HIV Surveillance Summary

Georgia, 2013

HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Section
Epidemiology Program
Division of Health Protection
Georgia Department of Public Health

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Executive Summary

Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) damages specific cells of the immune system called CD4 cells. Untreated, HIV eventually overwhelms the immune system, resulting in a chronic life-threatening condition called acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). In this report, the term HIV infection refers to HIV diagnoses regardless of stage of disease; that is, HIV infection includes HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS. Based on the CD4 count (cells/ml), HIV infection is defined as Stage 1 (CD4>500), Stage 2 (CD4 200-499 cells/ml) and Stage 3 (AIDS) (<200 cells/ml). There is no cure for HIV infection, but with antiretroviral therapy (ART), HIV infection can be controlled. Advances in HIV treatment with ART have led to improved quality of life and prolonged lifespan for people living with HIV. Further, achieving viral suppression with effective ART use reduces HIV transmission due to decreased levels of circulating virus.

HIV infection remains an important public health problem in the state of Georgia. In 2013, Georgia was ranked fifth highest in the nation for the total number of new diagnoses of HIV infection among adults and adolescents after Florida, California, Texas, and New York[1]. There were 2,661 new diagnoses of HIV infection during 2013 in Georgia. The majority of these new diagnoses were among males (80%). The highest percentage of new HIV diagnoses was seen among those aged 30 to 39 years (23%), and the highest percentage of Stage 3 (AIDS) was seen among those aged 40-49 years (27%). Among all races/ethnicities, Black/non-Hispanics accounted for the majority of the diagnoses (67% of new HIV infections and 70% of Stage 3 (AIDS)). Seventy seven percent (1635) of new HIV infections among Georgia males in 2013 were attributed to male to male sexual (MSM) contact. Among women, 81% (436) of new HIV infections were attributed to heterosexual contact (HET).

As of December 31, 2013, there were 51,510 persons living with HIV infection in Georgia. Similar to the new diagnoses of HIV infection, the majority of prevalent cases occurred among Black/Non-Hispanic persons (66%) and males (75%). Seventy-six percent (29,401) of prevalent HIV cases among males were attributed to the

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2013; vol.25. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/. Published February 2015. Accessed February 2015

MSM transmission category and eighty percent (10,164) of cases among females were attributed to heterosexual contact.

Monitoring the HIV/AIDS epidemic and understanding the burden of HIV infection in Georgia are essential for meeting the goals stated in the 2010 National HIV/AIDS Strategy to reduce HIV incidence, increase access to care, and optimize health outcomes for persons living with HIV and reduce HIV-related health disparities[2].

Technical Notes

HIV Surveillance

Georgia statutes and regulations (O.C.G.A. §31-12-2(b))[3] require healthcare providers (such as nurses, nurse practitioners, doctors, physician assistants) and laboratories licensed in the state of Georgia to report all cases of HIV infection and/or Stage 3 (AIDS) to the Georgia DPH within seven days of diagnosis. The information is used to monitor the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Georgia and guide program planning and evaluation. The data presented in the accompanying tables are based on confidential case reports collected through the Georgia DPH enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS).

This report includes surveillance data through December 31, 2013 by diagnostic category, for newly diagnosed HIV cases, persons living with and cumulative cases of HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS). The data are displayed by date of diagnosis and are not adjusted for reporting delays or incomplete reporting. Persons residing in correctional facilities are included in this report and may inflate rates in certain geographic regions where there are large numbers of HIV-positive inmates. Tables depicting "Persons living with HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS)" comprise persons with current residence in the state of Georgia based on current information available for them in the Georgia HIV/AIDS surveillance system regardless of where the persons were diagnosed. Persons represented in the "New Diagnoses" and "Cumulative" tables were diagnosed in the state of Georgia. Due to the difference in residency criteria and the influx of cases to Georgia, the number of persons living with HIV infection in Georgia may be higher in some sub-categories than cumulative HIV infections. HIV infection includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of the stage of disease at diagnosis; i.e., both HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS

