

Basic Epidemiological Profile of
HIV/AIDS, Georgia, 2011

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Prepared by

HIV Epidemiology Section
Division of Public Health
Georgia Department of Community Health

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Contributors

Deepali Rane, MBBS, MPH, Epidemiologist
Amol Vadalkar, MPH, Epidemiologist
Terry Easton, PhD, Ethnographer
Jianglan White, MD, MPH, Director, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Section

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Introduction

The Brief Epidemiologic Profile describes an overall scope of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Georgia. It is intended as a preliminary resource to guide HIV/AIDS planning and prevention activities. A more comprehensive Epidemiologic Profile for Georgia will be published at the end of 2011. This brief profile describes the demographics of the state, persons living with HIV/AIDS, persons with AIDS who have died, and the behaviors of those who are at risk for HIV/AIDS. Data were obtained from multiple sources to address these questions:

- 1) What are the socio-demographic characteristics of the overall population in Georgia?
- 2) What is the scope of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Georgia?
- 3) What are the indicators of risk for HIV/AIDS in Georgia?

Executive Summary

HIV/AIDS remains an important public health problem in Georgia. In 2009 Georgia had the 6th highest number of AIDS cases in the United States and the 9th highest rate of AIDS cases per 100,000 persons. The Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) comprised over 50% of the state population in 2009 and had the highest number of people living with HIV/AIDS.

From 2000 to 2009 males had the highest number of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses at roughly 75%. People 35-39 years old had the highest rate of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses; people aged 35-44 years had the highest number of deaths. The average death rate from 2000 to 2009 was 500 per year. Overall, the death rate for males was three times that of females. HIV/AIDS disproportionately affected African Americans (Black non-Hispanics); they had the highest rate of newly diagnosed cases (average rate of 127.2 cases per 100, 000), and they died at a much higher rate (average rate of 16.6 cases per 100,000).

The epidemic in Georgia is primarily driven by sexual exposure, especially among men who have sex with men and heterosexuals at risk. Injecting drug use is also a high risk category, but less proportionate than through sexual contact. Communicable diseases pose a risk for HIV/AIDS transmission. Even though the overall rates of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea declined from 2003 to 2009, people younger than 30 experienced over 80% of the reported cases.

Unlike name-based AIDS reporting which began in the early 1980s, name-based HIV (not AIDS) reporting began on December 31, 2003. There was a peak in new diagnosis in 2004 but an overall decline in new diagnoses from 2005 to 2009. This decline probably resulted from a combination of factors, including earlier diagnosis, behavior changes, reduction in maternal-fetal transmission and reduced infectiousness of HIV-infected people taking antiretroviral therapy. Crude, incidence, and prevalence rates are used in this report, so caution should be used when interpreting data. Additionally, as a

result of delayed and incomplete reporting, the *actual* number of HIV/AIDS cases may not be reflected in the *reported* number of cases within the diagnosis year.

HIV/AIDS Case Reporting in Georgia

Georgia has a dual reporting system that legally requires HIV/AIDS reporting by both health care providers and laboratories (*O.C.G.A. §31-12-2(b)*). All health care providers diagnosing and/or providing care to a patient with HIV have the obligation to report them using the HIV/AIDS Case Report Form. Case report forms have to 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. All laboratories certified and licensed by the State of Georgia are required to report laboratory test results indicative of HIV infection, such as positive Western Blot results, all detectable and undetectable viral loads, all CD4 counts, and all viral nucleotide sequence results.

Most of the information presented in this report derives from case reports collected as a result of mandatory reporting of HIV and AIDS infections in Georgia. Completed case reports are entered and stored in the enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS). After entry of an initial case report in eHARS, if the case-patient's HIV infection progresses to AIDS, or if he or she dies, the report will be updated with dates of progression or death.

Estimates of the number of new cases of HIV/AIDS and persons living with HIV/AIDS in Georgia presented in this report are based on case reports in eHARS. These estimates only reflect people diagnosed with HIV infection and residing in Georgia at the time of diagnosis whose cases have been reported and confirmed. The estimates do not include people diagnosed but not yet reported, HIV-infected people who only tested anonymously or those not yet aware that they are infected (not yet tested positive).

An HIV/AIDS case is officially counted on the date the report is entered into eHARS. The number of cases reported during any specific period is typically a poor proxy for the number of cases actually diagnosed during that period. Spikes in the number of cases by report date often follow administrative changes in data collection procedures, such as the initiation of HIV (not AIDS) reporting in Georgia in 2003 and a change from HARS to eHARS in 2005.

Although Georgia requires doctors and laboratories to report all suspected and confirmed cases of HIV infection regardless of disease severity, new cases might not be reported and confirmed until several months after the date of initial diagnosis. Because of this reporting delay, estimates in this report were not adjusted.

Socio-demographic Characteristics of the Georgia Population

HIV/AIDS in Georgia

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Georgia had the 6th highest number of AIDS cases in the United States and the 9th highest rate of AIDS cases per 100,000 populations in 2009. The CDC estimated that 28,670 (range from 20,008 to 37,332) living adults and adolescents in Georgia were aware that they were infected with HIV (but did not have AIDS) in that same year.

Population

In 2009 there were an estimated 9,829,211 persons living in the state of Georgia. The state of Georgia is divided into 159 counties, and based on 2009 figures, these counties have populations ranging from a low of 1,812 (Taliaferro) to a high of 1,033,756 (Fulton) (Table 4). 2009 federal intercensal estimates indicated that the population of the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is 5,475,213. Other major MSA cities included Augusta, which had 539,154 persons; Columbus, 232,795; Savannah, 343,092; Athens, 192,222; Macon, 231,576; and Albany, 165,440.

Public Health Regional Structure

The Georgia Division of Public Health is composed of 18 health districts and 159 county health departments. Each health district contains anywhere from one to 16 counties (Appendix H).

Age and Gender

In 2009 more than a third of the population (36.3%) was younger than 24 years, and nearly a third (27.5%) were 50 years or older. Slightly more than half of the population was female (Table 1).

Table 1: Percent Distribution of the General Population , By Age (Years) and Gender, Georgia, 2009

Age (Years)	Males, % (N=4,835,262)	Females, % (N=4,993,949)	Total Population, % (N=9,829,211)
0-12	20.1	18.6	19.4
13-24	17.7	16.1	16.9
25-29	7.5	7.1	7.3
30-34	7.0	6.7	6.9
35-39	7.5	7.3	7.4
40-44	7.3	7.2	7.3
45-49	7.4	7.4	7.4
50+	25.5	29.6	27.5

Race and Ethnicity

The majority of persons in Georgia in 2009 were White non-Hispanic (57.5%) and Black non-Hispanic (29.8%). The remaining persons were classified as Hispanic/Latino, Any Race (8.3%), Asian non-Hispanic (2.9%), multiracial non-Hispanic (1.2%), American Indian/Alaska Native non-Hispanic (0.3%), and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander non-Hispanic (0.1%) (Table 2).

Table 2: Percent Distribution of the General Population, by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, Georgia, 2009

Race/Ethnicity	Males, %¹ (N=4,835,262)	Females, %¹ (N=4,993,949)	Total Population, %¹ (N=9,829,211)
White , Non-Hispanic	57.6	57.3	57.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	28.5	31.0	29.8
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	9.5	7.2	8.3
Asian, Non-Hispanic	2.9	2.9	2.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	0.3	0.2	0.3
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0.1	0.1	0.1
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	1.2	1.2	1.2

¹ Total Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding

Health District

Georgia had a total of 18 health districts which ranged in size from one to 16 counties based on the size of the population. The Fulton Health District (3-2), which has only a single county (Fulton) and contains the city of Atlanta, had the largest population with 1,033,756 persons in 2009. Other heavily populated districts included East Metro (3-4), Cobb/Douglas (3-1), LaGrange (4-0), DeKalb (3-5), Northwest (1-1), North (2-0), Coastal (9-1) and North Central (5-2), all with over half a million people. The South Central Health District (5-1) had the smallest population with 144,781 persons (Table 3).

The percentage of persons describing themselves as non-Hispanic White ranged from 19.9% in Clayton County (3-3) to 82.1% (in the Northwest Health District (1-1). Two health districts had absolute majorities of non-Hispanic Black or African American populations: Clayton (3-3) and DeKalb (5-1), with 61% and 52.9% respectively. North Georgia (1-2) and North (2-0) Health Districts had the lowest percentage of non-Hispanic African Americans with 4.1% and 5.4% respectively. East Metro Health District (3-4) had the greatest percentage of Hispanics (15.9%) and the largest Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population (8.1%). The American Indian/Alaskan Native population was 0.4% or less of the population in all health districts. Multi-Race or Unknown populations averaged 1.2% in all 18 health districts (Table 3).

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of the General Population, by Race/Ethnicity and Region, Georgia (2009)

Race/Ethnicity (%)

Health District	Total Population	White Non-Hispanic	Black or Af-Am Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Asian/HA/PI*	AI/AN**	Multi-Racial/Unknown
1-1:Northwest	625,366	82.1	9.8	6.0	0.9	0.2	1.0
1-2:North Georgia	432,633	79.7	4.1	13.5	1.4	0.3	1.0
2-0:North	618,440	78.5	5.4	12.6	2.3	0.3	0.9
3-1:Cobb/Douglas	844,395	58.1	25.1	11.1	3.8	0.3	1.5
3-2:Fulton	1,033,756	42.9	42.5	8.7	4.4	0.3	1.2
3-3:Clayton	275,772	19.9	61.0	12.2	5.0	0.3	1.5
3-4:East Metro	992,680	49.6	24.7	15.9	8.1	0.3	1.5
3-5:DeKalb	747,274	30.5	52.9	10.9	4.2	0.2	1.3
4-0:LaGrange	794,933	66.9	25.6	4.4	1.8	0.2	1.1
5-1:South Central	144,781	62.5	33.4	2.7	0.6	0.1	0.7
5-2:North Central	515,497	56.1	38.6	2.8	1.2	0.2	1.0
6-0:East Central	448,991	53.7	39.7	3.1	1.7	0.3	1.5
7-0:West Central	360,367	48.7	43.5	4.3	1.5	0.3	1.4
8-1:South	249,317	61.7	30.2	5.9	1.0	0.3	1.0
8-2:Southwest	368,245	51.7	41.8	4.8	0.7	0.3	0.8
9-1:Coastal	533,987	63.0	32.8	4.2	1.8	0.4	1.6
9-2:Southeast	352,666	67.9	23.6	6.9	0.6	0.2	0.8
10-0:Northeast	470,111	73.9	17.1	5.8	2.0	0.2	1.0
Total Georgia	9,829,211	57.6	29.8	8.4	3.0	0.3	1.2

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy. April 22, 2011 <http://oasis.state.ga.us>

*Asian, Pacific Islander, Native Hawaiian

**American Indian, Alaska Native

Counties

Georgia had 159 counties ranging in size in 2009 from 1,812 persons in Taliaferro to 1,033,756 in Fulton. The four most populous counties were those containing and/or surrounding the city of Atlanta. These were Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, and Gwinnett counties. Together, their population made up one-third (33.6%) of Georgia's total population (Table 4).

Table 4: Population Distribution by County, Georgia (2009 est.)

County	n	%	County	n	%
Appling	18,011	0.2	Jefferson	16,478	0.2
Atkinson	8,230	0.1	Jenkins	8,450	0.1
Bacon	10,601	0.1	Johnson	9,300	0.1
Baker	3,637	0.0	Jones	27,740	0.3
Baldwin	46,337	0.5	Lamar	17,550	0.2
Banks	16,799	0.2	Lanier	8,423	0.1
Barrow	72,158	0.7	Laurens	34,410	0.4
Bartow	96,217	1.0	Lee	33,050	0.4
Ben Hill	17,567	0.2	Liberty	62,186	0.6
Berrien	17,044	0.2	Lincoln	7,913	0.1
Bibb	156,060	1.6	Long	12,234	0.1
Bleckley	12,855	0.1	Lowndes	106,814	1.1
Brantley	15,643	0.2	Lumpkin	27,528	0.3
Brooks	16,354	0.2	McDuffie	21,862	0.2
Bryan	32,559	0.3	McIntosh	11,378	0.1
Bulloch	69,213	0.7	Macon	13,336	0.1
Burke	22,797	0.2	Madison	28,232	0.3
Butts	24,392	0.2	Marion	6,995	0.1
Calhoun	6,306	0.1	Meriwether	22,783	0.2
Camden	48,277	0.5	Miller	6,228	0.1
Candler	10,680	0.1	Mitchell	23,800	0.2
Carroll	114,778	1.2	Monroe	25,425	0.3
Catoosa	64,035	0.7	Montgomery	8,930	0.1
Charlton	10,725	0.1	Morgan	18,761	0.2
Chatham	256,992	2.6	Murray	40,621	0.4
Chattahoochee	14,402	0.1	Muscogee	190,414	1.9
Chattooga	26,619	0.3	Newton	99,944	1.0
Cherokee	215,084	2.2	Oconee	33,320	0.3
Clarke	116,342	1.2	Oglethorpe	14,328	0.1
Clay	3,113	0.0	Paulding	136,655	1.4
Clayton	275,772	2.8	Peach	27,247	0.3
Clinch	6,988	0.1	Pickens	31,264	0.3
Cobb	714,692	7.3	Pierce	18,580	0.2
Coffee	40,868	0.4	Pike	17,721	0.2
Colquitt	45,596	0.5	Polk	42,298	0.4
Columbia	112,958	1.1	Pulaski	9,897	0.1
Cook	16,603	0.2	Putnam	20,495	0.2
Coweta	127,111	1.3	Quitman	2,659	0.0
Crawford	12,240	0.1	Rabun	16,611	0.2
Crisp	22,210	0.2	Randolph	7,180	0.1
Dade	16,127	0.2	Richmond	199,768	2.0
Dawson	22,555	0.2	Rockdale	84,569	0.9
Decatur	28,838	0.3	Schley	4,325	0.0
DeKalb	747,274	7.6	Screven	15,054	0.2
Dodge	19,749	0.2	Seminole	9,094	0.1
Dooly	11,819	0.1	Spalding	64,708	0.7
Dougherty	95,859	1.0	Stephens	25,700	0.3
Douglas	129,703	1.3	Stewart	4,558	0.0

