COVID-19 in Georgia – the numbers

Through Sept 9, 2020:
- US – 6.5 million cases and 194,064 deaths
- GA – 285,350 cases and 6,070 deaths

Over the past week, Georgia has seen an average of 1,734 cases per day, a decrease of 29% from the average two weeks earlier.
NATIONWIDE COVID-19 METRICS SINCE APRIL 1. 7-DAY AVERAGE LINES

Daily Tests

Daily Cases

Currently Hospitalized

Daily Deaths

The COVID Tracking Project

Tableau
REGIONAL DAILY CASES, 7-DAY AVERAGE LINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Northeast</th>
<th>Midwest</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep 3</td>
<td>3,188 (2%)</td>
<td>9,753 (22%)</td>
<td>22,054 (51%)</td>
<td>8,671 (29%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REGIONAL DAILY DEaths, 7-DAY AVERAGE LINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Northeast</th>
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<th>South</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sep 3</td>
<td>69 (6%)</td>
<td>116 (11%)</td>
<td>616 (58%)</td>
<td>275 (26%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Regions displayed in our charts are defined by the US Census.
COVID-19 hotspots, cases and deaths Georgia, 2020

268,684 cases  
+1,446 on Sept 8

5,931 deaths  
+24 on Sept 8
Racial and Ethnic disparities in COVID-19 cases and deaths

COVID-19 cases by race/ethnicity per 100,000 residents

COVID-19 deaths by race/ethnicity per 100,000 residents
COVID Act Now – GA no longer in the RED

August 13

September 9
The 10 counties with the highest average daily cases and deaths since August 3, 2020

### Average cases per 100,000 residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Average cases per 100,000 residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chattahoochee</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bleckley</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Hill</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warren</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decatur</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treutlen</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appling</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listed above are the ten counties in Georgia that reported highest average of new COVID-19 cases per 100,000 residents since August 3, 2020.

### Average deaths per 100,000 residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Average deaths per 100,000 residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bleckley</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminole</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Bowart</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenkins</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamar</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glynn</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appling</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listed above are the ten counties in Georgia that reported highest average of new deaths due to COVID-19 per 100,000 residents since August 3, 2020.
Georgia COVID-19 Statistics
Atlanta Regional Commission
Data source: PhFronts.com, Georgia Department of Public Health, GEMSA
Last update 2020-09-08 7:00 PM

Metrics:
- Cumulative confirmed cases

Region:
- Metro Atlanta

Chart Type in Map:
- bar
- polar-area

Learn More About Global Spread Trend:
COVID-19 tracked: Edward Parker & Quentin Leckie at London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
COVID-19 Atlanta Reopening Dashboard – September 2, 2020

**Disease Spread Indicators**

- **New COVID Cases (7-day trailing avg.):**
  - Red Zone: >300
  - Yellow Zone: 75-300
  - Green Zone: ≤75

- **COVID Hospitalizations (7-day trailing avg.):**
  - Red Zone: >400
  - Yellow Zone: 201-400
  - Green Zone: ≤200

- **Avg. % Positive Test Results (7-day trailing avg.):**
  - Red Zone: >10%
  - Yellow Zone: 5-10%
  - Green Zone: ≤5%

**Hospital Capacity Indicators**

- **Hospital Bed Availability (Daily):**
  - Green Zone: >25%
  - Yellow Zone: 15-25%
  - Red Zone: <15%

**Testing Indicators**

- **COVID Testing Capacity (Daily):**
  - Red Zone: 0-25%
  - Yellow Zone: 25-75%
  - Green Zone: 75-100%

**Guidance Phase 1:**
- Social distancing followed and enforced where practical
- To-go and curbside pickups from restaurants and retail establishments
- All persons are required to wear a mask or face covering over their nose and mouth

**Focus areas for next seven days:**
- Monitoring current Yellow Zone trends in percent positive tests, new cases, hospital capacity, hospitalizations, and testing capacity.

