

# HIV IN OHIO



Department  
of Health

## **HIV/AIDS** Integrated Epidemiologic Profile for Ohio

Published Dec. 31, 2022

DIAGNOSE • TREAT • PREVENT • RESPOND

# Acknowledgments

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# Executive Summary

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

**Population:** In 2020, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, Ohio had a population of 11,693,217, 51% of which was female, and 49% of which was male.

**Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection:** In 2020, there were 897 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio. Eighty-two percent of the new reported diagnoses of HIV in Ohio in 2020 were among males, and over half were among persons aged 20-34 years. Fifty-two percent were among Black/African American people, while 40% 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:** Seven percent (n=62) of the 897 persons residing in Ohio who were diagnosed with HIV in 2020 were also diagnosed with chlamydia within 30 days of their HIV diagnosis. Seven percent (n=59) were diagnosed with gonorrhea within 30 days of their HIV diagnosis, and 11% (n=102) were diagnosed with syphilis within 30 days of their HIV diagnosis. Three percent (n=25) of the 897 persons residing in Ohio who were diagnosed with HIV in 2020 were also diagnosed with hepatitis C in 2020.

**HIV testing:** There were 7,205 HIV tests conducted in 2020 at CDC-funded HIV testing sites in Ohio. Of these, there were 134 (1.9%) persons found to be newly diagnosed with HIV. In Ohio in 2020, 34% of adults (age 18 and older) reported having ever been tested for HIV, compared with 37.1% of adults in the United States.

**Social determinants of health:** Of Ohio's population with income in the past 12 months, 14% was below the federal poverty level (FPL). In 2019, this equated to \$12,490 for families/households with one person, with an additional \$4,420 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 2020, there were 25,096 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio. Similar to new diagnoses, 79% 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 Ohio, compared to other age groups. Black/African American people make up about 44% and white people make up 43% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection. The rate for Black/African American people was more than six 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 7,964

people in Ohio in 2020.

**Linkage to care and continuum of care:** Seventy-nine percent of adults/adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection in Ohio in 2019 were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis, compared to 74% in 2018. Of the persons living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 70% received care, 39% were retained in care, and 61% 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 2015 to 2019, PrEP users in Ohio increased from 1,647 (17 per 100,000) to 7,212 (73 per 100,000). Nationally, the PrEP utilization rate was 81 per 100,000 in 2019.

- **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 Ohio and in particular populations in Ohio.

**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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# 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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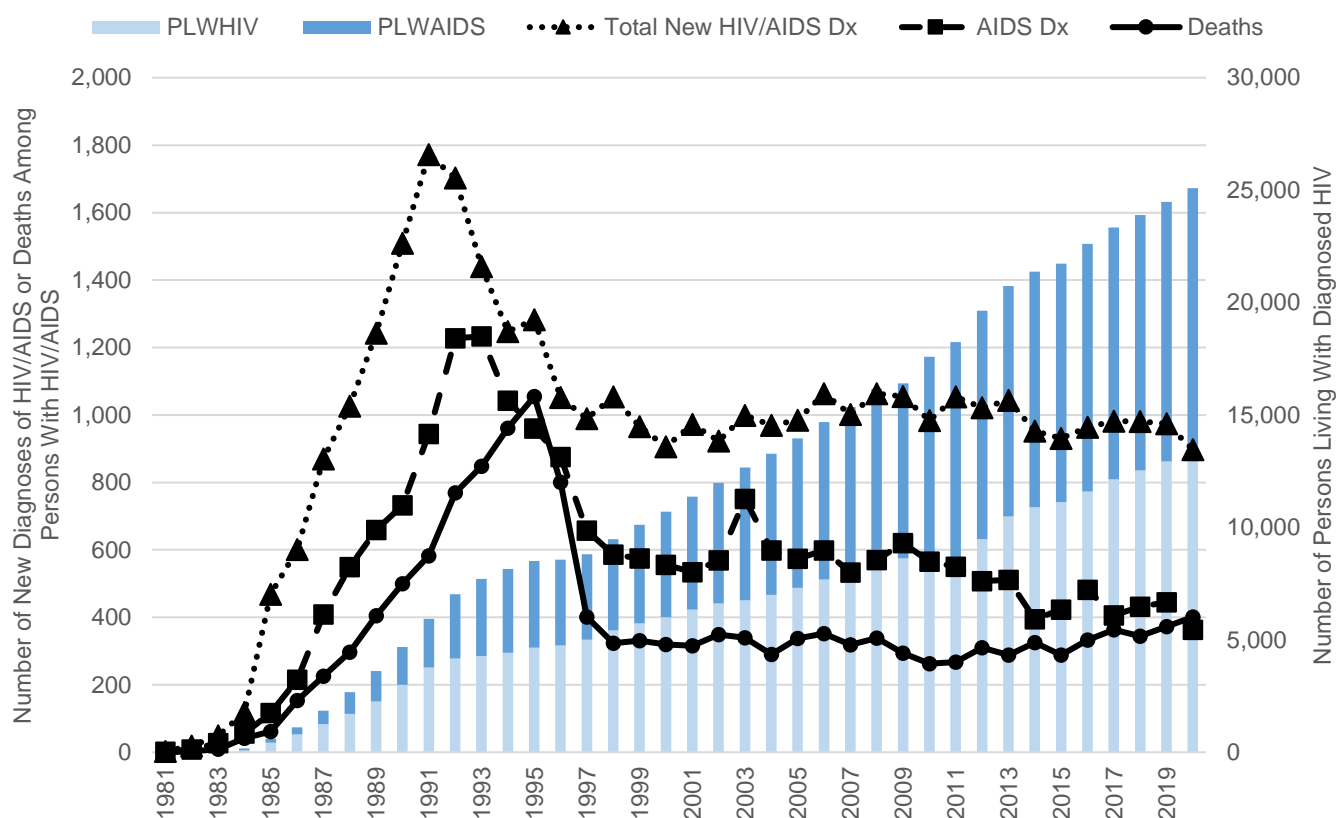
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ART</b>	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
<b>BRFSS</b>	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
<b>CDC</b>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
<b>EIS</b>	Early Intervention Services
<b>ELR</b>	Electronic Laboratory Reporting
<b>FPL</b>	Federal Poverty 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 Ohio provides a detailed description of HIV/AIDS in Ohio from 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 state level, by prevention planning region, and care service areas. This report describes Ohio's general population characteristics, persons with diagnosed HIV infections in Ohio, persons at risk for HIV infection in Ohio, as well as care service utilization patterns among HIV-infected persons in Ohio. 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 Ohio, and evaluate associated HIV program(s) and related policies in Ohio.

**Figure 1: History of Ohio's HIV/AIDS epidemic, Ohio, 1981-2020**



### Notes:

Total new HIV/AIDS 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.

Persons may be counted as both an HIV diagnosis in one year and an AIDS diagnosis in a subsequent year.

PLWHIV = Persons Living With HIV; PLWAIDS = Persons Living With AIDS; Deaths = Deaths among reported HIV/AIDS cases, deaths are for all causes; AIDS Dx = Persons diagnosed with AIDS; Total New HIV/AIDS Dx = Persons diagnosed with HIV/AIDS.

CSTE = Council for State and Territorial Epidemiologists; CDC = Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; HAART = Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy; VL = Viral Load.

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

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.

This report addresses four main domains, inclusive of seven key questions:

**Domain 1:** Characteristics of general population in your service area

Core question 1.1: What are the demographic characteristics and social determinants of health among the general population in your service area?

**Domain 2:** Epidemiology of HIV in your service area

Core question 2.1: What is the epidemiology of HIV and HIV-related disparities or health inequities in your service area?

Core question 2.2: What is the distribution of social determinants of health that exacerbate HIV-related disparities among people with HIV in your service area?

**Domain 3:** HIV care and treatment among people with HIV in your service area

Core question 3.1: What HIV care and treatment services are available in your service area?

Core question 3.2: What is the HIV care continuum in your service area for the overall population and for priority populations (e.g., demographic characteristics, social determinants of health, disparities)?

**Domain 4:** Prevention of HIV in your service area

Core question 4.1: What is the landscape of HIV prevention and testing services in your service area, including gaps in prevention?

Core question 4.2: What are the indicators of acquisition risk for HIV infection in the populations covered by your service area?

**Organization of this Report**

The Epidemiologic Profile is organized into four sections:

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

- Description of Ohio's population: includes tables, figures, and narrative about the general population of Ohio.
- Reported new diagnoses includes tables, figures, and narrative about diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio.
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV coinfection: includes tables, figures, and narrative about coinfections of HIV and Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis in Ohio.
- Hepatitis and HIV coinfection: includes tables and narrative about coinfections of HIV and Hepatitis in Ohio.
- HIV testing: includes tables, figures, and narrative about persons tested for HIV at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites and 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 Ohio.

## **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 Ohio.
- 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 Ohio.
- Linkage to care and continuum of care: includes tables, figures, and narrative describing the continuum of HIV care in Ohio.

## **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 Ohio.
- SSPs: includes figures and narrative about SSPs in Ohio.

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

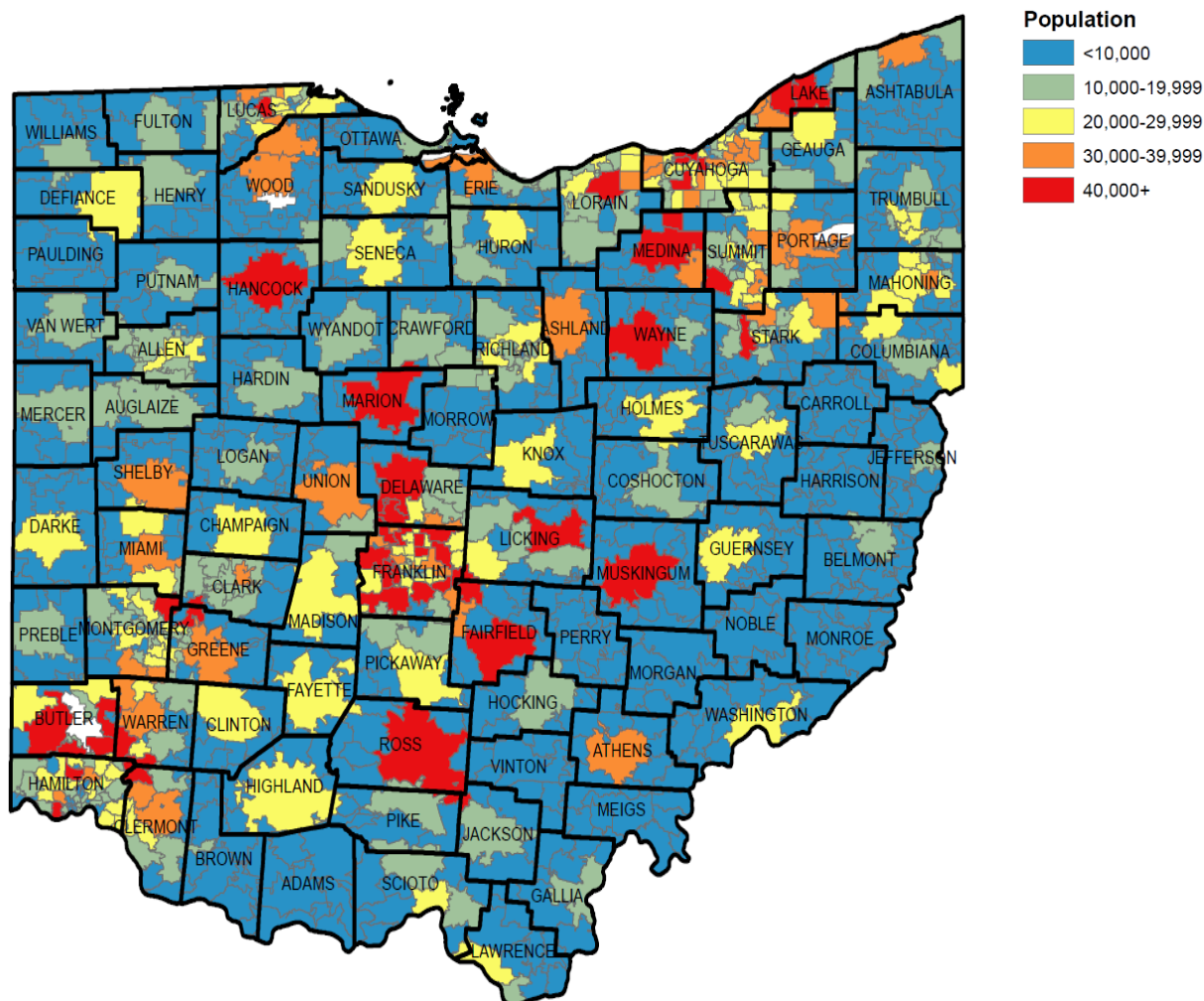
- Time-space analysis: includes tables, figures, and narratives about time-space analyses conducted to detect and monitor potential outbreaks of HIV.

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

## Description of Ohio's Population

In 2020, Ohio had a population of 11,693,217. The proportion of females (51%) is slightly higher than the proportion of males (49%). The age distribution for males and females in Ohio are similar, though females account for a larger percentage of older age groups. Thirty-one percent of Ohio's population is less than 25 years of age, while 38% is between the ages of 25 and 54 years. Seventy-eight percent of Ohio's residents are white, 13% are black/African American, 4% are Hispanic/Latino, 3% are Asian/Pacific Islanders, and 2% are multi-racial. American Indian/Alaska Natives comprise less than 1% of Ohio's population.

**Figure 2: Population by ZIP Code, Ohio, 2020**



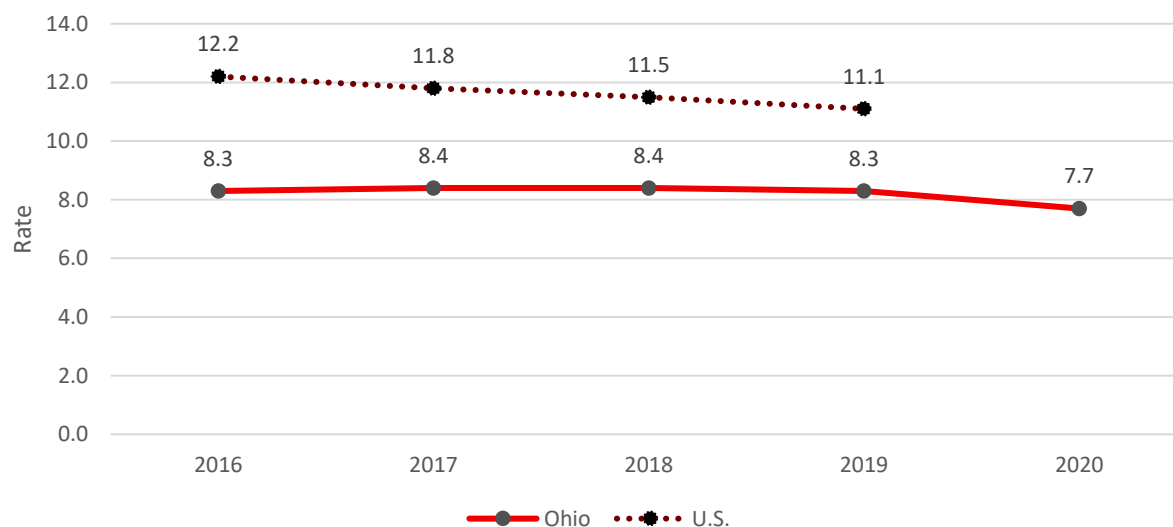
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



# Reported New Diagnoses of HIV Infection

There were 897 reported new diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio in 2020, which equates to a rate of 7.7 individuals per 100,000 population. While this represents a decrease since 2016, when there were 964 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio, 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 2019, the rate of reported new diagnoses of HIV in the U.S. was 11.1 per 100,000 population.

**Figure 3: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection, Ohio, 2016-2020, and U.S. 2016-2019**

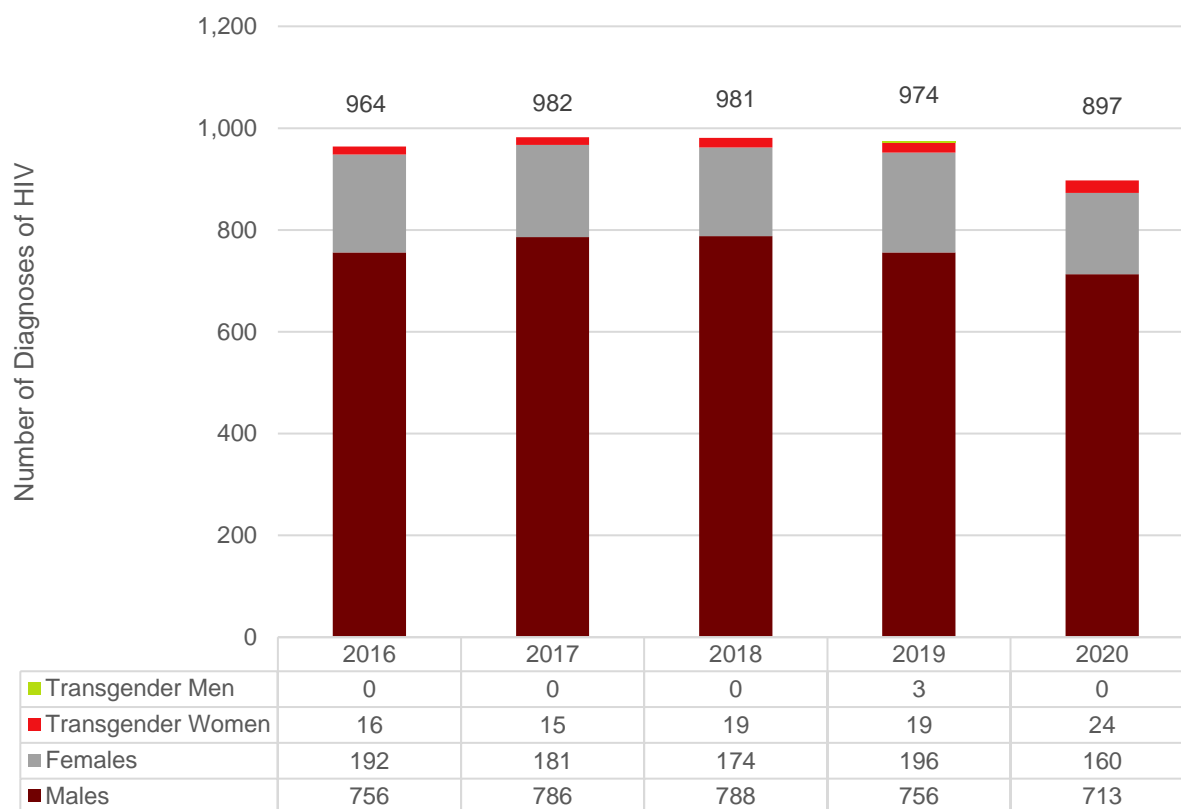


Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2021.

Source: CDC. HIV Surveillance Report, 2019; vol.32. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance.html>. Published May 2021. Accessed Mar. 22, 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 78-80% of diagnoses. In 2020, the rate for males (12.9), was nearly five times as high as that for females (2.7).

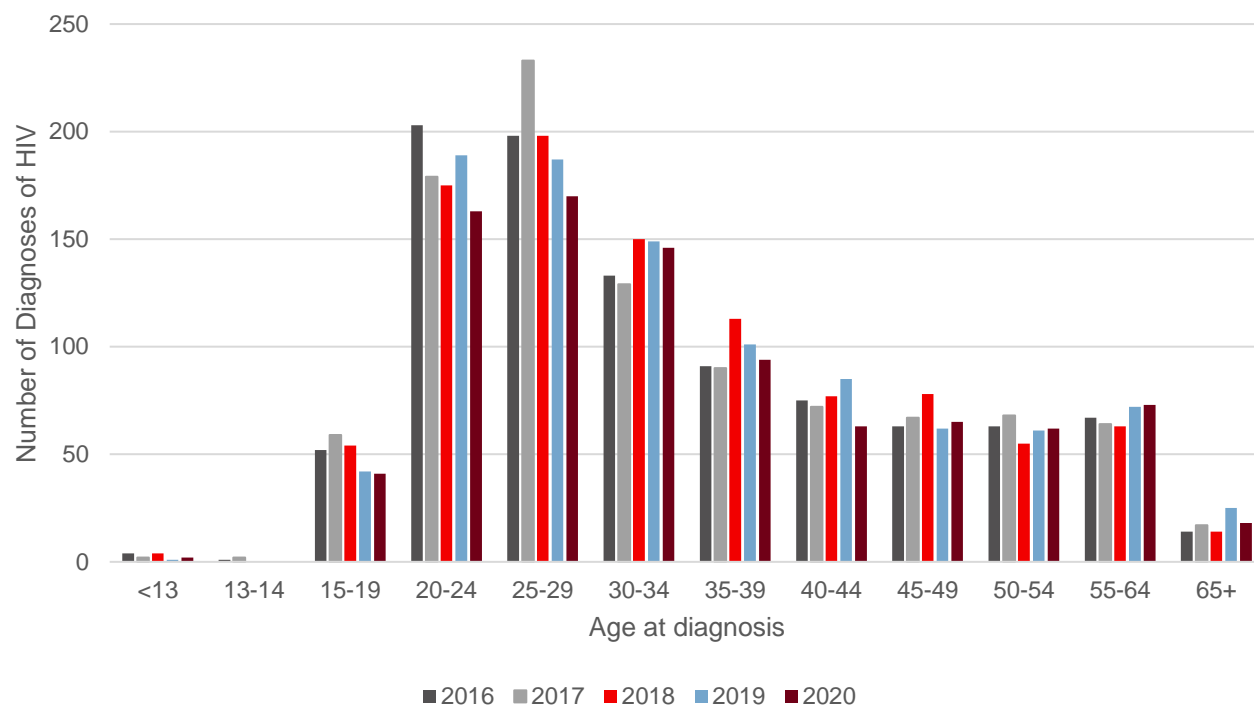
**Figure 4: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by current gender, Ohio, 2016-2020**



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

**Age at diagnosis:** Over half (53%) of all diagnosed HIV infections reported in Ohio in 2020 occurred among persons 20-34 years of age (n=479). The rate of diagnosed HIV infections was highest among persons 20-24 years of age (21.8), followed closely by those 25-29 years of age (21.4).

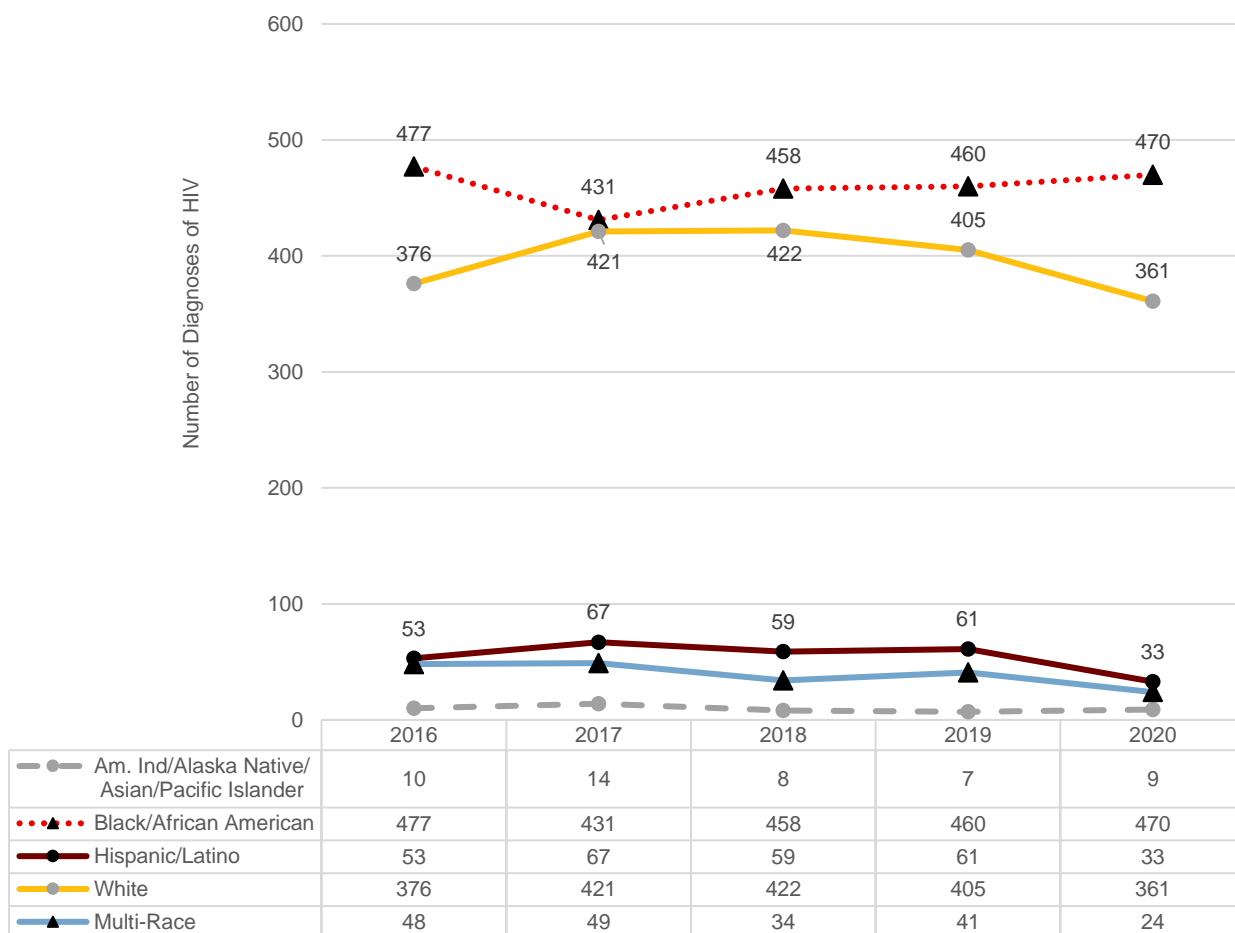
**Figure 5: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by age at diagnosis, Ohio, 2016-2020**



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

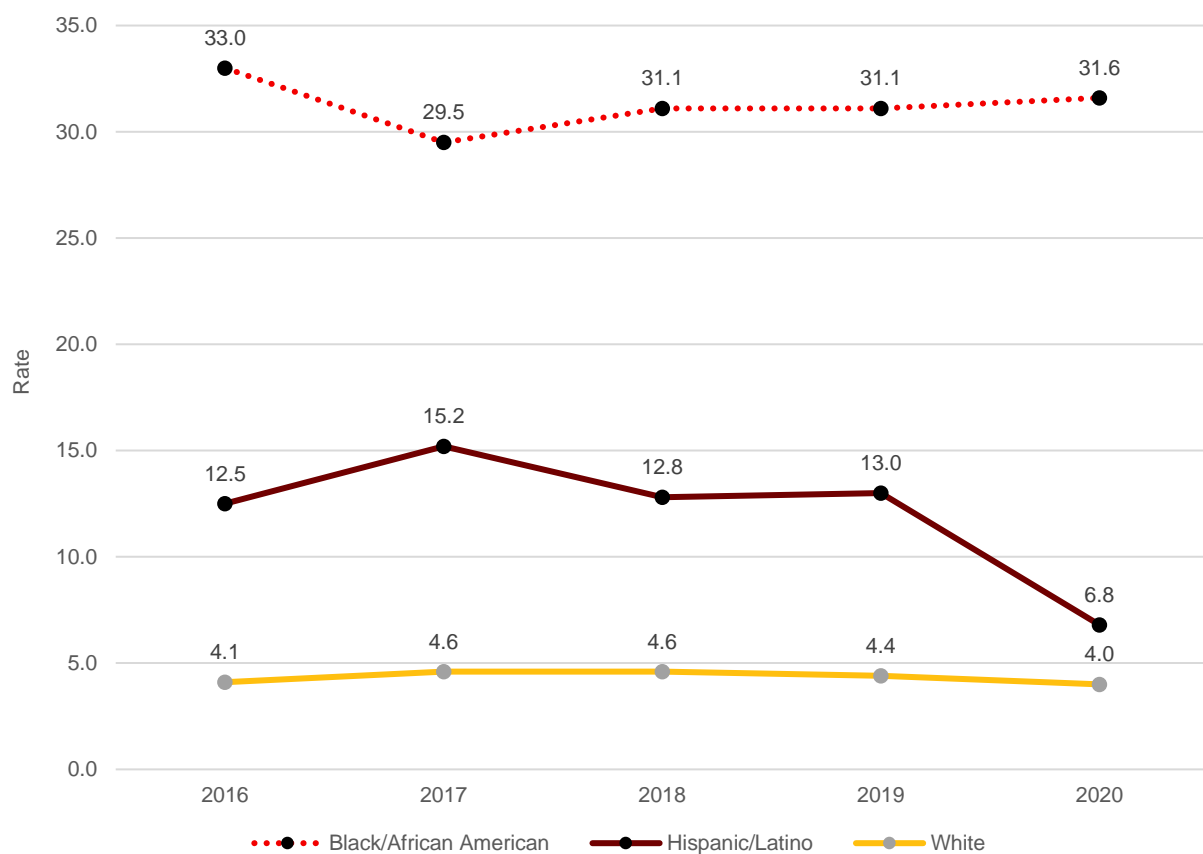
**Race/ethnicity:** In 2020, Black/African American people accounted for 52% of all reported new diagnoses of HIV infections in Ohio. This was followed by white people (40%), Hispanic/Latino people (4%), and persons of multiple races (5%). Ohio's Black/African American and Hispanic/Latino populations continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV compared to other race/ethnicity groups. The rate of diagnoses among Black/African American people was nearly eight times higher than that for white people, and the rate in Hispanic/Latino people was more than four times as high, as that for white people.