Name-based AIDS reporting began in the early 1980s, and name-based HIV reporting began in Georgia on December 31, 2003. Electronic lab reporting began in 2011. There are known delays in case reporting, we expect that number of HIV diagnoses in 2013 will continue to increase as

[2] The White House Office of National AIDS Policy, National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United Sates , Washington, DC:The White House, 2010

[3] Department of Public Health, Rules and regulations 290-5-48.11 (2003); Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.) § 31-22-9.2 (2011)

additional case reports are received. The Georgia electronic laboratory reporting (ELR) system makes it possible to use laboratory-based measures (e.g., CD4 count, viral load) to estimate the HIV Care Continuum for persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection in the state of Georgia (https://dph.georgia.gov/hiv-care-continuum).

Transmission categories

Persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection with no reported and/or identified exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are classified as either 'no risk factor identified or no risk factor reported' (NIR/NRR). In 2013, 45% of new HIV diagnoses infection were reported with no or insufficient risk information to determine transmission category. Multiple imputation, a statistical approach, was used in this report to replace each missing transmission category with a set of plausible values that represent the uncertainty about the true, but missing, value. The methods were applied to HIV cases among the adult and adolescent population only and not to the pediatric (age less than 13 years) population of Georgia. To identify and reduce HIV-related disparities in prevention and care, it is necessary to have the best available estimate for the distribution of known transmission categories among the HIV-infected population of Georgia. Multiple imputation is considered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to be the best method for redistribution of missing data in large databases.[4]

Cases with incomplete information

In the 2012 Georgia HIV Surveillance Summary, 29% of cases diagnosed in 2012 were missing information on race/ethnicity. These cases are not included in the CDC's National HIV Surveillance Report but have been included in the Georgia Surveillance Summary in recognition of the importance of providing an estimate closest to the absolute number of HIV infections in the state of Georgia for effective prevention program planning. A concerted effort to reduce the number of cases with incomplete information reduced the proportion of newly diagnosed cases with missing information about race/ethnicity from 29% in 2012 to 11% in 2013. As a result of cases shifting out of the unknown race/ethnicity category, the number of cases diagnosed in each racial/ethnic group increased compared to the numbers reported in the 2012 Georgia HIV Surveillance Summary. Similarly, the proportion of cases missing information on transmission category (no identified/no reported risk) also decreased. Correspondingly, the number of persons in each transmission category increased.

[4] Harrison KM, Kajese T, Hall HI, Song R. Risk factor redistribution of the national HIV/AIDS surveillance data: an alternative approach. Public Health Rep 2008;123:618–27.

Gender categories

The case report form includes fields for sex at birth as well as current gender identity. This report now includes a count of persons diagnosed with HIV for whom the current identity box "transgender" was checked. Because providers often do not complete all case report forms fields, the numbers reported here are most likely an underestimate. Also, because the current identity fields were added to the case report form in 2007, cumulative and prevalent counts of HIV among transgender persons are incomplete.

Definitions of Measures

NEW DIAGNOSES of HIV infection (Stage 1-3) and/or Stage 3 (AIDS) are cases who were diagnosed between January 01, 2013 to December 31, 2013 and reported to the Georgia DPH. Cases with a diagnosis of Stage 3 include two groups: 1) persons newly diagnosed with HIV and found to be Stage 3 (CD4 <200 cells/ml) at diagnosis; and, 2) persons previously diagnosed with HIV who were found to meet the Stage 3 definition in 2013.

PERSONS LIVING WITH a diagnosis of HIV infection (Stage 1-3) and /or Stage 3 (AIDS) are cases who were diagnosed and alive as of December 31, 2013. Persons living with a diagnosis of Stage 3 (AIDS) are persons who were alive as of December 31, 2013 and who were ever diagnosed with Stage 3 (AIDS).

