities of focus—Transgender people:** Gender identity is used to describe a person’s internal experience of their own gender, while gender expression is how that person outwardly exhibits their gender. A person’s gender identity may be different from their gender expression. There have been 75 new reported diagnoses of HIV documented among transgender people in Region 11 since the beginning of the epidemic in 1981. Of these, 95% (n=71) were among transgender women, 68% (n=51) were among transgender people aged 29 years or younger, and 69% (n=52) were among Black/African American transgender people. However, it is important to note that data related to current gender may be underestimated due to underreporting and the recency of which these data were collected.



**Table 7: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection among transgender people by selected characteristics, Region 11, 1981-2021**

Characteristic	No.	%
<b>Current Gender</b>		
Transgender Women	71	95%
Transgender Men	4	5%
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr)</b>		
29 or younger	51	68%
30 or older	24	32%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>		
Black/African American	52	69%
Hispanic/Latino	3	4%
White	16	21%
Other	4	5%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup> and Current Gender</b>		
Black/African American Transgender Women	50	67%
Black/African American Transgender Men	2	3%
Hispanic/Latina Transgender Women	2	3%
Hispanic/Latino Transgender Men	1	1%
White Transgender Women	16	21%
White Transgender Men	-	-
Other Transgender Women	3	4%
Other Transgender Men	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	

**Notes:**

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

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

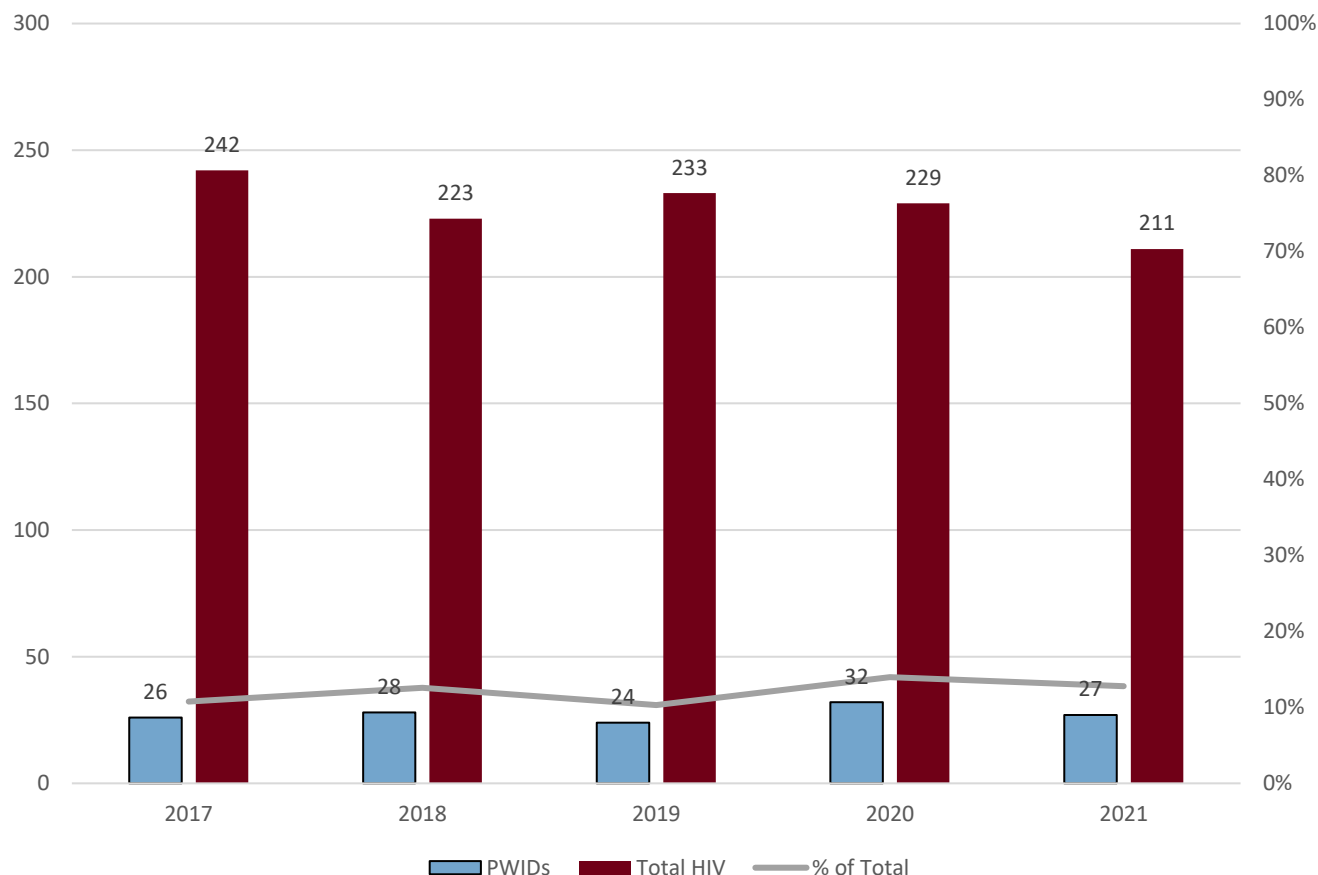
Transgender is a term used to describe persons whose current gender identity is different from their sex (male or female) assigned at birth. Transgender women identify as female but were assigned male at birth, and transgender men identify as male, but were assigned female at birth.

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

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

**Communities of focus—PWID:** There were 211 reported new diagnoses of HIV in Region 11 in 2021. Of these, 13% (n=27) were among PWIDs (defined as persons who inject drugs or persons reported with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact/injection drug use).

**Figure 11: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection among PWIDs by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, Region 11, 2017-2021**



**Notes:**

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

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

# Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV Coinfection

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A match was performed with HIV and STI data to determine the number of persons residing in Region 11 who were diagnosed with HIV and STIs in 2020.

**Chlamydia:** Of the 230 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, 31 (13%) had a chlamydia diagnosis. The chlamydia diagnosis was more than one year prior to the HIV diagnosis in 10% (n=23) of persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, between one and 12 months prior to the HIV diagnosis in 5% (n=11), and within 30 days of the HIV diagnosis for 10% (n=23).

**Gonorrhea:** Of the 230 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, 75 (33%) had a gonorrhea diagnosis. The gonorrhea diagnosis was more than one year prior to the HIV diagnosis in 14% (n=33) of persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, between one and 12 months prior to the HIV diagnosis in 7% (n=15), and within 30 days of the HIV diagnosis for 12% (n=27).

**Syphilis:** Of the 230 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, 52 (23%) had a syphilis diagnosis. The syphilis diagnosis was more than one year prior to the HIV diagnosis in 6% (n=14) of persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, between one and 12 months prior to the HIV diagnosis in 2% (n=5), and within 30 days of the HIV diagnosis for 14% (n=33).

**Table 8: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with chlamydia, gonorrhea, or syphilis by selected characteristics, Region 11, 2020**

	Number and % of 2020 HIV diagnoses with chlamydia diagnosis +/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis		Number and % of 2020 HIV diagnoses with gonorrhea diagnosis +/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis		Number and % of 2020 HIV diagnoses with syphilis diagnosis +/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis		2020 diagnoses of HIV infection
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
<b>Current Gender</b>							
Males	16	9%	24	14%	27	16%	170
Females	6	10%	3	5%	4	7%	58
Transgender Women	1	50%	-	-	2	100%	2
Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>							
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	11%	-	-	2	22%	9
20-24	6	17%	9	25%	3	8%	36
25-29	7	16%	10	23%	6	14%	44
30-34	3	7%	4	9%	10	23%	44
35-39	3	11%	3	11%	5	19%	27
40-44	1	6%	1	6%	3	19%	16
45-49	1	6%	-	-	2	12%	17
50-54	1	7%	-	-	1	7%	14
55-64	-	-	-	-	1	5%	20
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>							
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	-	-	-	1	100%	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black/African American	18	14%	19	14%	18	14%	132
Hispanic/Latino	2	29%	2	29%	1	14%	7
White	3	4%	6	7%	13	15%	84
Multi-Race	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>27</b>		<b>33</b>		<b>230</b>

**Notes:**

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

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

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

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2021.

# Hepatitis C and HIV Coinfection

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A match was performed with HIV and hepatitis data to determine the number of persons residing in Region 11 who were diagnosed with HIV and hepatitis C from 2014 to 2020, where coinfection was defined as having a hepatitis C diagnosis and HIV diagnosis in 2020.

Of the 230 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, 14 (6%) had a hepatitis C diagnosis. The hepatitis C diagnosis was prior to 2020 in 4% (n=9) of persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, and during 2020 in 2% (n=5) of persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020.

# HIV Testing

In Region 11, from 2018 through 2020, 41.6% of adults (age 18 and older) reported having ever been tested for HIV, compared with 35.2% of adults in Ohio. The prevalence of HIV testing is highest among adults aged 35 to 44 years, followed by adults aged 25 to 34 years. Black/African American people have a higher prevalence of HIV testing than any other race/ethnicity group, and the prevalence of HIV testing is higher among males (43.8%) compared with females (39.4%). Among adults in Region 11 in 2020, 6% participated in risky behaviors including: injecting any drug other than those prescribed for you, being treated for a sexually transmitted disease, or giving/receiving money or drugs in exchange for sex in the past year.

**Table 9: Percentage of adults who reported having ever been tested for HIV, Region 11, 2018-2020**

HIV Testing Prevalence (%)	
Age	2018-2020
18-24	27.6
25-34	53.3
35-44	59.3
45-54	51.3
55-64	40.9
65+	15.2
Sex	
Male	43.8
Female	39.4
Race/Ethnicity	
White, Non-Hispanic	36.3
Black, Non-Hispanic	63.3
Hispanic	52.7
Other, Non-Hispanic	35.0
Multi-Racial	37.8
Annual Household Income	
<\$15,000	60.4
\$15,000-\$24,999	42.1
\$25,000-\$34,999	44.2
\$35,000-\$49,999	43.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	32.1
\$75,000+	44.6
Education	
Less than High School	59.8
High School Diploma	39.0
Some College	42.6
College Graduate	36.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.6</b>

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

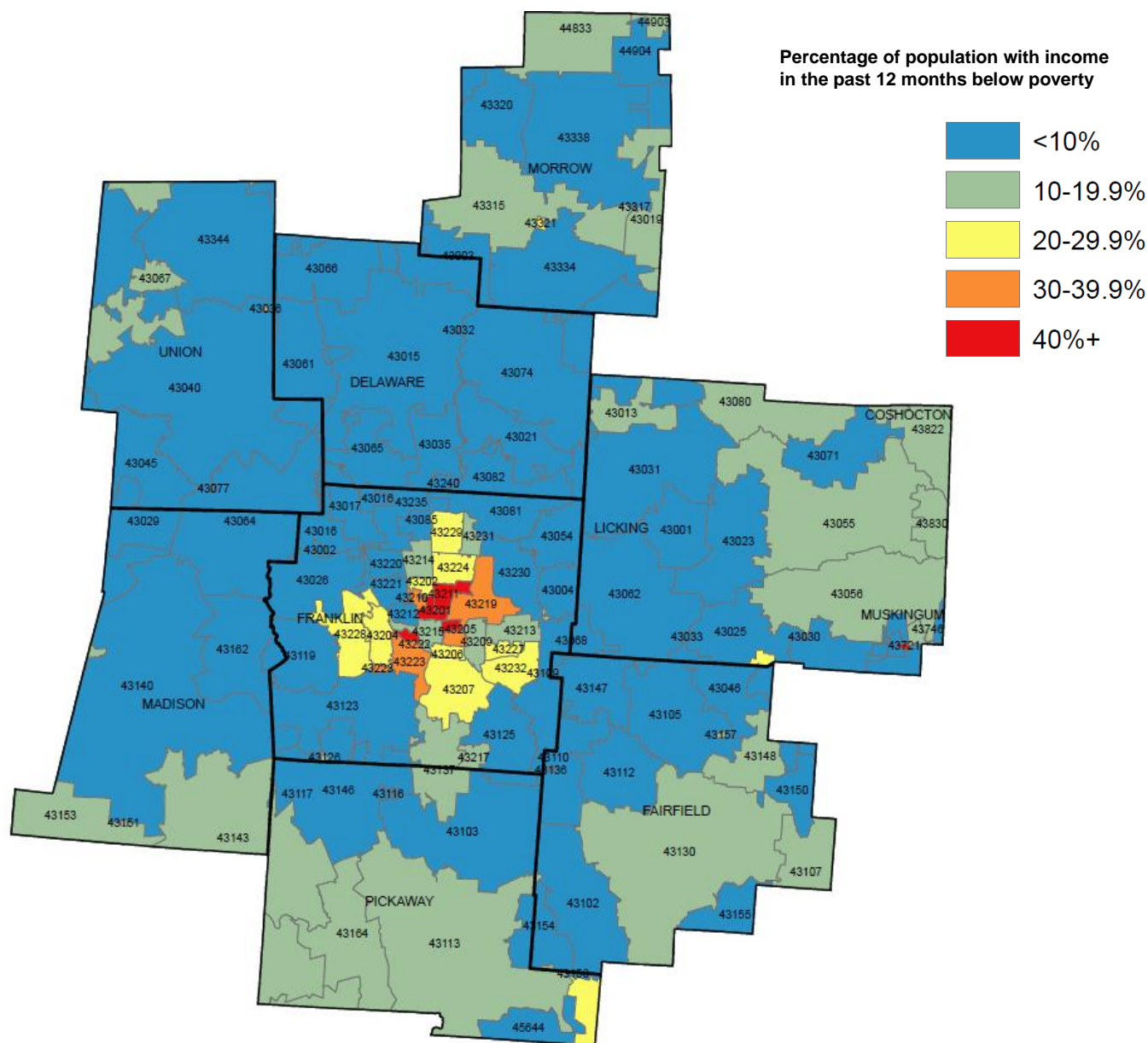
Source: 2018-2020 BRFSS. Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Evaluation Section, Bureau of Health Improvement and Wellness, Ohio Department of Health, 2022.

