

Georgia HIV/AIDS Surveillance Summary

**Data Through
December 31, 2008**

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



**GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNITY HEALTH**
Division of Public Health

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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, 2008 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 2009 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 one 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 one 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 December 5, 2008/57(RR-10):1-8.

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, 2008

Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV Infection (not AIDS)¹, Georgia, 2008

- There were 1,617 persons newly diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) in Georgia in 2008
- The majority (72%) of persons newly diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) were male. Females accounted for a higher percentage of new AIDS diagnoses (29%) than new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses (28%)
- Persons newly diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) in 2008 were most frequently in the 30-49 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 2008:
 - Blacks accounted for 78% of new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses and 30% of Georgia's population²;
 - Whites accounted for 17% of new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses and 65% of Georgia's population²; and
 - Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 4% of new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses and 8% of Georgia's population².
- Among males newly diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) in 2008, 61% of cases were missing risk information or did not meet a CDC-defined transmission category. The second most common transmission category (34%) was male-to-male sexual contact.
- Among females newly diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) in 2008, 88% of cases were missing risk information or did not meet a CDC-defined transmission category. The second most common transmission category (9%) was high-risk heterosexual contact³.
- By Public Health District, the highest rate of new HIV (not AIDS) diagnoses in 2008 occurred among residents of the Fulton Health District (43.8 per 100,000 population). Several other health districts had new HIV diagnosis rates higher than the overall state rate of 16.7 cases per 100,000 population. In descending order, they were: Clayton (42.4), DeKalb (40.8), and West Central (19.9).

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 2008. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

² Georgia 2008 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, 2008

- There were 1,157 persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia in 2008
- In 2008, the majority (71%) of persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia were male
- Persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2008 were most frequently in the 30-39 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 2008:
 - Blacks accounted for 75% of new AIDS diagnoses and 30% of Georgia's population²;
 - Whites accounted for 18% of new AIDS diagnoses and 65% of Georgia's population²; and
 - Hispanics/Latinos of all races accounted for 5% of new AIDS diagnoses and 8% of Georgia's population².
- Among males, 57% 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 (35%) was male-to-male sexual contact.
- Among females, the majority of new AIDS cases (81%) 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 (36.1 per 100,000 population). Several other health districts had new AIDS diagnosis rates higher than the overall state rate of 11.9 cases per 100,000 population. In descending order, they were: Clayton (31.8), Fulton (28.6), Coastal (12.6).

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 2008. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

² Georgia 2008 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, 2008, Georgia

Persons Living with HIV Infection (not AIDS)¹, 2008, Georgia

- There were 15,292 persons living with HIV (not AIDS) in Georgia as of December 31, 2008
- The majority (70%) of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) were male
- Among persons living with HIV (not AIDS) in Georgia in 2008, the most frequent age category was 40-49 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 2008:
 - Blacks accounted for 72% of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) and 30% of Georgia's population²;
 - Whites accounted for 22% of persons living with HIV (not AIDS) and 65% 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 (45%). Of males living with HIV (not AIDS), 42% were missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories.
- Among females living with HIV (not AIDS), 69% 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 rate in 2008 (377.5 cases per 100,000). In 2008, the health districts with HIV (not AIDS) prevalence rates above the overall state prevalence rate of 157.9 cases per 100,000 population were (in descending order): Fulton (356.3), Clayton (285.3), South Central (213.8), East Central (176.5), South (166.7), West Central (157.8), and North Central (154.1)

¹ "Persons Living with HIV (not-AIDS)" refers to persons living with HIV (not-AIDS) as of December 31, 2008 who were currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of HIV (not-AIDS) diagnosis. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

² Georgia 2008 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, 2008, Georgia

- There were 22,019 persons living with AIDS in Georgia as of December 31, 2008
- Among persons living with AIDS in Georgia, the majority (76%) were male
- Among persons living with AIDS in Georgia in 2008, the most frequent age category was 40-49 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 2008. In 2008:
 - 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 65% 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%). Of males living with AIDS, 25% were missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories.
- Among females living with AIDS, 47% were missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories. The second most common transmission category (37%) was high-risk heterosexual contact³.
- The Fulton Health District had the highest AIDS prevalence rate in Georgia in 2008 (693.5 cases per 100,000 population). In 2008, the health districts above the overall state prevalence rate of 227.3 cases per 100,000 population were (in descending order): DeKalb (496.4), Clayton (318.2), and East Central (241.7), and Coastal (226.4).