CUMULATIVE DIAGNOSES of HIV infection (Stage 1-3) and Stage 3 (AIDS) are cases who were reported to the Georgia DPH and diagnosed as of December 31, 2013 and include persons living and deceased.

TRANSMISSION CATEGORIES presented in this report follow the standards created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)[5] and have been used for many years. According to the CDC, *transmission category* is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes a person's possible HIV risk factors. The summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the one risk factor most likely to have been responsible for HIV transmission. For surveillance purposes, HIV and AIDS cases are counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with more than one reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmission category according to the behavior that is most likely to have resulted in transmission. The exception is men who report sexual contact with other men and injection drug use; this group makes up a separate transmission category. Persons whose transmission category is classified as *heterosexual contact* are persons who report heterosexual contact specifically with a person known to have, or be at high risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injection drug user/IDU). The term *high risk* is not included in the transmission category label for *heterosexual contact* in the tables because heterosexual contact itself is the risk factor most likely to have been responsible for

[5] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2011; vol.23. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/. Published February 2013. Accessed [August, 2013]

transmission. However, the Table 3 footnote regarding this category clarifies how the data are defined: "heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection". Cases among persons with no reported exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as either no risk factor identified or reported (NIR/NRR)[1]

CURRENT RESIDENCE is used to determine the number of persons living with HIV infection in Georgia. Current address is determined using the date of the most recently-entered residential address into the Georgia eHARS.

VITAL STATUS: Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported. The Georgia DPH performs an annual match of the eHARS database with Georgia Vital Records death data, the National Death Index and the Social Security Death Index to ascertain vital status and identify any cases deceased from an HIV-related cause yet not otherwise reported.

RATES: Denominators for population rates are based on the 2013 estimates of the resident population retrieved from the Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). Rates are per 100,000 population. Rates based on estimated case numbers less than 12 should be interpreted with caution because these rates have relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

REPORTING PERIOD: Case numbers are based on data entered through December 2014, and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

PERCENTAGES: Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding and represent the percentage of the total.

Data Limitations

Complete and timely reporting of HIV infections to the Georgia DPH is critical for monitoring the HIV epidemic. Delays and incomplete reporting lead to underestimation of the impact of HIV in Georgia. Data in this report are not adjusted for reporting delays. Although multiple imputation methods were used to assign a known risk category to cases with missing information, a proportion of cases remain without any identified and /or reported risk factor. In addition, populations for which data are missing (e.g. birth sex, race, transmission category, geographic location) may be fundamentally different. All registered laboratories are also mandated by state law to report laboratory results on any HIV-related laboratory test to the Georgia DPH. However, some facilities may not comply or send only some test results and not others. Missing laboratory data may limit accurate estimation of unmet need for the state of Georgia and the Atlanta EMA.

Highlights of Analyses

Table 1: Estimates and distribution of the general population by race/ethnicity, Georgia, 2013

- There were an estimated 9,992,167 persons living in Georgia in 2013
- Of these individuals, the majority were White, Non-Hispanic (55%)

- The largest minority group in the state was Black, Non-Hispanic (31%)
- Individuals who were Hispanic/Latino comprised 9% of the state's population.

The smallest racial/ethnic groups in the state were Asian, Non-Hispanic (4%); American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic (<1%); Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic (<1%); and Multiracial/Other, Non-Hispanic (2%).

Tables 2 to 4: New diagnoses of HIV infection, Georgia, January 01, 2013 to December 31, 2013

There were 2,661 persons with new diagnoses of HIV infection in Georgia during 2013.

