



**HAMILTON COUNTY  
PUBLIC HEALTH**

PREVENT. PROMOTE. PROTECT.



# Region 8 HIV Quarterly Report

## 2024 3rd Quarter



### **Hamilton County Public Health Division of Epidemiology and Assessment**

250 William Howard Taft Road  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219  
513.946.7800

[www.hamiltoncountyhealth.org](http://www.hamiltoncountyhealth.org)

**Date Reported: December 2024**

### HIV Surveillance Background

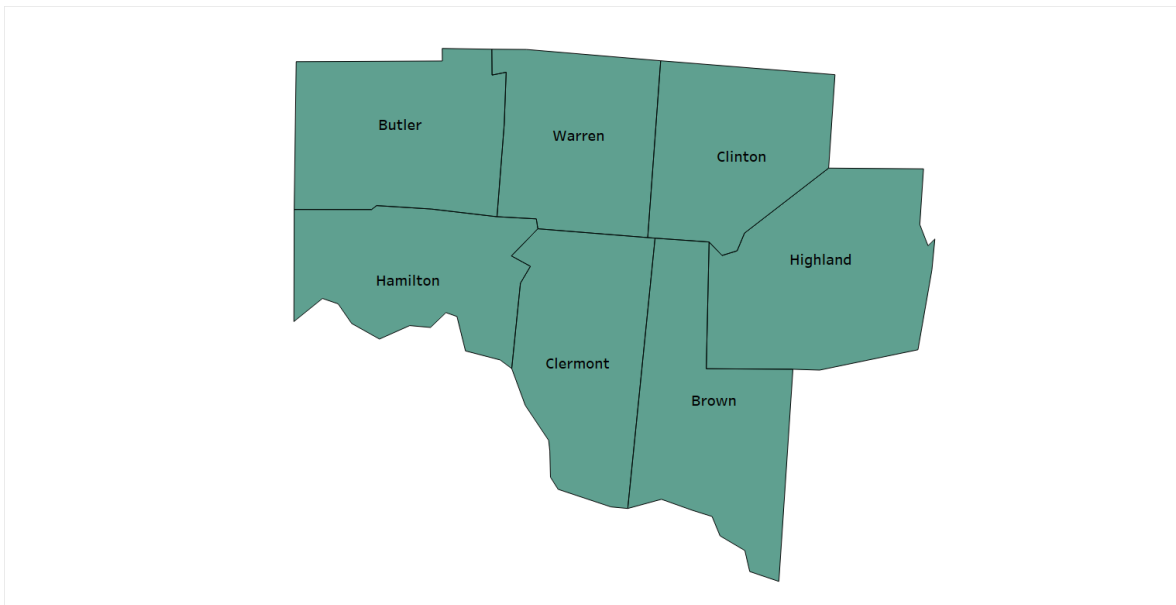
Hamilton County Public Health conducts HIV surveillance and mitigation in seven counties (Brown, Butler, Clermont, Clinton, Hamilton, Highland, and Warren) known as Region 8. This quarterly report was created as a surveillance effort to help track and prevent new cases of HIV within Region 8 counties and provide a basis for HIV prevention efforts. When an individual tests positive for HIV in Region 8, disease intervention specialists from Hamilton County Public Health attempt to contact that person and offer partner services (e.g., patient interviews, contact tracing, partner testing, and linkage to care). Only HIV cases where the resident was identified as a previously unknown new HIV infection were counted for analysis purposes in this report. Some HIV cases are unable to be located for an interview, which may impact data collection. The following report features total new HIV counts, demographic data and risk factor data for Region 8 counties from 2020 through the 3rd quarter of 2024. The purpose of collecting and distributing demographic and risk factor data are to inform programming, community partners, and stakeholders so the best effort can be made to diagnose, prevent, and treat HIV infections in our community. These data can provide a snapshot of HIV surveillance in the region, but do not always tell the entire story. To fully understand the situation, community voices, stakeholders, and other sources should be considered.

These data are provisional and subject to change as there is lag time in reporting and cases may be added or removed. Ohio Department of Health specifically disclaims responsibility for analyses, interpretations or conclusions.

Data downloaded from Ohio Disease Reporting System (ODRS) on 11/18/2024.

Email [HCPH.ID@HAMILTON-CO.ORG](mailto:HCPH.ID@HAMILTON-CO.ORG) with any questions regarding this report.

