

**Georgia HIV/AIDS
Surveillance Summary**

**Data Through
December 31, 2007**

**HIV Epidemiology Unit
Georgia Department of Public Health**



Acknowledgements

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Visit <http://www.health.state.ga.us/epi/hiv aids/> for more information about HIV/AIDS in Georgia.

INTRODUCTION TO TABLES

Georgia statutes and regulations require physicians and laboratories to report all cases of HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) infection and AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) to the Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health (PH)¹. The information is used to monitor the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Georgia and to help guide program planning and evaluation. The data presented in the accompanying tables are based on confidential case reports collected through the PH HIV/AIDS Reporting System. Cases are counted if they meet the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) surveillance case definitions for HIV and/or AIDS.²

This report includes surveillance data through December 31, 2007 by diagnostic category for persons living with HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS, newly diagnosed cases, and cumulative cases. The data are displayed by date of diagnosis and are not adjusted for age, sex, 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 concentrations of HIV-positive inmates. Tables depicting “Persons Living with HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS” comprise persons with a current address in Georgia regardless of where the persons were diagnosed. Persons represented in the “Newly Diagnosed” and “Cumulative” tables were diagnosed in Georgia. Because of the difference in residency criteria and the influx of cases to Georgia, the number of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) may sometimes be higher than cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases.

Unlike name-based AIDS reporting which began in the early 1980s, name-based HIV (not AIDS) reporting began on December 31, 2003. Since the HIV (not AIDS) surveillance system is still rather young, and there are known delays with case reporting, numbers will continue to increase as additional case reports are received. Concentrated case reporting efforts by PH staff in 2008 likely contributed to the rise in reported cases and consequently led to a more accurate representation of the epidemic in Georgia than previously described; however, this should not necessarily be interpreted as an indication of increased HIV transmission. Additionally, not everyone is aware of his or her infection, so this report underestimates the true number of persons infected with HIV/AIDS in Georgia.

Note on HIV Transmission Categories: The transmission categories presented in this report follow the standards created by the CDC and have been used for many years. According to 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 1 [sic] risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission. For surveillance purposes, cases of HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and AIDS cases are counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with more than 1 [sic] reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmission category listed first in the hierarchy. 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 high-risk heterosexual contact are persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or be at high risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injection drug user). Cases in 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 reported or identified.’”³ These cases are categorized as NIR (no identified risk) or NRR (no risk reported).

¹ Department of Community Health, Rules and Regulation 290-5-48.11 (2003); Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) § 24-9-40.1 (1988); OCGA § 24-9-47 (1988); and OCGA § 31-22-9.2 (1988).

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Revised Surveillance Case Definitions 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(No. RR-10):1-11.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 2007*. Vol.19. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2009: 59.

TABLE HIGHLIGHTS

Tables 1-3. Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS, Georgia, 2007

Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV Infection (not AIDS)¹, Georgia, 2007

- There were 1,691 persons newly diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) in Georgia in 2007
- The majority (70%) of persons newly diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) were male. Females accounted for a higher percentage of new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses (30%) than new AIDS diagnoses (26%)
- Persons newly diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) in 2007 were most frequently in the 20-24 age category at the time of diagnosis. New HIV (not AIDS) cases showed a younger age distribution than new AIDS cases
- The highest percentage of new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses occurred among Blacks. In 2007:
 - Blacks accounted for 77% of new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses and 30% of Georgia's population²;
 - Whites accounted for 16% of new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses and 66% of Georgia's population²; and
 - Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 5% of new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses and 8% of Georgia's population².
- Among males newly diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) in 2007, 54% of cases were missing risk information or did not meet a CDC-defined transmission category. The second most common transmission category (40%) was male-to-male sexual contact
- Among females newly diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) in 2007, 85% of cases were missing risk information or did not meet a CDC-defined transmission category. The second most common transmission category (10%) was high-risk heterosexual contact³
- By Public Health District, the highest rate of new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses in 2007 occurred among residents of the Clayton Health District (45.6 per 100,000 population). Several other health districts had new HIV diagnosis rates higher than the overall state rate of 18.8 cases per 100,000 population. In descending order, they were: DeKalb (44.8), Fulton (42.7), and South (21.9)

¹ "Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV Infection (not AIDS)" refers to reported cases that meet the CDC surveillance case definition for HIV (not AIDS) and were diagnosed in Georgia in 2007.

² Georgia 2007 population estimates obtained from PH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Rates are per 100,000 population.

