

GEORGIA HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY

DATA THROUGH
DECEMBER 31, 2006

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
DIVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Georgia HIV/AIDS Surveillance Summary
Cumulative data through December 31, 2006

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

INTRODUCTION TO TABLES

Georgia statutes require physicians and laboratories to report all cases of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) to the Georgia Division of Public Health (GDPH)¹. The information collected is used to monitor the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Georgia. The data presented in the accompanying tables are based on confidential case reports collected through the GDPH HIV/AIDS Reporting System. The data are displayed by date of diagnosis and are not adjusted for reporting delays or incomplete reporting.

Unlike AIDS reporting, which began in the early 1980s, reporting HIV infection by name is relatively new in Georgia. Confidential name-based HIV reporting began on December 31, 2003. As a result, the HIV surveillance system is still immature and the numbers of HIV (non-AIDS) cases presented underestimate the true incidence and prevalence of HIV (non-AIDS) in the population.

In 2006, staffing changes limited the capacity of the GDPH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Unit to perform active surveillance of AIDS cases. As a result, the numbers of AIDS cases presented underestimate the true incidence and prevalence of AIDS in the population in 2006.

Thus, for persons newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS (Tables 1-3), both the 2006 and 2005 numbers are displayed. Due to delays in reporting and active surveillance, the 2006 numbers are artificially low and will likely increase as late case reports are received. Only the 2005 figures are described in the analysis of subcategories such as age groups, race/ethnicity, sex, risk factor, and location.

¹ Georgia Department of Human Resources, 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).

TABLE HIGHLIGHTS

Tables 1-3. Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS²

AIDS

- Based on confidential case reports received by the GDPH (as of June 11, 2007), 432 persons were newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2006. Due to delays in reporting and active surveillance, this number is artificially low and will likely increase as late case reports are received.
- In 2005, 932 persons were newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia.
- The majority of persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia were males. In 2005, 75% of persons newly diagnosed with AIDS were males and 25% were females.
- The largest proportion of new AIDS diagnoses occurred among 35-39 year-olds. Among persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2005,
 - 19% were 35-39 years old at the time of diagnosis;
 - 17% were 30-34 years old;
 - 17% were 40-44 years old.
- By race/ethnicity, the majority of persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia were non-Hispanic (NH) Blacks.
 - NH-Blacks accounted for 77% of new AIDS diagnoses in 2005 (but accounted for only 29% of the Georgia population³);
 - NH-Whites accounted for 17% of new AIDS diagnoses in 2005;
 - Hispanics/Latinos accounted for 6% of new AIDS diagnoses in 2005.
- Among males, the most commonly reported risk factor⁴ for HIV (non-AIDS) was male sexual contact with another male (MSM). Among males newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2005,
 - 37% reported MSM;
 - 5% reported injection drug use (IDU)⁵;
 - 4% reported MSM and IDU;
 - 5% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 49% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- Among females, the most commonly reported mode of HIV exposure was high-risk heterosexual contact. Among females newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2005,
 - 19% reported high-risk heterosexual contact;
 - 8% reported IDU;
 - 74% did not report a risk factor for HIV.
- By Public Health District, the highest AIDS incidence rates occurred among residents of Fulton and DeKalb Health Districts. In 2005,
 - Fulton Health District had an AIDS incidence rate of 37.7 per 100,000 population.
 - DeKalb Health District had an AIDS incidence rate of 23.0 per 100,000 population.
 - Two other health districts had an annual AIDS incidence rate higher than the overall state rate of 10.1 per 100,000 population in 2005: Clayton Health District (14.2 per 100,000) and Southwest Health District (12.4 per 100,000).

² New diagnoses refer to Georgia residents who meet the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) surveillance case definitions for HIV (non-AIDS) and/or AIDS and who are newly reported to the GDPH. For HIV, date of diagnosis refers to the date of the first positive confirmatory HIV diagnostic test. For AIDS, date of diagnosis refers to the date of the first AIDS-defining illness or AIDS-defining laboratory result.