County	n	%	County	n	%
Early	11,568	0.1	Sumter	32,084	0.3
Echols	4,213	0.0	Talbot	6,355	0.1
Effingham	53,541	0.5	Taliaferro	1,812	0.0
Elbert	20,372	0.2	Tattnall	24,493	0.2
Emanuel	23,075	0.2	Taylor	8,587	0.1
Evans	11,695	0.1	Telfair	12,792	0.1
Fannin	22,945	0.2	Terrell	10,320	0.1
Fayette	106,788	1.1	Thomas	46,188	0.5
Floyd	96,250	1.0	Tift	42,959	0.4
Forsyth	174,520	1.8	Toombs	27,959	0.3
Franklin	21,748	0.2	Towns	11,010	0.1
Fulton	1,033,756	10.5	Treutlen	7,058	0.1
Gilmer	29,021	0.3	Troup	64,653	0.7
Glascocock	2,801	0.0	Turner	9,254	0.1
Glynn	76,820	0.8	Twiggs	10,111	0.1
Gordon	53,292	0.5	Union	21,252	0.2
Grady	25,187	0.3	Upson	27,551	0.3
Greene	15,743	0.2	Walker	64,983	0.7
Gwinnett	808,167	8.2	Walton	87,311	0.9
Habersham	43,613	0.4	Ware	35,914	0.4
Hall	187,743	1.9	Warren	5,755	0.1
Hancock	9,219	0.1	Washington	20,879	0.2
Haralson	28,890	0.3	Wayne	29,407	0.3
Harris	30,138	0.3	Webster	2,192	0.0
Hart	24,067	0.2	Wheeler	7,010	0.1
Heard	11,528	0.1	White	25,294	0.3
Henry	195,370	2.0	Whitfield	93,698	1.0
Houston	135,715	1.4	Wilcox	8,895	0.1
Irwin	10,086	0.1	Wilkes	10,268	0.1
Jackson	63,544	0.6	Wilkinson	10,076	0.1
Jasper	13,953	0.1	Worth	21,214	0.2
Jeff Davis	13,659	0.1	Total GA	9,829,211	100.0

Source: Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Information and Policy. May 9, 2011 <http://oasis.state.ga.us>

Scope of the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Georgia

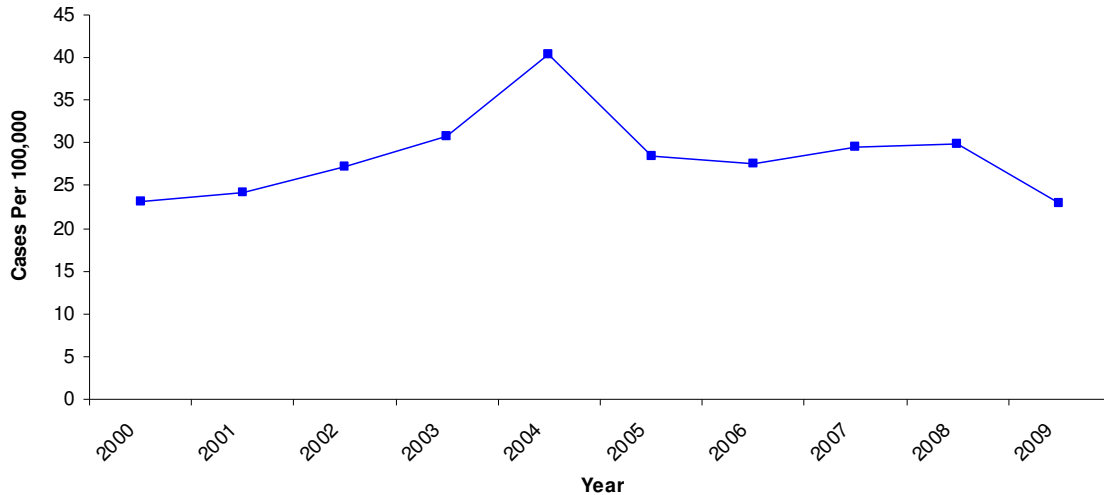
NEW HIV/AIDS Diagnoses

Georgia Overall

Unlike name-based AIDS reporting which began in the early 1980s, name-based HIV (not AIDS) reporting began on December 31, 2003. HIV/AIDS diagnoses increased from 2000 to 2004 when it went from 1,895 to 3,554 cases (23.14 to 40.25 cases per 100,000). After a brief decrease to 2,576 in 2005, new cases slowly climbed to 2,895 in 2008 before declining to 2,250 in 2009. The average number of cases during 2004-2009 was 2,329.5

with a rate of 28.40 cases per 100,000 per year. In 2009 there were 2,250 new diagnoses; 75.2% of those cases were males (Figure 1 and Table 5).

Figure 1: Rates of New HIV/AIDS Cases, Georgia, 2000-2009



By Gender

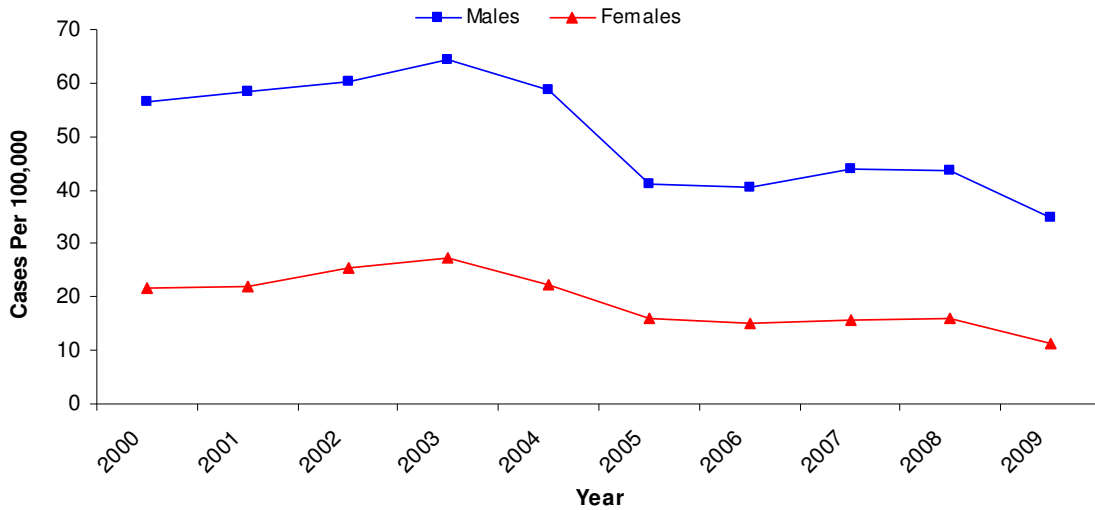
Male

From 2000 to 2009 the rate of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS among males peaked in 2003 at 64.24 cases per 100,000 (2,754 cases). From 2004 to 2005 there was a steep decline: new diagnoses dropped from 58.75 cases per 100,000 in 2004 (2,565 cases) to 41 cases per 100,000 (1,840 cases) in 2005. There was also a sharp decline from 2008 to 2009, when new diagnoses dropped from 43.52 cases per 100,000 (2,074 cases) in 2008 to 34.97 cases per 100,000 (1,691 cases) in 2009. From 2000 to 2009 the average number of new diagnoses for males was 2,209.6 cases (50.22 cases per 100,000 per year) (Figure 2 and Table 5).

Female

In a pattern similar to males, from 2000-2009, the rate of new diagnoses for females peaked during 2003, when there were 27.37 cases per 100,000 per year (1,204 cases). After the 2003 peak there was a decline in new diagnoses for females. By 2009 there were 11.19 cases per 100,000 per year (559 cases). During 2000 to 2009 the average number new diagnoses for females was 870.7 cases (19.28 cases per 100,000 per year) (Figure 2 and Table 5).

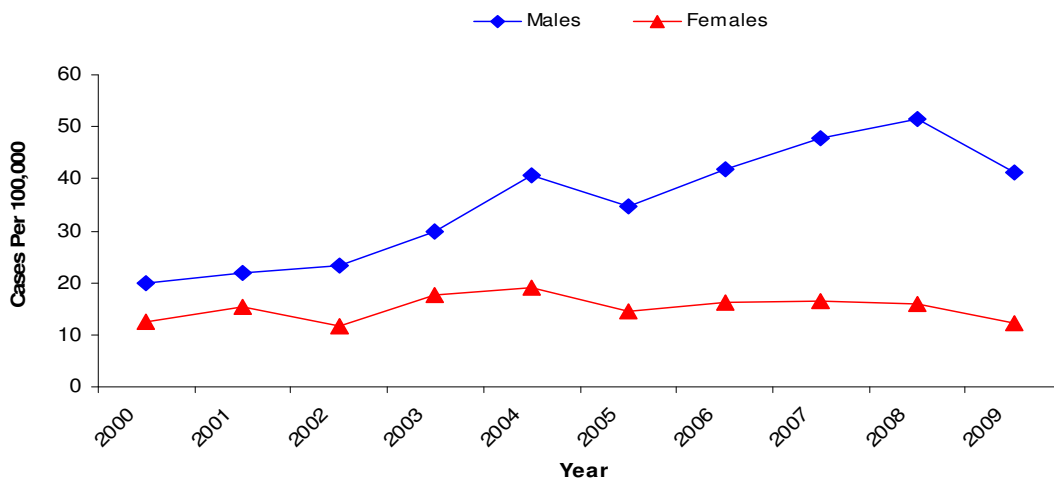
Figure 2: Rates of New HIV/AIDS Cases by Gender, Georgia, 2000-2009



By Gender and Age

The rates of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses were highest in 2004 for males and females aged 35-39 years. For men there were 132.8 cases per 100,000 in 2004; for females there were 49.3 cases per 100,000 in 2004. From 2000 to 2009 males and females aged 25 to 44 years had the highest new diagnoses rate. For males from 2000 to 2009 there was an increase in new diagnoses in five of the eight age groups. The steepest increase was in the 13-24 age group (19.8 to 41.2 cases per 100,000) (Figure 3 and Table 8). For females there was a decrease in new diagnoses in all age groups. Unlike males, for females the new diagnoses rates for those aged 13-24 years declined overall from 2000 to 2009 (Figure 3 and Table 8).

Figure 3: Rates of New HIV/AIDS Cases Ages 13-24 Years by Gender, Georgia, 2000-2009

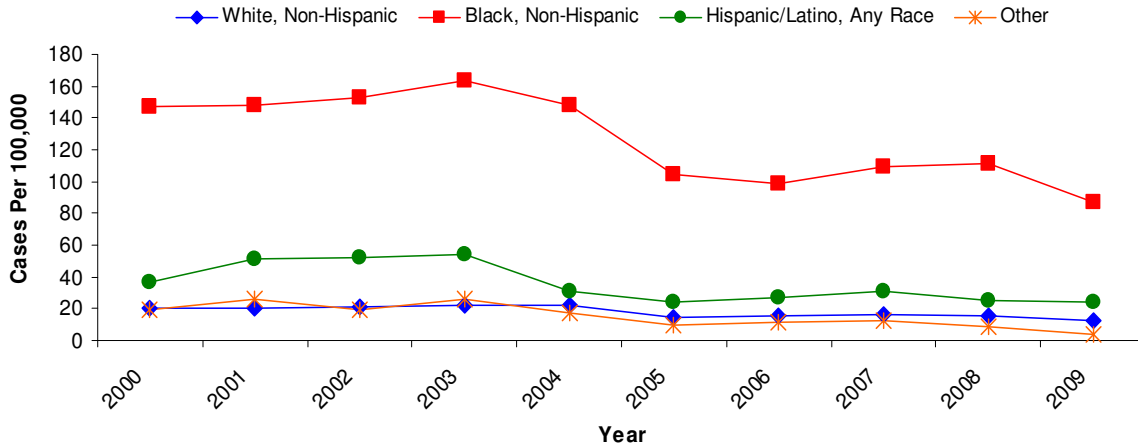


By Race/Ethnicity

Male

From 2000 to 2009 Black non-Hispanic males in Georgia, like much of the rest of the U.S., experienced higher rates of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses when compared to White non-Hispanic males and Hispanic males. The new diagnoses rate for Black non-Hispanic men was frequently more than five times the rate for White non-Hispanic men and three times the rate for Hispanic men. Overall, however, the newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS rate for males of all three races/ethnicities declined from 2000 to 2009: the White non-Hispanic rate dropped from 20 to 12.6 cases per 100,000 per year; the Black non-Hispanic rate dropped from 147.34 to 87.45 cases per 100,000 per year; the Hispanic rate dropped from 36.39 to 24.39 cases per 100,000 per year (Figure 4).

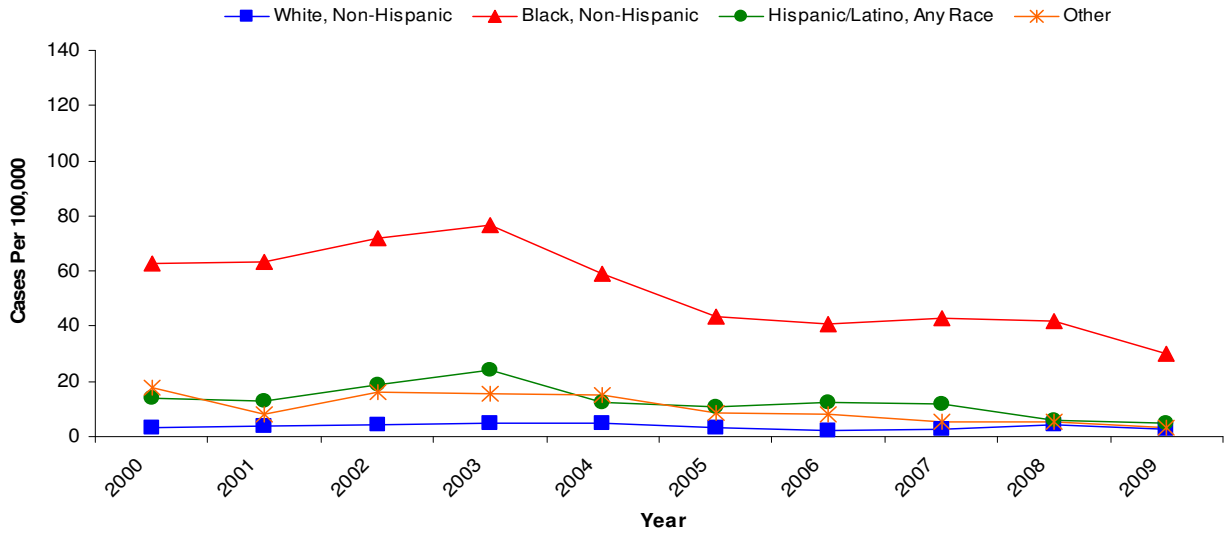
Figure 4: Rates of New HIV/AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity among Males, Georgia, 2000-2009



Female

From 2000 to 2009 Black non-Hispanic females had higher rates of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS when compared to other races. Hispanic/Latino females had the second highest rate; White non-Hispanic females had the lowest rate. Overall, rates declined for all races/ethnicities. Black non-Hispanic females had the steepest rate of decline for all races from 2000 to 2009 (from over 100 cases per 100,000 in 2000 to less than 40 cases per 100,000 in 2009) (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Rates of New HIV/AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity among Females, Georgia, 2000-2009

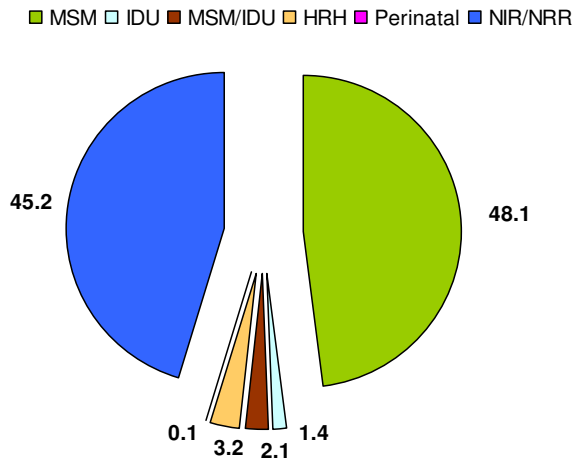


By Risk

Male

Among males with newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS during 2009, the most prevalent risk was MSM (48.1%), followed by HRH (3.2%), MSM and IDU (2.1%), IDU (1.4%), and Perinatal (0.1%). NIR/NRR was 45.2% (Figure 6 and Table 5).