# Social Determinants of Health

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

**Poverty level:** A U.S. Census report of Region 11's population with income in the past 12 months showed 12.2% was below the federal poverty level (FPL). In 2021, this equated to \$12,880 for families/households with one person, with an additional \$4,540 allowed for each additional person in the family/household. The map below depicts each ZIP Code in Region 11 and what percentage of the population is below the FPL.

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





**Table 10: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection in 2021 by area-based poverty level and county, Region 11**

Area-Based Poverty Level	2021 diagnosis of HIV infection										Area-Based Poverty Level not Available		Total
	<10% below FPL		10% to 19.9% below FPL		20% to 29.9% below FPL		30% to 39.9% below FPL		>40% below FPL				
	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	
DELAWARE CO.	9	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
FAIRFIELD CO.	1	20%	4	80%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
FRANKLIN CO.	20	11%	57	30%	76	40%	19	10%	16	9%	-	-	188
LICKING CO.	-	-	4	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
MADISON CO.	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MORROW CO.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PICKAWAY CO.	1	50%	1	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
UNION CO.	2	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Region 11	33	16%	67	32%	76	36%	19	9%	16	8%	-	-	211
Ohio	157	17%	345	38%	212	23%	131	14%	49	5%	18	2%	912

**Notes:**

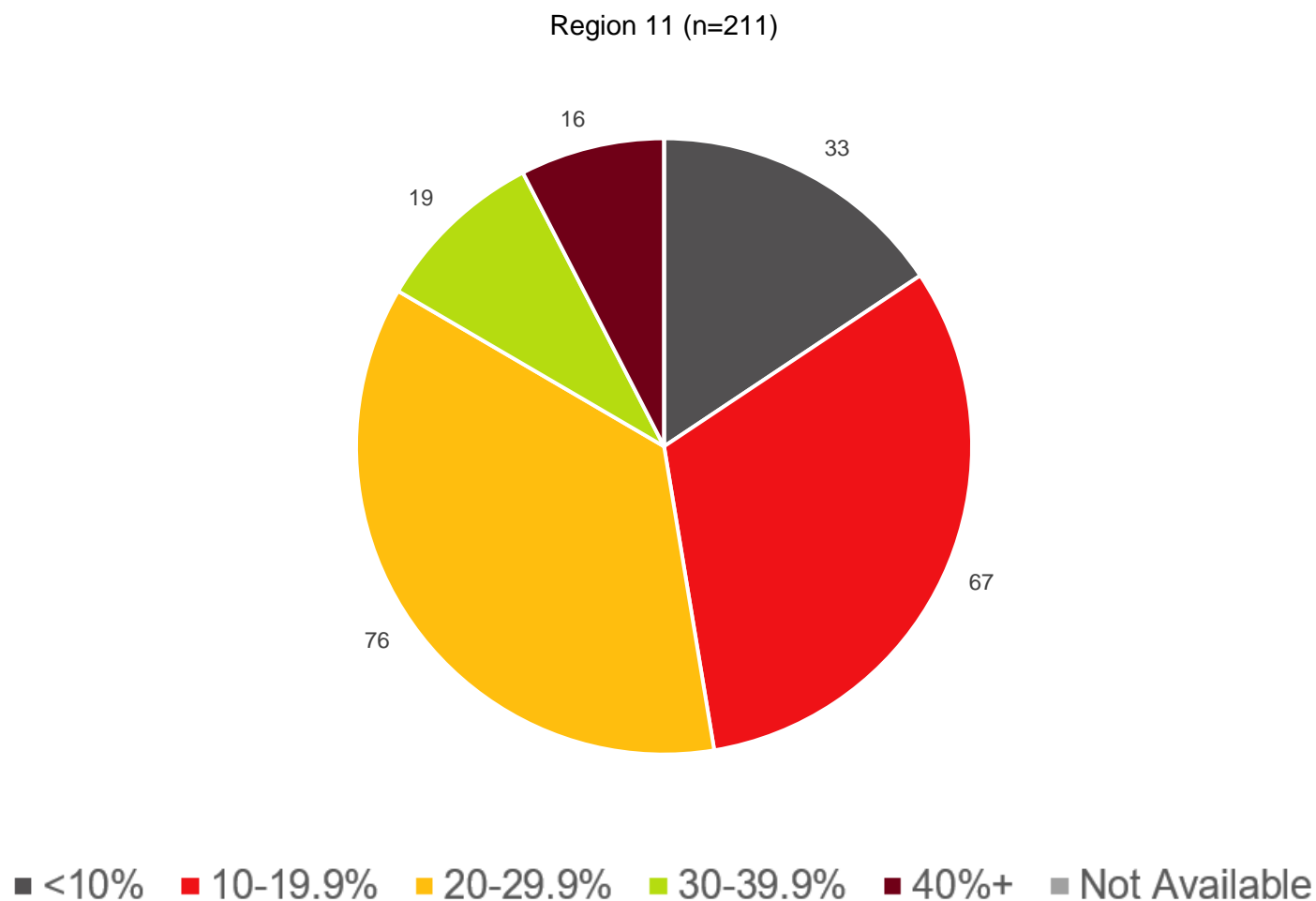
Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS), who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

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

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

Figure 13 depicts the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 11 in 2021, by area-based poverty level. Thirty-three of the 211 new diagnoses of HIV in Region 11 in 2021 were among persons who resided in ZIP Codes where less than 10% of the population had income in the past 12 months below the FPL. There were 67 new diagnoses of HIV in Region 11 in 2021 among persons who resided in ZIP Codes where 10-19.9% of the population had income in the past 12 months below the FPL, 76 among persons residing in ZIP Codes where 20-29.9% were below the FPL, 19 among persons residing in ZIP Codes where 30-39.9% were below the FPL, and 16 among persons residing in ZIP Codes where more than 40% were below the FPL.

**Figure 13: Number and percentage of new diagnoses of HIV infection in 2021 by area-based percentage of the population with income in the past 12 months below the federal poverty level, Region 11**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates  
 Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022.

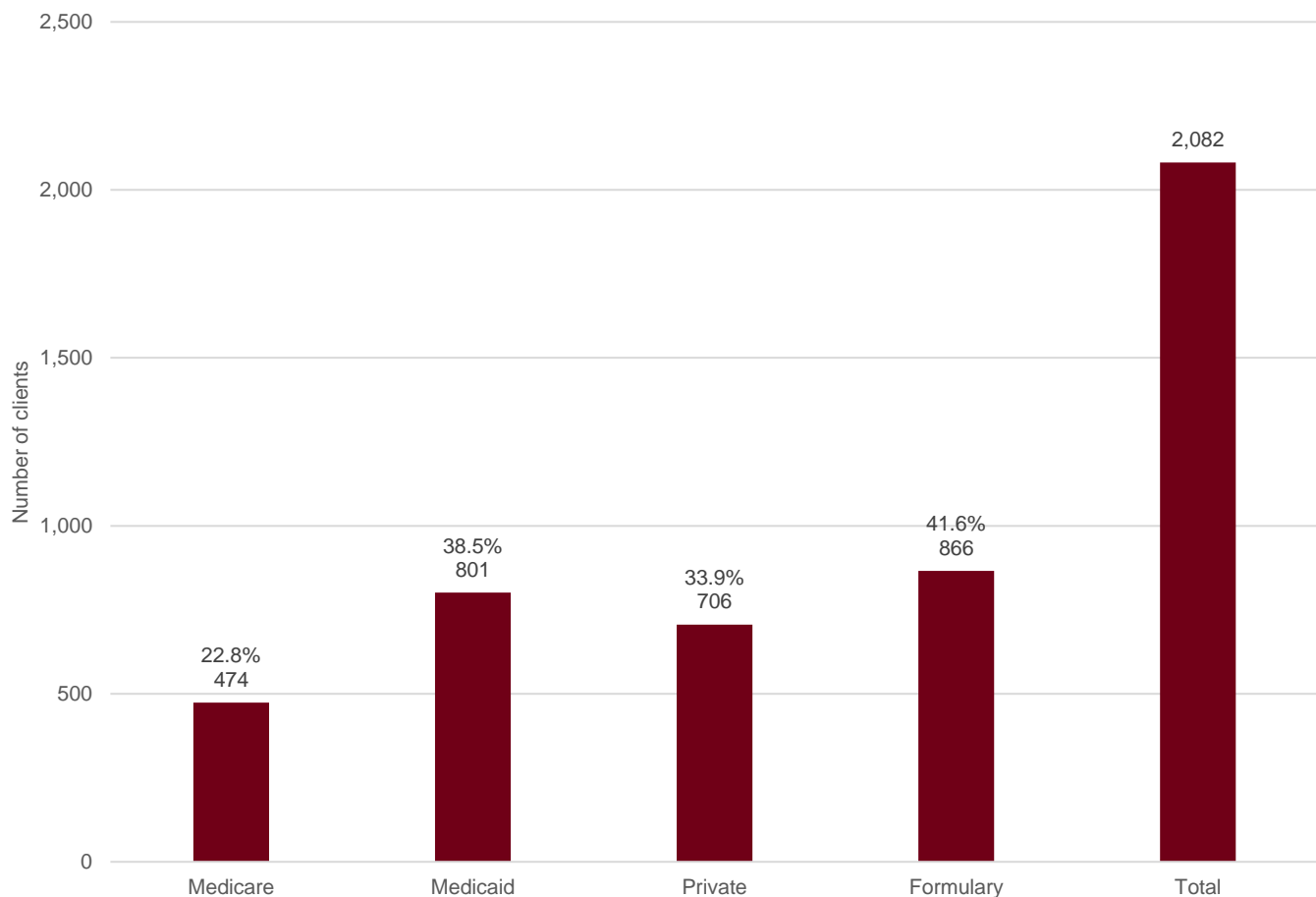
In 2020, the federal poverty level (FPL) for a single person was \$12,760 and increased by \$4,480 for each member of the household. Income data is collected to determine eligibility for all clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B program. Forty-one percent of Ryan White Part B clients in Region 11 were below 100% of the FPL in 2020, compared with 43% of Ryan White Part B clients in Ohio.

**Table 11: Number and percentage of Ryan White Part B clients by the percentage of FPL, Region 11, 2020**

Percent of Federal Poverty Level								
	<100%	100-138%	139-200%	201-250%	251-400%	401-500%	>500%	Total
Region 11 Part B	860 (41%)	257 (12%)	367 (18%)	196 (9%)	318 (15%)	81 (4%)	3 (<1%)	2,082
Ohio Part B	3,445 (43%)	982 (12%)	1,334 (17%)	733 (9%)	1,215 (15%)	250 (3%)	5 (<1%)	7,964

Note: Clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B Program may also receive services from other pay sources (e.g., other Ryan White Parts, Medicaid). Clients with FPL >500% were initially below the FPL, but saw their income increase during the year.  
Source: Ryan White Application Database. Data reported through Feb. 14, 2022.

**Figure 14: Percentage of Part B clients by health insurance coverage, Region 11, 2020**



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

In order to be eligible for Ryan White Part A services, individuals must be below 500% of the federal poverty level.

**Table 12: Number and percentage of Ryan White Part A clients by the percentage of FPL, Region 11, FY2018**

Percent of Federal Poverty Level					
	<100%	100-199%	200-299%	300-399%	400-499%
Region 11 Part A	1,028 (51%)	582 (29%)	316 (16%)	84 (4%)	11 (<1%)

Source: Ryan White Part A-Columbus. Data reported through Dec. 31, 2019.

**Table 13: Number of Part A clients by health insurance coverage, Region 11, FY2018**

Type of Health Insurance	Number and Percent of Clients
Medicaid	808 (40%)
Medicare	264 (13%)
Private (employer)	258 (13%)
Private (individual)	147 (7%)
Other	233 (12%)
No Insurance	285 (14%)
Unknown	27 (1%)

Note: Thirty-six percent of insurance status is missing.

Source: Ryan White Part A-Columbus. Data reported through Nov. 30, 2019.

**Housing status:** In 2020, 87% of Ryan White Part B clients in Region 11 had stable housing. Nine percent had temporary housing, and 2% were homeless. In 2020, 74% of Ryan White Part B clients in Ohio had stable housing, 8% had temporary housing, and 2% were homeless. In 2018, 13% of Part A clients in Region 11 had temporary housing and 6% had unstable housing.