**Figure 6: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2016-2020**



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

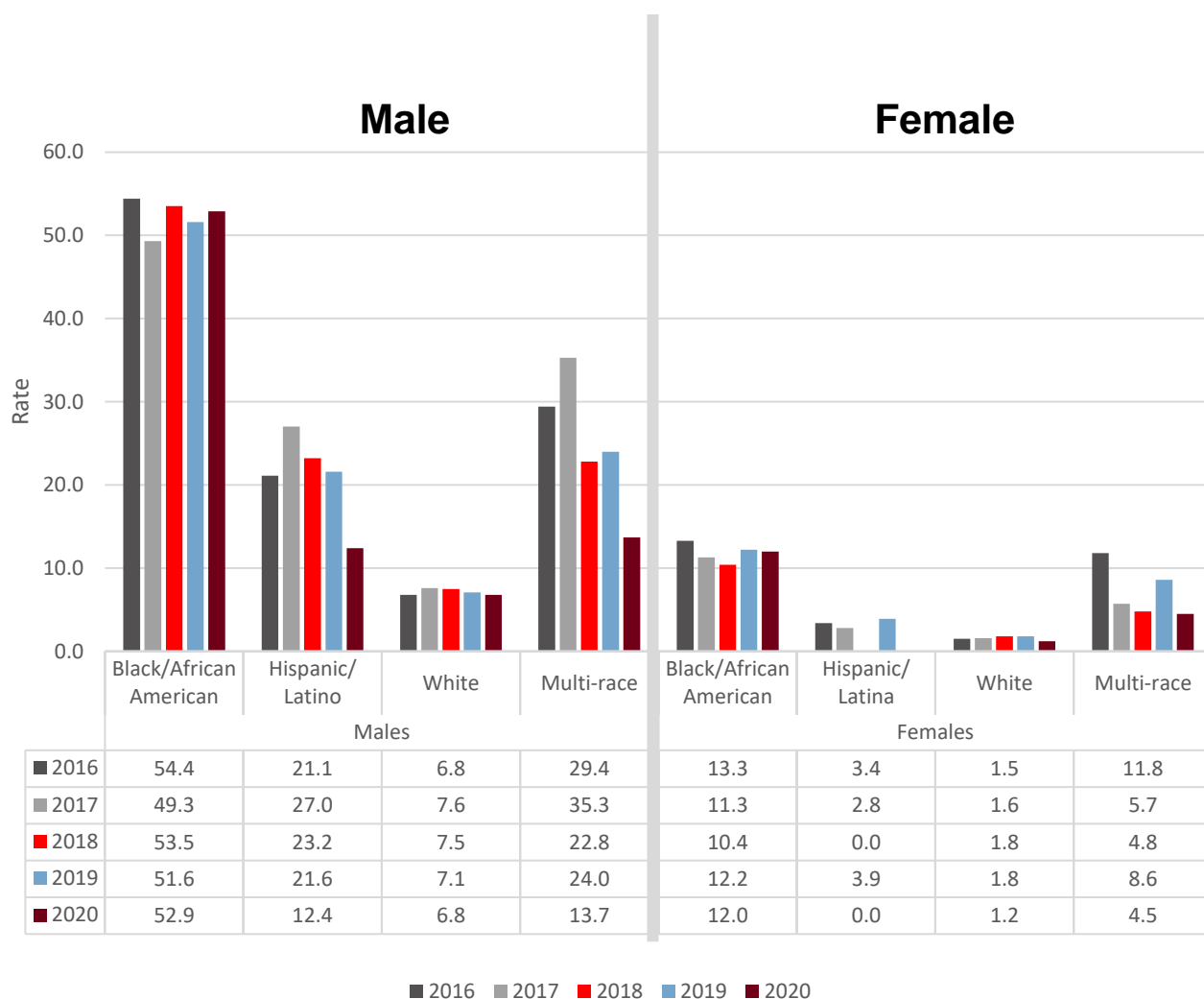
**Figure 7: Trends in rates of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2016-2020**



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

**Race/ethnicity by sex at birth:** Black/African American males had the highest number (n=377), percentage (42%), and rate (52.9) of HIV diagnoses reported in Ohio in 2020 compared to all other race/ethnicity groups by sex at birth.

**Figure 8: Trends in rates of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity and sex at birth, Ohio, 2016-2020**

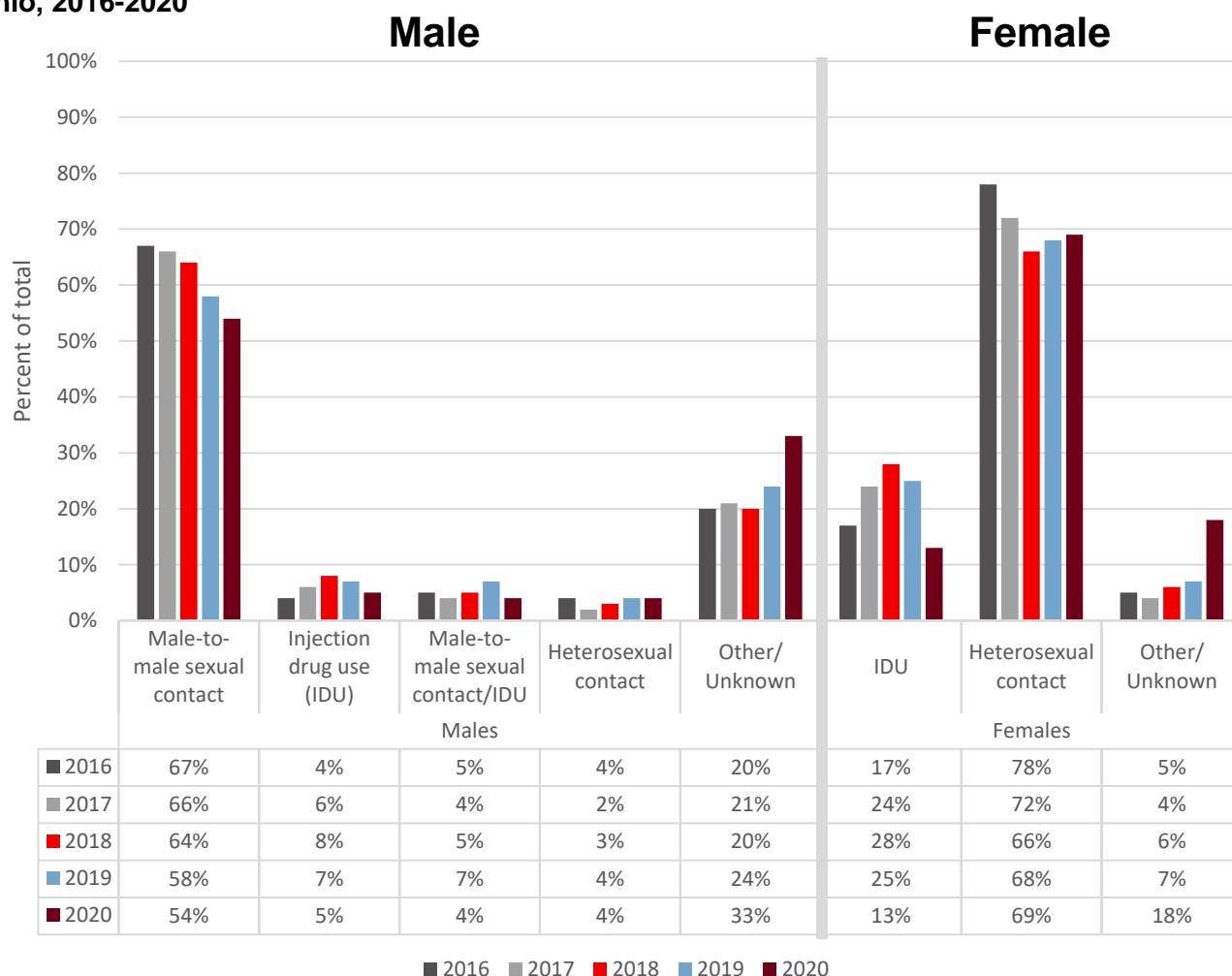


Note: Asterisk (\*) indicates rate not calculated for case count <5 due to unstable rates.  
Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2021.



**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 (45%) was the leading mode of transmission reported among all persons diagnosed with an HIV infection in Ohio in 2020. Injection drug use (IDU) accounted for 6%, male-to-male sexual contact/IDU accounted for 3%, heterosexual contact accounted for 15%, and the transmission category was unknown for 30% of persons diagnosed with HIV infection in 2020.

**Figure 9: Trends in percentage of reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by transmission, Ohio, 2016-2020**



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

**Table 1: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by selected characteristics, Ohio, 2016-2020**

Characteristic	Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year														
	2016			2017			2018			2019			2020		
	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	13.6	772	80%	14.0	801	82%	14.1	807	82%	13.5	775	80%	12.9	737	82%
Females	3.2	192	20%	3.0	181	18%	2.9	174	18%	3.3	199	20%	2.7	160	18%
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr)</b>															
<13	*	4	<1%	*	2	<1%	*	4	<1%	*	1	<1%	*	2	<1%
13-14	*	1	<1%	*	2	<1%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
15-19	6.8	52	5%	7.7	59	6%	7.1	54	6%	5.6	42	4%	5.5	41	5%
20-24	26.3	203	21%	23.4	179	18%	23.1	175	18%	25.2	189	19%	21.8	163	18%
25-29	25.3	198	21%	29.3	233	24%	24.5	198	20%	23.3	187	19%	21.4	170	19%
30-34	18.3	133	14%	17.7	129	13%	20.3	150	15%	19.8	149	15%	19.0	146	16%
35-39	12.9	91	9%	12.6	90	9%	15.6	113	12%	13.9	101	10%	13.0	94	10%
40-44	11.1	75	8%	10.8	72	7%	11.5	77	8%	12.6	85	9%	9.2	63	7%
45-49	8.4	63	7%	9.0	67	7%	10.6	78	8%	8.7	62	6%	9.4	65	7%
50-54	7.9	63	7%	8.8	68	7%	7.3	55	6%	8.3	61	6%	8.5	62	7%
55-64	4.2	67	7%	4.0	64	7%	3.9	63	6%	4.5	72	7%	4.6	73	8%
65+	0.7	14	1%	0.9	17	2%	0.7	14	1%	1.2	25	3%	0.9	18	2%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup></b>															
American Indian/Alaska Native	*	-	-	*	1	<1%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	2	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	3.9	10	1%	4.8	13	1%	2.8	8	1%	2.4	7	1%	2.3	7	1%
Black/African American	33.0	477	49%	29.5	431	44%	31.1	458	47%	31.1	460	47%	31.6	470	52%
Hispanic/Latinx	12.5	53	5%	15.2	67	7%	12.8	59	6%	13.0	61	6%	6.8	33	4%
White	4.1	376	39%	4.6	421	43%	4.6	422	43%	4.4	405	42%	4.0	361	40%
Multi-Race	20.5	48	5%	20.4	49	5%	13.7	34	3%	16.2	41	4%	9.1	24	3%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup> and Sex at birth</b>															
Am. Indian/Alaska Native Males	*	-	-	*	1	<1%	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	2	<1%
Am. Indian/Alaska Native Females	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	7.3	9	1%	5.4	7	1%	5.0	7	1%	4.9	7	1%	4.1	6	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	*	1	<1%	4.2	6	1%	*	1	<1%	*	-	-	*	1	<1%
Black/African American Males	54.4	377	39%	49.3	345	35%	53.5	378	39%	51.6	366	38%	52.9	377	42%
Black/African American Females	13.3	100	10%	11.3	86	9%	10.4	80	8%	12.2	94	10%	12.0	93	10%
Hispanic/Latino Males	21.1	46	5%	27.0	61	6%	23.2	55	6%	21.6	52	5%	12.4	31	3%
Hispanic/Latina Females	3.4	7	1%	2.8	6	1%	*	4	<1%	3.9	9	1%	*	2	<1%
White Males	6.8	306	32%	7.6	345	35%	7.5	339	35%	7.1	320	33%	6.8	303	34%
White Females	1.5	70	7%	1.6	76	8%	1.8	83	8%	1.8	85	9%	1.2	58	6%
Multi-Race Males	29.4	34	4%	35.3	42	4%	22.8	28	3%	24.0	30	3%	13.7	18	2%
Multi-Race Females	11.8	14	1%	5.7	7	1%	4.8	6	1%	8.6	11	1%	4.5	6	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>964</b>		<b>8.4</b>	<b>982</b>		<b>8.4</b>	<b>981</b>		<b>8.3</b>	<b>974</b>		<b>7.7</b>	<b>897</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 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, 2021.

**Table 2: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by transmission category, Ohio, 2016-2020**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>										
Male-to-male sexual contact	514	67%	528	66%	512	64%	450	58%	400	54%
Injection drug use (IDU)	30	4%	50	6%	67	8%	53	7%	34	5%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	37	5%	36	4%	37	5%	53	7%	31	4%
Heterosexual contact	33	4%	20	2%	26	3%	34	4%	26	4%
Other/unknown	157	20%	167	21%	163	20%	185	24%	244	33%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>										
Injection drug use	32	17%	43	24%	48	28%	50	25%	21	13%
Heterosexual contact	147	78%	129	72%	114	66%	135	68%	110	69%
Other/unknown	10	5%	7	4%	10	6%	13	7%	29	18%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>										
Perinatal	4	100%	1	50%	4	100%	1	100%	2	100%
Other/unknown	-	-	1	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>964</b>		<b>982</b>		<b>981</b>		<b>974</b>		<b>897</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, 2021.

**Table 3: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by exposure category, Ohio, 2016-2020**

Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year										
Exposure Category <sup>a</sup>	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact only	507	53%	514	52%	494	50%	437	45%	391	44%
Injection drug use (IDU) only	30	3%	41	4%	49	5%	48	5%	29	3%
Heterosexual contact only	180	19%	149	15%	140	14%	169	17%	136	15%
Male-to-male sexual contact & IDU	29	3%	26	3%	31	3%	44	5%	26	3%
IDU & Heterosexual contact	32	3%	52	5%	66	7%	55	6%	26	3%
Male-to-male sexual contact & Heterosexual contact	7	1%	14	1%	18	2%	13	1%	9	1%
Male-to-male sexual contact & IDU & Heterosexual contact	8	1%	10	1%	6	1%	9	1%	5	1%
Perinatal exposure	6	1%	1	<1%	4	<1%	1	<1%	2	<1%
Other/unknown	165	17%	175	18%	173	18%	198	20%	273	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>964</b>		<b>982</b>		<b>981</b>		<b>974</b>		<b>897</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.

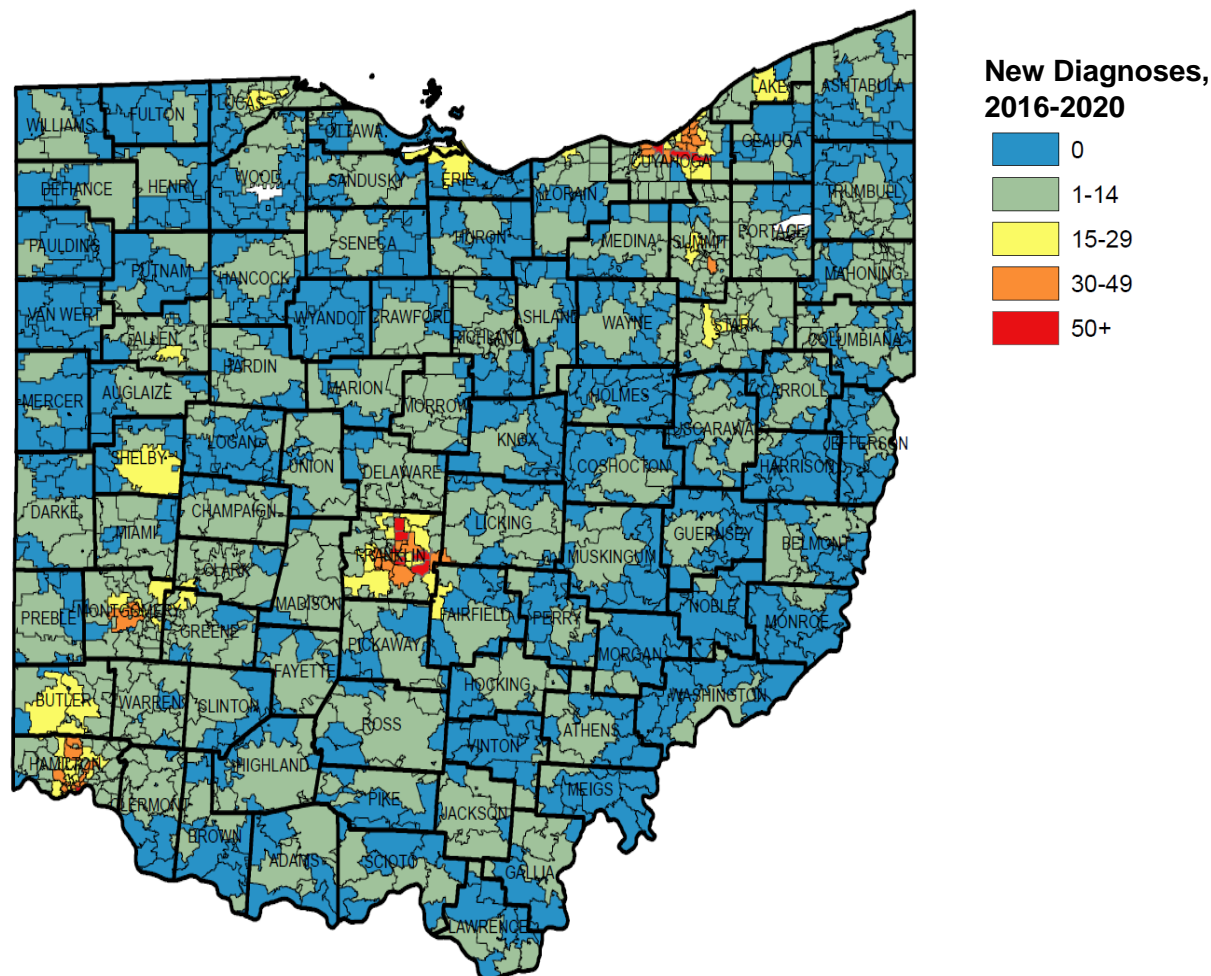
<sup>a</sup> Exposure categories are mutually exclusive risk categories. All possible combinations of risks are represented among exposure categories.

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, 2021.

**ZIP Code:** Fifty or more new reported diagnoses of HIV were reported from 2016 to 2020 among persons residing in the following ZIP Codes, which are in descending order of the number of new reported diagnoses of HIV: 45202 (Hamilton County), 43232 (Franklin County), 43229 (Franklin County), 43224 (Franklin County), 44102 (Cuyahoga County), 43207 (Franklin County), 43213 (Franklin County), 43206 (Franklin County), 43201 (Franklin County), and 43211 (Franklin County).

**Figure 10: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by ZIP Code, Ohio, 2016-2020**



**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 2, 2022.

**2020 Rates**

- \* (not calculated)
- 2.4-4.9
- 5.0-6.9
- 10.0+

Ohio Rate = 7.7

**2020 Rates**

□ \* (not calculated)

■ 2.4-4.9

■ 5.0-6.9

■ 7.0-8.9

■ 9.0+

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).

County reflects the county of residence at the time of initial diagnosis. Cases diagnosed while in a state or federal correctional facility or whose county of residence at the time of diagnosis is unknown are not included.

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



**Table 4: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by county, Ohio, 2016-2020**

County <sup>a</sup>	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	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.
Adams	*	1	*	-	*	1	*	1	*	1
Allen	8.7	9	*	4	6.8	7	6.8	7	5.9	6
Ashland	*	-	*	1	*	1	*	-	*	1
Ashtabula	5.1	5	*	3	*	4	*	4	*	3
Athens	*	3	*	1	*	1	*	2	*	3
Auglaize	*	2	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	1
Belmont	*	4	7.3	5	*	3	*	1	*	3
Brown	*	-	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	-
Butler	7.9	30	6.8	26	8.4	32	6.3	24	5.2	20
Carroll	*	3	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Champaign	*	-	*	1	*	1	*	2	*	1
Clark	5.2	7	*	2	7.4	10	4.5	6	5.2	7
Clermont	4.4	9	*	1	5.8	12	5.8	12	2.9	6
Clinton	*	1	*	1	11.9	5	*	3	*	1
Columbiana	5.8	6	*	3	*	3	*	1	*	-
Coshocton	*	-	*	-	*	2	*	-	*	-
Crawford	*	-	*	2	*	2	*	-	*	-
Cuyahoga	15.3	191	12.0	150	12.0	149	13.0	160	15.5	190
Darke	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	4	*	2
Defiance	*	-	*	2	*	-	*	-	*	2
Delaware	3.1	6	*	2	*	4	*	4	*	3
Erie	*	3	*	4	6.7	5	*	4	10.9	8
Fairfield	4.6	7	*	4	*	3	*	3	6.3	10
Fayette	*	-	*	2	*	2	*	-	*	-
Franklin	15.6	197	17.3	223	15.2	199	16.3	215	15.4	204
Fulton	*	1	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	-
Gallia	*	2	*	-	*	-	*	3	*	1
Geauga	*	1	*	1	*	-	*	-	*	1
Greene	3.6	6	7.8	13	7.1	12	7.1	12	5.9	10
Guernsey	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	1
Hamilton	17.2	139	22.9	186	22.7	185	20.8	170	16.3	133
Hancock	*	-	6.6	5	*	4	*	3	*	-
Hardin	*	-	*	1	*	1	*	-	*	1
Harrison	*	-	*	1	*	1	*	-	*	-
Henry	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	1	*	-
Highland	*	1	*	3	*	2	*	3	*	1
Hocking	*	-	*	1	*	1	*	-	*	-
Holmes	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Huron	*	1	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	2
Jackson	*	3	*	1	*	2	*	-	*	1
Jefferson	7.5	5	*	1	*	-	*	1	*	3
Knox	*	1	*	-	*	2	*	1	*	2
Lake	7.4	17	6.1	14	*	3	2.6	6	2.6	6
Lawrence	*	2	*	1	10.0	6	*	3	10.2	6
Licking	*	4	3.5	6	6.8	12	3.4	6	5.1	9
Logan	*	-	*	1	*	3	*	2	*	1
Lorain	2.0	6	6.2	19	4.5	14	3.9	12	6.7	21

Lucas	9.9	43	9.1	39	10.0	43	9.3	40	5.4	23
Madison	*	-	*	4	*	3	*	1	*	1
Mahoning	8.3	19	6.1	14	7.4	17	2.6	6	9.3	21
Marion	*	2	*	3	*	3	*	4	*	1
Medina	3.4	6	5.0	9	2.8	5	*	2	*	2
Meigs	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Mercer	*	-	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	-
Miami	*	3	*	3	*	1	4.7	5	*	2
Monroe	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	-	*	-
Montgomery	10.0	53	11.9	63	12.0	64	17.7	94	6.6	35
Morgan	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	1	*	1
Morrow	*	1	*	2	*	-	*	2	*	1
Muskingum	*	2	*	1	*	2	*	3	*	3
Noble	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	1	*	-
Ottawa	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Paulding	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Perry	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	-	*	-
Pickaway	*	2	*	1	*	1	*	-	*	1
Pike	*	-	*	1	*	2	*	-	*	-
Portage	4.3	7	4.3	7	3.1	5	3.7	6	*	4
Preble	*	-	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	1
Putnam	*	1	*	-	*	1	*	1	*	-
Richland	5.0	6	*	3	*	2	*	2	*	3
Ross	*	3	*	1	*	-	*	3	*	3
Sandusky	*	3	*	4	*	-	*	-	8.6	5
Scioto	*	2	*	2	*	2	*	3	*	-
Seneca	*	1	*	2	*	3	*	1	*	-
Shelby	*	4	*	4	*	1	10.3	5	*	3
Stark	8.6	32	7.2	27	8.3	31	4.0	15	7.8	29
Summit	10.4	56	8.3	45	9.0	49	9.1	49	8.7	47
Trumbull	4.0	8	4.0	8	5.5	11	5.1	10	2.5	5
Tuscarawas	*	1	*	3	*	2	*	1	*	2
Union	*	3	*	2	*	1	*	2	*	1
Van Wert	*	1	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Vinton	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Warren	*	4	2.2	5	2.6	6	2.6	6	3.8	9
Washington	*	-	*	3	*	1	*	4	*	1
Wayne	*	2	*	2	*	1	4.3	5	*	3
Williams	*	-	*	1	*	1	*	-	*	-
Wood	*	3	*	2	6.9	9	4.6	6	*	1
Wyandot	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	1	*	-
No County	*	23	*	24	*	16	*	18	*	18
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>897</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, 2021.

