
HIV Surveillance Summary

Georgia, 2014

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

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Executive Summary

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

HIV infection remains an important public health problem in the state of Georgia. In 2014, Georgia was ranked fifth highest in the nation for the total number of new diagnoses of HIV infection among adults and adolescents after Florida, California, Texas, and New York¹. There were 2,640 new diagnoses of HIV infection during 2014 in Georgia. The majority of these new

diagnoses were among males (80%). The highest percentage of new HIV diagnoses was seen among those aged 30 to 39 years (24%), and the highest percentage of Stage 3 (AIDS) was also seen among those aged 20-29 years (37%). Among all races/ethnicities, Black/non-Hispanics accounted for the majority of the diagnoses (65% of new HIV infections and 67% of Stage 3 (AIDS)). Seventy five percent (1586) of new HIV infections among Georgia males in 2014 were attributed to male to male sexual (MSM) contact. Among women, 81% (407) of new HIV infections were attributed to heterosexual contact (HET).

As of December 31, 2014, there were 53,230 persons living with HIV infection in Georgia. Similar to the new diagnoses of HIV infection, the majority of prevalent cases are among Black/Non-Hispanic persons (68%) and males (78%). Seventy-seven percent (30,845) of prevalent HIV cases among males were attributed to the MSM transmission category and 80% (10,352) of cases among females were attributed to heterosexual contact.

Monitoring the HIV/AIDS epidemic and understanding the burden of HIV infection in Georgia are essential for meeting the goals stated in the 2010 National HIV/AIDS Strategy to reduce HIV incidence, increase access to care, and optimize health outcomes for persons living with HIV and reduce HIV-related health disparities².

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2014; vol.26. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv-surveillance-report-us.pdf>. Published November 2015. Accessed February 2016

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

Technical Notes

HIV Surveillance

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

This report includes surveillance data through December 31, 2015 by diagnostic category, for newly diagnosed HIV cases, persons living with and cumulative cases of HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS). The data are displayed by date of diagnosis and are not adjusted for reporting delays or incomplete reporting. Persons residing in correctional facilities are included in this report and may inflate rates in certain geographic regions where there are large numbers of HIV-positive inmates. Tables depicting “Persons living with HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS)” comprise persons with current residence in the state of Georgia based on current information available for them in the Georgia HIV/AIDS surveillance system regardless of where the persons were diagnosed. Persons represented in the

“New Diagnoses” and “Cumulative” tables were diagnosed in the state of Georgia. Due to the difference in residency criteria and the influx of cases to Georgia, the number of persons living with HIV infection in Georgia may be higher in some sub-categories than cumulative HIV infections. HIV infection includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection regardless of the stage of disease at diagnosis; i.e., both HIV (not AIDS) and AIDS

Name-based AIDS reporting began in the early 1980s, and name-based HIV reporting began in Georgia on December 31, 2003. Electronic lab reporting began in 2011. There are known delays in case reporting, we expect that the number of HIV diagnoses in 2014 will continue to increase as additional case reports are received. The Georgia electronic laboratory reporting (ELR) system makes it possible to use laboratory-based measures (e.g., CD4 count, viral load) to estimate the HIV Care Continuum for persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection in the state of Georgia (<https://dph.georgia.gov/hiv-care-continuum>).

Transmission Categories

Persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection with no reported and/or identified exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are classified as either ‘no risk factor identified or no risk factor reported’ (NIR/NRR). In 2014, 44% of new HIV diagnoses infection were reported with

³ Department of Public Health, Rules and regulations 290-5-48.11 (2003); Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A.)

§ 31-22-9.2 (2011)

no or insufficient risk information to determine transmission category. Multiple imputation, a statistical approach, was used in this report to replace each missing transmission category with a set of plausible values that represent the uncertainty about the true, but missing, value. The methods were applied to HIV cases among the adult and adolescent population only and not to the pediatric (age less than 13 years) population of Georgia. To identify and reduce HIV-related disparities in prevention and care, it is necessary to have the best available estimate for the distribution of known transmission categories among the HIV-infected population of Georgia. Multiple imputation is considered by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to be the best method for redistribution of missing data in large databases.⁴

Cases with Incomplete Information

Cases missing required fields such as sex and race/ethnicity are not included in the CDC's National HIV Surveillance Report but are included in the Georgia Surveillance Summary in recognition of the importance of providing an estimate closest to the absolute number of HIV infections in the state of Georgia for effective prevention program planning. Work is underway to reduce the number of cases missing required fields. The proportion of cases missing information should be taken into consideration when examining trends by race/ethnicity.