³ 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, person with AIDS or documented HIV.

Persons Newly Diagnosed with AIDS¹, Georgia, 2007

- There were 1,040 persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia in 2007
- In 2007, the majority (74%) of persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia were male
- Persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2007 were most frequently in the 40-44 years of age category at the time of diagnosis. New AIDS cases showed an older age distribution than new HIV (not AIDS) cases
- The majority of persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia were Black. In 2007:
 - Blacks accounted for 77% of new AIDS diagnoses and 30% of Georgia's population²;
 - Whites accounted for 15% of new AIDS diagnoses and 66% of Georgia's population²; and
 - Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 7% of new AIDS diagnoses and 8% of Georgia's population².
- Among males, 46% of new AIDS cases were missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories. The second most commonly reported transmission category (44%) was male-to-male sexual contact
- Among females, the majority of new AIDS cases (80%) was missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories. The second most commonly reported transmission category (15%) was high-risk heterosexual contact³
- By Public Health District, the highest rate of new AIDS diagnoses occurred among residents of DeKalb Health District (32.7 per 100,000 population). Several other health districts had new AIDS diagnosis rates higher than the overall state rate of 11.7 cases per 100,000 population. In descending order, they were: Clayton (26.1), Fulton (25.0), Coastal (12.5)

¹ "Persons Newly Diagnosed with AIDS" refers to reported cases that meet the CDC surveillance case definition for AIDS and were diagnosed in Georgia in 2007.

² Georgia 2007 population estimates obtained from PH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Rates are per 100,000 population.

³ 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, person with AIDS or documented HIV.

Tables 4-6. Persons Living with HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS, 2007, Georgia

Persons Living with HIV Infection (not AIDS)¹, 2007, Georgia

- There were 13,212 persons living with HIV (not AIDS) in Georgia as of December 31, 2007
- The majority (68%) of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) were male
- Among persons living with HIV (not AIDS) in Georgia in 2007, the most frequent age category was 40-44 years. Persons living with HIV (not AIDS) showed a younger age distribution than persons living with AIDS
- Blacks accounted for the largest percentage of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) in Georgia. In 2007:
 - Blacks accounted for 73% of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) and 30% of Georgia's population²;
 - Whites accounted for 21% of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) and 66% of Georgia's population²; and
 - Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 4% of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) and 8% of Georgia's population².
- Among males living with HIV (not AIDS), male-to-male sexual contact was the most commonly reported transmission category (44%)
- Among females living with HIV (not AIDS), 67% were missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories. The second most common transmission category (22%) was high-risk heterosexual contact³
- The DeKalb Health District had the highest HIV (not AIDS) prevalence rates in 2007 (308.8 cases per 100,000). In 2007, the health districts with HIV (not AIDS) prevalence rates above the state prevalence of 133.2 cases per 100,000 population were (in descending order): Fulton (308.3), Clayton (225.2), South Central (199.9), East Central (167.3), South (156.7), West Central (142.1), and North Central (140.8)

¹ "Persons Living with HIV (not AIDS)" refers to reported cases of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) who are known to be currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of HIV (not AIDS) diagnosis. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

² Georgia 2007 population estimates obtained from PH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Rates are per 100,000 population.

³ 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, person with AIDS or documented HIV.

Persons Living with AIDS¹, 2007, Georgia

- There were 20,507 persons living with AIDS in Georgia as of December 31, 2007
- Among persons living with AIDS in Georgia, the majority (76%) were male
- Among persons living with AIDS in Georgia in 2007, the most frequent age category was 40-44 years. Persons living with AIDS showed an older age distribution than persons living with HIV (not AIDS)
- Blacks accounted for the largest percentage of persons living with AIDS in Georgia in 2007. In 2007:
 - Blacks accounted for 70% of persons living with AIDS and comprised 30% of Georgia's population².
 - Whites accounted for 25% of persons living with AIDS and comprised 66% of Georgia's population².
 - Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 4% of persons living with AIDS and comprised 8% of Georgia's population².
- Among males living with AIDS, male-to-male sexual contact was the most commonly reported transmission category (52%).
- Among females living with AIDS, 46% were missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories. The second most common transmission category (38%) was high-risk heterosexual contact³.
- The Fulton Health District had the highest AIDS prevalence rate in Georgia in 2007 (677.2 cases per 100,000 population). In 2007, the health districts above the state prevalence of 207.7 cases per 100,000 population were (in descending order): DeKalb (438.6), Clayton (274.8), and East Central (237.2), and Coastal (209.1).