**Table 5: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and age at diagnosis, Ohio, 2020**  
**2020 diagnosis of HIV infection**

Age at diagnosis (yr.)	American Indian/Alaska Native				Asian/Pacific Islander				Black/African American				Hispanic/Latinx <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	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	1	<1%		*	1	3%		*	-	-		*	-	-
13-14	*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-		*	-	-
15-19	*	-	-		*	1	14%		28.6	30	6%		*	2	6%		1.5	8	2%		*	-	-
20-24	*	-	-		*	-	-		109.7	118	25%		19.9	8	24%		6.0	33	9%		*	4	17%
25-29	*	-	-		*	2	29%		76.1	95	20%		15.2	6	18%		10.0	58	16%		42.4	9	38%
30-34	*	1	50%		*	2	29%		77.6	85	18%		*	3	9%		8.9	51	14%		*	4	17%
35-39	*	-	-		*	-	-		46.9	44	9%		*	3	9%		8.1	45	12%		*	2	8%
40-44	*	-	-		*	-	-		24.3	21	4%		18.7	6	18%		6.4	34	9%		*	2	8%
45-49	*	1	50%		*	1	14%		29.3	25	5%		*	1	3%		6.7	37	10%		*	-	-
50-54	*	-	-		*	-	-		29.8	25	5%		*	2	6%		5.9	35	10%		*	-	-
55-64	*	-	-		*	-	-		11.5	20	4%		*	1	3%		3.7	50	14%		*	2	8%
65+	*	-	-		*	1	14%		3.1	6	1%		*	-	-		0.5	10	3%		*	1	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2.3</b>	<b>7</b>			<b>31.6</b>	<b>470</b>			<b>6.8</b>	<b>33</b>			<b>4.0</b>	<b>361</b>			<b>9.1</b>	<b>24</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, 2021.

**Table 6: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Ohio, 2020**

2020 diagnosis of HIV infection

Transmission Category <sup>c</sup>	American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-Race	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	1	50%	3	50%	216	57%	17	57%	150	50%	13	72%
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	3	1%	-	-	30	10%	1	6%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	-	-	4	1%	1	3%	25	8%	1	6%
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	18	5%	1	3%	7	2%	-	-
Other/unknown	1	50%	3	50%	135	36%	11	37%	91	30%	3	17%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	3	3%	-	-	16	28%	2	33%
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	77	83%	1	50%	29	50%	3	50%
Other/unknown	-	-	1	100%	13	14%	1	50%	13	22%	1	17%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>												
Perinatal	-	-	-	-	1	100%	1	100%	-	-	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>470</b>		<b>33</b>		<b>361</b>		<b>24</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.

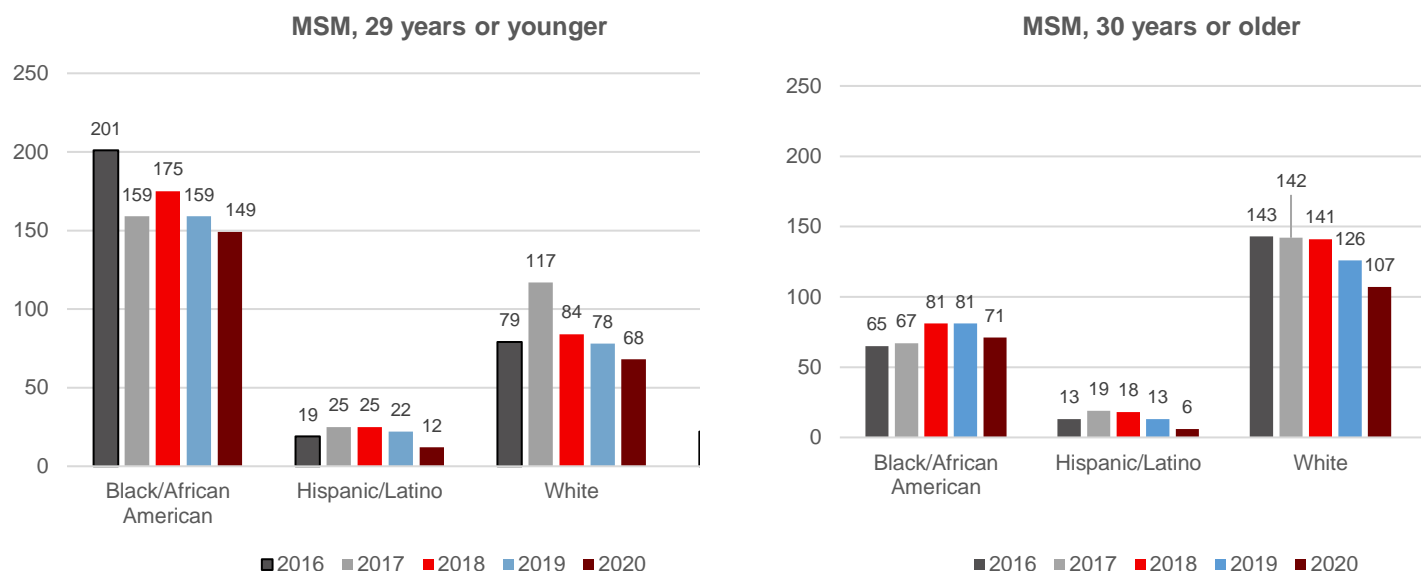
<sup>a</sup> In this data, race/ethnicity is presented using the following categories: American Indian/Alaska Native; Asian/Pacific Islander; Black/African American; Hispanic/Latino; white; and multi-race. Those of Hispanic/Latino descent are included in the Hispanic/Latino category, regardless of race.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

<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, 2021.

**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 highest among white MSM.

**Figure 12: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection by race/ethnicity and age at diagnosis among MSM, Ohio, 2016-2020**



**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, 2021.

**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 272 new reported diagnoses of HIV documented among transgender people in Ohio since the beginning of the epidemic in 1981. Of these, 97% were among transgender women (n=265) and only 3% (n=7) were among transgender men. 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. From 2016 to 2020, there were 15 to 24 reported new diagnoses of HIV among transgender people in Ohio, with Black/African American transgender women accounting for 58% to 94% of these each year.

**Table 7: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection among transgender people by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, Ohio, 2016-2020**

Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year										
Characteristic	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Current Gender										
Transgender Women	16	100%	15	100%	19	100%	19	86%	24	100%
Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14%	-	-
Age at diagnosis (yr)										
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	3	19%	1	7%	2	11%	2	9%	1	4%
20-24	3	19%	3	20%	8	42%	3	14%	7	29%
25-29	6	38%	4	27%	5	26%	10	45%	5	21%
30-34	2	13%	5	33%	1	5%	5	23%	5	21%
35-39	2	13%	1	7%	2	11%	-	-	3	13%
40-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-49	-	-	-	-	1	5%	1	5%	1	4%
50-54	-	-	1	7%	-	-	-	-	1	4%
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5%	1	4%
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Race/Ethnicity <sup>a</sup>										
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black/African American	15	94%	10	67%	11	58%	17	77%	16	67%
Hispanic/Latino	-	-	-	-	2	11%	1	5%	1	4%
White	1	6%	4	27%	4	21%	3	14%	6	25%
Multi-Race	-	-	1	7%	2	11%	1	5%	1	4%
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



**Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup> and Current Gender**

American Indian/Alaska Native Transgender Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaska Native Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Transgender Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black/African American Transgender Women	15	94%	10	67%	11	58%	15	68%	16	67%	
Black/African American Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9%	-	-	
Hispanic/Latina Transgender Women	-	-	-	-	2	11%	1	5%	1	4%	
Hispanic/Latino Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
White Transgender Women	1	6%	4	27%	4	21%	3	14%	6	25%	
White Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Multi-Race Transgender Women	-	-	1	7%	2	11%	-	-	1	4%	
Multi-Race Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5%	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>15</b>		<b>19</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>24</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, 2021.

**Communities of focus—PWID:** There were 897 reported new diagnoses of HIV in Ohio in 2020. Of these, 10% (n=86) 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). The number of HIV diagnoses among PWIDs increased each year from 2016 to 2019, and then decreased in 2020.

**Table 8: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection among PWIDs by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, Ohio, 2016-2020**

Characteristic	Diagnoses of HIV Infection by Year									
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Sex at birth</b>										
Male	67	68%	86	67%	104	68%	106	68%	65	76%
Female	32	32%	43	33%	48	32%	50	32%	21	24%
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>										
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	3	3%	3	2%	1	1%	1	1%	1	1%
20-24	16	16%	14	11%	15	10%	17	11%	4	5%
25-29	23	23%	37	29%	38	25%	36	23%	19	22%
30-34	24	24%	23	18%	33	22%	39	25%	20	23%
35-39	11	11%	16	12%	27	18%	23	15%	13	15%
40-44	6	6%	15	12%	15	10%	18	12%	12	14%
45-49	7	7%	5	4%	9	6%	10	6%	6	7%
50-54	6	6%	10	8%	8	5%	6	4%	3	3%
55-64	3	3%	5	4%	5	3%	4	3%	8	9%
65+	-	-	1	1%	1	1%	2	1%	-	-
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>										
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1%	-	-	1	1%	1	1%	-	-
Black/African American	16	16%	29	22%	17	11%	18	12%	10	12%
Hispanic/Latino Males	4	4%	7	5%	7	5%	4	3%	1	1%
White	75	76%	88	68%	122	80%	126	81%	71	83%
Multi-Race	3	3%	5	4%	5	3%	7	4%	4	5%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup> and Sex at birth</b>										
American Indian/Alaska Native Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian/Alaska Native Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	1	1%	-	-	1	1%	1	1%	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Black/African American Males	15	15%	22	17%	14	9%	15	10%	7	8%
Black/African American Females	1	1%	7	5%	3	2%	3	2%	3	3%
Hispanic/Latino Males	3	3%	7	5%	6	4%	3	2%	1	1%
Hispanic/Latina Females	1	1%	-	-	1	1%	1	1%	-	-
White Males	45	45%	52	40%	78	51%	82	53%	55	64%
White Females	30	30%	36	28%	44	29%	44	28%	16	19%
Multi-Race Males	3	3%	5	4%	5	3%	5	3%	2	2%
Multi-Race Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1%	2	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>99</b>		<b>129</b>		<b>152</b>		<b>156</b>		<b>86</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.

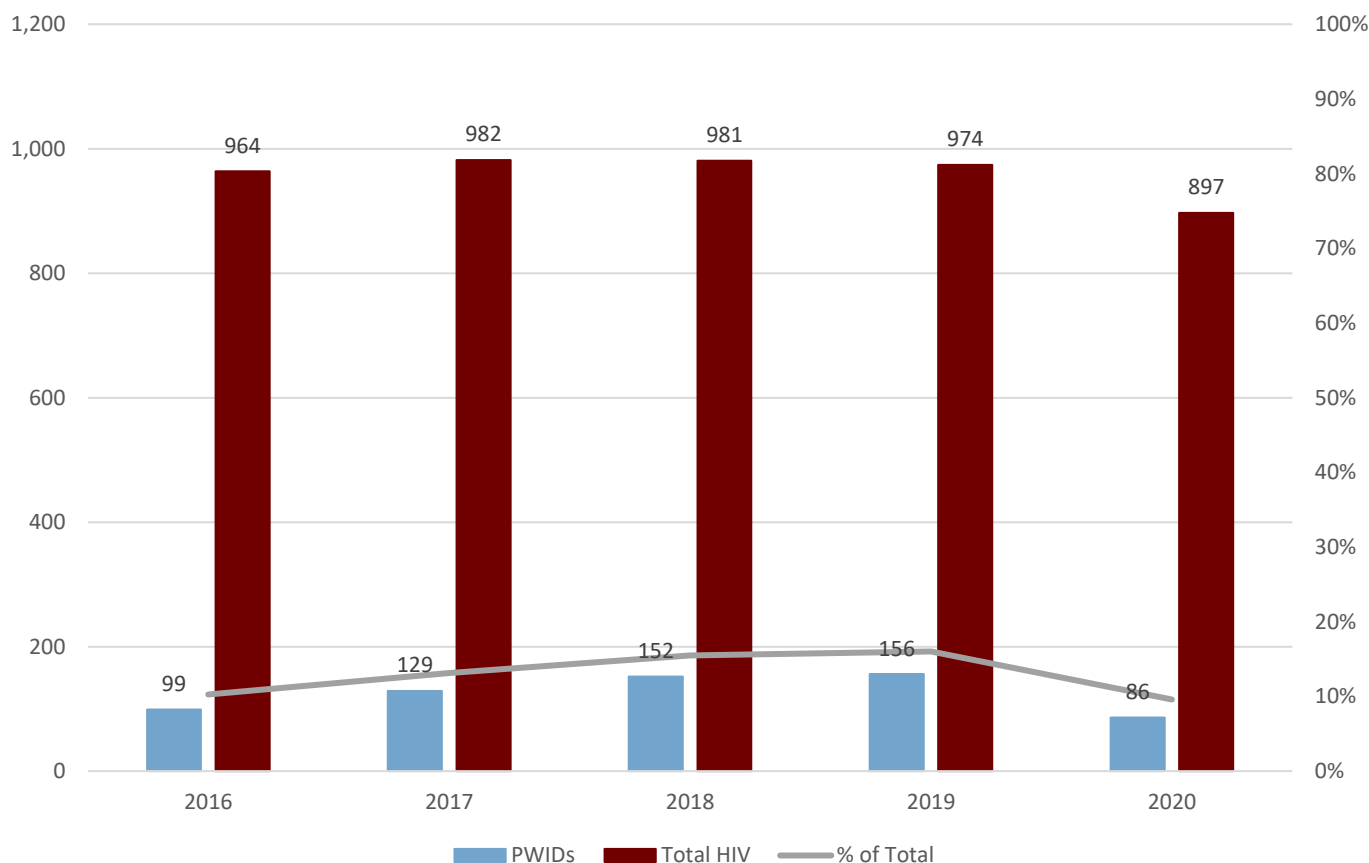
(–) Indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

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.'

<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.

**Figure 13: Trends in reported new diagnoses of HIV infection among PWIDs by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, Ohio, 2016-2020**



**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, 2021.

# 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 Ohio who were diagnosed with HIV and STIs in 2020.

**Chlamydia:** Of the 897 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, 195 (22%) had a chlamydia diagnosis. The chlamydia diagnosis was more than one year prior to the HIV diagnosis in 11% (n=95) of persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, between one and 12 months prior to the HIV diagnosis in 4% (n=38), and within 30 days of the HIV diagnosis for 7% (n=62).

**Gonorrhea:** Of the 897 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, 209 (23%) had a gonorrhea diagnosis. The gonorrhea diagnosis was more than one year prior to the HIV diagnosis in 12% (n=104) of persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, between one and 12 months prior to the HIV diagnosis in 5% (n=46), and within 30 days of the HIV diagnosis for 7% (n=59).

**Syphilis:** Of the 897 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, 160 (18%) had a syphilis diagnosis. The syphilis diagnosis was more than one year prior to the HIV diagnosis in 5% (n=42) of persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, between one and 12 months prior to the HIV diagnosis in 2% (n=16), and within 30 days of the HIV diagnosis for 11% (n=102).

**Table 9: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfectd with chlamydia by selected characteristics, Ohio, 2020**

Characteristic	> 1 yr prior to HIV diagnosis		1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis		+/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis		% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with Chlamydia diagnosis > 1 yr prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with Chlamydia diagnosis 1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with Chlamydia diagnosis +/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis	Reported new diagnoses of HIV in 2020 among persons with a chlamydia diagnosis		2020 diagnoses of HIV infection
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				No.	%	.No
<b>Current Gender</b>												
Males	73	77%	30	79%	49	79%	10%	4%	7%	152	21%	713
Females	19	20%	7	18%	9	15%	12%	4%	6%	35	22%	160
Transgender Women	3	3%	1	3%	4	6%	13%	4%	17%	8	33%	24
Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>												
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	7	7%	-	-	4	6%	17%	-	10%	11	27%	41
20-24	28	29%	11	29%	22	35%	17%	7%	13%	61	37%	163
25-29	30	32%	11	29%	16	26%	18%	6%	9%	57	34%	170
30-34	15	16%	10	26%	10	16%	10%	7%	7%	35	24%	146
35-39	7	7%	3	8%	5	8%	7%	3%	5%	15	16%	94
40-44	3	3%	1	3%	1	2%	5%	2%	2%	5	8%	63
45-49	2	2%	-	-	2	3%	3%	-	3%	4	6%	65
50-54	1	1%	-	-	2	3%	2%	-	3%	3	5%	62
55-64	2	2%	2	5%	-	-	3%	3%	-	4	5%	73
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>												
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1%	-	-	1	2%	14%	-	14%	2	29%	7
Black/African American	70	74%	27	71%	45	73%	15%	6%	10%	142	30%	470
Hispanic/Latino	2	2%	1	3%	6	10%	6%	3%	18%	9	27%	33
White	18	19%	9	24%	9	15%	5%	2%	2%	36	10%	361
Multi-Race	4	4%	1	3%	1	2%	17%	4%	4%	6	25%	24

<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup> and Sex at birth</b>												
American Indian/Alaska Native Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Indian/Alaska Native Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	1	1%	-	-	1	2%	17%	-	17%	2	33%	6
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Black/African American Males	52	55%	23	61%	37	60%	14%	6%	10%	112	30%	377
Black/African American Females	18	19%	4	11%	8	13%	19%	4%	9%	30	32%	93
Hispanic/Latino Males	2	2%	1	3%	6	10%	6%	3%	19%	9	29%	31
Hispanic/Latina Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
White Males	18	19%	7	18%	8	13%	6%	2%	3%	33	11%	303
White Females	-	-	2	5%	1	2%	-	3%	2%	3	5%	58
Multi-Race Males	3	3%	-	-	1	2%	17%	-	6%	4	22%	18
Multi-Race Females	1	1%	1	3%	-	-	17%	17%	-	2	33%	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>38</b>		<b>62</b>		<b>11%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>897</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.

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

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

<sup>a</sup> 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, 2020.

**Table 10: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfectd with chlamydia by transmission category, Ohio, 2020**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	> 1 yr. prior to HIV diagnosis		1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis		+/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis		% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with Chlamydia diagnosis > 1 yr. prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with Chlamydia diagnosis 1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with Chlamydia diagnosis +/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis	Reported new diagnoses of HIV in 2020 among persons with a chlamydia diagnosis		2020 diagnoses of HIV infection
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				No.	%	No.
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	48	63%	22	71%	41	77%	12%	6%	10%	111	28%	400
Injection drug use (IDU)	1	1%	-	-	1	2%	3%	-	3%	2	6%	34
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	3	4%	1	3%	2	4%	10%	3%	6%	6	19%	31
Heterosexual contact	2	3%	1	3%	-	-	8%	4%	-	3	12%	26
Other/unknown	22	29%	7	23%	9	17%	9%	3%	4%	38	16%	244
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>76</b>		<b>31</b>		<b>53</b>		<b>10%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>735</b>
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	1	5%	1	14%	1	11%	5%	5%	5%	3	14%	21
Heterosexual contact	16	84%	5	71%	8	89%	15%	5%	7%	29	26%	110
Other/unknown	2	11%	1	14%	-	-	7%	3%	-	3	10%	29
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>12%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>												
Perinatal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>38</b>		<b>62</b>		<b>11%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>897</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.

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

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, 2020.

**Table 11: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with gonorrhea by selected characteristics, Ohio, 2020**

Characteristic	> 1 yr. prior to HIV diagnosis		1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis		+/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis		% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with gonorrhea diagnosis > 1 yr. prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with gonorrhea diagnosis 1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with gonorrhea diagnosis +/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis	Reported new diagnoses of HIV in 2020 among persons with a gonorrhea diagnosis		2020 diagnoses of HIV infection
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				No.	%	No.
<b>Current Gender</b>												
Males	88	85%	41	89%	50	85%	12%	6%	7%	179	25%	713
Females	13	13%	3	7%	7	12%	8%	2%	4%	23	14%	160
Transgender Women	3	3%	2	4%	2	3%	13%	8%	8%	7	29%	24
Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>												
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	2	2%	3	7%	3	5%	5%	7%	7%	8	20%	41
20-24	27	26%	9	20%	18	31%	17%	6%	11%	54	33%	163
25-29	30	29%	15	33%	17	29%	18%	9%	10%	62	36%	170
30-34	20	19%	12	26%	10	17%	14%	8%	7%	42	29%	146
35-39	8	8%	4	9%	6	10%	9%	4%	6%	18	19%	94
40-44	5	5%	2	4%	1	2%	8%	3%	2%	8	13%	63
45-49	6	6%	1	2%	2	3%	9%	2%	3%	9	14%	65
50-54	2	2%	-	-	2	3%	3%	-	3%	4	6%	62
55-64	3	3%	-	-	-	-	4%	-	-	3	4%	73
65+	1	1%	-	-	-	-	6%	-	-	1	6%	18
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>												
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Black/African American	71	68%	29	63%	40	68%	15%	6%	9%	140	30%	470
Hispanic/Latino	3	3%	1	2%	3	5%	9%	3%	9%	7	21%	33
White	27	26%	15	33%	16	27%	7%	4%	4%	58	16%	361
Multi-Race	3	3%	1	2%	-	-	13%	4%	-	4	17%	24



<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup> and Sex at birth</b>												
American Indian/Alaska Native Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Indian/Alaska Native Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Black/African American Males	59	57%	27	59%	35	59%	16%	7%	9%	121	32%	377
Black/African American Females	12	12%	2	4%	5	8%	13%	2%	5%	19	20%	93
Hispanic/Latino Males	3	3%	1	2%	3	5%	10%	3%	10%	7	23%	31
Hispanic/Latina Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
White Males	26	25%	14	30%	14	24%	9%	5%	5%	54	18%	303
White Females	1	1%	1	2%	2	3%	2%	2%	3%	4	7%	58
Multi-Race Males	3	3%	1	2%	-	-	17%	6%	-	4	22%	18
Multi-Race Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>		<b>46</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>12%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>897</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.

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

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.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2020.

**Table 12: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfectd with gonorrhea by transmission category, Ohio, 2020**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	> 1 yr. prior to HIV diagnosis		1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis		+/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis		% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with gonorrhea diagnosis > 1 yr. prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with gonorrhea diagnosis 1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with gonorrhea diagnosis +/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis	Reported new diagnoses of HIV in 2020 among persons with a gonorrhea diagnosis		2020 diagnosis of HIV infection
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				No.	%	No.
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	54	59%	27	63%	37	71%	14%	7%	9%	118	30%	400
Injection drug use (IDU)	4	4%	2	5%	-	-	12%	6%	-	6	18%	34
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	4	4%	2	5%	8	15%	13%	6%	26%	14	45%	31
Heterosexual contact	2	2%	1	2%	-	-	8%	4%	-	3	12%	26
Other/unknown	27	30%	11	26%	7	13%	11%	5%	3%	45	18%	244
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>91</b>		<b>43</b>		<b>52</b>		<b>12%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>735</b>
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	1	14%	-	-	5%	1	5%	21
Heterosexual contact	12	92%	3	1	6	86%	11%	3%	5%	21	19%	110
Other/unknown	1	8%	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-	1	3%	29
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>13</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>												
Perinatal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>		<b>46</b>		<b>59</b>		<b>12%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>897</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.

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

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, 2020.

**Table 13: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfectd with syphilis by selected characteristics, Ohio, 2020**

Characteristic	> 1 yr. prior to HIV diagnosis		1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis		+/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis		% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with syphilis diagnosis > 1 yr. prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with syphilis diagnosis 1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with syphilis diagnosis +/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis	Reported new diagnoses of HIV in 2020 among persons with a syphilis diagnosis		2020 diagnoses of HIV infection
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				No.	%	No.
<b>Current Gender</b>												
Males	39	93%	15	94%	92	90%	5%	2%	13%	146	20%	713
Females	1	2%	-	-	5	5%	1%	-	3%	6	4%	160
Transgender												
Women	2	5%	1	6%	5	5%	8%	4%	21%	8	33%	24
Transgender												
Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>												
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	2%	1	6%	5	5%	2%	2%	12%	7	17%	41
20-24	10	24%	5	31%	24	24%	6%	3%	15%	39	24%	163
25-29	13	31%	6	38%	23	23%	8%	4%	14%	42	25%	170
30-34	8	19%	4	25%	21	21%	5%	3%	14%	33	23%	146
35-39	6	14%	-	-	13	13%	6%	-	14%	19	20%	94
40-44	2	5%	-	-	9	9%	3%	-	14%	11	17%	63
45-49	2	5%	-	-	2	2%	3%	-	3%	4	6%	65
50-54	-	-	-	-	3	3%	-	-	5%	3	5%	62
55-64	-	-	-	-	2	2%	-	-	3%	2	3%	73
65+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>												
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	-	-	-	1	1%	-	-	50%	1	50%	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Black/African American	26	62%	11	69%	64	63%	6%	2%	14%	101	21%	470
Hispanic/Latino	-	-	1	6%	2	2%	-	3%	6%	3	9%	33
White	15	36%	4	25%	33	32%	4%	1%	9%	52	14%	361
Multi-Race	1	2%	-	-	2	2%	4%	-	8%	3	13%	24

<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup> and Sex at birth</b>												
American Indian/Alaska Native Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Indian/Alaska Native Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Black/African American Males	26	62%	11	69%	62	61%	7%	3%	16%	99	26%	377
Black/African American Females	-	-	-	-	2	2%	-	-	2%	2	2%	93
Hispanic/Latino Males	-	-	1	6%	2	2%	-	3%	6%	3	10%	31
Hispanic/Latina Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
White Males	14	33%	4	25%	30	29%	5%	1%	10%	48	16%	303
White Females	1	2%	-	-	3	3%	2%	-	5%	4	7%	58
Multi-Race Males	1	2%	-	-	2	2%	6%	-	11%	3	17%	18
Multi-Race Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>102</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>897</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.