Categorization of Cases by Public Health District

In the 2013 Georgia HIV Surveillance Summary, there were 250 new diagnosed cases and 4,806 prevalent cases that were not assigned to a Public Health District (unknown Health District) because county of residence had not been reported. In 2014, cases missing county of residence were geocoded based on their address using the Arc GIS Desktop Version 10.2 Software. As a result, only 40 newly diagnosed cases and 572 prevalent cases remained in the unknown Health District category. Health district-specific counts and rates increased between 2013 and 2014 as a result of cases shifting from the "unknown health district" category into the appropriate health district.

Gender Categories

Persons diagnosed with HIV for whom the current identity box "transgender" was checked are classified as transgender. Because providers often do not complete all case report forms fields, the numbers reported here are most likely an underestimate. Also, because the current identity fields were added to the case report form in 2007, cumulative and prevalent counts of HIV among transgender persons are incomplete.

Definitions of Measures

NEW DIAGNOSES of HIV infection (Stage 1-3) and/or Stage 3 (AIDS) are cases who were diagnosed between January 01, 2014 and December 31, 2014 and reported to the Georgia DPH. Cases with a diagnosis of Stage 3

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

include two groups: 1) persons newly diagnosed with HIV and found to be Stage 3 (CD4 <200 cells/ml) at diagnosis; and, 2) persons previously diagnosed with HIV who were found to meet the Stage 3 definition in 2014.

PERSONS LIVING WITH a diagnosis of HIV infection (Stage 1-3) and /or Stage 3 (AIDS) are cases who were diagnosed and alive as of December 31, 2014. Persons living with a diagnosis of Stage 3 (AIDS) are persons who were alive as of December 31, 2014 and who were ever diagnosed with Stage 3 (AIDS).

CUMULATIVE DIAGNOSES of HIV infection (Stage 1-3) and Stage 3 (AIDS) are cases who were reported to the Georgia DPH and diagnosed as of December 31, 2014 and include persons living and deceased.

TRANSMISSION CATEGORIES presented in this report follow the standards created by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)⁵ and have been used for many years. According to the CDC, *transmission category* is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes a person's possible HIV risk factors. The summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the one risk factor most likely to have been responsible for HIV transmission. For surveillance purposes, HIV and AIDS cases are counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with more than one reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmission category according to the behavior that is most likely to have resulted in transmission. The exception is men who report sexual contact with other men and

injection drug use; this group makes up a separate transmission category. Persons whose transmission category is classified as *heterosexual contact* are persons who report heterosexual contact specifically with a person known to have, or be at high risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injection drug user/IDU). The term *high risk* is not included in the transmission category label for *heterosexual contact* in the tables because heterosexual contact itself is the risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission. However, the Table 3 footnote regarding this category clarifies how the data are defined: "heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection". Cases among persons with no reported exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as either no risk factor identified or reported (NIR/NRR)¹

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

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

RATES: Denominators for population rates are based on the 2014 estimates of the resident population retrieved from the Georgia Department of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP). Rates are per

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV Surveillance Report, 2011; vol.23.
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/library/reports/surveillance/cdc-hiv->

[surveillance-report-us.pdf](#). Published November 2015. Accessed February, 2016

100,000 population. Rates based on estimated case numbers less than 12 should be interpreted with caution because these rates have relative standard errors greater than 30% and are considered unreliable.

REPORTING PERIOD: Case numbers are based on data entered through December 2015, and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

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

Data Limitations

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

Highlights of Analyses

Population

Table 1: Estimates and distribution of the general population by race/ethnicity, Georgia, 2014

- There were an estimated 10 million persons living in Georgia during 2014
- Of these individuals, the majority were White, Non-Hispanic (54%)
- The largest minority group in the state was Black, Non-Hispanic (31%)
- Individuals who were Hispanic/Latino comprised 9% of the state's population.

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

New Diagnoses

Tables 2 to 4: New diagnoses of HIV infection, Georgia, January 01, 2014 to December 31, 2014

- There were 2,640 persons with a new diagnoses of HIV infection in Georgia during 2014.
- The majority of the new HIV diagnoses were among males (80%).
- Persons aged 20-29 years at the time of diagnosis represented the largest age group (37%) for new diagnoses of HIV infection in Georgia during 2014.
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among persons with new diagnoses of HIV infection in Georgia in 2014.
 - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 65% of new HIV infection diagnoses and comprised 31% of Georgia's population.