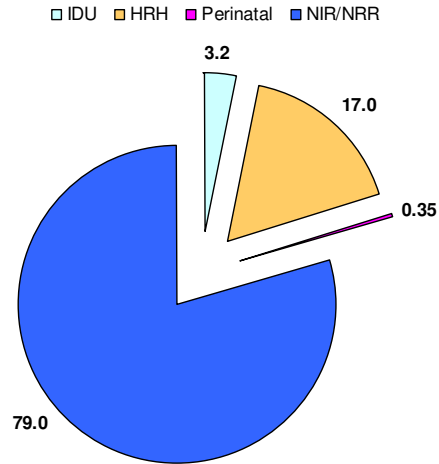
Figure 6: Percent of New HIV/AIDS Cases among Males by Transmission Category, Georgia,



Female

Among females with newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS during 2009, HRH was most prevalent (17%), followed by IDU (3.2%), and Perinatal (0.4%). NIR/NRR was 79.4% (Figure 7 and Table 5).

Figure 7: Percent of New HIV/AIDS Cases among Females by Transmission Category, Georgia, 2009



New HIV/AIDS Diagnoses

Georgia EMA

In the Georgia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) in 2009 there were 1,867 newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases. Males comprised 79.6% of those cases. Persons aged 25-29 years old had the highest number (244) and percentage (13.1%) of HIV/AIDS cases. The age groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, and 40-44 all had at least 10% of the proportion of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases in 2009, and their combined number of diagnoses tallied to 56.3% of the total number of cases. Black non-Hispanics overwhelmingly comprised the largest race/ethnicity group with new HIV/AIDS diagnoses in 2009 with 72.6% of the cases. Black non-Hispanics were newly diagnosed at a rate nearly 4 times (1,356 cases) that of the next largest group, White non-Hispanics (18.3%, 341 cases). Hispanics/Latinos of any race had the third largest percentage of new diagnoses (7.8%, 145 cases). For males newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 2009, MSM was clearly the highest risk category with 49% (729 cases); MSM and IDU was second highest but far behind with 2.4% (36 cases). For females newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 2009 HRH was the highest risk category with 11.1 percent (42 cases); IDU was the second highest risk category with 3.4% (13 cases) (Table 6).

Georgia Non-EMA

In the Georgia non-EMA in 2009 there were 986 newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases. Males comprised 69.3% of those cases. Persons aged 20-24 years old had the highest number (150) and percentage (15.2%) of HIV/AIDS cases. The age groups 20-24, 25-29, and 35-39 all had at least 10% of the proportion of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases in 2009, and their combined number of diagnoses tallied to 36.6% of the total number of cases. Black non-Hispanics overwhelmingly comprised the largest race/ethnicity group with new HIV/AIDS diagnoses in 2009 with 77% of the cases. Black non-Hispanics were newly diagnosed at a rate more than 4 times (759 cases) that of the next largest group, White non-Hispanics (18.8%, 185 cases). Hispanics/Latinos of any race had the third largest percentage of new diagnoses (3.5%, 35 cases). For males newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 2009, MSM was clearly the highest risk category with 42.2% (288 cases); HRH was the second highest but far behind with 5.9% (40 cases). For females newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in 2009 HRH was the highest risk category with 22.1% (67 cases); IDU was the second highest risk category but far behind with 2.6% (8 cases) (Table 7).

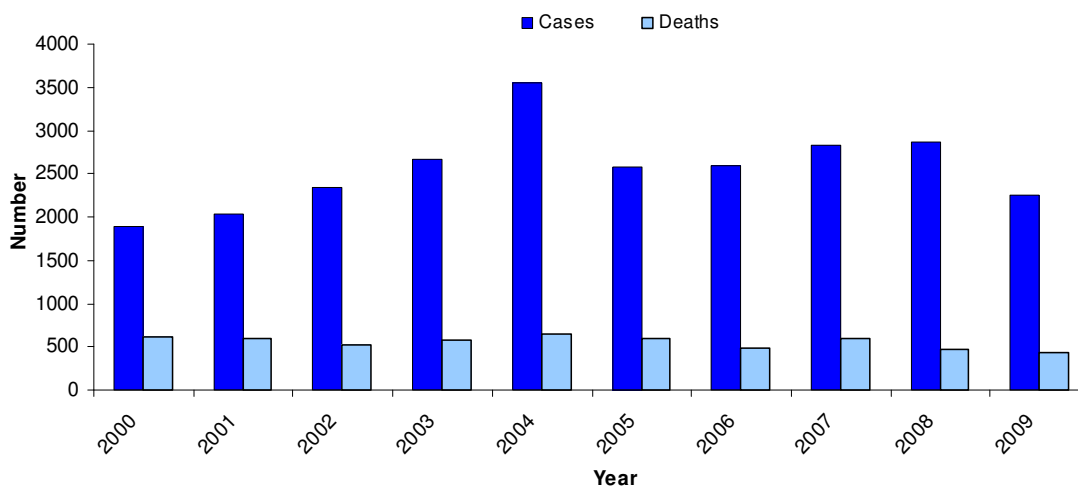
New HIV/AIDS Cases by Public Health District

The health districts with the highest number of new HIV/AIDS cases in 2009 were in the Atlanta metropolitan area: DeKalb had 473; Fulton had 469; and Clayton (Morrow) had 160. The North (Gainesville) health district had the lowest number of new HIV/AIDS cases with 21; South Central (Dublin) was the second lowest with 25; Northwest (Rome) was the third lowest with 27 (Table 9).

Cases and Deaths HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS diagnoses increased between the years 2000 to 2004 when it went from 1,895 to 3,554 cases (23.14 to 40.25 cases per 100,000). After a brief decrease to 2,576 in 2005, new cases slowly climbed to 2,895 in 2008 before declining to 2,250 in 2009. Despite these variations in newly diagnosed cases from 2000 to 2009, the number of deaths for people diagnosed with HIV/AIDS averaged 490.4 per year. Overall, there were 4,904 deaths from 2000 to 2009 (Figure 8). The low rate of death in relation to diagnoses is perhaps due to widespread use of antiretroviral therapy.

Figure 8: Number of New HIV/AIDS Cases and Deaths, Georgia, 2000-2009



By Gender

In all years except 2006 the number of deaths for males with HIV/AIDS was over three times the number for females. The highest number of males died in 2000 (454); the highest number of females died in 2004 (169). In 2009 the lowest number of deaths was recorded for males (249) and females (83) (Table 14).

By Race/Ethnicity

Black non-Hispanic persons died at a rate more than three times other race/ethnic groups from 2000 to 2009. Despite the high number of deaths for Black non-Hispanics, the annual death rate decreased by nearly one-half from 2000 to 2009 when it dropped from 462 to 256. The number of deaths for White non-Hispanics fell from 130 to 50 from 2000 to 2009. Unlike the decreasing number of deaths for Black non-Hispanics and White non-Hispanics, the number of deaths for Hispanics/Latinos of any race doubled from six to twelve from 2000 to 2009 (Table 15).

By Age

Of the 4,904 total deaths for people living with HIV/AIDS from 2000 to 2009, people aged 35 to 54 years had the highest number of deaths with 3,317. In all age groups except two (55-64 and 65+) the number of deaths decreased overall from 2000 to 2009. For people aged 65+ years, the increase in deaths was miniscule (from 21 in 2000 to 23 in 2009) (Table 16).

By Exposure

The number of deaths from 2000 to 2009 was highest for people infected with HIV/AIDS through MSM, HRH, and IDU exposure. MSM was overwhelmingly the highest of all risk factors with 1,488 deaths. The number of deaths through HRH and IDU

transmission was roughly one-half the rate of MSM (787 and 650 respectively). The lowest number of deaths was from Perinatal exposure (15 overall), and deaths by Blood Recipient exposure was low (23 overall). In all categories of exposure the number of deaths decreased overall from 2000 to 2009 (Table 17).

Deaths HIV (not AIDS)

By Gender

Overall, the number of HIV (not AIDS) deaths increased sharply from 6 to 96 from 2000 to 2009. The largest number of males and females died in 2007 (87 and 51 respectively). The lowest number of males and females died in 2000 (5 and 1 respectively) (Table 18).

By Race/Ethnicity

The number of Black non-Hispanic persons diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) died in significantly larger numbers when compared to other race/ethnicity groups from 2000 to 2009. The proportion of deaths for Black non-Hispanics was two to three times higher than the second highest racial group, White non-Hispanics. The peak for all racial groups was in 2007 with a combined 138 deaths (Table 19).

By Exposure

The number of deaths for persons diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) was highest for people infected with HIV/AIDS through MSM, IDU, and HRH exposure. MSM was overwhelmingly the highest of all risk factors with 102 deaths; IDU was second with 67; and HRH was third with 48. The lowest number of deaths was from Perinatal exposure (2 overall). Death by Blood Recipient exposure was second lowest with 13 overall. In MSM, IDU, and HRH exposure categories, the number of deaths increased overall from 2000 to 2009 (Table 20).

By Age

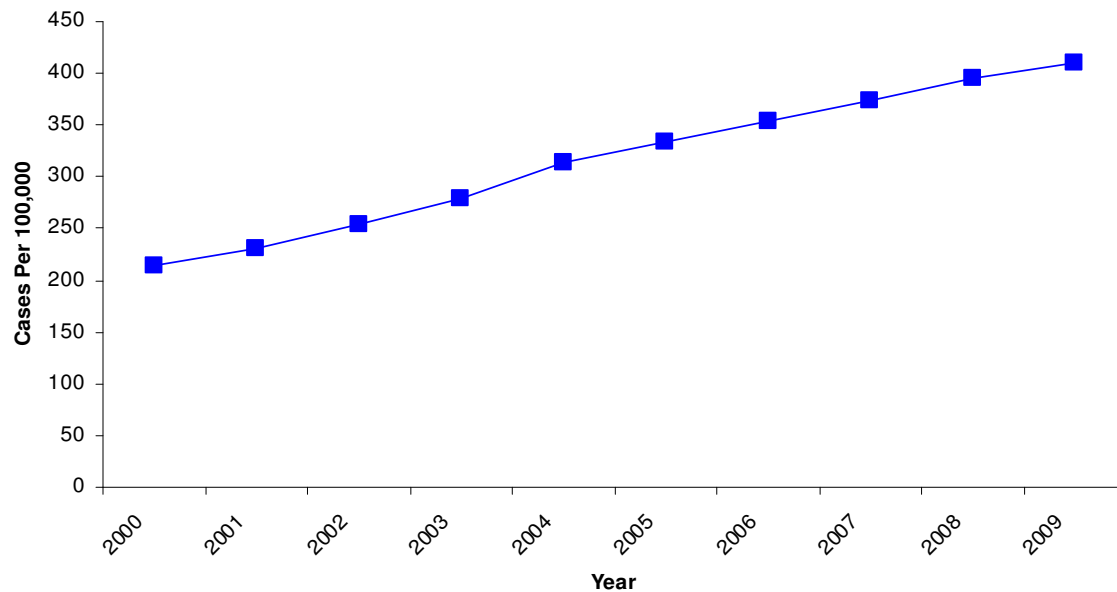
Of the 629 total deaths for people living with HIV (not AIDS) from 2000 to 2009, people aged 45-54 years had the highest number of deaths with 225. People aged 35-44 years had a significant number of deaths with 163 overall; persons 35 to 44 years old had 115 deaths. Compared to older people, significantly fewer younger people diagnosed with HIV (not AIDS) died from 2000-2009 (59 deaths in the 25-34 age group and 12 in the 13-24 age group) (Table 21).

HIV/AIDS Prevalence in Georgia, 2000-2009

Overall

HIV/AIDS prevalence nearly doubled when it expanded from 215 cases per 100,000 in 2000 to 410.3 cases per 100,000 in 2009 (Figure 9).

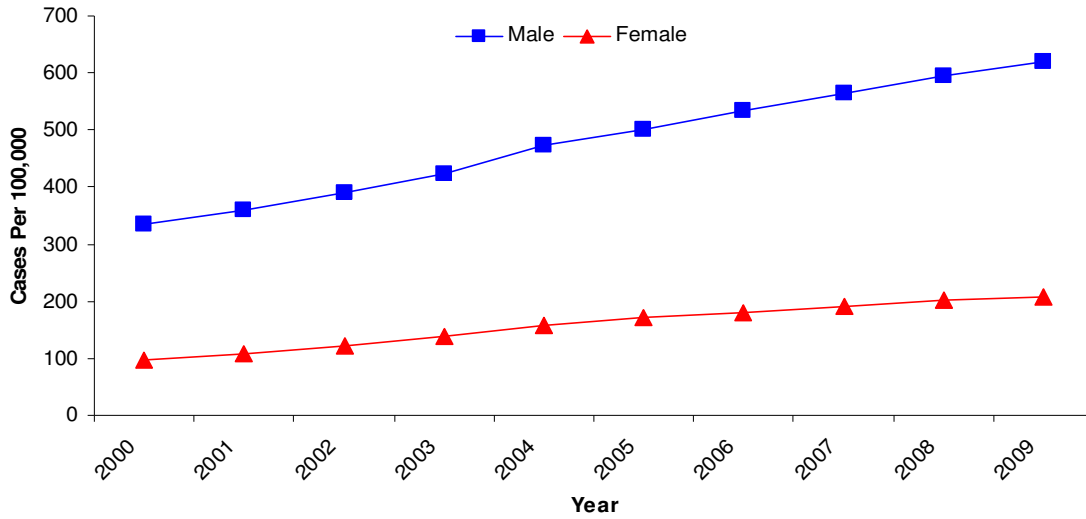
Figure 9: Rates of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, Georgia, 2000-2009



By Gender

The prevalence for males was frequently three times that of females. For males the rate grew from 336 cases per 100,000 in 2000 to 618 cases per 100,000 in 2009 (13,530 to 29,919); for females the rate grew from 98 cases per 100,000 in 2000 to 208.4 cases per 100,000 in 2009 (4,072 to 10,409) (Figure 10).

