
Medical Monitoring Project Surveillance Summary

Behavioral and Clinical Characteristics of Persons Receiving HIV Care in Georgia, 2009- 2013

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

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Georgia MMP Team: Natalie Spears, Heather Brightharp, Melissa Gousse, Timothy Lockhart, David Maggio and Shaunta Rutherford.

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This report was prepared by the following staff of the Georgia Department of Public Health: David Maggio, MPH, Jane Kelly, MD, Pascale Wortley, MD, MPH; Cherie Drenzek, DVM, MS.

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Background

As of December 31, 2013, an estimated 51,510 persons in Georgia were living with diagnosed HIV infection and there were 2,661 new HIV diagnoses in 2013 [1].

Supplemental information on care seeking, health care use, use of ancillary services, and other behaviors adds to the information collected through case surveillance activities. Georgia is one of 23 project areas funded by CDC to conduct the Medical Monitoring Project (MMP). The MMP is a cross-sectional, nationally representative, complex sample survey that assesses the clinical and behavioral characteristics of HIV-infected adults who are receiving outpatient medical care in the United States and Puerto Rico [2,3].

The Georgia MMP sample was selected in 2 consecutive stages: (1) outpatient facilities providing HIV care, and (2) HIV-infected adults aged ≥ 18 years who made at least 1 medical care visit to a participating facility during January– April of each project year. This report presents unweighted sample sizes and weighted prevalence estimates with 95% confidence intervals for selected characteristics for the 2009-2013 Georgia MMP Project years. National MMP data from the 2011 survey are included in the tables for comparison. The period referenced is the 12 months before the patient interview unless otherwise noted. Statistical software (SAS, version 9.3) was used for analysis of weighted data [4]. Weighted prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals are not reported for variables with < 5 responses or a coefficient of variation of $\geq 30\%$. For more information on methods, see Technical notes, page 7.

Highlights

Sociodemographic Characteristics

An estimated 71% of patients were male, 28% were female, and 1% were transgender (Table 2). Nearly half (49%) of patients identified themselves as heterosexual, or straight; 40% as homosexual, gay, or lesbian; and 11% as bisexual. An estimated 67% were black or

African American, 22% were white, and 5% were Hispanic or Latino. More than two thirds (71%) were aged at least 40 years, and 52% had received an HIV diagnosis at least 10 years earlier. More than half (56%) had more than a high school education, and 95% were born in the United States. The estimated prevalence of homelessness in the previous 12 months was 9%. An estimated 93% had health insurance or coverage for antiretroviral therapy (ART) medications: 27% had Medicaid, 34% had coverage through the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, 32% had private health insurance, and 26% had Medicare. An estimated 41% had household incomes at or below the federal poverty threshold.

Clinical Characteristics

According to the CDC stage of disease classification for HIV infection, an estimated 71% of patients had stage 3 (AIDS) disease (Table 3). An estimated 16% of patients had a mean CD4 T-lymphocyte (CD4) count of 0–199 cells/ μL in the previous 12 months. The estimated geometric mean CD4 count among all patients in the previous 12 months was 482 cells/ μL , and the median CD4 count was 440 cells/ μL (range, 3-1,821) (data not shown in table). Nearly 77% of patients had an undetectable (< 200 copies/ml) viral load at the most recent measurement.

Use of Health Care Services

An estimated 71% of patients had at least 3 CD4 or HIV viral load tests documented in the medical record (Table 4). As recommended by guidelines, most patients had at least 1 viral load test in each 6-month period (76%) and at least one CD4 test annually (94%). Overall, an estimated 93% of patients had an ART prescription documented in the medical record. Of patients who met the clinical criteria for Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis, 79% had a prescription for PCP prophylaxis documented in the medical record. Nearly 100% of patients received most of their HIV medical care at a single place (e.g., a physician's office or a clinic) (Table 5). Patients' estimated travel time to their usual HIV

care provider averaged 32 minutes. In total, 6% of patients participated in an HIV clinical trial. Among sexually active patients, an estimated 39% were tested for gonorrhea, 39% for chlamydia, 57% for syphilis, and 33% for all 3 sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) (Table 6). An estimated 7% of patients were seen in an emergency department or an urgent care center at least 1 time (Table 7). An estimated 3% of patients were admitted to a hospital for an HIV-related illness at least 1 time.

Self-reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

An estimated 92% of patients were currently taking ART (Table 8). Among the estimated 3% of patients without a history of ART use, 81% had never taken ART because a physician advised a delay in treatment; two or fewer reported as reasons that that medications were unnecessary because they felt healthy or believed their HIV laboratory test results (e.g., CD4 count and HIV viral load) were good; money or insurance issues; and use of alternative medicines. Patients' ART medications were most commonly paid for by the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (39%), Medicaid (20%), private health insurance (23%), or Medicare (19%).

Estimated adherence to dose, schedule, and special instructions for taking ART during the past 3 days was 86%, 76%, and 74%, respectively. Among patients currently taking ART, 73% had never been troubled by ART side effects; 15% had rarely been troubled. Among patients currently taking ART, an estimated 96% were "very" or "extremely" sure that they could take all of their medication as directed, and 88% believed that their medication would have a positive effect on their health (Table 9). Among the estimated 64% of patients who were currently taking ART and ever missed a dose (Table 8), 30% most recently missed a dose because of a change in daily routine, and 24% most recently missed a dose because they forgot to take it (Table 10).

Depression and Substance Use

The estimated prevalence of major or other depression based on the DSM-IV criteria was 21%, including 9%

with major depression (Table 11). Based on the total PHQ-8 symptom score (see the appendix), an estimated 20% of patients had current moderate or severe depression.

The estimated prevalence of smoking in the previous 12 months was 35%: 29% of patients smoked daily, and 4% weekly (Table 12). The estimated prevalence of alcohol use in the previous 12 months was 70%: 6% of patients drank alcohol daily, 20% weekly, 14% monthly, and 31% less than monthly (Table 13). Nearly 30% of patients drank alcohol before or during sex. An estimated 53% of patients drank alcohol during the past 30 days. Among patients who drank alcohol during the past 30 days, the estimated typical average daily consumption was 2.5 drinks. An estimated 15% of patients engaged in binge drinking during the past 30 days. Among patients who drank alcohol in the past 30 days, the estimated mean number of binge-drinking days was 0.8.

An estimated 22% of patients used non-injection drugs for nonmedical purposes, and 12% used non-injection drugs before or during sex (Table 14). In total, an estimated 20% used marijuana, 4% used cocaine, 2% used poppers (amyl nitrite), and 2% used methamphetamine. An estimated 1% of patients used injection drugs for nonmedical purposes (n=9) (Table 15).

Gynecologic and Reproductive Health

An estimated 9% of female patients received HIV care at an obstetrics and gynecology clinic, and 84% received a Papanicolaou (Pap) test (Table 16). An estimated 21% of female patients had been pregnant at least once since testing positive for HIV infection; of these, 77% gave birth to 1 or more children after learning their HIV status.

Sexual Behavior

An estimated 49% of patients were gay, bisexual, and other men who have sex with men (collectively referred to as MSM); 22% were men who exclusively have sex with women; 28% were women who have sex with men; fewer than 1% were women who exclusively have

sex with women; and 1% were transgender (Table 17). An estimated 64% of patients were sexually active, including 78% of MSM, 44% of men who have sex with women, 51% of women who have sex with men, and 43% of women who have sex with women.. Among all patients, 22% had engaged in unprotected sex, and 11% had engaged in unprotected sex with a partner of negative or unknown HIV status.

Among MSM, 28% had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse, and 12% had engaged in unprotected anal intercourse with a partner of negative or unknown HIV status (Table 18). Among men who have sex with women, 6% had engaged in unprotected vaginal intercourse, and 3% had engaged in unprotected vaginal intercourse with a partner of negative or unknown HIV status (Table 19). Among women who have sex with men, 23% had engaged in unprotected vaginal intercourse, and 16% had engaged in unprotected vaginal intercourse with a partner of negative or unknown HIV status (Table 20).

Met and Unmet Need for Ancillary Services

An estimated 55% of patients received dental care, 46% received HIV case management services, 45% received medicine through the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, and 45% received counseling about how to prevent the transmission of HIV (Table 21). An estimated 29% of patients had unmet needs for dental care; 17% for public benefits, such as Social Security Income or Social Security Disability Insurance; 10% for transportation assistance; 9% for HIV peer group support; 10% for shelter or housing services; 9% for meal or food services; 8% for HIV case management services; and 6% for mental health services.

Prevention Activities

An estimated 47% of patients received counseling from a physician, nurse, or other health care worker about HIV and STD prevention; 31% had a one-on-one conversation with an outreach worker, a counselor, or a prevention program worker about prevention; and 15% participated in a small-group session (excluding discussions with friends) to discuss the prevention of

HIV and other STDs (Table 22). An estimated 51% of patients received free condoms from various organizations; of these, 85% received free condoms from a general health clinic, 11% from an HIV/AIDS-focused community-based organization, 8% from a social venue (i.e., bar, club, bathhouse, gym, bookstore), 3% from an STD clinic, 4% from a special event, <1% from an outreach organization focused on injection drug use (excluding needle exchange programs), and <1% from a family planning clinic.