- White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 13% of new HIV infection diagnoses and comprised 54% of Georgia’s population.
- Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 5% of new diagnoses of HIV infection and comprised 9% of Georgia’s population.
- The number of cases and proportions stratified by transmission category are shown by both unadjusted and adjusted after multiple imputation.
- Using multiple imputation, 75% of HIV infections diagnosed among males in Georgia in 2014 were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among women, 81% of HIV infections diagnosed in 2014 were attributed to heterosexual contact.
- The overall state rate for new diagnoses of HIV infection in 2014 was 26 cases per 100,000 population. In 2014, several Public Health Districts had newly diagnosed HIV infection rates that exceeded the overall state rate: Fulton (77 per 100,000), DeKalb (61 per 100,000) and Clayton (44 per 100,000).

Tables 2 to 4: New diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS), Georgia, January 01, 2014 to December 31, 2014

- There were 1,320 persons with new diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia during 2014.
- The majority of the new diagnoses with Stage 3 (AIDS) were among males (76%).
- Persons aged 30-39 years at the time of diagnosis represented the largest age group (26%) for new diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia during 2014.

- There were racial/ethnic disparities among persons with new diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia in 2014.
 - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 70% of new Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses and comprised 31% of Georgia’s population.
 - White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 13% of new Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses and comprised 54% of Georgia’s population.
 - Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 6% of new diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) and comprised 9% of Georgia’s population.
- Among males, 76% of new Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among females, 82% of new Stage 3 (AIDS) diagnoses were attributed to the heterosexual contact transmission category.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS Infection

Tables 5 to 7: Persons Living with HIV infection, Georgia, as of December 31, 2014

- There were 53,230 persons living with HIV infection in Georgia as of December 31, 2014.
- The majority of persons living with HIV infection were male (75%).
- The largest age category for persons living with HIV in Georgia was 40-49 years (29%).
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among persons living with HIV infection in Georgia in 2014.
 - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 66% of persons living with HIV infection and comprised 31% of Georgia’s population.

- White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 20% of persons living with HIV infection and comprised 54% of Georgia’s population.
- Hispanic/Latinos of all races accounted for 6% of persons living with HIV infection and comprised 9% of Georgia’s population.
- Among males living with HIV infection in Georgia, 77% of cases were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among females living with HIV infection in Georgia, 80% of cases were attributed to the heterosexual contact transmission category.
- The overall state prevalence rate for HIV infection in 2014 was 527 cases per 100,000 population. Three Public Health Districts had HIV prevalence rates that exceeded the overall state rate in 2014: Fulton (1602 per 100,000), DeKalb (1252 per 100,000) and Clayton (824 per 100,000).

Tables 5 to 7: Persons Living with Stage 3 (AIDS), Georgia, as of December 31, 2014

- There were 28,284 persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia as of December 31, 2014.
- The majority of persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) were male (76%).
- The largest age category of persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia was 50-59 years (32%).
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia in 2014
 - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 68% of persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) and comprised 31% of Georgia’s population.

- White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 20% of persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) and comprised 54% of Georgia’s population.²
- Hispanic/Latinos of all races accounted for 6% of persons living with Stage 3 (AIDS) and comprised 9% of Georgia’s population.
- Among males living with Stage 3 (AIDS), 75% of cases were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among females living with Stage 3 (AIDS), 80% of cases were attributed to the heterosexual contact transmission category.
- The overall state prevalence rate for Stage 3 (AIDS) in 2014 was 280 cases per 100,000 population. Three Public Health Districts had AIDS prevalence rates that exceeded the overall state rate in 2014: Fulton (855 per 100,000), DeKalb (675 per 100,000) and Clayton (432 per 100,000).

Cumulative Diagnoses

Table 8 to 10: Cumulative diagnoses of HIV infection, Georgia, as of December 31, 2014

- There were 70,813 cumulative diagnoses of HIV infection in Georgia as of December 31, 2014.
- The majority (77%) of cumulative HIV cases were male.
- The largest age category at diagnosis for cumulative cases of HIV infection in Georgia was 30-39 years (34%).
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among cumulative HIV infections in Georgia in 2014.
 - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 66% of cumulative HIV infections

- White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 23% of cumulative HIV infections
- Hispanic/Latinos of all races accounted for 4% of cumulative HIV infections
- Among male adults/adolescents, 73% of cumulative cases were attributed to the MSM transmission category.
- Among female adults/adolescents, 78% of cases were attributed to the heterosexual contact transmission category.
- The highest cumulative number of diagnoses of HIV infection in Georgia were in the Fulton (22,723) and DeKalb (11,876) Public Health Districts.
- Among female adults/adolescents, 76% of cumulative Stage 3 (AIDS) cases were attributed to the heterosexual contact transmission category.
- The highest cumulative numbers of diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia were in the Fulton (16,234) and DeKalb (7,216) Public Health Districts.