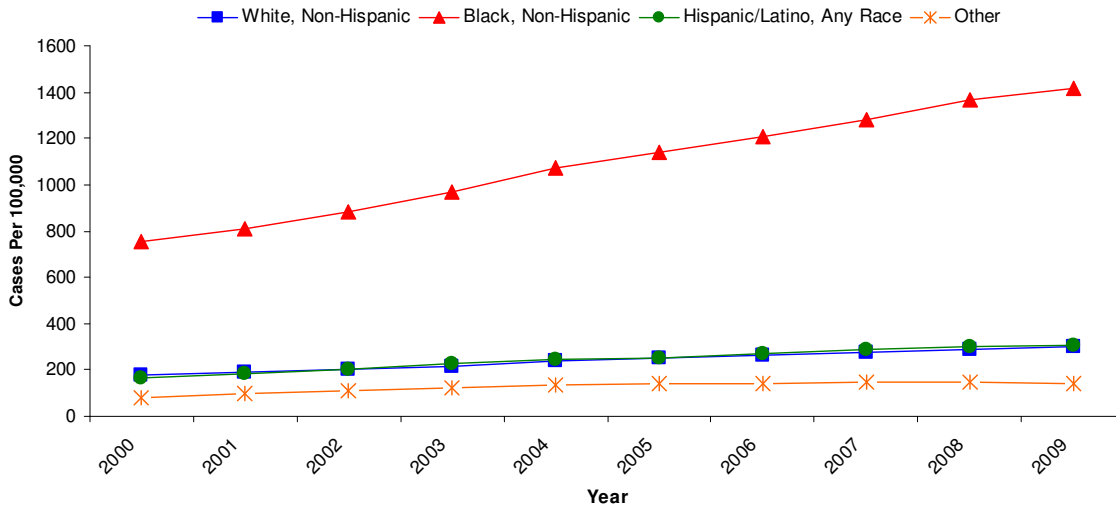
Figure 10: Rates of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Gender, Georgia, 2000-2009



By Race/Ethnicity and Gender

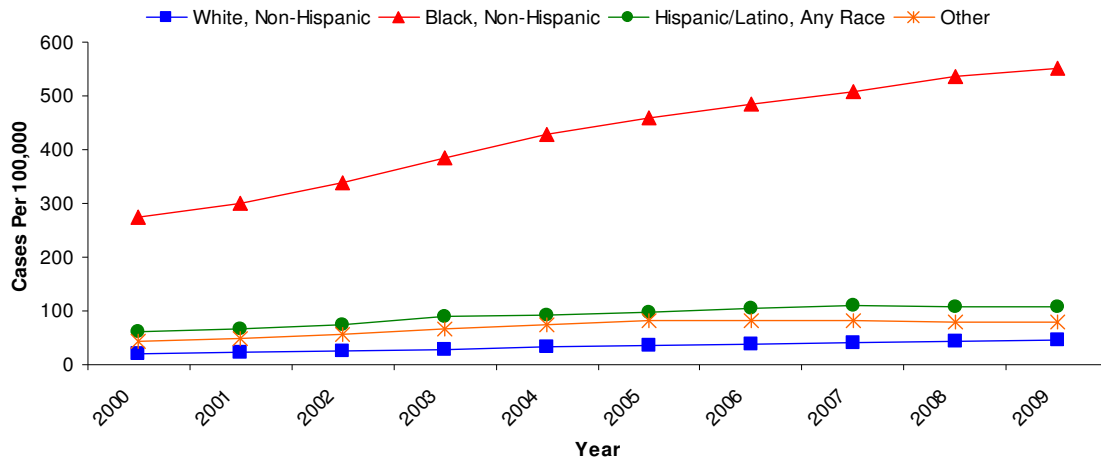
Prevalence rates were significantly higher for Black non-Hispanics. For Black non-Hispanic males the rate more than doubled when it increased from 755.5 per 100,000 (8,301) in 2000 to 1,418.7 per 100,000 (19,533) in 2009 (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Rates of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnicity among Males, Georgia, 2000-2009



For Black non-Hispanic females the rate more than doubled when it increased from 274 per 100,000 (3,379) in 2000 to 551.7 (8,557) in 2009 (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Rates of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Race/Ethnicity among Females, Georgia, 2000-2009



People Living with HIV/AIDS in Georgia

Georgia Overall

In 2009 males comprised 74.2% of HIV/AIDS cases (29,919 of 40,328). Males and females aged 35-54 years had the highest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases with a combined 62% (25,532 of 40,328). The age group with the lowest percentage of cases was 13-19 years, with only 1% (Figures 13 and 14, Table 10).

Black non-Hispanics of both genders comprised the largest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases with 69.6% (28,084). White non-Hispanics made up the second largest race/ethnic group with 23.9% (9,646 of 40,328). Hispanics of any race comprised the third largest race/ethnic group with 4.5% (1,805) (Table 10).

Males living with HIV/AIDS through MSM exposure comprised the largest group with 53.3% (15,932). IDU was second largest group with a distant 6.6% (1,969 cases), and HRH fell closely behind with 5.6% (1,664 total) (Figure 13, Table 10). Females living with HIV/AIDS through HRH exposure comprised the largest group with 29.7% of the cases (3,094); IDU was second with 10.7% (1,109 cases) (Figure 14 and Table 10).

Figure 13: Percent of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS among Males by Transmission Category, Georgia, as of December 31, 2009

■ MSM □ IDU ■ MSM & IDU ■ Blood Recipient ■ HRH ■ Perinatal ■ NIR/NRR

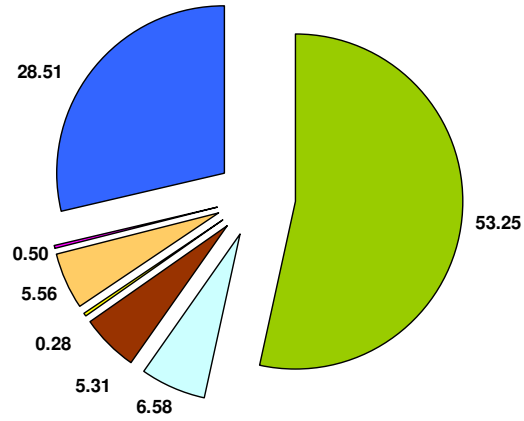
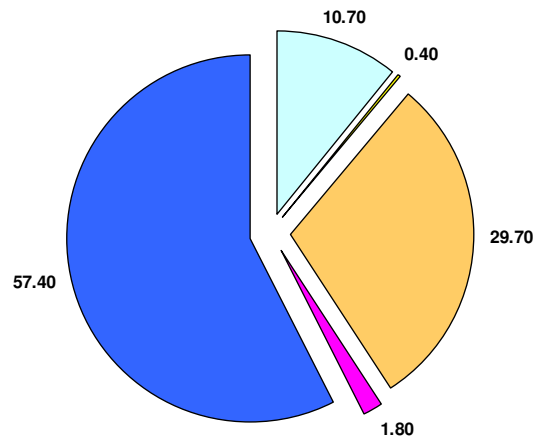


Figure 14: Percent of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS among Females by Transmission Category, Georgia, as of December 31, 2009

□ IDU ■ Blood Recipient ■ HRH ■ Perinatal ■ NIR/NRR



People Living with HIV/AIDS in Georgia

Georgia EMA

In the Georgia Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) in 2009 males made up 78.2% of HIV/AIDS cases (20,746 of 26,546). Males and females aged 40-49 had the highest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases with a combined 37.5% (9,964 of 26,546). The 35-39 and 50-54 age groups each had more than 10% of the cases, with 12.7% (3,360) and 13.8% (3,652) respectively (Figure 15 and Table 11).

Black non-Hispanics of both genders comprised the largest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases with 68.3% (18,125). White non-Hispanics had the second largest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases with 24.5% (6,500). Hispanics of any race made up the third largest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases with 5.0% (1,319) (Table 11).

In 2009 males living with HIV/AIDS through MSM exposure comprised the largest group with 58.4% (12,116). IDU/MSM and IDU followed in distant second and third with 6.1% (1,269) and 5.8% (1,198) respectively. Females living with HIV/AIDS through HRH exposure comprised the largest group with 26.6 percent of the cases (1,545). IDU was the second largest group with less than one-half at 11.7% (679) (Table 11).

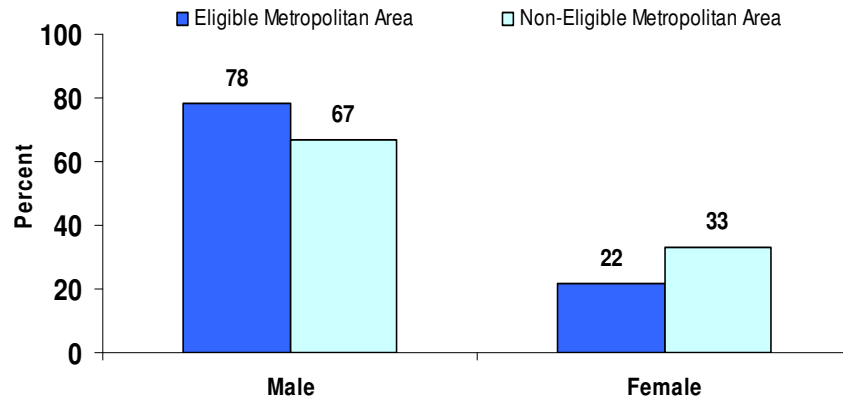
Georgia Non-EMA

In the Georgia Non-Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) in 2009 males made up 66.6% of HIV/AIDS cases (9,173 of 13,782). Males and females aged 40-49 had the highest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases with a combined 35.5% (4,901). The 35-39 and 50-54 age groups each had more than 10% of the cases, with 11.9% (1,646) and 14.6% (2009) respectively (Figure 15 and Table 12).

Black non-Hispanics of both genders comprised the largest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases with 72.3% (9,959). White non-Hispanics had the second largest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases with 22.8% (3,146). Hispanics of any race made up the third largest percentage of HIV/AIDS cases with 3.5% (486) (Table 12).

In 2009 males living with HIV/AIDS through MSM exposure comprised the largest group with 41.6% (3,816). HRH followed in distant second with 10.7% (985). IDU was third at 7.6% (700); MSM/IDU was fourth at 4.3% (391). In 2009 females living with HIV/AIDS through HRH exposure comprised the largest group with 33.6% of the cases (1,549). IDU was the second largest group with 9.3% (430) (Table 12).

Figure 15: Percent of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Region and Gender, Georgia, 2009



Georgia Health District

The health districts with the highest number of people living with HIV/AIDS in 2009 were in the Atlanta metropolitan area: Fulton had 11,554; DeKalb had 7,240; and Cobb-Douglas had 2,318. The North health district had the lowest number of people living with HIV/AIDS with 493; North Georgia was the second lowest with 536; South Central was the third lowest with 576 (Table 13).

Indicators of Risk for HIV/AIDS in Georgia

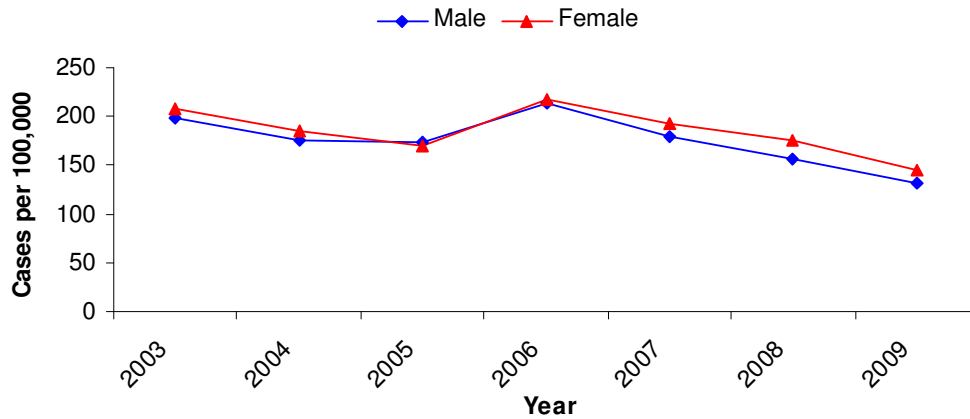
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Chlamydia

Gender

Despite a spike in 2006, the Chlamydia incidence rate decreased overall for males and females from 2003 to 2009. Gender distribution was nearly equal during this period with annual rates of roughly 150 to 225 total persons infected (Figure 16).

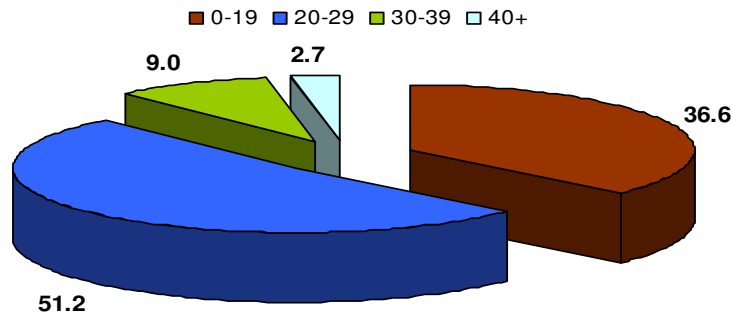
Figure 16: Rates of New Chlamydia Cases by Gender, Georgia, 2009



Age

Young people overwhelmingly had the highest proportion of Chlamydia incidence in 2009. Over 50% of persons infected were aged 20 to 29 years (51.2%) while persons less than 20 years old had a 36.6% infection rate. These age groups comprised 87.8% of the overall infection rate for 2009 (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Percent of New Chlamydia Cases by Age (Years), Georgia, 2009

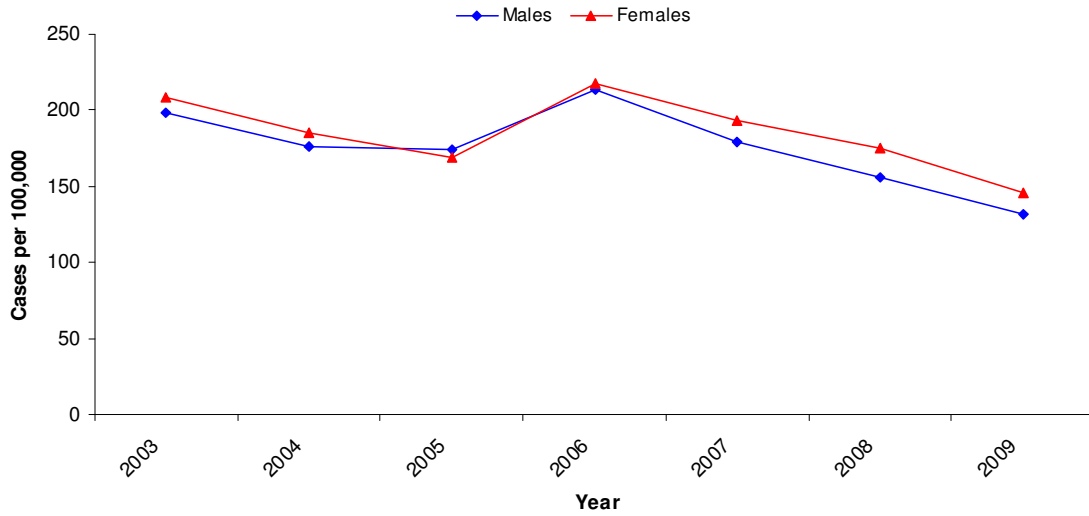


Gonorrhea

Gender

In a pattern similar to Chlamydia, the Gonorrhea incidence rate decreased overall for males and females from 2003 to 2009. The rates were nearly equal during this period with 198 males and 208 females having this STD in 2003 and 132 males and 146 females having this STD in 2009. There was a peak of diagnoses in 2006 with 214 males and 218 females (Figure 18).