**Table 14: Percentage of Ryan White Part B clients by selected characteristics and housing status, Region 11, 2020**

	Housing Status									
	Total Clients	%	Homeless		Stable		Temporary		Unknown	
			Clients	%	Clients	%	Clients	%	Clients	%
<b>Gender</b>										
Female	418	20%	5	10%	367	20%	36	20%	10	20%
Male	1,619	78%	41	82%	1,406	78%	133	75%	39	80%
Transgender	42	2%	4	8%	30	2%	8	4%	-	-
Unknown	3	<1%	-	-	2	<1%	1	<1%	-	-
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>										
American Indian or Native Alaskan	5	<1%	-	-	4	<1%	1	<1%	-	-
Asian	23	1%	-	-	22	1%	1	<1%	-	-
Black/African American	973	47%	33	66%	816	45%	101	57%	23	47%
Hispanic/Latino	150	7%	2	4%	138	8%	8	4%	2	4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3	<1%	-	-	3	<1%	-	-	-	-
White	892	43%	15	30%	793	44%	61	34%	23	47%
More than One Race	36	2%	-	-	29	2%	6	3%	1	2%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FPL Value</b>										
<100%	860	41%	41	82%	685	38%	120	67%	14	29%
100%-138%	257	12%	3	6%	230	13%	18	10%	6	12%
139%-200%	367	18%	5	10%	333	18%	18	10%	11	22%
201%-250%	196	9%	1	2%	179	10%	10	6%	6	12%
251%-400%	318	15%	-	-	299	17%	10	6%	9	18%
401%-500%	81	4%	-	-	76	4%	2	1%	3	6%
>500%	3	<1%	-	-	3	<1%	-	-	-	-
<b>Age (years)</b>										
0-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-24	44	2%	-	-	36	2%	6	3%	2	4%
24-44	888	43%	21	42%	748	41%	102	57%	17	35%
45-64	960	46%	26	52%	847	47%	65	37%	22	45%
65 or Older	190	9%	3	6%	174	10%	5	3%	8	16%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,082</b>		<b>50</b>		<b>1,805</b>		<b>178</b>		<b>49</b>	

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

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

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

## Prevalence: Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection

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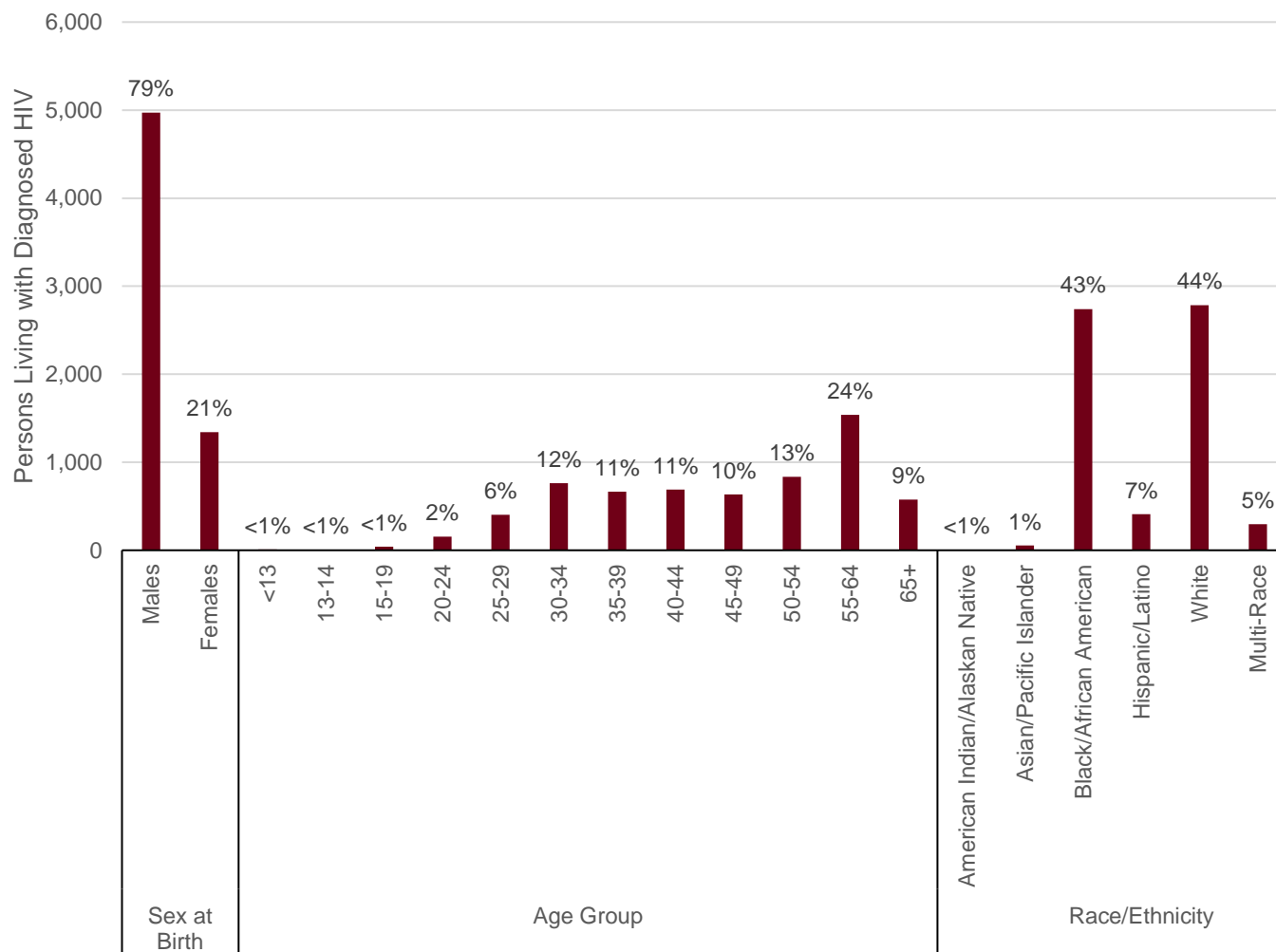
As of December 31, 2021, there were 6,315 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Region 11. Of these, 56% were living with an HIV (not AIDS) diagnosis, and 44% were living with a stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis. The rate of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Region 11 in 2021 was 302.5 per 100,000 population. In comparison, there were 25,568 persons living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2021, which equates to a rate of 217.0 per 100,000 population.

**Sex at birth:** Males accounted for 79% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Region 11 at the end of 2021, while females accounted for 21%. The rate of males living with diagnosed HIV infection was nearly four times higher in 2021, than that of females.

**Current age:** At the end of 2021, nearly half of all persons living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio were 50 years of age and older. Rates of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection were highest among persons aged 50-54, 55-64, and 45-49 (633.7, 619.2, and 500.4, respectively). These age group-specific rates will continue to rise as persons age and live longer as a result of treatment adherence and related retention in care intervention successes.

**Race/ethnicity:** Black/African American people make up 43% of persons living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11, while white people make up 44%. The rate for Black/African American people (778.1) was more than four times as high, as that for white people (190.7).

**Figure 15: Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, Region 11, 2021**



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

**Table 15: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and selected characteristics, Region 11, 2021**

Characteristic	Living With Diagnosed HIV Infection in 2021			Current Disease Status			
	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS	
				No.	%	No.	%
<b>Sex at birth</b>							
Males	481.0	4,972	79%	2,789	79%	2,183	79%
Females	127.4	1,343	21%	750	21%	593	21%
<b>Age at end of year</b>							
<13	3.1	11	<1%	10	<1%	1	<1%
13-14	*	4	<1%	2	<1%	2	<1%
15-19	29.1	40	1%	33	1%	7	<1%
20-24	116.1	154	2%	128	4%	26	1%
25-29	258.6	403	6%	324	9%	79	3%
30-34	458.6	762	12%	545	15%	217	8%
35-39	436.5	667	11%	428	12%	239	9%
40-44	492.3	691	11%	385	11%	306	11%
45-49	500.4	636	10%	310	9%	326	12%
50-54	633.7	833	13%	426	12%	407	15%
55-64	619.2	1,537	24%	689	19%	848	31%
65+	200.1	577	9%	259	7%	318	11%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup></b>							
American Indian/Alaska Native	200.7	8	<1%	6	<1%	2	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	48.4	54	1%	35	1%	19	1%
Black/African American	778.1	2,740	43%	1,546	44%	1,194	43%
Hispanic/Latino	406.3	411	7%	232	7%	179	6%
White	190.7	2,784	44%	1,560	44%	1,224	44%
Multi-Race	508.1	297	5%	139	4%	158	6%
Unknown	*	21	<1%	21	1%	-	-
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup> and Sex at birth</b>							
American Indian/Alaska Native Males	353.5	7	<1%	6	<1%	1	<1%
American Indian/Alaska Native Females	*	1	<1%	-	-	1	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	74.7	41	1%	25	1%	16	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	22.9	13	<1%	10	<1%	3	<1%
Black/African American Males	1,072.5	1,845	29%	1,039	29%	806	29%
Black/African American Females	496.9	895	14%	507	14%	388	14%
Hispanic/Latino Males	641.8	336	5%	196	6%	140	5%
Hispanic/Latina Females	153.7	75	1%	36	1%	39	1%
White Males	343.7	2,487	39%	1,393	39%	1,094	39%
White Females	40.3	297	5%	167	5%	130	5%
Multi-Race Males	825.4	239	4%	113	3%	126	5%
Multi-Race Females	196.7	58	1%	26	1%	32	1%
Unknown	*	21	<1%	21	1%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>302.5</b>	<b>6,315</b>		<b>3,539</b>		<b>2,776</b>	

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

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



**Table 16: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and transmission category, Region 11, 2021**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	Current Disease Status					
	Living With Diagnosed HIV Infection in 2021		HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>						
Male-to-male sexual contact	3,497	71%	2,008	72%	1,489	69%
Injection drug use (IDU)	124	3%	52	2%	72	3%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	219	4%	113	4%	106	5%
Heterosexual contact	267	5%	98	4%	169	8%
Other/unknown	837	17%	501	18%	336	15%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4,944</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,772</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,172</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>						
Injection drug use	123	9%	49	7%	74	13%
Heterosexual contact	1,049	81%	578	80%	471	81%
Other/unknown	131	10%	98	14%	33	6%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,303</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Child (&lt;13 years at diagnosis)</b>						
Perinatal	61	90%	36	86%	25	96%
Other/unknown	7	10%	6	14%	1	4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,315</b>		<b>3,539</b>		<b>2,776</b>	

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

**Table 17: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and exposure category, Region 11, 2021**

Exposure Category <sup>a</sup>	Living With Diagnosed HIV Infection in 2021		Current Disease Status			
			HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact only	3,348	53%	1,936	55%	1,412	51%
Injection drug use (IDU) only	114	2%	47	1%	67	2%
Heterosexual contact only	1,316	21%	676	19%	640	23%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	181	3%	91	3%	90	3%
IDU and Heterosexual contact	133	2%	54	2%	79	3%
Male-to-male sexual contact and Heterosexual contact	149	2%	72	2%	77	3%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU and Heterosexual contact	38	1%	22	1%	16	1%
Perinatal exposure	64	1%	38	1%	26	1%
Other/unknown	972	15%	603	17%	369	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,315</b>		<b>3,539</b>		<b>2,776</b>	

**Notes:**

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

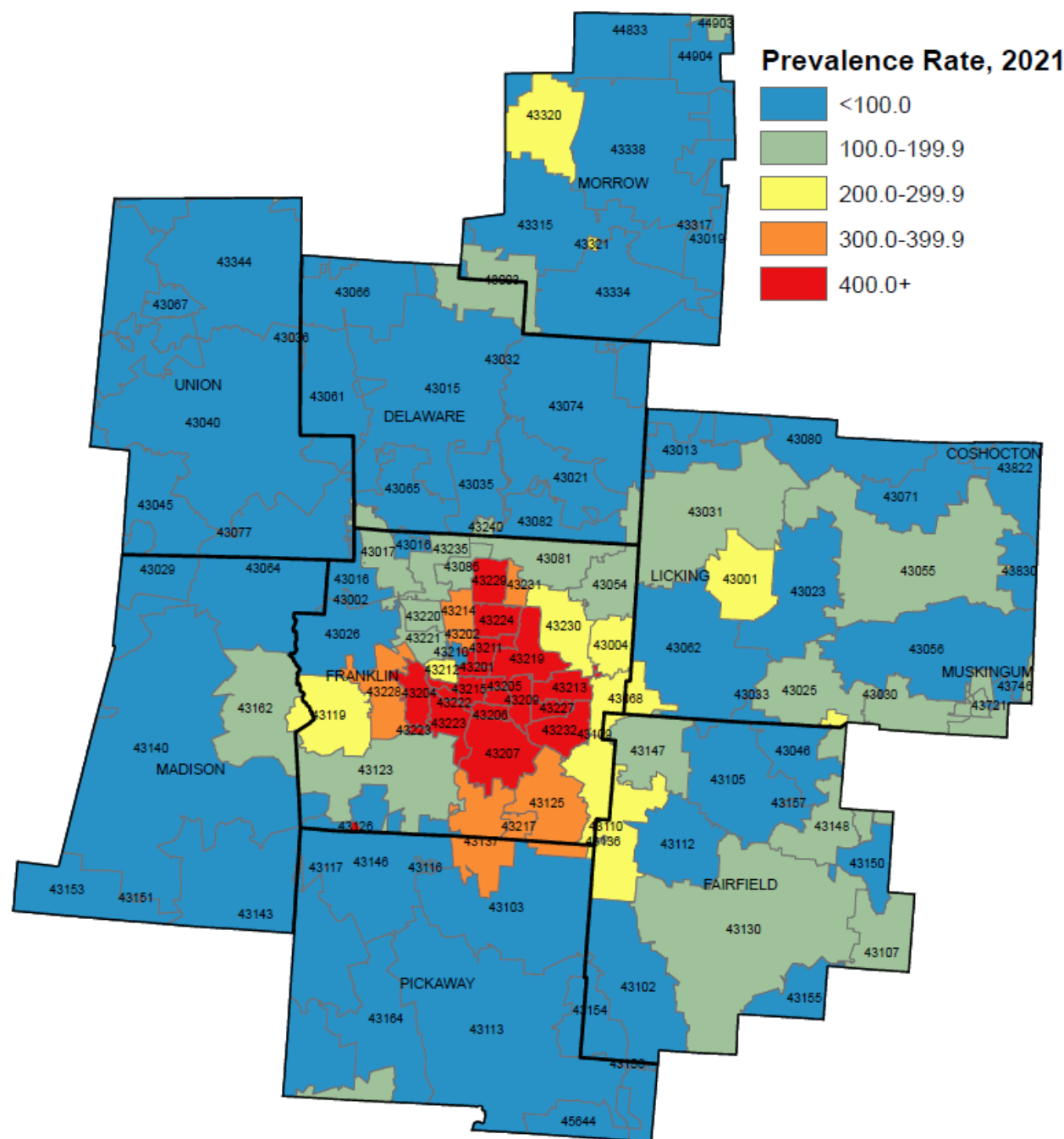
Dash (–) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

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

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

**ZIP Code:** There were two ZIP Codes in Region 11 with more than 300 persons with diagnosed HIV at the end of 2021 (43207 and 43206).