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

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.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2020.

**Table 14: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfectd with syphilis by transmission category, Ohio, 2020**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	> 1 yr. prior to HIV diagnosis		1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis		+/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis		% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with syphilis diagnosis > 1 yr. prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with syphilis diagnosis 1-12 months prior to HIV diagnosis	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with syphilis diagnosis +/- 30 days of HIV diagnosis	Reported new diagnoses of HIV in 2020 among persons with a syphilis diagnosis		2020 diagnoses of HIV infection
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				No.	%	No.
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	35	85%	15	94%	65	67%	9%	4%	16%	115	29%	400
Injection drug use (IDU)	-	-	-	-	4	4%	-	-	12%	4	12%	34
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	2	5%	-	-	6	6%	6%	-	19%	8	26%	31
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	1	1%	-	-	4%	1	4%	26
Other/unknown	4	10%	1	6%	21	22%	2%	<1%	9%	26	11%	244
Subtotal	41		16		97		6%	2%	13%	154	21%	735
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	1	100%	-	-	2	40%	5%	-	10%	3	14%	21
Heterosexual contact	-	-	-	-	3	60%	-	-	3%	3	3%	110
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Subtotal	1		-		5		1%	-	3%	6	4%	160
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>												
Perinatal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-		-		-		-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>		<b>16</b>		<b>102</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>897</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.

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

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, 2020.

# Hepatitis C and HIV Coinfection

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.

Of the 897 persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, 60 (7%) had a hepatitis C diagnosis. The hepatitis C diagnosis was prior to 2020 in 4% (n=35) of persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020, and during 2020 in 3% (n=25) of persons with a reported new diagnosis of HIV in 2020.

**Table 15: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfecting with hepatitis C by selected characteristics, Ohio, 2020**

Characteristic	Hepatitis C diagnosis prior to 2020		2020 hepatitis C diagnosis		% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with hepatitis C diagnosis prior to 2020	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with 2020 hepatitis C	Reported new diagnoses of HIV in 2020 among persons with a hepatitis C diagnosis		2020 diagnoses of HIV infection
	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.
<b>Current Gender</b>									
Males	23	66%	17	68%	3%	2%	40	6%	713
Females	12	34%	8	32%	8%	-	20	13%	160
Transgender Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Transgender Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Age at diagnosis (yr.)</b>									
<13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
13-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	1	4%	-	2%	1	2%	41
20-24	3	9%	1	4%	2%	1%	4	2%	163
25-29	6	17%	4	16%	4%	2%	10	6%	170
30-34	5	14%	7	28%	3%	5%	12	8%	146
35-39	7	20%	3	12%	7%	3%	10	11%	94
40-44	4	11%	3	12%	6%	5%	7	11%	63
45-49	3	9%	1	4%	5%	2%	4	6%	65
50-54	4	11%	2	8%	6%	3%	6	10%	62
55-64	1	3%	3	12%	1%	4%	4	5%	73
65+	2	6%	-	-	11%	-	2	-	18

<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup></b>									
American Indian/Alaska Native	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Black/African American	5	14%	7	28%	1%	1%	12	3%	470
Hispanic/Latino	-	-	2	8%	-	6%	2	6%	33
White	29	83%	16	64%	8%	4%	45	12%	361
Multi-Race	1	3%	-	-	4%	-	1	4%	24
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>a</sup> and Sex at birth</b>									
American Indian/Alaska Native Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
American Indian/Alaska Native Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Black/African American Males	2	6%	5	20%	1%	1%	7	2%	377
Black/African American Females	3	9%	2	8%	-	-	5	5%	93
Hispanic/Latino Males	-	-	2	8%	-	6%	2	6%	31
Hispanic/Latina Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
White Males	21	60%	10	40%	7%	3%	31	10%	303
White Females	8	23%	6	24%	14%	-	14	24%	58
Multi-Race Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Multi-Race Females	1	3%	-	-	-	-	1	17%	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>897</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.

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

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.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2020.

**Table 16: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection coinfectd with hepatitis C by transmission category, Ohio, 2020**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	Hepatitis C diagnosis prior to 2020		2020 hepatitis C diagnosis		% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with hepatitis C diagnosis prior to 2020	% of 2020 HIV diagnoses with 2020 hepatitis C	Reported new diagnoses of HIV in 2020 among persons with a hepatitis C diagnosis		2020 diagnoses of HIV infection
	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>									
Male-to-male sexual contact	4	17%	6	35%	1%	2%	10	3%	400
Injection drug use (IDU)	10	43%	1	6%	29%	3%	11	32%	34
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	6	26%	3	18%	19%	10%	9	29%	31
Heterosexual contact	1	4%	1	6%	4%	4%	2	8%	26
Other/unknown	2	9%	6	35%	1%	2%	8	3%	244
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>23</b>		<b>17</b>		<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>735</b>
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>									
Injection drug use	8	67%	5	63%	38%	24%	13	62%	21
Heterosexual contact	2	17%	-	-	2%	-	2	2%	110
Other/unknown	2	17%	3	38%	7%	10%	5	17%	29
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>8%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>									
Perinatal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other/unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>25</b>		<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>897</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.

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

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.

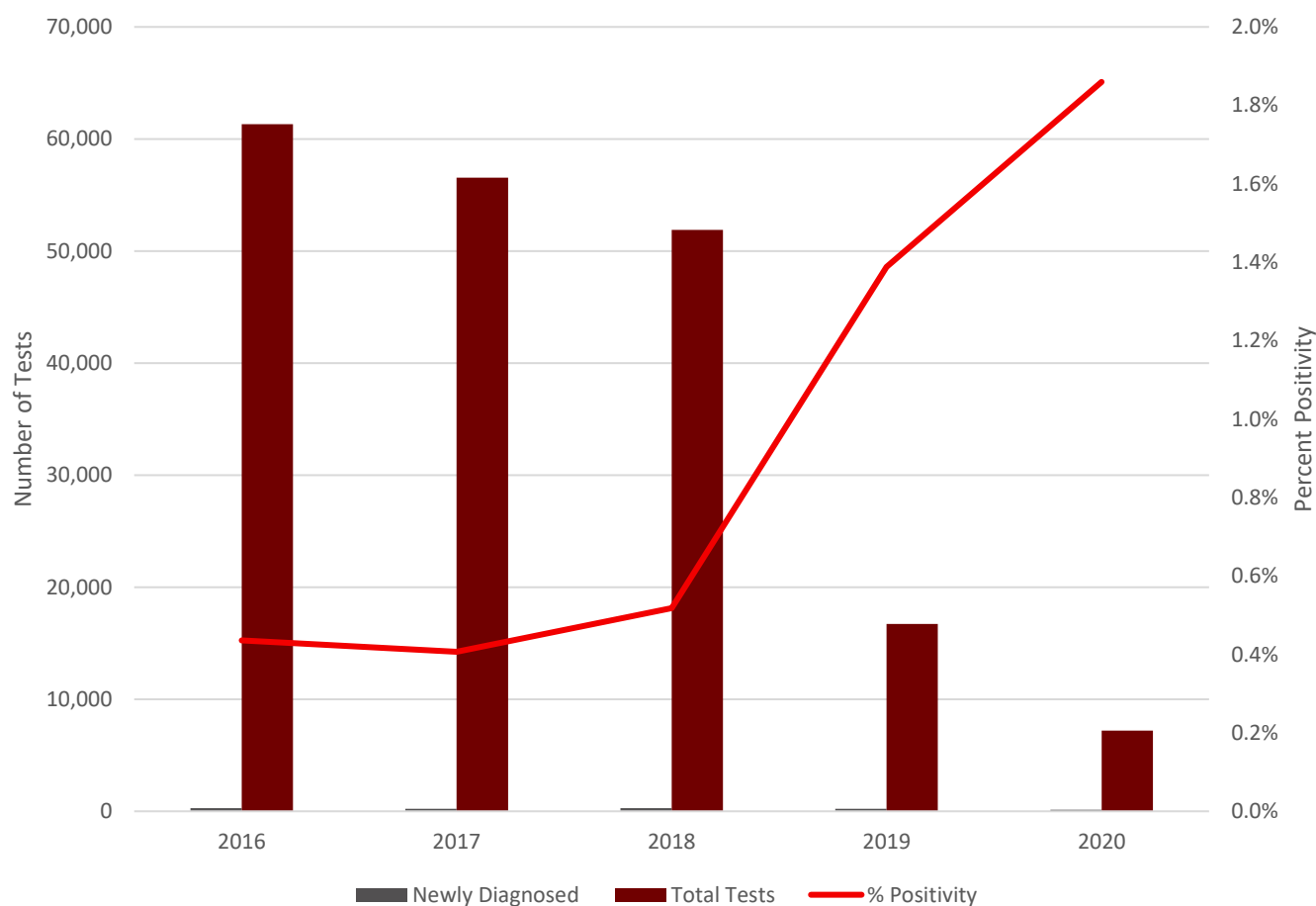
Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2020.



# HIV Testing

**HIV Testing:** There were 7,205 HIV tests conducted in 2020 at CDC-funded HIV testing sites in Ohio with 134 (1.9%) persons found to be newly diagnosed with HIV. As a subset of these tests, the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) HIV Prevention Counseling, Testing, and Referral (CTR) program conducted 5,966 HIV tests with 122 (2.0%) persons found to be newly diagnosed with HIV. In the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, there were 1,338,665 HIV tests conducted in 2020 at CDC-funded HIV testing sites with 6,458 (0.5%) persons found to be newly diagnosed with HIV. The ODH CTR Program conducted expanded testing from 2012 through 2018, testing all clients who requested an HIV test, regardless of risk. In 2019, the ODH CTR program implemented a priority-based testing model that increased the proportion of testing conducted among populations that experience higher risk for acquiring HIV. **Thus, there were far fewer total HIV tests conducted in 2019; and a much higher percent positivity than in years prior to 2019, as reflected in Figure 14 below. Additionally, the significant decrease in the number of HIV tests conducted in 2020 may not represent a true decline and may be due to a decrease in services accessed as a result of COVID-19.**

**Figure 14: Total and positive HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites, Ohio, 2016-2020**



Source: CDC. CDC-Funded HIV Testing in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2020. Accessed Feb. 3, 2022.

**Table 17: Total and positive HIV tests administered at HIV Prevention-funded testing sites, Ohio, 2016-2020**

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Newly diagnosed</b>	267	230	269	232	134
<b>Total Tests</b>	61,314	56,553	51,887	16,718	7,205
<b>Percent Positivity</b>	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	1.4%	1.9%

Source: CDC. CDC-Funded HIV Testing in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, 2020. Accessed Feb. 3, 2022.

In Ohio in 2020, 34% of adults (age 18 and older) reported having ever been tested for HIV, compared with 37.1% of adults in the United States. The prevalence of HIV testing is highest among adults aged 35 to 44 years, followed closely 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 does not significantly differ by sex. Among adults in Ohio in 2020, 5.6% 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 18: Percentage of adults who reported having ever been tested for HIV, Ohio, 2019-2020**

HIV Testing Prevalence (%)		
Age	2019	2020
18-24	26.6	21.0
25-34	54.2	46.5
35-44	55.0	51.6
45-54	47.9	45.1
55-64	31.9	30.4
65+	12.5	16.5
Sex		
Male	35.3	33.6
Female	37.5	34.4
Race/Ethnicity		
White, Non-Hispanic	32.4	29.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	61.8	56.7
Hispanic	49.6	50.8
Other, Non-Hispanic	30.9	28.2
Multi-Racial	47.1	55.3
Annual Household Income		
<\$15,000	51.7	55.0
\$15,000-\$24,999	41.1	38.9
\$25,000-\$34,999	34.5	36.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	37.6	31.5
\$50,000-\$74,999	32.1	31.2
\$75,000+	37.6	33.4
Education		
Less than High School	39.7	44.2
High School Diploma	31.7	30.4
Some College	39.8	37.8
College Graduate	37.3	30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>34.0</b>

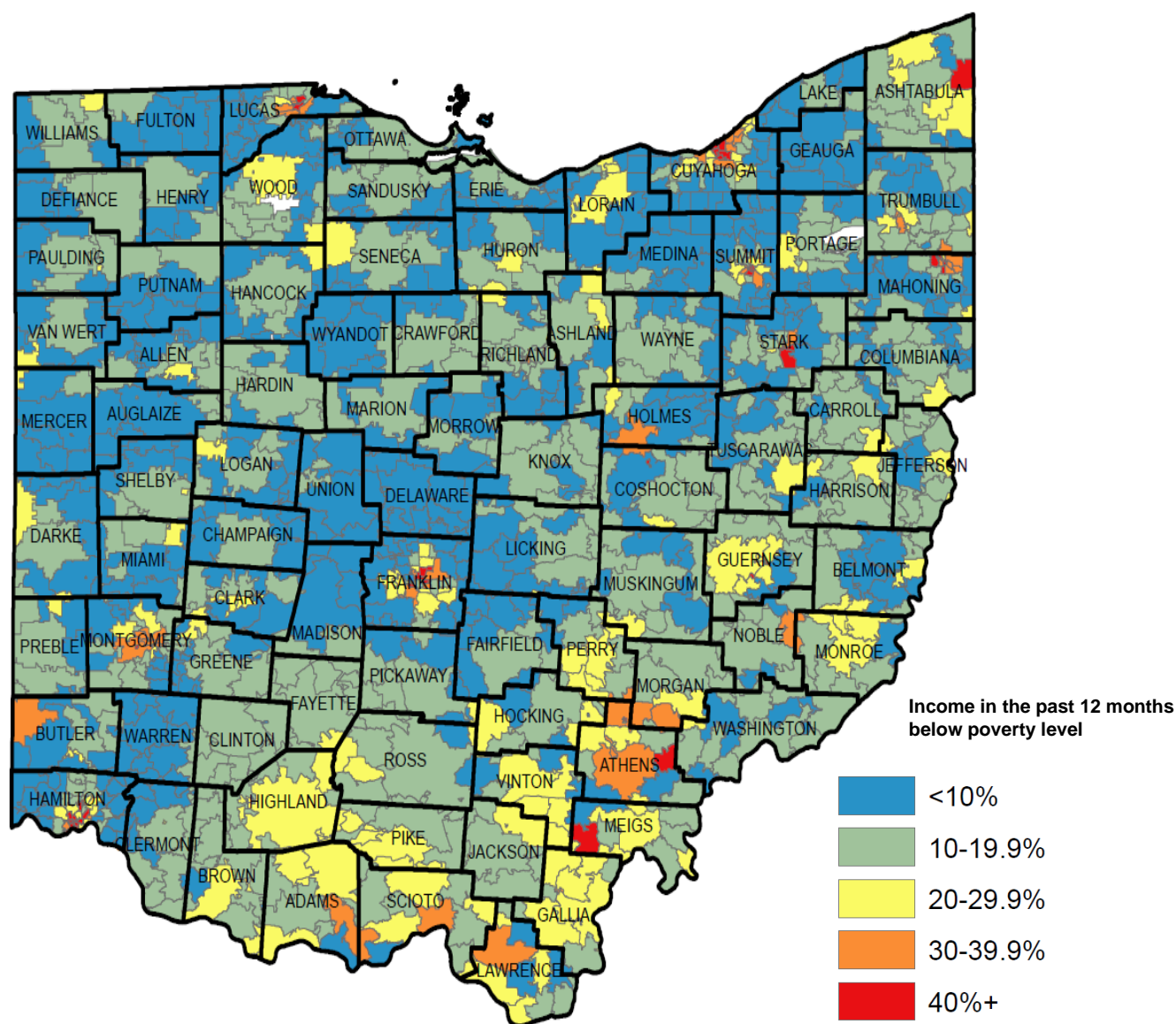
Source: 2019 and 2020 Ohio Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Chronic Disease Epidemiology and Evaluation Section, Bureau of Health Improvement and Wellness, Ohio Department of Health, 2022.

# 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 Ohio's population with income in the past 12 months showed 14% was below the federal poverty level (FPL). In 2019, this equated to \$12,490 for families/households with one person, with an additional \$4,420 allowed for each additional person in the family/household. Slightly over 15% of females were below the poverty level, compared with 12.7% for males. Nearly 30% of Black/African American people in Ohio were below the poverty level, while 11.1% of white people were below the poverty level. Nearly a quarter of Hispanic/Latino people were below the poverty level. The map below depicts each ZIP Code in Ohio and what percentage of the population is below the FPL.

**Figure 15: Percentage of population with income in the past 12 months below poverty level by ZIP Code, Ohio, 2015-2019**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

**Table 19: Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection in 2018 by area-based poverty level and county, Ohio**

2018 diagnosis of HIV infection													
Area-Based Poverty											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		Level not available			
Area-Based Poverty Level	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total	No.	% of County Total		No.	% of County Total
Adams Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Allen Co.	1	20%	1	20%	1	20%	2	40%	-	-	-	-	5
Ashland Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	1
Ashtabula Co.	-	-	2	67%	-	-	1	33%	-	-	-	-	3
Athens Co.	-	-	1	50%	1	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Auglaize Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belmont Co.	3	60%	-	-	-	-	2	40%	-	-	-	-	5
Brown Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Butler Co.	4	17%	2	8%	2	8%	14	58%	1	4%	1	4%	24
Carroll Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Champaign Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	1
Clark Co.	1	50%	-	-	-	-	1	50%	-	-	-	-	2
Clermont Co.	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Clinton Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Columbiana Co.	2	67%	1	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Coshocton Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crawford Co.	2	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cuyahoga Co.	34	23%	29	20%	22	15%	24	16%	36	24%	2	1%	147
Darke Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Defiance Co.	2	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Delaware Co.	1	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50%	2
Erie Co.	2	50%	1	25%	1	25%	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Fairfield Co.	3	60%	1	20%	-	-	1	20%	-	-	-	-	5
Fayette Co.	-	-	2	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Franklin Co.	61	27%	54	24%	35	16%	36	16%	34	15%	4	2%	224
Fulton Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gallia Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geauga Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Greene Co.	5	38%	5	38%	-	-	3	23%	-	-	-	-	13
Guernsey Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hamilton Co.	50	27%	32	17%	20	11%	30	16%	48	26%	6	3%	186

Hancock Co.	2	40%	1	20%	-	-	2	40%	-	-	-	-	5
Hardin Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Harrison Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Henry Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	1
Highland Co.	3	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Hocking Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Holmes Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huron Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jackson Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jefferson Co.	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Knox Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lake Co.	4	29%	6	43%	-	-	4	29%	-	-	-	-	14
Lawrence Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Licking Co.	1	17%	-	-	2	33%	2	33%	-	-	1	17%	6
Logan Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	1
Lorain Co.	5	20%	4	16%	6	24%	10	40%	-	-	-	-	25
Lucas Co.	8	19%	7	16%	13	30%	2	5%	11	26%	2	5%	43
Madison Co.	-	-	1	25%	-	-	3	75%	-	-	-	-	4
Mahoning Co.	3	18%	1	6%	6	35%	2	12%	4	24%	1	6%	17
Marion Co.	1	33%	-	-	1	33%	1	33%	-	-	-	-	3
Medina Co.	1	11%	-	-	-	-	8	89%	-	-	-	-	9
Meigs Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miami Co.	1	33%	1	33%	-	-	1	33%	-	-	-	-	3
Monroe Co.	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Montgomery Co.	15	24%	23	37%	8	13%	12	19%	4	6%	-	-	62
Morgan Co.	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Morrow Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100%	-	-	-	-	2
Muskingum Co.	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Noble Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottawa Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paulding Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perry Co.	-	-	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pickaway Co.	1	6%	-	-	-	-	15	94%	-	-	-	-	16
Pike Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Portage Co.	4	57%	1	14%	-	-	-	-	1	14%	1	14%	7
Preble Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Putnam Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richland Co.	1	33%	1	33%	1	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Ross Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sandusky Co.	4	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Scioto Co.	-	-	1	50%	1	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Seneca Co.	-	-	2	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Shelby Co.	-	-	4	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Stark Co.	7	26%	4	15%	4	15%	7	26%	5	19%	-	-	27
Summit Co.	8	18%	3	7%	15	34%	14	32%	4	9%	-	-	44
Trumbull Co.	2	25%	3	38%	-	-	1	13%	2	25%	-	-	8
Tuscarawas Co.	-	-	2	67%	1	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Union Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100%	-	-	-	-	3
Van Wert Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vinton Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren Co.	1	20%	1	20%	-	-	3	60%	-	-	-	-	5
Washington Co.	1	33%	2	67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wayne Co.	-	-	1	50%	-	-	1	50%	-	-	-	-	2
Williams Co.	1	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wood Co.	1	33%	-	-	-	-	2	67%	-	-	-	-	3
Wyandot Co.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>985</b>

Notes:

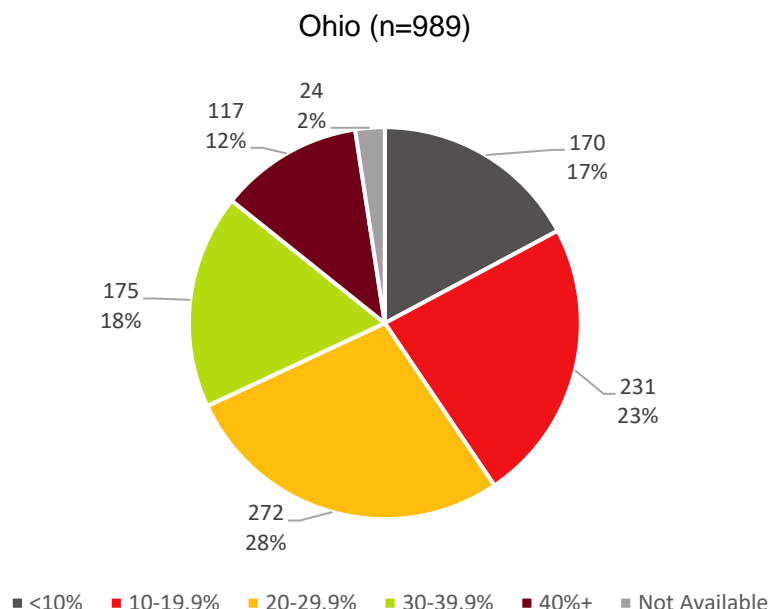
Reported new diagnoses of HIV infection include persons with a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV and an AIDS diagnosis within 12 months (HIV & later AIDS), and concurrent diagnoses of HIV and AIDS (AIDS), who were residents of Ohio at time of initial diagnosis.

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 December 26, 2019.

Figure 15 depicts the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio in 2018, by area-based poverty level. One hundred seventy of the 989 new diagnoses of HIV in Ohio in 2018 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 231 new diagnoses of HIV in Ohio in 2018 among persons who resided in ZIP Codes where 10-19.9% of the population had income in the past 12 months below the FPL, 272 among persons residing in ZIP Codes where 20-29.9% were below the FPL, 175 among persons residing in ZIP Codes where 30-39.9% were below the FPL, and 117 among persons residing in ZIP Codes where more than 40% were below the FPL.

**Figure 16: Number and percentage of new diagnoses of HIV infection in 2018 by area-based percentage of the population with income in the past 12 months, below the federal poverty level.**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

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

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-three percent of Ryan White Part B clients were below 100% of the FPL in 2020, compared with 61% of all clients in the national Ryan White program.

**Table 20: Number and percentage of Ryan White Part B clients by the percentage of FPL, Ohio, 2020**

Percent of Federal Poverty Level								
	<100%	100-138%	139-200%	201-250%	251-400%	401-500%	>500%	Total
<b>Ohio Part B</b>	3,445 (43%)	982 (12%)	1,334 (17%)	733 (9%)	1,215 (15%)	250 (3%)	5 (<1%)	7,964

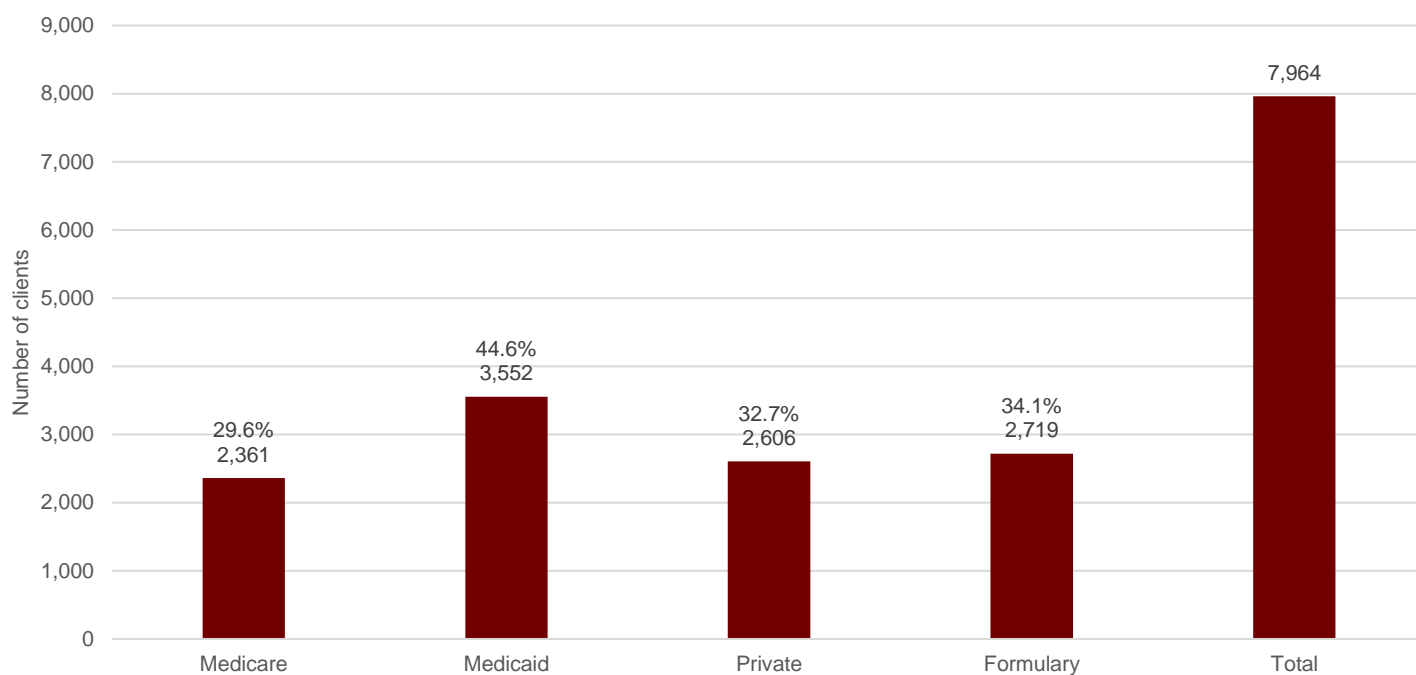
Note: Clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B Program may also receive services from other pay sources (e.g., other Ryan White Parts, Medicaid).