### Region 8 Map



For HIV or other STI testing information please call the HCPH Clinic at 513-946-7610

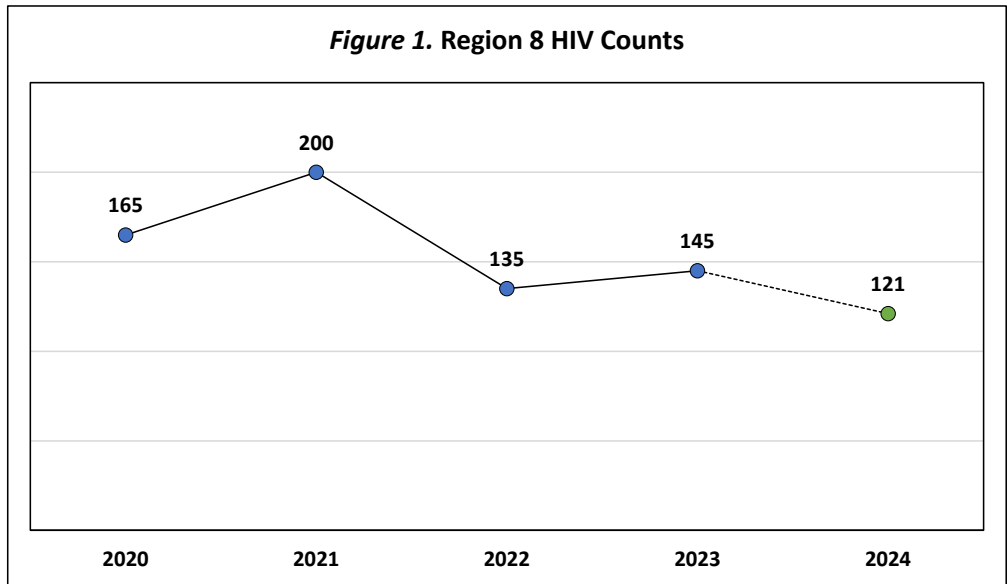
## Overview of HIV in Region 8

Table 1. Region 8 HIV by Year				
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
165	200	135	145	121*

\*Q1 - Q3 Only

**Table 1** shows total new HIV cases in Region 8 from 2020 through the 3rd quarter of 2024. The most recent data are highlighted in light green.

**Figure 1** is a line graph of HIV cases from 2020 through the 3rd quarter of 2024. The dotted line signifies that 2024 data is not yet complete.



**Table 2** is a comparison of the 1st through 3rd quarters (Q1 - Q3) of 2023 and 2024. There were **9% more** new HIV Cases in 2024 compared to 2023 during this time period.

Table 2. Region 8 1st - 3rd Quarter Comparisons		
2023	2024	% Change
111	121	<b>9.0%↑</b>