³ 2005 Georgia population estimate obtained from GDPH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS).

⁴ Risk factor is used here as a collective term for individual modes of HIV exposure. For surveillance purposes, CDC has created four primary risk factor groups: MSM, IDU, MSM/IDU, high-risk heterosexual contact, and perinatal contact.

⁵ Injection drug use (IDU) is defined as receipt of non-prescribed drugs by injection, intravenously, intramuscularly, or subcutaneously.

⁶ High-risk heterosexual contact is defined as having heterosexual sex with a person known to have HIV infection or who is at increased risk of HIV infection based on a history of MSM, IDU, or receipt of blood products.

⁷ If a person reports a risk factor that does not meet the standards for inclusion into one of the risk factor groups defined by CDC, the person is considered to have no reported risk factor (NRR). For example, if a person reports heterosexual contact but cannot confirm that his/her partner has HIV infection or that his/her partner has a history of MSM, IDU, or receipt of blood products, then that person would be categorized here as "risk not specified."

HIV (non-AIDS)

- 1,230 persons were newly diagnosed with HIV infection that had not yet progressed to AIDS (referred to as HIV [non-AIDS]) in 2006. Due to delays in reporting, this number is artificially low and will likely increase as late case reports are received.
- In 2005, 1,267 persons were newly diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS).
- The majority of persons newly diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) were males. However, females accounted for a higher proportion of new HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses than they did AIDS diagnoses.
 - Females accounted for 33% of new HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses compared with 25% of new AIDS diagnoses in 2005.
- Compared with new AIDS diagnoses, the age distribution of persons newly diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) was more evenly spread out over younger age groups. Among persons newly diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) in 2005,
 - 6% were less than 20 years old at the time of diagnosis;
 - 14% were 20-24 years old;
 - 14% were 25-29 years old;
 - 14% were 30-34 years old;
 - 15% were 35-39 years old;
 - 16% were 40-44 years old.
- By race/ethnicity, the highest proportion of new HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses occurred among non-Hispanic (NH) Blacks. This mirrored the racial/ethnic distribution of new AIDS diagnoses. In 2005,
 - NH-Blacks accounted for 79% of new HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses;
 - NH-Whites accounted for 16%;
 - Hispanics/Latinos accounted for 4%.
- Among males, the most commonly reported risk factor⁴ for HIV was male sexual contact with another male (MSM). Among males newly diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) in 2005,
 - 34% reported MSM;
 - 5% reported injection drug use (IDU)⁵;
 - 2% reported MSM and IDU;
 - 7% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 51% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- Among females newly diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) in 2005,
 - 7% reported injection drug use (IDU);
 - 25% reported high-risk heterosexual contact;
 - 67% did not report a risk factor for HIV.
- By Public Health District, the highest rate of new HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses occurred among residents of the Fulton Health District (35.7 per 100,000 population in 2005). However, several other health districts had relatively high rates as well. In 2005, the rates of new HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses were:
 - 24.6 per 100,000 population in South (Valdosta) Health District;
 - 19.9 per 100,000 population in East Central (Augusta) Health District;
 - 19.2 per 100,000 population in DeKalb Health District;
 - 16.4 per 100,000 population in Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick) Health District;
 - 16.0 per 100,000 population in Southwest (Albany) Health District.

Tables 4-6. Persons Living with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS⁸