Table 8 to 10: Cumulative diagnoses of Stage 3 (AIDS), Georgia, as of December 31, 2014

- There were 44,612 cumulative diagnoses of stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia as of December 31, 2014.
- The majority of these cumulative Stage 3 (AIDS) cases were male (78%)
- The largest age category at diagnosis for cumulative cases of Stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia was 30-39 years (39%).
- There were racial/ethnic disparities among cumulative Stage 3 (AIDS) cases in Georgia in 2014.
 - Black/Non-Hispanics accounted for 66% of cumulative Stage 3 (AIDS) cases
 - White/Non-Hispanics accounted for 26% were of cumulative Stage 3 (AIDS) cases
 - Hispanic/Latinos of all races accounted for 4% of all Stage 3 (AIDS) cases
- Among male adult/adolescents, 70% of cumulative stage 3 (AIDS) cases were attributed to the MSM transmission category.

Table 1: Distribution of the General Population by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2014

Race/Ethnicity	Number¹ (%)
White, Non-Hispanic	5,487,103 (54)
Black, Non-Hispanic	3,098,214 (31)
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	935,279 (9)
Asian, Non-Hispanic	378,945 (4)
American Indian /Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	23,286 (<1)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	6,331 (<1)
Multiracial/Other, Non-Hispanic	168,185 (2)
Total	10,097,343

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

Table 2: Diagnoses of HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by sex, age and race/ethnicity, Georgia, January 01, 2014 to December 31, 2014

	HIV infection		Stage 3 (AIDS) ²	
Sex	Count	Percent¹	Count	Percent
Male	2,102	80%	999	76%
Female	521	20%	317	24%
Transgender	9	<1%	3	<1%
Unknown	8	<1%	4	<1%
Age at Diagnosis (years)	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<13	9	<1%	4	<1%
13-19	101	4%	12	<1%
20-24	500	19%	114	9%
25-29	468	18%	189	14%
30-39	636	24%	337	26%
40-49	469	18%	335	25%
50-59	335	13%	250	19%
60+	122	5%	79	6%
Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Black/Non-Hispanic	1,719	65%	919	70%
White/Non-Hispanic	356	13%	173	13%
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	139	5%	76	6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	<1%	2	<1%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	17	<1%	10	<1%
Multiple races	45	2%	31	2%
Unknown	360	14%	109	8%
Total	2,640		1,320	

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

² This group includes newly diagnosed persons with Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) at initial diagnosis and previously diagnosed persons who first met the Stage 3 definition in 2014.

Table 3: Diagnoses¹ of HIV Infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by sex and transmission category³, Georgia, January 01, 2014 to December 31, 2014

	HIV infection ¹				Stage 3 (AIDS) ²			
	Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted ³ Estimates		Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted Estimates	
Male adult or adolescent	Count	Percent ⁴	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
MSM ⁵	1,105	52%	1,586	75%	550	55%	760	76%
IDU ⁶	26	1%	59	3%	20	2%	40	4%
MSM & IDU ⁷	21	1%	42	2%	18	2%	28	3%
Heterosexual ⁸	103	5%	147	7%	59	6%	88	9%
Other ⁹	854	40%	275	13%	350	35%	81	8%
Subtotal	2,109		2,109		997		997	
Female adult or adolescent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
IDU	7	1%	31	7%	10	3%	28	9%
Heterosexual	213	41%	407	81%	132	42%	255	82%
Other ⁹	294	57%	76	11%	169	54%	28	9%
Subtotal	514		514		311		311	
Child (<13 years at diagnosis)	Count	Percent			Count	Percent		
Perinatal ¹⁰	5	55%			7	88%		
Other ¹¹	4	45%			1	12%		
Subtotal	9				8			
Total	2,632				1,316			

¹ HIV stage 1-3

² Includes newly diagnosed persons with Stage 3 HIV (AIDS) at initial diagnosis and previously diagnosed persons who first met the Stage 3 definition on 2014.

