

HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through June 1998

Midyear Edition Vol. 10, No. 1

Contents

Commentary	3
Reports of HIV infection and AIDS cases	
Table 1. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection and with AIDS, by state and age group	5
Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state and age group	6
Table 3. HIV infection cases, by state and age group	7
Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group	8
Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population	10
Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population	10
Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases	11
Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases	11
Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex	12
Table 6. HIV infection cases by age group, exposure category, and sex	13
Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity	14
Table 8. HIV infection cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity	15
Table 9. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	16
Table 10. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	17
Table 11. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	18
Table 12. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	19
Table 13. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category	20
Table 14. HIV infection cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category	21
Table 15. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	22
Table 16. Pediatric HIV infection cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	23
Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases	24
Table 17. Documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation	24
Figure 6. Investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified	25
Table 18. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories	26
Table 19. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex	27
AIDS incidence, prevalence, and deaths, adjusted for unreported risk and delays in reporting	
AIDS incidence	
Table 20. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity	28
Table 21. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity	29
Table 22. Estimated AIDS incidence in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category	30
AIDS incidence trends	
Figure 7. Estimated AIDS incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis	31
Figure 8. Estimated AIDS incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis	31
Figure 9. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and year of diagnosis	32
Figure 10. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and year of diagnosis	32
Figure 11. Estimated pediatric AIDS incidence, by year of diagnosis	33
Persons living with AIDS, trends	
Table 23. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year	33
Table 24. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year	34
Table 25. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year	34
Deaths of persons with AIDS, trends	
Table 26. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death	35
Table 27. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death	35
Table 28. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death	36
Technical Notes	37



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 National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Jeffrey P. Koplan, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention Helene D. Gayle, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology Kevin M. De Cock, M.D.
Director

Surveillance Branch Patricia L. Fleming, Ph.D.
Chief

Reporting and Analysis Section Pascale M. Wortley, M.D., M.P.H.
Acting Chief

Russ P. Metler, R.N., M.S.P.H., J.D.
Surveillance Report Coordinator

Statistics and Data Management Branch Philip H. Rhodes, Ph.D.
Chief

Xenophon M. Santas
Assistant Chief

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Commentary

Through June 1998, 665,357 persons with AIDS have been reported to CDC. Continuing the pattern first observed from 1995 to 1996, AIDS incidence decreased again from 1996 to 1997. These decreases are mostly due to the effective therapies for HIV and AIDS that have altered the natural history of HIV infection, and slowed progression to AIDS. AIDS incidence increasingly represents persons who were not diagnosed with HIV infection until they developed AIDS, people who did not access treatment, or people for whom treatment failed. As a result, the ability of AIDS surveillance data to represent the characteristics of affected populations and project the need for prevention and treatment has diminished, and information from HIV infection surveillance in addition to AIDS is becoming increasingly important to monitor the epidemic. For this reason, starting with this edition of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, information from HIV infection and AIDS case surveillance are presented in an integrated format.

Although the HIV tables and the AIDS tables are now presented side-by-side (e.g., tables 5 and 6), they cannot be directly compared because the HIV tables represent only those states that currently report cases of HIV infection, whereas the AIDS tables represent all states. Differences in distribution of risk, for example, may reflect differences between the epidemics in states that report HIV and those that do not. In addition, HIV surveillance data should be interpreted with knowledge of local practices because they are influenced by the availability of HIV test facilities and the proportion of HIV-infected persons who seek or defer testing. CDC estimates that the majority of infected persons in the United States have been tested. The proportion of infected persons tested is expected to increase and the representativeness of the HIV data will increase accordingly. Persons are counted only once in the HIV/AIDS surveillance system; persons who are reported with HIV and with AIDS are counted only as AIDS cases.

The proportion of cases initially reported without risk information has increased, making it more difficult to interpret the risk information for recently reported cases. To compensate for this, selected tables include an adjustment for unreported risk, referred to in the tables as redistribution of risk. Recent AIDS incidence in some categories, especially heterosexual contact, will be under-estimated unless an adjustment is made. To make the data presented in

tables 9, 11, and 13 more readily interpretable, these data are now presented with this adjustment in tables 20, 21, and 22. Because the adjustment is done according to year of diagnosis rather than year of report, tables 20, 21, and 22 represent persons diagnosed from January through December 1997, rather than persons reported from July 1997 through June 1998. Methods to estimate risk among HIV infection cases initially reported without risk are currently being developed. In future editions of the report, corresponding tables for HIV infection cases will be included.

Since 1994, this report has provided estimated trends in AIDS opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OI) incidence. The procedure to estimate AIDS-OI incidence was developed to take into account the 1993 expansion of the case definition which temporarily distorted the AIDS incidence curve. By 1996 the temporary distortion had almost entirely waned and AIDS-OI incidence was similar to AIDS incidence. In addition, since the end of 1996, the incidence of AIDS-OIs can no longer be reliably estimated because data are not currently available to model the increasing effects of therapy on the rate of disease progression. As a result, this report presents trends in annual AIDS incidence starting in 1996, rather than estimated AIDS-OIs. These changes in the method of monitoring trends do not affect pediatric AIDS incidence because the 1993 expansion of the AIDS case definition affected only adult/adolescent cases, not pediatric cases. Figure 11 shows pediatric AIDS incidence from 1992 to 1997.

Comparing AIDS incidence in 1997 to AIDS incidence in 1996 reveals decreases in all groups, with a 15% decrease overall. The decrease is smaller among women (8%) than men (16%). The smallest decreases were observed in the South (12%), among blacks (9%), and among persons infected through heterosexual contact (6% for women and 3% for men). Overall, the decreases are mostly related to use of new therapies, but differences in decreases among groups are principally influenced by the underlying pattern of HIV incidence. The groups that have experienced the greatest increases in AIDS in recent years, as a reflection of increased HIV infection in the preceding years, are those experiencing the smaller decreases in AIDS incidence now. AIDS deaths continue to decline as well, with a 42% decrease between 1996 and 1997. The decreases are greater among men than among women (44% and 32%, respectively), and

are greatest in the West (51%), among whites (51%), and among men who have sex with men (49%).

Pediatric AIDS incidence continues to decrease, reflecting the successful implementation of U.S. Public Health Service guidelines for counseling and voluntary testing of pregnant women and for zidovudine use to reduce perinatal transmission. Trends in pediatric AIDS incidence and the impact of the implementation of the guidelines on testing and treatment of pregnant women have been published in recent *MMWR* articles.

In the 31 states that report cases of HIV infection, 17,311 persons with HIV infection and not AIDS were reported from July 1997 through June 1998. An additional 1,167 persons were reported twice during this 12-month period, first with HIV infection and later with AIDS; however, they are counted only once (as AIDS cases) in this report. Persons 13 to 24 years of age accounted for 15% of persons reported with HIV infection. Women accounted for 32% of all adult cases of HIV infection and for 49% of persons 13 to 24 years of age reported with HIV infection. Among men, blacks and Hispanics accounted for 60% of reported cases and among women, blacks and Hispanics accounted for 78% of reported cases.

As the emphasis of the report shifts, HIV data will be presented in new ways. In addition to estimating risk for those initially reported without risk information, trends in HIV diagnoses will also be presented. State and territorial health departments are placing increasing emphasis on HIV program activities, as well as AIDS, in order to be consistent with current public health recommendations for early voluntary testing, diagnosis, and treatment of HIV-infected persons. This report reflects the evolution of the surveillance system as it works towards meeting public health needs in a changing epidemic.

Suggested Reading:

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS incidence – United States, 1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:861-67.

CDC. Diagnosis and reporting of HIV and AIDS in states with integrated HIV and AIDS surveillance – United States, January 1994-June 1997. *MMWR* 1998;47:309-14.

CDC. Update: perinatally acquired HIV/AIDS – United States, 1997. *MMWR* 1997;46:1086-92.

CDC. Success in implementing Public Health Service guidelines to reduce perinatal transmission of HIV. *MMWR* 1998;47:688-91.

CDC. National HIV prevalence surveys, 1997 summary. 1998.

All of the *MMWR* articles are available at www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/pubs/mmwr.htm.

Table 1. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection¹ and with AIDS, by state and age group, reported through June 1998²

U.S. state of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV infection ³			Living with AIDS ⁴			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	4,328	37	4,365	2,382	22	2,404	6,710	59	6,769
Alaska	—	—	—	212	2	214	212	2	214
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	3,349	36	3,385	2,145	6	2,151	5,494	42	5,536
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,626	19	1,645	1,238	20	1,258	2,864	39	2,903
California	—	—	—	38,054	210	38,264	38,054	210	38,264
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	5,076	27	5,103	2,517	7	2,524	7,593	34	7,627
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁵	—	87	87	4,960	80	5,040	4,960	167	5,127
Delaware	—	—	—	936	10	946	936	10	946
District of Columbia	—	—	—	4,730	86	4,816	4,730	86	4,816
Florida (July 1997)	5,355	55	5,410	28,671	575	29,246	34,026	630	34,656
Georgia	—	—	—	8,357	79	8,436	8,357	79	8,436
Hawaii	—	—	—	766	4	770	766	4	770
Idaho (June 1986)	247	3	250	179	—	179	426	3	429
Illinois	—	—	—	7,391	111	7,502	7,391	111	7,502
Indiana (July 1988)	2,965	26	2,991	2,330	13	2,343	5,295	39	5,334
Iowa	—	—	—	493	4	497	493	4	497
Kansas	—	—	—	790	4	794	790	4	794
Kentucky	—	—	—	1,171	11	1,182	1,171	11	1,182
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	5,538	97	5,635	4,470	52	4,522	10,008	149	10,157
Maine	—	—	—	363	8	371	363	8	371
Maryland	—	—	—	7,452	156	7,608	7,452	156	7,608
Massachusetts	—	—	—	4,469	77	4,546	4,469	77	4,546
Michigan (April 1992)	3,729	82	3,811	3,734	34	3,768	7,463	116	7,579
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	2,200	23	2,223	1,317	11	1,328	3,517	34	3,551
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	3,625	41	3,666	1,417	28	1,445	5,042	69	5,111
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	3,741	44	3,785	3,519	18	3,537	7,260	62	7,322
Montana	—	—	—	138	—	138	138	—	138
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	362	6	368	372	4	376	734	10	744
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	2,271	23	2,294	1,851	12	1,863	4,122	35	4,157
New Hampshire	—	—	—	416	3	419	416	3	419
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	10,983	346	11,329	12,783	248	13,031	23,766	594	24,360
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	182	2	184	755	6	761	937	8	945
New York	—	—	—	43,884	781	44,665	43,884	781	44,665
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	7,533	98	7,631	3,364	51	3,415	10,897	149	11,046
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	57	1	58	39	—	39	96	1	97
Ohio (June 1990)	3,559	57	3,616	3,507	39	3,546	7,066	96	7,162
Oklahoma (June 1988)	1,850	14	1,864	1,325	10	1,335	3,175	24	3,199
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ⁵	—	16	16	1,717	7	1,724	1,717	23	1,740
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	8,287	149	8,436	8,287	149	8,436
Rhode Island	—	—	—	766	5	771	766	5	771
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	6,058	104	6,162	3,442	27	3,469	9,500	131	9,631
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	154	5	159	55	1	56	209	6	215
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	4,488	44	4,532	3,233	17	3,250	7,721	61	7,782
Texas (Feb. 1994) ⁵	—	240	240	19,640	141	19,781	19,640	381	20,021
Utah (April 1989)	766	5	771	717	7	724	1,483	12	1,495
Vermont	—	—	—	150	2	152	150	2	152
Virginia (July 1989)	6,656	79	6,735	4,269	82	4,351	10,925	161	11,086
Washington	—	—	—	3,405	14	3,419	3,405	14	3,419
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	425	1	426	416	3	419	841	4	845
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	1,985	31	2,016	1,342	10	1,352	3,327	41	3,368
Wyoming (June 1989)	62	—	62	56	2	58	118	2	120
Subtotal	89,170	1,649	90,819	249,992	3,249	253,241	339,162	4,898	344,060
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations									
Guam	—	—	—	7	—	7	7	—	7
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	7,712	166	7,878	7,712	166	7,878
Virgin Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	182	7	189	182	7	189
Total	89,170	1,649	90,819	258,135	3,425	261,560	347,305	5,074	352,379

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of the last update. Excludes persons whose vital status is unknown.

³Includes only persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,777 adults/adolescents and 50 children reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting whose state of residence is unknown or are residents of other states.