AIDS

- 18,838 persons were known to be living with AIDS in Georgia as of December 31, 2006.
- Among persons living with AIDS in Georgia, 14,418 (77%) were males and 4,420 (23%) were females.
- Non-Hispanic (NH) Blacks accounted for a disproportionate number of persons living with AIDS in Georgia.
 - NH-Blacks accounted for 70% of the persons living with AIDS in 2006 (but accounted for only 29% of Georgia's population³).
- The majority of persons living with AIDS in Georgia were 40 years of age or older. Among persons living with AIDS in Georgia in 2006,
 - 7% were 30-34 years old;
 - 15% were 35-39 years old;
 - 23% were 40-44 years old;
 - 20% were 45-49 years old;
 - 14% were 50-54 years old.
- Male sexual contact with another male (MSM) was the most commonly reported risk factor⁴ for HIV among persons living with AIDS.
- Among males living with AIDS in Georgia in 2006,
 - 51% reported MSM;
 - 11% reported injection drug use (IDU)⁵;
 - 6% reported both MSM and IDU;
 - 8% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 23% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- Among females living with AIDS in Georgia in 2006,
 - 39% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 15% reported IDU⁵;
 - 43% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- The Fulton Health District had the highest AIDS prevalence rate in Georgia. In 2006, the AIDS prevalence rates were:
 - 729 per 100,000 population in Fulton Health District;
 - 427 per 100,000 population in DeKalb Health District;
 - 228 per 100,000 population in East Central (Augusta) Health District;
 - 215 per 100,000 population in Clayton Health District.

⁸ The number of persons living with HIV and AIDS includes all HIV-infected persons reported to GPDH who are known to be currently residing in Georgia, regardless of their state of residence at the time of diagnosis. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

HIV (non-AIDS)

- Based on information captured in Georgia's new HIV surveillance system, 10,416 persons were known to be living with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia as of December 31, 2006.
 - The current number of reported cases represents approximately one-third of the number of persons estimated⁹ to be living with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia.
 - As the HIV surveillance system matures and more case reports are received, the number of reported cases will provide a more accurate picture of the true prevalence of HIV infection in Georgia.
- Persons living with HIV (non-AIDS) were slightly younger than persons living with AIDS. Among persons living with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia in 2006,
 - 13% were 30-34 years old;
 - 16% were 35-39 years old;
 - 19% were 40-44 years old;
 - 15% were 45-49 years old;
 - 9% were 50-54 years old.
- Non-Hispanic (NH) Blacks accounted for the largest proportion of persons living with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia. The racial/ethnic distribution of persons living with HIV (non-AIDS) in 2006 was as follows:
 - 73% were NH-Blacks;
 - 22% were NH-Whites;
 - 4% were Hispanics/Latinos.
- Male sexual contact with another male (MSM) was the most commonly reported risk factor⁴ for HIV among persons living with HIV (non-AIDS).
- Among males living with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia in 2006,
 - 43% reported MSM;
 - 6% reported injection drug use (IDU)⁵;
 - 4% reported both MSM and IDU;
 - 5% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 40% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- Among females living with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia in 2006,
 - 23% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 8% reported IDU⁵;
 - 65% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- The Fulton Health District had the highest HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence rate in Georgia. In 2006, the HIV (non-AIDS) prevalence rates were:
 - 263 per 100,000 population in Fulton Health District;
 - 238 per 100,000 population in DeKalb Health District;
 - 221 per 100,000 population in South Central (Dublin) Health District;
 - 156 per 100,000 population in East Central (Augusta) Health District.

⁹ Estimate of persons living with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia was derived from a CDC estimate calculated in 2000 and projected to 2006.

Tables 7-9. Cumulative Numbers of Persons Diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS¹⁰

Confidential name-based AIDS reporting began in the early 1980s. Confidential name-based HIV reporting began on December 31, 2003. Because the HIV surveillance system is still immature, the number of HIV (non-AIDS) diagnoses presented in the following tables underestimates the true cumulative number of HIV diagnoses in the population.