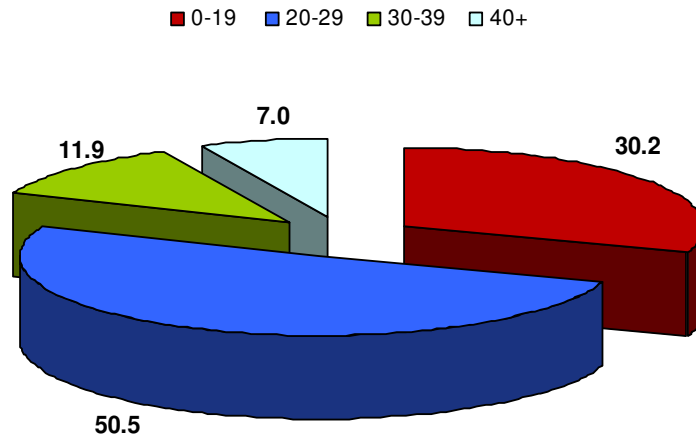
Figure 18: Rates of New Gonorrhea Infections by Gender, Georgia, 2003-2009



Age

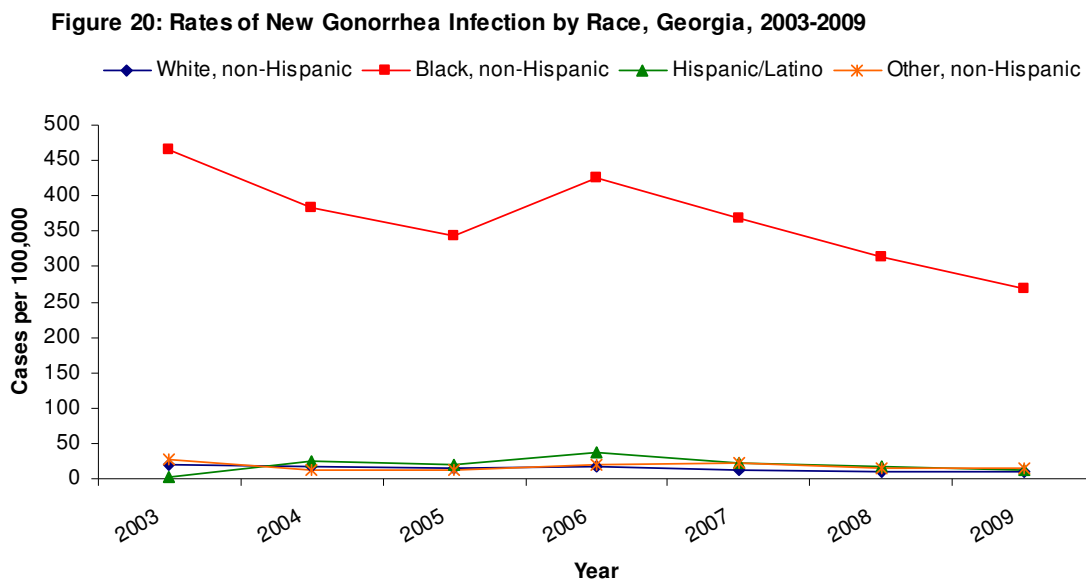
Similar to Chlamydia, young persons were infected with Gonorrhea at a much higher rate than older persons. People aged 20-29 years had the highest proportion of Gonorrhea cases with 50.5%; those aged 0-19 years had the second highest proportion of cases with 30.2%. These age groups comprised 80.7% of the overall infection rate for 2009 (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Percent of New Gonorrhea Cases by Age (Years), Georgia, 2009



Race/Ethnicity

Black non-Hispanics had the highest rates of Gonorrhea infection among all race/ethnic groups from 2003 to 2009 (Figure 20).

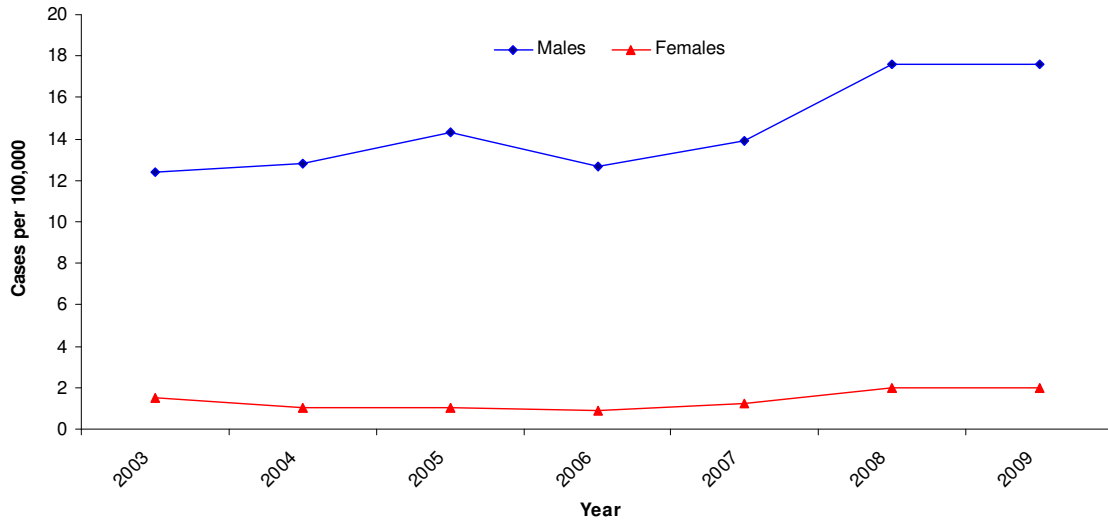


Syphilis: Primary and Secondary

Gender

The primary and secondary Syphilis incidence rate increased for males and females from 2003 to 2009. The increase was greater for males: it expanded from 12.4 cases per 100,000 (533) in 2003 to 17.6 cases per 100,000 (853) in 2009. For females the increase was not as steep: it grew from 1.5 cases per 100,000 (68) in 2003 to 2.0 cases per 100,000 (99) in 2009 (Figure 21).

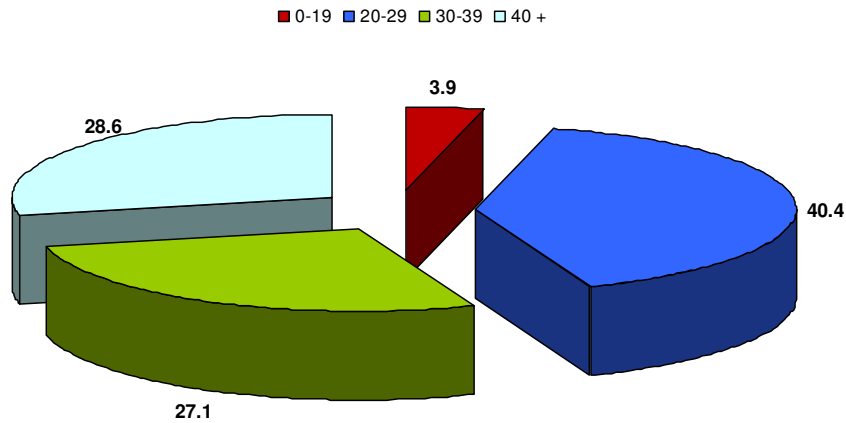
Figure 21: Rates of New Primary & Secondary Syphilis Cases by Gender, Georgia, 2003-2009



Age

Similar to the 2009 Gonorrhea incidence rate, people aged 20-29 years had the highest proportion of reported primary and secondary syphilis incidence with 40.4%. Unlike the 2009 Gonorrhea incidence rate, the 40+ age group had the second highest proportion of reported primary and secondary syphilis with 28.6%. Following closely behind with the third highest incidence report was the 30-39 age group at 27.1%. Primary and secondary Syphilis incidence was low in the 0-19 age group with only 3.9% (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Percent of New Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases by Age (Years), Georgia, 2009

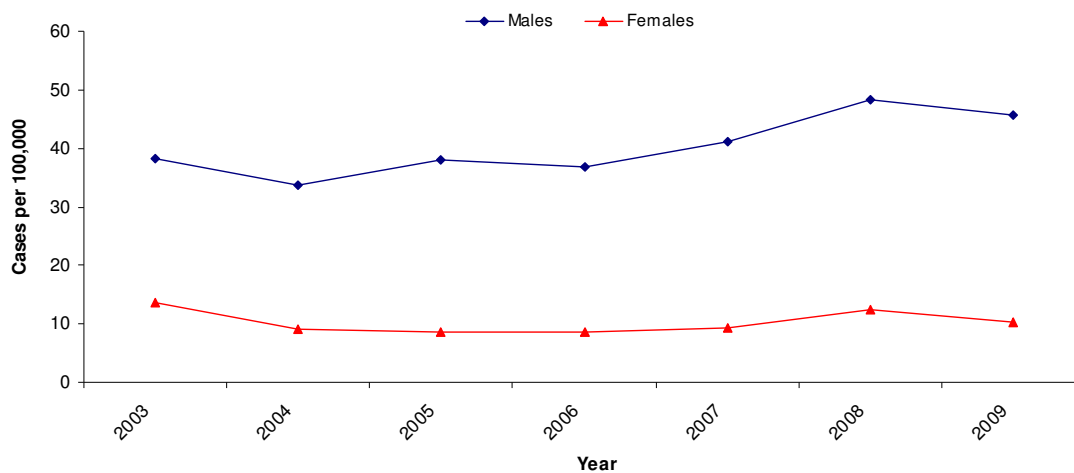


Syphilis: Total

Gender

The new Total Syphilis rate was higher for males than for females from 2003 to 2009. Additionally, the rate of diagnoses increased slightly for men and decreased slightly for women during this period. For males the incidence went from 38.2 per 100,000 in 2003 (1,637) to 45.7 per 100,000 in 2009 (2,210 total). The peak rate for men was in 2008 when the rate of diagnoses was 48.4 per 100,000 (2,307). For females the incidence was highest in 2003 with 13.6 per 100,000 (596). The rate declined gradually until there was a small rise in 2008 followed by a decline to 10.2 per 100,000 (511) in 2009. Late and Late Latent diagnoses comprised the majority of Syphilis diagnoses from 2003 to 2009 (Figure 23).

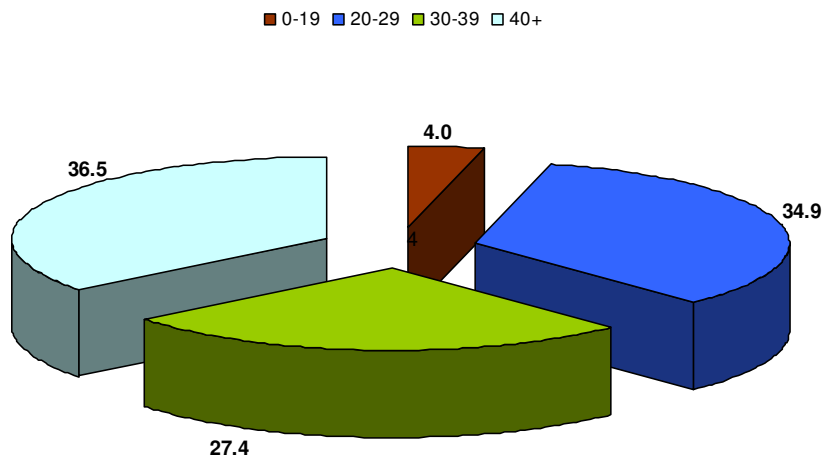
Figure 23: Rates of New Total Syphilis Cases by Gender, Georgia, 2003-2009



Age

In 2009 older people experienced Syphilis at a higher rate than younger people. People aged 40+ had the highest proportion of diagnoses at 36.5%. Even though people aged 20-29 had the next highest proportion at 34.9%, people aged 30-39 years were not far behind with 27.4%. People aged 0-19 years had a low proportion of diagnoses: 4.0% (Figure 24).

Figure 24: Percent of New Total Syphilis Cases by Age (Years), Georgia, 2009



HIV and Syphilis

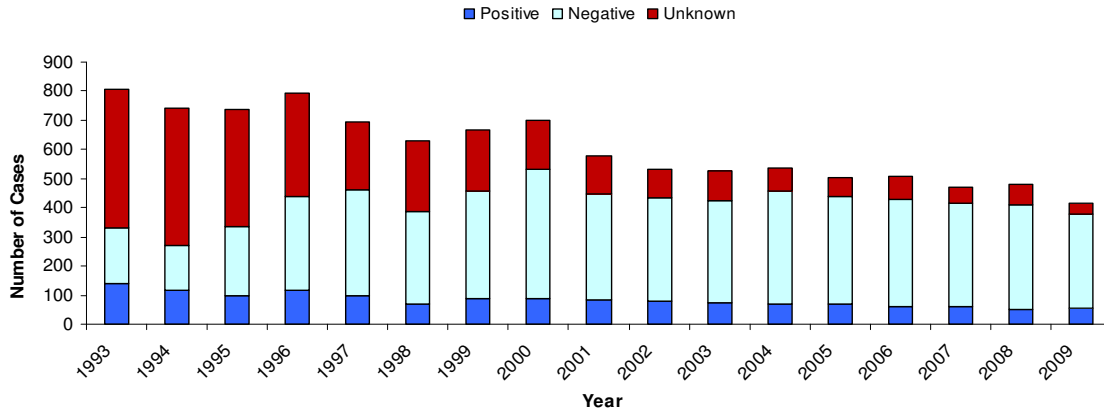
Overall, with the exception of 2006, the number of early syphilis cases among persons greater than 13 years of age increased from 2005 to 2009. While there was a general increase in the proportion of cases among self-reporting HIV positive cases (35.9% in 2005 to 40.4% in 2009), there was a general decrease in the proportion of self-reporting HIV naïve cases (from 64.1% in 2005 to 59.6% in 2009). The proportion of males self-reporting as HIV positive increased from 2005 to 2009 when the proportion climbed from 38.4% to 45.8% with a peak in 2007 of 47.4%. During this period the proportion of males self-reporting as HIV naïve decreased from 61.6% in 2005 to 54.2 percent in 2009. In contrast, among females, the proportion of self-reporting HIV positive cases decreased overall (from 12.6% in 2005 to 8.2% in 2009). Also, in contrast to males, the proportion of self-reporting HIV naïve cases increased overall for females when it expanded from 87.4% in 2005 to 91.8% in 2009 (Table 22).