⁴Includes 240 adults/adolescents and 3 children whose state of residence is unknown.

⁵Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential infection reporting for children less than 6 years old.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rate per 100,000 population, by state and age group, reported through June 1998, United States

State of residence	July 1996- June 1997		July 1997- June 1998		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	523	12.2	603	14.0	5,043	65	5,108
Alaska	44	7.3	41	6.7	418	5	423
Arizona	529	11.9	548	12.0	5,765	21	5,786
Arkansas	242	9.7	225	8.9	2,457	35	2,492
California	8,108	25.5	6,336	19.6	106,900	568	107,468
Colorado	430	11.3	317	8.1	6,250	27	6,277
Connecticut	1,201	36.8	894	27.3	9,887	174	10,061
Delaware	264	36.5	161	22.0	2,065	17	2,082
District of Columbia	1,191	220.9	943	178.3	10,732	155	10,887
Florida	6,685	46.4	5,489	37.5	66,307	1,305	67,612
Georgia	2,107	28.7	1,362	18.2	19,142	182	19,324
Hawaii	144	12.2	128	10.8	2,142	14	2,156
Idaho	44	3.7	39	3.2	430	2	432
Illinois	1,748	14.8	1,782	15.0	20,848	238	21,086
Indiana	562	9.6	487	8.3	5,227	36	5,263
Iowa	104	3.7	97	3.4	1,112	9	1,121
Kansas	178	6.9	147	5.7	2,039	11	2,050
Kentucky	402	10.4	312	8.0	2,686	21	2,707
Louisiana	1,224	28.2	1,064	24.4	10,596	112	10,708
Maine	55	4.4	41	3.3	815	9	824
Maryland	2,155	42.6	1,629	32.0	17,507	283	17,790
Massachusetts	1,117	18.4	784	12.8	13,096	199	13,295
Michigan	940	9.7	804	8.2	9,459	100	9,559
Minnesota	246	5.3	177	3.8	3,248	21	3,269
Mississippi	447	16.5	359	13.1	3,351	53	3,404
Missouri	690	12.9	543	10.1	7,964	55	8,019
Montana	42	4.8	34	3.9	280	3	283
Nebraska	97	5.9	77	4.6	909	9	918
Nevada	465	29.0	484	28.9	3,747	26	3,773
New Hampshire	68	5.9	60	5.1	781	8	789
New Jersey	3,753	46.9	2,507	31.1	36,638	704	37,342
New Mexico	229	13.4	220	12.7	1,734	8	1,742
New York	12,472	68.8	11,329	62.5	122,666	2,127	124,793
North Carolina	858	11.7	812	10.9	8,444	109	8,553
North Dakota	10	1.6	10	1.6	94	—	94
Ohio	937	8.4	785	7.0	9,783	116	9,899
Oklahoma	288	8.7	298	9.0	3,159	26	3,185
Oregon	356	11.1	234	7.2	4,238	16	4,254
Pennsylvania	2,124	17.6	1,897	15.8	19,988	278	20,266
Rhode Island	160	16.2	141	14.3	1,782	19	1,801
South Carolina	801	21.6	777	20.7	7,328	74	7,402
South Dakota	9	1.2	17	2.3	134	4	138
Tennessee	791	14.9	694	12.9	6,586	47	6,633
Texas	4,882	25.6	4,472	23.0	46,192	350	46,542
Utah	158	7.8	150	7.3	1,578	21	1,599
Vermont	33	5.6	21	3.6	334	4	338
Virginia	1,253	18.8	999	14.8	10,537	157	10,694
Washington	758	13.7	528	9.4	8,416	32	8,448
West Virginia	113	6.2	130	7.2	922	8	930
Wisconsin	252	4.9	222	4.3	3,108	25	3,133
Wyoming	17	3.5	5	1.0	157	2	159
Subtotal	62,306	23.5	52,215	19.5	635,021	7,890	642,911
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations							
Guam	2	1.4	—	—	19	—	19
Pacific Islands, U.S.	2	0.6	—	—	4	—	4
Puerto Rico	2,207	58.3	2,020	52.8	21,220	373	21,593
Virgin Islands, U.S.	55	48.8	64	55.9	379	14	393
Total¹	64,597	24.0	54,407	20.0	657,077	8,280	665,357

¹U.S. totals presented in this report include data from the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia), and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. See Technical Notes. Totals include 437 persons whose state of residence is unknown.

Table 3. HIV infection cases¹ by state and age group, reported through June 1998, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative totals		
		Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	526	4,497	38	4,535
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	348	3,730	39	3,769
Arkansas (July 1989)	209	1,648	19	1,667
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	315	5,274	28	5,302
Connecticut (July 1992) ²	1	—	95	95
Florida (July 1997)	5,309	5,428	56	5,484
Idaho (June 1986)	26	299	3	302
Indiana (July 1988)	382	3,069	27	3,096
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	1,035	5,821	108	5,929
Michigan (April 1992)	738	4,415	97	4,512
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	238	2,330	26	2,356
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	517	3,764	41	3,805
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	503	3,870	44	3,914
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	81	381	6	387
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	311	2,480	24	2,504
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	1,548	12,200	359	12,559
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	168	184	2	186
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,106	8,172	105	8,277
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	9	65	1	66
Ohio (June 1990)	534	3,928	59	3,987
Oklahoma (June 1988)	245	1,952	15	1,967
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ²	13	—	16	16
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	740	6,349	106	6,455
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	9	171	5	176
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	753	4,626	44	4,670
Texas (Feb. 1994) ²	53	—	253	253
Utah (April 1989)	70	779	5	784
Virginia (July 1989)	910	7,111	83	7,194
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	68	457	1	458
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	178	2,115	32	2,147
Wyoming (June 1989)	8	66	—	66
Subtotal	16,951	95,181	1,737	96,918
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ³	360	1,932	54	1,986
Total	17,311	97,113	1,791	98,904

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential reporting for children less than 6 years old.

³Includes 282 persons reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose state of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group, reported through June 1998, United States

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	July 1996– June 1997		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	76	11.2	65	9.5	483	1	484
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	193	22.0	157	17.9	1,488	23	1,511
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	135	20.2	121	17.9	959	2	961
Allentown, Pa.	78	12.7	44	7.2	673	8	681
Ann Arbor, Mich.	24	4.5	25	4.6	328	8	336
Atlanta, Ga.	1,415	40.1	942	26.0	13,657	96	13,753
Austin, Tex.	275	26.4	297	27.7	3,327	21	3,348
Bakersfield, Calif.	77	12.4	88	14.0	838	4	842
Baltimore, Md.	1,516	61.4	1,093	44.2	11,628	196	11,824
Baton Rouge, La.	270	47.7	198	34.7	1,471	18	1,489
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	513	38.7	330	24.7	4,806	74	4,880
Birmingham, Ala.	161	18.0	180	20.0	1,572	20	1,592
Boston, Mass.	945	16.3	702	12.0	11,585	174	11,759
Buffalo, N.Y.	383	32.6	260	22.3	1,531	18	1,549
Charleston, S.C.	135	26.9	92	18.0	1,266	11	1,277
Charlotte, N.C.	155	11.8	184	13.6	1,718	22	1,740
Chicago, Ill.	1,432	18.5	1,567	20.2	18,076	212	18,288
Cincinnati, Ohio	117	7.3	185	11.5	1,717	14	1,731
Cleveland, Ohio	279	12.5	271	12.2	2,878	39	2,917
Columbia, S.C.	155	31.1	147	29.2	1,518	15	1,533
Columbus, Ohio	176	12.2	86	5.9	1,945	12	1,957
Dallas, Tex.	897	29.5	808	25.8	10,801	36	10,837
Dayton, Ohio	92	9.7	49	5.2	856	17	873
Denver, Colo.	325	17.4	247	13.0	5,012	19	5,031
Detroit, Mich.	572	12.8	594	13.3	6,561	71	6,632
El Paso, Tex.	113	16.5	152	21.7	858	10	868
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,121	77.8	826	56.2	10,522	227	10,749
Fort Worth, Tex.	306	20.1	259	16.6	2,828	25	2,853
Fresno, Calif.	88	10.2	47	5.4	996	13	1,009
Gary, Ind.	87	14.0	48	7.7	602	3	605
Grand Rapids, Mich.	69	6.8	51	5.0	659	3	662
Greensboro, N.C.	102	9.0	98	8.5	1,344	19	1,363
Greenville, S.C.	124	13.9	119	13.2	1,196	3	1,199
Harrisburg, Pa.	104	16.9	126	20.5	807	6	813
Hartford, Conn.	414	37.4	343	31.0	3,413	46	3,459
Honolulu, Hawaii	95	10.9	97	11.2	1,565	11	1,576
Houston, Tex.	1,793	47.4	1,759	45.7	16,713	147	16,860
Indianapolis, Ind.	227	15.2	208	13.8	2,488	13	2,501
Jacksonville, Fla.	363	35.8	295	28.5	3,743	67	3,810
Jersey City, N.J.	603	109.8	398	72.2	5,922	115	6,037
Kansas City, Mo.	216	12.8	222	13.0	3,501	13	3,514
Knoxville, Tenn.	65	10.0	73	11.2	602	6	608
Las Vegas, Nev.	381	31.8	433	34.3	3,022	25	3,047
Little Rock, Ark.	96	17.5	87	15.8	904	13	917
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,175	35.0	2,248	24.6	37,657	229	37,886
Louisville, Ky.	245	24.8	171	17.2	1,295	14	1,309
McAllen, Tex.	42	8.5	34	6.7	275	9	284
Memphis, Tenn.	290	27.0	260	24.0	2,362	15	2,377
Miami, Fla.	1,789	87.8	1,562	76.4	20,289	454	20,743
Middlesex, N.J.	259	23.8	198	17.9	2,844	67	2,911
Milwaukee, Wis.	150	10.3	121	8.3	1,689	15	1,704
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	218	7.9	160	5.7	2,876	17	2,893
Mobile, Ala.	84	16.1	121	23.0	980	12	992
Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.	235	22.1	144	13.4	2,525	59	2,584
Nashville, Tenn.	269	24.1	208	18.3	2,072	16	2,088
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	655	24.6	456	17.1	5,819	105	5,924
New Haven, Conn.	671	41.3	495	30.5	5,643	122	5,765
New Orleans, La.	635	48.5	505	38.6	5,957	56	6,013
New York, N.Y.	10,084	117.3	8,711	101.2	103,801	1,903	105,704
Newark, N.J.	1,545	79.7	1,008	51.9	14,726	301	15,027

Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group, reported through June 1998, United States — Continued

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	July 1996– June 1997		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Norfolk, Va.	490	31.9	326	21.1	2,999	57	3,056
Oakland, Calif.	546	24.4	410	18.1	7,192	41	7,233
Oklahoma City, Okla.	153	15.0	144	14.0	1,475	8	1,483
Omaha, Nebr.	71	10.4	54	7.9	641	3	644
Orange County, Calif.	357	13.6	287	10.7	4,914	29	4,943
Orlando, Fla.	495	34.7	524	35.7	4,909	73	4,982
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,586	32.0	1,466	29.7	15,337	227	15,564
Phoenix, Ariz.	329	12.0	392	13.8	4,072	13	4,085
Pittsburgh, Pa.	177	7.5	126	5.3	2,116	16	2,132
Portland, Oreg.	266	15.2	184	10.3	3,451	8	3,459
Providence, R.I.	152	16.8	135	14.9	1,672	18	1,690
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	152	14.9	113	10.8	1,643	21	1,664
Richmond, Va.	245	26.2	169	17.9	2,114	25	2,139
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	558	18.5	562	18.3	5,965	51	6,016
Rochester, N.Y.	302	27.8	284	26.1	2,023	13	2,036
Sacramento, Calif.	210	14.2	195	13.0	2,808	24	2,832
Saint Louis, Mo.	416	16.3	279	10.9	4,038	36	4,074
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	11.4	121	9.7	1,378	14	1,392
San Antonio, Tex.	367	24.7	309	20.4	3,470	27	3,497
San Diego, Calif.	809	30.2	640	23.5	9,320	51	9,371
San Francisco, Calif.	1,363	82.7	1,158	69.7	25,848	37	25,885
San Jose, Calif.	216	13.6	143	8.9	2,800	13	2,813
San Juan, P.R.	1,377	70.0	1,258	63.3	13,291	234	13,525
Sarasota, Fla.	108	20.3	79	14.7	1,181	21	1,202
Scranton, Pa.	39	6.2	35	5.6	372	4	376
Seattle, Wash.	492	22.1	339	14.9	6,022	18	6,040
Springfield, Mass.	156	26.4	99	16.7	1,382	24	1,406
Stockton, Calif.	63	11.8	49	9.0	639	13	652
Syracuse, N.Y.	180	24.2	149	20.1	1,100	9	1,109
Tacoma, Wash.	62	9.5	59	8.9	695	8	703
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	655	29.8	618	27.8	7,092	92	7,184
Toledo, Ohio	58	9.5	35	5.7	506	10	516
Tucson, Ariz.	142	18.5	115	14.7	1,260	6	1,266
Tulsa, Okla.	82	10.9	85	11.1	956	8	964
Ventura, Calif.	68	9.5	42	5.8	707	2	709
Washington, D.C.	2,010	44.2	1,666	36.2	19,059	265	19,324
West Palm Beach, Fla.	723	72.6	549	53.9	6,234	190	6,424
Wichita, Kans.	61	11.7	46	8.7	604	2	606
Wilmington, Del.	216	39.3	128	23.0	1,650	12	1,662
Youngstown, Ohio	28	4.7	24	4.0	289	—	289
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	53,029	31.8	44,171	26.2	552,413	7,013	559,426
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>51,830</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>42,938</i>	<i>28.0</i>	<i>541,713</i>	<i>6,887</i>	<i>548,600</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>1,199</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>1,233</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>10,700</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>10,826</i>
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	6,802	14.2	5,650	11.7	63,907	773	64,680
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>6,351</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>5,242</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>59,789</i>	<i>705</i>	<i>60,503</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>4,109</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>4,177</i>
Nonmetropolitan areas	4,331	7.9	4,116	7.5	37,696	470	38,166
Total¹	64,597	24.0	54,407	20.0	657,077	8,280	665,357