**Figure 16: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by ZIP Code, Region 11, 2021**



**Notes:**

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

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

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

**Table 18: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and county, Region 11, 2021**

County <sup>a</sup>	Current Disease Status					
	Living with diagnosed HIV infection in 2021			HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS
	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.		No.	No.	No.
Delaware	70.7	156		92		64
Fairfield	123.6	199		110		89
Franklin	426.3	5,633		3,172		2,461
Licking	109.8	198		98		100
Madison	85.6	38		19		19
Morrow	59.7	21		9		12
Pickaway	57.3	34		19		15
Union	55.4	36		20		16
Region 11	302.5	6,315		3,539		2,776
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>214.6</b>	<b>25,096</b>		<b>13,323</b>		<b>11,773</b>

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 19: Reported persons living with HIV infection by race/ethnicity and current age, Region 11, 2021**

Age at end of year	American Indian/Alaska Native			Asian/Pacific Islander			Black/African American			Hispanic/ Latino <sup>a</sup>			White			Multi-Race			Unknown	
	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	%	No.	%
<13	*	-	-	*	2	4%	*	6	<1%	*	2	<1%	*	1	<1%	*	-	-	-	-
13-14	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	3	<1%	*	1	<1%	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
15-19	*	-	-	*	2	4%	128.7	33	1%	*	1	<1%	*	2	<1%	*	2	1%	-	-
20-24	*	-	-	*	4	7%	424.8	103	4%	176.5	14	3%	29.9	26	1%	127.0	7	2%	-	-
25-29	*	-	-	52.4	5	9%	775.8	223	8%	443.1	37	9%	114.6	119	4%	376.4	19	6%	-	-
30-34	*	1	13%	67.1	8	15%	1,442.1	424	15%	693.4	56	14%	203.7	229	8%	1,106.4	44	15%	-	-
35-39	*	1	13%	*	3	6%	1,318.3	338	12%	727.3	57	14%	226.6	237	9%	1,135.5	31	10%	-	-
40-44	*	-	-	*	3	6%	1,265.9	298	11%	803.8	57	14%	299.0	293	11%	1,621.9	38	13%	2	10%
45-49	*	3	38%	149.5	12	22%	1,389.6	292	11%	682.1	40	10%	283.2	255	9%	1,767.2	34	11%	-	-
50-54	*	2	25%	127.6	8	15%	1,419.7	289	11%	1,040.3	46	11%	462.8	456	16%	1,957.1	31	10%	1	5%
55-64	*	1	13%	*	4	7%	1,449.0	523	19%	1,290.8	74	18%	440.9	859	31%	2,653.4	64	22%	12	57%
65+	*	-	-	*	3	6%	633.6	208	8%	640.6	26	6%	127.4	307	11%	1,334.0	27	9%	6	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>48.4</b>	<b>54</b>		<b>778.1</b>	<b>2,740</b>		<b>406.3</b>	<b>411</b>		<b>190.7</b>	<b>2,784</b>		<b>508.1</b>	<b>297</b>		<b>21</b>	

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 20: Reported persons living with HIV infection by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Region 11, 2021**

	Living with diagnosed HIV infection in 2021													
	American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latino <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-Race		Unknown	
Transmission Category <sup>c</sup>	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>														
Male-to-male sexual contact	5	71%	21	54%	1,122	61%	227	68%	1,955	79%	166	70%	1	6%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	54	3%	7	2%	57	2%	6	3%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	2	5%	53	3%	12	4%	130	5%	22	9%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	1	14%	1	3%	163	9%	30	9%	60	2%	12	5%	-	-
Other/unknown	1	14%	15	38%	437	24%	56	17%	281	11%	31	13%	16	94%
Subtotal	7	100%	39	100%	1,829	100%	332	100%	2,483	100%	237	100%	17	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>														
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	49	6%	8	11%	59	20%	7	12%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	1	100%	6	55%	742	85%	60	86%	195	67%	45	79%	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	5	45%	79	9%	2	3%	36	12%	5	9%	4	100%
Subtotal	1	100%	11	100%	870	100%	70	100%	290	100%	57	100%	4	100%
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>														
Perinatal	-	-	4	100%	37	90%	8	89%	9	82%	3	100%	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	4	10%	1	11%	2	18%	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	4	100%	41	100%	9	100%	11	100%	3	100%	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>		<b>54</b>		<b>2,740</b>		<b>411</b>		<b>2,784</b>		<b>297</b>		<b>21</b>	

**Notes:**

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

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

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

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

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

# Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program (OHDAP) Utilization

The Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program helps people living with HIV and AIDS access medications needed to remain healthy. In 2020, OHDAP program enrolled 952 people living with HIV who utilized services in Region 11. Of those clients, 79% were virally suppressed at their most recent lab test date (i.e., viral load  $\leq 200$  copies/mL). There were 4,074 clients who accessed ADAP services in Ohio in 2020.

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

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

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

**Table 21: Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program utilization by race/ethnicity, Region 11, 2021**

OHDAP Clients Enrolled from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2020		
Race/ethnicity	% (N)	Virally Suppressed, %
Black/African American	48% (455)	76% (348)
White	38% (365)	81% (297)
Hispanic/Latino	11% (103)	80% (82)
Other	3% (29)	72% (21)
<b>Total</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>79% ()</b>

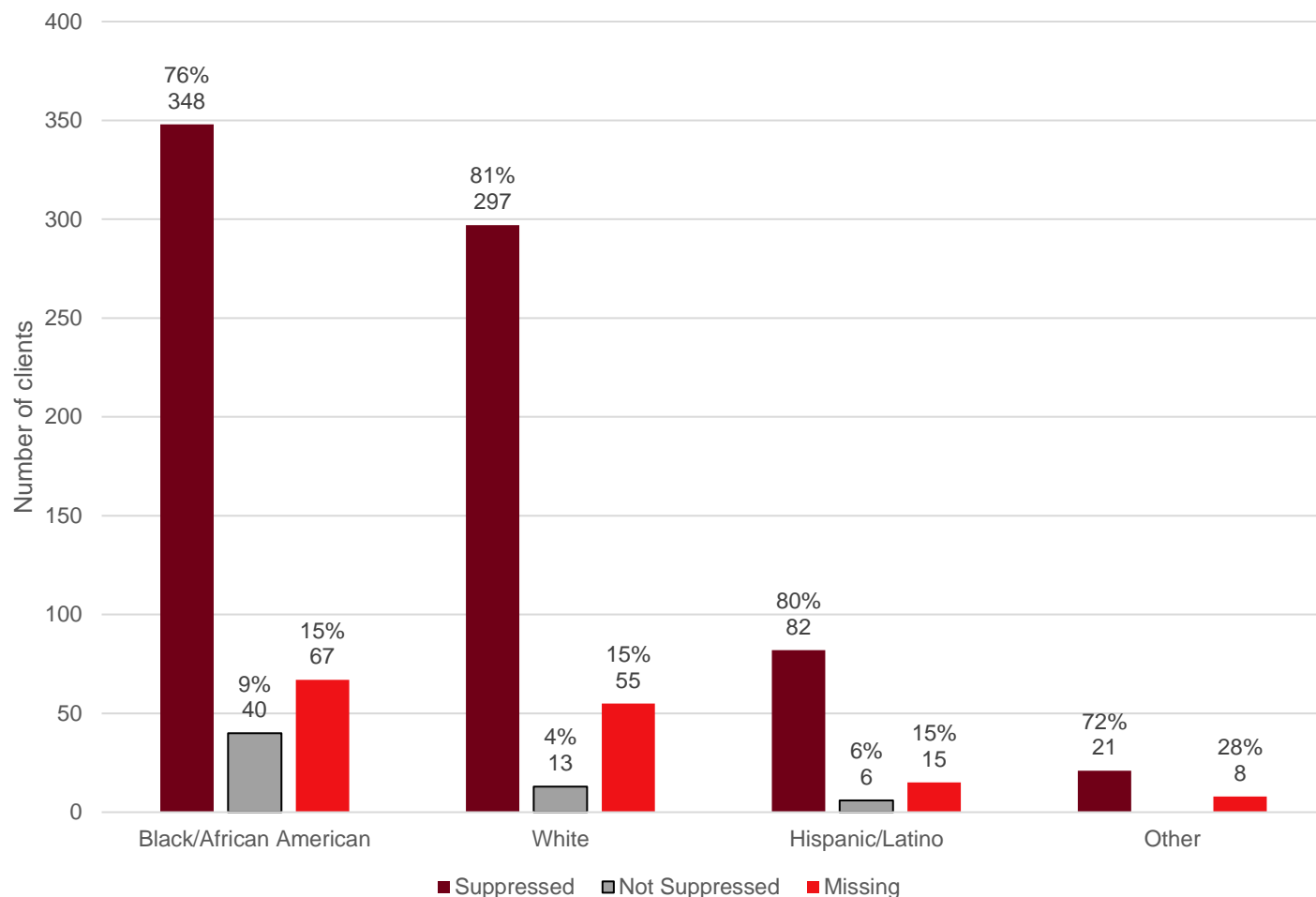
Notes:

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

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

Among Black/African American clients in Region 11 enrolled in the OHDAP program in 2020, 76% were virally suppressed. Among white clients in Region 11 enrolled in the OHDAP program in 2020, 81% were virally suppressed. Among Hispanic/Latino clients in Region 11 enrolled in the OHDAP program in 2020, 80% were virally suppressed.

**Figure 17: Viral suppression among clients utilizing the Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program by race/ethnicity, Region 11, 2020**



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



# Linkage to Care and Continuum of Care

To calculate a care continuum and other related measurements for persons in Region 11 diagnosed with HIV infection, HIV Surveillance data are used, including information on CD4 levels of T-lymphocytes (CD4) and Viral Load (VL) lab results. CDC uses reported CD4s and VL lab results as a proxy measure to assess whether or not a person with HIV was in care. The following data presented on the Region 11 HIV Continuum of Care are population-based and centered on calculations made using CDC definitions and the information reported to HIV Surveillance, which includes data from the Ohio Disease Reporting System and the Ryan White Application Database.

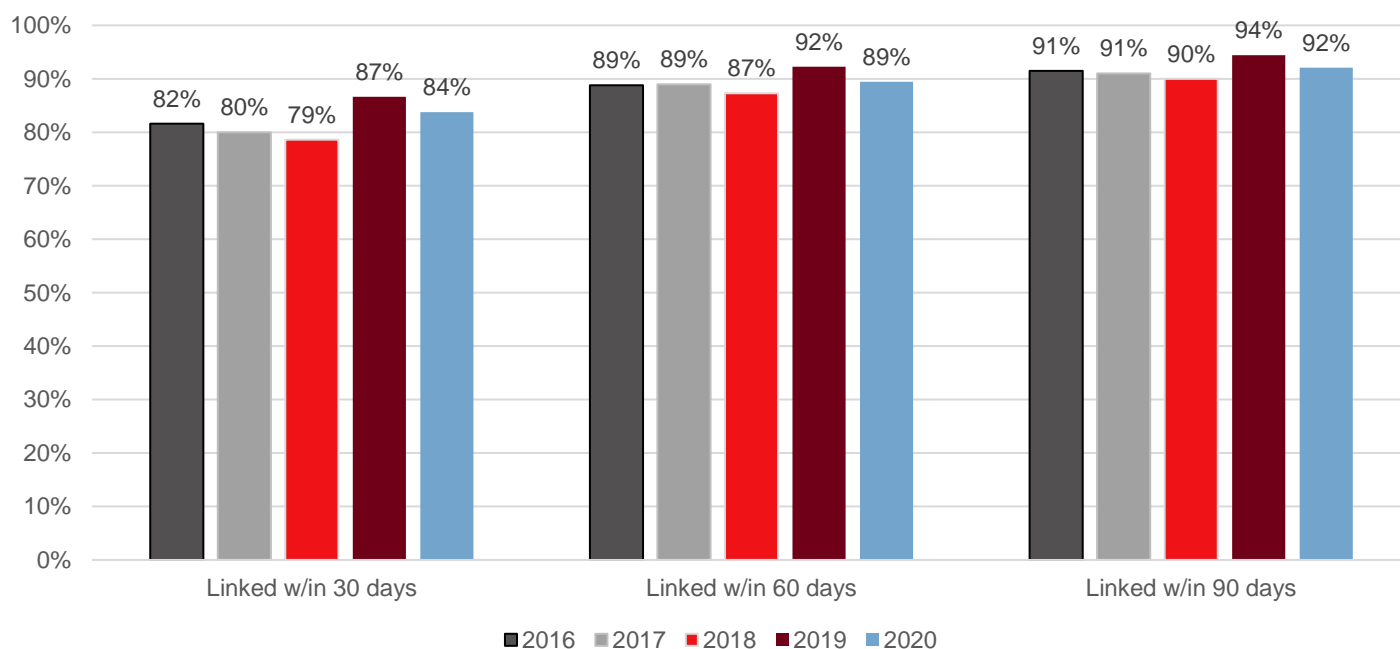
## Linkage to Care

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

**Denominator:** The number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 11 among persons aged  $\geq 13$  years in each year. For example, the denominator for 2020 is the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in Region 11 in 2020 among persons aged  $\geq 13$  years (i.e., adults/adolescents).