- The majority of the new HIV diagnoses were among males (80%).
- Persons aged 30-39 years at the time of diagnosis represented the largest age group (23%) for new diagnoses of HIV infection in Georgia during 2013.
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among persons with new diagnoses of HIV infection in Georgia in 2013.
    - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 67% of new HIV infection diagnoses and comprised 31% of Georgia's population.
    - White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 14% of new HIV infection diagnoses and comprised 55% of Georgia's population.
    - Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 6% of new diagnoses of HIV infection and comprised 9% of Georgia's population.
- The number of cases and proportions stratified by transmission category are shown both unadjusted and adjusted after multiple imputation.
- Using multiple imputation, 77% of HIV infections diagnosed among males in Georgia in 2013 were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among women, 81% of HIV infections diagnosed in 2013 were attributed to heterosexual contact.
- The overall state rate for new diagnoses of HIV infection in 2013 was 27 cases per 100,000 population. In 2013, several Health Districts had newly diagnosed HIV infection rates that exceeded the overall state rate: DeKalb (58 per 100,000), Fulton (68 per 100,000) and Clayton (53 per 100,000).

Tables 2 to 4: New diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS), Georgia, January 01 to December 31, 2013

There were 1,219 persons with new diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia during 2013.

- The majority of the new diagnoses with Stage 3 (AIDS) were among males (76%).
- Persons aged 40-49 years at the time of diagnosis represented the largest age group (27%) for new diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia during 2013.
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among persons with new diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia in 2013.

- Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 70% of new Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses and comprised 31% of Georgia's population.
- White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 16% of new Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses and comprised 55% of Georgia's population.[2]
- Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 6% of new diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) and comprised 9% of Georgia's population.

- Among males, 79% of new Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among females, 84% of new Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses were attributed to the heterosexual contact transmission category.
- The overall state rate for new diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) in 2013 was 12 cases per 100,000 population. In 2013, several Health Districts had new diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) rates that exceeded the overall state rate: DeKalb (29 per 100,000), Fulton (28 per 100,000), and Clayton (25 per 100,000).

Tables 5 to 7: Persons Living with HIV infection, Georgia, as of December 31, 2013

- There were 51,510 persons living with HIV infection in Georgia as of December 31, 2013.
- The majority of persons living with HIV infection were male (75%).
- The largest age category for persons living with HIV in Georgia was 40-49 years (31%).
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among persons living with HIV infection in Georgia in 2012.
  - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 66% of persons living with HIV infection and comprised 31% of Georgia's population.
  - White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 20% of persons living with HIV infection and comprised 55% of Georgia's population.[2]
  - Hispanic/Latinos of all races accounted for 5% of persons living with HIV infection and comprised 9% of Georgia's population.
- Among males living with HIV infection in Georgia, 76% of cases were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among females living with HIV infection in Georgia, 80% of cases were attributed to the heterosexual contact transmission category.
- The overall state prevalence rate for HIV infection in 2013 was 516 cases per 100,000 population. Three Health Districts had HIV prevalence rates that exceeded the overall state rate in 2013: Fulton (1493 per 100,000), DeKalb (857 per 100,000) and Clayton (657 per 100,000).

Tables 5 to 7: Persons Living with Stage 3 (AIDS), Georgia, as of December 31, 2013

- There were 27,340 persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia as of December 31, 2013.
- The majority of persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) were male (76%).

- The largest age category of persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia was 40-49 years (33%).
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia in 2011
    - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 68% of persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) and comprised 31% of Georgia's population.
    - White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 20% of persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) and comprised 55% of Georgia's population.[2]
    - Hispanic/Latinos of all races accounted for 6% of persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) and comprised 9% of Georgia's population.
- Among males living with Stage 3 (AIDS), 74% of cases were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among females living with Stage 3 (AIDS), 80% of cases were attributed to the heterosexual contact transmission category.
- The overall state prevalence rate for Stage 3 (AIDS) in 2013 was 274 cases per 100,000 population. Three Health Districts had AIDS prevalence rates that exceeded the overall state rate in 2013: Fulton (809 per 100,000), Clayton (349 per 100,000) and DeKalb (460 per 100,000).