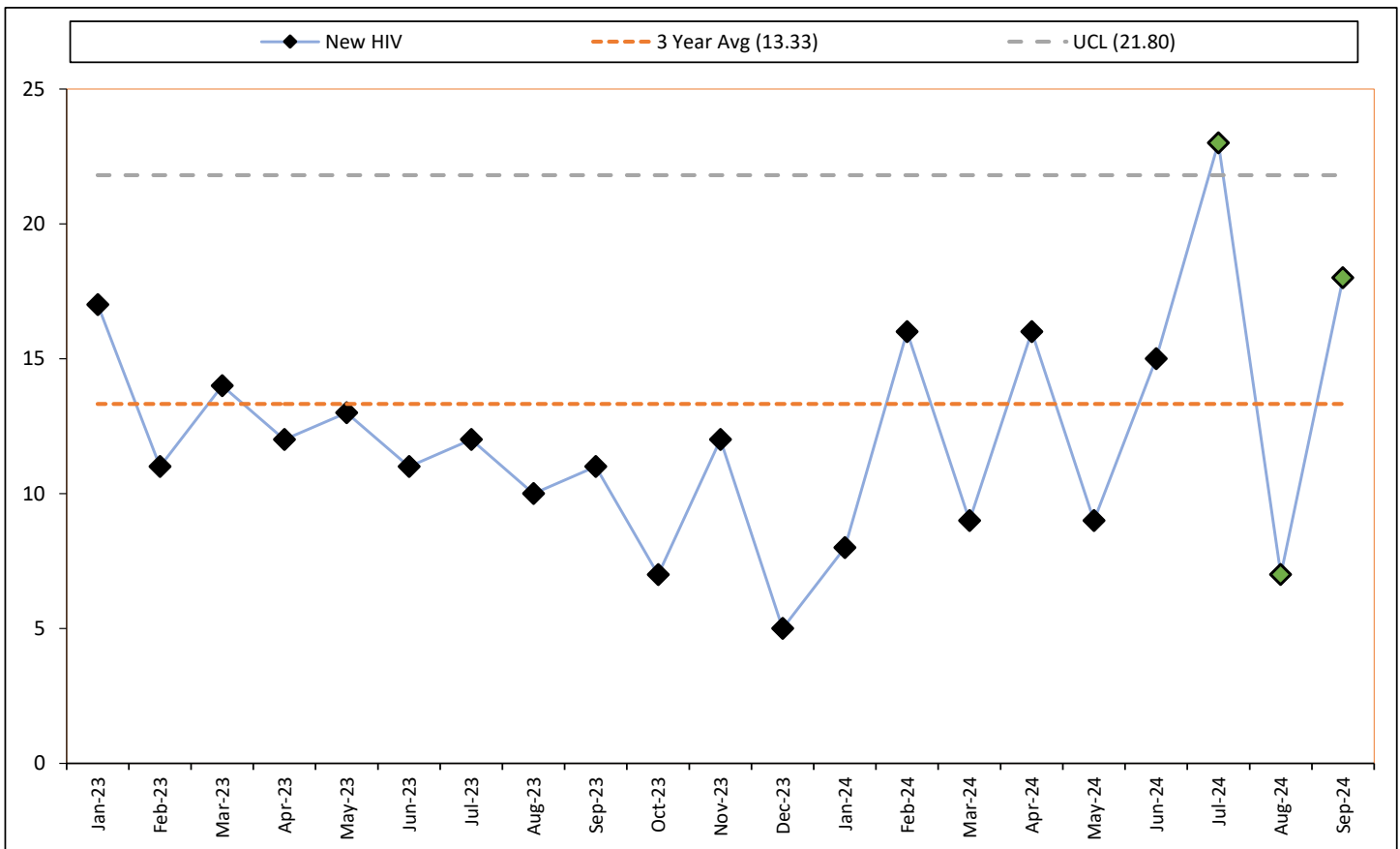
**Table 3** displays the breakdown of new HIV cases for Region 8 from 2023 through the 3rd quarter of 2024 by month. In 2023, the highest number of cases was seen in October (18 cases). In Q1 - Q3 2024 the highest number of new HIV cases was seen in July (23 cases).

Table 3. Region 8 HIV by Month		
Month	2023	2024
January	9	8
February	11	16
March	17	9
April	11	16
May	12	9
June	16	15
July	10	23
August	11	7
September	14	18
October	18	-
November	5	-
December	11	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>121</b>

**Figure 2** shows a surveillance control chart. The dashed orange line shows the average number of new HIV cases per month for the past 3 years (2021, 2022, and 2023). The 3-year average is 13.33 new HIV infections per month. The dashed gray line is the upper control limit (UCL) with a value of 21.80. A single point above or near the UCL may signal anomalies that need to be investigated. The diamonds on the blue line graph show the actual number of new HIV infections by month. The green diamonds are the months from the most recent quarter.

**Analysis:** For Q1 - Q3 2024, February, April, June, July, and September were above the 3-year average. All other months in 2024 were below the average. Consecutive points above the average may signal anomalies that need to be investigated. When there are only a small number of cases it may be difficult to distinguish random fluctuations in disease incidence from true changes in the underlying risk for the disease.

**Figure 2. Region 8 HIV Infection Control Chart**



The average is found using HIV counts by month for the previous 3 years. A standard deviation is calculated using the same time frame. The upper control limit is determined by multiplying the standard deviation by 2 and adding the 3-year average.

**Table 4** shows demographic and risk factor data for Region 8. The category showing the highest percentage of new HIV cases is highlighted in blue. For Q1 - Q3 2024, Male (74.4%), Black (54.5%), and 25-34 year old (38%) individuals were the demographics that made up the highest percentages of new HIV cases. For risk factors, men who have sex with men (MSM) had the highest percentage of new HIV cases (41.3%). The “Unknown” category for risk factors could be due to a disease intervention specialist not being able to determine the possible mode of HIV transmission. See the risk factor definitions below the table.

