
GEORGIA HIV/AIDS SURVEILLANCE SUMMARY
Cumulative data through December 31, 2005

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION TO TABLES

Georgia statute requires physicians and laboratories to report all cases of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection 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 in the population.

TABLE HIGHLIGHTS

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

AIDS

- Based on confidential case reports received by the GDPH, 855 persons were newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2005. Due to delays in reporting, this number is artificially low and will likely increase as late case reports are received.
- In 2004, 1,435 persons were newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia.
- The majority of persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia are males. In 2004, 73% of persons newly diagnosed with AIDS were males and 27% were females.
- The largest proportion of new AIDS diagnoses occurs among 35-44 year-olds. Among persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2004,
 - 19% were 35-39 years old at the time of diagnosis;
 - 20% were 40-44 years old.
- By race/ethnicity, the majority of persons newly diagnosed with AIDS in Georgia are non-Hispanic (NH) African-Americans.
 - NH-African-Americans accounted for 76% of new AIDS diagnoses in 2004 (but accounted for only 29% of the Georgia population³);
 - NH-Whites accounted for 19% of new AIDS diagnoses in 2004;
 - Hispanics/Latinos accounted for 4%.

¹ O.C.G.A. 290-5-48.

² New diagnoses refer to Georgia residents who meet the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) surveillance case definitions for HIV 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 2004 Georgia population estimate obtained from GDPH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS).

- Among males, the most commonly reported risk factor⁴ for HIV infection is male sexual contact with another male (MSM). Among males newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2004,
 - 43% reported MSM;
 - 6% reported injection drug use (IDU)⁵;
 - 6% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 41% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- Among females, the most commonly reported mode of HIV exposure is high-risk heterosexual contact. Among females newly diagnosed with AIDS in 2004,
 - 29% reported high-risk heterosexual contact;
 - 9% reported IDU;
 - 59% did not report a risk factor for HIV.
- The highest AIDS incidence rates occur among residents of Fulton and DeKalb Health Districts. In 2004,
 - Fulton Health District had an AIDS incidence rate of 60.2 per 100,000 population.
 - DeKalb Health District had an AIDS incidence rate of 32.7 per 100,000 population.
 - Three other Health Districts had annual AIDS incidence rates higher than the overall state rate in 2004: West Central-Columbus Health District (18.0 per 100,000), East Central-Augusta Health District (18.0 per 100,000), and South Central-Dublin Health District (17.6 per 100,000).

HIV, non-AIDS

- 940 persons were newly diagnosed with HIV infection that had not yet progressed to AIDS (referred to as HIV, non-AIDS) in 2005. Due to delays in reporting, this number is artificially low and will likely increase as late case reports are received.
- In 2004, 1,489 persons were newly diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS.
- The majority of persons newly diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS are males. However, females account for a higher proportion of new HIV, non-AIDS diagnoses than they do AIDS diagnoses.
 - Females accounted for 34% of new HIV, non-AIDS diagnoses in 2004 compared with 27% of new AIDS diagnoses.
- Compared with new AIDS diagnoses, the age distribution among persons newly diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS is more evenly spread out over younger age groups. Among persons newly diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS in 2004,
 - 12% were 20-24 years old at the time of diagnosis;
 - 14% were 25-29 years old;
 - 15% were 30-34 years old;
 - 16% were 35-39 years old;
 - 15% were 40-44 years old.

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, 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 4 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 as having no reported risk factor (NRR).