AIDS

- 30,746 persons were known to be diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia as of December 31, 2006.
- Among persons diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia, 24,659 (80%) were males and 6,087 (20%) were females.
- Non-Hispanic (NH) Blacks accounted for a disproportionate number of persons diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia.
 - NH-Blacks accounted for 66% of the persons diagnosed with AIDS in 2006 (but accounted for only 29% of Georgia's population³).
- The majority of persons diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia were 35 years of age or older. Among persons diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia in 2006,
 - 14% were 25-29 years old at the time of diagnosis;
 - 22% were 30-34 years old;
 - 21% were 35-39 years old;
 - 16% were 40-44 years old;
 - 9% were 45-49 years old;
 - 5% were 50-54 years old.
- Male sexual contact with another male (MSM) was the most commonly reported risk factor⁴ for HIV among persons diagnosed with AIDS.
- Among males diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia in 2006,
 - 55% reported MSM;
 - 14% reported injection drug use (IDU)⁵;
 - 6% reported both MSM and IDU;
 - 7% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 17% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- Among females diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia in 2006,
 - 41% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 20% reported IDU⁵;
 - 35% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- The Fulton Health District had the highest cumulative number of persons diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia. In 2006, the cumulative numbers were:
 - 12,935 in Fulton Health District;
 - 4,406 in DeKalb Health District;
 - 1,687 in Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick) Health District;
 - 1,582 in East Central (Augusta) Health District.

¹⁰ Cumulative diagnosis refers to the total number of persons who were residing in Georgia at the time of diagnosis with HIV and/or AIDS, regardless of their current residence or mortality status.

HIV (non-AIDS)

- Based on information captured in Georgia's new HIV surveillance system, 9,514 persons were known to be diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia as of December 31, 2006.
 - As the HIV surveillance system matures and more case reports are received, the number of reported cases will provide a more accurate picture of the true prevalence of HIV infection in Georgia.
- Persons diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) were slightly younger than persons diagnosed with AIDS. Among persons diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia in 2006,
 - 13% were 20-24 years old at the time of diagnosis;
 - 15% were 25-29 years old;
 - 17% were 30-34 years old;
 - 17% were 35-39 years old;
 - 14% were 40-44 years old.
- Non-Hispanic (NH) Blacks accounted for the largest proportion of persons diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia. The racial/ethnic distribution of persons diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) in 2006 was as follows:
 - 74% were NH-Blacks;
 - 22% were NH-Whites;
 - 3% were Hispanics/Latinos.
- Male sexual contact with another male (MSM) was the most commonly reported risk factor⁴ for HIV among persons diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS).
- Among males diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia in 2006,
 - 41% reported MSM;
 - 6% reported injection drug use (IDU)⁵;
 - 4% reported both MSM and IDU;
 - 6% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 42% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- Among females diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia in 2006,
 - 23% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 8% reported IDU⁵;
 - 65% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- The Fulton Health District had the highest cumulative number of persons diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) in Georgia. In 2006, the cumulative numbers were:
 - 2,418 in Fulton Health District;
 - 1,286 in DeKalb Health District;
 - 649 in East Central (Augusta) Health District;
 - 642 in Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick) Health District.

Table 1. Numbers of Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS by Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnicity -- Georgia 2005 & 2006

	2005				2006			
	HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS*		HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS*	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Sex								
Male	855	67%	696	75%	867	70%	320	74%
Female	412	33%	236	25%	363	30%	112	26%
Age at diagnosis								
<13 years	9	1%	1	<1%	11	1%	1	<1%
13-19 years	58	5%	12	1%	75	6%	5	1%
20-24 years	177	14%	43	5%	220	18%	23	5%
25-29 years	172	14%	103	11%	191	16%	40	9%
30-34 years	183	14%	160	17%	170	14%	51	12%
35-39 years	187	15%	173	19%	165	13%	73	17%
40-44 years	199	16%	160	17%	169	14%	97	22%
45-49 years	155	12%	126	14%	115	9%	70	16%
50-54 years	63	5%	85	9%	54	4%	35	8%
55-59 years	40	3%	38	4%	32	3%	24	6%
60+ years	24	2%	31	3%	28	2%	13	3%
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	204	16%	155	17%	167	14%	83	19%
Black, non-Hispanic	1,005	79%	717	77%	989	80%	319	74%
Hispanic	49	4%	53	6%	65	5%	27	6%
American Ind/Alsk	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%
Asian/PI	4	<1%	4	<1%	6	<1%	0	0%
Other/Multirace	5	<1%	3	<1%	2	<1%	2	<1%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	1,267	100%	932	100%	1,230	100%	432	100%

Note: Numbers are based on data reported as of June 11, 2007 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* AIDS numbers include persons who had AIDS at 1st diagnosis and persons who progressed from HIV to AIDS in the same calendar year.