The objective is for 85% of new diagnoses of HIV to be linked to care within 30 days of HIV diagnosis. Eighty-four percent of adults/adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection in Region 11 in 2020 were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis, 89% were linked within 60 days, and 92% were linked within 90 days. Of those who were linked to care, the average length of time to be linked to care after diagnosis was 18 days. The number of persons who were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis are also considered to have been linked within 60 and 90 days, and thus, the measures are cumulative. The percentage of persons diagnosed with HIV who were linked to care within 30 days in 2020, decreased compared with 2019, when 87% of persons diagnosed with HIV were linked to care within 30 days. In Ohio, 81% of persons diagnosed with HIV in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days.

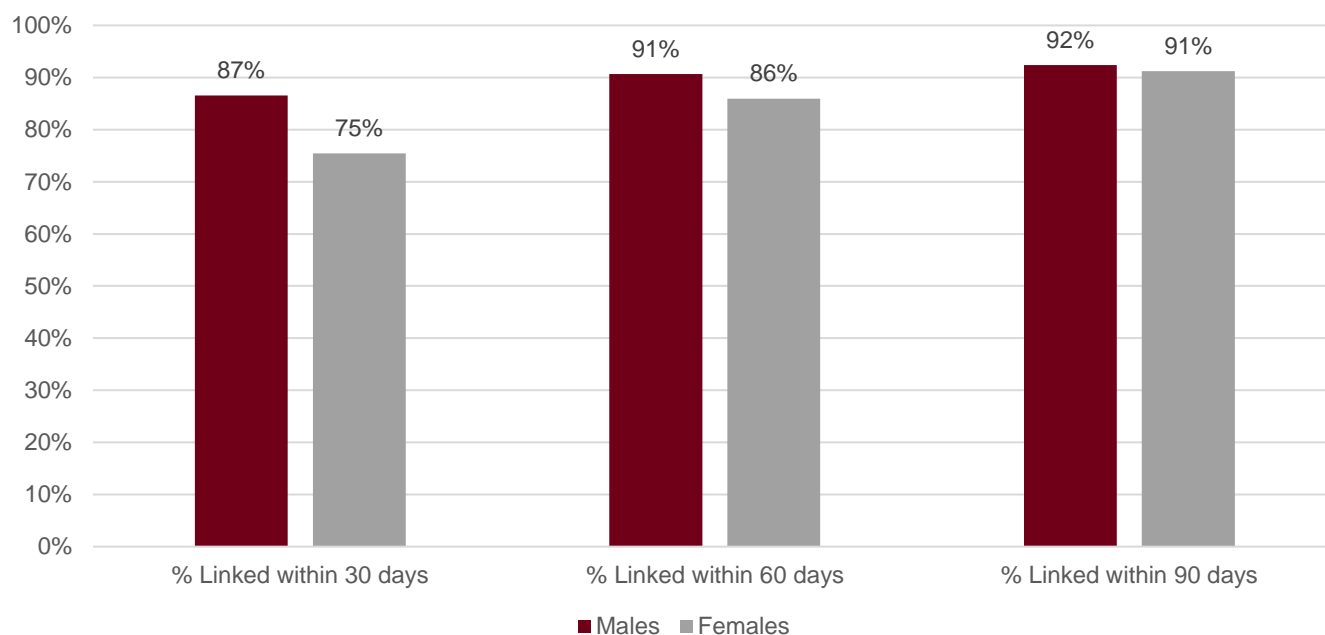
**Figure 18: Linkage to care, Region 11, 2016-2020**



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

**Sex at birth:** Eighty-seven percent of adult/adolescent males, and 75% of adult/adolescent females diagnosed with HIV in Region 11 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

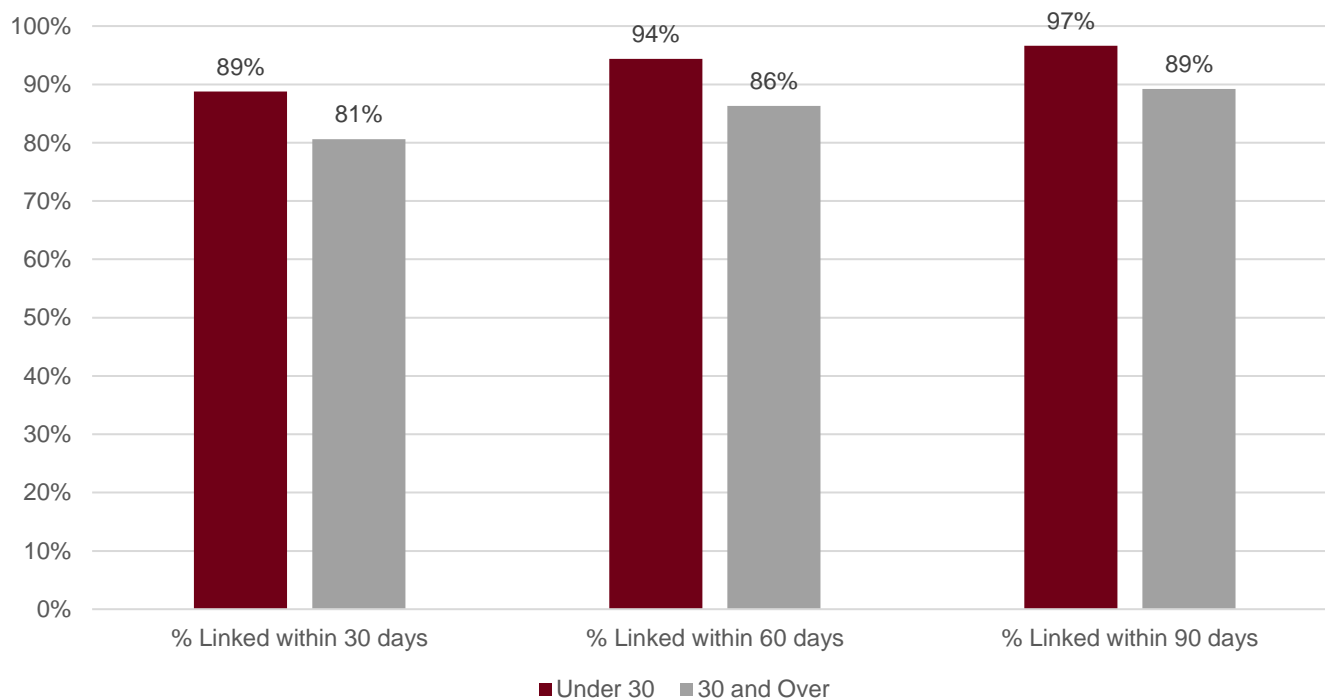
**Figure 19: Linkage to care by sex at birth, Region 11, 2020**



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

**Age at diagnosis:** Eighty-nine percent of persons aged 13-29 years, and 81% of persons aged 30 and over diagnosed with HIV in Region 11 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

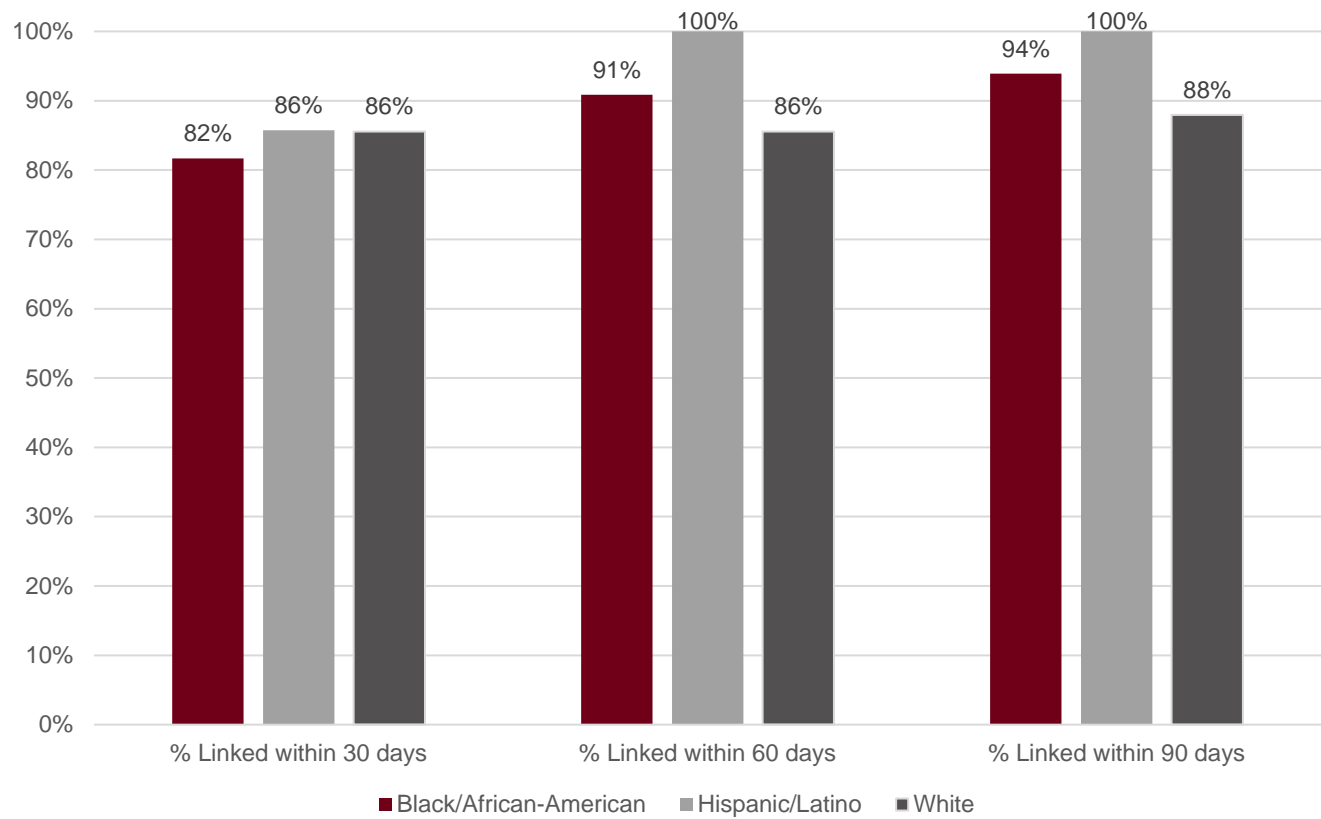
**Figure 20: Linkage to care by age at diagnosis, Region 11, 2020**



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

**Race/ethnicity:** Eighty-two percent of Black/African American people, 86% of Hispanic/Latino people, and 86% of white people diagnosed with HIV in Region 11 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

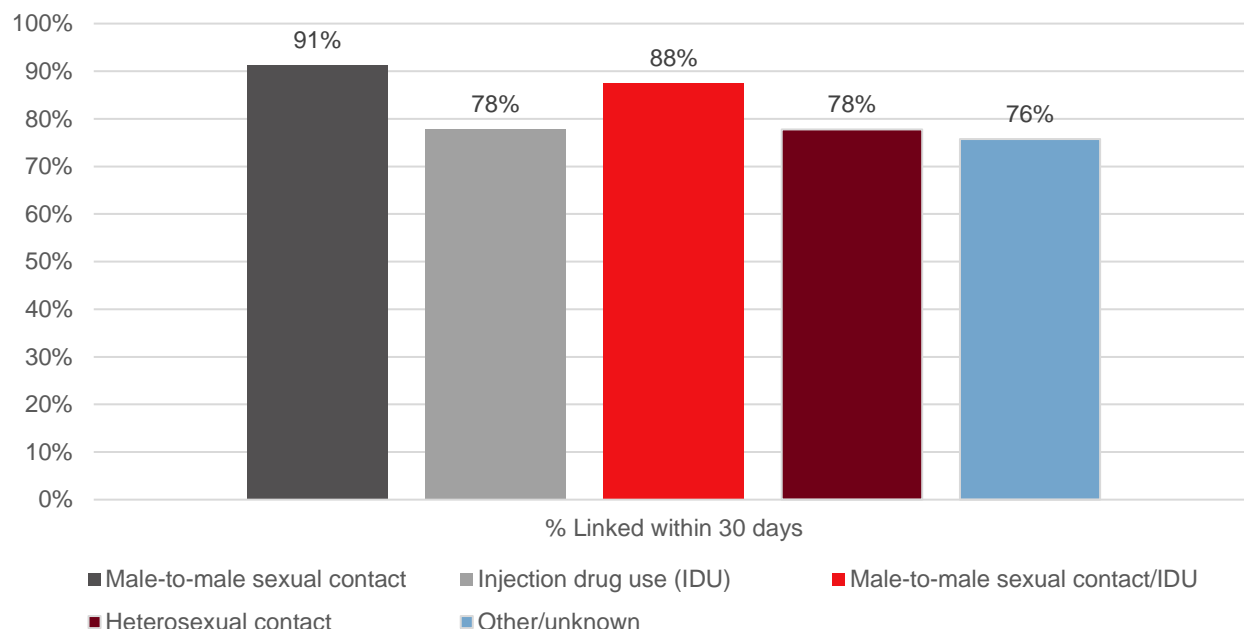
**Figure 21: Linkage to care by selected race/ethnicity, Region 11, 2020**