Technical Notes

Population inference

For each Georgia MMP data collection cycle, the population of inference is HIV-infected adults (aged 18 years and older) who received care from known providers of outpatient HIV medical care in Georgia during the population definition period (PDP). For all project areas, the PDP is a predefined period during which HIV-infected persons must have received care in a sampled facility in order to be sampled for participation in MMP. The PDP for each year 2009-2013 was January 1 through April 30. CDC selected this approach because published research suggests that of all HIV-infected persons in medical care, 88% had visited their HIV medical care provider at least once during the first 4 months of the specified calendar year [5].

Data collection

Patients were enrolled by either MMP staff or health facility staff. The enrollment strategy depended on clinic needs, project area needs, local institutional review board requirements, and the number of patients sampled from a given facility. For enrollment by MMP staff, facilities provided local MMP staff with contact information for patients. For enrollment by HIV medical care providers, selected patients were initially contacted by their health care providers—in person, by telephone, or by mail—and then were contacted by MMP staff. The participant eligibility criteria were: diagnosis of HIV infection, age of ≥ 18 years at the

beginning of the 4-month period when patients were eligible for selection (PDP), no previous participation in MMP during the current data collection cycle, and receipt of medical care at the sampled facility during the PDP. A trained interviewer conducted a computer-assisted personal interview. Persons who agreed to participate were interviewed in a private location (e.g., at home or in a clinic) or over the telephone. Participants were reimbursed approximately \$50 in cash or the equivalent for participation. After the interview, medical records were abstracted by MMP staff, using an electronic application provided by CDC.

Facility and patient response rates

Facility and patient response rates by project year are shown in Table 1. The number of sampled facilities ranged from 20 to 38 per year, and 400 patients were sampled from the participating facilities each year. Over this 5 year period, 795 patients completed the standard questionnaire, and their medical records were abstracted. The facility and patient response rates for each project year (2009-2013) are shown in Table 1.

References

1. Georgia Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Section HIV Surveillance Summary, Georgia 2013, <https://dph.georgia.gov/data-fact-sheet-summaris>, Published May 2015, [Accessed: 1/12/2016]
2. CDC Medical Monitoring Project website <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/statistics/systems/mmp/> [Accessed 1/12/2016]
3. McNaghten AD, Wolfe MI, Onorato I, et al. Improving the representativeness of behavioral and clinical surveillance for persons with HIV in the United States: the rationale for developing a population-based approach. *PLoS One* 2007;2 (6):e550.
4. SAS Institute Inc. SAS version 9.3. Cary, NC: SAS Institute; 2011.

5. Sullivan PS, Juhasz M, McNaghten AD, et al. Time to first annual HIV care visit and associated factors for patients in care for HIV infection in 10 US cities. *AIDS Care* 2011;23(10):1314-1320.

Table 1. Facility and Patient Response Rates by Project Year				
	Facilities		Patients	
	Sampled	Response rate	Sampled	Response rate
2009	38	57%	400	48%
2010	38	45%	400	39%
2011	20	75%	400	31%
2012	20	75%	400	46%
2013	30	70%	400	48%

Table 2. Characteristics of patients					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No.^a	%^b	95% CI^c	%	95% CI
Gender					
Male	560	70.6	65.7 - 75.4	72.4	68.9 - 75.9
Female	224	28.1	23.5 - 32.7	26.2	22.8 - 29.6
Transgender ^d	11	1.3	0.5 - 2.2	1.4	1.1 - 1.7
Sexual orientation					
Heterosexual or straight	382	48.8	42.9 - 54.7	49.2	43.7 - 54.7
Homosexual or gay	314	39.9	33.6 - 46.2	42.5	36.9 - 48.1
Bisexual	87	11.3	9.2 - 13.4	8.3	7.4 - 9.2
Race/Ethnicity					
American Indian or Alaska Native	--	--	--	0.6	0.3 - 0.9
Asian	--	--	--	1.2	0.8 - 1.7
Black/African American	550	68.7	64.6 - 72.9	40.8	31.6 - 50.0
Hispanic or Latino ^e	34	4.9	2.9 - 6.9	20.3	14.0 - 26.2
White	170	21.4	17.3 - 25.5	33.6	26.5 - 40.7
Multiple races	36	4.3	2.9 - 5.6	3.2	2.3 - 3.9
Age at time of interview (yrs)					
18-24	29	4.2	2.7 - 5.7	2.9	2.1 - 3.8
25-29	46	5.1	3.2 - 6.9	4.5	3.9 - 5.1
30-34	72	9.4	7.5 - 11.4	7.2	6.1 - 8.2
35-39	80	9.9	7.9 - 12.0	8.8	7.8 - 9.7
40-44	115	14.5	11.7 - 17.3	13.9	12.9 - 14.8
45-49	157	20.7	18.1 - 23.4	19.1	17.1 - 20.6
50-54	124	14.9	12.6 - 17.3	19.6	18.5 - 20.8
55-59	83	10.5	8.7 - 12.3	12.4	11.3 - 13.5
60-64	54	6.2	4.8 - 7.7	6.7	5.9 - 7.6
≥ 65	35	4.4	3.1 - 5.7	4.9	4.1 - 5.7

Education					
Less than high school	130	15.6	12.5 - 18.8	21.3	18.4 - 24.3
High school diploma or GED	221	28.1	24.0 - 32.2	26.9	24.5 - 29.3
More than high school	444	56.3	50.1 - 62.4	51.8	47.3 - 56.2
Country or territory of birth					
United States	752	94.7	92.8 - 96.5	81.5	75.8 - 85.2
Mexico	--	--	--	3.6	2.7 - 4.5
Other	37	4.6	2.9 - 6.3	9.3	7.2 - 11.4
Time since HIV diagnosis (yr)					
< 5	195	25.7	21.5 - 29.8	21.9	20.3 - 23.5
5 - 9	180	22.3	19.8 - 24.8	20.6	19.4 - 21.8
≥ 10	420	52.0	47.4 - 56.6	57.5	55.7 - 59.3
Homeless^f at any time (during past 12 months)					
Yes	66	8.6	5.7 - 11.5	8.1	7.0 - 9.1
No	729	91.4	88.5 - 94.3	91.9	90.9 - 93.0
Incarcerated > 24 hours (during past 12 months)					
Yes	42	5.7	3.3 - 8.1	5.1	4.2 - 5.9
No	753	94.3	91.9 - 96.7	94.9	94.1 - 96.8
Health insurance or coverage for antiretroviral medications^g (during past 12 months)					
Yes	750	94.0	89.4 - 98.5	97.4	96.4 - 98.5
No	40	6.0	1.5 - 10.6	2.6	1.5 - 3.6
Type of health insurance or coverage for antiretroviral medications (during past 12 months)					
Medicaid^h					
Yes	165	27.4	22.9 - 31.8	41.1	35.9 - 46.3
No	439	72.6	68.2 - 77.1	58.9	53.7 - 64.1
Ryan White					
Yes	324	39.2	33.2 - 45.3	40.5	37.6 - 43.3
No	457	60.8	54.7 - 66.8	59.5	56.7 - 62.4

Private health insurance					
Yes	223	30.0	23.4 - 36.7	30.3	25.7 - 34.9
No	565	70.0	63.3 - 76.6	69.7	65.1 - 74.3
Medicare					
Yes	215	26.5	22.5 - 30.4	27.3	25.1 - 29.5
No	571	73.5	69.6 - 77.5	72.7	70.5 - 74.9

Other public insurance					
Yes	--	--	--	-	-
No	782	99.0	98.3 - 99.8	-	-
Tricare/CHAMPUS or Veterans Administration					
Yes	--	--	--	-	-
No	757	96.9	92.8 - 100.0	-	-
Insurance type unknown^l					
Yes	34	4.1	2.4 - 5.8	2.5	1.4 - 3.6
No	756	95.9	94.2 - 97.6	97.5	96.4 - 98.6
Primary source of most financial support (during past 12 months)					
SSI or SSDI	305	37.7	33.8 - 41.6	40.8	37.7 - 44.0
Salary or wages	325	41.3	37.6 - 45.1	36.8	33.8 - 39.8
Family, partner, or friends	92	12.4	9.5 - 15.3	9.9	8.1 - 11.7
No income or financial support	--	--	--	-	-
Other	66	7.7	5.6 - 9.7	10.9	8.7 - 13.1
Combined yearly household income^l (US\$)					
\$0 to \$4,999	--	--	--	11.3	9.0 - 13.6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	100	22.7	15.5 - 29.8	25.9	23.1 - 28.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	95	22.1	17.7 - 26.5	18.7	17.1 - 20.3
\$15,000 to \$19,999	49	12.2	8.9 - 15.5	9.9	8.9 - 10.9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	43	10.1	7.7 - 12.6	10.5	9.4 - 11.5
\$30,000 to \$39,999	31	7.4	5.1 - 9.7	6.9	5.5 - 8.3
\$40,000 to \$49,999	15	3.8	1.9 - 5.7	4.5	3.5 - 5.5
\$50,000 to \$74,999	26	6.8	3.3 - 10.4	5.8	4.7 - 6.9
≥ \$75,000	19	4.6	2.0 - 7.2	6.6	5.0 - 8.2

Poverty guidelines ^k					
Above poverty level	449	58.3	52.9 - 63.7	54.3	49.8 - 55.8
At or below poverty level	321	41.7	36.3 - 47.1	45.7	41.2 - 50.2
Total	795	100.0		100.0	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; GED, general educational development; CHAMPUS, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services; SSI, Social Security Supplemental Income; SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

a Numbers are unweighted.