Table 2. Numbers of Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS by Transmission Category and Sex -- Georgia 2005 & 2006

	2005				2006			
	HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS*		HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS*	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males								
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	293	34%	260	37%	421	49%	117	37%
Injection drug use (IDU)	44	5%	32	5%	31	4%	14	4%
MSM and IDU	19	2%	28	4%	18	2%	7	2%
Heterosexual contact	56	7%	34	5%	58	7%	16	5%
Other**	4	0%	3	0%	5	1%	3	1%
Risk not specified	439	51%	339	49%	334	39%	163	51%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>867</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>320</i>	<i>100%</i>
Females								
Injection drug use	27	7%	18	8%	22	6%	4	4%
Heterosexual contact	103	25%	44	19%	88	24%	20	18%
Other**	7	2%	0	0%	7	2%	2	2%
Risk not specified	275	67%	174	74%	246	68%	86	77%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>100%</i>
TOTAL	1,267		932		1,230		432	

Note: Numbers are based on data reported as of June 11, 2007 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* AIDS numbers include persons who had AIDS at 1st diagnosis and persons who progressed from HIV to AIDS in the same calendar year.

** Other includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, transplant, pediatric, and perinatal risk.

Table 3. Numbers and Rates* of Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS by District of Residence at Diagnosis -- Georgia 2005 & 2006

Public Health District	2005				2006			
	HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS**		HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS**	
	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	15	2.6	14	2.4	17	2.9	5	0.9
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	13	3.3	7	1.8	11	2.8	7	1.8
2 North (Gainesville)	15	2.7	14	2.6	14	2.6	5	0.9
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	76	9.8	50	6.4	45	5.8	29	3.7
3-2 Fulton	327	35.7	345	37.7	324	35.4	171	18.7
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	30	11.2	38	14.2	67	25.0	21	7.8
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	38	4.3	47	5.3	40	4.5	20	2.2
3-5 DeKalb	130	19.2	156	23.0	236	34.8	65	9.6
4 LaGrange	59	8.1	27	3.7	47	6.5	13	1.8
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	19	13.4	9	6.3	14	9.8	2	1.4
5-2 North Central (Macon)	70	14.1	24	4.8	67	13.5	9	1.8
6 East Central (Augusta)	87	19.9	42	9.6	58	13.3	11	2.5
7 West Central (Columbus)	46	12.9	28	7.9	63	17.7	8	2.3
8-1 South (Valdosta)	58	24.6	7	3.0	49	20.8	1	0.4
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	58	16.0	45	12.4	34	9.4	19	5.3
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	84	16.4	29	5.7	77	15.1	26	5.1
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	44	13.1	19	5.7	23	6.8	8	2.4
10 Northeast (Athens)	27	6.5	17	4.1	22	5.3	7	1.7
TOTAL	1,196	13.2	918	10.1	1,208	13.3	427	4.7

Note: Numbers are based on data reported as of June 11, 2007 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Analyses exclude persons with unknown residence at diagnosis: HIV (n=71 in 2005 and n=22 in 2006), AIDS (n=14 in 2005 and n=5 in 2006).

* Rates (per 100,000 persons) are calculated using population estimates for Georgia in 2005 obtained from OASIS.

** AIDS numbers include persons who had AIDS at 1st diagnosis and persons who progressed from HIV to AIDS in the same calendar year.