Table 4. Region 8 HIV Morbidity				
	2023		2024 1st - 3rd Quarters	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	109	75.2%	90	74.4%
Female	36	24.8%	31	25.6%
<b>Race</b>				
Black	68	46.9%	66	54.5%
White	65	44.8%	49	40.5%
Multi	3	2.1%	1	0.8%
Other	8	5.5%	5	4.1%
Unknown	1	0.7%	0	0.0%
<b>Age Group</b>				
<14	1	0.7%	0	0.0%
15-24	33	22.8%	29	24.0%
25-34	59	40.7%	46	38.0%
35-44	34	23.4%	24	19.8%
45-54	10	6.9%	14	11.6%
55-64	6	4.1%	7	5.8%
65+	2	1.4%	1	0.8%
<b>Risk Factor</b>				
MSM	52	35.9%	50	41.3%
HRH	38	26.2%	34	28.1%
PWID	19	13.1%	7	5.8%
Unknown/Null	36	24.8%	30	24.8%

Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding. Percentages are based on availability of data for all cases. MSM are men who have sex with men. High risk heterosexual (HRH) are determined by factors including but not limited to having a previous STI, sex while intoxicated, exchanging sex for drugs, or having anonymous sexual partners. PWID is a person who injects drugs.

## Overview of HIV in Hamilton County

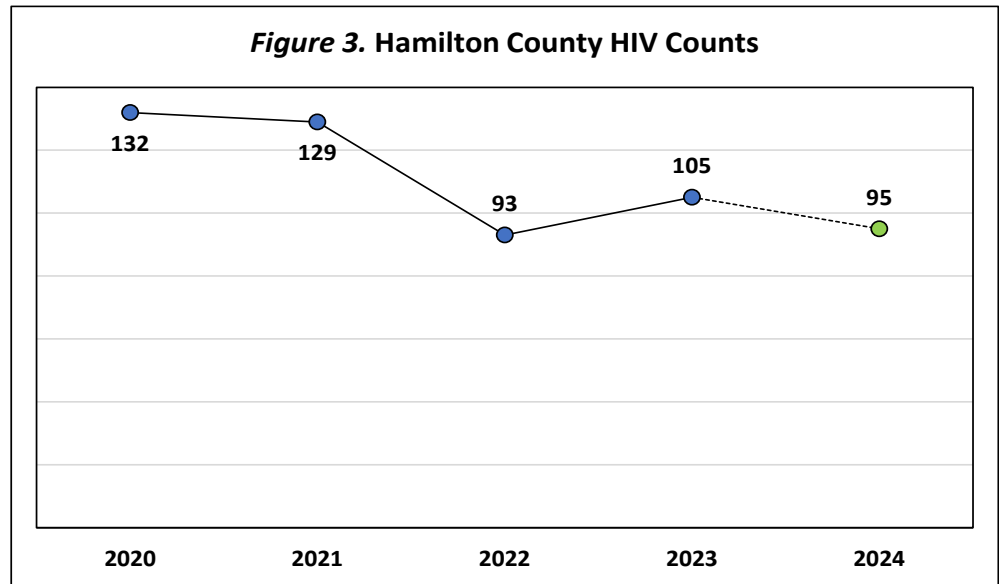
**Table 5. Hamilton County HIV by Year**

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
132	129	93	105	95

\*Q1 - Q3 Only

**Table 5** shows total new HIV cases in Hamilton County from 2020 through the 3rd quarter of 2024. The most recent data are highlighted in light green.

**Figure 3** is a line graph of HIV cases from 2020 through the 3rd quarter of 2024. The dotted line signifies that 2024 data is not yet complete.



**Table 6** is a comparison of the 1st through 3rd quarters (Q1- Q3) of 2023 and 2024. There were **20.3% more** new HIV cases in 2024 compared to 2023 during this time frame.

**Table 6 Hamilton County 1st - 3rd Quarter Comparisons**

2023	2024	% Change
79	95	<b>20.3%↑</b>

**Table 7** displays the breakdown of new HIV cases for Hamilton County from 2023 through the 3rd quarter of 2024 by month. In 2023, the highest number of cases was seen in March (14 cases). In Q1 - Q3 2024, the highest number of new HIV cases occurred in July (20 cases).