¹ "Persons Living with AIDS" refers to persons living with AIDS as of December 31, 2008 who were currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of AIDS diagnosis. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

² Georgia 2008 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, 2008, Georgia

Cumulative HIV Infection (not AIDS) Cases¹, 2008, Georgia

- There were 13,812 cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases diagnosed in Georgia as of December 31, 2008.
- The majority (69%) of cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases were male.
- Among cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases, the most frequent age category was 30-39 years.
- Blacks accounted for the largest percentage of cumulative HIV cases (not AIDS) in Georgia. As of 2008:
 - Blacks accounted for 73% of cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases and comprised 30% of Georgia's population²;
 - Whites accounted for 22% were of cumulative HIV (not AIDS) cases and comprised 65% 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, 45% 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 (42%) was male-to-male sexual contact.
- Among females, 70% 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 and DeKalb Health Districts had the highest cumulative numbers of persons diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) in Georgia (3,713 & 2,313, respectively).

¹ "Cumulative HIV Infection (not AIDS) Cases" refers to the total number of persons with HIV diagnosed in Georgia as of December 31, 2008 regardless of their current residence or vital status. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

² Georgia 2008 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, 2008, Georgia

- There were 34,224 cumulative AIDS cases¹ diagnosed in Georgia as of December 31, 2008.
- The majority (80%) of cumulative AIDS cases were male.
- Among cumulative AIDS cases, the most frequent age category was 30-39 years.
- Blacks accounted for the largest percentage of cumulative AIDS cases in Georgia. As of 2008:
 - 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 65% 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. Of cumulative male cases, 19% were missing risk information or did not meet one of the CDC-defined transmission categories.
- Among females, 40% 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 (39%) was high-risk heterosexual contact³.
- The Fulton and DeKalb Health Districts had the highest cumulative numbers of persons diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia (13,740 & 5,221, respectively).

¹ "Cumulative AIDS Cases" refers to the total number of persons diagnosed in Georgia with AIDS as of December 31, 2008 regardless of their current residence or vital status. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

² Georgia 2008 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, 2008

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	% ³	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender						
Male	1172	72%	827	71%	1999	72%
Female	445	28%	330	29%	775	28%
Age at Diagnosis						
<13 yrs	7	<1%	1	<1%	8	<1%
13-19 yrs	98	6%	28	2%	126	5%
20-24 yrs	287	18%	115	10%	402	14%
25-29 yrs	250	15%	134	12%	384	14%
30 - 39 yrs	382	24%	354	31%	736	27%
40 - 49 yrs	386	24%	334	29%	720	26%
50 - 59 yrs	162	10%	149	13%	311	11%
60+ yrs	45	3%	42	4%	87	3%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	272	17%	212	18%	484	17%
Black	1269	78%	865	75%	2134	77%
Hispanic, All Races	60	4%	55	5%	115	4%
Amer. Ind. / AK Native	2	<1%	5	<1%	7	<1%
Asian / Native Hawaiian / PI	5	<1%	7	1%	12	<1%
Other / Multirace/ Unknown	9	1%	13	1%	22	1%
TOTAL	1617		1157		2774	

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 2008. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

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 2008. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

³ Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 2. Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases by Gender and Transmission Category, Georgia, 2008

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	% ⁶	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males						
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	401	34%	287	35%	688	34%
Injection drug use (IDU)	14	1%	21	3%	35	2%
MSM and IDU	10	1%	12	1%	22	1%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	27	2%	34	4%	61	3%
Other ⁴	0	0%	1	<1%	1	<1%
Perinatal transmission	1	<1%	0	0%	1	0%
NIR/NRR ⁵	719	61%	472	57%	1191	60%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>1172</i>		<i>827</i>		<i>1999</i>	
Females						
Injection drug use	11	2%	14	4%	25	3%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	42	9%	49	15%	91	12%
Other ⁴	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Perinatal transmission	1	<1%	1	<1%	2	<1%
NIR/NRR ⁵	391	88%	266	81%	657	85%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>445</i>		<i>330</i>		<i>775</i>	
TOTAL	1617		1157		2774	

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 2008. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

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 2008. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

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.