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

**Transmission category:** Ninety-one percent of males with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact, and 78% of males with a transmission category of IDU diagnosed with HIV in Region 11 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis. Eighty-eight percent of males with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact/IDU, and 78% of heterosexual males diagnosed with HIV in Region 11 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

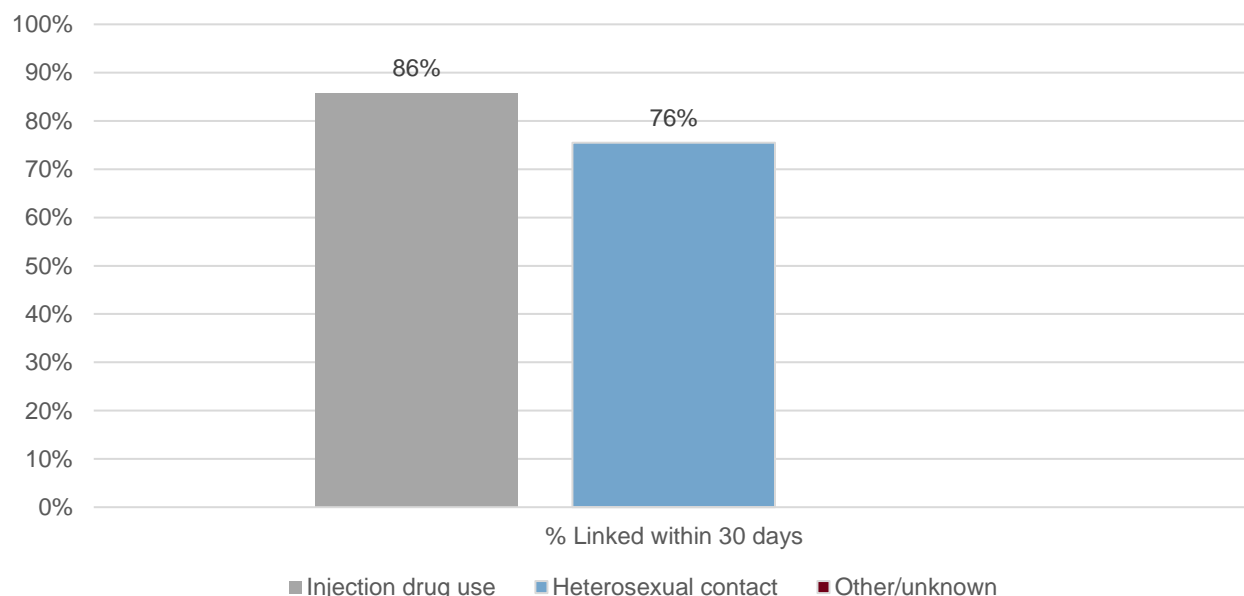
**Figure 22: Linkage to care by transmission category, males, Region 11, 2020**



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

Eighty-six percent of females with a transmission category of IDU, and 76% of heterosexual females diagnosed with HIV in Region 11 in 2020, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

**Figure 23: Linkage to care by transmission category, females, Region 11, 2020**



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

## Continuum of Care

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

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

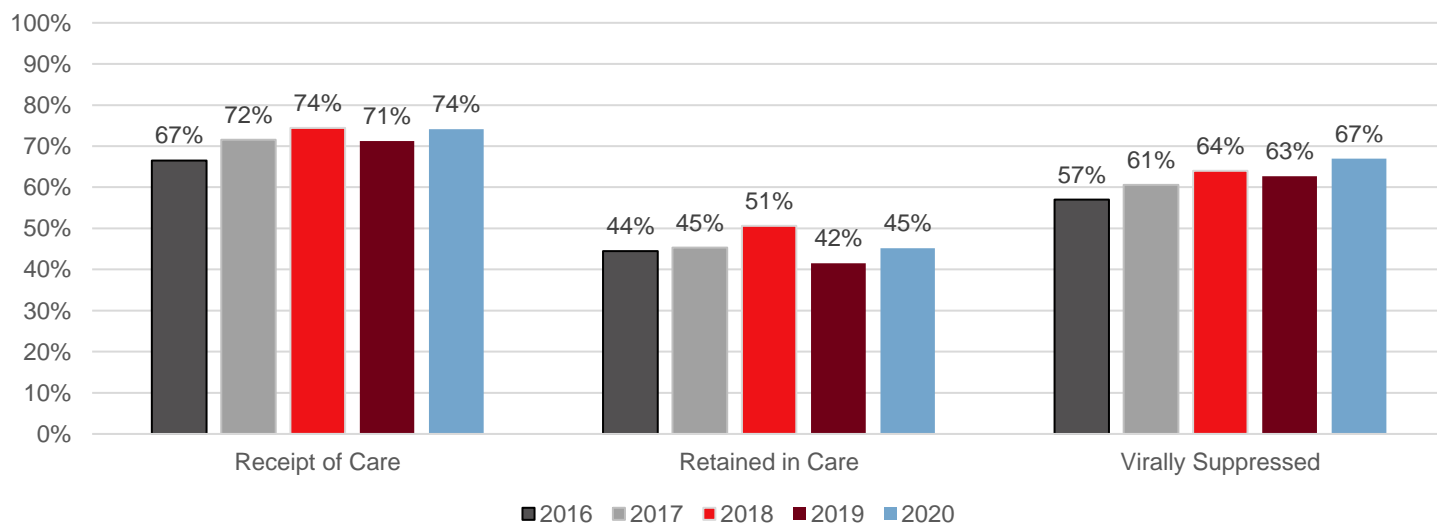
**Retained in Care Numerator:** The number of persons in the denominator who had at least two CD4 and/or VLs at least three months apart, through the end of the following year (e.g., living with HIV as of Dec. 31, 2020, and having at least two CD4/VL tests three months apart in 2021).

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

**Denominator:** The number of adults/adolescents living with HIV infection through the end of each year, and still living in Region 11 at the end of the next year (e.g., living with HIV as of Dec. 31, 2020, and still living in Region 11 as of Dec. 31, 2021). Each of these measures uses the same denominator and thus the percentage for viral suppression may be higher than the percentage for retained in care (i.e., a person may be counted in the numerator for viral suppression because their most recent VL test was <200, but not counted in the numerator for retained in care because they did not have at least two tests, three months apart).

Of the persons living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020, 74% were in receipt of care, 45% were retained in care, and 67% were virally suppressed. Each of these measures uses the same denominator and thus the percentage for viral suppression may be higher than the percentage for retained in care (i.e., a person may be counted in the numerator for viral suppression because their most recent VL test was <200, but not counted in the numerator for retained in care because they did not have at least two tests, three months apart). However, of persons who were in receipt of care, 90% were virally suppressed. Twenty-six percent of the persons living with HIV infection in Region 11 at the end of 2020, and still living in Region 11 at the end of 2021, did not have a CD4 or VL test in 2021. These persons are considered to be out of care, or have an 'unmet need'. The percentage of persons living with diagnosed HIV who received care or were retained in care increased from 2019 to 2020.

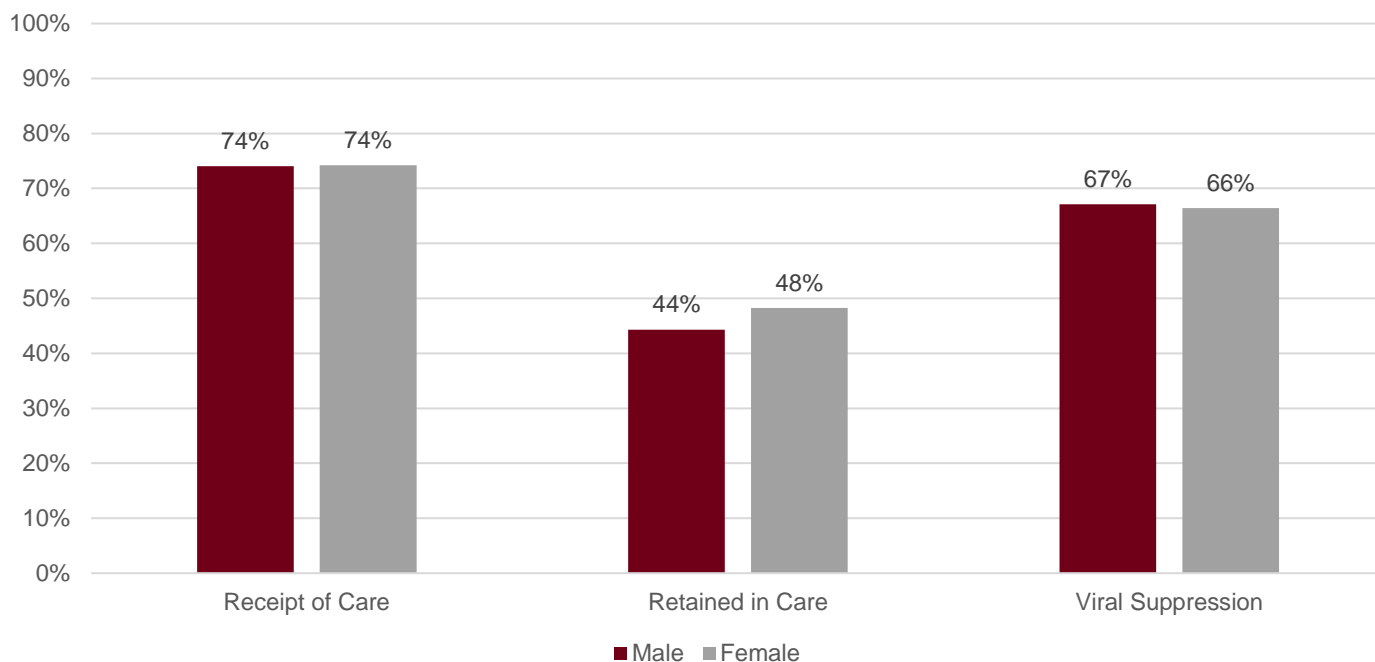
**Figure 24: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, Region 11, 2016-2020**



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

**Sex at birth:** Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020, 74% received care, 44% were retained in care, and 67% were virally suppressed. Of females living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020, 74% were in receipt of care, 48% were retained in care, and 66% were virally suppressed.

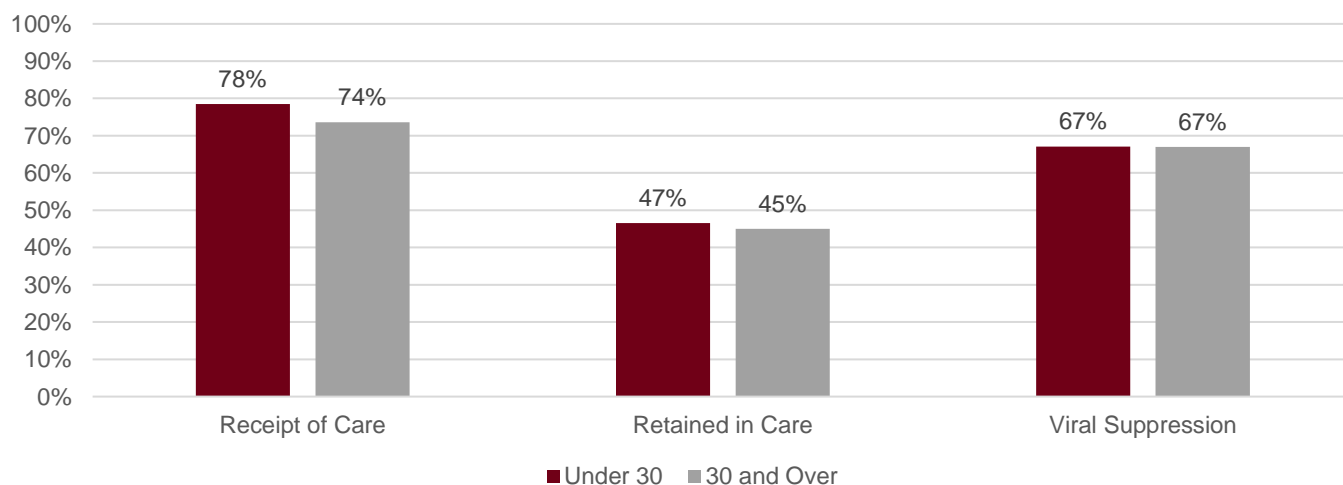
**Figure 25: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by sex at birth, Region 11, 2020**



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

**Current age:** Of persons aged 13 to 29 years living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020, 78% received care, 47% were retained in care, and 67% were virally suppressed. Of persons aged 30 years and older living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020, 74% were in receipt of care, 45% were retained in care, and 67% were virally suppressed.