¹Totals include 3,085 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1997 through June 1998, United States

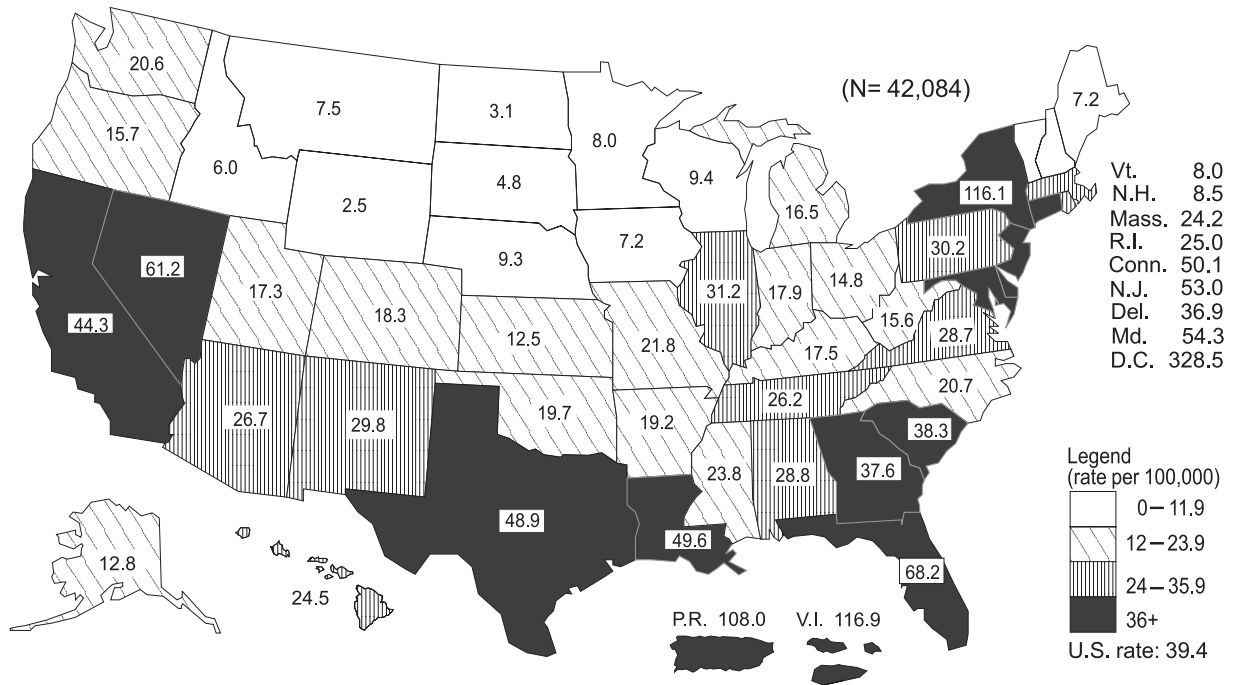


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1997 through June 1998, United States

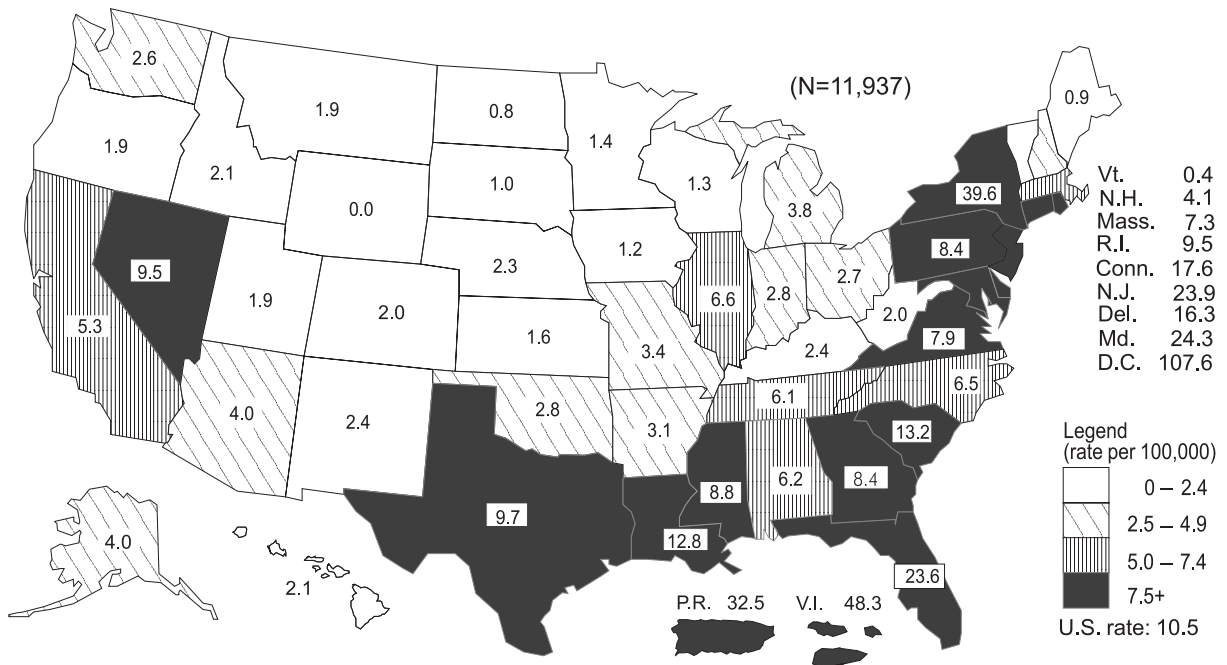


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported July 1997 through June 1998, United States

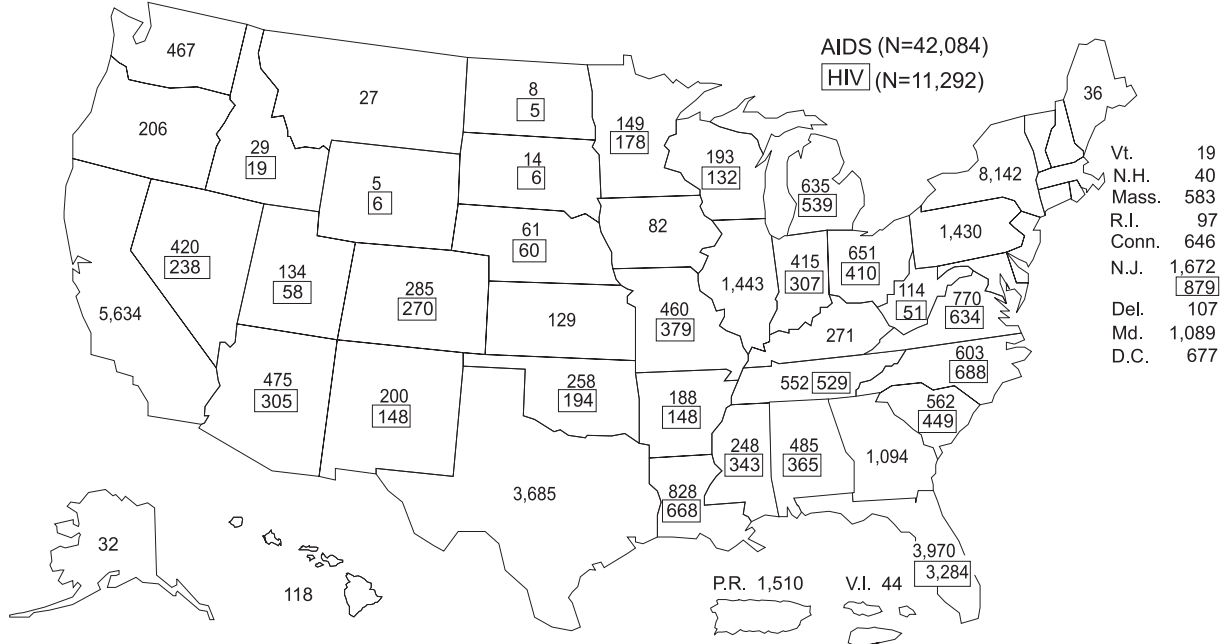


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported July 1997 through June 1998, United States

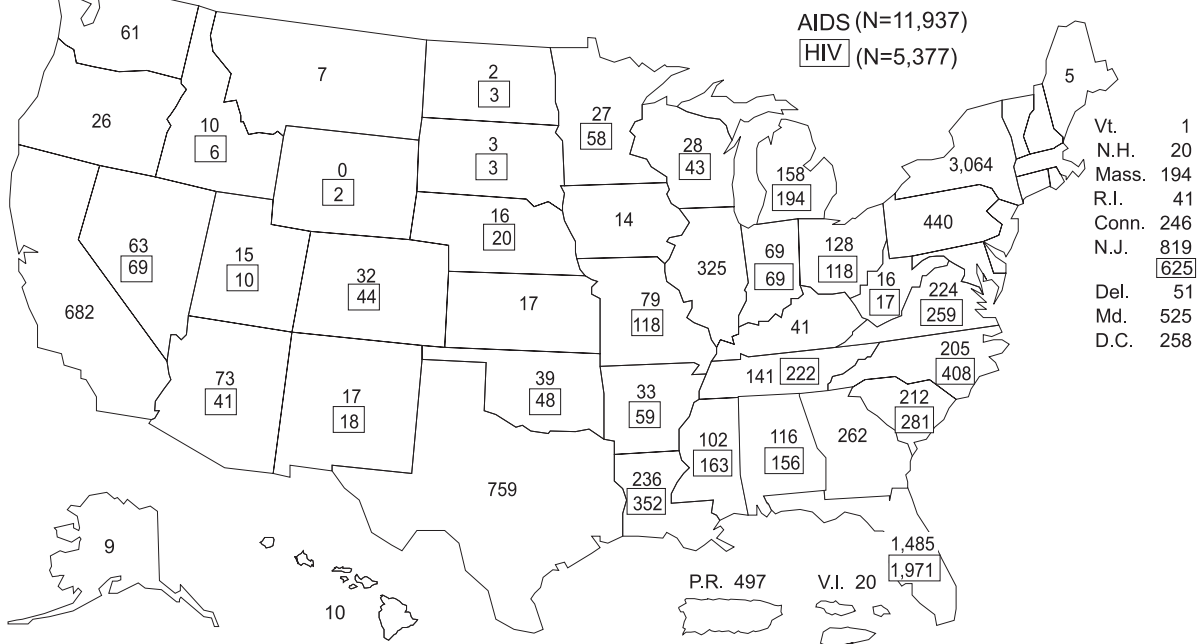


Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through June 1998, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ¹			
	July 1997–June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997–June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997–June 1998		Cumulative total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	18,893	(45)	317,862	(57)	—	—	—	—	18,893	(35)	317,862	(48)
Injecting drug use	9,050	(22)	122,933	(22)	3,634	(30)	45,075	(43)	12,684	(23)	168,008	(26)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,116	(5)	42,093	(8)	—	—	—	—	2,116	(4)	42,093	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	153	(0)	4,559	(1)	13	(0)	222	(0)	166	(0)	4,781	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,796	(7)	21,855	(4)	4,419	(37)	40,744	(39)	7,215	(13)	62,599	(10)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	751		7,728		1,332		17,548		2,083		25,276	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—		—		200		3,009		200		3,009	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		42		22		371		24		413	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	26		361		28		553		54		914	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2,017		13,724		2,837		19,263		4,854		32,987	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	182	(0)	4,752	(1)	158	(1)	3,559	(3)	340	(1)	8,311	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	8,894	(21)	38,994	(7)	3,713	(31)	14,428	(14)	12,608	(23)	53,423	(8)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	42,084	(100)	553,048	(100)	11,937	(100)	104,028	(100)	54,022	(100)	657,077	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(0)	227	(5)	—	—	7	(0)	1	(0)	234	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection ⁴	186	(89)	3,737	(87)	159	(90)	3,775	(94)	345	(90)	7,512	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	44		1,502		43		1,490		87		2,992	
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	26		702		19		672		45		1,374	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	2		82		2		82		4		164	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		17		—		12		2		29	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		11		—		13		—		24	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	52		536		29		550		81		1,086	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	3		74		3		81		6		155	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	57		813		63		875		120		1,688	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	2	(1)	235	(5)	—	—	140	(3)	2	(1)	375	(5)
Risk not reported or identified ⁴	19	(9)	77	(2)	18	(10)	82	(2)	37	(10)	159	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	208	(100)	4,276	(100)	177	(100)	4,004	(100)	385	(100)	8,280	(100)
Total	42,292		557,324		12,114		108,032		54,407		665,357	