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 17: Percentage of Part B clients by health insurance coverage, Ohio, 2020**



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

Clients may be represented in more than one category as they may have had more than one type of insurance during the calendar year.

Clients with FPL >500% were initially below the FPL, but saw their income increase during the year.

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

**Housing status:** In 2020, 74% of Ryan White Part B clients in Ohio had stable housing. Eight percent had temporary housing, and 2% were homeless. Nationally, 7% of Ryan White clients had temporary housing, and nearly 5% had unstable housing in 2020.

**Table 21: Percentage of Ryan White Part B clients by selected characteristics and housing status, Ohio, 2020**

	Housing Status									
			Homeless		Stable		Temporary		Unknown	
	Total Clients	%	Clients	%	Clients	%	Clients	%	Clients	%
<b>Gender</b>										
Female	1,532	19%	26	13%	1,188	20%	109	18%	209	16%
Male	6,316	79%	163	83%	4,605	78%	471	78%	1,077	83%
Transgender	107	1%	7	4%	73	1%	21	3%	6	<1%
Unknown	9	<1%	-	-	3	<1%	3	<1%	3	<1%
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>										
American Indian or Native Alaskan	20	<1%	1	1%	17	<1%	2	<1%	-	-
Asian	55	1%	-	-	48	1%	1	<1%	6	<1%
Black/African American	3,589	45%	116	59%	2,497	43%	343	57%	633	49%
Hispanic/Latino	555	7%	8	4%	413	7%	30	5%	104	8%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	6	<1%	-	-	4	<1%	2	<1%	-	-
White	3,601	45%	69	35%	2,786	47%	209	35%	537	41%
More than One Race	137	2%	2	1%	104	2%	16	3%	15	1%
Unknown	1	<1%	-	-	-	-	1	<1%	-	-
<b>FPL Value</b>										
<100%	3,445	43%	169	86%	2,448	42%	441	73%	387	30%
100%-138%	982	12%	13	7%	734	13%	47	8%	188	15%
139%-200%	1,334	17%	11	6%	1,004	17%	51	8%	268	21%
201%-250%	733	9%	2	1%	549	9%	24	4%	158	12%
251%-400%	1,215	15%	1	1%	936	16%	37	6%	241	19%
401%-500%	250	3%	-	-	193	3%	4	1%	53	4%
>500%	5	<1%	-	-	5	<1%	-	-	-	-
<b>Age (years)</b>										
0-12	7	<1%	-	-	6	<1%	-	-	1	<1%
13-24	182	2%	6	3%	133	2%	24	4%	19	1%
24-44	2,985	37%	102	52%	2,150	37%	326	54%	407	31%
45-64	3,845	48%	81	41%	2,914	50%	235	39%	615	47%
65 or Older	945	12%	7	4%	666	11%	19	3%	253	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,964</b>		<b>196</b>		<b>5,869</b>		<b>604</b>		<b>1,295</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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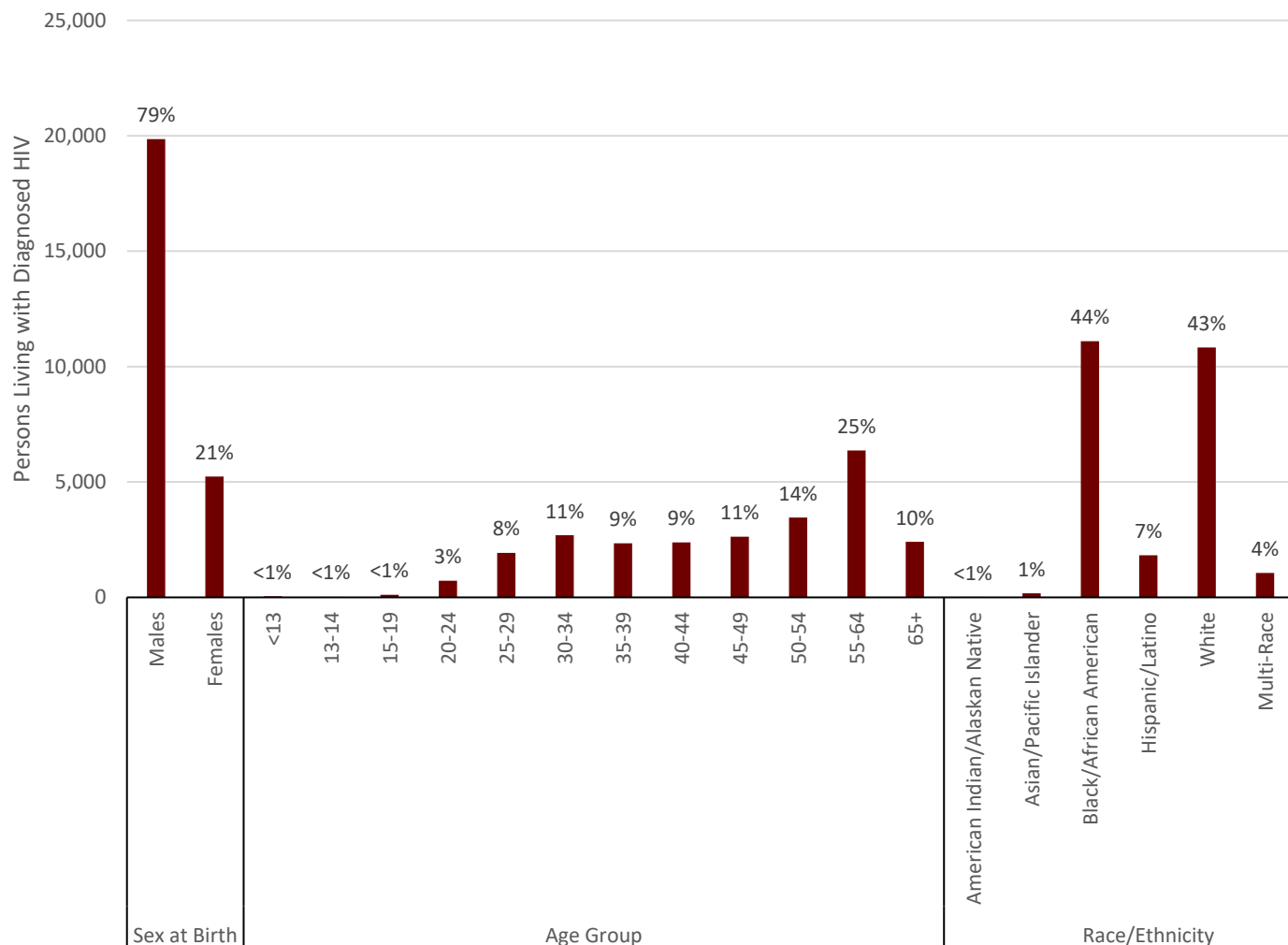
As of December 31, 2020, there were 25,096 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio. Of these, 53% were living with an HIV (not AIDS) diagnosis, and 47% were living with a stage 3 (AIDS) diagnosis. The rate of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio in 2020 was 214.6 per 100,000 population. In comparison, there were 1,044,977 persons living with diagnosed HIV in the U.S. at the end of 2019, which equates to a rate of 318.4 per 100,000 population.

**Sex at birth:** Males accounted for 79% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2020, while females accounted for 21%. The rate of males living with diagnosed HIV infection was nearly four times higher in 2020, than that of females.

**Current age:** At the end of 2020, 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, and (474.5, 400.9, and 380.4, 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 44% of persons living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio, while white people make up 43%. The rate for Black/African American people (745.4) was more than six times as high, as that for white people (118.7).

**Figure 18: Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, Ohio, 2020**



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

**Table 22: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and selected characteristics, Ohio, 2020**

Characteristic	Living With Diagnosed HIV Infection in 2020			Current Disease Status			
	Rate <sup>a</sup>	No.	%	HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS	
				No.	%	No.	%
<b>Sex at birth</b>							
Males	346.4	19,856	79%	10,434	78%	9,422	80%
Females	87.9	5,240	21%	2,889	22%	2,351	20%
<b>Age at end of year</b>							
<13	2.7	49	<1%	40	<1%	9	<1%
13-14	7.1	21	<1%	15	<1%	6	<1%
15-19	15.3	114	<1%	94	1%	20	<1%
20-24	97.1	726	3%	605	5%	121	1%
25-29	243.0	1,927	8%	1,477	11%	450	4%
30-34	350.2	2,693	11%	1,840	14%	853	7%
35-39	322.4	2,339	9%	1,444	11%	895	8%
40-44	346.9	2,377	9%	1,325	10%	1,052	9%
45-49	380.4	2,634	10%	1,295	10%	1,339	11%
50-54	474.5	3,452	14%	1,530	11%	1,922	16%
55-64	400.9	6,362	25%	2,676	20%	3,686	31%
65+	114.5	2,402	10%	982	7%	1,420	12%
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup></b>							
American Indian/Alaska Native	66.3	15	<1%	9	<1%	6	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	56.7	173	1%	113	1%	60	1%
Black/African American	745.4	11,095	44%	5,970	45%	5,125	44%
Hispanic/Latino	373.7	1,824	7%	912	7%	912	8%
White	118.7	10,828	43%	5,694	43%	5,134	44%
Multi-Race	398.9	1,056	4%	520	4%	536	5%
Unknown	*	105	<1%	105	1%	–	–
<b>Race/Ethnicity<sup>b</sup> and Sex at birth</b>							
American Indian/Alaska Native Males	96.8	11	<1%	8	<1%	3	<1%
American Indian/Alaska Native Females	*	4	<1%	1	<1%	3	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander Males	90.5	134	1%	89	1%	45	<1%
Asian/Pacific Islander Females	24.8	39	<1%	24	<1%	15	<1%
Black/African American Males	1,142.8	8,145	32%	4,367	33%	3,778	32%
Black/African American Females	380.3	2,950	12%	1,603	12%	1,347	11%
Hispanic/Latino Males	570.8	1,423	6%	734	6%	689	6%
Hispanic/Latina Females	167.9	401	2%	178	1%	223	2%
White Males	206.0	9,229	37%	4,753	36%	4,476	38%
White Females	34.4	1,599	6%	941	7%	658	6%
Multi-Race Males	641.0	841	3%	410	3%	431	4%
Multi-Race Females	161.0	215	1%	110	1%	105	1%
Unknown	*	105	<1%	105	1%	–	–
<b>Total</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, 2020. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2020, 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 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, 2021.

**Table 23: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and transmission category, Ohio, 2020**

Transmission Category <sup>a</sup>	Current Disease Status					
	Living With Diagnosed HIV Infection in 2020		HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>						
Male-to-male sexual contact	13,409	68%	7,020	68%	6,389	68%
Injection drug use (IDU)	803	4%	358	3%	445	5%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	1,037	5%	459	4%	578	6%
Heterosexual contact	1,180	6%	508	5%	672	7%
Other/unknown	3,300	17%	2,021	19%	1,279	14%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>19,729</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,366</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,363</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>						
Injection drug use	649	13%	317	11%	332	15%
Heterosexual contact	3,984	78%	2,117	76%	1,867	82%
Other/unknown	456	9%	368	13%	88	4%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,089</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Child (&lt;13 years at diagnosis)</b>						
Perinatal	233	84%	125	81%	108	88%
Other/unknown	45	16%	30	19%	15	12%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</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, 2020. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2020, 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, 2021.

**Table 24: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and exposure category, Ohio, 2020**

Exposure Category <sup>a</sup>	Living With Diagnosed HIV Infection in 2020		Current Disease Status			
	No.	%	HIV (not AIDS)		AIDS	
			No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact only	12,725	51%	6,730	51%	5,995	51%
Injection drug use (IDU) only	687	3%	328	2%	359	3%
Heterosexual contact only	5,168	21%	2,627	20%	2,541	22%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	811	3%	375	3%	436	4%
IDU and Heterosexual contact	765	3%	347	3%	418	4%
Male-to-male sexual contact and Heterosexual contact	684	3%	290	2%	394	3%
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU and Heterosexual contact	226	1%	84	1%	142	1%
Perinatal exposure	246	1%	135	1%	111	1%
Other/unknown	3,784	15%	2,407	18%	1,377	12%
<b>Total</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, 2020. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2020, regardless of whether the person was a resident of Ohio at the time of initial HIV and/or AIDS diagnosis.

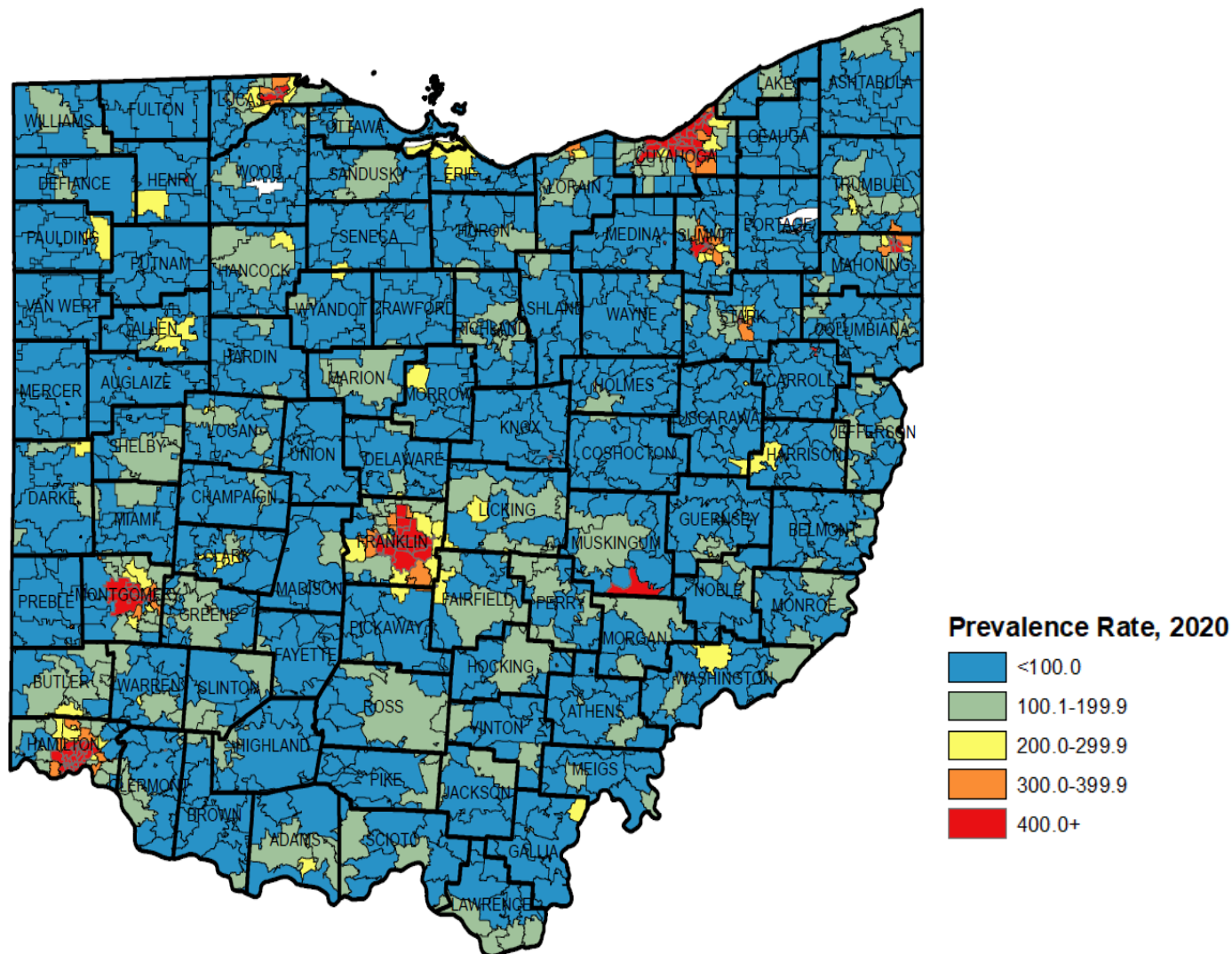
Dash (–) indicates no cases were reported for the given category.

<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, 2021.

**ZIP Code:** There were ten ZIP Codes in Ohio with more than 100 persons with diagnosed HIV at the end of 2020, at a rate of more than 1,000.0. In descending order of the rate of persons living with diagnosed HIV, these ZIP Codes are: 43205 (Franklin County), 43203 (Franklin County), 43215 (Franklin County), 45214 (Hamilton County), 45229 (Hamilton County), 43206 (Franklin County), 45202 (Hamilton County), 45206 (Hamilton County), 44102 (Cuyahoga County), and 45405 (Montgomery County).

**Figure 19: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by ZIP Code, Ohio, 2020**



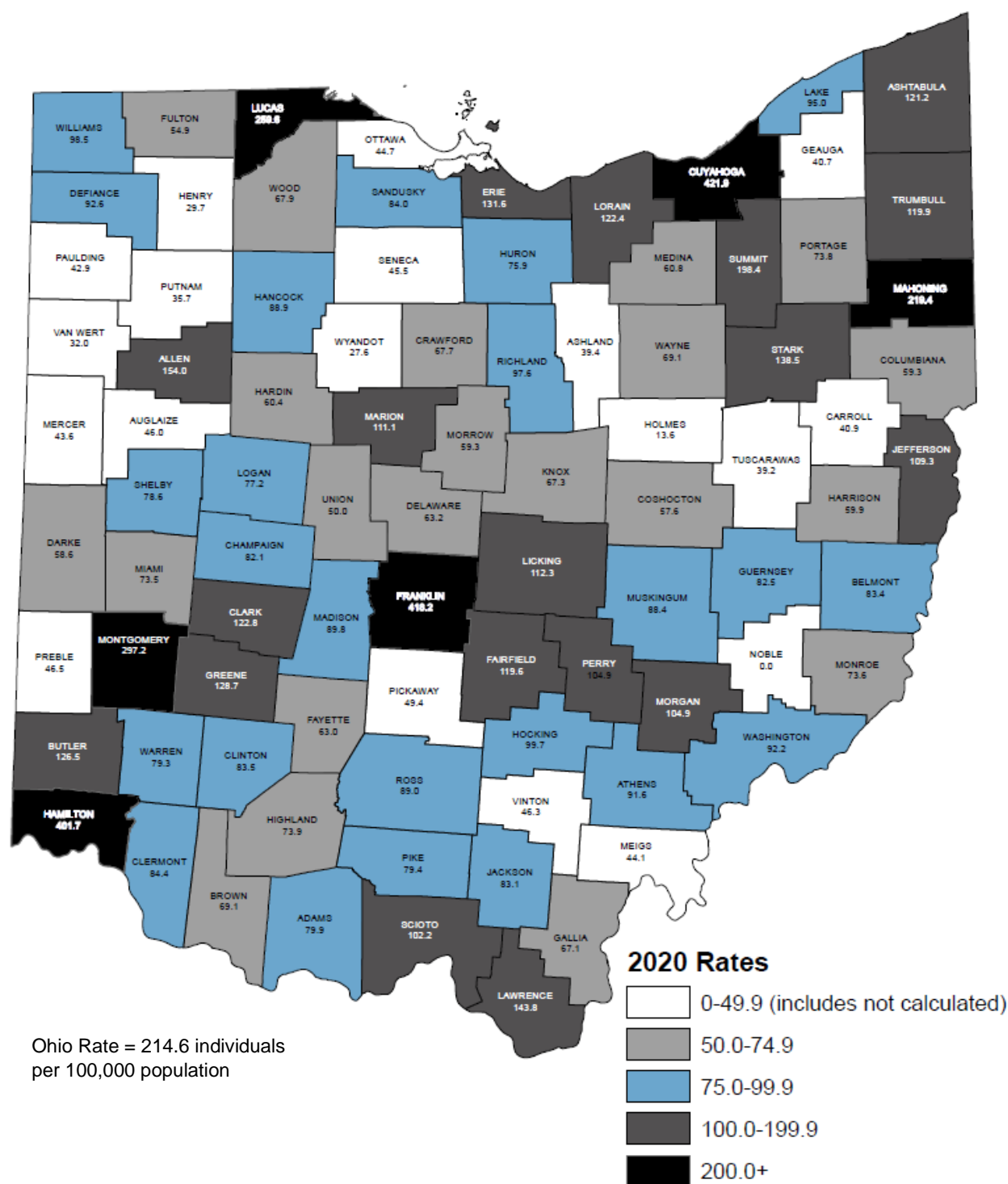
**Notes:**

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, 2020. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of December 31, 2020, 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 2019 U.S. Census estimates.

Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported through January 31, 2021.



**Figure 20: Rates of reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by county, Ohio, 2020**



Ohio Rate = 214.6 individuals  
per 100,000 population

**Notes:**

Living with diagnosed HIV infection represents all persons ever diagnosed and reported with HIV or AIDS, who have not been reported as having died as of Dec. 31, 2020.

Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection represent persons living in Ohio as of December 31, 2020, regardless of whether or not the person was a resident of Ohio, at time of the initial HIV or AIDS diagnosis.

Asterisk (\*) indicates the rate not calculated for case counts <5 due to unstable rates.

County reflects current county of residence. Cases in a state or federal correctional facility or whose current county 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 2020 U.S. Census estimates.

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

**Table 25: Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current disease status and county, Ohio, 2020**

Reported persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in 2020 by current disease status and county, Ohio

Current Disease Status						Current Disease Status					
Living with diagnosed HIV infection in 2020			HIV (not AIDS)			Living with diagnosed HIV infection in 2020			HIV (not AIDS)		
County <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	No.	No.		County <sup>a</sup>	Rate <sup>b</sup>	No.	No.	No.	
Adams	79.9	22	7	15		Logan	77.2	35	20	15	
Allen	154.0	157	83	74		Lorain	122.4	382	190	192	
Ashland	39.4	21	7	14		Lucas	259.6	1,112	547	565	
Ashtabula	121.2	117	56	61		Madison	89.8	40	22	18	
Athens	91.6	60	32	28		Mahoning	219.4	496	272	224	
Auglaize	46.0	21	11	10		Marion	111.1	72	29	43	
Belmont	83.4	55	26	29		Medina	60.8	110	61	49	
Brown	69.1	30	11	19		Meigs	44.1	10	5	5	
Butler	126.5	488	238	250		Mercer	43.6	18	8	10	
Carroll	40.9	11	7	4		Miami	73.5	79	35	44	
Champaign	82.1	32	9	23		Monroe	73.6	10	4	6	
Clark	122.8	164	77	87		Montgomery	297.2	1,580	796	784	
Clermont	84.4	175	89	86		Morgan	104.9	15	6	9	
Clinton	83.5	35	14	21		Morrow	59.3	21	13	8	
Columbiana	59.3	60	35	25		Muskingum	88.4	76	41	35	
Coshocton	57.6	21	7	14		Noble	*	3	2	1	
Crawford	67.7	28	11	17		Ottawa	44.7	18	14	4	
Cuyahoga	421.9	5,180	2,721	2,459		Paulding	42.9	8	3	5	
Darke	58.6	30	19	11		Perry	104.9	38	19	19	
Defiance	92.6	35	16	19		Pickaway	49.4	29	15	14	
Delaware	63.2	135	74	61		Pike	79.4	22	9	13	
Erie	131.6	97	51	46		Portage	73.8	120	74	46	
Fairfield	119.6	191	108	83		Preble	46.5	19	9	10	
Fayette	63.0	18	7	11		Putnam	35.7	12	6	6	
Franklin	418.2	5,539	3,090	2,449		Richland	97.6	118	56	62	
Fulton	54.9	23	11	12		Ross	89.0	68	35	33	
Gallia	67.1	20	13	7		Sandusky	84.0	49	18	31	
Geauga	40.7	38	16	22		Scioto	102.2	76	34	42	
Greene	128.7	219	121	98		Seneca	45.5	25	12	13	
Guernsey	82.5	32	17	15		Shelby	78.6	38	22	16	
Hamilton	401.7	3,286	1,726	1,560		Stark	138.5	512	292	220	
Hancock	88.9	67	35	32		Summit	198.4	1,069	596	473	
Hardin	60.4	19	8	11		Trumbull	119.9	236	119	117	
Harrison	59.9	9	4	5		Tuscarawas	39.2	36	17	19	
Henry	29.7	8	5	3		Union	50.0	30	16	14	
Highland	73.9	32	12	20		Van Wert	32.0	9	2	7	
Hocking	99.7	28	13	15		Vinton	46.3	6	2	4	
Holmes	13.6	6	2	4		Warren	79.3	189	103	86	
Huron	75.9	44	24	20		Washington	92.2	55	31	24	
Jackson	83.1	27	11	16		Wayne	69.1	80	35	45	
Jefferson	109.3	71	32	39		Williams	98.5	36	12	24	
Knox	67.3	42	18	24		Wood	67.9	89	53	36	
Lake	95.0	218	112	106		Wyandot	27.6	6	3	3	
Lawrence	143.8	85	55	30		No County	*	848	530	318	
Licking	112.3	200	94	106		<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, 2020. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2020, 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 2020 U.S. Census estimates.

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

**Table 26: Reported persons living with HIV infection by race/ethnicity and current age, Ohio, 2020**

Age at end of year	American Indian/Alaska Native			Asian/Pacific Islander			Black/African American			Hispanic/ Latinx <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	*	-	-	13.3	7	4%	8.8	25	<1%	4.7	6	<1%	0.9	11	<1%	*	-	-	-	-
13-14	*	-	-	*	-	-	31.8	14	<1%	*	1	<1%	*	4	<1%	*	2	<1%	-	-
15-19	*	-	-	*	4	2%	81.0	85	1%	11.2	5	<1%	3.1	17	<1%	*	3	<1%	-	-
20-24	*	-	-	37.6	9	5%	437.9	471	4%	141.6	57	3%	28.3	155	1%	130.2	34	3%	-	-
25-29	*	1	7%	59.0	15	9%	915.4	1,142	10%	346.7	137	8%	91.2	529	5%	484.9	103	10%	-	-
30-34	*	2	13%	65.9	20	12%	1,343.3	1,472	13%	511.3	192	11%	149.5	860	8%	997.5	146	14%	1	1%
35-39	*	-	-	65.9	19	11%	1,231.3	1,154	10%	484.9	176	10%	159.4	884	8%	973.0	106	10%	-	-
40-44	*	-	-	77.4	18	10%	1,162.3	1,004	9%	670.4	215	12%	193.6	1,031	10%	1,130.6	107	10%	2	2%
45-49	*	4	27%	154.8	33	19%	1,274.7	1,086	10%	873.2	233	13%	210.9	1,159	11%	1,316.3	108	10%	11	10%
50-54	*	3	20%	127.0	22	13%	1,585.7	1,330	12%	1,046.1	227	12%	291.6	1,739	16%	1,731.3	116	11%	15	14%
55-64	*	2	13%	64.1	17	10%		2,429	22%	1,283.4	427	23%	238.0	3,182	29%	2,087.9	257	24%	48	46%
65+	*	3	20%	31.7	9	5%		883	8%	488.3	148	8%	68.7	1,257	12%	600.0	74	7%	28	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>56.7</b>	<b>173</b>		<b>11,095</b>			<b>373.7</b>	<b>1,824</b>		<b>118.7</b>	<b>10,828</b>		<b>398.9</b>	<b>1,056</b>		<b>105</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, 2020. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2020, 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, 2021.