¹ "Persons Living with AIDS" refers to reported cases of persons living with AIDS who are known to be currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time AIDS diagnosis. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

² Georgia 2007 population estimates obtained from PH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Rates are per 100,000 population.

³ 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, person with AIDS or documented HIV.

Tables 7-9. Cumulative HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases, 2007, Georgia

Cumulative HIV Infection (not AIDS) Cases¹, 2007, Georgia

- There were 12,208 cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases reported to PH as of December 31, 2007.
- The majority (68%) of cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases were male.
- Among cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases, the most frequent age category was 35-39 years.
- Blacks accounted for the largest percentage of cumulative HIV cases (not AIDS) in Georgia. As of 2007:
 - Blacks accounted for 74% of cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases and comprised 30% of Georgia's population²;
 - Whites accounted for 21% were of cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases and comprised 66% of Georgia's population²;
 - Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 4% of all HIV (not AIDS) cases and comprised 8% of Georgia's population².
- Among males, 44% of cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases were missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories. The second most commonly reported transmission category (41%) was male-to-male sexual contact.
- Among females, 68% of cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases were missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories. The second most commonly reported transmission category (21%) was high-risk heterosexual contact³.
- The Fulton Health District had the highest cumulative number (3,227) of persons diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) in Georgia.

¹ "Cumulative HIV Infection (not AIDS) Cases" refers to the total number of persons diagnosed in Georgia with HIV regardless of their current residence or vital status.

² Georgia 2007 population estimates obtained from PH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Rates are per 100,000 population.

³ 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, person with AIDS or documented HIV.

Cumulative AIDS Cases Diagnosed in Georgia, 2007, Georgia

- There were 32,791 cumulative AIDS cases¹ reported to PH.
- The majority (80%) of cumulative AIDS cases were male.
- Among cumulative AIDS cases in Georgia as of 2007, the most frequent age category was 30-34 years.
- Blacks accounted for the largest percentage of cumulative AIDS cases in Georgia. As of 2007:
 - Blacks accounted for 66% of cumulative AIDS cases and comprised 30% of Georgia's population²;
 - Whites accounted for 30% of cumulative AIDS cases and comprised 66% of Georgia's population²;
 - Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 3% of cumulative AIDS cases and comprised 8% of Georgia's population².
- Among males, male-to-male sexual contact was the most commonly reported transmission category (54%) among cumulative AIDS cases.
- Among females, 49% of cumulative AIDS cases were missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories. The second most common transmission category (33%) was high-risk heterosexual contact³.
- The Fulton Health District had the highest cumulative number (13,378) of persons diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia.

¹ "Cumulative AIDS Cases" refers to the total number of persons diagnosed in Georgia with AIDS regardless of their current residence or vital status.

² Georgia 2007 population estimates obtained from PH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Rates are per 100,000 population.

³ 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, person with AIDS or documented HIV.

Table 1. Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2007

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender				
Male	1185	70%	765	74%
Female	506	30%	275	26%
Age at diagnosis				
<13 yrs	11	1%	1	<1%
13-19 yrs	81	5%	16	2%
20-24 yrs	303	18%	61	6%
25-29 yrs	273	16%	112	11%
30-34 yrs	196	12%	113	11%
35-39 yrs	232	14%	172	17%
40-44 yrs	215	13%	206	20%
45-49 yrs	175	10%	179	17%
50-54 yrs	120	7%	85	8%
55-59 yrs	46	3%	46	4%
60+ yrs	39	2%	49	5%
Race/Ethnicity				
Hispanic, All Races	79	5%	69	7%
Amer. Ind. / AK Native	5	<1%	2	<1%
Asian	9	1%	0	0%
Black	1310	77%	797	77%
Native Hawaiian / PI	0	0%	0	0%
White	275	16%	160	15%
Other / Multirace	13	1%	12	1%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	1691	100%	1040	100%

Note: Numbers are based on data entered through December 2008 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

¹ Persons newly diagnosed with HIV Infection (not AIDS) refers to reported cases that meet the CDC surveillance case definition for HIV (not AIDS) and were diagnosed in Georgia in 2007.

² Persons newly diagnosed with AIDS refers to reported cases that meet the CDC surveillance case definition for AIDS and were diagnosed in Georgia in 2007.