³ Adjusted for missing risk using multiple imputation methods

⁴ Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding and represent the percentage of the subtotal.

⁵ MSM Male-to-male sexual contact

⁶ IDU Injection drug use

⁷ MSM&IDU Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use

⁸ Defined as sexual contact with someone of the opposite sex with known risk such as injection drug use, bisexual male (applies to females only), person with hemophilia/coagulation disorder, transfusion recipient with HIV documentation, and or person with AIDS or documented HIV.

⁹ Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported (the latter account for great majority).

¹⁰ Cases born to HIV-infected mother

¹¹ Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported (the latter account for great majority).

Table 4: Diagnoses of HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by Public Health District of residence at diagnosis, Georgia, January 01, 2014 to December 31, 2014

Public Health Districts	HIV infection	
	Count	Rate ¹
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	34	5
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	20	4
2 North (Gainesville)	38	6
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	205	24
3-2 Fulton	771	77
3-3 Clayton (Jonesboro)	118	44
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	205	19
3-5 DeKalb	443	61
4 LaGrange	119	14
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	30	20
5-2 North Central (Macon)	112	21
6 East Central (Augusta)	96	20
7 West Central (Columbus)	70	19
8-1 South (Valdosta)	46	18
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	76	22
9-1 Coastal (Savannah)	122	20
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	55	15
10 Northeast (Athens)	40	8
Unknown Health District	40	--
Total	2,640	26

Note: AIDS diagnoses by Public Health District cannot be tabulated at this time. An updated reported will be posted once this technical issue is resolved.

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

Table 5: Persons living with diagnosed HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by sex, age and race/ethnicity, Georgia through December 31, 2014

	HIV infection ¹		Stage 3 (AIDS)	
Sex	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	40,033	75%	21,453	76%
Female	12,947	24%	6,715	24%
Transgender	148	<1%	89	<1%
Unknown	102	<1%	27	<1%
Current Age (years)	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<13	171	<1%	19	<1%
13-19	329	<1%	84	<1%
20-24	2,142	4%	522	2%
25-29	4,720	9%	1,475	5%
30-39	10,969	21%	4,864	17%
40-49	15,260	29%	8,849	31%
50-59	14,190	27%	8,999	32%
60+	5,435	10%	3,471	12%
Missing	14	<1%	1	<1%
Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Black/Non-Hispanic	35,352	66%	19,149	68%
White/Non-Hispanic	10,380	20%	5,602	20%
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	3,043	6%	1,717	6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	29	<1%	11	<1%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	218	<1%	100	<1%
Multiple races	1,804	3%	1,109	4%
Unknown	2,404	5%	596	2%
Total	53,230		28,284	

¹ HIV Stage 1-3

Table 6: Persons living¹ with a diagnosis of HIV Infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by sex and transmission category, Georgia, through December 31, 2014

	HIV infection				Stage 3 (AIDS)			
	Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted ² Estimates		Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted Estimates	
	Count	Percent ³	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male adult or adolescent								
MSM	23,123	58%	30,845	77%	12,757	59%	16,190	75%
IDU	1,506	4%	2,217	6%	1,114	5%	1,511	7%
MSM & IDU	1,829	5%	2,331	6%	1,241	6%	1,498	7%
Heterosexual	1,777	4%	2,649	7%	1,200	6%	1,723	8%
Other ⁴	11,828	30%	2,021	5%	5,206	24%	597	3%
Subtotal	40,063		40,063		21,518		21,518	
Female adult or adolescent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
IDU	1,058	8%	1,751	14%	715	11%	1,076	16%
Heterosexual	5,778	45%	10,352	80%	3,331	50%	5,381	80%
Other ⁴	6,044	47%	777	6%	2,673	40%	263	4%
Subtotal	12,880		12,880		6,719		6,719	
Child (<13 years at end of year)	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Perinatal	104	61%			16	84%		
Other ⁵	67	39%			3	16%		
Subtotal	171				19			
Total	53,114				28,256			

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

² Adjusted for missing risk using multiple imputation methods

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

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

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

Table 7: Persons living with a diagnoses of HIV infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by Public Health District of residence at diagnosis, Georgia, through December 31, 2014