**Table 7. Hamilton County HIV by Month**

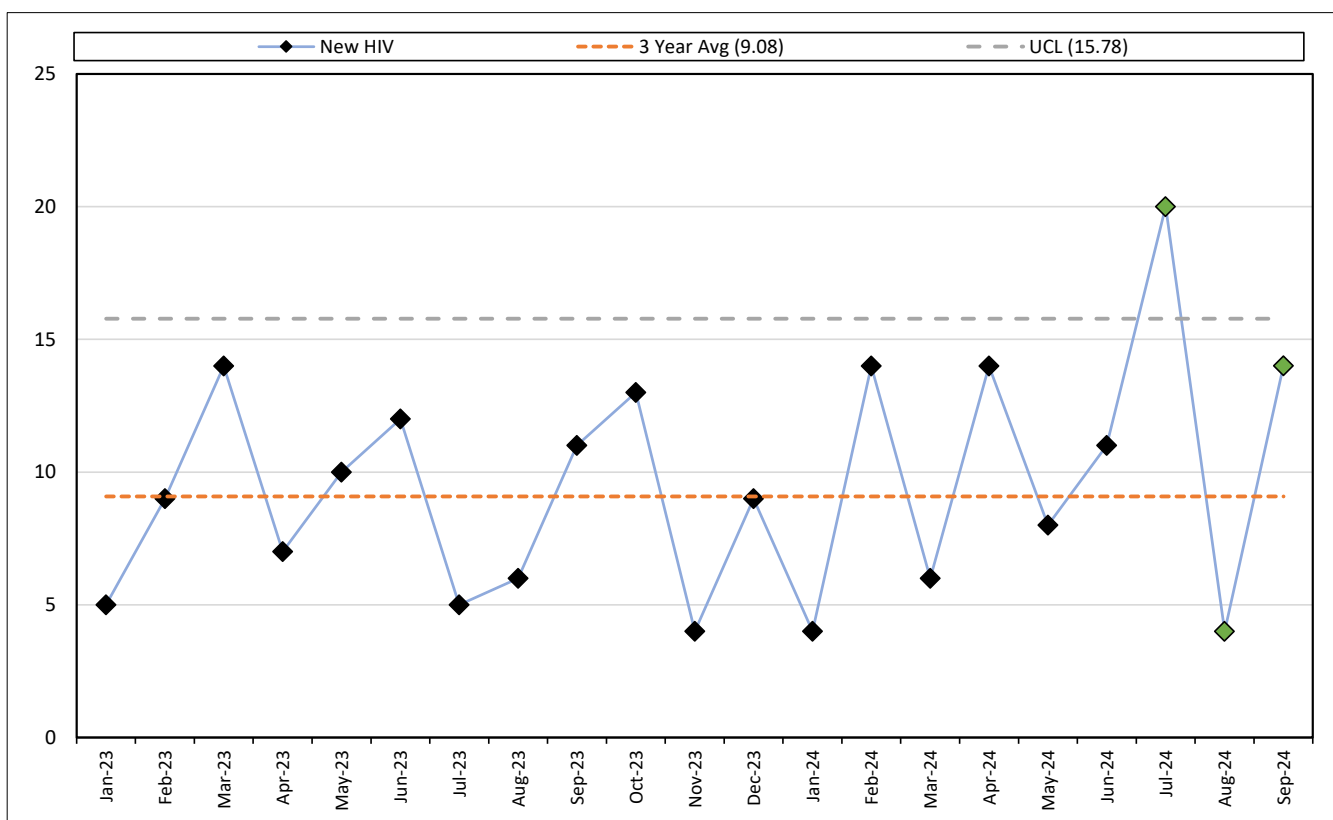
Month	2023	2024
January	5	4
February	9	14
March	14	6
April	7	14
May	10	8
June	12	11
July	5	20
August	6	4
September	11	14
October	13	-
November	4	-
December	9	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>95</b>

## HIV Quarterly Report: Hamilton County

**Figure 4** shows a surveillance control chart. The dashed orange line shows the average number of new HIV cases per month for the past 3 years (2021, 2022, and 2023). The 3-year average is 9.08 new HIV cases per month. The dashed gray line is the upper control limit (UCL) with a value of 15.78. A single point above or near the UCL may signal anomalies that need to be investigated. The diamonds on the blue line graph show the actual number of new HIV infections by month. The green diamonds are the months from the most recent quarter.

**Analysis:** For Q1 - Q3 2024, February, April, June, July, and September were above the 3-year average. All other months in 2024 were below the average. Consecutive points above the average may signal anomalies that need to be investigated. When there are only a small number of cases it may be difficult to distinguish random fluctuations in disease incidence from true changes in the underlying risk for the disease.