**Table 4. Numbers of Persons Living* with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS
by Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnicity -- Georgia 2006**

	HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Sex						
Male	6,966	67%	14,418	77%	21,384	73%
Female	3,450	33%	4,420	23%	7,870	27%
Age**						
<13 years	159	2%	50	<1%	209	1%
13-19 years	172	2%	100	1%	272	1%
20-24 years	668	6%	234	1%	902	3%
25-29 years	1,089	10%	735	4%	1,824	6%
30-34 years	1,312	13%	1,393	7%	2,705	9%
35-39 years	1,693	16%	2,788	15%	4,481	15%
40-44 years	1,952	19%	4,270	23%	6,222	21%
45-49 years	1,534	15%	3,774	20%	5,308	18%
50-54 years	940	9%	2,633	14%	3,573	12%
55-59 years	488	5%	1,540	8%	2,028	7%
60+ years	408	4%	1,318	7%	1,726	6%
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	2,290	22%	4,772	25%	7,062	24%
Black, non-Hispanic	7,641	73%	13,194	70%	20,835	71%
Hispanic	395	4%	744	4%	1,139	4%
American Ind/Alsk	11	<1%	18	<1%	29	<1%
Asian/PI	40	<1%	53	<1%	93	<1%
Other/Multirace	39	<1%	54	<1%	93	<1%
Unknown	0	0%	3	<1%	3	<1%
TOTAL	10,416	100%	18,838	100%	29,254	100%

Note: Numbers are based on data reported as of June 11, 2007 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* Persons are assumed to be alive and residing in Georgia unless otherwise documented or reported.

** Age calculated as of December 31, 2006. Excludes four persons with incomplete birthdate information: HIV (n=1), AIDS (n=3).

**Table 5. Numbers of Persons Living* with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS
by Transmission Category and Sex -- Georgia 2006**

	HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males						
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	2,979	43%	7,419	51%	10,398	49%
Injection drug use (IDU)	439	6%	1,542	11%	1,981	9%
MSM and IDU	259	4%	820	6%	1,079	5%
Heterosexual contact	376	5%	1,112	8%	1,488	7%
Other**	103	1%	153	1%	256	1%
Risk not specified	2,810	40%	3,372	23%	6,182	29%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,966</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>14,418</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>21,384</i>	<i>100%</i>
Females						
Injection drug use	281	8%	677	15%	958	12%
Heterosexual contact	778	23%	1,717	39%	2,495	32%
Other**	147	4%	106	2%	253	3%
Risk not specified	2,244	65%	1,920	43%	4,164	53%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,450</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>4,420</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>7,870</i>	<i>100%</i>
TOTAL	10,416		18,838		29,254	

Note: Numbers are based on data reported as of June 11, 2007 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* Persons are assumed to be alive and residing in GA unless otherwise documented or reported.

** Other includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, transplant, pediatric, and perinatal risk.

Table 6. Numbers and Rates* of Persons Living with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS by Current District of Residence - Georgia 2006**

Public Health District	HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS	
	Cases	Rate*	Cases	Rate*
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	186	31.9	285	48.9
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	113	28.7	201	51.1
2 North (Gainesville)	145	26.5	203	37.1
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	643	82.8	958	123.4
3-2 Fulton	2,404	262.6	6,675	729.0
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	349	130.2	576	215.0
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	559	62.7	775	86.9
3-5 DeKalb	1,615	238.2	2,897	427.3
4 LaGrange	353	48.6	546	75.2
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	314	220.8	230	161.8
5-2 North Central (Macon)	574	115.3	819	164.5
6 East Central (Augusta)	683	156.3	996	227.9
7 West Central (Columbus)	453	127.5	645	181.5
8-1 South (Valdosta)	342	145.2	339	143.9
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	333	92.0	661	182.7
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	648	126.8	1,038	203.0
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	329	97.9	490	145.8
10 Northeast (Athens)	190	45.6	333	79.9
TOTAL	10,233	112.8	18,667	205.8

Note: Numbers are based on data reported as of June 11, 2007 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* Rates (per 100,000 persons) are calculated using population estimates for Georgia in 2005 obtained from OASIS.