**Disclaimer:** All data used herein is not owned or maintained by the City of Atlanta. Data has been sourced from Fulton County Board of Public Health (FCBPH) & Atlanta-Fulton County Emergency Management Agency (ATLMEAM). Fulton County-wide data is used as a proxy for activity in the City of Atlanta jurisdiction. Data will be updated based on changes made by FCBOE and ATLEMA. The City of Atlanta does not claim responsibility for the accuracy of the source data.
Characteristics & outcomes of PWH with COVID-19 hospitalized in Atlanta

• Overall prevalence of PWH among hospitalized COVID-19 = 3.8%
• Median age = 57yrs, 65% men, 85% NHB
• Median sx = 5 days; cough/fever/malaise/SOB most common
• 65% had an abnormal CXR
• 55% received a therapeutic for SARS-CoV-2
• Median LOS = 5d
• 30% ICU, 15% intubation
• 15% deceased

PWH & COVID-19 hospitalized in Atlanta

• In this series of PWH hospitalized for confirmed COVID-19 in Atlanta, GA, nearly all had controlled HIV (CD4 >200, RNA <200), including the 3 patients who died
  • Age may be younger & comorbidity burden higher among hospitalized PWH with COVID-19 compared with the general population

United States

See Dashboard Guide (PDF/YouTube)

COVID-19 is affecting every community differently. Some areas are much harder-hit than others. What is happening where you live?

A Snapshot of Health Disparities in Georgia

Counties with higher proportions of African American residents tend to have higher rates of death from COVID-19.

Click on the map to explore your state and county.
## SUMMARY OF COVID-19 IN FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA

### COVID-19 Cases in Fulton County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL TO DATE</th>
<th>TOTAL TO DATE PER 100,000</th>
<th>DAILY AVERAGE</th>
<th>DAILY AVERAGE PER 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>25,681</td>
<td>2,446</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>267,238</td>
<td>2,540</td>
<td>1,857</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COVID-19 Deaths in Fulton County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TOTAL TO DATE</th>
<th>TOTAL TO DATE PER 100,000</th>
<th>DAILY AVERAGE</th>
<th>DAILY AVERAGE PER 100,000</th>
<th>CASE FATALITY RATIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>545</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Deaths : Cases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>5,907</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.21%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last updated on 9/7/2020
COVID-19 distribution by a summary of county vulnerability: Cases and deaths by the Community Vulnerability Index (CVI)

COVID-19 cases per 100,000 persons by Community Vulnerability Index (CVI)

- Top 20%: 2561
- 2214
- 1792
- 2008
- Bottom 20%: 1739

CVI incorporates the SVI’s sociodemographic variables, along with risk factors specific to COVID-19 and variables measuring the capacity of public health systems. It considers six core themes that together account for 34 factors that make a community vulnerable to the COVID-19 pandemic.
COUNTY CHARACTERISTICS

Social, economic, health and environmental factors impact an individual's risk of infection and COVID-19 severity. Counties with large groups of vulnerable people may be disproportionately impacted by COVID-19. The table below shows Fulton County, Georgia, and national statistics regarding the proportion of individuals falling into various high-risk categories.

Note: These are not characteristics of COVID-19.
Major programmatic consequences of COVID-19

- Most clinic visits transitioned to telemedicine
  - Many people who were out of care returned to care
- Significant drop in STD clinic visits
- PrEP has been continued
- Drop in HIV testing
Opportunities for Improved HIV Care Delivery

Standard Model of Care

A) Current service delivery for HIV care

Differentiated Service Delivery

B) Differentiated service delivery for HIV care

Accepted publication: Collins et al, AIDS 2020
The world post-COVID

• We have known for a long time that we need to make testing and treatment more convenient and more patient-centered.

• COVID-19 has forced us to finally get around to acting on this.

• That is an opportunity we should not miss!
Conclusions

• PWH do not appear to be at increased risk for infection or severe outcomes from COVID-19 due to their HIV status alone

• There has been significant disruption in HIV prevention and care services
  • Potential impact on Ending the HIV Epidemic initiative

• Opportunities for long term improvements in care due to policy changes and health system willingness(necessity) to change

• Common threads in public health: disparities & stigma