⁶ Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 3. Newly Diagnosed HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS Cases by Public Health District of Residence at Diagnosis, Georgia, 2008

Public Health District	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	Rate ³	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	24	3.9	19	3.1	43	7.0
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	20	4.7	21	4.9	41	9.6
2 North (Gainesville)	20	3.3	15	2.5	35	5.8
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	82	9.9	63	7.6	145	17.6
3-2 Fulton	445	43.8	290	28.6	735	72.4
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	116	42.4	87	31.8	203	74.2
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	58	6.0	42	4.3	100	10.3
3-5 DeKalb	302	40.8	267	36.1	569	76.9
4 LaGrange	37	4.7	47	6.0	84	10.7
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	24	16.6	12	8.3	36	24.8
5-2 North Central (Macon)	89	17.4	24	4.7	113	22.1
6 East Central (Augusta)	57	12.8	41	9.2	98	22.0
7 West Central (Columbus)	71	19.9	38	10.7	109	30.6
8-1 South (Valdosta)	47	19.1	28	11.4	75	30.4
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	61	16.6	22	6.0	83	22.6
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	89	16.5	68	12.6	157	29.1
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	27	7.7	28	8.0	55	15.8
10 Northeast (Athens)	30	6.5	33	7.2	63	13.7
GA Residence with Unknown County	18		12		30	
TOTAL	1617	16.7	1157	11.9	2774	28.6

Note: Case count includes incarcerated persons and may inflate rates in certain geographic regions where there are large concentrations of HIV-positive inmates.

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 2008. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

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 2008. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

³ Georgia 2008 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, 2008

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	% ⁴	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender						
Male	10,634	70%	16,836	76%	27,470	74%
Female	4,658	30%	5,183	24%	9,841	26%
Age at End of Year³						
<13 yrs	159	1%	36	<1%	195	1%
13 - 19 yrs	260	2%	116	1%	376	1%
20 - 24 yrs	1,032	7%	296	1%	1,328	4%
25 - 29 yrs	1,669	11%	820	4%	2,489	7%
30 - 39 yrs	4,016	26%	4,186	19%	8,202	22%
40 - 49 yrs	5,009	33%	9,146	42%	14,155	38%
50 - 59 yrs	2,410	16%	5,510	25%	7,920	21%
60+ yrs	736	5%	1,906	9%	2,642	7%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	3,438	22%	5,507	25%	8,945	24%
Black	11,035	72%	15,318	70%	26,353	71%
Hispanic, All Races	612	4%	956	4%	1,568	4%
Amer. Ind. / AK Native	25	<1%	31	<1%	56	<1%
Asian / Native Hawaiian / PI	64	<1%	70	<1%	134	<1%
Other / Multirace / Unknown	118	1%	137	1%	255	1%
TOTAL	15,292		22,019		37,311	

¹ "Persons Living with HIV (Not AIDS)" refers to persons living with HIV (Not AIDS) as of December 31, 2008 who were currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of HIV (Not AIDS) diagnosis. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

² "Persons Living with AIDS" refers to persons living with AIDS as of December 31, 2008 who were currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of AIDS diagnosis. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

³ Age calculated as of December 31, 2008. Excludes persons with incomplete birthdate information: HIV (n=1), AIDS (n=4).