¹Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

²Includes 14 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

³Thirty-seven adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Thirteen additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 13 received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

⁴See table 17 and figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 103 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 103 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category.

Table 6. HIV infection cases¹ by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through June 1998, from the 31 states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males		Females		Totals ³	
	July 1997–June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997–June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997–June 1998	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	4,569 (39)	32,225 (45)	— —	— —	4,569 (27)	32,225 (33)
Injecting drug use	1,218 (11)	10,832 (15)	662 (12)	5,707 (23)	1,880 (11)	16,539 (17)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	471 (4)	4,619 (6)	— —	— —	471 (3)	4,619 (5)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	31 (0)	426 (1)	3 (0)	22 (0)	34 (0)	448 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	916 (8)	4,421 (6)	1,887 (35)	9,793 (39)	2,803 (16)	14,214 (15)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	163	1,074	443	3,062	606	4,136
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	—	121	798	121	798
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	11	7	99	8	110
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	11	72	11	81	22	153
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	741	3,264	1,305	5,753	2,046	9,017
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	26 (0)	349 (0)	46 (1)	371 (1)	72 (0)	720 (1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	4,340 (38)	18,871 (26)	2,846 (52)	9,469 (37)	7,187 (42)	28,348 (29)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	11,571 (100)	71,743 (100)	5,444 (100)	25,362 (100)	17,016 (100)	97,113 (100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3 (2)	94 (11)	1 (1)	2 (0)	4 (1)	96 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection	115 (88)	730 (82)	144 (88)	814 (90)	259 (88)	1,544 (86)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	27	250	33	232	60	482
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	7	97	12	118	19	215
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	—	11	5	16	5	27
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	3	—	3	—	6
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	5	1	4	1	9
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	35	134	47	183	82	317
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	3	10	—	9	3	19
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	43	220	46	249	89	469
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1 (1)	11 (1)	1 (1)	22 (2)	2 (1)	33 (2)
Risk not reported or identified	12 (9)	56 (6)	18 (11)	62 (7)	30 (10)	118 (7)
Pediatric subtotal	131 (100)	891 (100)	164 (100)	900 (100)	295 (100)	1,791 (100)
Total	11,702	72,634	5,608	26,262	17,311	98,904

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 3 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³Includes 8 persons whose sex is unknown.

⁴For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1998, United States

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	503	(0)	2,009	(1)	729	(1)	15	(0)	11	(1)	3,270	(1)
5-12	326	(0)	405	(0)	261	(0)	9	(0)	3	(0)	1,006	(0)
13-19	805	(0)	739	(0)	431	(0)	23	(1)	18	(1)	2,018	(0)
20-24	7,224	(3)	6,183	(3)	3,731	(4)	147	(3)	69	(4)	17,377	(3)
25-29	35,904	(13)	22,610	(13)	14,667	(15)	521	(12)	287	(19)	74,076	(13)
30-34	63,869	(23)	38,100	(21)	23,701	(24)	927	(22)	411	(27)	127,142	(23)
35-39	61,652	(23)	40,907	(23)	21,950	(22)	920	(22)	334	(22)	125,937	(23)
40-44	44,846	(16)	31,691	(18)	15,305	(16)	735	(17)	230	(15)	92,939	(17)
45-49	26,877	(10)	17,887	(10)	8,486	(9)	431	(10)	93	(6)	53,837	(10)
50-54	14,419	(5)	9,202	(5)	4,429	(4)	238	(6)	35	(2)	28,364	(5)
55-59	7,861	(3)	5,118	(3)	2,469	(3)	144	(3)	26	(2)	15,642	(3)
60-64	4,412	(2)	2,796	(2)	1,348	(1)	60	(1)	15	(1)	8,644	(2)
65 or older	3,647	(1)	2,282	(1)	1,071	(1)	55	(1)	9	(1)	7,072	(1)
Male subtotal	272,345	(100)	179,929	(100)	98,578	(100)	4,225	(100)	1,541	(100)	557,324	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	468	(2)	1,971	(3)	720	(3)	14	(2)	13	(4)	3,193	(3)
5-12	166	(1)	433	(1)	202	(1)	7	(1)	—	—	811	(1)
13-19	209	(1)	850	(1)	216	(1)	7	(1)	1	(0)	1,284	(1)
20-24	1,429	(6)	3,538	(6)	1,312	(6)	33	(6)	28	(9)	6,352	(6)
25-29	4,057	(17)	9,030	(15)	3,598	(16)	75	(13)	47	(15)	16,822	(16)
30-34	5,536	(23)	13,644	(22)	5,184	(24)	108	(19)	74	(24)	24,592	(23)
35-39	4,755	(20)	13,398	(22)	4,450	(20)	100	(18)	62	(20)	22,801	(21)
40-44	3,051	(13)	9,089	(15)	2,855	(13)	77	(14)	35	(11)	15,122	(14)
45-49	1,623	(7)	4,273	(7)	1,521	(7)	57	(10)	23	(7)	7,520	(7)
50-54	891	(4)	2,131	(3)	826	(4)	25	(4)	13	(4)	3,891	(4)
55-59	610	(3)	1,206	(2)	514	(2)	18	(3)	6	(2)	2,358	(2)
60-64	420	(2)	719	(1)	273	(1)	19	(3)	3	(1)	1,436	(1)
65 or older	874	(4)	716	(1)	235	(1)	21	(4)	2	(1)	1,850	(2)
Female subtotal	24,089	(100)	60,998	(100)	21,906	(100)	561	(100)	307	(100)	108,032	(100)
Total²	296,435		240,927		120,484		4,786		1,848		665,357	

¹Includes 706 males and 171 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

²Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

Table 8. HIV infection cases¹ by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1998, from the 31 states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	150	(0)	454	(1)	73	(2)	2	(1)	2	(0)	682	(1)
5-12	85	(0)	93	(0)	24	(0)	1	(0)	1	(0)	209	(0)
13-19	637	(2)	1,011	(3)	80	(2)	5	(2)	9	(2)	1,763	(2)
20-24	4,349	(14)	4,350	(13)	567	(12)	31	(15)	80	(19)	9,489	(13)
25-29	7,627	(24)	6,538	(19)	1,133	(23)	55	(26)	111	(26)	15,687	(22)
30-34	7,670	(24)	7,397	(22)	1,169	(24)	57	(27)	96	(22)	16,634	(23)
35-39	5,269	(17)	6,257	(18)	870	(18)	27	(13)	68	(16)	12,676	(17)
40-44	3,038	(10)	4,181	(12)	502	(10)	16	(8)	35	(8)	7,894	(11)
45-49	1,533	(5)	2,054	(6)	231	(5)	11	(5)	13	(3)	3,908	(5)
50-54	813	(3)	971	(3)	94	(2)	4	(2)	7	(2)	1,924	(3)
55-59	345	(1)	469	(1)	53	(1)	1	(0)	4	(1)	884	(1)
60-64	183	(1)	232	(1)	31	(1)	1	(0)	3	(1)	458	(1)
65 or older	177	(1)	211	(1)	27	(1)	2	(1)	—	—	426	(1)
Male subtotal	31,876	(100)	34,218	(100)	4,854	(100)	213	(100)	429	(100)	72,634	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	158	(2)	486	(3)	70	(4)	4	(5)	7	(4)	734	(3)
5-12	37	(1)	103	(1)	22	(1)	2	(2)	1	(1)	166	(1)
13-19	436	(7)	1,519	(9)	96	(6)	5	(6)	18	(11)	2,087	(8)
20-24	1,134	(18)	2,974	(17)	236	(14)	21	(24)	26	(16)	4,421	(17)
25-29	1,382	(22)	3,507	(20)	365	(22)	18	(21)	23	(14)	5,350	(20)
30-34	1,315	(21)	3,462	(20)	373	(22)	14	(16)	30	(19)	5,254	(20)
35-39	907	(14)	2,636	(15)	240	(14)	9	(10)	26	(16)	3,854	(15)
40-44	444	(7)	1,617	(9)	125	(7)	5	(6)	18	(11)	2,236	(9)
45-49	283	(4)	718	(4)	79	(5)	3	(3)	7	(4)	1,102	(4)
50-54	107	(2)	327	(2)	33	(2)	1	(1)	2	(1)	475	(2)
55-59	59	(1)	181	(1)	20	(1)	3	(3)	—	—	265	(1)
60-64	35	(1)	94	(1)	8	(0)	—	—	1	(1)	138	(1)
65 or older	65	(1)	104	(1)	4	(0)	1	(1)	—	—	180	(1)
Female subtotal	6,362	(100)	17,728	(100)	1,671	(100)	86	(100)	159	(100)	26,262	(100)
Total⁴	38,238		51,948		6,525		299		588		98,904	

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 3 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³Includes 1,044 males, 256 females, and 6 persons of unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

⁴Includes 8 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 9. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1998, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	10,374 (66)	204,339 (75)	5,130 (31)	67,346 (38)	3,065 (34)	41,862 (43)
Injecting drug use	1,729 (11)	24,609 (9)	4,679 (28)	62,372 (35)	2,572 (29)	35,362 (36)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	958 (6)	21,803 (8)	768 (5)	13,337 (8)	362 (4)	6,532 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	109 (1)	3,560 (1)	29 (0)	505 (0)	11 (0)	397 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	474 (3)	4,387 (2)	1,599 (10)	12,309 (7)	693 (8)	4,972 (5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	140	1,660	433	4,514	175	1,506
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	23	1	11	1	8
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	6	144	12	128	8	81
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	328	2,560	1,153	7,656	509	3,377
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	83 (1)	3,083 (1)	54 (0)	995 (1)	39 (0)	554 (1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	1,903 (12)	9,735 (4)	4,557 (27)	20,651 (12)	2,228 (25)	7,909 (8)
Total	15,630 (100)	271,516 (100)	16,816 (100)	177,515 (100)	8,970 (100)	97,588 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	212 (60)	3,114 (74)	60 (45)	884 (58)	18,893 (45)	317,862 (57)
Injecting drug use	20 (6)	220 (5)	25 (19)	234 (15)	9,050 (22)	122,933 (22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	11 (3)	147 (3)	15 (11)	257 (17)	2,116 (5)	42,093 (8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3 (1)	64 (2)	1 (1)	27 (2)	153 (0)	4,559 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	15 (4)	126 (3)	10 (8)	39 (3)	2,796 (7)	21,855 (4)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	2	32	1	13	751	7,728
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	—	—	—	2	42
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	7	—	1	26	361
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	13	87	9	25	2,017	13,724
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	5 (1)	103 (2)	1 (1)	8 (1)	182 (0)	4,752 (1)
Risk not reported or identified	89 (25)	427 (10)	20 (15)	78 (5)	8,894 (21)	38,994 (7)
Total	355 (100)	4,201 (100)	132 (100)	1,527 (100)	42,084 (100)	553,048 (100)

¹See figure 6.