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- By race/ethnicity, the highest proportion of new HIV, non-AIDS diagnoses occurs among non-Hispanic (NH) African-Americans. This mirrors the racial/ethnic distribution of new AIDS diagnoses.
 - NH-African-Americans accounted for 76% of new HIV, non-AIDS diagnoses in 2004;
 - NH-Whites accounted for 20%;
 - Hispanics/Latinos account for 3%
 - Among males, the most commonly reported risk factor³ for HIV is male sexual contact with another male (MSM). Among males newly diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS in 2004,
 - 34% reported MSM;
 - 6% reported injection drug use (IDU)⁵; and
 - 5% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶.
 - 49% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
 - Among females newly diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS in 2004,
 - 7% reported injection drug use (IDU);
 - 20% reported high-risk heterosexual contact;
 - 71% did not report a risk factor for HIV.
 - The highest rate of new HIV, non-AIDS diagnoses occurs among residents of the Fulton Health District. However, several other Health Districts have relatively high rates as well. In 2004, the rate of new HIV, non-AIDS diagnoses was:
 - 30.4 per 100,000 in the South-Valdosta Health District;
 - 30.3 per 100,000 in the South Central-Dublin Health District;
 - 25.1 per 100,000 in the East Central-Augusta Health District;
 - 24.0 per 100,000 in the DeKalb Health District.

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

AIDS

- In Georgia 17,344 persons are known to be living with AIDS as of December 31, 2005.
- Among persons living with AIDS in Georgia, 13,328 (77%) are males and 4,016 (23%) are females.
- Non-Hispanic (NH) African-Americans account for a disproportionate number of persons living with AIDS in Georgia.
 - NH African-Americans account for 70% of the persons living with AIDS, but account for only 29% of Georgia's population³.
- The majority of persons living with AIDS in Georgia are 40 years of age or older. Among persons living with AIDS in Georgia in 2005,
 - 8% are 30-34 years old;
 - 16% are 35-39 years old;
 - 23% are 40-44 years old;
 - 19% are 45-49 years old;
 - 13% are 50-54 years old;
- Male sexual contact with another male (MSM) is the most commonly reported risk factor⁴ for HIV among persons living with AIDS.
- Among males living with AIDS in Georgia in 2005,
 - 53% reported MSM;
 - 11% reported injection drug use (IDU)⁵;
 - 6% reported both MSM and IDU;
 - 5% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 21% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- Among females living with AIDS in Georgia in 2005,
 - 40% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 16% reported IDU⁵;
 - 39% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- The Fulton Health District has the highest AIDS prevalence rate in Georgia. In 2005, the AIDS prevalence rate was:
 - 791 per 100,000, in Fulton Health District;
 - 389 per 100,000, in DeKalb Health District;
 - 219 per 100,000 in the East Central-Augusta Health District.

⁸ The number of persons living with HIV and AIDS includes all HIV-infected persons reported to GDPH 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, 7,479 persons are known to be living with HIV, non-AIDS in Georgia as of December 31, 2005.
 - 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 are slightly younger than persons living with AIDS. Among persons living with HIV, non-AIDS in Georgia in 2005,
 - 14% are 30-34 years old;
 - 17% are 35-39 years old;
 - 20% are 40-44 years old;
 - 14% are 45-49 years old;
 - 9% are 50-54 years old.
- Non-Hispanic (NH) African-Americans account 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 2005 is as follows:
 - 74% are NH-African-Americans;
 - 22% are NH-Whites;
 - 3% are Hispanics/Latinos.
- Male sexual contact with another male (MSM) is 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 2005,
 - 44% reported MSM;
 - 7% reported injection drug use (IDU)⁵;
 - 4% reported both MSM and IDU;
 - 5% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 37% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- Among females living with HIV, non-AIDS in Georgia in 2005,
 - 21% reported high-risk heterosexual contact⁶;
 - 9% reported IDU⁵; and
 - 64% did not report a risk factor for HIV⁷.
- The Fulton Health District has the highest HIV, non-AIDS prevalence rate in Georgia. In 2005, the HIV, non-AIDS prevalence rate was:
 - 230 per 100,000, in Fulton Health District;
 - 189 per 100,000, in South Central-Dublin Health District;
 - 163 per 100,000, in DeKalb Health District; and
 - 130 per 100,000 in the 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 2005.

Tables 7-9. Cumulative 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 underestimate the true cumulative number of HIV diagnoses in the population.

¹⁰ Cumulative diagnoses 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.