Table 2. Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases by Gender and Transmission Category, Georgia, 2007

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²	
	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males				
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	472	40%	336	44%
Injection drug use (IDU)	16	1%	16	2%
MSM and IDU	19	2%	15	2%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	34	3%	45	6%
Other ⁴	1	<1%	0	0%
Perinatal transmission	2	<1%	0	0%
NIR/NRR ⁵	641	54%	353	46%
Females				
Injection drug use	21	4%	12	4%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	50	10%	41	15%
Other ⁴	2	<1%	0	0%
Perinatal transmission	5	1%	1	<1%
NIR/NRR ⁵	428	85%	221	80%
TOTAL	1691		1040	

Note: Numbers are based on data entered through December 2008 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

¹ Persons newly diagnosed with HIV Infection (not AIDS) refers to reported cases that meet the CDC surveillance case definition for HIV (not AIDS) and were diagnosed in Georgia in 2007.

² Persons newly diagnosed with AIDS refers to reported cases that meet the CDC surveillance case definition for AIDS and were diagnosed in Georgia in 2007.

³ 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, person with AIDS or documented HIV.

⁴ Other includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, transplant, and pediatric.

⁵ No Identified Risk or No Risk Reported.

Table 3. Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases by Public Health District of Residence at Diagnosis, Georgia, 2007

Public Health District	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	Rate ³	Cases	Rate ³	Cases	Rate ³
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	35	5.8	26	4.3	61	10.0
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	31	7.4	16	3.8	47	11.2
2 North (Gainesville)	18	3.0	12	2.0	30	5.1
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	94	11.5	54	6.6	148	18.1
3-2 Fulton	424	42.7	248	25.0	672	67.7
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	124	45.6	71	26.1	195	71.6
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	57	6.0	49	5.1	106	11.1
3-5 DeKalb	330	44.8	241	32.7	571	77.5
4 LaGrange	59	7.7	35	4.6	94	12.2
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	13	9.0	13	9.0	26	18.0
5-2 North Central (Macon)	86	17.0	33	6.5	119	23.5
6 East Central (Augusta)	69	15.6	49	11.1	118	26.7
7 West Central (Columbus)	65	18.5	33	9.4	98	27.9
8-1 South (Valdosta)	53	21.9	27	11.2	80	33.1
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	50	13.7	24	6.6	74	20.3
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	90	16.8	67	12.5	157	29.3
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	35	10.1	15	4.3	50	14.5
10 Northeast (Athens)	26	5.8	20	4.4	46	10.2
TOTAL	1659	18.8	1033	11.7	2692	30.5

Note: Numbers are based on data entered through December 2008 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Analyses exclude persons with unknown residence at diagnosis: HIV (n=32), AIDS (and n=7).

Note: Case counts include incarcerated persons who may artificially inflate the numbers and rates.

¹ Persons newly diagnosed with HIV Infection (not AIDS) refers to reported cases that meet the CDC surveillance case definition for HIV (not AIDS) and were diagnosed in Georgia in 2007.

² Persons newly diagnosed with AIDS refers to reported cases that meet the CDC surveillance case definition for AIDS and were diagnosed in Georgia in 2007.

³ Georgia 2007 population estimates obtained from GDPH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Rates are per 100,000 population

Table 4. Persons Living with HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2007

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender						
Male	9,039	68%	15,659	76%	24,698	73%
Female	4,173	32%	4,848	24%	9,021	27%
Age at end of year³						
<13 yrs	177	1%	52	0%	229	1%
13-19 yrs	207	2%	120	1%	327	1%
20-24 yrs	896	7%	255	1%	1,151	3%
25-29 yrs	1,483	11%	808	4%	2,291	7%
30-34 yrs	1,564	12%	1,444	7%	3,008	9%
35-39 yrs	2,046	15%	2,730	13%	4,776	14%
40-44 yrs	2,316	18%	4,449	22%	6,765	20%
45-49 yrs	2,047	15%	4,248	21%	6,295	19%
50-54 yrs	1,234	9%	3,012	15%	4,246	13%
55-59 yrs	682	5%	1,792	9%	2,474	7%
60+ yrs	558	4%	1,594	8%	2,152	6%
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic, All Races	518	4%	873	4%	1,391	4%
Amer. Ind. / AK Native	21	<1%	24	<1%	45	<1%
Asian	51	<1%	40	<1%	91	<1%
Black	9,688	73%	14,338	70%	24,026	71%
Native Hawaiian / PI	3	<1%	5	<1%	8	<1%
White	2,836	21%	5,113	25%	7,949	24%
Other / Multirace	95	1%	111	1%	206	1%
Unknown	0	0%	3	<1%	3	<1%
TOTAL	13,212	100%	20,507	100%	33,719	100%

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through December 2008 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

Percentages may not add up 100% due to rounding.