²Includes 701 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 10. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1998, from the 28 states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	2,577	(59)	19,351	(61)	1,482	(26)	10,628	(32)	422	(38)	1,721	(36)
Injecting drug use	361	(8)	2,848	(9)	701	(12)	6,702	(20)	140	(12)	1,145	(24)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	274	(6)	2,609	(8)	146	(3)	1,653	(5)	38	(3)	271	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	20	(0)	325	(1)	10	(0)	84	(0)	1	(0)	9	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	155	(4)	854	(3)	687	(12)	3,233	(10)	67	(6)	287	(6)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	36		220		115		751		12		88	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		3		1		8		—		—	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		18		9		51		—		2	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	117		613		562		2,423		55		197	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	14	(0)	168	(1)	9	(0)	148	(0)	3	(0)	25	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	997	(23)	5,486	(17)	2,772	(48)	11,223	(33)	454	(40)	1,299	(27)
Total	4,398	(100)	31,641	(100)	5,807	(100)	33,671	(100)	1,125	(100)	4,757	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ⁴							
	July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total					
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)				
Men who have sex with men	20	(53)	103	(49)	43	(57)	214	(50)	4,569	(39)	32,225	(45)
Injecting drug use	1	(3)	16	(8)	9	(12)	62	(15)	1,218	(11)	10,832	(15)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	(3)	4	(2)	9	(12)	60	(14)	471	(4)	4,619	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	2	(1)	—	—	2	(0)	31	(0)	426	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2	(5)	13	(6)	1	(1)	20	(5)	916	(8)	4,421	(6)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	—		5		—		8		163		1,074	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		—		—		—		1		11	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		1		—		—		11		72	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2		7		1		12		741		3,264	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	1	(0)	—	—	2	(0)	26	(0)	349	(0)
Risk not reported or identified	14	(37)	71	(34)	13	(17)	66	(15)	4,340	(38)	18,871	(26)
Total	38	(100)	210	(100)	75	(100)	426	(100)	11,571	(100)	71,743	(100)

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 3 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

⁴Includes 1,038 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 11. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1998, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	777 (36)	9,993 (43)	2,176 (30)	26,096 (45)	650 (28)	8,710 (42)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3 (0)	92 (0)	7 (0)	82 (0)	3 (0)	42 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	841 (39)	9,250 (39)	2,497 (34)	21,372 (36)	1,034 (44)	9,723 (46)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	271	3,870	706	8,807	341	4,729
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	77	1,315	89	1,155	30	459
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	16	267	5	67	1	31
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	11	286	14	156	3	93
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	466	3,512	1,683	11,187	659	4,411
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	35 (2)	1,760 (8)	92 (1)	1,169 (2)	25 (1)	524 (2)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	519 (24)	2,360 (10)	2,486 (34)	9,875 (17)	628 (27)	1,985 (9)
Total	2,175 (100)	23,455 (100)	7,258 (100)	58,594 (100)	2,340 (100)	20,984 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	8 (13)	93 (17)	12 (35)	134 (46)	3,634 (30)	45,075 (43)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	5 (1)	—	1 (0)	13 (0)	222 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	28 (46)	253 (47)	9 (26)	108 (37)	4,419 (37)	40,744 (39)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	7	73	4	57	1,332	17,548
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4	59	—	15	200	3,009
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	4	—	2	22	371
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	17	—	—	28	553
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	17	100	5	34	2,837	19,263
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5 (8)	91 (17)	1 (3)	13 (4)	158 (1)	3,559 (3)
Risk not reported or identified	20 (33)	98 (18)	12 (35)	38 (13)	3,713 (31)	14,428 (14)
Total	61 (100)	540 (100)	34 (100)	294 (100)	11,937 (100)	104,028 (100)

¹See figure 6.

²Includes 161 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 12. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1998, from the 28 states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	211	(19)	1,713	(28)	387	(10)	3,514	(21)	54	(14)	394	(25)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	10	(0)	3	(0)	12	(0)	—	—	—	—
Heterosexual contact:	462	(41)	2,549	(41)	1,274	(33)	6,486	(38)	132	(34)	636	(40)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	122		895		279		1,861		35		259	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	42		293		75		469		4		25	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	5		64		1		29		1		6	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	3		29		7		46		1		6	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	290		1,268		912		4,081		91		340	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	(1)	124	(2)	31	(1)	222	(1)	2	(1)	20	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	435	(39)	1,771	(29)	2,171	(56)	6,905	(40)	198	(51)	529	(34)
Total	1,120	(100)	6,167	(100)	3,866	(100)	17,139	(100)	386	(100)	1,579	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	—	—	5	(6)	7	(39)	56	(37)	662	(12)	5,707	(23)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	(0)	22	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	9	(45)	34	(43)	5	(28)	57	(38)	1,887	(35)	9,793	(39)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		7		3		32		443		3,062	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	—		1		—		7		121		798	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		—		—		—		7		99	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		—		—		—		11		81	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	8		26		2		18		1,305		5,753	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(5)	2	(3)	—	—	1	(1)	46	(1)	371	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	10	(50)	39	(49)	6	(33)	37	(25)	2,846	(52)	9,469	(37)
Total	20	(100)	80	(100)	18	(100)	151	(100)	5,444	(100)	25,362	(100)

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 3 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

⁴Includes 246 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 13. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through June 1998, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	49	(30)	680	(34)	568	(55)	10,862	(63)
Injecting drug use	12	(7)	125	(6)	109	(11)	2,149	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	11	(7)	101	(5)	50	(5)	1,809	(10)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	18	(11)	734	(36)	16	(2)	610	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	14	(8)	73	(4)	83	(8)	746	(4)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		3		20		15		247
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		—		1		—		4
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		—		—		—		10
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		11		52		68		485
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(4)	85	(4)	2	(0)	107	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	56	(34)	220	(11)	208	(20)	1,094	(6)
Male subtotal	166	(100)	2,018	(100)	1,036	(100)	17,377	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	13	(7)	181	(14)	92	(14)	1,770	(28)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	10	(1)	—	—	14	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	73	(40)	673	(52)	316	(49)	3,440	(54)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		15		248		70		1,425
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>		1		35		15		246
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		—		13		1		52
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		—		2		1		21
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		57		375		229		1,696
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	(4)	85	(7)	3	(0)	114	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	88	(49)	335	(26)	229	(36)	1,014	(16)
Female subtotal	181	(100)	1,284	(100)	640	(100)	6,352	(100)
Total	347		3,302		1,676		23,729	

¹See figure 6.

Table 14. HIV infection cases¹ in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through June 1998, from the 28 states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	109	(46)	817	(46)	544	(51)	5,239	(55)
Injecting drug use	9	(4)	93	(5)	34	(3)	540	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	4	(2)	94	(5)	55	(5)	636	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	8	(3)	104	(6)	5	(0)	84	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	20	(9)	123	(7)	82	(8)	572	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1		21		15		95	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		2		—		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		1		—		6	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	18		99		67		470	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	9	(1)	1	(0)	33	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	85	(36)	523	(30)	336	(32)	2,385	(25)
Male subtotal	235	(100)	1,763	(100)	1,057	(100)	9,489	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	11	(3)	146	(7)	35	(4)	588	(13)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	—	—	1	(0)	3	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	165	(38)	983	(47)	284	(35)	1,935	(44)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	19		210		41		512	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	8		68		17		181	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		16		1		31	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		4		3		18	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	138		685		222		1,193	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	14	(1)	3	(0)	28	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	253	(59)	944	(45)	491	(60)	1,867	(42)
Female subtotal	429	(100)	2,087	(100)	814	(100)	4,421	(100)
Total⁴	664		3,851		1,871		13,911	

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 3 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

⁴Includes 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 15. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1998, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	158	(11)	1	(0)	35	(1)	—	—	37	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	62	(97)	1,097	(75)	200	(87)	4,587	(95)	78	(91)	1,758	(92)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	24		462		45		1,798		17		710	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	13		213		17		677		15		472	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—		65		3		59		1		38	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		17		—		5		1		7	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		8		—		8		—		8	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	7		129		49		707		23		236	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1		43		2		78		3		33	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	16		160		84		1,255		18		254	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	184	(13)	—	—	89	(2)	2	(2)	92	(5)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	2	(3)	24	(2)	28	(12)	107	(2)	6	(7)	25	(1)
Total	64	(100)	1,463	(100)	229	(100)	4,818	(100)	86	(100)	1,912	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/ Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total		July 1997– June 1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	3	(7)	—	—	1	(4)	1	(0)	234	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	3	(75)	30	(67)	1	(100)	26	(96)	345	(90)	7,512	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	—		4		—		12		87		2,992	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	—		4		—		7		45		1,374	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—		2		—		—		4		164	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		—		—		—		2		29	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		—		—		—		—		24	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1		9		1		3		81		1,086	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	—		1		—		—		6		155	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	2		10		—		4		120		1,688	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	10	(22)	—	—	—	—	2	(1)	375	(5)
Risk not reported or identified	1	(25)	2	(4)	—	—	—	—	37	(10)	159	(2)
Total	4	(100)	45	(100)	1	(100)	27	(100)	385	(100)	8,280	(100)

¹See figure 6, footnote 1.

²Includes 15 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 16. Pediatric HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1998, from the 31 states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4 (8)	70 (16)	— —	19 (2)	— —	4 (2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	46 (87)	323 (75)	189 (89)	1,033 (91)	21 (88)	167 (88)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	16	103	40	331	4	41
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	6	62	12	120	1	30
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1	4	3	16	—	3
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	3	—	2	—	—
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	4	—	4	1	1
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	8	62	65	219	9	36
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	—	6	2	11	1	2
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	15	79	67	330	5	54
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1 (2)	19 (4)	— —	8 (1)	1 (4)	5 (3)
Risk not reported or identified ³	2 (4)	18 (4)	24 (11)	76 (7)	2 (8)	13 (7)
Total	53 (100)	430 (100)	213 (100)	1,136 (100)	24 (100)	189 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ⁴	
	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total	July 1997– June 1998	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	— —	1 (11)	— —	1 (9)	4 (1)	96 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	2 (100)	5 (56)	1 (100)	8 (73)	259 (88)	1,544 (86)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	—	1	—	3	60	482
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	—	—	—	2	19	215
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—	2	1	1	5	27
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	—	—	1	—	6
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	—	—	—	1	9
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	—	—	—	—	82	317
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	—	—	—	—	3	19
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	2	2	—	1	89	469
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	— —	1 (11)	— —	— —	2 (1)	33 (2)
Risk not reported or identified	— —	2 (22)	— —	2 (18)	30 (10)	118 (7)
Total	2 (100)	9 (100)	1 (100)	11 (100)	295 (100)	1,791 (100)

¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 3 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

⁴Includes 16 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported July 1997 through June 1998, United States

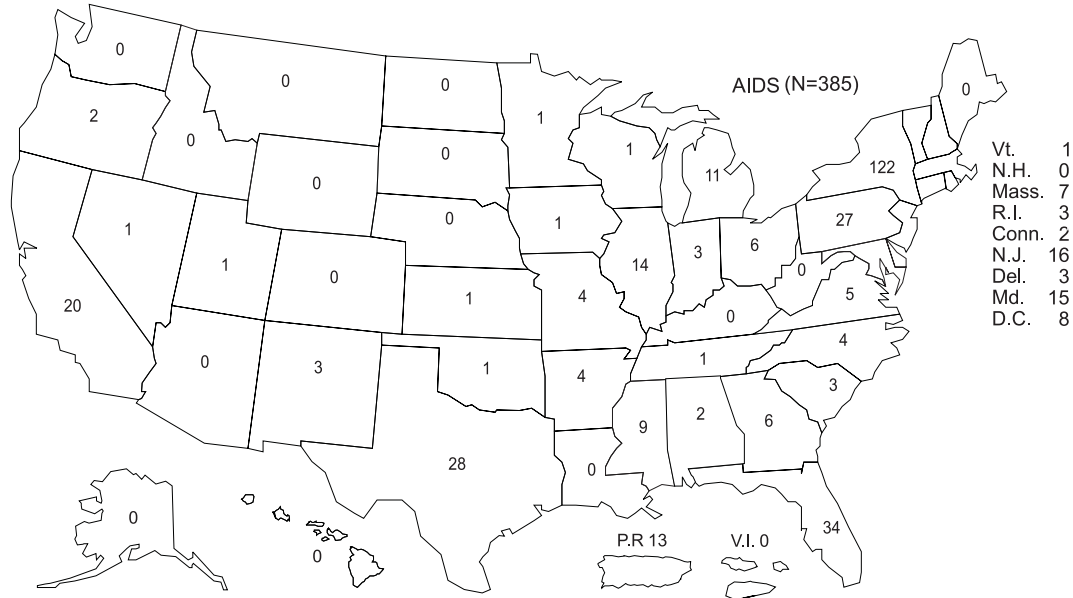


Table 17. Healthcare workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through June 1998, United States¹