Table 8 to 10: Cumulative diagnoses of HIV infection, Georgia, as of December 31, 2013

- There were 68,736 cumulative diagnoses of HIV infection in Georgia as of December 31, 2013.
- The majority (78%) of cumulative HIV cases were male.
- The largest age category at diagnosis for cumulative cases of HIV infection in Georgia was 30-39 years (34%).
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among cumulative HIV infections in Georgia in 2012.
    - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 66% of cumulative HIV infections
    - White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 24% of cumulative HIV infections
    - Hispanic/Latinos of all races accounted for 4% of cumulative HIV infections
- Among male adults/adolescents, 72% of cumulative cases were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among female adults/adolescents, 78% of cases were attributed to the heterosexual contact transmission category.
- The highest cumulative number of diagnoses of HIV infection in Georgia were in the Fulton (22,211) and DeKalb (11,510) Health Districts.

Table 8 to 10: Cumulative diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS), Georgia, as of December 31, 2013

- There were 43,859 cumulative diagnoses of stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia as of December 31, 2013.
- The majority of these cumulative Stage 3 (AIDS) cases were male (78%)

- The largest age category at diagnosis for cumulative cases of Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia was 30-39 years (39%).
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among cumulative Stage 3 (AIDS) cases in Georgia in 2013.
    - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 66% of cumulative Stage 3 (AIDS) cases
    - White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 26% were of cumulative Stage 3 (AIDS) cases
    - Hispanic/Latinos of all races accounted for 4% of all Stage 3 (AIDS) cases
- Among male adult/adolescents, 69% of cumulative stage 3 (AIDS) cases were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among female adults/adolescents, 76% of cumulative Stage 3 (AIDS) cases were attributed to the heterosexual contact transmission category.
- The highest cumulative numbers of diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia were in the Fulton (16,074) and DeKalb (7,086) Health Districts.

Table 1: Distribution of the General Population by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2013	
Race/Ethnicity	**Number[1] (%)**
White, Non-Hispanic	5,476,106 (55)
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,050,383 (31)
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	916,395 (9)
Asian, Non-Hispanic	358,801 (4)
American Indian /Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	23,047 (<1)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	5,992 (<1)
Multiracial/Other, Non-Hispanic	161,443 (2)
Total	**9,992,167**

[1] Population estimates are based on data obtained from Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning(OHIP)

Table 2: Diagnoses of HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by sex, age and race/ethnicity, Georgia, January 01, 2013 to December 31, 2013

	HIV infection		Stage 3 (AIDS)[2]	
Sex	**Count**	**Percent[1]**	**Count**	**Percent**
Male	2,109	79%	924	76%
Female	535	20%	289	24%
Transgender	13	<1%	6	<1%
Unknown	4	<1%	--	
Age at Diagnosis (years)	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
<13	5	<1%	3	<1%
13-19	106	4%	19	2%
20-24	495	19%	114	9%
25-29	469	18%	148	12%
30-39	602	23%	320	26%
40-49	544	20%	332	27%
50-59	342	13%	214	18%
60+	98	4%	69	6%
Race/Ethnicity	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
Black/Non-Hispanic	1,784	67%	857	70%
White/Non-Hispanic	385	14%	189	16%
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	159	6%	78	6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	2	<1%	1	<1%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	15	<1%	7	<1%
Multiple races	31	1%	23	2%
Unknown	285	11%	64	5%
Total	**2,661**		**1219**	

[1] Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding and represent the percentage of the subtotal

[2]This group includes newly diagnosed persons with Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) at initial diagnosis and previously diagnosed persons who first met the Stage 3 definition in 2013.