¹ Persons living with HIV (not AIDS) refers to reported cases of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) who are known to be currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of HIV (not AIDS) diagnosis. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

² Persons living with AIDS refers to reported cases of persons living with AIDS who are known to be currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time AIDS diagnosis. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

³ Age calculated as of December 31, 2007. Excludes persons with incomplete birthdate information: HIV (n=2), AIDS (n=3).

Table 5. Persons Living with HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS by Gender and Transmission Category, Georgia, 2007

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males						
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	3,963	44%	8,107	52%	12,070	49%
Injection drug use (IDU)	449	5%	1,552	10%	2,001	8%
MSM and IDU	304	3%	873	6%	1,177	5%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	442	5%	1,173	7%	1,615	7%
Perinatal Transmission	72	1%	62	<1%	134	1%
Other ⁴	46	1%	93	1%	139	1%
NIR/NRR ⁵	3,763	42%	3,799	24%	7,562	31%
Females						
Injection drug use	302	7%	685	14%	987	11%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	917	22%	1,822	38%	2,739	30%
Perinatal Transmission	100	2%	71	1%	171	1%
Other ⁴	54	1%	40	1%	94	1%
NIR/NRR ⁵	2,800	67%	2,230	46%	5,030	56%
TOTAL	13,212		20,507		33,719	

Note: Numbers are based on data entered through December 2008 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

¹ Persons living with HIV (not AIDS) refers to reported cases of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) who are known to be currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of HIV (not AIDS) diagnosis. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

² Persons living with AIDS refers to reported cases of persons living with AIDS who are known to be currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time AIDS diagnosis. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

³ 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, person with AIDS or documented HIV.

⁴ Other includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, transplant, and pediatric.

⁵ No Identified Risk or No Risk Reported.

Table 6. Persons Living with HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS by Current Public Health District of Residence, Georgia, 2007

Public Health District	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	Rate ³	Cases	Rate ³	Cases	Rate ³
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	252	41.4	348	57.2	600	98.6
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	169	40.3	228	54.3	397	94.6
2 North (Gainesville)	164	27.8	229	38.8	393	66.5
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	780	95.5	1,042	127.6	1,822	223.2
3-2 Fulton	3,059	308.3	6,719	677.2	9,778	985.5
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	613	225.2	748	274.8	1,361	500.0
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	634	66.4	816	85.5	1,450	151.9
3-5 DeKalb	2,276	308.8	3,233	438.6	5,509	747.4
4 LaGrange	434	56.4	605	78.7	1,039	135.1
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	288	199.9	233	161.7	521	361.7
5-2 North Central (Macon)	714	140.8	869	171.4	1,583	312.2
6 East Central (Augusta)	740	167.3	1,049	237.2	1,789	404.5
7 West Central (Columbus)	500	142.1	644	183.0	1,144	325.1
8-1 South (Valdosta)	379	156.7	418	172.9	797	329.6
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	440	120.5	686	187.9	1,126	308.5
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	703	131.1	1,121	209.1	1,824	340.2
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	349	101.1	493	142.9	842	244.0
10 Northeast (Athens)	218	48.3	341	75.6	559	123.9
TOTAL	12,712	133.2	19,822	207.7	32,534	340.9

Note: Numbers are based on data entered through December 2008 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Analyses exclude persons whose current county of residence in Georgia is unknown: HIV (n=500), AIDS (n=685).

Note: Case counts include incarcerated persons who may artificially inflate the numbers and rates.

¹ Persons living with HIV (not AIDS) refers to reported cases of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) who are known to be currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of HIV (not AIDS) diagnosis. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

² Persons living with AIDS refers to reported cases of persons living with AIDS who are known to be currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time AIDS diagnosis. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

³ Georgia 2007 population estimates obtained from GDPH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Rates are per 100,000.