Table 1. Numbers of Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS and AIDS by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity -- Georgia, 2004 & 2005

	2004				2005			
	HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS*		HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS*	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender								
Male	982	66%	1044	73%	623	66%	643	75%
Female	507	34%	391	27%	317	34%	212	25%
Age at diagnosis								
<13 yrs	17	1%	3	<1%	5	1%	1	<1%
13-19 yrs	52	3%	15	1%	39	4%	11	1%
20-24 yrs	180	12%	76	5%	133	14%	45	5%
25-29 yrs	208	14%	154	11%	132	14%	88	10%
30-34 yrs	226	15%	212	15%	138	15%	156	18%
35-39 yrs	238	16%	278	19%	146	16%	153	18%
40-44 yrs	226	15%	289	20%	156	17%	152	18%
45-49 yrs	157	11%	191	13%	101	11%	113	13%
50-54 yrs	101	7%	97	7%	48	5%	79	9%
55-59 yrs	44	3%	55	4%	26	3%	32	4%
60+ yrs	40	3%	65	5%	16	2%	25	3%
Race/Ethnicity								
White, non-Hispanic	301	20%	267	19%	144	15%	133	16%
Black, non-Hispanic	1138	76%	1094	76%	761	81%	664	78%
Hispanic	39	3%	60	4%	31	3%	46	5%
American Ind/Alsk	2	<1%	2	<1%	0	0%	0	0%
Asian/PI	4	<1%	6	<1%	2	<1%	4	<1%
Other/Multirace	5	<1%	3	<1%	2	<1%	3	<1%
Unknown	0	0%	3	<1%	0	0%	5	1%
TOTAL	1489		1435		940		855	

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through June 2006 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* AIDS case numbers include persons who had AIDS at first 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 Gender -- Georgia, 2004 & 2005

	2004				2005			
	HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS*		HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS*	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males								
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	337	34%	444	43%	209	34%	257	40%
Injection drug use (IDU)	63	6%	61	6%	33	5%	30	5%
MSM and IDU	40	4%	31	3%	16	3%	24	4%
Heterosexual contact	50	5%	66	6%	41	7%	29	5%
Other**	8	1%	11	1%	5	1%	12	2%
Risk not specified	484	49%	431	41%	319	51%	291	45%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>982</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>1044</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>623</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>643</i>	<i>100%</i>
Females								
Injection drug use	34	7%	36	9%	20	6%	18	8%
Heterosexual contact	100	20%	114	29%	70	22%	42	20%
Other**	14	3%	11	3%	7	2%	5	2%
Risk not specified	359	71%	230	59%	220	69%	147	69%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>391</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>212</i>	<i>100%</i>
TOTAL	1489		1435		940		855	

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through June 2006 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

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

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

Table 3. Numbers and Rates* (per 100,000) of Persons Newly Diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS and AIDS by District of Residence at Diagnosis -- Georgia, 2004 & 2005

Public Health District	2004				2005			
	HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS**		HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS**	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	44	7.7	22	3.9	14	2.5	12	2.1
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	12	3.2	9	2.4	10	2.6	7	1.8
2 North (Gainesville)	16	3.0	11	2.1	10	1.9	7	1.3
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	74	9.7	98	12.9	60	7.9	50	6.6
3-2 Fulton	392	48.1	490	60.2	281	34.5	333	40.9
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	42	15.9	36	13.6	15	5.7	37	14.0
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	75	8.7	58	6.8	22	2.6	42	4.9
3-5 DeKalb	162	24.0	221	32.7	97	14.4	144	21.3
4 LaGrange	39	5.5	48	6.8	35	5.0	26	3.7
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	43	30.3	25	17.6	14	9.9	8	5.6
5-2 North Central (Macon)	73	14.7	72	14.5	46	9.3	17	3.4
6 East Central (Augusta)	109	25.1	78	18.0	65	15.0	39	9.0
7 West Central (Columbus)	49	14.0	63	18.0	27	7.7	27	7.7
8-1 South (Valdosta)	71	30.4	12	5.1	34	14.6	6	2.6
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	59	9.4	30	4.8	58	9.2	32	5.1
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	67	13.1	62	12.1	39	7.6	25	4.9
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	32	9.6	42	12.6	27	8.1	17	5.1
10 Northeast (Athens)	28	6.9	34	8.4	21	5.2	16	3.9
TOTAL	1387	15.7	1411	16.0	875	9.9	845	9.6

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through June 2006 and are not adjusted for reporting delays. Analyses exclude persons with unknown residence at diagnosis: HIV (n=102 in 2004 and n=65 in 2005), AIDS (n=24 in 2004 and n=10 in 2005).