**Figure 4. Hamilton County HIV Infection Control Chart**



The average is found using HIV counts by month for the previous 3 years. A standard deviation is calculated using the same time frame. The upper control limit is determined by multiplying the standard deviation by 2 and adding the 3-year average.

**Table 8** shows demographic and risk factor data in Hamilton County. The highest number percentages are highlighted in blue. For Q1 - Q3 2024, Male (74.7%), Black (62.1%), and 25-34 year old (37.9%) individuals were the demographics that made up the highest percentages of new HIV cases. For risk factors, men who have sex with men (MSM) had the highest percentage of new HIV cases (42.1%). The “Unknown” category for risk factors could be due to a disease intervention specialist not being able to determine the possible mode of HIV transmission. See the risk factor definitions below the table.

<b>Table 8. Hamilton County HIV Morbidity</b>				
	<b>2023</b>		<b>2024 1st - 3rd Quarters</b>	
	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	83	79.0%	71	74.7%
Female	22	21.0%	24	25.3%
<b>Race</b>				
Black	58	55.2%	59	62.1%
White	38	36.2%	30	31.6%
Multi	2	1.9%	1	1.1%
Other	6	5.7%	5	5.3%
Unknown	1	1.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age Group</b>				
<14	1	1.0%	0	0.0%
15-24	25	23.8%	26	27.4%
25-34	46	43.8%	36	37.9%
35-44	25	23.8%	18	18.9%
45-54	5	4.8%	9	9.5%
55-64	1	1.0%	6	6.3%
65+	2	1.9%	0	0.0%
<b>Risk Factor</b>				
MSM	42	40.0%	40	42.1%
HRH	27	25.7%	28	29.5%
PWID	9	8.6%	4	4.2%
Unknown	27	25.7%	23	24.2%

Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding. Percentages are based on availability of data for all cases. MSM are men who have sex with men. High risk heterosexuals (HRH) are determined by factors including but not limited to having a previous STI, sex while intoxicated, exchanging sex for drugs, or having anonymous sexual partners. PWID is a person who injects drugs.



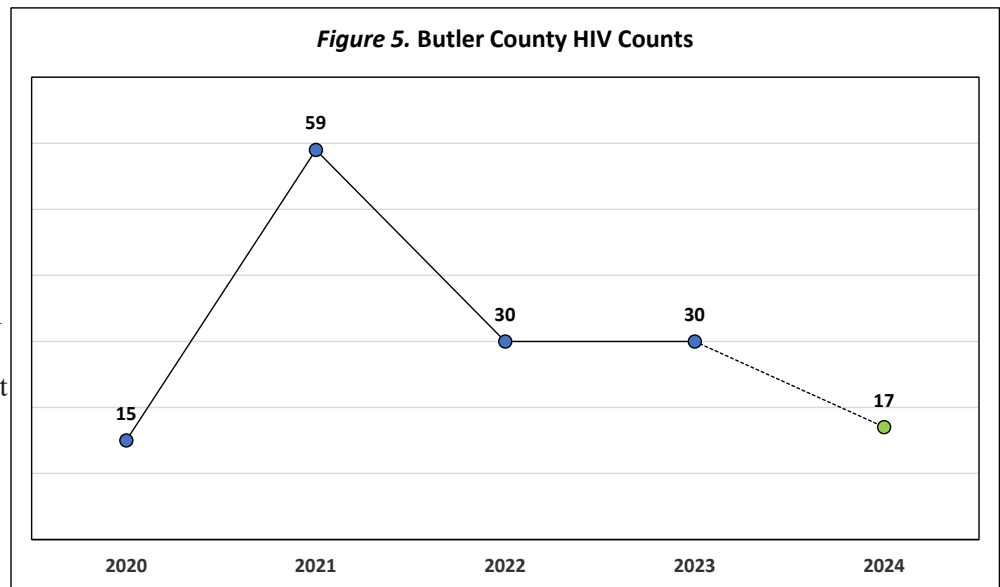
## Overview of HIV in Butler County

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
15	59	30	30	17

\*Q1 - Q3 Only

**Table 9** shows total new HIV cases in Butler County from 2020 through the 3rd quarter of 2024. The most recent data are highlighted in light green.

**Figure 5** is a line graph of HIV cases from 2020 through the 3rd quarter of 2024. The dotted line signifies that 2024 data is not yet complete.



**Table 10** is a comparison of the 1st through 3rd quarters (Q1 - Q3) of 2023 and 2024. There were **29.2% fewer** new HIV cases in 2024 compared to 2023 during this time frame.