b Percentages are weighted percentages.

c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

d Participants were classified as transgender if sex at birth and gender reported by the participant were different, or if the participant chose transgender in response to the question about self-identified gender.

e Hispanics or Latinos might be of any race. Participants are classified in only one category.

f Living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room–occupancy hotel, or in a car.

g Participants could select more than one response for health insurance or coverage for antiretroviral medications.

h Responses to this question were missing for 187 participants

i Unknown insurance type means that the participant had insurance or coverage for antiretroviral medications, but the type of insurance or coverage could not be determined.

j Income from all sources, before taxes, in the last calendar year. Data were missing for 378 respondents (2012 and 2013).

k Poverty guidelines as defined by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); the 2010 guidelines were used for patients interviewed in 2011 and the 2011 guidelines were used for patients interviewed in 2012. More information regarding the HHS poverty guidelines can be found at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.cfm>

Table 3. Stage of disease, CD4 counts, and viral suppression during the 12 months before interview					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2011			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No^a	%^b	95% CI^c	%	95% CI
Stage of disease					
Stage 1: No AIDS, CD4+ count ≥ 500 cells/μL or CD4 percentage of ≥ 29% ^d	36	4.8	3.3 - 6.2	6.2	5.5 - 7.0
Stage 2: No AIDS, CD4+ count 200-499 cells/μL or CD4 percentage of 14% to <29% ^e	190	24.1	20.7 - 27.4	24.4	23.0 - 25.9
Stage 3: Clinical AIDS or CD4+ count <200 cells/μL or CD4 percentage of <14% ^f	564	71.2	67.2 - 75.2	69.3	67.6 - 71.1
Geometric mean CD4 count (cells/μL)					
0-199	112	15.7	12.7 - 18.8	12.1	10.3 - 13.8
200-349	158	20.6	17.6 - 23.7	15.8	14.6 - 17.1
350-499	169	23.0	19.7 - 26.2	22.9	21.6 - 24.1
≥500	318	40.6	37.0 - 44.3	49.2	47.7 - 51.1
Lowest CD4 count (cells/μL)					
0-49	45	6.2	3.8 - 8.6	4.3	3.4 - 5.2
50-199	118	16.4	13.9 - 19.0	12.2	11.1 - 13.3
200-349	186	24.4	20.5 - 28.2	19.9	18.7 - 21.1
350-499	168	22.2	19.4 - 24.9	23.9	22.6 - 25.2
≥500	241	30.8	27.5 - 34.1	39.7	38.1 - 41.3
Viral suppression					
Most recent viral load documented undetectable or <200 copies/mL	621	76.6	72.8 - 80.5	75.6	73.5 - 77.7
Most recent viral load documented detectable, ≥ 200 copies/mL or missing/unknown	174	23.4	19.5 - 27.2	24.4	22.3 - 26.5

Durable viral suppression					
All viral load measurements during past 12 months documented undetectable or <200 copies/mL	499	61.4	56.7 - 66.1	62.4	60.1 - 64.8
Any HIV viral load during past 12 months ≥200 copies/mL or missing/unknown	296	38.6	33.9 - 43.3	37.6	35.2 - 39.9
Total	795	100.0		100.0	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CD4, CD4 T-lymphocyte count (cells/μL).

Source of stages: CDC. Revised surveillance case definition for HIV infection among adults, adolescents, and children aged <18 months and for HIV infection and AIDS among children aged 18 months to <13 years—United States, 2008. MMWR 2008;57(RR-10):1–12.

Note. CD4 counts are from medical record abstraction.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding. Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

a Numbers are unweighted.

b Percentages are weighted percentages.

c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

d HIV infection, stage 1: No AIDS-defining condition and either CD4 count of ≥500 cells/μL or CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of ≥29.

e HIV infection, stage 2: No AIDS-defining condition and either CD4 count of 200–499 cells/μL or CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of 14–28.

f HIV infection, stage 3 (AIDS): Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition or either a CD4 count of <200 cells/μL or a CD4 percentage of total lymphocytes of <14. Documentation of an AIDS-defining condition supersedes a CD4 count or percentage that would not, by itself, be the basis for a stage 3 (AIDS) classification.

Table 4. CD4 and viral load monitoring and prescription of antiretroviral therapy, Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis during the 12 months before interview					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2011			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No^a	%^b	95% CI^c	%^b	95% CI^c
Outpatient laboratory tests					
CD4 or viral load					
0	29	4.6	2.9 - 6.3	3.9	3.1–4.6
1	54	7.1	4.9 - 9.4	9.0	7.4–10.6
2	142	16.8	14.0 - 19.7	21.1	18.6–23.6
≥ 3	567	71.4	67.1 - 75.8	66.0	62.5–69.6
CD4					
0	35	5.6	3.7 - 7.4	4.9	4.0–5.7
1	62	7.9	5.8 - 10.1	10.8	8.9–12.7
2	167	19.3	15.8 - 22.8	23.8	21.5–26.2
≥ 3	528	67.2	62.2 - 72.2	60.5	56.9–64.1
HIV Viral Load					
0	45	6.4	4.4 - 8.5	6.4	5.3–7.6
1	79	10.1	7.3 - 12.9	10.9	9.5–12.4
2	161	19.0	16.4 - 21.5	23.6	21.6–25.7
≥ 3	507	64.5	59.8 - 69.1	59.0	55.7–62.2
Viral load measurement at least once every 6 months					
Yes	604	75.9	71.9 - 79.9	74.6	72.2–77.1
No	188	24.1	20.1 - 28.1	25.4	22.9–27.8
CD4 measured at least once annually					
Yes	757	94.4	92.6 - 96.3	5.1	94.3–96.0
No	35	5.6	3.7 - 7.4	4.9	4.0–5.7
Prescribed ART					
Yes	746	93.3	91.1 - 95.5	92.3	91.0–93.6
No	49	6.7	4.5 - 8.9	7.7	6.4–9.0

Prescribed PCP prophylaxis					
Yes	128	78.7	73.3 - 84.2	77.6	73.4–81.8
No	35	21.3	15.8 - 26.7	22.4	18.2–26.6
Total	795	100.0	Total	100.0	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; CD4, CD4 T-lymphocyte count (cells/ μ L); ART, antiretroviral therapy; PCP, pneumocystis pneumonia; MAC, mycobacterium avium complex.

Note. CD4 counts and viral load measurements are from medical record abstraction.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

a Numbers are unweighted.

b Percentages are weighted percentages.

c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

d Only includes those tests with a documented result.

e Among patients with CD4 cell count

Table 5. Clinical services during the 12 months before the interview					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States 2011	
	No^a	%^b	95% CI^c	%^b	95% CI^c
Has usual place for primary HIV care					
Yes	792	99.4	98.8 - 100.0	99.6	99.4–99.8
No	--	--	--	0.4	0.2–0.6
Received influenza vaccine					
Yes	521	83.0	79.7 - 86.3	82.4	80.2–84.6
No	104	17.0	13.7 - 20.3	17.6	15.4–19.8
Participated in HIV clinical trial					
Yes	47	6.1	4.0 - 8.2	4.1	3.3–4.8
No	747	93.9	91.8 - 96.0	95.9	95.2–96.7
Total	795	100%		100%	
Travel time to primary care (minutes)					
Mean	32.4			33.1	
Median	24.9			24.7	
Range	1- 240			0–360	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data.

Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

a Numbers are unweighted.

b Percentages are weighted percentages.

c CIs incorporate weighted percentages

Table 6. Sexually transmitted disease testing during the 12 months before the interview, by sexual activity											
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013						MMP, United States, 2011				
	Total population			Sexually active persons only			Total population		Sexually active only		
	No ^b	% ^c	95% CI ^d	No ^b	% ^c	95% CI ^d	% ^c	95% CI ^d	% ^c	95% CI ^d	
Gonorrhea^e											
Yes, received screening	327	39.4	28.3 - 50.5	218	41.1	31.0 - 51.2	28.7	23.7–33.7	32.0	26.9–37.0	
No screening documented	465	60.6	49.5 - 71.7	281	58.9	48.8 - 69.0	71.3	66.3–76.3	68.0	63.0–73.1	
Chlamydia^f											
Yes, received screening	322	39.1	27.5 - 50.7	215	40.6	30.5 - 50.7	29.7	24.7–34.6	32.7	27.6–37.8	
No screening documented	470	60.9	49.3 - 72.5	284	59.4	49.3 - 69.5	70.3	65.4–75.3	67.3	62.2–72.4	
Syphilis^g											
Yes, received screening	468	57.0	48.0 - 66.0	296	57.1	49.1 - 65.0	55.6	51.5–59.8	58.0	53.9–62.1	
No screening documented	324	43.0	34.0 - 52.0	203	42.9	35.0 - 50.9	44.4	40.2–48.5	42.0	37.9–46.1	

Gonorrhea, chlamydia, and syphilis										
Yes, received screening	272	33.3	22.4 - 44.3	186	35.6	26.2 - 45.1	22.8	18.5–27.2	25.9	21.7–30.0
No screening documented	520	66.7	55.7 - 77.6	313	64.4	54.9 - 73.8	77.2	72.8–81.5	74.1	70.0–78.3
Total	795	100.0		502	100.0		100.0		100.0	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Information on laboratory testing for sexually transmitted diseases was based on documentation in medical records. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Sexual activity was reported in the patient interview component of the Medical Monitoring Project and was defined as oral sex or anal or vaginal intercourse.