* Rates are calculated using population estimates for Georgia in 2004 obtained from GPH's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS).

** AIDS case numbers include persons who had AIDS at first 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 Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity -- Georgia, 2005

	HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender						
Male	4,873	65%	13,328	77%	18,201	73%
Female	2,606	35%	4,016	23%	6,622	27%
Age**						
<13 yrs	149	2%	61	<1%	210	1%
13-19 yrs	116	2%	86	<1%	202	1%
20-24 yrs	438	6%	245	1%	683	3%
25-29 yrs	755	10%	687	4%	1,442	6%
30-34 yrs	1,041	14%	1,465	8%	2,506	10%
35-39 yrs	1,263	17%	2,816	16%	4,079	16%
40-44 yrs	1,465	20%	4,049	23%	5,514	22%
45-49 yrs	1,048	14%	3,355	19%	4,403	18%
50-54 yrs	646	9%	2,251	13%	2,897	12%
55-59 yrs	304	4%	1,243	7%	1,547	6%
60+ yrs	252	3%	1,083	6%	1,335	5%
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	1,679	22%	4,404	25%	6,083	25%
Black, non-Hispanic	5,536	74%	12,159	70%	17,695	71%
Hispanic	208	3%	643	4%	851	3%
American Ind/Alsk	8	<1%	17	<1%	25	<1%
Asian/PI	29	<1%	68	<1%	97	<1%
Other/Multirace	19	<1%	17	<1%	36	<1%
Unknown	0	0%	36	<1%	36	<1%
TOTAL	7,479		17,344		24,823	

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through June 2006 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, 2005. Excludes persons with incomplete birthdate information: HIV (n=2), AIDS (n=3).

Table 5. Numbers of Persons Living* with HIV, non-AIDS and AIDS by Transmission Category and Gender -- Georgia, 2005

	HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males						
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	2,165	44%	7,011	53%	9,176	50%
Injection drug use (IDU)	350	7%	1,485	11%	1,835	10%
MSM and IDU	214	4%	788	6%	1,002	6%
Heterosexual contact	253	5%	1,042	8%	1,295	7%
Other**	111	2%	220	2%	331	2%
Risk not specified	1,780	37%	2,782	21%	4,562	25%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>4,873</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>13,328</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>18,201</i>	<i>100%</i>
Females						
Injection drug use	222	9%	651	16%	873	13%
Heterosexual contact	550	21%	1,619	40%	2,169	33%
Other**	161	6%	172	4%	333	5%
Risk not specified	1,673	64%	1,574	39%	3,247	49%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,606</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>4,016</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>6,622</i>	<i>100%</i>
TOTAL	7,479		17,344		24,823	

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through June 2006 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

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

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

Table 6. Numbers and Rates* (per 100,000) of Persons Living with HIV, non-AIDS and AIDS by Current District of Residence -- Georgia, 2005**

Public Health District	HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	146	25.6	265	46.5
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	64	16.8	166	43.6
2 North (Gainesville)	66	12.5	167	31.5
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	523	68.7	883	116.0
3-2 Fulton	1,873	230.0	6,443	791.1
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	178	67.2	473	178.5
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	412	48.0	693	80.7
3-5 DeKalb	1,102	163.1	2,626	388.6
4 LaGrange	156	22.1	430	60.9
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	268	188.9	214	150.8
5-2 North Central (Macon)	407	82.1	756	152.6
6 East Central (Augusta)	563	129.6	950	218.7
7 West Central (Columbus)	337	96.1	604	172.2
8-1 South (Valdosta)	240	102.8	278	119.1
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	219	34.7	626	99.2
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	426	83.4	896	175.3
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	224	67.1	446	133.6
10 Northeast (Athens)	160	39.5	317	78.2
TOTAL	7,364	83.4	17,233	195.2

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through June 2006 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* Rates are calculated using population estimates for Georgia in 2004 obtained from OASIS.