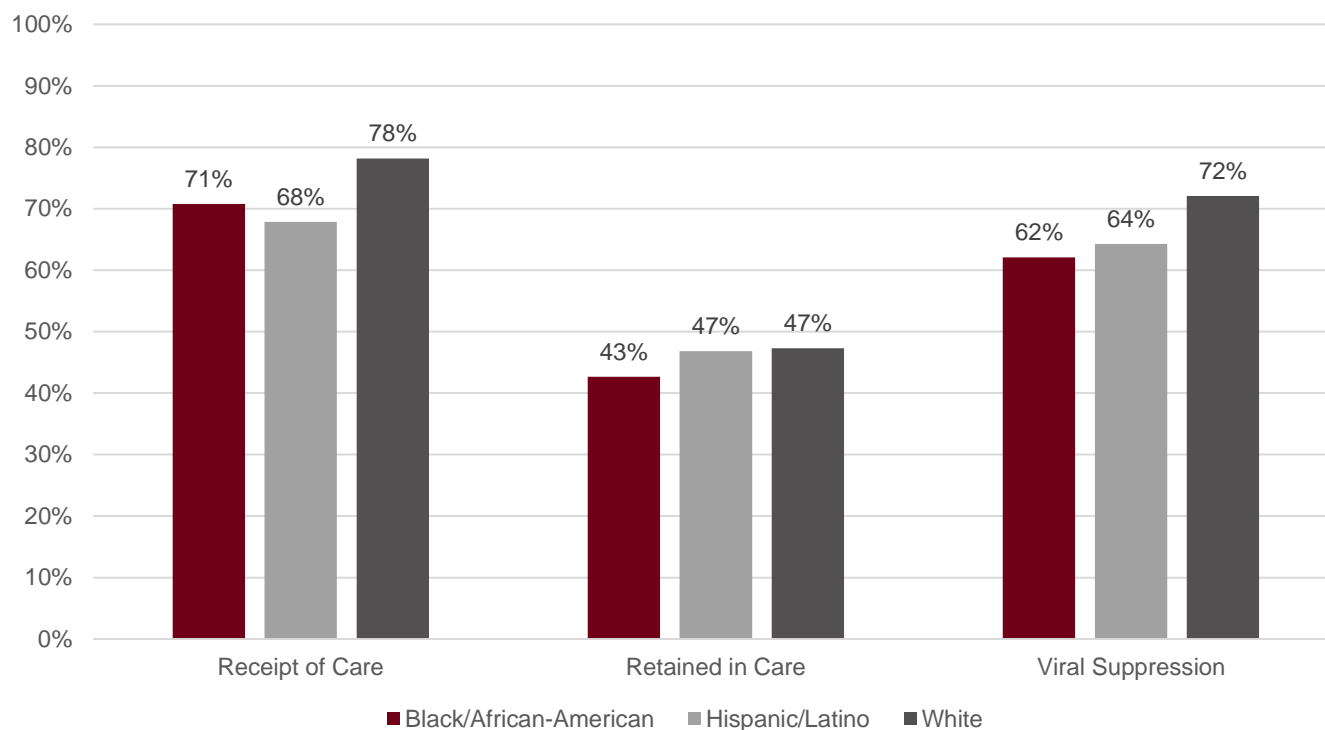
**Figure 26: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current age, Region 11, 2020**



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

**Race/ethnicity:** Of Black/African American people living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020, 71% received care, 43% were retained in care, and 62% were virally suppressed. Of Hispanics/Latinos living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020, 68% received care, 47% were retained in care, and 64% were virally suppressed. Of white people living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020, 78% were in receipt of care, 47% were retained in care, and 72% were virally suppressed.

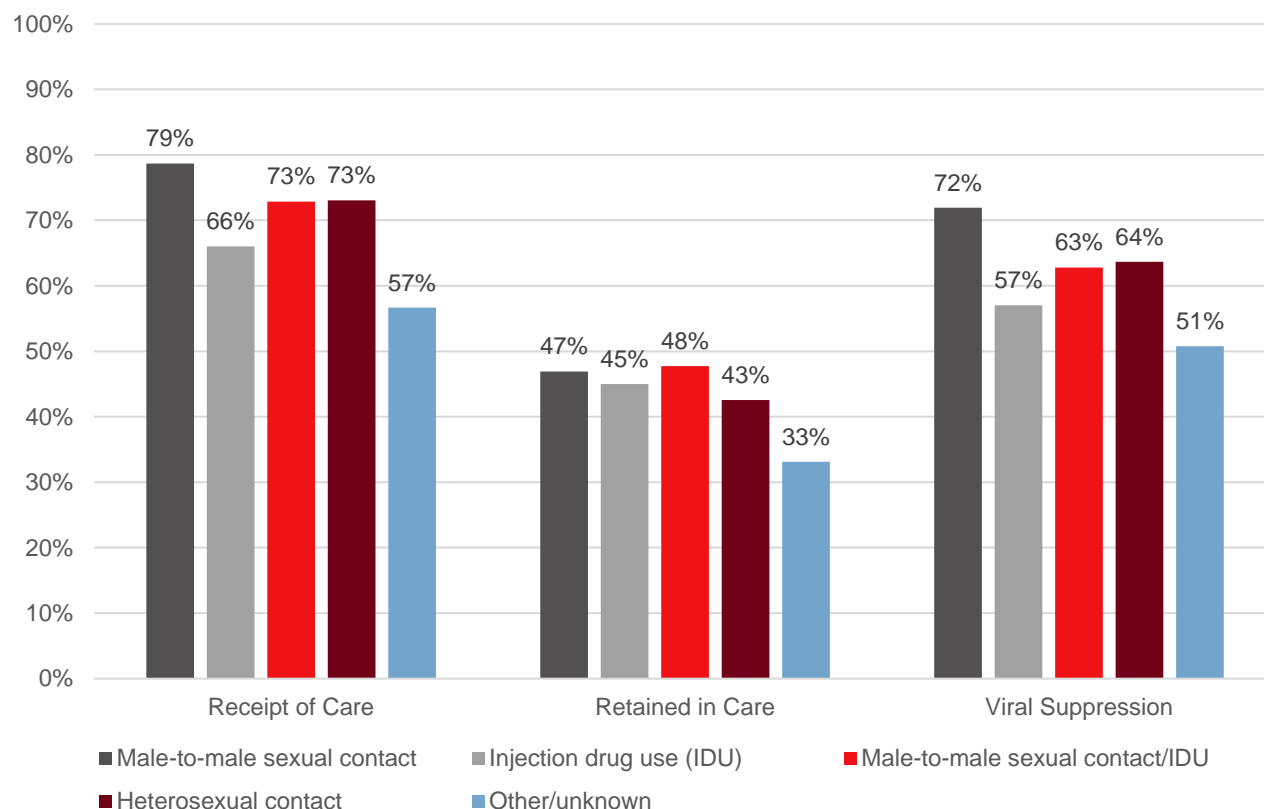
**Figure 27: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity, Region 11, 2020**



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

**Transmission category:** Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact, 79% received care, 47% were retained in care, and 72% were virally suppressed. Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of IDU, 66% were in receipt of care, 45% were retained in care, and 57% were virally suppressed. Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact/IDU, 73% received care, 48% were retained in care, and 63% were virally suppressed. Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of heterosexual contact, 73% were in receipt of care, 43% were retained in care, and 64% were virally suppressed.

**Figure 28: Continuum of care among males living with diagnosed HIV infection by transmission category, Region 11, 2020**

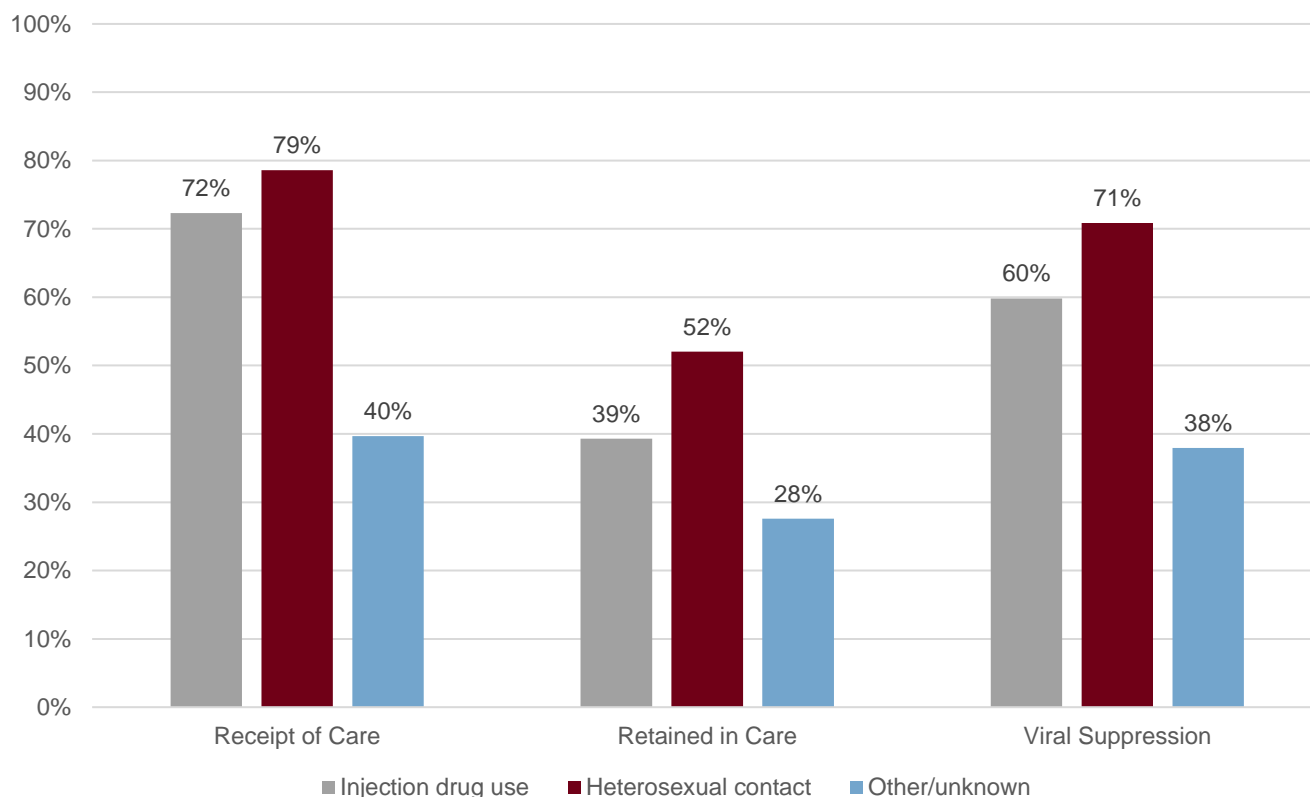


Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of May 1, 2022.



Of females living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of IDU, 72% received care, 39% were retained in care, and 60% were virally suppressed. Of females living with diagnosed HIV in Region 11 at the end of 2020 with a transmission category of heterosexual contact, 79% received care, 52% were retained in care, and 71% were virally suppressed.

**Figure 29: Continuum of care among females living with diagnosed HIV infection by transmission category, Region 11, 2020**



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

**Ryan White Part B:** There were a total of 2,082 clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B program in Region 11 in 2020. **A decrease in the HIV care indicators among Ryan White clients in 2020 may not represent a true decline and may be due to a decrease in services accessed as a result of COVID-19.** In 2020, the Ohio Ryan White HIV/AIDS program (RWHAP) served 7,964 clients.

**Table 22: Continuum of care measures as defined by the Ryan White Part B Program**

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

**Table 23: Continuum of care among Ryan White Part B clients, Region 11, 2020**

	Ohio	Region 11
Enrolled in Ryan White Part B	7,964	2,082
Receipt of Care	5,652	1,292
Received Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)	3,783	899
Retained in Care	1,662	301
Virally Suppressed	4,468	1,040

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

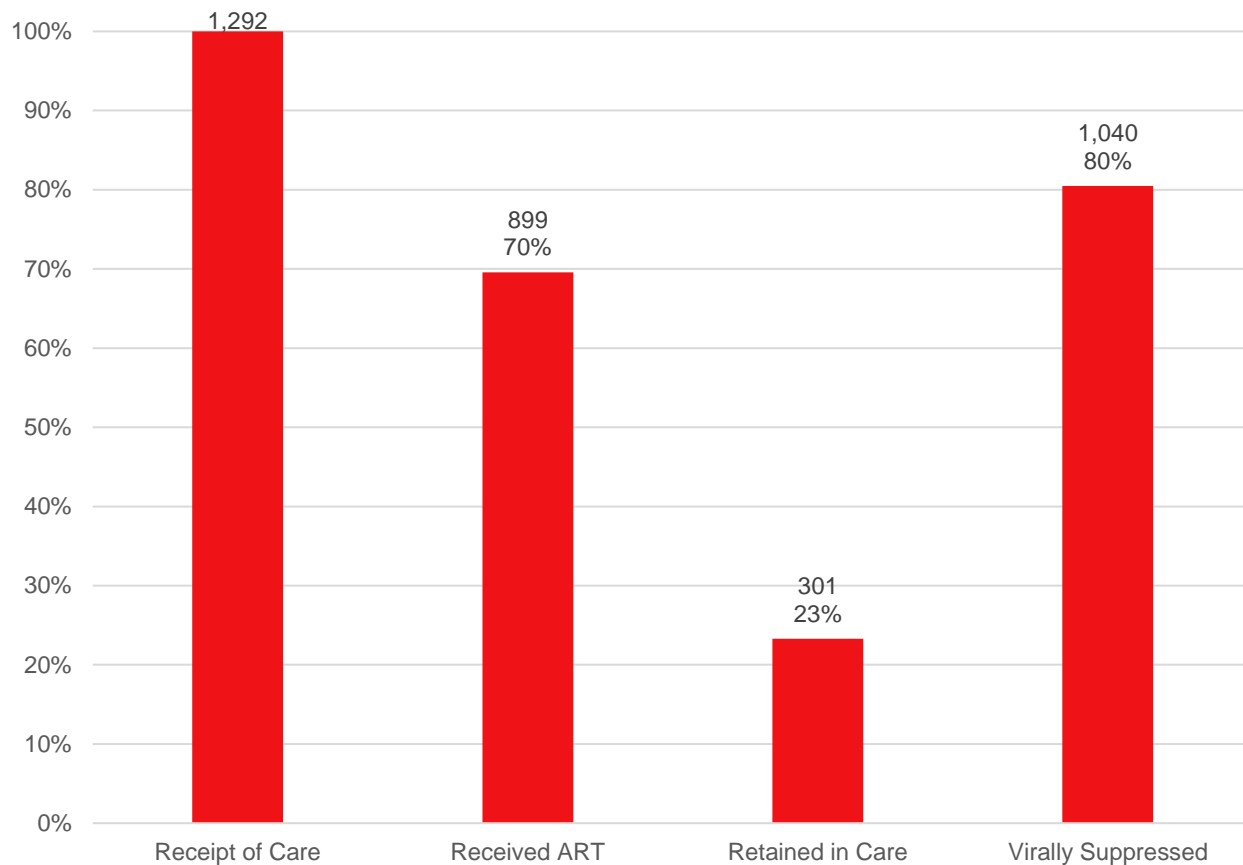
**Table 24: Continuum of care measures as defined by Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)**

	Numerator	Denominator
Linked to Care	Clients with first service date within 90 days of their HIV diagnosis date.	Clients diagnosed with HIV in 2018 and who received a service paid for by an Ohio Ryan White Part grantee in 2018.
Retained in Care	Clients who received at least 2 services in 2018, at least 90 days apart.	Clients with a service in 2018 paid by an Ohio Ryan White Part Grantee.
On ART	Clients prescribed ART (as indicated by a current ART medication identified in CAREWare).	Clients with a service in 2018 paid by an Ohio Ryan White Part Grantee.
Virally Suppressed	Clients whose most recent viral load test is $\leq 200$ copies per ml in the service year.	Clients with a service in 2018 paid by an Ohio Ryan White Part Grantee.