^b Numbers are unweighted.

^c Percentages are weighted percentages.

^d CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

^e Testing for *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* was defined as documentation of a result from culture, gram stain, the nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), or the nucleic acid probe.

^f *Chlamydia trachomatis* testing was defined as a result from culture, direct fluorescent antibody (DFA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA) or enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA), the nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), or nucleic acid probe.

^g Syphilis testing was defined as a result from non-treponemal syphilis tests (rapid plasma reagin [RPR], Venereal Disease Research Laboratory [VDRL]), treponemal syphilis tests (*Treponema pallidum* hemagglutination assay [TPHA], *T. pallidum* particle agglutination [TP-PA], microhemagglutination assay for antibody to *T. pallidum* [MHA-TP], fluorescent treponemal antibody absorbed [FTA-ABS] tests), or dark-field microscopy.

Table 7. Emergency department or urgent care clinic use and hospital admission during the 12 months before the interview					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No^a	%^b	95% CI^c	%^b	95% CI^c
Visit to emergency department or urgent care clinic					
0	733	93.2	91.0 - 95.4	90.5	88.7–92.4
1	26	3.0	1.7 - 4.3	4.7	3.5–5.9
2-4	24	2.8	1.4 4.3	4.0	3.2–4.9
≥5	--	--	--	0.8	0.4–1.1
Hospital admissions					
0	754	95.8	94.2 - 97.5	93.9	93.0–94.9
1	26	2.8	1.6 - 4.0	4.0	3.4–4.7
2-4	--	--	--	1.6	1.2–2.0
≥5	--	--	--	0.5	0.3–0.7
Total	795	100.0		100.0	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Numbers are unweighted.

^b Percentages are weighted percentages.

^c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 8. Antiretroviral therapy use, payment source, and adherence					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No^a	%^b	95% CI^c	%^b	95% CI^c
Ever taken antiretroviral medications (ART)					
Yes	771	96.6	95.1-98.0	95.9	95.1-96.7
No	24	3.4	2.0-4.9	4.1	3.3-4.9
Currently taking ART					
Yes	735	92.0	89.4-94.7	92.9	92.0-93.9
No	59	8.0	5.3-10.6	7.1	6.1-8.0
Main reason for never taking ART					
Doctor advised to delay treatment	19	81.2	67.9-94.5	79.9	74.6-85.1
Participant believed he/she didn't need medications because felt healthy or believed HIV laboratory results were good	--	--	--	9.0	4.9-13.0
Money or insurance issues	--	--	--	--	--
Taking alternative or complementary	--	--	--	--	--
Main reason for not currently taking ART, among those persons with a history of ART use					
Doctor advised to delay treatment	8	22.9	10.1-35.7	--	--
Participant believed he/she didn't need medications because felt healthy or believed HIV laboratory results were good	--	--	--	--	--
Due to side effects of medication	--	--	--	--	--
Worried about ability to adhere	--	--	--	--	--
Money or insurance issues	10	29.1	14.9-43.3	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--

ART medications paid for by					
AIDS Drug Assistance program (ADAP)					
Yes	153	38.7	30.7-46.6	39.1	35.7–42.6
No	229	61.3	53.4-69.3	60.9	57.4–64.3
Medicaid					
Yes	78	20.1	15.8-24.4	32.9	28.0–37.9
No	304	79.9	75.6-84.2	67.1	62.1–72.0
Private insurance					
Yes	86	23.2	14.0-32.3	24.6	20.2–29.1
No	296	76.8	67.7-86.0	75.4	70.9–79.8
Medicare					
Yes	77	18.8	14.7-22.9	18.5	16.9–20.1
No	305	81.2	77.1-85.3	81.5	79.9–83.1
Out of pocket					
Yes	24	6.5	1.8-11.3	9.3	5.8–12.8
No	358	93.5	88.7-98.2	90.7	87.2–94.2
Other public insurance					
Yes	2	0.2	0.0-0.5	4.5	0.1–8.9
No	733	99.8	99.5-100.0	95.5	91.1–99.9
Other unspecified insurance					
Yes	30	4.1	2.3-5.8	1.7	0.8–2.5
No	705	95.9	94.2-97.7	98.3	97.5–99.2
AIDS service organizations					
Yes	--	--	--	1.2	0.6–1.8
No	375	98.2	96.7-99.7	98.8	98.2–99.4
Public clinic					
Yes	21	7.0	0.0-15.0	1.2	0.8–1.6
No	361	93.0	85.0-100.0	98.8	98.4–99.2

Veterans Administration					
Yes	24	2.5	0.0-6.4	—	—
No	711	97.5	93.6-100.0	—	—
Clinical trial or drug study					
Yes	2	0.8	0.0-2.0	0.6	0.3–0.9
No	380	99.2	98.0-100.0	99.4	99.1–99.7
Tricare or CHAMPUS					
Yes		—	—	—	—
No	735	100.0	100.0-100.0	—	—
100% ARV medication adherence (during preceding 72 hours)					
By dose					
Yes	624	86.0	83.6-88.3	86.6	84.9–88.3
No	100	14.0	11.7-16.4	13.4	11.7–15.1
By schedule					
Yes	560	76.1	73.1-79.2	75.6	73.0–78.1
No	172	23.9	20.8-26.9	24.4	21.9–27.0
By special instructions					
Yes	382	73.8	69.7-77.9	70.8	68.6–73.0
No	140	26.2	22.1-30.3	29.2	27.0–31.4
Troubled by ART side effects					
Never	538	73.2	69.7-76.7	68.1	66.1–70.2
Rarely	109	14.7	11.9-17.5	15.8	14.4–17.2
About half the time	43	6.5	4.5-8.4	6.8	5.7–7.9
Most of the time	18	2.7	1.7-3.7	4.6	3.9–5.3
Always	21	2.6	1.5-3.8	4.3	3.5–5.0
Been on medications less than 30 days	--	--	--	0.4	0.2–0.6

Troubled by ART side effects half of the time or more (past 30 d)					
Yes	82	11.8	9.2-14.5	15.7	14.1–17.4
No	647	88.2	85.5-90.8	84.3	82.6–85.9
Any drug holiday (during past 12 months)					
Yes	45	6.3	4.2-8.4	8.2	6.9–9.5
No	690	93.7	91.6-95.8	91.8	90.5–93.1
Ever missed a dose of ART medications					
Yes	331	63.6	59.2-68.0	56.1	52.4–59.8
No	185	36.4	32.0-40.8	43.9	40.2–47.6
Total	795	100.0		100.0	

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; ART, antiretroviral therapy; CHAMPUS, Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Numbers are unweighted.

^b Percentages are weighted percentages.

^c CIs incorporate weighted percentage

Table 9. Beliefs among patients currently taking antiretroviral medications					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States, 2011	
Belief	No ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Will be able to take all or most medication as directed					
Not at all sure	--	--	--	1.3	0.8–1.8
Somewhat sure	27	3.7	2.4-5.0	4.8	3.9–5.7
Very sure	237	33.2	29.3-37.1	28.6	25.7–31.5
Extremely sure	467	62.5	58.5-66.5	65.3	62.2–68.5
Medication will have a positive effect on health					
Not at all sure	18	2.8	1.2-4.3	2.5	2.0–3.1
Somewhat sure	66	9.5	7.0-12.0	9.3	7.7–10.9
Very sure	220	30.6	27.0-34.2	28.6	26.8–30.4
Extremely sure	424	57.1	53.6-60.7	59.6	57.2–62.0
HIV will become resistant to HIV medications if medication is not taken exactly as instructed					
Not at all sure	46	6.7	4.8-8.6	7.8	6.5–9.1
Somewhat sure	97	13.1	9.7-16.4	12.2	10.0–14.3
Very sure	200	27.1	23.3-30.9	26.9	24.9–28.9
Extremely sure	380	53.1	48.7-57.4	53.1	51.0–55.3
Total	735	100.0		100.0	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Numbers are unweighted.

^b Percentages are weighted percentages.

^c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 10. Reasons for missed antiretroviral therapy dose, among those missing a dose during the 12 months before the interview

MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013				MMP, United States, 2011	
	No ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Change in daily routine including travel					
Yes	38	30.2	21.4-39.0	29.5	26.8–32.2
No	86	69.8	61.0-78.6	70.5	67.8–73.2
Forgot to take them					
Yes	29	23.6	17.1-30.2	27.6	24.2–31.0
No	95	76.4	69.8-82.9	72.4	69.0–75.8
Felt sick or tired					
Yes	12	10.1	4.9-15.2	13.5	11.6–15.3
No	112	89.9	84.8-95.1	86.5	84.7–88.4
Problem with prescription or refill					
Yes	29	23.1	15.2-31.0	13.3	11.3–15.4
No	95	76.9	69.0-84.8	86.7	84.6–88.7
Drinking or using drugs					
Yes	--	--	--	5.1	4.0–6.2
No	123	99.2	97.5-100.0	94.9	93.8–96.0
Felt depressed or overwhelmed					
Yes	--	--	--	3.4	2.6–4.2
No	121	97.3	93.9-100.0	96.6	95.8–97.4
Due to side effects					
Yes	--	--	--	2.2	1.5–2.9
No	119	96.4	93.4-99.3	97.8	97.1–98.5
Money or insurance issues					
Yes	--	--	--	2.9	1.4–4.3
No	120	96.7	93.4-100.0	97.1	95.7–98.6

Had too many pills to take					
Yes	—	—	—	0.5	0.2–0.8
No	124	100.0	100.0-100.0	99.5	99.2–99.8
Homeless^d					
No	124	100.0	100.0-100.0	—	—
Total	331	100.00		100.00	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note.