Other Communicable Diseases

Tuberculosis (TB)

From 2003 to 2009 the number of TB cases decreased by nearly half when they fell from 809 to 415. The number of TB-infected persons with positive HIV status declined from 140 in 2003 to 56 in 2009. Additionally, there was a significant decrease in the rate of persons infected with TB and having unknown HIV status (479 in 2003 to 39 in 2009). Conversely, there was an increase in the rate of TB-infected persons with negative HIV status (190 in 2003 to 320 in 2009) (Figure 25).

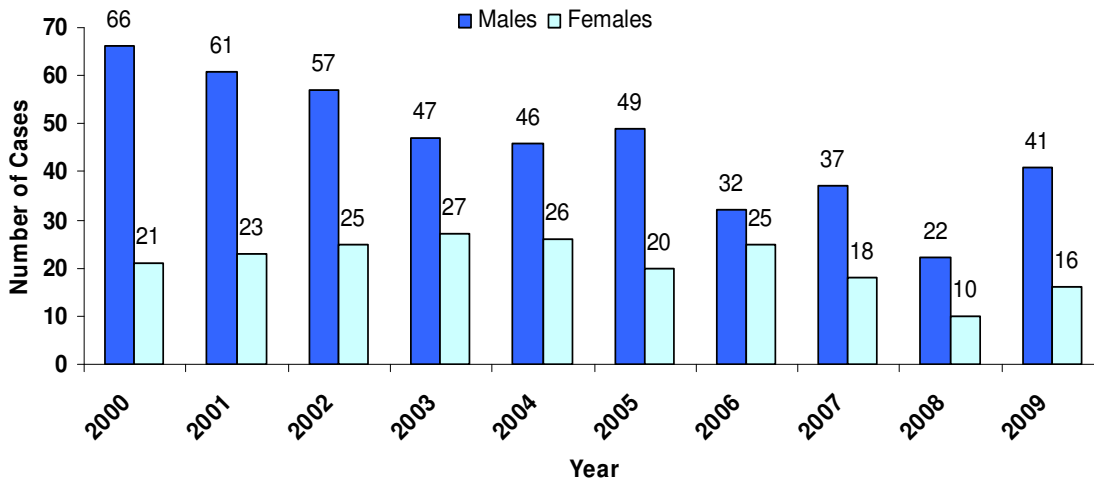
Figure 25: HIV Status of New TB Cases, Georgia, 1993-2009



HIV/TB Co-Infection

Overall, males were co-infected with HIV and TB at a rate roughly two to three times more than females. The number of males co-infected with HIV and TB dropped from a high of 66 in 2000 to a low of 22 in 2008. Despite the general decline in male cases from 2000 to 2008, there was a sharp rise in cases in 2009, when they climbed to 41. The pattern for females co-infected with HIV and TB was different than males. As the number of male cases gradually declined overall (with a small increase in 2005 and a large increase in 2009), the number of female cases declined overall but with a gradual increase from 21 cases in 2000 to a peak of 27 cases in 2003. From 2004 to 2009 female co-infection cases declined overall from 26 to 16 (Figure 26).

Figure 26: New HIV/TB Co-Infected Cases by Gender, Georgia, 2000-2009



Appendices

Appendix A: Data Sources

Population data was retrieved from Georgia Department of Community Health, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Indicators for Planning (OHIP) <http://oasis.state.ga.us>. These are post-census estimates on the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

eHARS

STD Surveillance

TB Surveillance

Appendix B: Limitations

1. County level case count could be inflated if a correctional institution is located in the county.
2. If rate was generated with a smaller number of cases, then the rate should be considered unstable and interpreted with caution.
3. Georgia has a dual reporting system that legally requires HIV/AIDS reporting by both health care providers and laboratories (*O.C.G.A. §31-12-2(b)*). All health care providers diagnosing and/or providing care to a patient with HIV have the obligation to report them using the HIV/AIDS Case Report Form. Case report forms have to 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. All laboratories certified and licensed by the State of Georgia are required to report laboratory test results indicative of HIV infection, such as positive Western Blot results, all detectable and undetectable viral loads, all CD4 counts, and all viral nucleotide sequence results.

Despite the legal system that requires timely and complete reporting, compliance with the Georgia reporting law may not be 100%, as a result:

- a) Delayed reporting: case reports and laboratory records may be submitted after 7 days of diagnosing a patient with HIV and/or AIDS.
- b) Incomplete reporting: case reports may contain missing or unreported information, such as risk factors.

Therefore, the *actual* number of HIV/AIDS cases may not be reflected in the *reported* number of cases within the diagnosis year.

4. STDs are reportable, but they are not uniformly reported with exposure risk. Although STD risk behaviors may represent unsafe sexual behavior, they do not necessarily correlate with HIV risk.

Appendix C: Acronyms

ART	Antiretroviral therapies
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
EMA	Eligible Metropolitan Area
eHARS	Enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System
HIV/AIDS	HIV infection with either an HIV (not AIDS) or AIDS status
HRH	High risk heterosexual
HAART	Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy
IDU	Injection drug user
MSM	Men who have sex with men
NIR	No identified risk
NRR	No reported risk
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
TB	Tuberculosis

Appendix D: Glossary

AIDS (Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome). The condition that results from HIV infection and is marked by the presence of opportunistic infections that do not affect persons with healthy immune systems.

Blood Recipient Transmission. This includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and blood transplant.

Case. A condition, such as HIV infection (e.g., an HIV case) or AIDS (e.g., an AIDS case) diagnosed according to a standard definition.

Case Counts. These are based on data entered through June 30, 2010 for current residents of Georgia living with HIV/AIDS as of December 31, 2009. Case counts for newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS are based on age at diagnosis and current residence of diagnosis in Georgia.

Cumulative Cases. The total number of persons with a disease reported or diagnosed during a specified time. Cumulative cases can include people who have died.

EMA. An Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) is a metropolitan statistical area that qualifies for Title I funding under the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (CARE). EMAs may cover one city, several cities or counties, or more than one state.

HIV/AIDS. This term is used to refer to three categories of diagnoses collectively: 1) a diagnosis of HIV (not AIDS), 2) a diagnosis of HIV infection that has progressed to AIDS, and 3) concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

Incidence. The number of new cases in a population during a specified period, usually one year.

Incidence Rate. This is the number of new cases in a specific area during a specific period among persons at risk in the same area and during the same period. Incidence rate provides a measure of the effect of illness relative to the size of the population. Incidence rate is calculated by dividing incidence in the specified period by the population in which cases occurred. A multiplier is used to convert the resulting fraction to a number over a common denominator (often 100,000).

Living Case. A person living with HIV/AIDS as of a specified date.

Newly Diagnosed. A case diagnosed for the first time during a specified time period, whether with HIV or with AIDS, with no record of prior HIV infection.

NIR (No Identified Risk). These are cases in which epidemiologic follow-up has been conducted, sources of data have been reviewed—which may include an interview with

the patient or provider—and no mode of exposure has been identified. Any case that continues to have no reported risk 12 or more months after the report date is considered NIR.

NRR (No Reported Risk). These are cases in which risk information is absent from the initial case report because the information had not been reported by the reporting source, had not been sought, or had not been found by the time the case was reported. Cases may remain NRR until epidemiologic follow-up has been completed and potential risks (exposures) have been identified. If risk has not been identified within 12 months of being reported as NRR, the case may be considered NRR.

Prevalence. The number of cases of illness present in a population at a point in time.

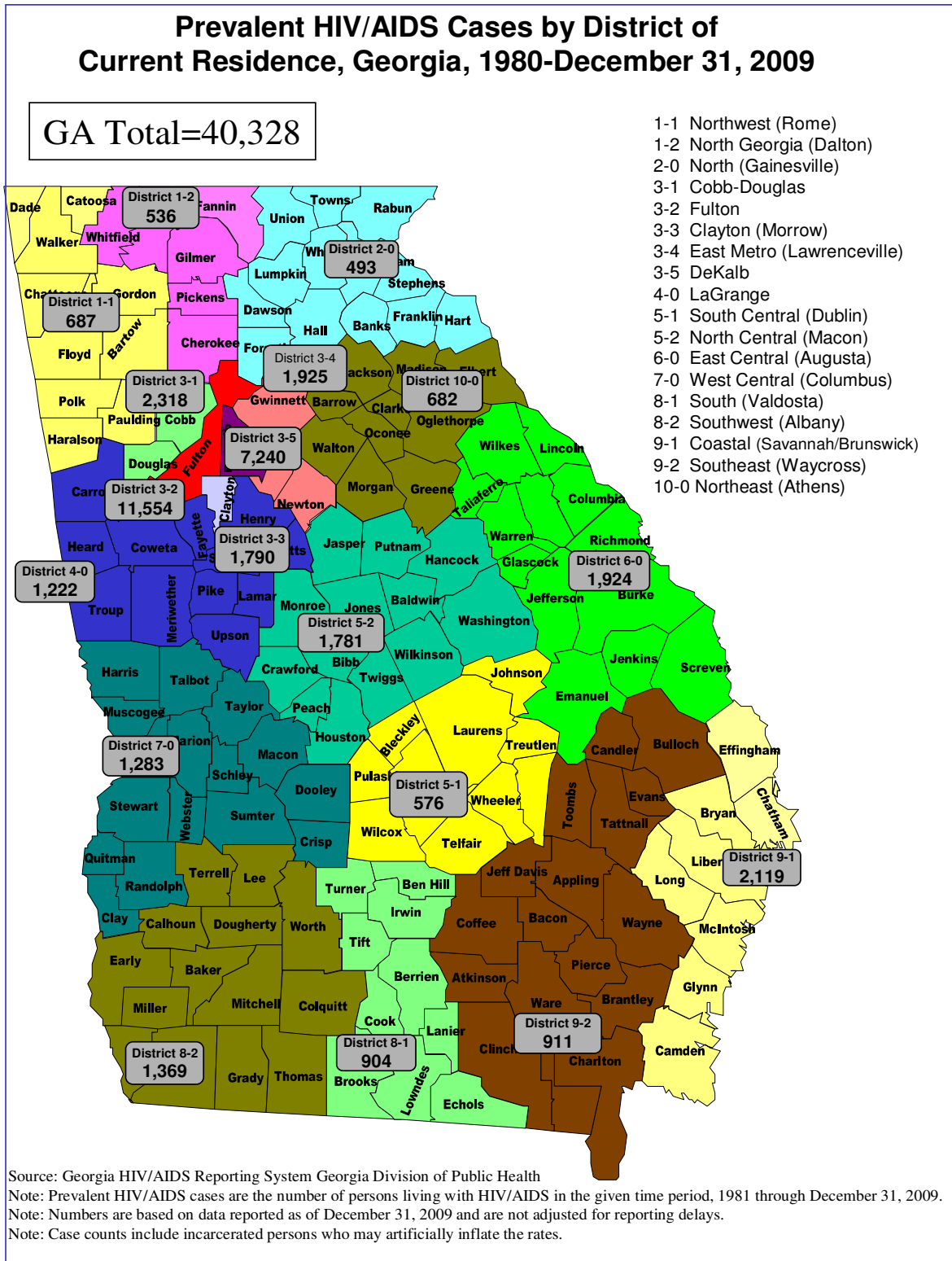
Prevalent HIV/AIDS Cases. These are the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS in the given time period, 1981 through December 31, 2009.

Proportion. A portion of a complete population or data set, usually expressed as a fraction or percentage of the population or dataset.

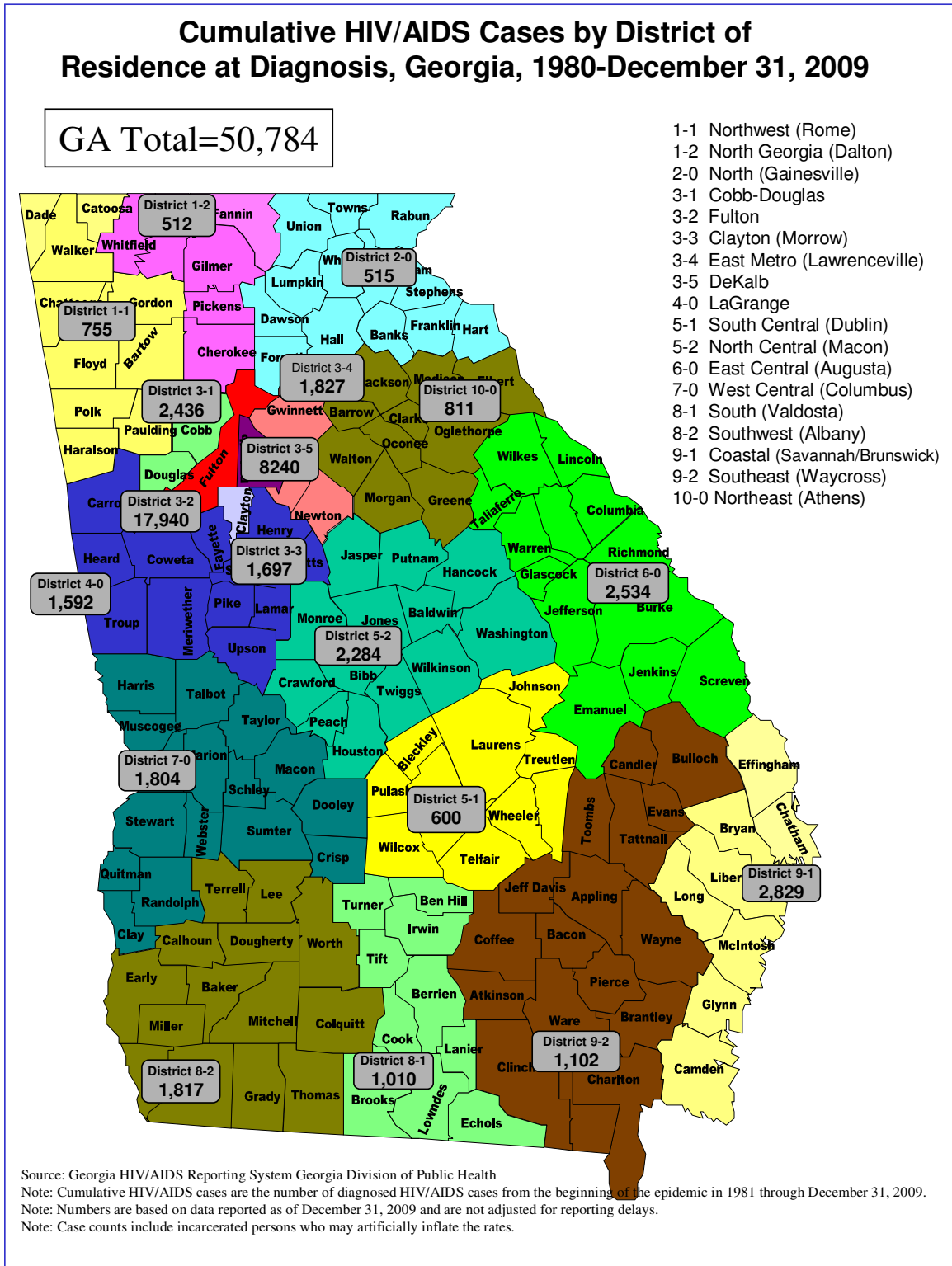
Rate. A measure of the frequency of an event or a disease compared with the number of persons at risk for the event or disease. Rates are calculated for the given period per 100,000 population.