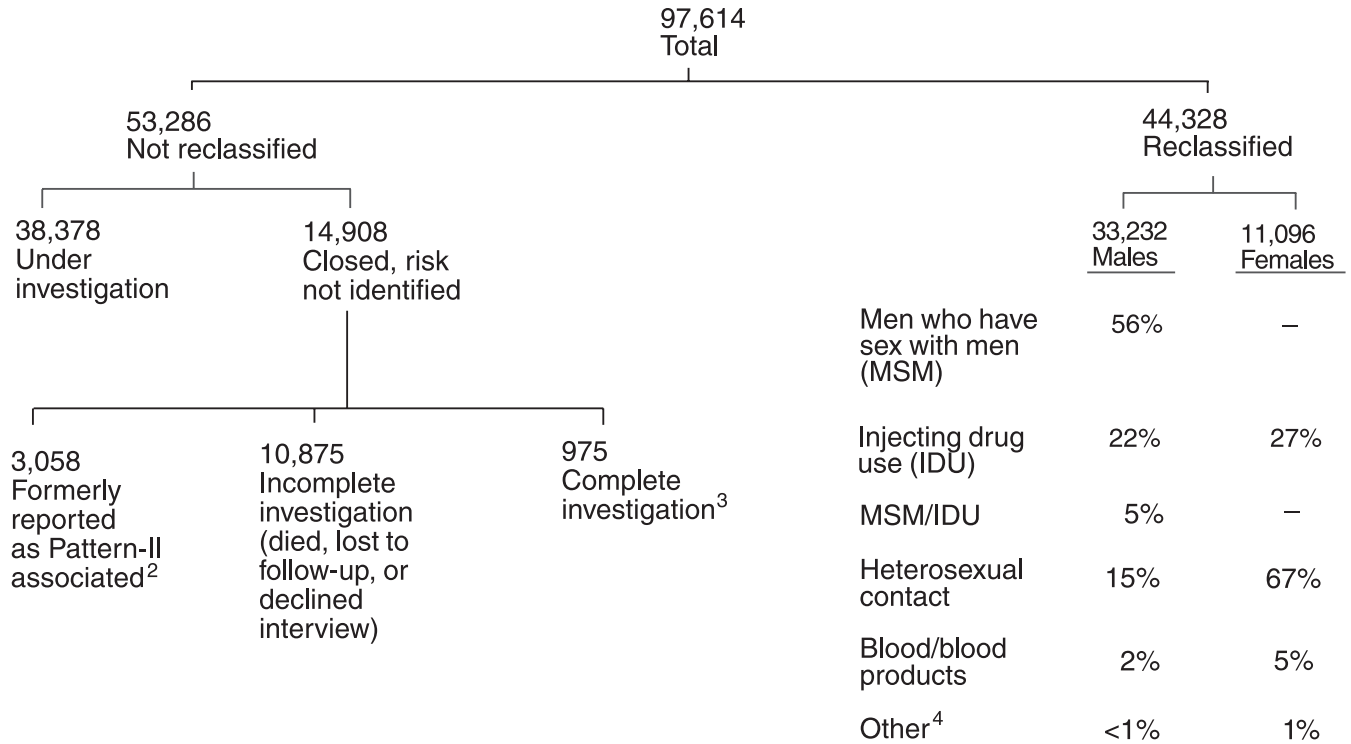
Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	1	2
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	12
Health aide/attendant	1	14
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	12
Laboratory technician, clinical	16	16
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	3	—
Nurse	22	33
Physician, nonsurgical	6	11
Physician, surgical	—	6
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	3
Technician, surgical	2	2
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	—	10
Other healthcare occupations	—	4
Total	54	133

¹Healthcare workers are defined as those persons, including students and trainees, who have worked in a healthcare, clinical, or HIV laboratory setting at any time since 1978. See *MMWR* 1992;41:823-25.

²Healthcare workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure or had other laboratory evidence of occupational infection: 46 had percutaneous exposure, 5 had mucocutaneous exposure, 2 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Forty-nine exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 3 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Twenty-five of these healthcare workers developed AIDS.

³These healthcare workers have been investigated and are without identifiable behavioral or transfusion risks; each reported percutaneous or mucocutaneous occupational exposures to blood or body fluids, or laboratory solutions containing HIV, but HIV seroconversion specifically resulting from an occupational exposure was not documented.

Figure 6. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through June 1998, United States¹



¹Excludes 159 children under 13 years of age classified as “other/risk not reported or identified” in table 5; 147 whose risk is not identified, 2 who were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41) and 10 children who had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection (Xth International Conference on AIDS; Yokohama; Japan, Aug. 7-12, 1994;2:258 [abstract PC 0401]). An additional 440 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

²Cases associated with persons born in Pattern-II countries are no longer classified as heterosexual transmission. See Technical Notes.

³Investigations of these persons included patient interviews. Based on available information, these persons could not be reclassified into an exposure category. This group includes persons possibly infected through heterosexual contact with a partner who is not known to be HIV infected or at risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 975 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

⁴One hundred thirty-seven adults/adolescents are included in the “other” exposure category listed here and in table 5, and were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in healthcare, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. See table 17, *MMWR* 1993;42:329-31, *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51, and XI International Conference on AIDS; Vancouver, Canada; Jul. 7-12, 1996;1:179 (abstract Mo.D.1728). One person was infected following intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. One person was infected as a child who had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection (Xth International Conference on AIDS; Yokohama; Japan, Aug. 7-12, 1994; 2:258 [abstract PC 0401]). One hundred three persons acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

Table 18. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through June 1998, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	304,517	(46)
Injecting drug use	134,364	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3,858	(1)
Heterosexual contact	61,013	(9)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	8,298	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination ²	13	(0)
Other ³	137	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	512,200	(78)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	36,083	(5)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	160	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	9,487	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,364	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	182	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	30,729	(5)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,628	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	95	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	793	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,586	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	44	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	5,171	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	598	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	21	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	36	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	272	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	73	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	37	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	972	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	35	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	12	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	15	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	165	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	23	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	91,591	(14)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	53,286	(8)
Total	657,077	(100)

¹Includes 37 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

²Thirteen adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 13 received tissue or organs from a single donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

³See table 17 and figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 103 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

⁴See figure 6.

Table 19. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex, reported through June 1998, United States

Race/ethnicity and age at death ¹	Males	Females	Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic			
Under 15	545	402	947
15-24	2,452	446	2,898
25-34	52,264	4,276	56,540
35-44	75,029	4,387	79,416
45-54	33,516	1,668	35,184
<u>55 or older</u>	<u>14,125</u>	<u>1,570</u>	<u>15,695</u>
All ages	178,106	12,772	190,878
Black, not Hispanic			
Under 15	1,352	1,320	2,672
15-24	2,292	1,258	3,550
25-34	31,001	10,346	41,347
35-44	44,391	12,503	56,894
45-54	18,575	4,094	22,669
<u>55 or older</u>	<u>7,872</u>	<u>1,813</u>	<u>9,685</u>
All ages	105,594	31,373	136,967
Hispanic			
Under 15	596	540	1,136
15-24	1,279	451	1,730
25-34	18,954	4,104	23,058
35-44	23,696	4,253	27,949
45-54	9,308	1,457	10,765
<u>55 or older</u>	<u>3,779</u>	<u>701</u>	<u>4,480</u>
All ages	57,670	11,519	69,189
Asian/Pacific Islander			
Under 15	18	15	33
15-24	32	5	37
25-34	664	71	735
35-44	1,029	92	1,121
45-54	498	56	554
<u>55 or older</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>260</u>
All ages	2,463	280	2,743
American Indian/Alaska Native			
Under 15	11	8	19
15-24	25	3	28
25-34	332	55	387
35-44	335	51	386
45-54	99	20	119
<u>55 or older</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>45</u>
All ages	844	144	988
All racial/ethnic groups			
Under 15	2,524	2,287	4,811
15-24	6,085	2,165	8,250
25-34	103,272	18,856	122,128
35-44	144,590	21,296	165,886
45-54	62,037	7,298	69,335
<u>55 or older</u>	<u>26,056</u>	<u>4,132</u>	<u>30,188</u>
All ages	344,917	56,111	401,028

¹Data tabulated under "all ages" include 430 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 263 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 20. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 1997, and cumulative totals through 1997, United States¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	1997	Cumulative total	1997	Cumulative total	1997	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	10,302 (73)	212,751 (78)	6,947 (41)	75,553 (42)	3,735 (45)	45,547 (46)
Injecting drug use	1,845 (13)	26,153 (10)	6,143 (36)	69,531 (39)	2,955 (36)	38,702 (39)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	985 (7)	22,404 (8)	1,004 (6)	14,444 (8)	448 (5)	6,990 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	106 (1)	3,668 (1)	45 (0)	626 (0)	19 (0)	458 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	665 (5)	5,297 (2)	2,609 (15)	16,057 (9)	1,056 (13)	6,470 (7)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	202	1,953	712	5,559	285	1,934
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	25	2	13	1	9
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	6	166	21	161	10	98
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	457	3,153	1,874	10,324	760	4,429
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	106 (1)	3,287 (1)	96 (1)	1,183 (1)	61 (1)	641 (1)
Risk not reported or identified	35 (0)	557 (0)	59 (0)	2,617 (1)	37 (0)	314 (0)
Total	14,044 (100)	274,117 (100)	16,903 (100)	180,011 (100)	8,311 (100)	99,122 (100)
Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	1997	Cumulative total	1997	Cumulative total	1997	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	224 (68)	3,311 (78)	68 (53)	934 (61)	21,341 (54)	338,498 (60)
Injecting drug use	49 (15)	368 (9)	31 (24)	254 (16)	11,083 (28)	135,243 (24)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	9 (3)	165 (4)	13 (10)	260 (17)	2,463 (6)	44,290 (8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3 (1)	67 (2)	1 (1)	28 (2)	175 (0)	4,855 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	37 (11)	196 (5)	15 (12)	53 (3)	4,400 (11)	28,135 (5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	8	52	2	17	1,213	9,529
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—	—	—	—	3	47
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—	8	—	1	38	435
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	29	136	13	35	3,146	18,124
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	4 (1)	107 (3)	— —	9 (1)	267 (1)	5,237 (1)
Risk not reported or identified	2 (1)	29 (1)	— —	4 (0)	134 (0)	3,527 (1)
Total	328 (100)	4,243 (100)	128 (100)	1,542 (100)	39,863 (100)	559,785 (100)

¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of men with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

²Totals include estimates of men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 21. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 1997, and cumulative totals reported through 1997, United States¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	866	(41)	10,716	(45)	2,916	(38)	29,198	(49)	780	(34)	9,498	(44)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	(0)	121	(1)	41	(1)	187	(0)	12	(1)	78	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,169	(55)	10,889	(46)	4,396	(58)	27,764	(47)	1,436	(63)	11,253	(52)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	395		4,495		1,299		10,921		471		5,263	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	113		1,522		175		1,445		59		538	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	12		286		9		78		2		34	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	16		320		25		198		5		102	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	633		4,266		2,888		15,122		899		5,316	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	55	(3)	1,902	(8)	173	(2)	1,449	(2)	38	(2)	583	(3)
Risk not reported or identified	21	(1)	227	(1)	49	(1)	1,090	(2)	13	(1)	80	(0)
Total	2,120	(100)	23,855	(100)	7,575	(100)	59,688	(100)	2,279	(100)	21,492	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²							
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	16	(30)	120	(22)	14	(41)	142	(48)	4,614	(38)	49,756	(47)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(2)	6	(1)	—	—	1	(0)	63	(1)	395	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	33	(61)	316	(58)	18	(53)	130	(44)	7,086	(58)	50,446	(48)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	9		95		7		64		2,192		20,872	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5		64		2		17		356		3,595	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		4		—		2		24		403	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		18		—		—		47		639	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	18		135		9		47		4,467		24,937	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(4)	94	(17)	2	(6)	15	(5)	270	(2)	4,048	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	2	(4)	11	(2)	—	—	5	(2)	86	(1)	1,414	(1)
Total	54	(100)	547	(100)	34	(100)	293	(100)	12,119	(100)	106,059	(100)

¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of women with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

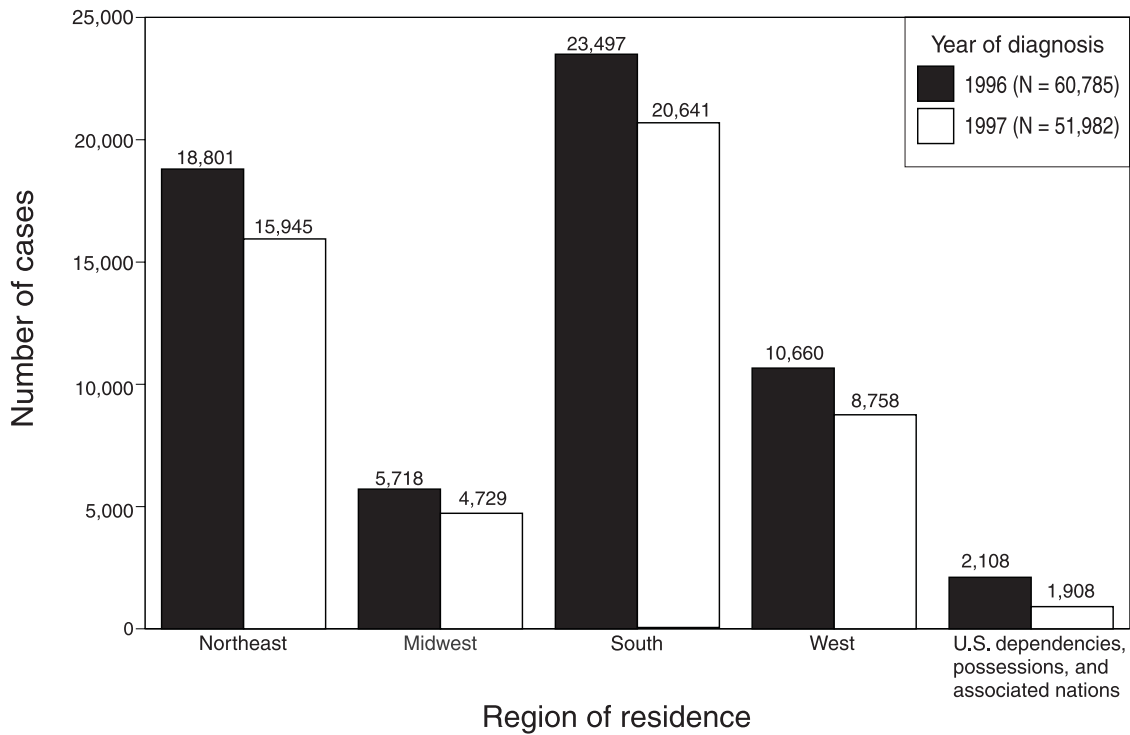
²Totals include estimates of women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 22. Estimated AIDS incidence in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, diagnosed in 1997, and cumulative totals through 1997, United States¹

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	1997		Cumulative total		1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	81	(51)	756	(37)	634	(66)	11,413	(65)
Injecting drug use	23	(15)	183	(9)	152	(16)	2,447	(14)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6	(4)	109	(5)	46	(5)	1,870	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	(6)	740	(36)	18	(2)	621	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	22	(14)	104	(5)	106	(11)	910	(5)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		5		29		22		296
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		—		1		—		4
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		—		—		—		12
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		17		74		84		598
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(3)	87	(4)	5	(1)	120	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	11	(7)	66	(3)	3	(0)	122	(1)
Male subtotal	158	(100)	2,045	(100)	964	(100)	17,503	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	34	(21)	262	(20)	139	(21)	2,055	(32)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(1)	12	(1)	2	(0)	22	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	105	(64)	862	(66)	488	(75)	4,150	(64)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		25		310		128		1,659
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>		5		45		16		287
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		—		13		—		54
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		—		3		1		27
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		75		491		343		2,123
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(5)	96	(7)	14	(2)	151	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	17	(10)	80	(6)	4	(1)	88	(1)
Female subtotal	165	(100)	1,312	(100)	647	(100)	6,466	(100)
Total	323		3,357		1,611		23,969	

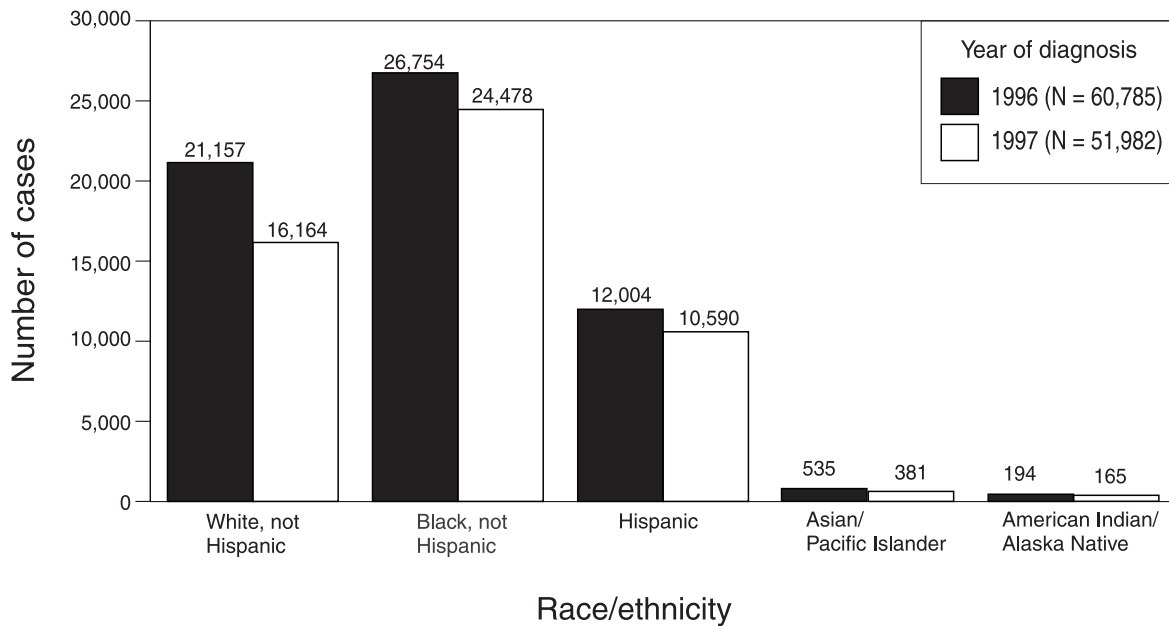
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

Figure 7. Estimated AIDS incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1996 and 1997, United States¹



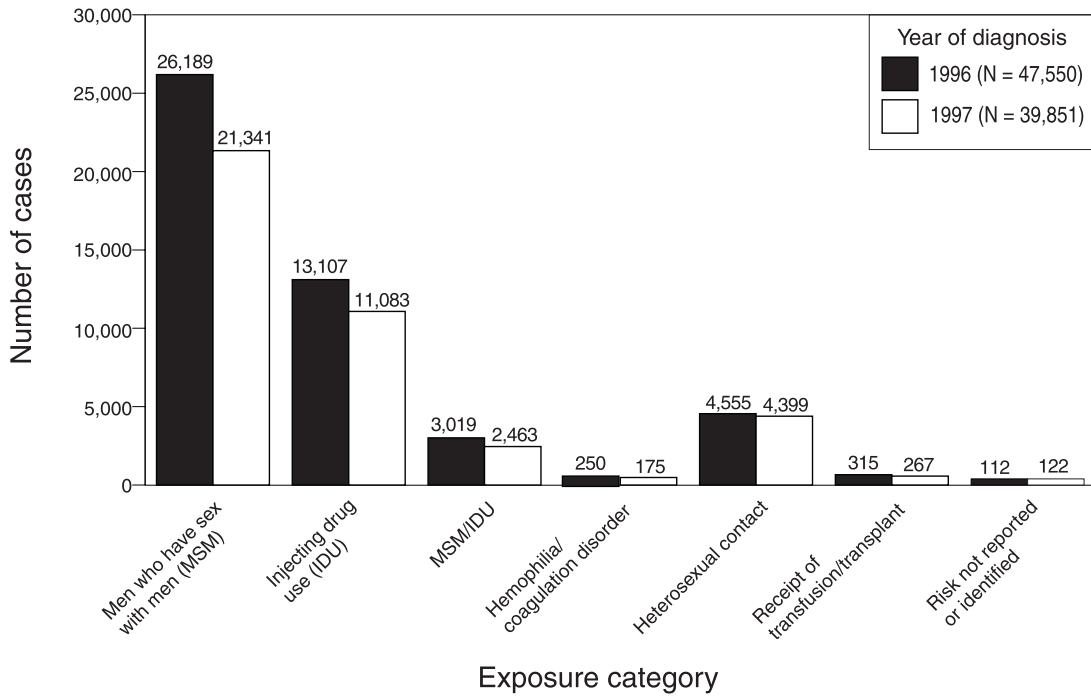
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which comprise each region of residence.

Figure 8. Estimated AIDS incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1996 and 1997, United States¹



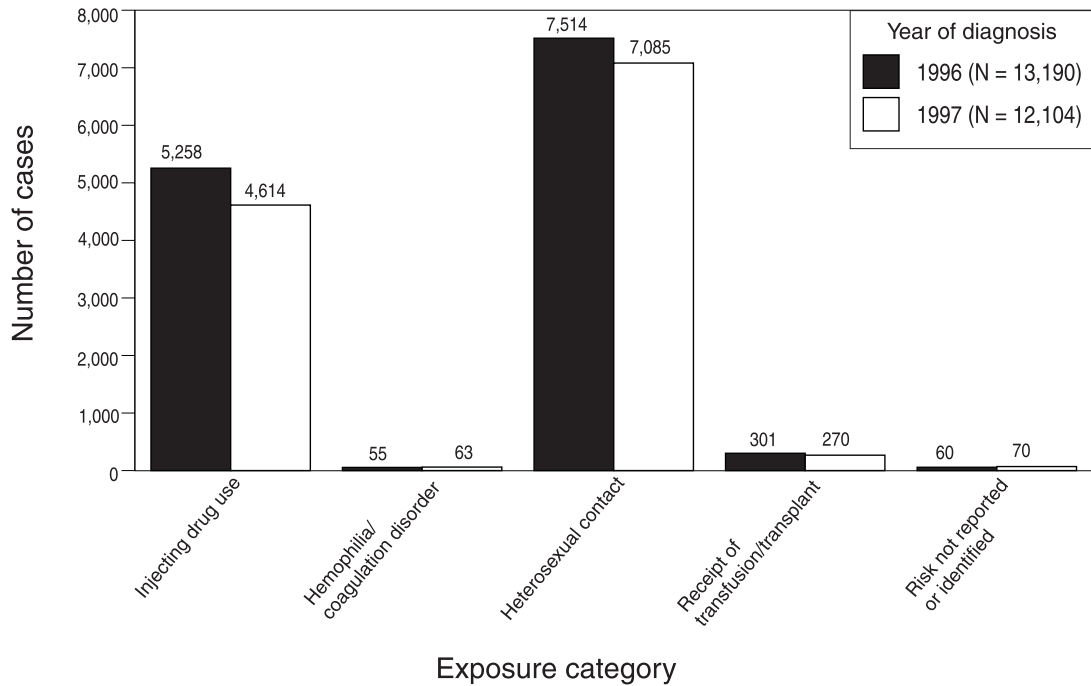
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. See Technical Notes.