Participants could report more than 1 reason.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Numbers are unweighted.

^b Percentages are weighted percentages.

^c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

^d Living on the street, in a shelter, in a single-room-occupancy hotel, or in a car.

Table 11. Depression during the 12 months before the interview					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Depression based on DSM-IV criteria^d					
No depression	619	79.3	76.2-82.4	77.3	74.6-80.1
Other depression	93	12.2	9.7-14.7	12.2	10.7-13.7
Major depression	63	8.5	6.4-10.5	10.4	8.6-12.3
Moderate or severe depression (PHQ-8 score >10)					
Yes	151	19.5	16.8-22.3	21.2	18.6-23.7
No	624	80.5	77.7-83.2	78.8	76.3-81.4
Total	795	100.0		100.0	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Numbers are unweighted.

^b Percentages are weighted percentages.

^c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

^d Responses to the 8 items on the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-8) were used to define "major depression" and "other depression," according to criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed. (DSM-IV-TR). "Major depression" was defined as having at least 5 symptoms of depression, while "other depression" was defined as having 2-4 symptoms of depression.

Table 12. Cigarette smoking					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-1013			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Smoked ≥100 cigarettes (lifetime)					
Yes	442	55.8	51.1-60.5	62.0	59.7–64.3
No	351	44.2	39.5-48.9	38.0	35.7–40.3
Smoking status					
Never smoker	351	44.3	39.7-48.9	38.0	35.7–40.3
Former smoker	162	20.3	17.3-23.3	21.9	19.9–24.0
Current smoker	279	35.4	31.0-39.9	40.0	37.2–42.8
Frequency of cigarette smoking (during past 12 months)					
Never	513	64.6	60.1-69.0	60.0	57.2–62.8
Daily	230	29.1	25.1-33.1	33.6	31.2–36.0
Weekly	30	4.1	2.5-5.7	3.6	2.8–4.4
Monthly	--	--	--	0.8	0.5–1.0
Less than monthly	--	--	--	2.1	1.5–2.6
Total	795	100.0		100.0	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Numbers are unweighted.

^b Percentages are weighted percentages.

^c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 13. Alcohol use during the 12 months before the interview					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States 2011	
	No ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Any alcohol use^d (during past 12 months)					
Yes	558	69.7	65.8-73.7	65.3	62.3–68.2
No	236	30.3	26.3-34.2	34.7	31.8–37.7
Frequency of alcohol use (during past 12 months)					
Daily	44	5.5	3.8-7.2	6.5	5.1–7.9
Weekly	161	20.0	16.7-23.3	19.8	17.8–21.7
Monthly	111	13.5	10.6-16.3	12.3	11.1–13.5
Less than monthly	242	30.8	27.5-34.0	26.7	24.5–29.0
Never	236	30.3	26.3-34.2	34.7	31.8–37.7
Alcohol use before or during sex (during past 12 months)					
Yes	230	29.9	26.1-33.7	23.9	21.9–25.9
No	557	70.1	66.3-73.9	76.1	74.1–78.1
Alcohol use (during past 30 days)					
Yes	420	52.6	48.4-56.7	51.4	49.0–53.8
No	370	47.4	43.3-51.6	48.6	46.2–51.0
Binge drinking^e (during past 30 days)					
Yes	118	14.8	12.3-17.4	15.6	14.3–16.8
No	665	85.2	82.6-87.7	84.4	83.2–85.7
Heavy drinking^f (during past 30 days)					
Yes	24	3.4	1.6-5.2	4.3	3.5–5.2
No	760	96.6	94.8-98.4	95.7	94.8–96.5
Total	795	100.0		100.0	

Days \geq1 drink consumed (during past 30 days)		
Mean	7.3	7.4
Median	3.3	3.1
Range	1-30	1–30
Drinks consumed per day^g (during past 30 days)		
Mean	2.5	2.9
Median	1.6	1.7
Range	1 - 12	1–40
Total	414	
Binge drinking days^g (during past 30 days)		
Mean	0.8	1.4
Median	0.0	0.0
Range	0 - 30	0–30
Total	410	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Numbers are unweighted.

^b Percentages are weighted percentages.

^c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

^d Participants who drank at least 1 alcoholic beverage during the 12 months preceding the interview. Alcoholic beverage was defined as a 12-ounce beer, 5-ounce glass of wine, or 1.5-ounce shot of liquor.

^e Participants who drank \geq 5 alcoholic beverages at one sitting (\geq 4 for women) during the 30 days preceding the interview.

^f Participants who drank, on average, $>$ 2 alcoholic beverages ($>$ 1 for women) per day during the 30 days preceding the interview.

^g Among patients who drank alcohol in the past 30 days.

Table 14. Non injection drug use during the 12 months before the interview					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Use of any noninjection drugs^d					
Yes	172	21.9	18.4-25.4	26.3	23.9–28.7
No	622	78.1	74.6-81.6	73.7	71.3–76.1
Use of any noninjection drugs^d before or during sex					
Yes	94	11.5	8.3-14.6	12.3	10.6–14.0
No	694	88.5	85.4-91.7	87.7	86.0–89.4
Noninjection drugs^d used by participants					
Marijuana					
Yes	158	20.3	17.1-23.5	22.5	20.0–24.9
No	636	79.7	76.5-82.9	77.5	75.1–80.0
Cocaine that is smoked or snorted					
Yes	32	3.9	1.8-6.0	4.4	3.7–5.0
No	763	96.1	94.0-98.2	95.6	95.0–96.3
Poppers (amyl nitrate)					
Yes	18	2.2	1.0-3.4	4.2	2.8–5.6
No	777	97.8	96.6-99.0	95.8	94.4–97.2
Methamphetamine (crystal meth, tina, crank, ice)					
Yes	15	1.6	0.7-2.4	4.1	2.8–5.5
No	780	98.4	97.6-99.3	95.9	94.5–97.2
Crack					
Yes	15	2.2	0.8-3.6	3.3	2.7–3.9
No	780	97.8	96.4-99.2	96.7	96.1–97.3
Painkiller (e.g. Oxycontin, Vicodin, or Percocet)					
Yes	12	1.3	0.5-2.1	2.7	1.9–3.4
No	783	98.7	97.9-99.5	97.3	96.6–98.1

Downer (e.g. Valium, Ativan, or Xanax)					
Yes	--	--	--	2.1	1.5–2.6
No	790	99.4	98.8-100.0	97.9	97.4–98.5
X or Ecstasy					
Yes	--	--	--	2.0	1.5–2.5
No	788	99.2	98.6-99.8	98.0	97.5–98.5
GHB					
Yes	--	--	--	1.7	1.1–2.3
No	790	99.4	98.9-99.9	98.3	97.7–98.9
Amphetamines (speed)					
Yes	--	--	--	1.2	0.7–1.7
No	789	99.5	99.0-99.9	98.8	98.3–99.3
Hallucinogen (e.g., LSD or mushrooms)					
Yes	--	--	--	0.8	0.4–1.2
No	794	99.9	99.7-100.0	99.2	98.8–99.6
Heroin/opium that is smoked or snorted					
Yes	--	--	--	0.7	0.5–1.0
No	794	99.9	99.8-100.0	99.3	99.0–99.5
Special K (ketamine)					
Yes	--	--	--	0.7	0.4–1.0
No	793	99.8	99.5-100.0	99.3	99.0–99.6
Steroid					
Yes	--	--	--	0.5	0.2–0.7
No	793	99.7	99.2-100.0	99.5	99.3–99.8
Total	795	100.0		100.0	

Disclaimer: The use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Georgia Department of Public Health.

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; GHB, gamma hydroxybutyrate; LSD, lysergic acid diethylamide.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

a Numbers are unweighted.

b Percentages are weighted percentages.

c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

d Includes all drugs that were not injected (i.e., administered by any route other than injection), including legal drugs that were not used for medical purposes.

Table 15. Injection drug use during the 12 months before the interview					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Use of any injection drugs					
Yes	9	1.1	0.3-2.0	2.6	1.7–3.5
No	786	98.9	98.0-99.7	97.4	96.5–98.3
Use of injection drugs before or during sex					
Yes	--	--	--	77.8	68.4–87.1
No	--	--	--	22.2	12.9–31.6
Injection drugs used by participants					
Methamphetamine (crystal meth, tina, crank, ice)					
Yes	--	--	--	1.9	1.0–2.7
No	608	99.1	98.4-99.9	98.1	97.3–99.0
Heroin					
Yes	--	--	--	0.7	0.4–1.0
No	614	100.0	100.0-100.0	99.3	99.0–99.6
Cocaine					
Yes	--	--	--	0.6	0.3–0.9
No	613	99.8	99.5-100.0	99.4	99.1–99.7
Heroin and cocaine					
Yes	--	--	--	0.5	0.3–0.8
No	613	99.8	99.5-100.0	99.5	99.2–99.7
Amphetamines					
No	614	100.0	100.0-100.0	—	—
Crack					
No	614	100.0	100.0-100.0	—	—

Oxycontin					
Yes	--	--	--	—	—
No	613	99.8	99.6-100.0	—	—
Total	795	100.0		100.0	

Disclaimer: The use of trade names is for identification only and does not imply endorsement by the Department of Health and Human Services or the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Numbers are unweighted.