** Analyses exclude persons with unknown current residence: HIV (n=183), AIDS (n=171).

Table 7. Cumulative Numbers of Persons Diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS by Sex, Age, and Race/Ethnicity – Georgia 1980 - 2006

	HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Sex						
Male	6,339	67%	24,659	80%	30,998	77%
Female	3,175	33%	6,087	20%	9,262	23%
Age at diagnosis						
<13 years	198	2%	231	1%	429	1%
13-19 years	396	4%	245	1%	641	2%
20-24 years	1,239	13%	1,415	5%	2,654	7%
25-29 years	1,455	15%	4,355	14%	5,810	14%
30-34 years	1,629	17%	6,793	22%	8,422	21%
35-39 years	1,587	17%	6,609	21%	8,196	20%
40-44 years	1,326	14%	5,005	16%	6,331	16%
45-49 years	841	9%	2,881	9%	3,722	9%
50-54 years	435	5%	1,607	5%	2,042	5%
55-59 years	227	2%	800	3%	1,027	3%
60+ years	181	2%	805	3%	986	2%
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	2,059	22%	9,491	31%	11,550	29%
Black, non-Hispanic	7,055	74%	20,287	66%	27,342	68%
Hispanic	328	3%	826	3%	1,154	3%
American Ind/Alsk	8	<1%	21	<1%	29	<1%
Asian/PI	31	<1%	45	<1%	76	<1%
Other/Multirace	33	<1%	70	<1%	103	<1%
Unknown	0	0%	6	<1%	6	<1%
TOTAL	9,514	100%	30,746	100%	40,260	100%

Note: Numbers are based on data reported as of June 11, 2007 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

Table 8. Cumulative Numbers of Persons Diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS by Transmission Category and Sex -- Georgia 1980-2006

	HIV (non-AIDS)		AIDS*		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males						
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	2,584	41%	13,505	55%	16,089	52%
Injection drug use (IDU)	410	6%	3,423	14%	3,833	12%
MSM and IDU	222	4%	1,485	6%	1,707	6%
Heterosexual contact	364	6%	1,750	7%	2,114	7%
Other**	97	2%	328	1%	425	1%
Risk not specified	2,662	42%	4,168	17%	6,830	22%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>6,339</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>24,659</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>30,998</i>	<i>100%</i>
Females						
Injection drug use	265	8%	1,240	20%	1,505	16%
Heterosexual contact	716	23%	2,505	41%	3,221	35%
Other**	127	4%	193	3%	320	3%
Risk not specified	2,067	65%	2,149	35%	4,216	46%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>3,175</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>6,087</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>9,262</i>	<i>100%</i>
TOTAL	9,514		30,746		40,260	

Note: Numbers are based on data reported as of June 11, 2007 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* AIDS numbers include persons who had AIDS at first diagnosis and persons who progressed from HIV (non-AIDS) to AIDS.

** Other includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, transplant, pediatric, and perinatal risk.

Table 9. Cumulative Numbers of Persons Diagnosed with HIV (non-AIDS) and AIDS by District of Residence at Diagnosis* -- Georgia 1980-2006

Public Health District	HIV (non-AIDS) Cases	AIDS Cases
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	173	393
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	79	242
2 North (Gainesville)	101	292
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	567	1,320
3-2 Fulton	2,418	12,935
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	290	690
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	436	993
3-5 DeKalb	1,286	4,406
4 LaGrange	345	825
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	208	255
5-2 North Central (Macon)	549	1,258
6 East Central (Augusta)	649	1,582
7 West Central (Columbus)	415	1,054
8-1 South (Valdosta)	328	467
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	301	1,109
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	642	1,687
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	271	650
10 Northeast (Athens)	190	467
TOTAL	9,248	30,625

Note: Numbers are based on data reported as of June 11, 2007 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* Analyses exclude persons with unknown residence at diagnosis: HIV (n=266), AIDS (n=121).