Public Health Districts	HIV infection		Stage 3 (AIDS)	
	Count	Rate ¹	Count	Rate ¹
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	1,000	154	565	87
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	610	134	329	72
2 North (Gainesville)	737	111	397	60
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	3,527	406	1,820	209
3-2 Fulton	15,958	1602	8,521	855
3-3 Clayton (Jonesboro)	2,205	824	1,156	432
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	3,582	335	1,864	174
3-5 DeKalb	9,039	1252	4,873	675
4 LaGrange	1,807	219	974	118
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	763	502	391	257
5-2 North Central (Macon)	2,136	406	1,136	216
6 East Central (Augusta)	2,138	450	1,164	245
7 West Central (Columbus)	1,722	456	872	231
8-1 South (Valdosta)	1,041	409	551	216
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	1,719	487	962	273
9-1 Coastal (Savannah)	2,588	429	1,434	238
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	1,229	337	648	178
10 Northeast (Athens)	857	180	477	100
Unknown Health District	572	-	150	-
Total	53,230	527	28,284	280

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

Table 8: Cumulative cases of diagnosed HIV Infection and Stage 3 (AIDS), Georgia as of December 31, 2014

	HIV Infection		Stage 3 (AIDS)	
Sex	Count	Percent ¹	Count	Percent
Male	54,230	77%	34,970	78%
Female	16,341	23%	9,622	22%
Transgender	156	<1	96	<1%
Unknown	86	<1%	20	<1%
Age at Diagnosis (years)	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<13	616	<1%	247	<1%
13-19	2,318	3%	473	1%
20-24	8,346	12%	2,532	6%
25-29	11,313	16%	6,023	14%
30-39	24,137	34%	17,336	39%
40-49	15,858	22%	12,114	27%
50-59	6,247	9%	4,462	10%
60+	1,967	3%	1,424	3%
Missing	11	<1%	1	<1%
Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Black/Non-Hispanic	46,847	66%	29,587	66%
White/Non-Hispanic	16,563	23%	11,565	26%
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	3,060	4%	1,785	4%
American Indian/Alaska Native	35	<1%	19	<1%
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	228	<1%	121	<1%
Multiple races	1,819	3%	1,091	2%
Unknown	2,261	3%	444	1%
Total	70,813		44,612	

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

Table 9: Cumulative¹ diagnoses of HIV Infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) of HIV infection by sex and transmission category, Georgia, as of December 31, 2014

	HIV infection				Stage 3 (AIDS)			
	Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted ² Estimates		Unadjusted Estimates		Adjusted Estimates	
Male adult or adolescent	Count	Percent ³	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
MSM	29,728	55%	39,215	73%	19,647	56%	24,252	70%
IDU	4,161	8%	5,384	10%	3,651	10%	4,453	13%
MSM & IDU	2,758	5%	3,424	6%	2,163	6%	2,541	7%
Heterosexual	2,792	5%	4,133	8%	2,165	6%	3,038	9%
Other ⁴	14,607	27%	1889	3%	7,227	21%	570	2%
Subtotal	54,046		54,045		34,853		34,854	
Female adult or adolescent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
IDU	1,907	12%	2,918	19%	1,511	16%	2,107	22%
Heterosexual	6,927	42%	12,560	78%	4,517	48%	7,180	76%
Other ⁴	7,223	45%	579	4%	3,463	36%	204	2%
Subtotal	16,057		16,057		9,491		9,491	
Child (<13 years at diagnosis)	Count	Percent			Count	Percent		
Perinatal	469	77%			231	93%		
Other ⁵	144	23%			19	77%		
Subtotal	613				247			
Total	70,721				44,591			

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

² Adjusted for missing risk using multiple imputation methods

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

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

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

Table 10: Cumulative cases diagnosed with HIV Infection and Stage 3 (AIDS) by Public Health District of residence at diagnosis, Georgia, through December 31, 2014

Public Health Districts	HIV Infection	Stage 3 (AIDS)
	Count	Count
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	1,059	639
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	727	421
2 North (Gainesville)	767	482
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	3,678	2,173
3-2 Fulton	22,723	16,234
3-3 Clayton (Jonesboro)	2,852	1,595
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	2,957	1,699
3-5 DeKalb	11,876	7,216
4 LaGrange	2,417	1,407
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	810	423
5-2 North Central (Macon)	2,977	1,816
6 East Central (Augusta)	3,257	2,158
7 West Central (Columbus)	2,485	1,486
8-1 South (Valdosta)	1,427	802
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	2,440	1,598
9-1 Coastal (Savannah)	3,846	2,475
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	1,503	905
10 Northeast (Athens)	1,124	743
Unknown Health District	1,888	348
Total	70,813	44,620

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**