Table 3: Diagnoses[1] of HIV Infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by sex and transmission category, Georgia, January 01, 2013 to December 31, 2013								
	HIV infection				Stage 3 (AIDS)[2]			
	Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted[3] Estimates		Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted Estimates	
Male adult or adolescent	**Count**	**Percent[4]**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
MSM[5]	1069	50%	1635	77%	464	50%	727	79%
IDU[6]	22	1%	57	3%	14	2%	38	4%
MSM & IDU[7]	28	1%	52	2%	14	2%	27	3%
Heterosexual[8]	111	5%	154	7%	56	6%	86	9%
Other[9]	889	66%	222	10%	377	41%	48	5%
Subtotal	**2,120**	**100%**			**925**			
Female adult or adolescent	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
IDU	14	3%	40	7%	10	3%	28	9%
Heterosexual	214	40%	436	81%	110	38%	246	84%
Other[9]	305	57%	57	11%	170	58%	16	5%
Subtotal	**537**				**321**			
Child (<13 years at diagnosis)	**Count**	**Percent**			**Count**	**Percent**		
Perinatal[10]	5	100%			3	75%		
Other[11]	0	0			1	25%		
Subtotal	**5**				**4**			
Total	**2,661**				**1,219**			

[1] HIV stage 1-3
[2] Includes newly diagnosed persons with Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) at initial diagnosis and previously diagnosed persons who first met the Stage 3 definition on 2013.
[3] Adjusted for missing risk using multiple imputation methods
[4]Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding and represent the percentage of the subtotal.
[5]MSM Male-to-male sexual contact
[6] IDU Injection drug use
[7]MSM&IDU Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use
[8]defined as sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex with known risk such as injection drug use, bisexual male (applies to females only), person with hemophilia/coagulation disorder, transfusion recipient with HIV documentation, and or person with AIDS or documented HIV.
[9]Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported (the latter account for great majority).
[10] Cases born to HIV-infected mother
[11]Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported (the latter account for great majority).

Table 4: Diagnoses of HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by Public Health District of residence at diagnosis, Georgia, January 01, 2013 to December 31, 2013

Public Health Districts	HIV infection		Stage 3 (AIDS)[2]	
	Count	Rate[1]	Count	Rate
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	36	6	17	3
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	26	6	15	3
2 North (Gainesville)	38	6	21	3
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	172	20	69	8
3-2 Fulton	667	68	280	28
3-3 Clayton (Jonesboro)	140	53	66	25
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	137	13	77	7
3-5 DeKalb	417	58	213	30
4 LaGrange	102	12	61	7
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	26	17	10	7
5-2 North Central (Macon)	114	22	70	13
6 East Central (Augusta)	102	22	35	7
7 West Central (Columbus)	78	20	43	11
8-1 South (Valdosta)	46	18	31	12
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	78	22	61	17
9-1 Coastal (Savannah)	127	21	75	13
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	59	16	19	5
10 Northeast (Athens)	46	10	24	5
Unknown Health District	250	--	32	--
Total	**2,661**	**27**	**1,219**	**12**

[1] Crude rates are per 100,000 population and are not adjusted for significant factors such as age, sex, and race/ethnicity which might influence the rate. Population denominators used to calculate the rates were retrieved from Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP)

[2] Includes newly diagnosed persons with Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) at initial diagnosis and previously diagnosed persons who first met the Stage 3 definition in 2013.

Table 5: Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by sex, age and race/ethnicity, Georgia through December 31, 2013				
	HIV infection[1]		Stage 3 (AIDS)	
Sex	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
Male	38,473	75%	20,644	76%
Female	12,802	25%	6,601	24%
Transgender	143	<1%	74	<1%
Unknown	92	<1%	21	<1%
Current Age (years)	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
<13	182	<1%	51	<1%
13-19	337	<1%	1204	<1%
20-24	2,205	4%	561	2%
25-29	4,407	9%	1,364	5%
30-39	10,510	20%	4,702	17%
40-49	15,753	31%	9,151	33%
50-59	13,253	26%	8,317	30%
60+	4,842	9%	3,073	11%
Missing	21	<1%	1	<1%
Race/Ethnicity	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
Black/Non-Hispanic	34,243	66%	18,567	68%
White/Non-Hispanic	10,269	20%	5,547	20%
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	2,829	5%	1,603	6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	30	<1%	11	<1%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	218	<1%	96	<1%
Multiple races	1,578	3%	992	4%
Unknown	2,352	5%	524	2%
Total	**51,510**		**27,340**	