Among Part A clients with at least one medical visit in 2018 in Region 11, 76% were virally suppressed.

Of Region 11 Ryan White Part B clients in 2020, 70% received ART, 23% were retained in care, and 80% were virally suppressed. In comparison, 79% of Ryan White clients in Ohio were virally suppressed in 2020.

**Figure 30: Continuum of care among Ryan White Part B clients, Region 11, 2020**



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

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

## Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP)

PrEP is a drug taken by individuals who are at high risk of acquiring HIV to prevent disease transmission. From 2017 to 2021, PrEP users in Region 11 increased from 1,463 to 3,182.

**Table 25: PrEP utilization, Region 11, 2017-2021**

	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021	
PREP Utilization	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000
Delaware County	61	39	83	49	109	65	125	75	162	96
Fairfield County	39	31	57	44	70	54	77	59	98	75
Franklin County	1,262	122	1,627	151	2,019	187	2,247	208	2,654	246
Licking County	54	38	73	50	97	66	112	76	145	99
Madison County	12	31	17	46	21	56	23	62	30	79
Morrow County	5	18	7	23	10	32	11	36	14	46
Pickaway County	14	29	21	43	26	52	28	57	36	72
Union County	16	35	21	45	29	60	33	69	43	89
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>6,901</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8,636</b>	<b>88</b>

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

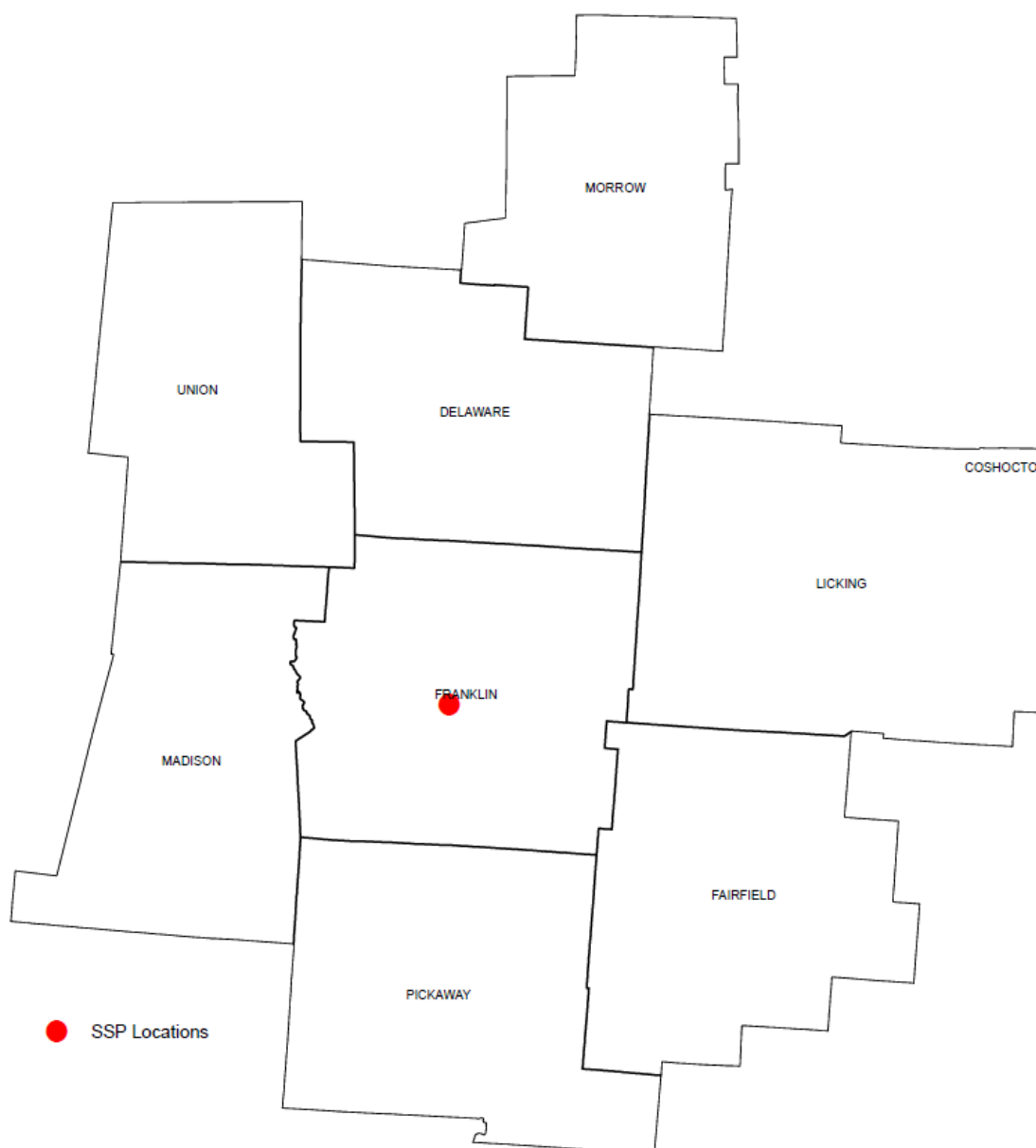
Source: Sullivan PS, Woodyatt C, Koski C, Pembleton E, McGuinness P, Taussig J, Ricca A, Luisi N, Mokotoff E, Benbow N, Castel AD. A data visualization and dissemination resource to support HIV prevention and care at the local level: analysis and uses of the AIDSvu Public Data Resource. Journal of Medical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

PAPI (Prevention Assistance Program Interventions) is a program for HIV-negative Ohioans who have or are seeking a PrEP prescription. PAPI pays for PrEP-related medical costs, including office and medical copays, copays associated with required laboratory work, prescription copays that are not covered by a patient assistance program, and medical services for people who are not eligible for insurance. There are 15 agencies in Ohio that offer these services. In Region 11, PAPI served 22 clients in 2019, 163 clients in 2020, and 200 clients in 2021. It is important to note that PAPI only captures information on clients who are accessing payment assistance, but the PrEP help navigators at these facilities provide navigation services to anyone seeking or referred to PrEP services.

# Syringe Services Programs and Other Substance Use-related Data

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

**Figure 31: Region 11 syringe service programs, 2021**



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

In Region 11, Safe Point distributed 1,189,301 syringes in 2020 and disposed of 892,849 syringes.

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

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

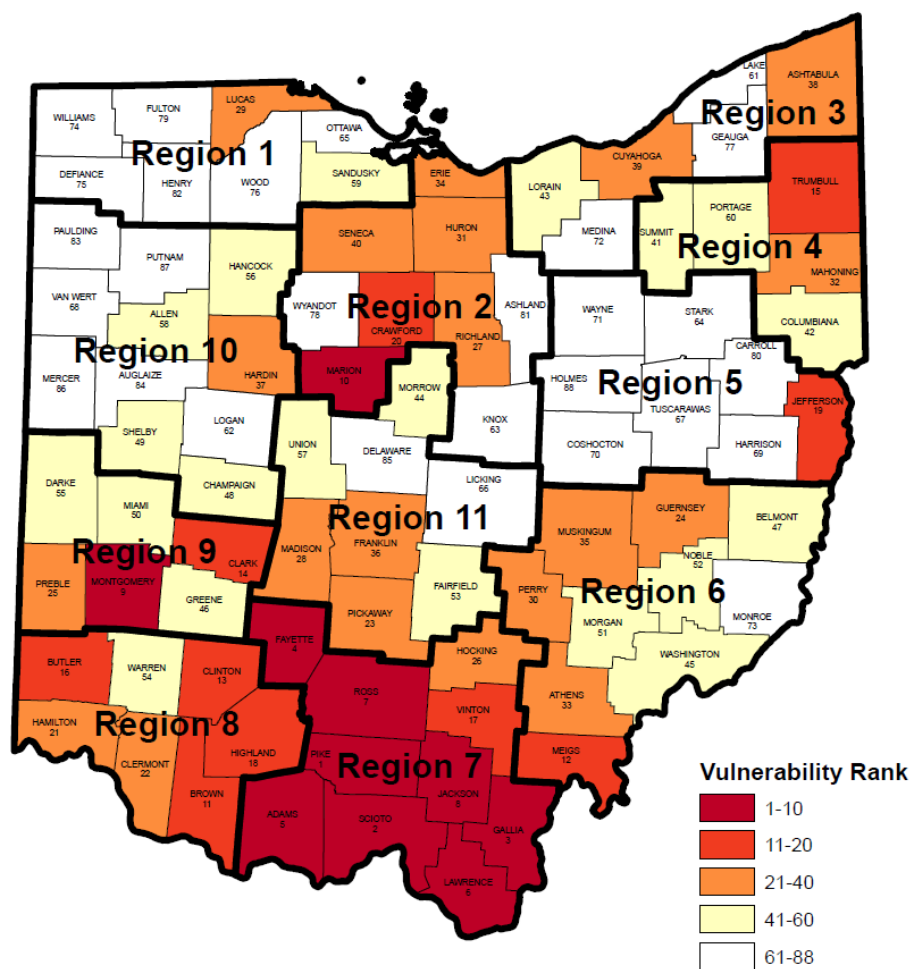
**Table 26: New reported diagnoses of HIV infection identifying IDU as the mode of transmission and new reported diagnoses of HIV infection, Region 11, 2020-2022**

County <sup>a</sup>	Jan - Dec 2020		Jan - Dec 2021		Jan - Dec 2022		Jan - Nov 2022	
	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.
Delaware	1	2	2	5	-	2	-	2
Fairfield	1	9	-	4	3	5	3	5
Franklin	28	206	24	189	18	190	14	147
Licking	1	7	1	5	1	8	1	7
Madison	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	3
Morrow	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	2
Pickaway	1	1	-	2	-	3	-	3
Union	-	1	-	3	1	2	-	2
Region 11	32	228	28	209	24	215	19	171
Ohio	91	888	131	915	93	869	86	784

Notes:  
Includes HIV transmission categories injection drug use (IDU) and male-to-male sexual contact/IDU. IDU and male-to-male sexual contact/IDU are mutually exclusive mode of transmission categories.  
County reflects county of residence at time of earliest diagnosis. Cases diagnosed while in a state or federal correctional facility or whose county is unknown are included in 'No County.'  
Dash (-) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.  
Vulnerable county per CDC assessment of national injury data on overdose deaths, opioid prescriptions, and high poverty.  
Vulnerable county per ODH assessment of county opioid doses dispensed per capita, overdoses per capita, age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose death rates, total (acute and chronic) Hepatitis C Virus 3-year average rates, reported new diagnoses of HIV infection 3-year average rates, and 5-year average percentage of population below 100% federal poverty level.  
Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through Feb. 28, 2023.

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

**Figure 32: Ohio counties potentially at increased risk of an HIV cluster/HCV outbreak associated with non-sterile injection of opioids, 2019**



**Notes:**

An overall rate average was calculated for each county using six indicators. Counties were then ranked by severity.

**Sources:**

Opioid doses dispensed per capita (2017). Ohio Automated RX Reporting System 2017 Annual Report.

Overdoses Per Capita by County (per 10,000 Population) (2017). Ohio Hospital Association Opioid Data Dashboard.

Age-adjusted unintentional drug overdose death rates per 100,000 population, by County, 2017. 2017 Ohio Drug Overdose Data: General Findings.

Total (Acute and Chronic) Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) 3-year average rates (2015-2017). Ohio Department of Health, Hepatitis Surveillance Program. Data reported through 11/26/18.

Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection 3-year average rates (2015-2017). Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through 6/30/18. 5-Yr Average Percentage of Population Below 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) (2012-2016). American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates.

# Additional Sources

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



# Evaluation

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

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