** Analyses exclude persons with unknown current residence: HIV (n=115), AIDS (n=111).

Table 7. Cumulative Numbers of Persons Diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS and AIDS by Gender, Age, and Race/Ethnicity -- Georgia, 1980-2005

	HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Gender						
Male	4,191	64%	24,247	80%	28,438	78%
Female	2,319	36%	5,921	20%	8,240	22%
Age at diagnosis						
<13 yrs	146	2%	227	<1%	373	1%
13-19 yrs	263	4%	231	<1%	494	1%
20-24 yrs	798	12%	1,373	5%	2,171	6%
25-29 yrs	966	15%	4,249	14%	5,215	14%
30-34 yrs	1,155	18%	6,735	22%	7,890	22%
35-39 yrs	1,109	17%	6,463	21%	7,572	21%
40-44 yrs	928	14%	4,938	16%	5,866	16%
45-49 yrs	575	9%	2,858	9%	3,433	9%
50-54 yrs	310	5%	1,546	5%	1,856	5%
55-59 yrs	148	2%	766	3%	914	2%
60+ yrs	112	2%	782	3%	894	2%
Race/Ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	1,416	22%	9,344	31%	10,760	29%
Black, non-Hispanic	4,888	75%	19,883	66%	24,771	68%
Hispanic	160	2%	790	3%	950	3%
American Ind/Alsk	6	<1%	20	<1%	26	<1%
Asian/PI	24	<1%	82	<1%	106	<1%
Other/Multirace	16	<1%	21	<1%	37	<1%
Unknown	0	0%	28	<1%	28	<1%
TOTAL	6,510	100%	30,168	100%	36,678	100%

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through June 2006 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

Table 8. Cumulative Numbers of Persons Diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS and AIDS by Transmission Category and Gender -- Georgia, 1980-2005

	HIV, non-AIDS		AIDS*		Total	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Males						
Male-to-male sexual contact (MSM)	1,797	43%	13,435	55%	15,232	54%
Injection drug use (IDU)	304	7%	3,423	14%	3,727	13%
MSM and IDU	184	4%	1,469	6%	1,653	6%
Heterosexual contact	227	5%	1,732	7%	1,959	7%
Other**	88	2%	465	2%	553	2%
Risk not specified	1,591	38%	3,723	15%	5,314	19%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>4,191</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>24,247</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>28,438</i>	<i>100%</i>
Females						
Injection drug use	204	9%	1,234	21%	1,438	17%
Heterosexual contact	492	21%	2,481	42%	2,973	36%
Other**	112	5%	318	5%	430	5%
Risk not specified	1,511	65%	1,888	32%	3,399	41%
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>2,319</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>5,921</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>8,240</i>	<i>100%</i>
TOTAL	6,510		30,168		36,678	

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through June 2006 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* AIDS case 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 transmission.

Table 9. Cumulative Numbers of Persons Diagnosed with HIV, non-AIDS and AIDS by District of Residence at Diagnosis* -- Georgia, 2005

Public Health District	HIV, non-AIDS	AIDS
	Cases	Cases
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	127	382
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	52	236
2 North (Gainesville)	40	273
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	440	1,288
3-2 Fulton	1,714	12,759
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	141	662
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	364	959
3-5 DeKalb	756	4,326
4 LaGrange	142	794
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	170	253
5-2 North Central (Macon)	391	1,232
6 East Central (Augusta)	535	1,577
7 West Central (Columbus)	292	1,045
8-1 South (Valdosta)	227	460
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	191	1,060
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	400	1,657
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	182	641
10 Northeast (Athens)	138	458
TOTAL	6,302	30,062

Note: Numbers are based on data reported through June 2006 and are not adjusted for reporting delays.

* Analyses exclude persons with unknown residence at diagnosis: HIV (n=208), AIDS (n=106).