[1] HIV Stage 1-3

Table 6: Persons living[1] with a diagnosis of HIV Infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by sex and transmission category, Georgia, through December 31, 2013

	HIV infection				Stage 3 (AIDS)			
	Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted[2] Estimates		Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted Estimates	
Male adult or adolescent	**Count**	**Percent[3]**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
MSM	20,973	54%	29,401	76%	11,769	57%	15,390	74%
IDU	1,500	4%	2,332	6%	1,129	5%	1,591	8%
MSM & IDU	1,767	5%	2,358	6%	1,207	6%	1,504	7%
Heterosexual	1,610	4%	2,464	6%	1,129	5%	1,644	8%
Other[4]	12,651	33%	1,947	5%	5,451	26%	557	3%
Subtotal	**38,503**		**38,503**		**20,685**		**20,567**	
Female adult or adolescent	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
IDU	1,053	8%	1,788	14%	707	11%	1,076	16%
Heterosexual	5,475	43%	10,164	80%	3,189	48%	5,249	80%
Other[4]	6,205	49%	781	6%	2,542	41%	258	4%
Subtotal	**12,733**		**12,733**		**6,354**		**6,354**	
Child (<13 years at end of year)	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
Perinatal	109	60%			44	86%		
Other[5]	72	40%			7	4%		
Subtotal	**181**				**51**			
Total	**51417**				**27,319**			

[1] Persons living with HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) with no information on birth sex and date of birth were excluded from the table; subtotals may not add up to the totals

[2] Adjusted for missing risk using multiple imputation methods

[3] Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding and represent the percentage of the subtotal.

[4] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported (the latter account for great majority).

[5] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported (the latter account for great majority).

Table 7: Persons living with a diagnoses of HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by Public Health District of residence at diagnosis, Georgia, through December 31, 2013

Public Health Districts	HIV infection		Stage 3 (AIDS)	
	Count	Rate[1]	Count	Rate[1]
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	822	128	465	72
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	529	118	277	62
2 North (Gainesville)	540	83	289	45
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	3,152	369	1,624	190
3-2 Fulton	14,852	1,509	8,046	817
3-3 Clayton (Jonesboro)	1,746	661	928	351
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	3,064	292	1,606	153
3-5 DeKalb	7,615	1,068	4,124	578
4 LaGrange	1,556	191	879	108
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	617	405	327	214
5-2 North Central (Macon)	1,774	337	951	181
6 East Central (Augusta)	2,032	430	1,126	238
7 West Central (Columbus)	1,548	406	760	199
8-1 South (Valdosta)	975	383	507	199
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	1,558	440	844	238
9-1 Coastal (Savannah)	2,460	414	1,374	231
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	1,101	302	574	157
10 Northeast (Athens)	705	150	393	84
Unknown Health District	4,806	--	2,210	--
Total	**51,510**	**516**	**27,340**	**274**

[1] Crude rates are per 100,000 population and are not adjusted for significant factors such as age, sex, and race/ethnicity which might influence the rate. Population denominators used to calculate the rates were retrieved from Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP)

Table 8: Cumulative cases of diagnosed HIV Infection and Stage 3 (AIDS), Georgia as of December 31, 2013				
	HIV Infection		**Stage 3 (AIDS)**	
Sex	**Count**	**Percent[1]**	**Count**	**Percent**
Male	52,583	77%	33,338	78%
Female	15,927	23%	9,426	21%
Transgender	143	<1%	74	
Unknown	82	<1%	21	<1%
Age at Diagnosis (years)	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
<13	608	<1%	259	<1%
13-19	2207	3%	442	1%
20-24	7,866	11%	2,457	6%
25-29	10,918	16%	5,905	13%
30-39	23,692	34%	17,140	39%
40-49	15,571	23%	11,939	27%
50-59	6,000	9%	4,334	10%
60+	1,856	3%	1,382	3%
Missing	18	<1%	1	<1%
Race/Ethnicity	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
Black/Non-Hispanic	45,551	66%	29,134	66%
White/Non-Hispanic	16,405	24%	11,497	26%
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	2,876	4%	1,702	4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	36	<1%	19	<1%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	233	<1%	118	<1%
Multiple races	1,565	2%	977	2%
Unknown	2,070	3%	412	<1%
Total	**68,736**		**43,859**	