**Table 27: Reported persons living with HIV infection by race/ethnicity and transmission category, Ohio, 2020**

Transmission Category <sup>c</sup>	Living with diagnosed HIV infection in 2020													
	American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian/Pacific Islander		Black/African American		Hispanic/Latinx <sup>a</sup>		White		Multi-Race		Unknown	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>														
Male-to-male sexual contact	9	82%	70	55%	5,024	62%	835	59%	6,873	75%	597	71%	1	1%
Injection drug use (IDU)	1	9%	1	1%	307	4%	140	10%	324	4%	30	4%	-	-
Male-to-male sexual contact and IDU	-	-	5	4%	303	4%	86	6%	587	6%	56	7%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	-	-	8	6%	707	9%	127	9%	284	3%	53	6%	1	1%
Other/unknown	1	9%	43	34%	1,728	21%	220	16%	1,136	12%	101	12%	71	97%
Subtotal	11	100%	127	100%	8,069	100%	1,408	100%	9,204	100%	837	100%	73	100%
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>														
Injection drug use	-	-	-	-	211	7%	53	14%	357	23%	28	13%	-	-
Heterosexual contact	4	100%	27	77%	2,420	85%	303	79%	1,065	68%	164	79%	1	3%
Other/unknown	-	-	8	23%	232	8%	28	7%	142	9%	16	8%	30	97%
Subtotal	4	100%	35	100%	2,863	100%	384	100%	1,564	100%	208	100%	31	100%
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs. at diagnosis)</b>														
Perinatal	-	-	7	64%	141	87%	30	94%	45	75%	10	91%	-	-
Other/unknown	-	-	4	36%	22	13%	2	6%	15	25%	1	9%	1	100%
Subtotal	-	-	11	100%	163	100%	32	100%	60	100%	11	100%	1	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>173</b>		<b>11,095</b>		<b>1,824</b>		<b>10,828</b>		<b>1,056</b>		<b>105</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, 2020. Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, represent persons living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2020, 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, 2021.

# 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 4,074 people living with HIV who utilized services in Ohio. Of those clients, 77% were virally suppressed at their most recent lab test date (i.e., viral load  $\leq 200$  copies/mL). There were 285,101 clients who accessed ADAP services in the United States 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 28: Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program utilization by race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2020**

OHDAP Clients Enrolled from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2020		
Race/ethnicity	% (N)	Virally Suppressed, %
Black	43% (1,747)	74% (1,301)
White	47% (1,899)	79% (1,494)
Hispanic	8% (327)	81% (264)
Other	1% (101)	70% (71)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,074</b>	<b>77% (3,130)</b>

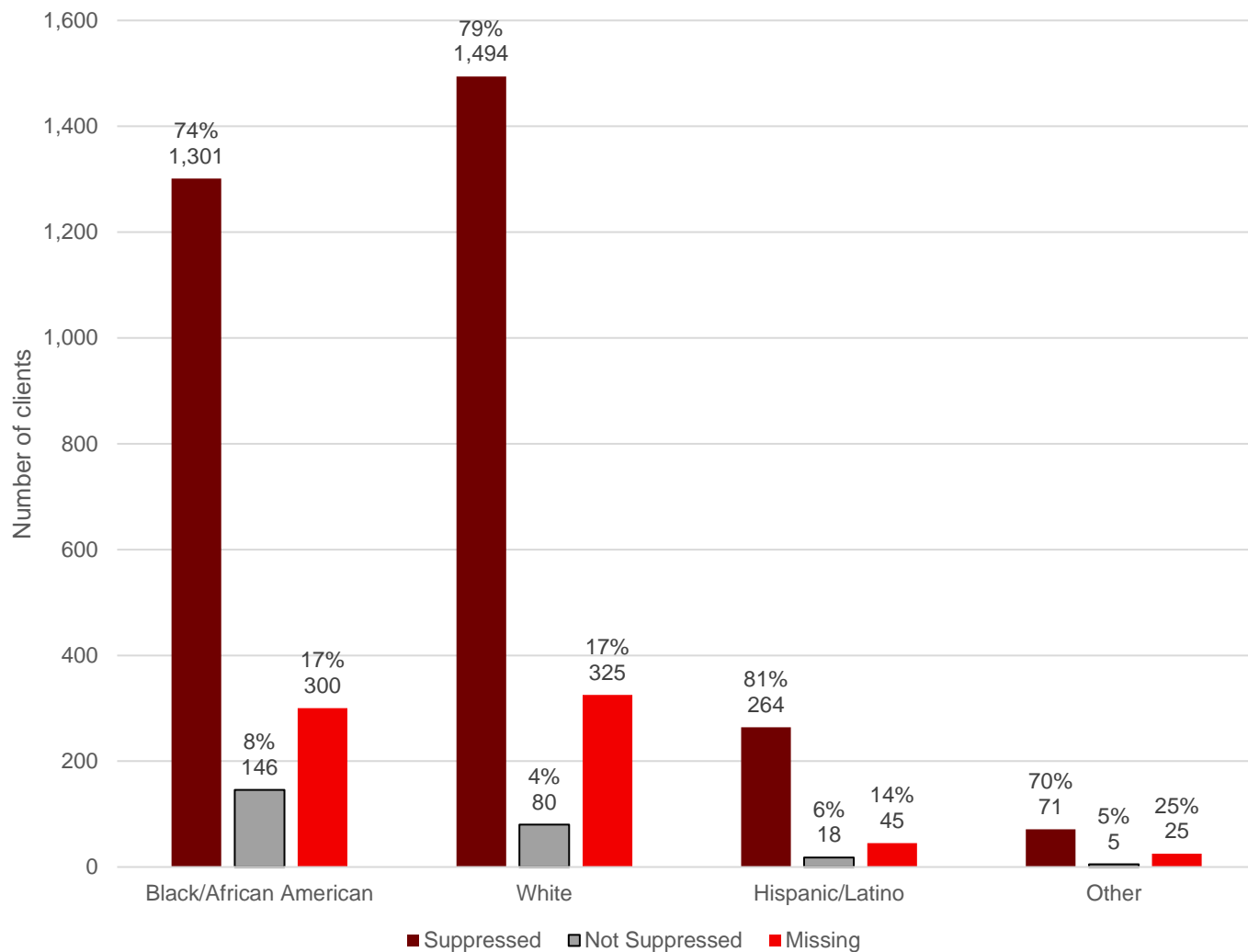
**Notes:**

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 enrolled in the OHDAP program in 2020, 74% were virally suppressed. Among white clients enrolled in the OHDAP program in 2020, 79% were virally suppressed. Among Hispanic/Latino clients enrolled in the OHDAP program in 2020, 81% were virally suppressed.

**Figure 21: Viral suppression among clients utilizing the Ohio AIDS Drug Assistance Program by race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2020**



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

# Linkage to Care and Continuum of Care

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To calculate a care continuum and other related measurements for persons in Ohio 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 OHIO 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.

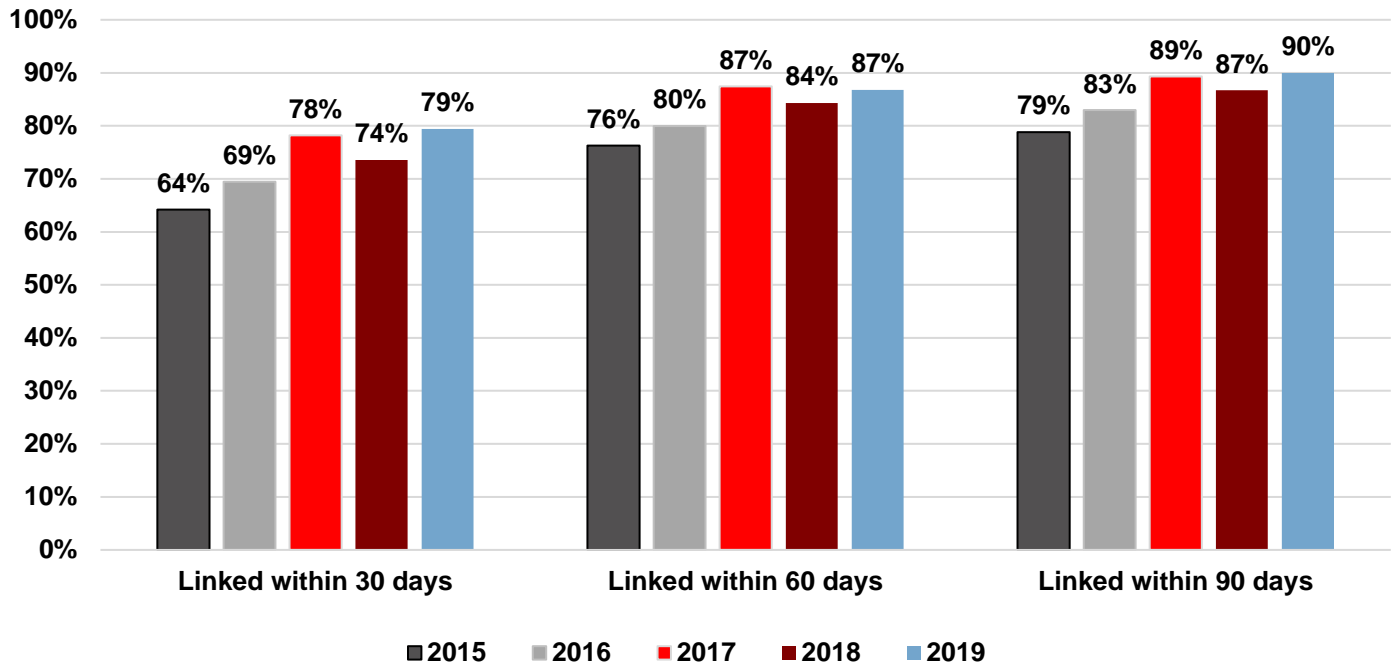
## Linkage to Care

**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 Ohio among persons aged  $\geq 13$  years in each year. For example, the denominator for 2019 is the number of new diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio in 2019 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. Seventy-nine percent of adults/adolescents diagnosed with HIV infection in Ohio in 2019 were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis, 87% were linked within 60 days, and 90% 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 26 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 2019, increased compared with 2018, when 74% of persons diagnosed with HIV were linked to care within 30 days. In the United States, 81% of persons diagnosed with HIV in 2019, were linked to care within 30 days.

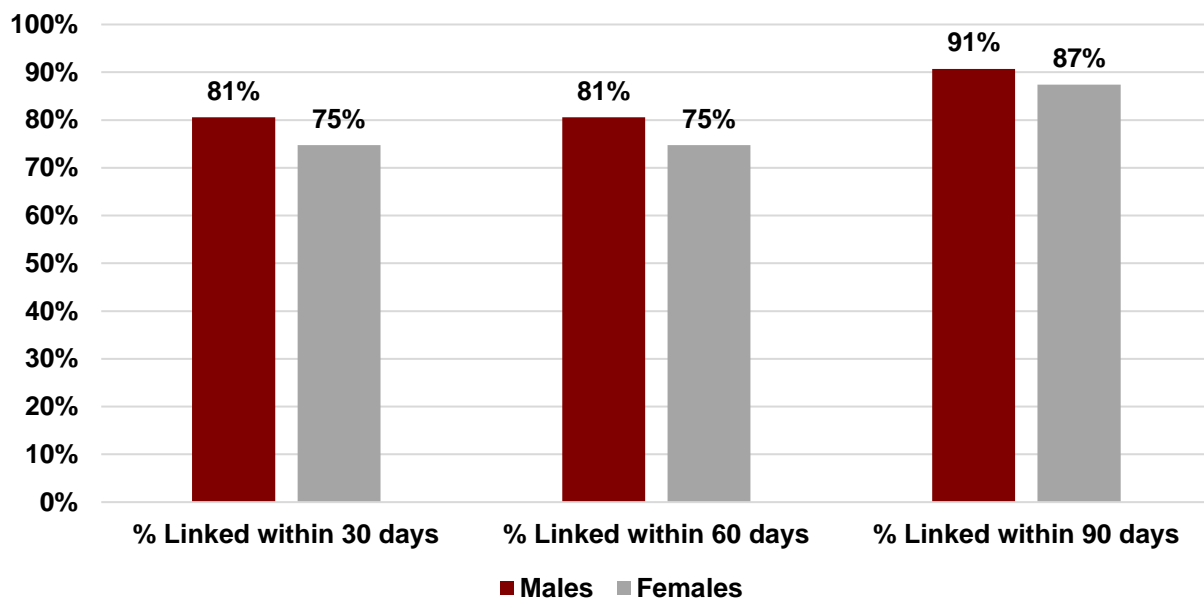
**Figure 22: Linkage to care, Ohio, 2015-2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

**Sex at birth:** Eighty-one percent of adult/adolescent males, and 75% of adult/adolescent females diagnosed with HIV in Ohio in 2019, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

**Figure 23: Linkage to care by sex at birth, Ohio, 2019**

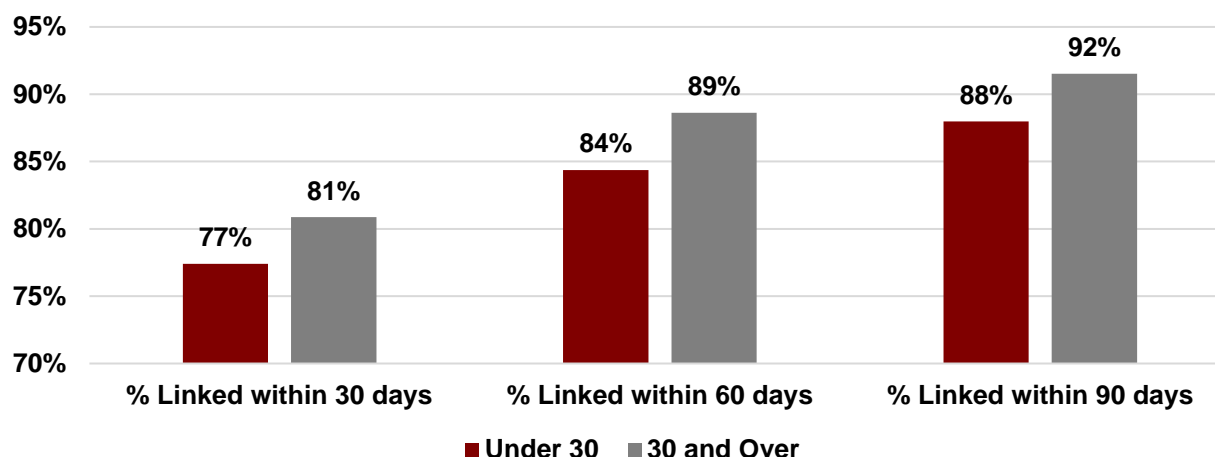


Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.



**Age at diagnosis:** Seventy-seven percent of persons aged 13-29 years, and 81% of persons aged 30 and over diagnosed with HIV in Ohio in 2019, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

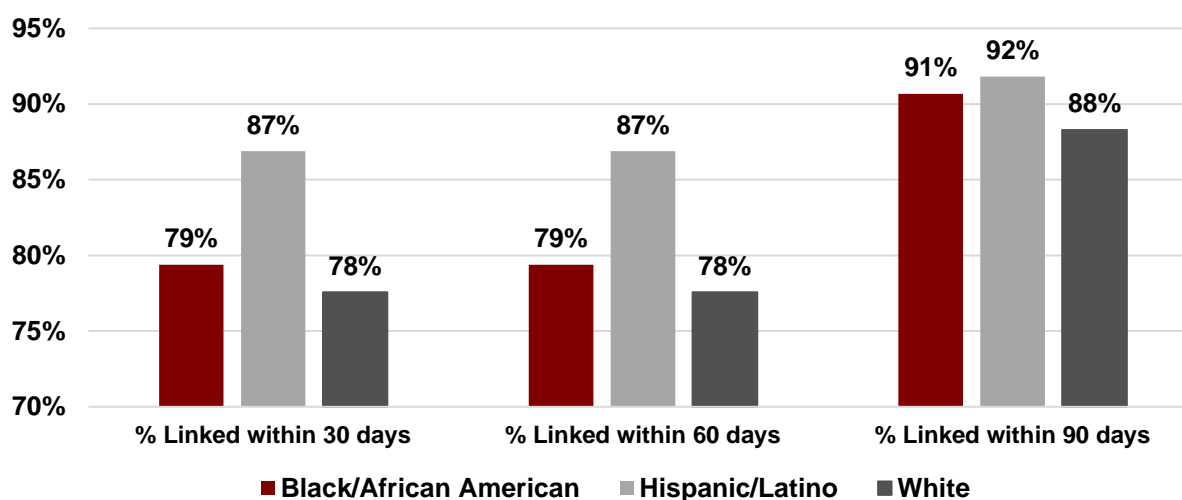
**Figure 24: Linkage to care by age at diagnosis, Ohio, 2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

**Race/ethnicity:** Seventy-nine percent of Black/African American people, 87% of Hispanic/Latino people, and 78% of white people diagnosed with HIV in Ohio in 2019, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

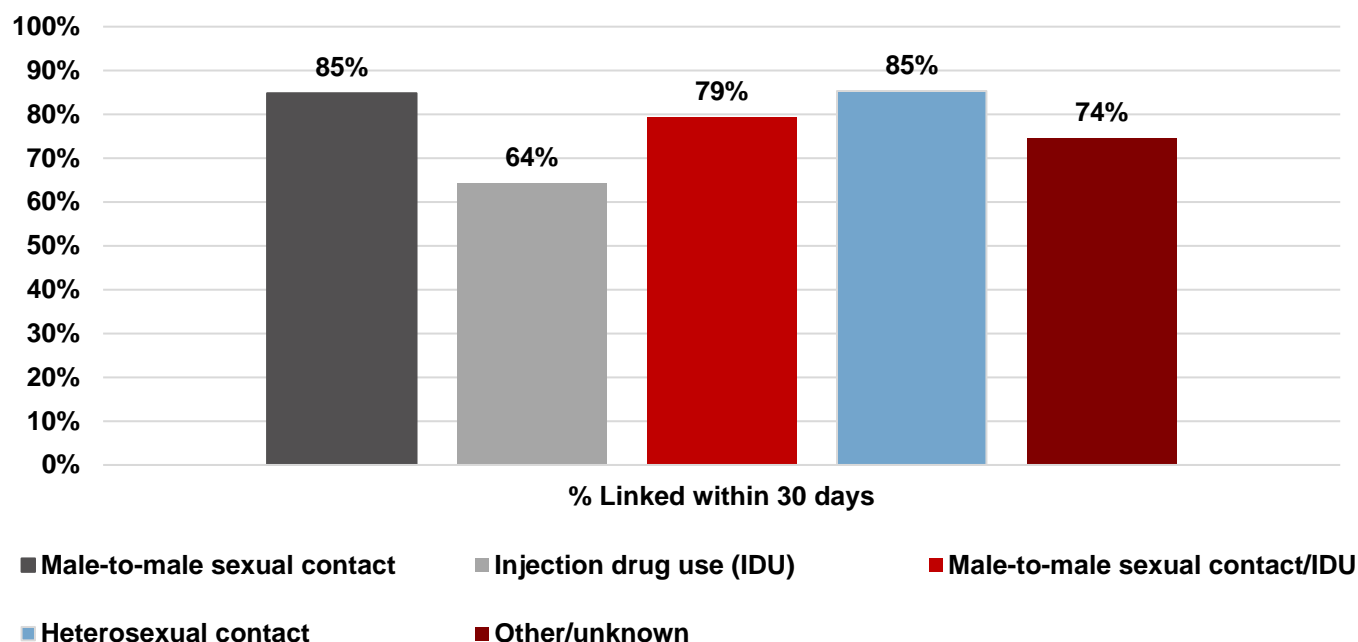
**Figure 25: Linkage to care by selected race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

**Transmission category:** Eighty-five percent of males with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact, and 64% of males with a transmission category of IDU diagnosed with HIV in Ohio in 2019, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis. Seventy-nine percent of males with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact/IDU, and 85% of heterosexual males diagnosed with HIV in Ohio in 2019, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

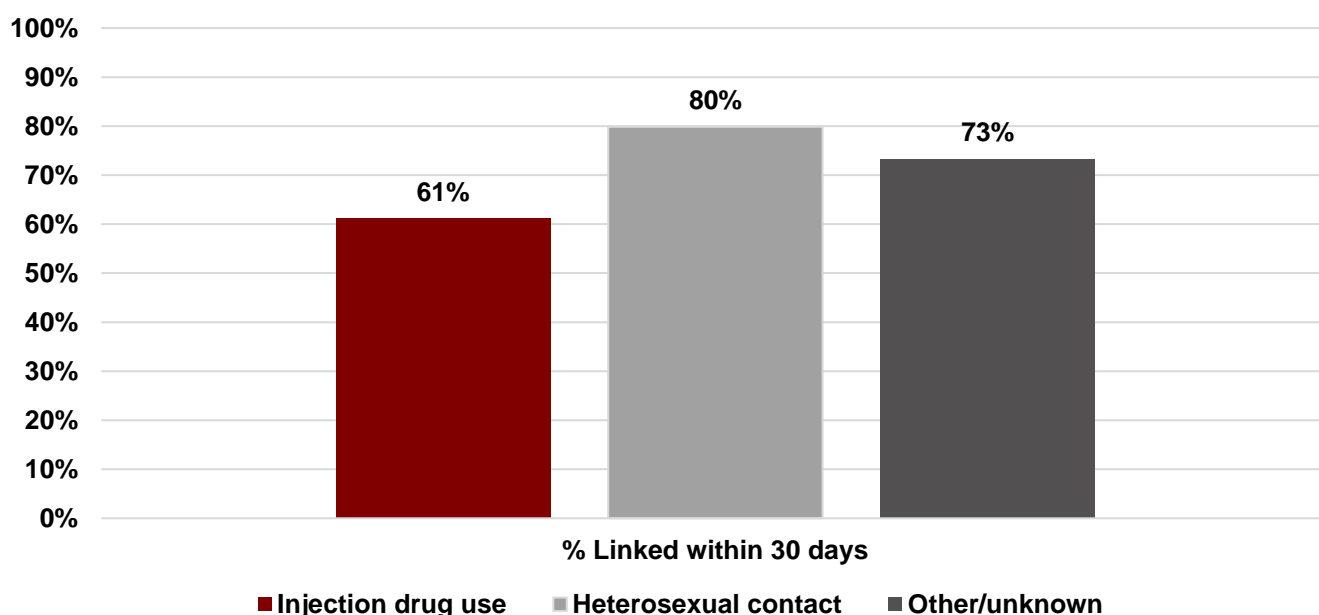
**Figure 26: Linkage to care by transmission category, males, Ohio, 2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

Sixty-one percent of females with a transmission category of IDU, and 80% of heterosexual females diagnosed with HIV in Ohio in 2019, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

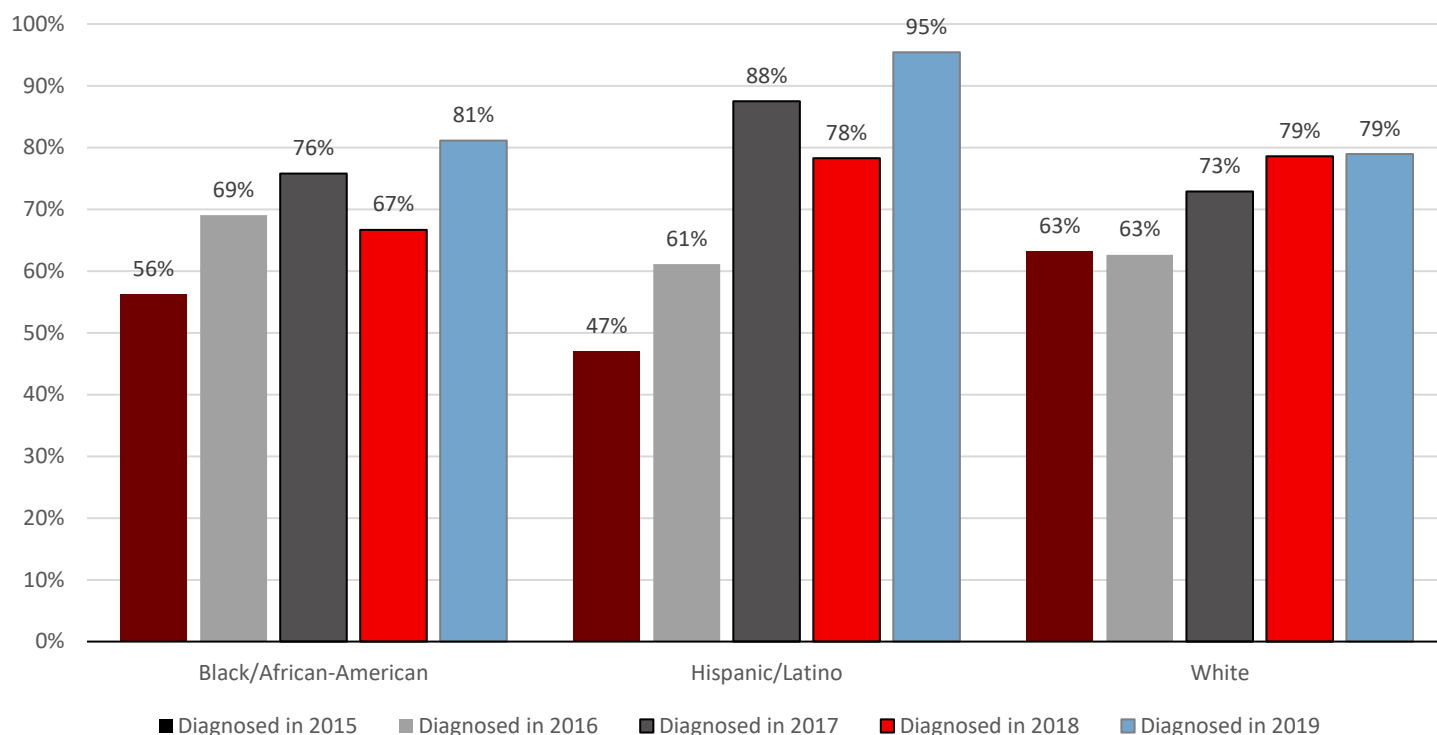
**Figure 27: Linkage to care by transmission category, females, Ohio, 2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

Eighty-one percent of Black/African American MSM aged 13-29 years, 95% of Hispanic/Latino MSM aged 13-29 years, and 79% of white MSM aged 13-29 years diagnosed with HIV in Ohio in 2019, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

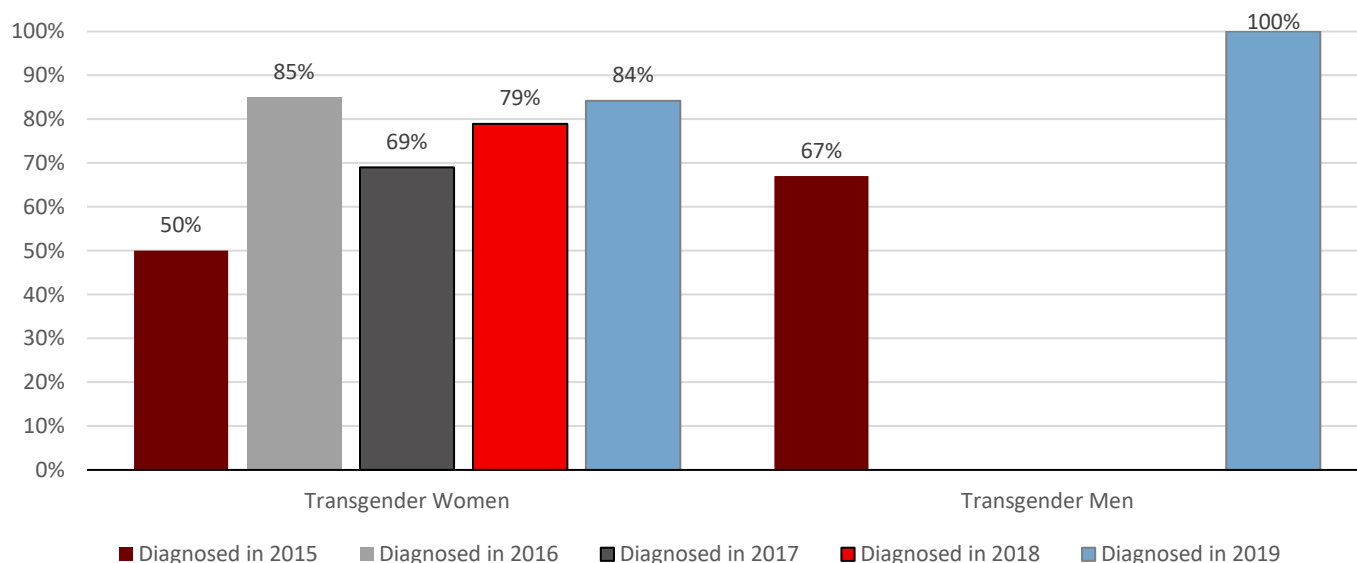
**Figure 28: Linkage to care within 30 days among MSM aged 13-29 years by race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2015-2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

Eighty-four percent of transgender women, and 100% of transgender men diagnosed with HIV in Ohio in 2019, were linked to care within 30 days of diagnosis.