⁴ Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 5. Persons Living with HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS by Gender and Transmission Category, Georgia, 2008

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	% ⁴	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males						
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	4,824	45%	8,700	52%	13,524	49%
Injection drug use (IDU)	474	4%	1,584	9%	2,058	7%
MSM and IDU	328	3%	941	6%	1,269	5%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	464	4%	1,238	7%	1,702	6%
Perinatal Transmission	80	1%	65	<1%	145	1%
Other ⁵	7	<1%	85	1%	92	<1%
NIR/NRR ⁶	4,457	42%	4,223	25%	8,680	32%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>10,634</i>		<i>16,836</i>		<i>27,470</i>	
Females						
Injection drug use	319	7%	729	14%	1,048	11%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	1,028	22%	1,910	37%	2,938	30%
Perinatal Transmission	103	2%	76	1%	179	2%
Other ⁵	17	<1%	31	1%	48	<1%
NIR/NRR ⁶	3,191	69%	2,437	47%	5,628	57%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>4,658</i>		<i>5,183</i>		<i>9,841</i>	
TOTAL	15,292		22,019		37,311	

¹ "Persons Living with HIV (not AIDS)" refers to persons living with HIV (not AIDS) as of December 31, 2008 who were currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of HIV (not AIDS) diagnosis. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

² "Persons Living with AIDS" refers to persons living with AIDS as of December 31, 2008 who were currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of AIDS diagnosis. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. 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 Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

⁵ Other includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, transplant, and pediatric.

⁶ 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, 2008

Public Health District	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	Rate ³	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	291	47.1	377	61.0	668	109.8
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	216	50.6	265	62.1	481	114.6
2 North (Gainesville)	191	31.4	259	42.6	450	76.2
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	913	110.5	1,138	137.8	2,051	251.2
3-2 Fulton	3616	356.3	7,039	693.5	10,655	1073.9
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	781	285.3	871	318.2	1,652	606.9
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	732	75.4	893	91.9	1,625	170.3
3-5 DeKalb	2793	377.5	3,673	496.4	6,466	877.2
4 LaGrange	495	63.2	661	84.4	1,156	150.3
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	310	213.8	239	164.9	549	381.1
5-2 North Central (Macon)	789	154.1	889	173.6	1,678	330.9
6 East Central (Augusta)	788	176.5	1,079	241.7	1,867	422.2
7 West Central (Columbus)	562	157.8	671	188.4	1,233	350.4
8-1 South (Valdosta)	411	166.7	450	182.5	861	356.1
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	489	133.2	708	192.8	1,197	327.9
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	800	148.3	1,221	226.4	2,021	585.7
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	363	104.0	519	148.6	882	164.5
10 Northeast (Athens)	258	55.9	374	81.1	632	140.0
GA Residence with Unknown County	494		693		1,187	
TOTAL	15,292	157.9	22,019	227.3	37,311	385.2

Note: Case count includes incarcerated persons and may inflate rates in certain geographic regions where there are large concentrations of HIV-positive inmates.

¹ "Persons Living with HIV (not AIDS)" refers to persons living with HIV (not AIDS) as of December 31, 2008 who were currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of HIV (not AIDS) diagnosis. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

² "Persons Living with AIDS" refers to persons living with AIDS as of December 31, 2008 who were currently residing in Georgia regardless of their state of residence at the time of AIDS diagnosis. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Persons are assumed to be alive unless otherwise documented or reported.

³ Georgia 2008 population estimates obtained from GDPH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS). Rates are per 100,000 population.

Table 7. Cumulative Cases of HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2008

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	% ⁴	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender						
Male	9,583	69%	27,220	80%	36,803	77%
Female	4,229	31%	7,004	20%	11,233	23%
Age at Diagnosis³						
<13 yrs	220	2%	249	1%	469	1%
13-19 yrs	619	4%	650	2%	1,269	3%
20-24 yrs	1,908	14%	2,617	8%	4,525	9%
25-29 yrs	2,144	16%	5,554	16%	7,698	16%
30 - 39 yrs	4,385	32%	13,997	41%	18,382	38%
40 - 49 yrs	3,156	23%	7,775	23%	10,931	23%
50 - 59 yrs	1,078	8%	2,526	7%	3,604	8%
60+ yrs	290	2%	856	3%	1,146	2%
Race/Ethnicity						
White	3,004	22%	10,189	30%	13,193	27%
Black	10,131	73%	22,725	66%	32,856	68%
Hispanic, All Races	504	4%	1,043	3%	1,547	3%
Amer. Ind. / AK Native	17	<1%	29	<1%	46	<1%
Asian / Native Hawaiian / PI	50	<1%	80	<1%	130	<1%
Other / Multirace/ Unknown	106	1%	158	<1%	264	1%
TOTAL	13,812		34,224		48,036	