Risk. This is the presumed risk based on self-report. It is a single category based on risk behaviors most likely to result in infection.

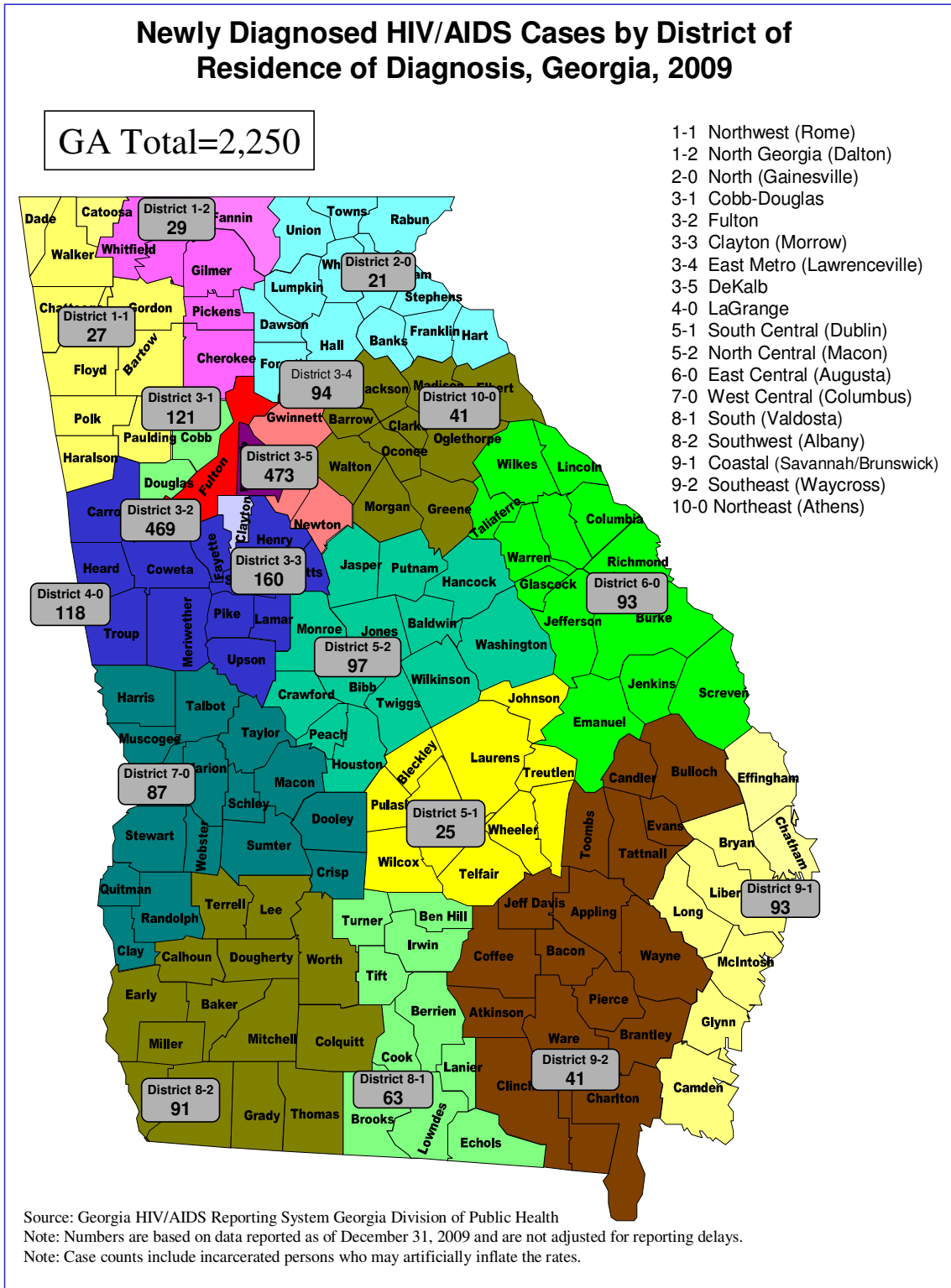
Appendix E: Map of Prevalent HIV/AIDS Cases by District, 1981-2009



Appendix F: Map of Cumulative HIV/AIDS Cases by District 1981-2009



Appendix G: Map of Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by District 2009



Appendix H: Counties by Health District

Rome (1-1)	Henry	Schley	Ware
Bartow	Lamar	Stewart	Wayne
Catoosa	Meriwether	Sumter	
Chattooga	Pike	Talbot	Northeast (10-0)
Dade	Spalding	Taylor	Barrow
Floyd	Troup	Webster	Clarke
Gordon	Upton		Elbert
Haralson		South (8-1)	Greene
Paulding	South Central (5-1)	Ben Hill	Jackson
Polk	Bleckley	Berrien	Madison
Walker	Dodge	Brooks	Morgan
	Johnson	Cook	Oconee
Dalton (1-2)	Laurens	Echols	Oglethorpe
Cherokee	Montgomery	Irwin	Walton
Fannin	Pulaski	Lanier	
Gilmer	Telfair	Lowndes	
Murray	Treutlen	Tift	
Pickens	Wheeler	Turner	
Whitfield	Wilcox		
		Southwest (8-2)	
Gainesville (2-0)	North Central (5-2)	Baker	
Banks	Baldwin	Calhoun	
Dawson	Bibb	Colquitt	
Forsyth	Crawford	Decatur	
Franklin	Hancock	Dougherty	
Habersham	Houston	Early	
Hall	Jasper	Grady	
Hart	Jones	Lee	
Lumpkin	Monroe	Mitchell	
Rabun	Peach	Seminole	
Stephens	Putnam	Terrell	
Towns	Twiggs	Thomas	
Union	Washington	Worth	
White	Wilkinson		
		Coastal (9-1)	
Cobb/Douglas (3-1)	East Central (6-0)	Bryan	
Cobb	Burke	Camden	
Douglas	Colombia	Chatham	
	Glascock	Effingham	
Fulton (3-2)	Jefferson	Glynn	
Fulton	Jenkins	Liberty	
	Lincoln	Long	
Clayton (3-3)	Richmond	McIntosh	
Clayton	Screven		
	Taliaferro	Southeast (9-2)	
East Metro (3-4)	Warren	Appling	
Gwinnet	Wilkes	Atkinson	
Newton		Bacon	
Rockdale	West Central (7-0)	Brantley	
	Chattahoochee	Bulloch	
DeKalb (3-5)	Clay	Candler	
DeKalb	Crisp	Charlton	
	Dooly	Clinch	
La Grange (4-0)	Harris	Coffee	
Butts	Macon	Evans	
Carroll	Marion	Jeff Davis	
Coweta	Muscogee	Pierce	
Fayette	Quitman	Tattall	
Heard	Randolph	Toombs	

Appendix I: Tables

Table 5. Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Demographics and Transmission Category, Georgia, 2009

Gender	HIV(Not AIDS)		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	1007	73.7	684	77.4	1691	75.2
Female	359	26.3	200	22.6	559	24.8

Age(Years)	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-12	4	0.3	1	0.1	5	0.2
13-19	64	4.7	26	2.9	90	4.0
20-24	260	19.0	100	11.3	360	16.0
25-29	234	17.1	119	13.5	353	15.7
30-34	152	11.1	134	15.2	286	12.7
35-39	176	12.9	126	14.3	302	13.4
40-44	166	12.2	134	15.2	300	13.3
45-49	142	10.4	94	10.6	236	10.5
50-54	87	6.4	81	9.2	168	7.5
55-59	46	3.4	35	4.0	81	3.6
60-64	18	1.3	15	1.7	33	1.5
65+	17	1.2	19	2.1	36	1.6

Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White, Non-Hispanic	282	20.6	141	16.0	423	18.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	1009	73.9	665	75.2	1674	74.4
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	62	4.5	67	7.6	129	5.7
Asian/ Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3	0.2	2	0.2	5	0.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	4	0.3	8	0.9	12	0.5
Multiracial/Unknown/Others, Non-Hispanic	6	0.4	1	0.1	7	0.3

Male Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
MSM	494	49.1	319	46.6	813	48.1
IDU	10	1.0	14	2.0	24	1.4
MSM and IDU	15	1.5	20	2.9	35	2.1
HRH	26	2.6	28	4.1	54	3.2
Perinatal	0	0	1	0.1	1	0.1
NIR/NRR	462	45.9	302	44.2	764	45.2
Subtotal	1007		684		1691	

Female Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
IDU	9	2.5	9	4.5	18	3.2
HRH	59	16.4	36	18.0	95	17.0
Perinatal	2	0.6	0	0	2	0.4
NIR/NRR	289	80.5	155	77.5	444	79.4
Subtotal	359		200		559	

Table 6: Newly Diagnosed HIV-AIDS Cases by Demographics and Transmission Category, EMA, Georgia, 2009

Gender	HIV(Not AIDS)		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	601	77.2	533	81.0	1134	78.9
Female	178	22.8	125	19.0	303	21.1

Age(Years)	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-12	1	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.1
13 - 19	26	2.2	17	2.6	43	2.3
20 - 24	132	10.9	78	11.9	210	11.2
25 - 29	154	12.7	90	13.7	244	13.1
30 - 34	91	7.5	104	15.8	195	10.4
35 - 39	106	8.8	94	14.3	200	10.7
40 - 44	102	8.4	101	15.3	203	10.9
45 - 49	83	6.9	69	10.5	152	8.1
50 - 54	43	3.6	54	8.2	97	5.2
55 - 59	20	1.7	28	4.3	48	2.6
60 - 64	11	0.9	7	1.1	18	1.0
65 +	10	0.8	15	2.3	25	1.3

Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White, Non-Hispanic	169	21.7	100	15.2	269	18.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	554	71.1	493	74.9	1047	72.9
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	46	5.9	57	8.7	103	7.2
Asian/Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3	0.4	2	0.3	5	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	2	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.1
Multiracial/Unknown/Others, Non-Hispanic	5	0.6	6	0.9	11	0.8

Male Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
MSM	303	50.4	262	49.2	565	49.8
IDU	2	0.3	9	1.7	11	1.0
MSM and IDU	11	1.8	17	3.2	28	2.5
HRH	9	1.5	14	2.6	23	2.0
Perinatal	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.1
NIR/NRR	276	45.9	230	43.2	506	44.6
Subtotal	601	100.0	533	100.0	1134	100.0

Female Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
IDU	4	2.2	7	5.6	11	3.6
HRH	15	8.4	20	16.0	35	11.6
Perinatal	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.3
NIR/NRR	158	88.8	98	78.4	256	84.5
Subtotal	178	100.0	125	100.0	303	100.0

Table 7: Newly Diagnosed HIV/AIDS Cases by Demographics and Transmission Category, Non-EMA, Georgia, 2009

Gender	HIV(Not AIDS)		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	406	69.2	151	66.8	557	68.5
Female	181	30.8	75	33.2	256	31.5

Age(Years)	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-12	3	0.4	0	0	3	0.3
13 - 19	38	5.0	9	4.0	47	4.8
20 - 24	128	16.8	22	9.7	150	15.2
25 - 29	80	10.5	29	12.8	109	11.1
30 - 34	61	8.0	30	13.3	91	9.2
35 - 39	70	9.2	32	14.2	102	10.3
40 - 44	64	8.4	33	14.6	97	9.8
45 - 49	59	7.8	25	11.1	84	8.5
50 - 54	44	5.8	27	11.9	71	7.2
55 - 59	26	3.4	7	3.1	33	3.3
60 - 64	7	0.9	8	3.5	15	1.5
65 +	7	0.9	4	1.8	11	1.1

Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White, Non-Hispanic	113	19.3	41	18.1	154	18.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	455	77.5	172	76.1	627	77.1
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	16	2.7	10	4.4	26	3.2
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	2	0.3	1	0.4	3	0.4
Multiracial/Unknown/Others, Non-Hispanic	1	0.2	2	0.9	3	0.4

Male Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
MSM	191	47.0	57	37.7	248	44.5
IDU	8	2.0	5	3.3	13	2.3
MSM and IDU	4	1.0	3	2.0	7	1.3
HRH	17	4.2	14	9.3	31	5.6
Perinatal	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIR/NRR	186	45.8	72	47.7	258	46.3
Subtotal	406		151		557	100.0

Female Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
IDU	5	2.8	2	2.7	7	2.7
HRH	44	24.3	16	21.3	60	23.4
Perinatal	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
NIR/NRR	131	72.4	57	76.0	188	73.4
Subtotal	181		75		256	

Table 8: Rates Per 100,000 of New HIV/AIDS Cases by Gender and Age(Years), Georgia 2000-2009
Males and Age (Years)

Year	0-12	13-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
2000	1.1	19.8	60.5	81.9	77.1	59.2	0	16.0
2001	1.2	21.8	66.5	78.4	78.8	72.2	0	17.4
2002	1.7	23.2	65.4	86.2	92.5	74.9	0.1	20.1
2003	1.3	29.8	72.1	87.8	91.2	95.1	0.1	22.8
2004	1.6	40.6	104.9	121	132.8	114.8	0.1	31.1
2005	0.7	34.6	78.3	79.2	88.5	78.7	0.1	21.2
2006	1.1	41.9	84.5	72.3	77.8	81.9	0.1	18.8
2007	0.3	47.8	87.7	73.7	85.1	85.6	0.1	21.9
2008	0.5	51.4	80.4	78.3	77.0	72.9	0.1	23.9
2009	0.1	41.2	75.8	59.6	60.3	64.4	0.1	18.8

Females and Age (Years)

Year	0-12	13-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50+
2000	1.4	12.4	25.6	30.6	24.5	22.6	14.9	5.4
2001	1.0	15.3	19.7	34.2	28.3	27.1	18.0	4.0
2002	1.8	11.6	32.2	35.9	35.8	28.9	21.6	7.8
2003	2.1	17.6	35.5	38.8	39.1	35.3	25.6	8.4
2004	1.6	19.1	40.7	41.9	49.3	44.6	33.4	10.2
2005	0.7	14.4	29.9	28.9	33.6	26.3	31.2	8.1
2006	0.9	16.2	25.9	32.4	28.9	30.8	19.0	7.5
2007	0.9	16.5	30.3	30.6	28.4	27.8	22.3	9.2
2008	0.4	15.9	26.3	32.4	32.5	27.7	26.8	9.5
2009	0.4	12.1	21.7	25.2	23.1	20.0	14.6	5.8