^b Percentages are weighted percentages.

^c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 16. Gynecological history and reproductive health among women					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Received HIV care at a gynecological clinic					
Yes	22	8.8	4.9-12.7	20.8	14.5–27.1
No	202	91.2	87.3-95.1	79.2	72.9–85.5
Pelvic exam (during past 12 months)					
Yes	148	80.7	71.2-90.1	74.5	70.9–78.0
No	33	19.3	9.9-28.8	25.5	22.0–29.1
Papanicolaou (Pap) smear (during past 12 months)					
Yes	155	84.3	77.4-91.3	77.0	73.7–80.2
No	27	15.7	8.7-22.6	23.0	19.8–26.3
Pregnant since HIV diagnosis					
Yes	37	20.5	13.5-27.5	22.5	20.1–25.0
No	135	79.5	72.5-86.5	77.5	75.0–79.9
Given birth since HIV diagnosis^d					
Yes	31	76.6	63.6-89.7	80.0	74.3–85.7
No	6	23.4	10.3-36.4	20.0	14.3–25.7
Pregnant (during past 12 months)^d					
Yes	5	17.2	1.9-32.4	13.1	9.4–16.8
No	32	82.8	67.6-98.1	86.9	83.2–90.6
Given birth (during past 12 months)^e					
Yes	--	--	--	56.9	34.1–79.7
No	--	--	--	43.1	20.3–65.9
Total	224	100.0		100.0	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

a Numbers are unweighted.

b Percentages are weighted percentages.

c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

d Among women who had been pregnant since HIV diagnosis.

e Among women who had been pregnant during past 12 months

Table 17. Sexual orientation and sexual activity during the 12 months before the interview					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Classification of sexual behavior and sexual orientation					
Any MSM (MSM only, and men who have sex with men and women)	389	49.2	42.7-55.8	48.6	42.9–54.3
Men who have sex with women only	168	21.5	17.5-25.4	23.8	21.1–26.4
Any women who have sex with men (women who have sex with men only, and women who have sex)	218	27.6	23.0-32.1	25.8	22.5–29.1
Women who have sex with women only	3	0.3	0.0-0.8	0.4	0.2–0.7
Transgender	11	1.4	0.5-2.2	1.4	1.1–1.7
Any sexual activity					
Yes	502	63.6	59.5-67.8	62.1	59.5–64.7
No	288	36.4	32.2-40.5	37.9	35.3–40.5
Any sexual activity among					
MSM					
Yes	303	78.4	73.1-83.6	71.8	69.4–74.2
No	84	21.6	16.4-26.9	28.2	25.8–30.6
Men who have sex with women					
Yes	77	43.6	33.3-53.9	57.2	53.1–61.3
No	89	56.4	46.1-66.7	42.8	38.7–46.9
Women who have sex with men					
Yes	114	55.3	48.1-62.6	51.4	47.9–55.0
No	104	44.7	37.4 -51.9	48.6	45.0–52.1
Women who have sex with women					
Yes	--	--	--	43.2	19.0–67.5
No	--	--	--	56.8	32.5–81.0

Among transgender					
Yes	--	--	--	35.7	23.7–47.8
No	--	--	--	64.3	52.2–76.3
Engaged in any unprotected sex with					
Any partner					
Yes	162	22.0	Yes	162	22.0
No	601	78.0	No	601	78.0
Any partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown					
Yes	82	11.2	Yes	82	11.2
No	680	88.8	No	680	88.8
Total	795	100.0	Total	795	100.0

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; MSM, men who have sex with men.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

a Numbers are unweighted.

b Percentages are weighted percentages.

c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

d Among sexually active patients

Table 18. Sexual risk behaviors during the 12 months before the interview among men who have sex with men, by type of partner — MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013 (see http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/hssr_mmp_2011-pdf04.pdf, page 32, for U.S. figures)

Behavior	Any partner ^a			Main partner ^b			Casual partner ^c		
	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f
Any anal sex									
Yes	259	67.5	61.6-73.3	189	50.7	44.3-57.1	149	37.4	31.6-43.3
No	122	32.5	26.7-38.4	192	49.3	42.9-55.7	233	62.6	56.7-68.4
Any unprotected^g anal sex									
Yes	103	28.2	22.4-34.0	71	19.3	14.9-23.7	56	14.7	10.5-18.9
No	262	71.8	66.0-77.6	304	80.7	76.3-85.1	315	85.3	81.1-89.5
Unprotected^g anal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	43	12.2	8.0-16.3	24	6.6	3.9-9.3	23	6.5	3.5-9.5
No	321	87.8	83.7-92.0	351	93.4	90.7-96.1	348	93.5	90.5-96.5
Insertive anal sex									
Yes	214	55.1	49.6-60.7	151	40.1	34.1-46.1	116	28.9	24.8-33.0
No	167	44.9	39.3-50.4	230	59.9	53.9-65.9	266	71.1	67.0-75.2
Unprotected^g insertive anal sex									
Yes	82	21.0	16.3-25.8	55	14.6	10.7-18.5	40	9.6	6.7-12.6
No	298	79.0	74.2-83.7	326	85.4	81.5-89.3	342	90.4	87.4-93.3
Unprotected^g insertive anal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	26	7.0	4.1-10.0	16	4.4	2.3-6.5	11	2.8	1.1-4.5
No	354	93.0	90.0-95.9	365	95.6	93.5-97.7	371	97.2	95.5-98.9
Receptive anal sex									
Yes	194	49.6	43.4-55.8	133	34.3	29.0-39.5	115	29.1	23.3-34.9
No	179	50.4	44.2-56.6	246	65.7	60.5-71.0	260	70.9	65.1-76.7

Behavior	Any partner ^a			Main partner ^b			Casual partner ^c		
	No. ^d	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f	% ^e	95% CI ^f	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f
Unprotected^g receptive anal sex									
Yes	74	20.0	14.6-25.5	51	13.6	9.5-17.6	43	11.2	7.5-15.0
No	290	80.0	74.5-85.4	324	86.4	82.4-90.5	328	88.8	85.0-92.5
Unprotected^g receptive anal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	31	8.6	5.5-11.7	15	4.2	2.0-6.5	19	5.2	2.9-7.4
No	332	91.4	88.3-94.5	360	95.8	93.5-98.0	352	94.8	92.6-97.1
—									
Total	389	100.0		389	100.0		389	100.0	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Men who have sex with men were defined as men who reported sex with men during the 12 months preceding the interview, regardless of whether they also reported sex with women, or if no sexual activity was reported, men who identified as homosexual, gay, or bisexual.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Indicates whether the behavior was reported with any sexual partner.

^b A partner with whom the participant had sex and to whom he felt most committed (e.g., boyfriend, spouse, significant other, or life partner).

^c A partner with whom the participant had sex but to whom he did not feel committed or whom he did not know very well.

^d Numbers are unweighted.

^e Percentages are weighted percentages.

^f CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

^g Neither the participant nor his partner used a condom.

Table 19. Sexual risk behaviors during the 12 months before the interview among men who have sex with women, by type of partner -- MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013 (see http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/hssr_mmp_2011-pdf04.pdf, page 34, for US figures)

Behavior	Any partner ^a			Main partner ^b			Casual partner ^c		
	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f
Any vaginal sex									
Yes	69	39.4	30.0 - 48.8	54	30.9	21.4 - 40.3	16	8.9	4.4 - 13.4
No	95	60.6	51.2 - 70.0	110	69.1	59.7 - 78.6	148	91.1	86.6 - 95.6
Any unprotected^g vaginal sex									
Yes	10	5.7	2.1 - 9.3	10	5.7	2.1 - 9.3	--	--	--
No	154	94.3	90.7 - 97.9	154	94.3	90.7 - 97.9	163	99.6	98.8 - 100.0
Unprotected^g vaginal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	6	3.3	0.4 - 6.2	6	3.3	0.4 - 6.2	--	--	--
No	158	96.7	93.8 - 99.6	158	96.7	93.8 - 99.6	163	99.6	98.8 - 100.0
Any anal sex									
Yes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-
No	159	98.2	96.3 - 100.0	159	98.2	96.3 - 100.0	164	100.0	100.0 - 100.0
Unprotected^g anal sex									
No	--	--	-	--	--	-	164	100.0	100.0 - 100.0
No	163	100.0	100.0 - 100.0	163	100.0	100.0 - 100.0	164	100.0	100.0 - 100.0
Total	168	100.0		168	100.0		168	100.0	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Men who have sex with men were defined as men who reported sex with men during the 12 months preceding the interview, regardless of whether they also reported sex with women, or if no sexual activity was reported, men who identified as homosexual, gay, or bisexual.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Indicates whether the behavior was reported with any sexual partner.

^b A partner with whom the participant had sex and to whom he felt most committed (e.g., boyfriend, spouse, significant other, or life partner).

^c A partner with whom the participant had sex but to whom he did not feel committed or whom he did not know very well.

^d Numbers are unweighted.

^e Percentages are weighted percentages.

^f CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

^g Neither the participant nor his partner used a condom.