¹ "Cumulative HIV Infection (not AIDS) Cases" refers to the total number of persons with HIV diagnosed in Georgia as of December 31, 2008 regardless of their current residence or vital status. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

² "Cumulative AIDS Cases" refers to the total number of persons diagnosed in Georgia with AIDS as of December 31, 2008 regardless of their current residence or vital status. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

³ Age at Diagnosis excludes persons with incomplete birthdate date information: HIV (n=12), AIDS (n=0)

⁴ Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 8. Cumulative Cases of HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS by Gender and Transmission Category, Georgia, 2008

	HIV (not AIDS) ¹		AIDS ²		Total	
	Cases	% ⁶	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males						
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	4,039	42%	14,701	54%	18,740	51%
Injection drug use (IDU)	451	5%	3,498	13%	3,949	11%
MSM and IDU	287	3%	1,576	6%	1,863	5%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	437	5%	1,910	7%	2,347	6%
Perinatal transmission	64	1%	115	<1%	179	<1%
Other ⁴	8	<1%	211	1%	219	1%
NIR/NRR ⁵	4,297	45%	5,209	19%	9,506	26%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>9,583</i>		<i>27,220</i>		<i>36,803</i>	
Females						
Injection drug use	295	7%	1,307	19%	1,602	14%
High-risk heterosexual contact ³	894	21%	2,716	39%	3,610	32%
Perinatal transmission	81	2%	120	2%	201	2%
Other ⁴	16	<1%	71	1%	87	1%
NIR/NRR ⁵	2,943	70%	2,790	40%	5,733	51%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>4,229</i>		<i>7,004</i>		<i>11,233</i>	
TOTAL	13,812		34,224		48,036	

¹ "Cumulative HIV Infection (not AIDS) Cases" refers to the total number of persons with HIV diagnosed in Georgia as of December 31, 2008 regardless of their current residence or vital status. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

² "Cumulative AIDS Cases" refers to the total number of persons diagnosed in Georgia with AIDS as of December 31, 2008 regardless of their current residence or vital status. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

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.

⁶ Total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Table 9. Cumulative Cases of HIV Infection (not AIDS) and AIDS by Public Health District of Residence at Diagnosis, Georgia, 2008

Public Health District	HIV (not AIDS) ¹	AIDS ²	Total
	Cases	Cases	Cases
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	256	470	726
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	159	305	464
2 North (Gainesville)	154	329	483
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	766	1507	2,273
3-2 Fulton	3,713	13740	17,453
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	603	938	1,541
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	595	1121	1,716
3-5 DeKalb	2,313	5221	7,534
4 LaGrange	460	964	1,424
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	255	296	551
5-2 North Central (Macon)	780	1354	2,134
6 East Central (Augusta)	726	1703	2,429
7 West Central (Columbus)	555	1148	1,703
8-1 South (Valdosta)	387	558	945
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	461	1212	1,673
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	784	1928	2,712
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	313	731	1,044
10 Northeast (Athens)	232	540	772
GA Residence with Unknown County	300	159	459
TOTAL	13,812	34,224	48,036

Note: Case count includes incarcerated persons and may inflate rates in certain geographic regions where there are large concentrations of HIV-positive inmates.

¹ "Cumulative HIV Infection (not AIDS) Cases" refers to the total number of persons with HIV diagnosed in Georgia as of December 31, 2008 regardless of their current residence or vital status. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

² "Cumulative AIDS Cases" refers to the total number of persons diagnosed in Georgia with AIDS as of December 31, 2008 regardless of their current residence or vital status. Numbers are based on data reported through August 1, 2009 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.