2023	2024	% Change
24	17	-29.2%↓

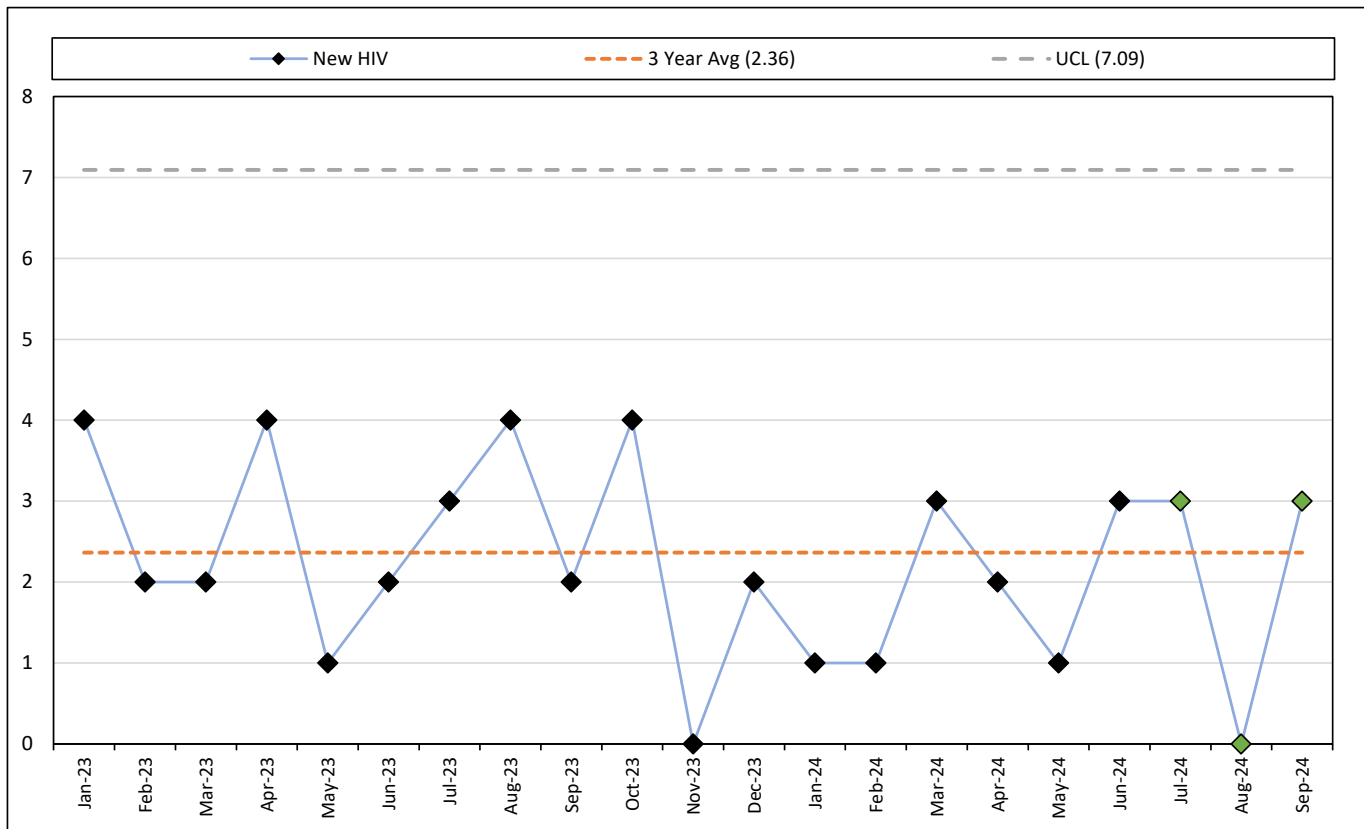
**Table 11** displays the breakdown of HIV cases for Butler County from 2023 through the 3rd quarter of 2024 by month. In 2023, the highest number of cases was seen in January, April, August, and October (4 cases each). In Q1 - Q3 2024, the highest number of cases occurred in March, June, July, and September (3 cases each).

Month	2023	2024
January	4	1
February	2	1
March	2	3
April	4	2
May	1	1
June	2	3
July	3	3
August	4	0
September	2	3
October	4	-
November	0	-
December	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>

**Figure 6** shows a surveillance control chart. The dashed orange line shows the average number of new HIV cases per month for the past 3 years (2021, 2022, and 2023). The 3-year average is 2.36 new HIV cases per month. The dashed gray line is the upper control limit (UCL) with a value of 7.09. A single point above or near the UCL may signal anomalies that need to be investigated. The diamonds on the blue line graph show the actual number of new HIV cases by month. The green diamonds are the months from the most recent quarter.