Table 9: Numbers and Rates of New HIV(Not AIDS) and AIDS Cases by Public Health District, Georgia, 2009

Public Health District	HIV(Not AIDS)		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
1-1 Northwest (Rome)	17	2.7	10	1.6	27	4.3
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	15	3.5	14	3.2	29	6.7
2 North (Gainesville)	9	1.5	12	1.9	21	3.4
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	76	9.0	55	6.5	131	15.5
3-2 Fulton	259	25.1	210	20.3	469	45.4
3-3 Clayton (Morrow)	77	27.9	83	30.1	160	58.0
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	58	5.8	36	3.6	94	9.5
3-5 DeKalb	250	33.5	223	29.8	473	63.3
4 LaGrange	72	9.1	43	5.4	115	14.5
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	19	13.1	6	4.1	25	17.3
5-2 North Central (Macon)	80	15.5	17	3.3	97	18.8
6 East Central (Augusta)	58	12.9	35	7.8	93	20.7
7 West Central (Columbus)	60	16.6	23	6.4	83	23.0
8-1 South (Valdosta)	47	18.9	16	6.4	63	25.3
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	68	18.5	23	6.2	91	24.7
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	60	17.0	33	9.4	93	26.4
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	22	4.0	19	3.4	41	7.4
10 Northeast (Athens)	22	4.7	19	4.0	41	8.7
Cases with Unknown District	97		7		104	
Total	1366		884		2250	

Table 10: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Demographics and Transmission Category, Georgia as of December 31, 2009

Gender	HIV(Not AIDS)		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	12291	70.8	17628	76.8	29919	74.2
Female	5077	29.2	5332	23.2	10409	25.8

Age (Years)	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-12	152	0.9	28	0.1	180	0.4
13-19	250	1.4	104	0.5	354	0.9
20-24	1110	6.4	330	1.4	1440	3.6
25-29	1902	11.0	821	3.6	2723	6.8
30-34	2061	11.9	1507	6.6	3568	8.8
35-39	2396	13.8	2610	11.4	5006	12.4
40-44	2782	16.0	4226	18.4	7008	17.4
45-49	2817	16.2	5040	22.0	7857	19.5
50-54	1899	10.9	3762	16.4	5661	14.0
55-59	1073	6.2	2325	10.1	3398	8.4
60-64	517	3.0	1200	5.2	1717	4.3
65+	409	2.4	1007	4.4	1416	3.5

Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White, Non-Hispanic	4016	23.1	5630	24.5	9646	23.9
Black, Non-Hispanic	12277	70.7	15807	68.8	28084	69.6
Hispanic, Any Race	731	4.2	1074	4.7	1805	4.5
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	71	0.4	68	0.3	139	0.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	28	0.2	27	0.1	55	0.1
Multiracial/Unknown/Other, Non-Hispanic	245	1.4	354	1.5	599	1.5

Male Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
MSM	6301	51.3	9631	54.6	15932	53.3
IDU	440	3.6	1529	8.7	1969	6.6
MSM & IDU	451	3.7	1138	6.5	1589	5.3
Blood Recipient	5	0.0	79	0.4	84	0.3
HRH	463	3.8	1201	6.8	1664	5.6
Perinatal	86	0.7	64	0.4	150	0.5
NIR/NRR	4545	37.0	3986	22.6	8531	28.5
Subtotal	12291	100.0	17628	100.0	29919	100.0

Female Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
IDU	363	7.1	746	14.0	1109	10.7
Blood Recipient	15	0.3	31	0.6	46	0.4
HRH	1132	22.3	1962	36.8	3094	29.7
Perinatal	108	2.1	75	1.4	183	1.8
NIR/NRR	3459	68.1	2518	47.2	5977	57.4
Subtotal	5077	100.0	5332	100.0	10409	100.0

Table 11: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Demographics and Transmission Category, EMA, Georgia as of December 31, 2009

Gender	HIV (Not AIDS)		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	8259	75.1	12487	80.3	20746	78.2
Female	2739	24.9	3061	19.7	5800	21.8

Age (Years)	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-12	75	0.7	21	0.1	96	0.4
13-19	148	1.3	66	0.4	214	0.8
20-24	663	6.0	233	1.5	896	3.4
25-29	1293	11.8	570	3.7	1863	7.0
30-34	1375	12.5	1063	6.8	2438	9.2
35-39	1588	14.4	1772	11.4	3360	12.7
40-44	1796	16.3	2962	19.1	4758	17.9
45-49	1765	16.0	3441	22.1	5206	19.6
50-54	1122	10.2	2530	16.3	3652	13.8
55-59	645	5.9	1527	9.8	2172	8.2
60-64	305	2.8	763	4.9	1068	4.0
65+	223	2.0	600	3.9	823	3.1

Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White, Non-Hispanic	2627	23.9	3873	24.9	6500	24.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	7585	69.0	10540	67.8	18125	68.3
Hispanic, Any Race	535	4.9	784	5.0	1319	5.0
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	58	0.5	53	0.3	111	0.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	12	0.1	14	0.1	26	0.1
Multiracial/Unknown/Other, Non-Hispanic	181	1.6	284	1.8	465	1.8

Male Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
MSM	4792	58.0	7324	58.7	12116	58.4
IDU	237	2.9	1032	8.3	1269	6.1
MSM & IDU	324	3.9	874	7.0	1198	5.8
Blood Recipient	1	0.0	38	0.3	39	0.2
HRH	163	2.0	516	4.1	679	3.3
Perinatal	65	0.8	41	0.3	106	0.5
NIR/NRR	2677	32.4	2662	21.3	5339	25.7
Subtotal	8259	100.0	12487	100.0	20746	100.0

Female Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
IDU	211	7.7	468	15.3	679	11.7
Blood Recipient	7	0.3	17	0.6	24	0.4
HRH	554	20.2	991	32.4	1545	26.6
Perinatal	78	2.8	54	1.8	132	2.3
NIR/NRR	1889	69.0	1531	50.0	3420	59.0
Subtotal	2739	100.0	3061	100.0	5800	100.0

Table 12: Persons Living with HIV/AIDS by Demographics and Transmission Category, Non-EMA, Georgia as of December 31, 2009

Gender	HIV (Not AIDS)		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
Male	4032	63.3	5141	69.4	9173	66.6
Female	2338	36.7	2271	30.6	4609	33.4

Age	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
0-12	77	1.2	7	0.1	84	0.6
13-19	102	1.6	38	0.5	140	1.0
20-24	447	7.0	97	1.3	544	3.9
25-29	609	9.6	251	3.4	860	6.2
30-34	686	10.8	444	6.0	1130	8.2
35-39	808	12.7	838	11.3	1646	11.9
40-44	986	15.5	1264	17.1	2250	16.3
45-49	1052	16.5	1599	21.6	2651	19.2
50-54	777	12.2	1232	16.6	2009	14.6
55-59	428	6.7	798	10.8	1226	8.9
60-64	212	3.3	437	5.9	649	4.7
65+	186	2.9	407	5.5	593	4.3

Race/Ethnicity	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
White, Non-Hispanic	1389	21.8	1757	23.7	3146	22.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	4692	73.7	5267	71.1	9959	72.3
Hispanic, Any Race	196	3.1	290	3.9	486	3.5
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	13	0.2	15	0.2	28	0.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native, Non-Hispanic	16	0.3	13	0.2	29	0.2
Multiracial/Unknown/Other, Non-Hispanic	64	1.0	70	0.9	134	1.0

Male Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
MSM	1509	37.4	2307	44.9	3816	41.6
IDU	203	5.0	497	9.7	700	7.6
MSM & IDU	127	3.1	264	5.1	391	4.3
Blood Recipient	4	0.1	41	0.8	45	0.5
HRH	300	7.4	685	13.3	985	10.7
Perinatal	21	0.5	23	0.4	44	0.5
NIR/NRR	1868	46.3	1324	25.8	3192	34.8
Subtotal	4032		5141		9173	

Female Transmission Category	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
IDU	152	6.5	278	12.2	430	9.3
Blood Recipient	8	0.3	14	0.6	22	0.5
HRH	578	24.7	971	42.8	1549	33.6
Perinatal	30	1.3	21	0.9	51	1.1
NIR/NRR	1570	67.2	987	43.5	2557	55.5
Subtotal	2338		2271		4609	

Table 13: Number and Rates of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS Cases by Public Health District, Georgia, 2009

Public Health District	HIV(Not AIDS)		AIDS		HIV/AIDS	
	Cases	Crude Rate	Cases	Crude Rate	Cases	Crude Rate
1.1 Northwest (Rome)	308	49.3	379	60.6	687	109.9
1-2 North Georgia (Dalton)	241	55.7	295	68.2	536	123.9
2 North (Gainesville)	218	35.2	275	44.5	493	79.7
3-1 Cobb-Douglas	1030	122.0	1288	152.5	2318	274.5
3-2 Fulton	4213	407.5	7341	710.1	11554	1117.7
3-3 Clayton County (Morrow)	847	307.1	943	341.9	1790	649.1
3-4 East Metro (Lawrenceville)	884	89.1	1041	104.9	1925	193.9
3-5 DeKalb	3257	435.9	3983	533.0	7240	968.9
4 LaGrange	609	76.6	709	89.2	1318	165.8
5-1 South Central (Dublin)	333	230.0	243	167.8	576	397.8
5-2 North Central (Macon)	909	176.3	872	169.2	1781	345.5
6 East Central (Augusta)	840	187.1	1084	241.4	1924	428.5
7 West Central (Columbus)	635	176.2	682	189.3	1317	365.5
8-1 South (Valdosta)	454	182.1	450	180.5	904	362.6
8-2 Southwest (Albany)	628	170.5	741	201.2	1369	371.8
9-1 Coastal (Savannah/Brunswick)	873	157.6	1246	224.9	2119	382.5
9-2 Southeast (Waycross)	386	109.5	525	148.9	911	258.3
10 Northeast (Athens)	280	59.6	402	85.5	682	145.1
GA Resident with unknown county	423		461		884	
Total	17368	176.7	22960	233.6	40328	410.3

Table 14: AIDS Deaths by Gender, Georgia, 2000-2009

Gender	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Males	454	435	377	392	400	376	268	334	255	249
Females	145	153	117	149	169	140	148	127	133	83
Total	599	588	494	541	569	516	416	461	388	332

Table 15: AIDS Deaths by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2000-2009

Race/Ethnicity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
White, Non-Hispanic	130	109	83	97	104	94	59	75	52	50
Black, Non-Hispanic	462	459	401	422	441	398	337	352	301	256
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	6	14	7	16	14	14	10	20	18	12
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Multiracial/Unknown /Other	1	2	3	5	8	9	9	12	17	14
Total	599	588	494	541	569	516	416	461	388	332

Table 16: AIDS Deaths by Age (Years), Georgia, 2000-2009

Age (Years)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-24	14	15	7	8	17	5	12	12	7	4
25-34	124	106	80	86	99	75	53	68	39	53
35-44	257	268	209	248	225	183	146	153	123	98
45-54	149	135	150	143	139	177	145	149	118	102
55-64	33	46	39	37	64	57	44	56	73	52
>=65	21	18	9	18	25	19	16	23	28	23
Total	599	588	494	541	569	516	416	461	388	332

Table 17: AIDS Deaths by Transmission Category, Georgia, 2000-2009

Transmission Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MSM	201	190	142	169	171	160	119	148	87	101
IDU	94	84	104	69	73	67	43	42	48	26
MSM & IDU	34	26	23	24	24	22	21	16	10	22
Blood Recipient	7	3	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1
HRH	91	100	59	102	91	84	75	63	62	54
Perinatal	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	0
NIR/NRR	171	185	163	171	207	181	156	185	178	128
Total	599	588	494	541	569	516	416	461	388	332

Table 18: HIV Deaths by Gender, Georgia, 2000-2009

Gender	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Males	5	5	16	15	25	55	49	87	61	66
Females	1	7	5	27	46	23	30	51	25	30
Total	6	12	21	42	71	78	79	138	86	96

Table 19: HIV Deaths by Race/Ethnicity, Georgia, 2000-2009

Race/Ethnicity	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
White, Non-Hispanic	4	4	7	6	13	21	11	28	17	17
Black, Non-Hispanic	2	8	14	36	56	55	64	103	68	75
Hispanic/Latino, Any Race	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	0	2
Asian/Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multiracial/ Unknown/Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	1
Total	6	12	21	42	71	78	79	138	86	96

Table 20: HIV Deaths by Transmission Category, Georgia, 2000-2009

Transmission Category	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
MSM	1	0	4	7	9	18	13	19	18	13
IDU	1	3	4	3	12	9	8	16	6	5
MSM/IDU	0	2	0	2	3	4	1	6	2	3
Blood Recipient	1	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	1
HRH	0	1	1	7	8	0	11	9	6	5
Perinatal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NIR/NRR	3	4	12	23	37	38	46	88	54	69
Total	6	12	21	42	71	78	79	138	86	96

Table 21: HIV Deaths by Age (Years), Georgia, 2000-2009

Age (Years)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
<13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
13-24	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	3	1	1
25-34	1	1	4	6	5	10	6	14	7	5
35-44	4	3	6	16	12	21	18	36	20	27
45-54	0	5	3	6	34	27	27	49	37	37
55-64	1	1	7	12	13	11	22	27	13	19
>=65	0	0	1	1	5	6	5	8	8	7
Total	6	12	21	42	71	78	79	138	86	96

Table 22: Proportion of Early Syphilis* Cases >13 Years Old by Birth Gender and HIV Status, Georgia, 2005-2009

Gender	Year of Diagnosis (Early Syphilis)									
	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent
Male	837	90.6	773	88.5	875	89.3	1179	86.6	1320	85.8
HIV Positive	321	38.4	333	43.1	415	47.4	532	45.1	604	45.8
HIV Naïve	516	61.6	440	56.9	460	52.6	647	54.9	716	54.2
Female	87	9.4	100	11.5	104	10.6	182	13.4	219	14.2
HIV Positive	11	12.6	12	12.0	12	11.5	14	7.7	18	8.2
HIV Naïve	76	87.4	88	88.0	92	88.5	168	92.3	201	91.8
Total**	924	100.	873	100.	980	100.	1361	100.	1539	100.
HIV Positive	332	35.9	345	39.5	427	43.6	546	40.1	622	40.4
HIV Naïve	592	64.1	528	60.5	553	56.4	815	59.9	917	59.6

*Early Syphilis includes Primary, Secondary, and Early Latent stages of syphilis.

**Total includes cases of "unknown" gender.

Note: HIV status is assessed when a case is interviewed by a public health official. From 2005 to 2009, 86% of early syphilis cases had an associated interview record 5,677 of 6,569. HIV positive status is defined as a case who self-reports having a previously positive or a current positive test for HIV.

Source: STD surveillance data by date of diagnosis and interview data by date of assignment, Epi/STD Surveillance Unit. Georgia Department of Community Health, JRR 2Mar2011.