Table 20. Sexual risk behaviors during the 12 months before the interview among women who have sex with men, by type of partner -- MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013 (see http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/hssr_mmp_2011-pdf04.pdf, page 35, for US figures)

Behavior	Any partner ^a			Main partner ^b			Casual partner ^c		
	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f	No. ^d	% ^e	95% CI ^f
Any vaginal sex									
Yes	109	53.3	46.7-60.0	100	47.3	39.1-55.5	12	7.0	2.6-11.5
No	108	46.7	40.0-53.3	117	52.7	44.5-60.9	205	93.0	88.5-97.4
Any unprotected^g vaginal sex									
Yes	44	23.4	16.9-29.8	42	21.4	14.3-28.5	--	--	--
No	173	76.6	70.2-83.1	175	78.6	71.5-85.7	213	97.4	94.3-100.0
Unprotected^g vaginal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	31	15.5	9.7-21.3	31	15.5	9.7-21.3	--	--	--
No	186	84.5	78.7-90.3	186	84.5	78.7-90.3	216	99.7	99.1-100.0
Any anal sex									
Yes	13	6.8	1.7-12.0	11	5.6	0.6-10.5	--	--	--
No	203	93.2	88.0-98.3	205	94.4	89.5-99.4	214	98.4	96.0-100.0
Unprotected^g anal sex									
Yes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No	210	97.8	95.8-99.7	210	97.8	95.8-99.7	217	100.0	100.0-100.0
Unprotected^g anal sex with partner whose HIV status was negative or unknown									
Yes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No	212	98.8	97.6-100.0	212	98.8	97.6-100.0	217	100.0	100.0-100.0
Total	218	100.0		218	100.0		218	100.0	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Women who have sex with men were defined as women who reported sex with men during the 12 months preceding the interview, regardless of whether they also reported sex with women, or if no sexual activity was reported, women who identified as heterosexual, straight, or bisexual.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

^a Indicates whether the behavior was reported with any sexual partner.

^b A partner with whom the participant had sex and to whom she felt most committed (e.g., boyfriend, spouse, significant other, or life partner).

^c A partner with whom the participant had sex but to whom she did not feel committed or whom she did not know very well.

^d Numbers are unweighted.

^e Percentages are weighted percentages.

^f CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

^g Neither the participant nor her partner used a condom.

Table 21. Met and unmet needs for ancillary services during the 12 months before the interview—MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013

(see http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/hssr_mmp_2011-pdf04.pdf, page 36, for US figures)

	Persons who received services			Persons who needed but did not receive services by time of interview			Persons who did not need or receive services		
	No. ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	No. ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	No. ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c
Dental care									
Yes	447	55.3	49.6-61.0	227	29.1	24.6-33.6	121	15.6	13.1-18.1
No	348	44.7	39.0-50.4	568	70.9	66.4-75.4	674	84.4	81.9-86.9
HIV case management services									
Yes	373	46.2	38.0-54.3	60	7.9	5.7-10.1	358	45.7	38.1-53.4
No	420	53.8	45.7-62.0	733	92.1	89.9-94.3	433	54.3	46.6-61.9
Public benefits (e.g., SSI or SSDI)									
Yes	363	44.9	40.9-48.9	129	16.5	13.0-20.1	301	38.5	34.6-42.3
No	432	55.1	51.1-59.1	664	83.5	79.9-87.0	492	61.5	57.7-65.4
Medicine through ADAP									
Yes	355	44.6	37.8-51.4	35	5.1	3.2-7.0	390	50.1	44.0-56.2
No	426	55.4	48.6-62.2	753	94.9	93.0-96.8	390	49.9	43.8-56.0
Counseling about how to prevent spread of HIV									
Yes	358	44.7	37.1-52.3	7	0.9	0.1-1.7	429	54.5	47.2-61.8
No	436	55.3	47.7-62.9	788	99.1	98.3-99.9	365	45.5	38.2-52.8
Meal or food services									
Yes	150	19.8	16.7-22.9	71	9.2	6.6-11.7	574	71.0	68.2-73.9
No	645	80.2	77.1-83.3	724	90.8	88.3-93.4	221	29.0	26.1-31.8
Mental health services									
Yes	193	24.1	20.7-27.6	44	5.6	4.3-7.0	558	70.2	66.8-73.6
No	602	75.9	72.4-79.3	751	94.4	93.0-95.7	237	29.8	26.4-33.2

	Persons who received services			Persons who needed but did not receive services by time of interview			Persons who did not need or receive services		
	No.a	%b	95% CIc	No.a	%b	95% CIc	No.a	%b	95% CIc
Transportation assistance									
Yes	131	16.1	13.4-18.9	76	10.1	7.2-12.9	587	73.8	70.0-77.6
No	663	83.9	81.1-86.6	719	89.9	87.1-92.8	207	26.2	22.4-30.0
Professional help remembering to take HIV medicines on time or correctly (adherence support services)									
Yes	171	21.6	17.6-25.6	13	1.8	1.1-2.6	611	76.5	72.6-80.4
No	624	78.4	74.4-82.4	782	98.2	97.4-98.9	184	23.5	19.6-27.4
HIV peer group support									
Yes	136	16.4	13.3-19.4	66	8.6	5.9-11.2	592	75.1	71.8-78.4
No	659	83.6	80.6-86.7	728	91.4	88.8-94.1	202	24.9	21.6-28.2
Shelter or housing services									
Yes	80	9.8	7.6-12.0	72	9.6	7.4-11.8	643	80.7	77.7-83.2
No	715	90.2	88.0-92.4	723	90.4	88.2-92.6	152	19.3	16.4-22.3
Drug or alcohol counseling or treatment									
Yes	48	6.2	3.9-8.5	6	0.7	0.1-1.3	741	93.1	90.8-95.4
No	747	93.8	91.5-96.1	789	99.3	98.7-99.9	54	6.9	4.6-9.2
Home health services									
Yes	15	1.9	0.7-3.0	13	1.8	0.8-2.7	767	96.4	94.9-97.9
No	780	98.1	97.0-99.3	782	98.2	97.3 -99.2	28	3.6	2.1-5.1
Interpreter services									
Yes	6	0.7	0.1-1.2	--	--	--	788	99.1	98.5-99.8
No	789	99.3	98.8-99.9	794	99.8	99.4-100.0	7	0.9	0.2-1.5

	Persons who received services			Persons who needed but did not receive services by time of interview			Persons who did not need or receive services		
	No.a	%b	95% CIc	No.a	%b	95% CIc	No.a	%b	95% CIc
Domestic violence services									
Yes	9	1.1	0.3-1.9	--	--	--	783	98.5	97.5-99.4
No	786	98.9	98.1-99.7	792	99.6	99.2-100.0	12	1.5	0.6-2.5
Childcare services									
Yes	7	0.8	0.2-1.5	13	1.7	0.7-2.7	775	97.5	96.2-98.8
No	788	99.2	98.5-99.8	782	98.3	97.3-99.3	20	2.5	1.2-3.8
Total	795			795			795		

Abbreviations: CI, confidence interval; SSI, Social Security Supplemental Income; SSDI, Social Security Disability Insurance; ADAP, AIDS Drug Assistance Program.

Note. Participants could report receiving or needing more than one service.

Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, "don't know" responses, and skipped (missing) responses. Analyses limited to persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection received at least 12 months before the interview.

^a Numbers are unweighted.

^b Percentages are weighted percentages.

^c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.

Table 22. Prevention services received during the 12 months before the interview					
	MMP, Georgia, 2009-2013			MMP, United States, 2011	
	No ^a	% ^b	95% CI ^c	% ^b	95% CI ^c
One-on-one conversation with physician, nurse, or other health care worker					
Yes	193	46.5	42.2-50.9	44.9	41.3–48.5
No	233	53.5	49.1-57.8	55.1	51.5–58.7
One-on-one conversation with outreach worker, counselor, or prevention program worker					
Yes	240	31.0	26.2-35.7	29.8	26.2–33.4
No	552	69.0	64.3-73.8	70.2	66.6–73.8
Organized session involving a small group of people					
Yes	64	14.8	10.6-19.0	14.1	11.7–16.6
No	364	85.2	81.0-89.4	85.9	83.4–88.3
Free condoms					
Yes	413	50.5	42.8-58.1	53.5	50.0–57.1
No	381	49.5	41.9-57.2	46.5	42.9–50.0
Source of free condoms^d					
General health clinic					
Yes	189	84.6	77.2-92.1	64.3	58.2–70.4
No	35	15.4	7.9-22.8	35.7	29.6–41.8
Community-based organization					
Yes	25	11.4	4.7-18.1	25	11.4
No	199	88.6	81.9-95.3	199	88.6
Social venue					
Yes	--	--	--	18	8.1
No	206	91.9	86.3-97.6	206	91.9

Sexually transmitted disease clinic					
Yes	--	--	--	7.0	3.1–10.9
No	216	96.7	94.9-98.5	93.0	89.1–96.9
Special event					
Yes	--	--	--	5.4	3.1–7.6
No	215	95.7	91.6-99.8	94.6	92.4–96.9
Outreach organization for persons who inject drugs					
Yes	--	--	--	1.4	0.7–2.1
No	223	99.7	99.1-100.0	98.6	97.9–99.3
Family planning clinic					
Yes	--	--	--	1.0	0.4–1.6
No	223	99.5	98.4-100.0	99.0	98.4–99.6
Total	795	100.0		100.0	

Abbreviation: CI, confidence interval.