**Analysis:** For Q1- Q3 2024, March, June, July, and September were above the 3-year average. Consecutive points above the average may signal anomalies that need to be investigated. When there are only a small number of cases it may be difficult to distinguish random fluctuations in disease incidence from true changes in the underlying risk for the disease.

**Figure 6. Butler County HIV Infection Control Chart**



The average is found using HIV counts by month for the previous 3 years. A standard deviation is calculated using the same time frame. The upper control limit is determined by multiplying the standard deviation by 2 and adding the 3-year average.

**Table 12** shows demographic and risk factor data in Butler County. The category showing the highest percentage of new HIV cases is highlighted in blue. For Q1 - Q3 2024, Male (64.7%), White (58.8%), and 25-34 year old (41.2%) individuals were the demographics that made up the highest percentages of new HIV cases. For risk factors (excluding Unknown), men who have sex with men (MSM) and high risk heterosexuals (HRH) had the highest percentage of new HIV cases (29.4% each). The “Unknown” category for risk factors could be due to a disease intervention specialist not being able to determine the possible mode of HIV transmission. See the risk factor definitions below the table.

Table 12. Butler County HIV Morbidity				
	2023		2024 1st - 3rd Quarters	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	18	60.0%	11	64.7%
Female	12	40.0%	6	35.3%
<b>Race</b>				
Black	9	30.0%	7	41.2%
White	18	60.0%	10	58.8%
Multi	1	3.3%	0	0.0%
Other	2	6.7%	0	0.0%
<b>Age Group</b>				
15-24	6	20.0%	2	11.8%
25-34	10	33.3%	7	41.2%
35-44	6	20.0%	4	23.5%
45-54	4	13.3%	3	17.6%
55-64	4	13.3%	1	5.9%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Risk Factor</b>				
MSM	7	23.3%	5	29.4%
HRH	7	23.3%	5	29.4%
PWID	8	26.7%	3	17.6%
Unknown	8	26.7%	4	23.5%

Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding. Percentages are based on availability of data for all cases. MSM are men who have sex with men. High risk heterosexuals (HRH) are determined by factors including but not limited to having a previous STI, sex while intoxicated, exchanging sex for drugs, or having anonymous sexual partners. PWID is a person who injects drugs.

## Overview of HIV in Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Highland, and Warren County

Table 13. Select Region 8 Counties HIV by Quarter					
	Brown	Clermont	Clinton	Highland	Warren
<b>2023</b>					
Q1	0	0	0	0	1
Q2	0	1	2	0	0
Q3	0	2	0	1	1
Q4	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2024</b>					
Q1	0	1	1	0	2
Q2	0	0	1	0	0
Q3	0	4	0	0	0
Q4	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 13** shows total new HIV cases in select Region 8 counties by quarter for 2023 and 2024. For Q1 - Q3 2024, Clermont County had the highest number of HIV cases (5 cases).

Table 14. Select Region 8 Counties HIV Morbidity				
	2023		2024 1st - 3rd Quarters	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Gender</b>				
Male	8	80.0%	8	88.9%
Female	2	20.0%	1	11.1%
<b>Race</b>				
Black	1	10.0%	0	0.0%
White	9	90.0%	9	100.0%
Multi	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<b>Age Group</b>				
15-24	2	20.0%	1	11.1%
25-34	3	30.0%	3	33.3%
35-44	3	30.0%	2	22.2%
45-54	1	10.0%	2	22.2%
55-64	1	10.0%	0	0.0%
65+	0	0.0%	1	11.1%
<b>Risk Factor</b>				
MSM	3	30.0%	5	55.6%
HRH	4	40.0%	1	11.1%
PWID	2	20.0%	0	0.0%
Unknown	1	10.0%	3	33.3%

**Table 14** shows demographic and risk factor data for the aggregate of the select Region 8 counties. The category showing the highest percentage of new HIV cases is highlighted in blue. For Q1 - Q3 2024, Male (88.9%), White (100%), and 25-34 year old (33.3%) individuals made up the highest percentages of HIV cases. For Risk Factors, MSM (55.6%) had the highest percentage of new HIV cases. Risk factor definitions are on previous pages.