**Figure 29: Linkage to care within 30 days among transgender people, Ohio, 2015-2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

## 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, 2019, and having a CD4 and/or VL in 2020).

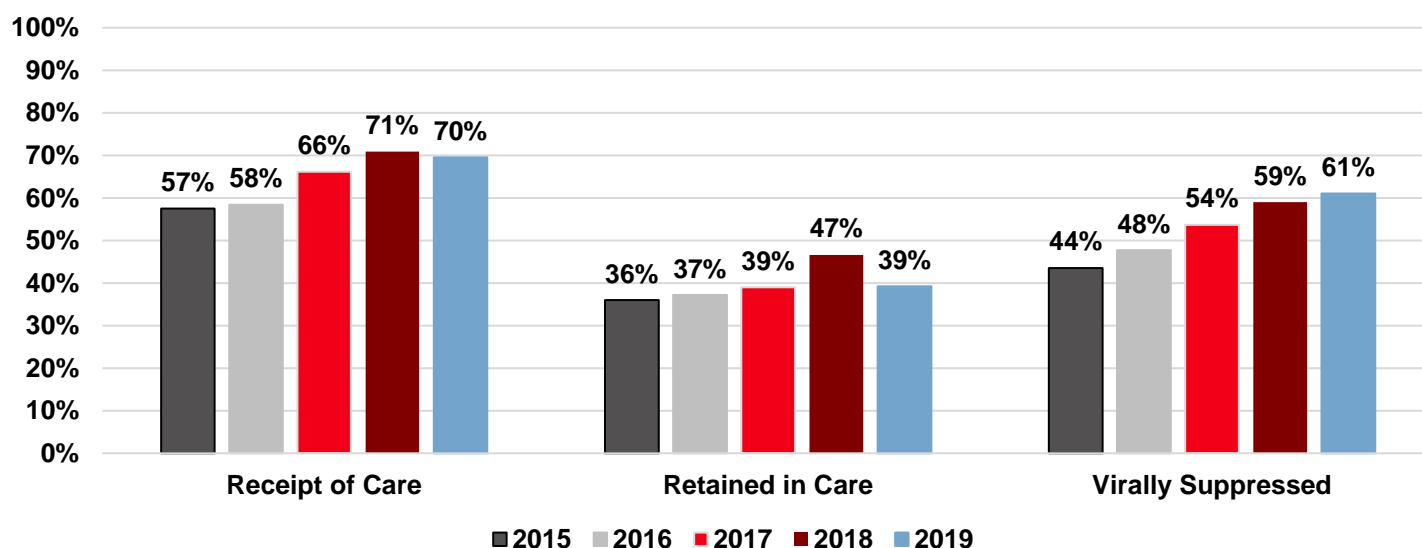
**Retained in Care Numerator:** The number of persons in the denominator who had at least two CD4 and/or VLs at least three months apart, through the end of the following year (e.g., living with HIV as of Dec. 31, 2019, and having at least two CD4/VL tests three months apart in 2020).

**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, 2019, and the most recent VL test in 2020 was <200 copies/mL).

**Denominator:** The number of adults/adolescents living with HIV infection through the end of each year, and still living in Ohio at the end of the next year (e.g., living with HIV as of Dec. 31, 2019, and still living in Ohio as of Dec. 31, 2020). 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 Ohio at the end of 2019, 70% were in receipt of care, 39% were retained in care, and 61% were virally suppressed (Figure 24). 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, 88% were virally suppressed. Thirty percent of the persons living with HIV infection in Ohio at the end of 2019, and still living in Ohio at the end of 2020, did not have a CD4 or VL test in 2020. 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 and were retained in care, decreased slightly from 2018 to 2019, and the percentage of persons who were virally suppressed increased from 2018 to 2019.

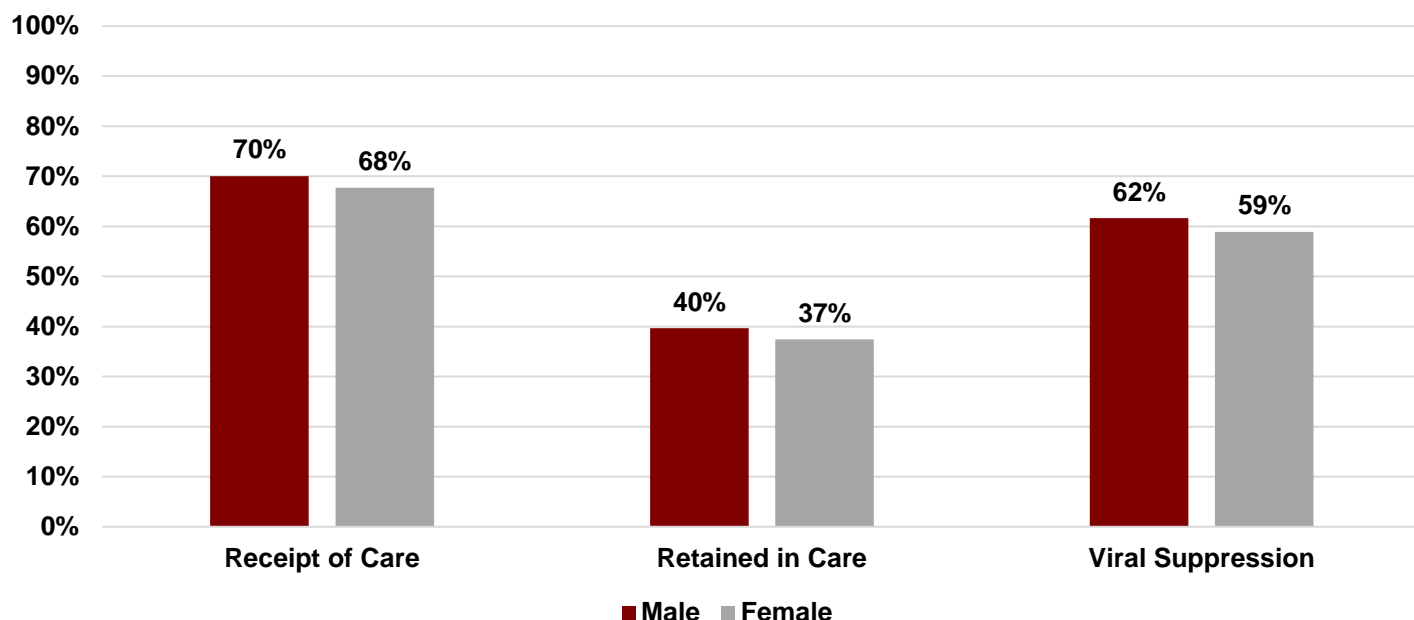
**Figure 30: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, Ohio, 2015-2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

**Sex at birth:** Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 70% received care, 40% were retained in care, and 62% were virally suppressed. Of females living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 68% were in receipt of care, 37% were retained in care, and 59% were virally suppressed.

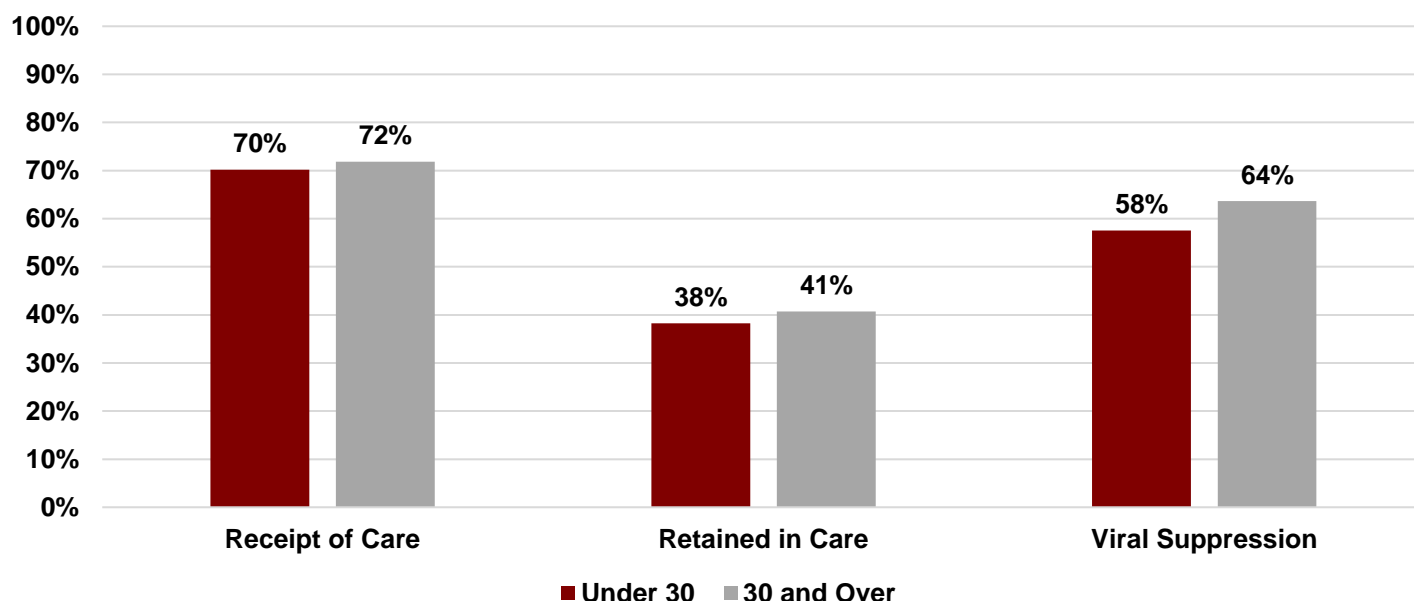
**Figure 31: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by sex at birth, Ohio, 2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

**Current age:** Of persons aged 13 to 29 years living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 70% received care, 38% were retained in care, and 58% were virally suppressed. Of persons aged 30 years and older living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 72% were in receipt of care, 41% were retained in care, and 64% were virally suppressed.

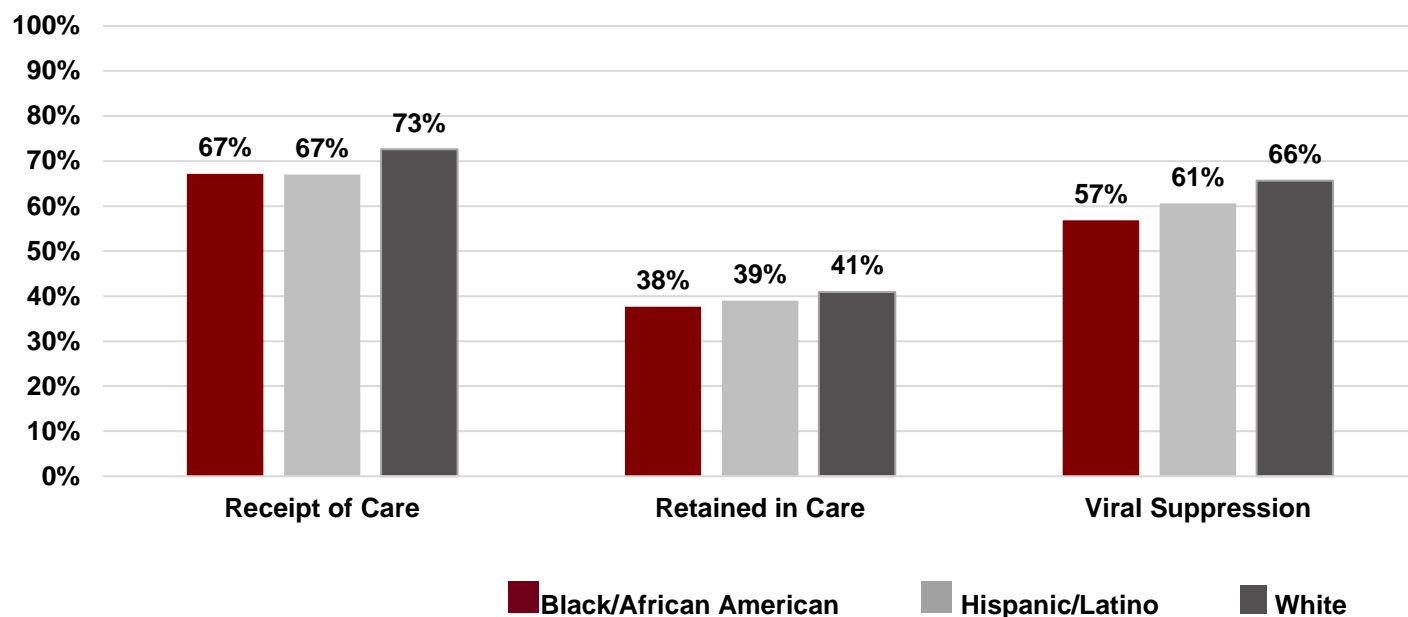
**Figure 32: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by current age, Ohio, 2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

**Race/ethnicity:** Of Black/African American people living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 67% received care, 38% were retained in care, and 57% were virally suppressed. Of Hispanics/Latinos living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 67% received care, 39% were retained in care, and 61% were virally suppressed. Of white people living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 73% were in receipt of care, 41% were retained in care, and 66% were virally suppressed.

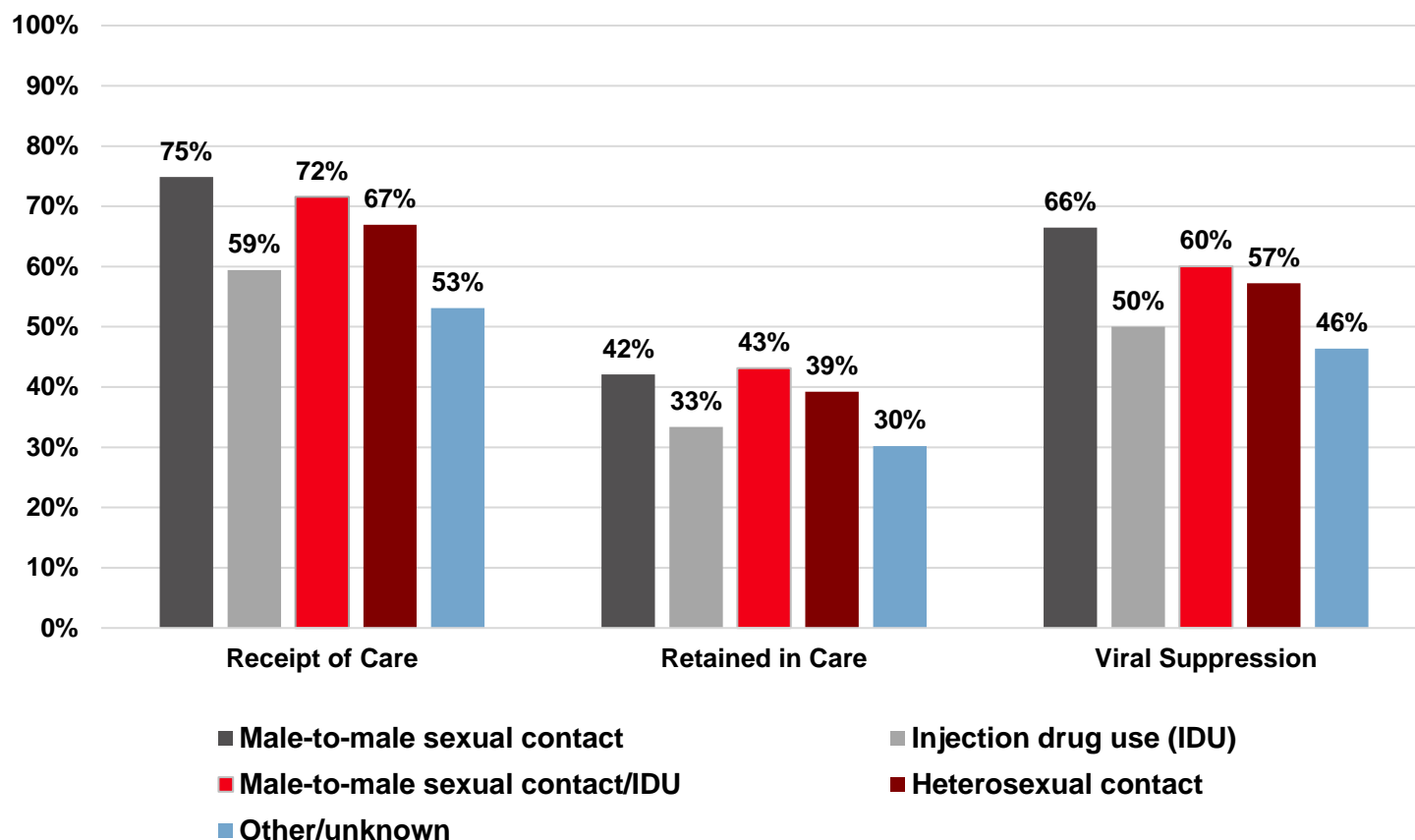
**Figure 33: Continuum of care among persons living with diagnosed HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

**Transmission category:** Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019 with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact, 75% received care, 42% were retained in care, and 66% were virally suppressed. Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019 with a transmission category of IDU, 59% were in receipt of care, 33% were retained in care, and 50% were virally suppressed. Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019 with a transmission category of male-to-male sexual contact/IDU, 72% received care, 43% were retained in care, and 60% were virally suppressed. Of males living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019 with a transmission category of heterosexual contact, 67% were in receipt of care, 39% were retained in care, and 57% were virally suppressed.

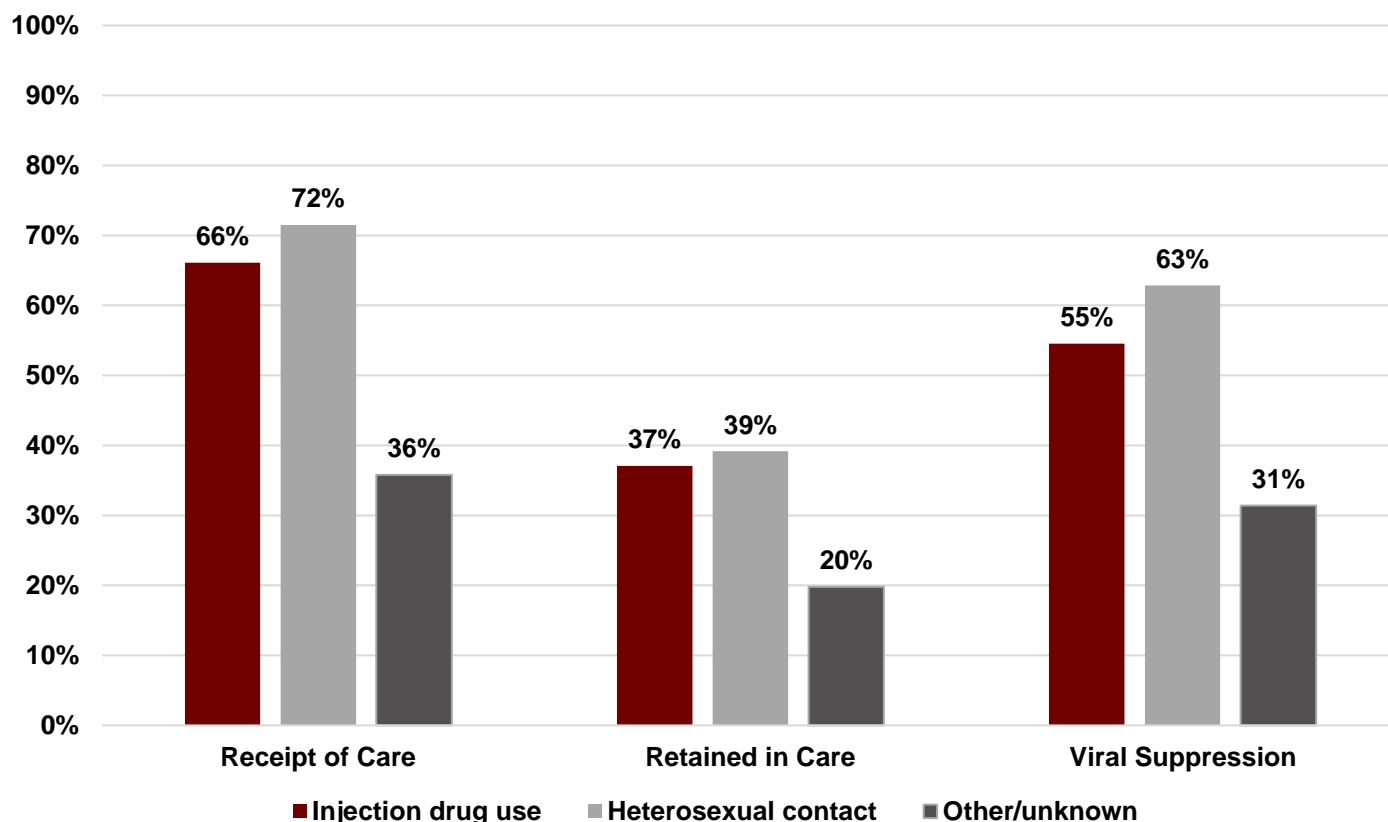
**Figure 34: Continuum of care among males living with diagnosed HIV infection by transmission category, Ohio, 2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

Of females living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019 with a transmission category of IDU, 66% received care, 37% were retained in care, and 55% were virally suppressed. Of females living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019 with a transmission category of heterosexual contact, 72% received care, 39% were retained in care, and 63% were virally suppressed.

**Figure 35: Continuum of care among females living with diagnosed HIV infection by transmission category, Ohio, 2019**

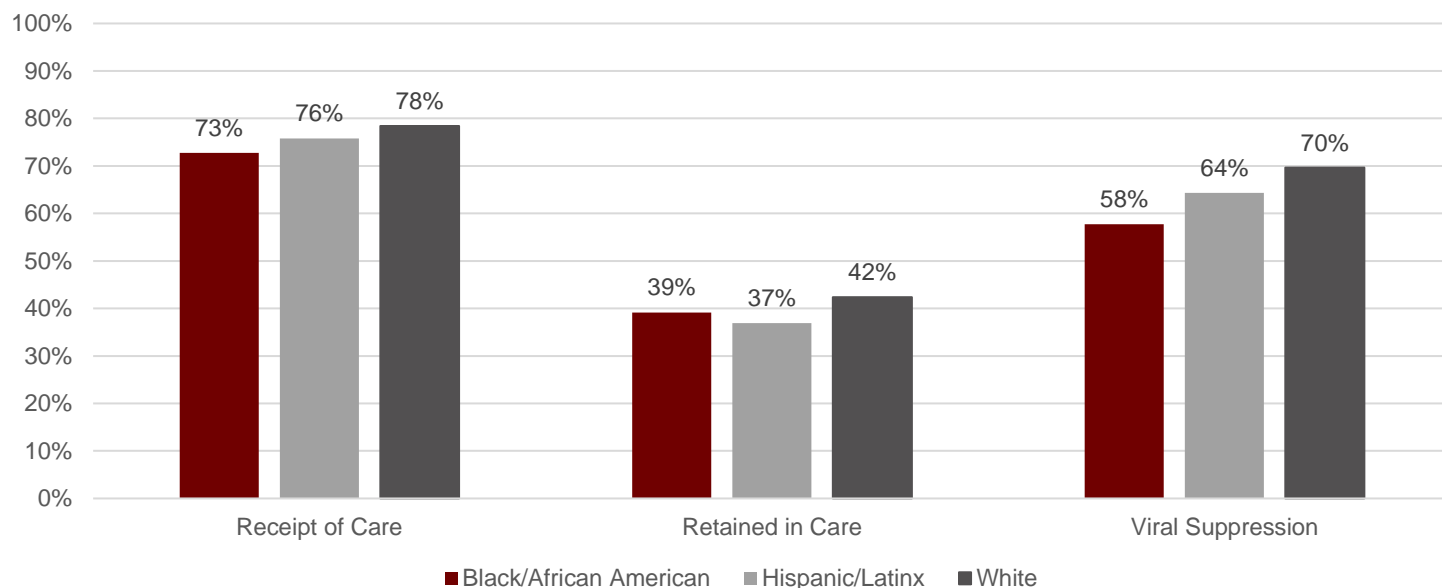


Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.