Note. Numbers might not add to total because of missing data. Percentages might not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Excluded are choices with fewer than 5 responses, values with a coefficient of variation greater than .30, “don’t know” responses, and skipped (missing) responses.

- a Numbers are unweighted.
- b Percentages are weighted percentages.
- c CIs incorporate weighted percentages.
- d Among patients who received free condoms.

DEFINITIONS

Sociodemographic Characteristics

- Gender: Categories were male, female, and transgender. Participants were classified as transgender if reported sex at birth and current gender as reported by the participant were not the same or if the participant answered “transgender” to the interview question regarding self-identified gender.
- Health insurance or other coverage for ART medications: Participants were asked whether they had health insurance and whether they had other coverage for ART medications during the 12 months before interview. Responses to these questions were combined and categorized as private health insurance, Medicaid, Medicare, Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, Tricare/CHAMPUS and Veterans Administration coverage, insurance classified as other public health insurance, and unknown insurance. Participants could select >1 response for health insurance or other coverage for ART medications.
- Federal poverty guidelines: Participants were asked about their combined monthly or yearly household income (in US\$) from all sources during the 12 months before interview. The number of persons meeting the current federal poverty threshold was determined by using the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines that corresponded to the calendar year for which income was asked. These guidelines are issued yearly for the 48 contiguous U.S. states and Washington, D.C., and are one indicator used for determining eligibility for many federal and state programs. The 2010 guidelines were used for participants interviewed in 2011, and the 2011 guidelines were used for persons interviewed in 2012. Because the poverty guidelines are not defined for the territory of Puerto Rico, the guidelines for the contiguous states and Washington, D.C., were used for this jurisdiction. Participants were asked to specify the range of their income. If the participant’s income range and household size resulted in an ambiguous

determination of poverty level, the participant’s household income was assumed to be the midpoint of the income range.

Clinical Characteristics

- CDC stage of disease classification for HIV infection: Defined according to CDC’s 2008 revised surveillance case definition for HIV infection. To determine the stage of HIV infection, medical record data from the time since HIV diagnosis and the 12 months before interview were abstracted

Use of Health Care Services

- HIV medical care: Participants were asked whether, during the 12 months before the interview, they had a usual source of primary HIV medical care. HIV medical care was defined as CD4 count or viral load testing and prescribing ART in the context of treating and managing a patient’s HIV disease on an outpatient basis.
- ART prescription: Defined as a prescription in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, of any of the following medications: abacavir, amprenavir, atazanavir, darunavir, delavirdine, didanosine, efavirenz, emtricitabine, enfuvirtide, etravirine, fosamprenavir, indinavir, lamivudine, lopinavir/ritonavir, maraviroc, nelfinavir, nevirapine, raltegravir, ritonavir, saquinavir, stavudine, tenofovir, tipranavir, zalcitabine, or zidovudine.
- Pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) prophylaxis: Defined as documentation in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, that prophylaxis for PCP was prescribed or that regimens typically given as PCP prophylaxis were prescribed (trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, dapson with or without pyrimethamine and leucovorin, aerosolized pentamidine, and atovaquone) among persons with a CD4 count of <200 cells/ μ L during the 12 months before the interview.
- Neisseria gonorrhoeae testing: Defined as documentation in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, of a result from culture,

gram stain, nucleic acid amplification test (NAAT), or nucleic acid probe.

- Chlamydia trachomatis testing: Defined as documentation in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, of a result from culture, direct fluorescent antibody (DFA), enzyme immunoassay (EIA) or enzyme-linked immunoassay (ELISA), NAAT, or nucleic acid probe.
- Syphilis testing: Defined as documentation in the medical record, during the 12 months before the interview, of a result from non-treponemal syphilis tests (rapid plasma reagin [RPR], Venereal Disease Research Laboratory [VDRL]), treponemal syphilis tests (Treponema pallidum hemagglutination assay [TPHA], T. pallidum particle agglutination [TP-PA], microhemagglutination for antibody to T. pallidum [MHA-TP], fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption [FTA-ABS] tests), or darkfield microscopy.
- Influenza vaccination: Participants were asked whether they had received seasonal influenza vaccine during the 12 months before the interview and whether they had received vaccination for H1N1. Participants were considered vaccinated for influenza if they answered yes to either question.

Self-reported Antiretroviral Medication Use and Adherence

- ART adherence: Participants were asked about adherence, over the past 3 days, to ART doses, schedules, and special instructions for taking ART. Dose adherence referred to taking a dose or set of pills/spoonfuls/injections of ART medications. Schedule adherence referred to following a specific schedule for ART medication timing, such as “2 times a day” or “every 8 hours.” Special instruction adherence referred to following special instructions for ART medication, such as “take with food” or “on an empty stomach.”

Depression and Substance Use

- Depression: Participants were asked questions from the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-8), an 8-item scale used to measure frequency of depressed mood in

the preceding 2 weeks. The PHQ-8 has the following question: “Over the last 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?” The respondent is then asked about the following problems: (1) little interest or pleasure in doing things (anhedonia); (2) feeling down, depressed, or hopeless; (3) trouble falling/staying asleep, or sleeping too much; (4) feeling tired or having little energy; (5) poor appetite or overeating; (6) feeling bad HIV Surveillance Special Report 41 No. 10 about yourself or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down; (7) trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television; (8) moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed, or being fidgety or restless or moving around a lot more than usual. Response categories were “not at all,” “several days,” “more than half the days,” and “nearly every day.” The PHQ-8 responses were scored by using 2 methods. Method 1: an algorithm involving criteria from the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th ed (DSM-IV), for diagnosing major depression was used to classify adults receiving medical care for HIV infection as having major depression, other depression, or no depression. To meet the criteria for any type of depression, a participant must have experienced a number of symptoms, at least 1 of which was anhedonia or feelings of hopelessness (at least 5 symptoms for major depression, 2 to 4 symptoms for other types of depression) for half the days or nearly every day. Method 2: a score-based method, calculated as the sum of scores from the responses in the scale, was used to determine the presence of current depression of moderate or severe intensity, which was defined as a sum score of ≥ 10 .

- Alcohol use: Participants were asked about alcohol use during the 12 months and 30 days before the interview. A drink was defined as 12 ounces of beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a 1.5-ounce shot of liquor.
- Heavy drinking: Defined as an average of >2 drinks per day, or >14 drinks per week, for men and an average of >1 drink per day, or >7 drinks per week, for women.

- Binge drinking: Defined as ≥ 5 drinks in one sitting for men and ≥ 4 drinks in one sitting for women.

Sexual Behavior

- Sexual behavior: Defined as anal intercourse, vaginal intercourse, or oral sex for men who have sex with men, men who have sex with women, and women who have sex with men. Defined as anal intercourse or vaginal intercourse for transgender persons. Defined as any sexual activity for women who have sex with women.
- Gender of sex partners and sexual orientation: Men who have sex with men (MSM) were defined as men who reported sex with one or more men in the 12 months before interview, regardless of whether they also reported sex with women, or if no sexual activity was reported, men who self-identified as homosexual, gay, or bisexual. Men who exclusively have sex with women were defined as men who reported sex only with women in the 12 months before interview, or if no sexual activity reported, men who self-identified as heterosexual/straight. Women who have sex with men were defined as women who reported sex with one or more men in the 12 months before interview, regardless of whether they also reported sex with women, or if no sexual activity was reported, women who self-identified as heterosexual/straight or bisexual. Women who exclusively have sex with women were defined as women who reported sex with women only in the 12 months before interview, or if no sexual activity was reported, women who self-identified as homosexual, gay, or lesbian. Transgender persons were defined as previously described. Participants who did not fit into any of the categories above (i.e., were unclassified because they had not engaged in sexual activity during the past year and did not report their sexual orientation) were categorized as other/unclassified. These categories are mutually exclusive (i.e., a participant could not be transgender and be placed in any other category).
- Main and casual sex partners: Participants reporting sexual activity in the 12 months before the interview

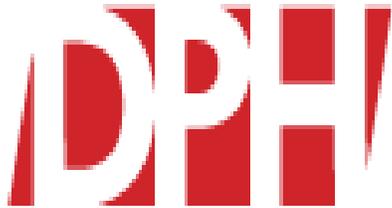
were asked about the number of sex partners and whether they considered the partners to be main or casual. A main partner was defined as a person to whom the respondent felt most committed. A casual partner was defined as person to whom the respondent did not feel committed or whom he or she did not know very well.

- Unprotected sex: Defined as vaginal or anal intercourse without a condom or condom use for part of the time during a sexual act during the 12 months before the interview.
- Unprotected sex with partners of negative or unknown status: The number of HIV-positive partners reported by a participant during the 12 months before the interview was subtracted from HIV Surveillance Special Report 42 No. 10 the total number of partners with whom the participant reported unprotected sex. If the numbers were not equal (i.e., not all partners were HIV-positive), the participant was considered to have had unprotected sex with a partner of negative or unknown HIV status.

Met and Unmet Needs for Ancillary Services

- Met need: Defined as an ancillary service (e.g., HIV case management services, dental care, mental health services) received during the 12 months before the interview.
- Unmet need: Defined as an ancillary service that the participant reported as needed but not received during the 12 months before the interview.

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/>



AIDS Vu
<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**