Table 7. Cumulative Cases of HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2007

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender						
Male	8,333	68%	26,155	80%	34,488	77%
Female	3,875	32%	6,636	20%	10,511	23%
Age at diagnosis						
<13 yrs	220	2%	239	<1%	459	1%
13-19 yrs	532	4%	273	<1%	805	2%
20-24 yrs	1,653	14%	1,536	5%	3,189	7%
25-29 yrs	1,895	16%	4,559	14%	6,454	14%
30-34 yrs	1,984	16%	7,070	22%	9,054	20%
35-39 yrs	2,001	16%	6,979	21%	8,980	20%
40-44 yrs	1,678	14%	5,387	16%	7,065	16%
45-49 yrs	1,080	9%	3,199	10%	4,279	10%
50-54 yrs	614	5%	1,773	5%	2,387	5%
55-59 yrs	307	3%	886	3%	1,193	3%
60+ yrs	244	2%	890	3%	1,134	3%
Race/Ethnicity						
Hispanic, All Races	437	4%	958	3%	1,395	3%
Amer. Ind. / AK Native	14	<1%	25	<1%	39	<1%
Asian	42	<1%	38	<1%	80	<1%
Black	9,057	74%	21,762	66%	30,819	68%
Native Hawaiian / PI	2	<1%	4	<1%	6	<1%
White	2,566	21%	9,855	30%	12,421	28%
Other / Multirace	90	1%	143	<1%	233	1%
Unknown	0	0%	5	<1%	5	<1%
TOTAL	12,208	100%	32,791	100%	44,999	100%

Note: Numbers are based on data entered through December 2008 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

¹ Cumulative HIV Infection (not AIDS) cases refers to the total number of persons diagnosed in Georgia with HIV regardless of their current residence or vital status.

² Cumulative AIDS cases refers to the total number of persons diagnosed in Georgia with AIDS regardless of their current residence or vital status.

Table 8. Cumulative Cases of HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS by Gender and Transmission Category, Georgia, 2007

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males						
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	3,427	41%	14,222	54%	17,649	51%
Injection drug use (IDU)	435	5%	3,462	13%	3,897	11%
MSM and IDU	276	3%	1,548	6%	1,824	5%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	425	5%	1,848	7%	2,273	7%
Perinatal transmission	62	1%	114	<1%	176	1%
Other ⁴	44	1%	217	1%	261	1%
NIR/NRR ⁵	3,664	44%	4,744	18%	8,408	24%
Females						
Injection drug use	286	7%	1,279	19%	1,565	15%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	828	21%	2,630	40%	3,458	33%
Perinatal transmission	84	2%	121	2%	205	2%
Other ⁴	52	1%	76	1%	128	1%
NIR/NRR ⁵	2,625	68%	2,530	38%	5,155	49%
TOTAL	12,208		32,791		44,999	

Note: Numbers are based on data entered through December 2008 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

¹ Cumulative HIV Infection (not AIDS) cases refers to the total number of persons diagnosed in Georgia with HIV regardless of their current residence or vital status.

² Cumulative AIDS Cases refers to the total number of persons diagnosed in Georgia with AIDS regardless of their current residence or vital status

³ 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, person with AIDS or documented HIV.

⁴ Other includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, transplant, and pediatric.

⁵ No Identified Risk or No Risk Reported.

Table 9. Cumulative Cases of HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS by Public Health District of Residence at Diagnosis, Georgia, 2007

Public Health District	HIV (not AIDS) ¹	AIDS ²	Total
	Cases ³	Cases ³	Cases
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	230	452	682
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	125	279	404
2 North (Gainesville)	131	314	445
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	696	1,432	2,128
3-2 Fulton	3,227	13,378	16,605
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	482	829	1,311
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	533	1,067	1,600
3-5 DeKalb	1,901	4,845	6,746
4 LaGrange	426	905	1,331
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	235	282	517
5-2 North Central (Macon)	708	1,329	2,037
6 East Central (Augusta)	690	1,662	2,352
7 West Central (Columbus)	499	1,113	1,612
8-1 South (Valdosta)	367	531	898
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	426	1,200	1,626
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	706	1,838	2,544
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	306	693	999
10 Northeast (Athens)	210	506	716
TOTAL	11,898	32,655	44,553

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through December 2008 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

Analyses exclude persons with unknown residence at diagnosis: HIV (n=310), AIDS (n=136).

Note: Case counts include incarcerated persons who may artificially inflate the numbers.

¹“Cumulative HIV cases” refers to the total number of persons who were residing in Georgia at the time of diagnosis with HIV, regardless of their current residence or vital status.

²“Cumulative AIDS cases” refers to the total number of persons who were residing in Georgia at the time of diagnosis with AIDS, regardless of their current residence or vital status.