Of Black/African American MSM aged 13-29 years living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 73% received care, 39% were retained in care, and 58% were virally suppressed. Of Hispanic/Latino MSM aged 13-29 years, 76% were in receipt of care, 37% were retained in care, and 64% were virally suppressed. Of white MSM aged 13-29 years, 78% received care, 42% were retained in care, and 70% were virally suppressed.

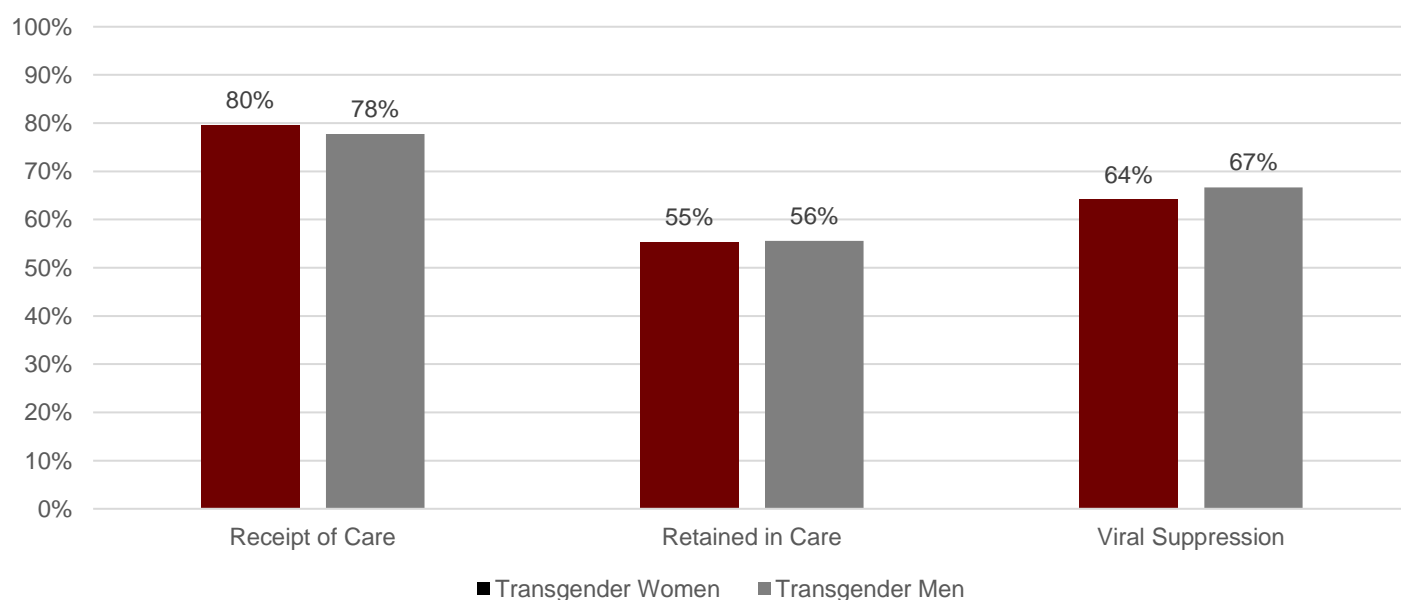
**Figure 36: Continuum of care among MSM aged 13-29 years living with diagnosed HIV infection by selected race/ethnicity, Ohio, 2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

Of transgender women living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 80% received care, 55% were retained in care, and 64% were virally suppressed. Of transgender men living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio at the end of 2019, 78% received care, 56% were retained in care, and 67% were virally suppressed.

**Figure 37: Continuum of care among transgender people living with diagnosed HIV infection, Ohio, 2019**



Source: Ohio Department of Health, HIV Surveillance Program. Data reported as of April 30, 2021.

**Ryan White Part B:** There were a total of 7,964 clients enrolled in the Ryan White Part B program in Ohio 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 national Ryan White HIV/AIDS program (RWHAP) served 561,416 clients. This was a decrease compared with 2019, which may be due to the impact of COVID-19.

**Table 29: 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

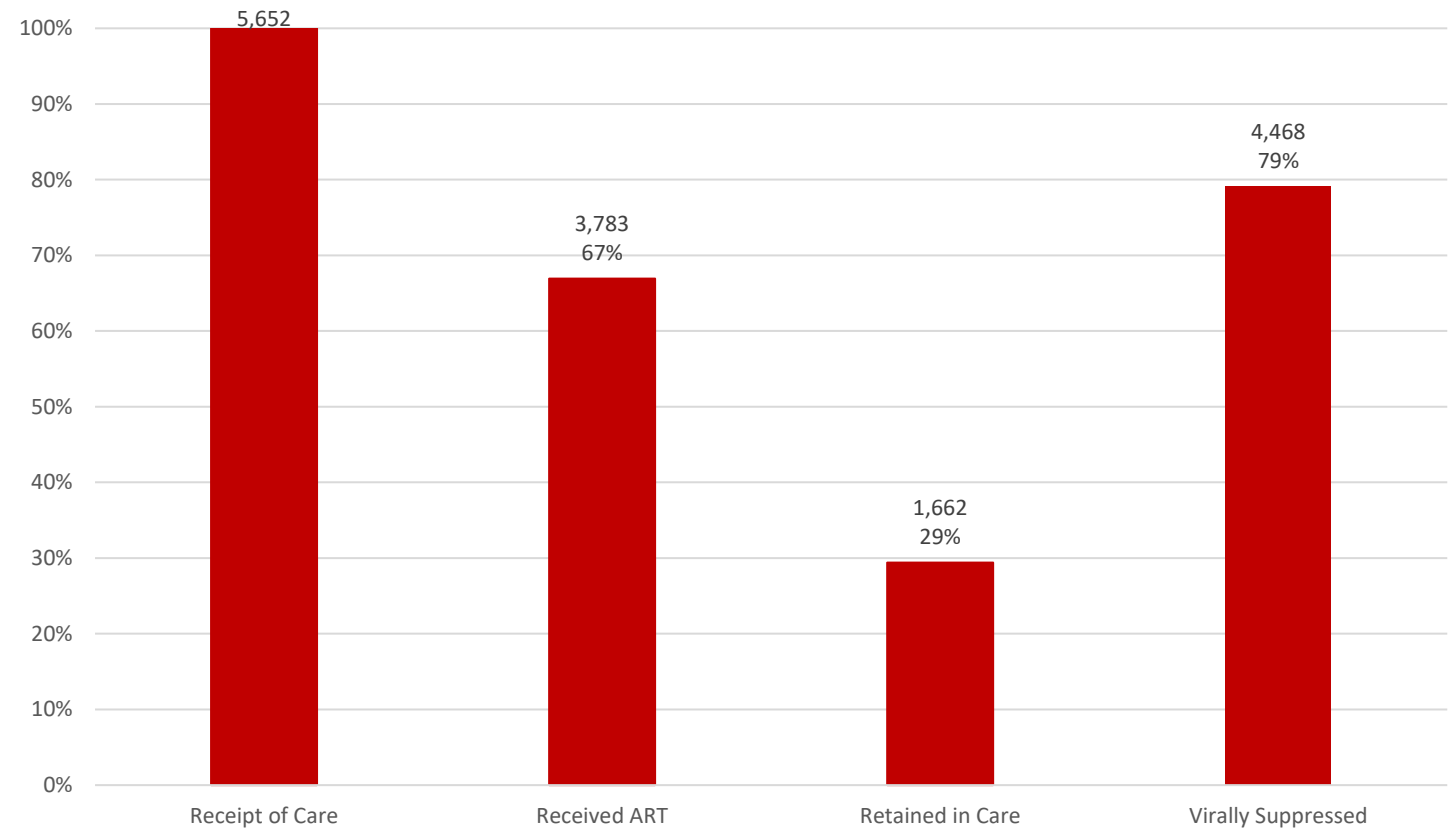
**Table 30: Continuum of care among Ryan White Part B clients, Ohio, 2020**

	Total
Enrolled in Ryan White Part B	7,964
Receipt of Care	5,652
Received Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)	3,783
Retained in Care	1,662
Virally Suppressed	4,468

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

Of Ryan White Part B clients in 2020, 67% received ART, 29% were retained in care, and 79% were virally suppressed. In comparison, 89% of Ryan White clients in the national program were virally suppressed in 2020.

**Figure 38: Continuum of care among Ryan White Part B clients, Ohio, 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 2015 to 2019, PrEP users in Ohio increased from 1,647 (17 per 100,000) to 7,212 (73 per 100,000). Nationally, the PrEP utilization rate was 81 per 100,000 in 2019.

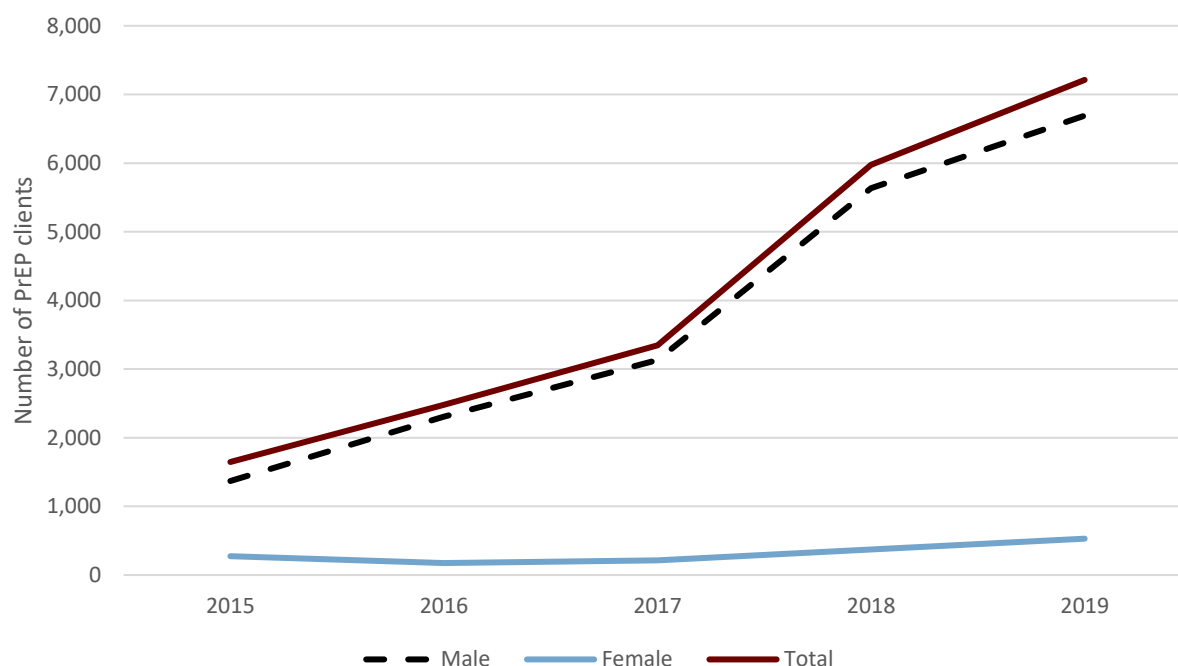
**Table 31: PrEP utilization, Ohio, 2015-2019**

	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
PREP Utilization	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000	Users	Rate/ 100,000
Males	1,370	29	2,305	49	3,132	66	5,635	118	6,691	140
Females	277	6	175	3	216	4	371	7	530	10
Age 24 years or younger	228	12	331	18	518	28	921	51	1,167	64
Age 25-34 years	687	46	1,077	72	1,408	92	2,590	169	3,141	203
Age 35-44 years	413	29	593	43	768	56	1,370	98	1,633	116
Age 45-54 years	235	15	347	22	473	31	818	55	944	65
Age 55 years or older	87	3	153	4	215	6	367	10	462	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,647</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2,480</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,348</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5,977</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>7,212</b>	<b>73</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.

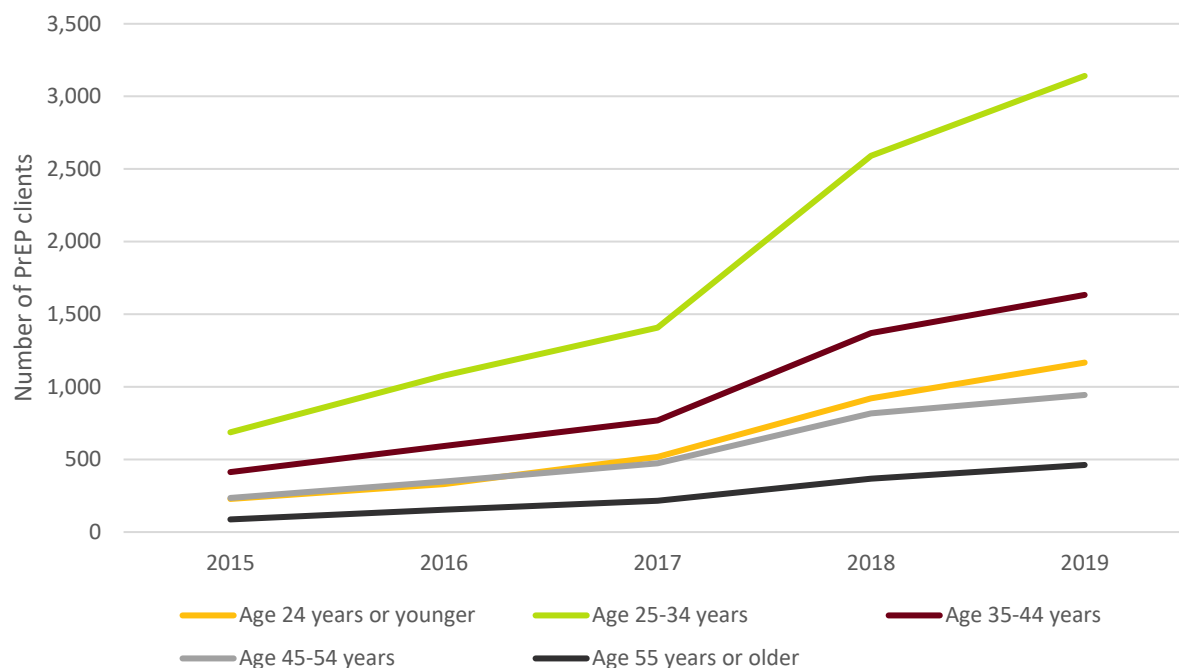
**Figure 39: PrEP utilization by sex, Ohio, 2015-2019**



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.

**Figure 40: PrEP utilization by age, Ohio, 2015-2019**



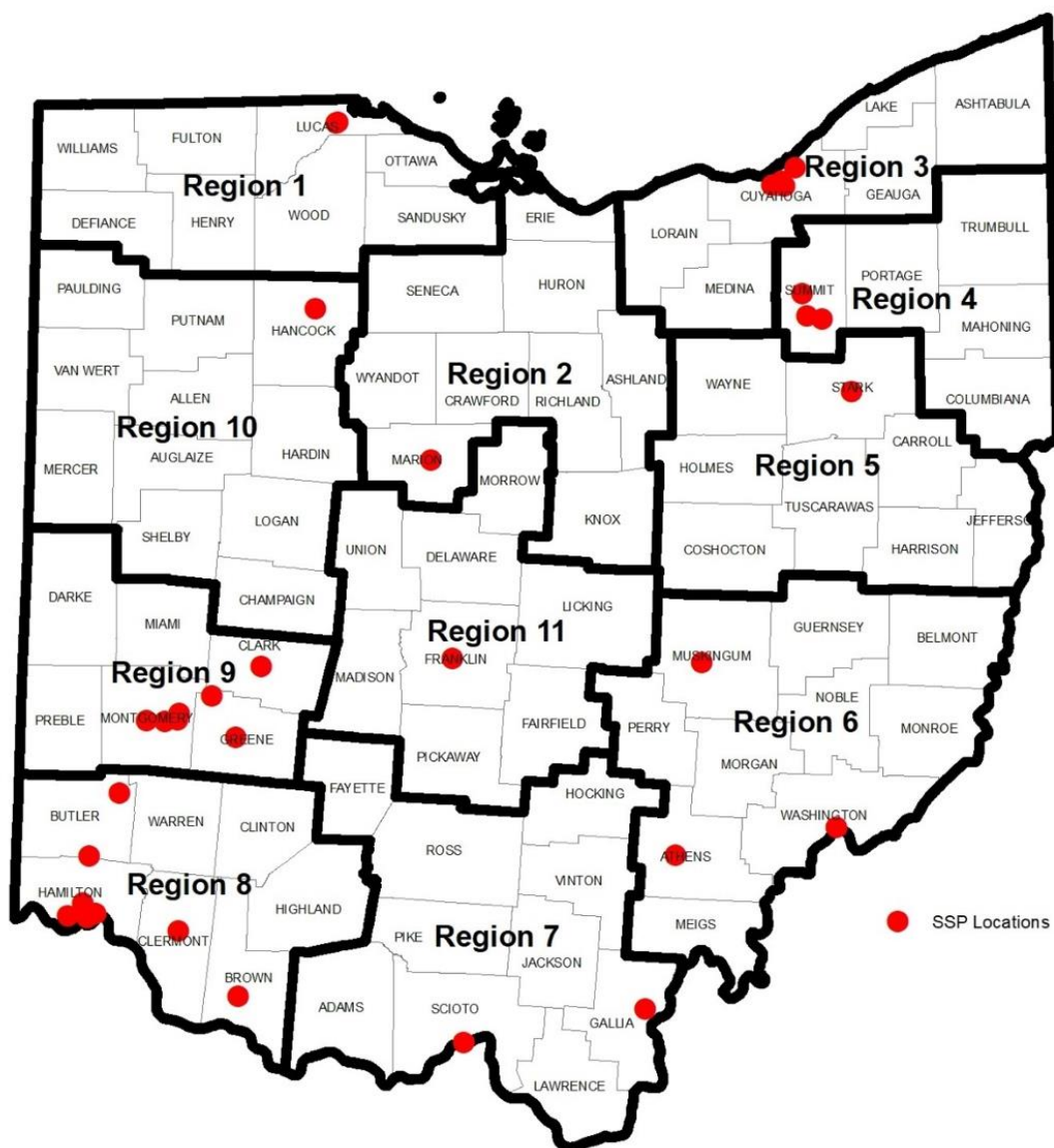
Note: Symphony Health provided Gilead with national, electronic, patient-level prescription data from an overall sample that represents more than 54,000 pharmacies, 1,500 hospitals, 800 outpatient facilities, and 80,000 physician practices across the U.S. This is an open sample of commercially available 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. PAPI served 68 clients in 2019, 360 clients in 2020, and 423 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

Figure 41: Ohio syringe service programs, 2021



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

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.

There is at least one SSP in each of the 11 HIV Prevention regions in Ohio. While some SSPs are operated by the local health department, others are healthcare organizations.

In Region 1, the Northwest Ohio Syringe Services (NOSS) program collected over 20,000 syringes, and provided nearly 200,000 syringes to 967 residents, from January through September of 2021.

In Region 2, the Safe Syringe Access Program distributes approximately 1,600 syringes per month.

In Region 3, MetroHealth serviced 2,206 clients from April 2020 to August 2021, distributing over 400,000 syringes. CircleHealth distributed 142,888 syringes from January through August 2021.

In Region 4, the Summit Safe Syringe Exchange operates three locations, distributing a total of 377,453 syringes in 2020, and 437,540 syringes in 2021 from January through October.

In Region 5, Canton City Public Health operates the SWAP program, which has been in operation since June of 2017. Though some data elements may not have been documented during the pandemic response in order to serve participants more quickly, there have been 418,783 syringes provided since June of 2017, and 374,930 syringes returned.

In Region 6 and 7, there are five SSPs operating in Athens, Gallia, Muskingum, Scioto, and Washington counties.

In Region 8, Hamilton County Public Health (HCPH) operates a syringe services program (SSP) van at several locations across the region. In total, the HCPH SSP has provided over one million syringes since June 2018. Additionally, there are SSPs operated in Brown, Butler, and Clermont Counties.

In Region 9, the One2One Exchange in Clark County exchanged 19,086 syringes in 2020, and 35,346 syringes from January through August 2021. In Greene County, there are two locations, which exchanged a total of 15,342 syringes in 2020. In Montgomery County, Carepoint exchanged 159,451 syringes from January through June 2021.

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

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 32: New reported diagnoses of HIV infection identifying IDU as the mode of transmission and new reported diagnoses of HIV infection, Ohio, 2019-2021**

County <sup>a</sup>	Jan - Dec 2019		Jan - Dec 2020		Jan - Dec 2021		Jan - Nov 2021	
	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.
<b>Adams</b>	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	2
Allen	1	6	-	6	-	5	-	5
Ashland	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
Ashtabula	-	4	-	3	-	4	-	4
<b>Athens</b>	1	2	1	3	-	4	-	4
Auglaize	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Belmont	1	1	-	3	-	3	-	3
<b>Brown</b>	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Butler	3	24	2	19	30	49	29	48
Carroll	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Champaign	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Clark	-	6	1	6	1	12	1	12
Clermont	5	12	-	6	2	6	2	6
<b>Clinton</b>	1	3	-	1	-	1	-	1
Columbiana	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
Coshocton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crawford	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuyahoga	13	160	4	187	7	168	7	163
Darke	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-

County	Jan - Dec 2019		Jan - Dec 2020		Jan - Dec 2021		Jan - Nov 2021	
	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.	IDU No.	Total HIV No.
Logan	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Lorain	-	12	1	19	1	21	1	21
Lucas	4	40	1	23	3	35	3	33
Madison	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Mahoning	-	6	-	20	1	27	1	27
<b>Marion</b>	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Medina	-	2	-	2	1	3	1	3
<b>Meigs</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mercer	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Miami	3	5	-	3	-	2	-	2
Monroe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Montgomery</b>	6	94	3	37	8	56	7	52
Morgan	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
Morrow	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Muskingum	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Noble	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Paulding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perry	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1

Defiance	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Delaware	-	4	1	2	2	8	2	7
Erie	-	4	-	9	2	6	2	6
Fairfield	-	3	1	9	-	4	-	4
Fayette	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	3
Franklin	21	215	28	206	20	170	20	161
Fulton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gallia	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Geauga	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Greene	-	12	1	10	-	8	-	8
Guernsey	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	60	169	23	132	14	123	14	119
Hancock	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hardin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harrison	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Henry	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Highland	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hocking	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Holmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Huron	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Jackson	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Jefferson	-	1	-	3	1	3	1	3
Knox	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Lake	-	6	1	6	1	11	1	11
Lawrence	2	3	4	6	-	5	-	5
Licking	1	6	1	8	1	5	1	4

Pickaway	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1
Pike	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portage	1	6	-	5	-	3	-	2
Preble	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
Putnam	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richland	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	4
Ross	1	3	2	3	2	5	2	5
Sandusky	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	1
Scioto	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Seneca	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shelby	3	5	1	3	-	1	-	1
Stark	2	15	-	27	-	22	-	19
Summit	6	48	-	49	5	47	5	45
Trumbull	1	9	-	7	1	6	1	6
Tuscarawas	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	1
Union	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1
Van Wert	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vinton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warren	2	6	3	10	1	2	1	1
Washington	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	2
Wayne	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	2
Williams	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Wood	-	6	-	1	1	4	1	4
Wyandot	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
No County	6	18	3	18	2	16	2	16
Total	157	969	88	894	111	890	109	851

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.

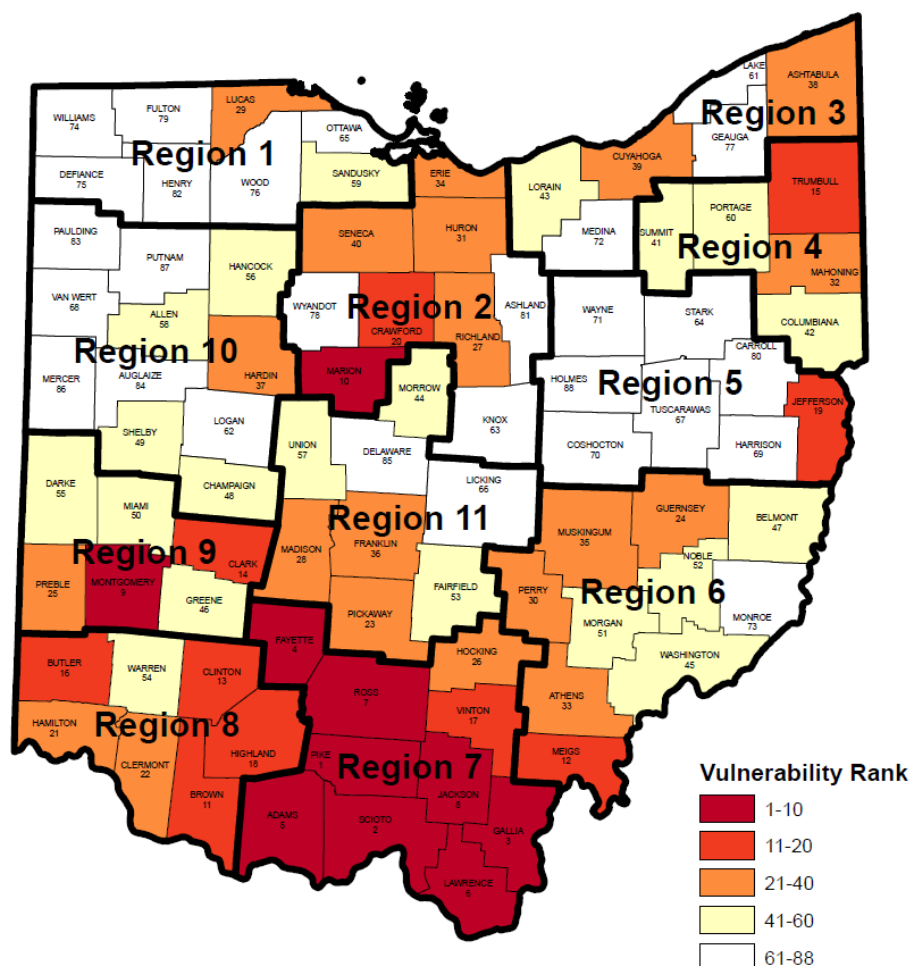
**Vulnerable county per CDC assessment of national injury data on overdose deaths, opioid prescriptions, and high poverty.**

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 Jan. 31, 2022.

**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 42: 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>.

# 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/KCRW7Z5>