[1] Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding and represent the percentage of the subtotal

Table 9: Cumulative[1] diagnoses of HIV Infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) of HIV infection by sex and transmission category, Georgia, as of December 31, 2013

	HIV infection				Stage 3 (AIDS)			
	Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted[2] Estimates		Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted Estimates	
Male adult or adolescent	**Count**	**Percent[3]**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
MSM	27,934	53%	37,911	72%	19,044	56%	23,777	69%
IDU	4,112	8%	5,438	10%	3,620	11%	4,485	13%
MSM & IDU	2,702	5%	3,444	7%	2,132	6%	2,551	7%
Heterosexual	2,627	5%	3,885	7%	2,099	6%	2,928	9%
Other[4]	15,019	28%	1,716		7,350	21%	504	2%
Subtotal	**52,394**		**52,394**		**34,245**		**34,245**	
Female adult or adolescent	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Count**	**Percent**
IDU	1,887	12%	2,905	19%	1,504	16%	2,089	22%
Heterosexual	6,602	42%	12,172	78%	4,378	46%	7,030	76%
Other[4]	7,150	44%	562	4%	3,399	35%	162	2%
Subtotal	**15,639**		**15,639**		**9,281**		**9,281**	
Child (<13 years at diagnosis)	**Count**	**Percent**			**Count**	**Percent**		
Perinatal	452	75%			255	82%		
Other[5]	155	25%			56	18%		
Subtotal	**607**				**311**			
Total	**68,640**				**43,837**			

[1] Cumulative numbers of HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) with no information on birth sex and date of birth were excluded from the table; subtotals may not add up to the totals

[2] Adjusted for missing risk using multiple imputation methods

[3] Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding and represent the percentage of the subtotal.

[4] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported (the latter account for great majority).

[5] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported (the latter account for great majority).

Table 10: Cumulative cases diagnosed with HIV Infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by Public Health District of residence at diagnosis, Georgia, through December 31, 2013

Public Health Districts	HIV Infection	Stage 3 (AIDS)
	Count	Count
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	1,038	633
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	701	416
2 North (Gainesville)	744	473
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	3,543	2119
3-2 Fulton	22,212	16,074
3-3 Clayton (Jonesboro)	2,738	1,554
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	2,811	1,644
3-5 DeKalb	11,521	7,095
4 LaGrange	2,318	1,390
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	773	412
5-2 North Central (Macon)	2,884	1,789
6 East Central (Augusta)	3,179	2,125
7 West Central (Columbus)	2,430	1,455
8-1 South (Valdosta)	1,380	779
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	2,370	1,565
9-1 Coastal (Savannah)	3,742	2,441
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	1,476	884
10 Northeast (Athens)	1,095	733
Unknown Health District	1,781	315
Total	**68,736**	**43,896**

HIV/AIDS Resources:

Georgia Department of Public Health
http://dph.georgia.gov/what-hiv-and-aids

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/

AIDSVu
http://aidsvu.org/

Reporting

- All health care providers diagnosing and/or providing care to a patient with HIV are required by Georgia law (O.C.G.A. §31-12-1) to report HIV infection using the HIV/AIDS Case Report Form.
- Case report forms should be completed within seven (7) days of diagnosing a patient with HIV and/or AIDS or within seven (7) days of assuming care of an HIV positive patient who is new to the provider, regardless of whether the patient has previously received care elsewhere.
- **Adult and Pediatric case report forms are available at** http://dph.georgia.gov/reporting-forms-data-requests
- **For more questions on HIV case reporting in Georgia please contact the** HIV Surveillance Coordinator at **1-800-827-9769**