Figure 9. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence by exposure category and year of diagnosis, 1996 and 1997, United States¹



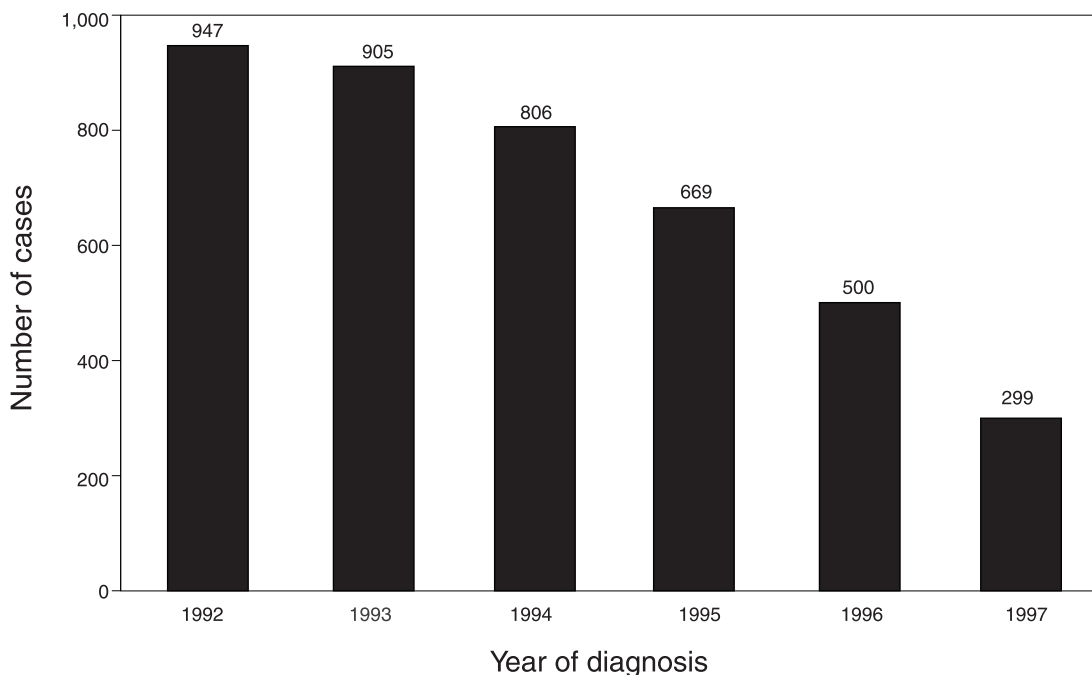
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of men diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of men diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. See Technical Notes.

Figure 10. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence by exposure category and year of diagnosis, 1996 and 1997, United States¹



¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of women diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of women diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. See Technical Notes.

Figure 11. Estimated pediatric AIDS incidence by year of diagnosis, 1992 through 1997, United States¹



¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of children diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates based on cases diagnosed using the 1987 definition, adjusted for reporting delays. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition affected only the adult/adolescent cases, not pediatric cases.

Table 23. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year, 1992 through 1997, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Northeast	39,586	51,660	59,254	66,053	73,575	82,482
Midwest	15,132	18,391	20,316	21,714	23,404	25,965
South	47,161	59,533	69,121	76,738	86,753	99,312
West	33,382	39,234	42,771	45,855	49,866	55,373
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	4,592	5,714	6,307	6,754	7,276	8,113
Total³	139,853	174,532	197,769	217,114	240,874	271,245

¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

²See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which comprise each region of residence.

³Point estimates are rounded to the nearest case. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding.

Table 24. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year, 1992 through 1997, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
White, not Hispanic	68,606	80,605	86,907	91,843	98,705	107,807
Black, not Hispanic	45,823	60,754	72,055	81,563	92,777	107,049
Hispanic	23,760	31,121	36,446	41,036	46,255	52,735
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,010	1,282	1,440	1,599	1,858	2,089
American Indian/Alaska Native	459	552	644	695	778	875
Total²	139,853	174,532	197,770	217,113	240,873	271,246

¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

²Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown. Point estimates are rounded to the nearest case. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding.

Table 25. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year, 1992 through 1997, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Men who have sex with men	73,176	87,229	95,825	102,365	111,859	124,674
Injecting drug use	26,078	34,455	40,223	44,650	49,300	54,994
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	11,180	13,216	14,121	14,762	15,318	16,433
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,421	1,610	1,687	1,705	1,724	1,768
Heterosexual contact	4,064	6,053	7,859	9,760	12,265	15,240
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	854	950	1,014	1,098	1,188	1,322
Risk not reported or identified	1,085	1,190	1,149	1,163	1,228	1,306
Male subtotal	117,858	144,703	161,878	175,503	192,882	215,737
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	10,204	13,659	16,008	18,089	20,096	22,525
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	65	86	107	130	161	204
Heterosexual contact	7,983	11,802	15,147	18,536	22,629	27,368
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	676	809	913	995	1,118	1,285
Risk not reported or identified	413	452	458	464	511	571
Female subtotal	19,341	26,808	32,633	38,214	44,515	51,953
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category						
	2,655	3,023	3,260	3,393	3,473	3,555
Total²	139,854	174,534	197,771	217,110	240,870	271,245

¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

²Point estimates are rounded to the nearest case. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding.

Table 26. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death, 1992 through 1997, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of death					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Northeast	12,860	13,922	15,726	15,733	11,482	7,135
Midwest	4,216	4,741	5,143	5,399	4,060	2,199
South	13,099	14,367	16,022	17,085	13,702	8,209
West	9,593	10,275	10,571	10,063	6,682	3,284
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,413	1,554	1,753	1,705	1,599	1,083
Total	41,181	44,859	49,214	49,985	37,525	21,909

¹These numbers do not represent actual deaths of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

²See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which comprise each region of residence.

Table 27. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1992 through 1997, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of death					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
White, not Hispanic	20,369	21,422	22,195	21,611	14,359	7,098
Black, not Hispanic	13,333	15,296	17,704	18,822	15,863	10,401
Hispanic	7,098	7,668	8,740	8,969	6,887	4,174
Asian/Pacific Islander	270	306	401	355	280	152
American Indian/Alaska Native	76	133	147	186	116	70
Total²	41,181	44,859	49,214	49,985	37,525	21,909

¹These numbers do not represent actual deaths of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

²Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 28. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death, 1992 through 1997, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of death					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Men who have sex with men	22,785	23,666	24,936	24,483	16,695	8,527
Injecting drug use	8,077	9,188	10,221	10,661	8,457	5,388
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,750	3,035	3,356	3,310	2,464	1,348
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	326	350	340	319	231	132
Heterosexual contact	1,181	1,540	1,933	2,297	2,050	1,425
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	333	316	303	266	225	133
Risk not reported or identified	235	195	161	117	71	56
Male subtotal	35,687	38,291	41,251	41,455	30,193	17,010
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	2,720	3,098	3,652	3,764	3,252	2,185
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	18	16	22	27	25	21
Heterosexual contact	1,970	2,597	3,423	3,909	3,421	2,347
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	248	235	232	234	178	104
Risk not reported or identified	115	85	65	62	35	25
Female subtotal	5,072	6,030	7,394	7,996	6,912	4,682
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	422	537	569	535	420	217
Total	41,181	44,859	49,214	49,985	37,525	21,909

¹These numbers do not represent actual deaths of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

Technical Notes

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies, and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States¹ report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (*MMWR* 1985;34:373-75) and 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36[suppl. no. 1S]:1S-15S). The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41[no. RR-17]:1-19; see also *MMWR* 1995;44:64-67). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The laboratory and diagnostic criteria for the 1987 pediatric case definition (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30, 235) were updated in 1994 (*MMWR* 1994;43[no. RR-12]:1-19).

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of opportunistic disease). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV-infected persons with CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage of less than 14, and persons diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer.

The pediatric case definition incorporates the revised 1994 pediatric classification system for evidence of HIV infection. Children with their first positive results on Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized based on the 1987 classification system. Those tested during or after October 1994 are categorized under the revised 1994 pediatric classification system. For children of any age with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV-detection test (i.e., HIV culture, HIV PCR, or HIV antigen [p24]) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the diagnosis is confirmed by a physician.

¹Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The latter 5 comprise the category "Pacific Islands, U.S." listed in tables 1 and 2.

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed AIDS cases to state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85% complete (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:257-64 and *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-99). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, among persons reported with AIDS, reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90% complete (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31). CDC estimates that fewer than 3% of AIDS cases are duplicates based on matching of the national coded surveillance database.

Included in this report are persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

Surveillance of HIV infection

Through June 30, 1998, 28 states had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Two other states, Connecticut and Texas, required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children less than 13 years of age; and Oregon required reporting for children less than 6 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Consequently, many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infections using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies among states.

HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV since not all infected persons have been tested. Many HIV-reporting states offer anonymous HIV testing and home collection HIV test kits are widely available in the United States. Anonymous test results are not reported to

state and local health departments' confidential name-based HIV registries. Therefore, confidential HIV infection reports may not represent all persons testing positive for HIV infection. Furthermore, many factors may influence testing patterns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability of and access to medical care and testing services. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV reporting.

For this report, persons greater than 18 months of age were considered HIV infected if they had at least one positive Western blot or positive detection test (culture, antigen, or other detection test) or had a diagnosis of HIV infection documented by a physician. Before October 1994, children less than 15 months of age were considered HIV infected if they met the definition stated in the 1987 pediatric classification system for HIV infection (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30, 235). Beginning October 1994, children less than 18 months of age are considered HIV infected if they meet the definition stated in the 1994 pediatric classification system for HIV infection (*MMWR* 1994;43[no. RR-12]:1-10). This report also includes children who were diagnosed by a physician as HIV infected. Although many states monitor reports of children born to infected mothers, only those with documented diagnosis of HIV infection are included in this report.

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place will influence the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given annual period may include cases reported only during a portion of the year. Prior to statewide HIV reporting, some states collected reports of HIV infection in selected populations. Therefore, these states have reports prior to initiation of statewide confidential reporting. A state with confidential HIV infection reporting also may report persons testing positive in that state who are residents of other states. Therefore, when HIV data are presented by state of residence, persons reported prior to the date a state initiated reporting may have been reported from other states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

Over time, persons with HIV infection will be diagnosed and reported with AIDS. HIV infection cases later reported with AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point in the clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS will vary. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, reporting and updating of clinical and vital status of cases

vary among states. Completeness of reporting for HIV is estimated to be more than 85% complete (*MMWR* 1998;47:309-14). CDC estimates that fewer than 2% of HIV cases are duplicates based on matching of the national coded surveillance database.

Included in this report are persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

Tabulation and presentation of data

Data in this report are provisional. Each issue of this report includes information received by CDC through the last day of the reporting period. In the first part of the report, HIV and AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC. In the second part of the report, data are statistically adjusted to correct for temporal delays in the reports of cases, deaths, and unreported risk/exposure data in order to improve the presentation of trends in the epidemic and the risk characteristics of affected populations. Data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and for associated independent nations are included in the totals.

Age group tabulations are based on the person's age at first documented positive HIV-antibody test for HIV infection cases, and age at diagnosis of AIDS for AIDS cases. Adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age.

Tabulations of persons living with HIV infection and AIDS (table 1) include persons whose vital status was reported "alive" as of last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Tabulations of deaths in persons with AIDS include persons whose vital status was reported "dead" as of last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Caution should be used in interpreting these data because states vary in the frequency with which they review the vital status of persons reported with HIV infection and AIDS. In addition, some cases may be lost to follow-up.

Table 4 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with an estimated 1997 population of 500,000 or more. AIDS case counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on June 30, 1998. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in table 4 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan

Areas as of June 30, 1998" (available by calling the National Technical Information Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB98-502198 or by visiting www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the Federal Register (*FR* 1990;55:12154-60).

The metropolitan area definitions are the MSAs for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities or counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates presented for the District of Columbia in table 2 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in table 4, include persons residing within the several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at first positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases, and residence at diagnosis for the first AIDS indicator condition(s) for AIDS cases.

Regions of residence included in this report are defined as follows. Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; Territories: Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands listed in the footnote on the first page of these technical notes, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Estimated AIDS incidence (tables 20, 21, and 22), estimated AIDS incidence trends (figures 7 through 11), estimated persons living with AIDS (tables 23, 24, and 25), and estimated deaths (tables 26, 27, and 28) are not actual counts of persons reported to the surveillance system. The estimates are adjusted for delays in reporting of cases and deaths and are based on a number of assumptions. While these tables use the best estimates currently available, there is inherent uncertainty in these estimates (*Lecture Notes in*

Biomathematics 1989;83:58-88). Small numbers must be interpreted with caution because the inherent uncertainty in estimates is greater for small numbers.

Exposure categories

For surveillance purposes, HIV infection cases and AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use. They make up a separate exposure category.

"Men who have sex with men" cases include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). "Heterosexual contact" cases are in persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person with, or at increased risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injecting drug user).

Adults/adolescents born, or who had sex with someone born, in a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern-II countries by the World Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually-acquired AIDS. Similar to case reports for other persons who are reported without behavioral or transfusion risks for HIV, these reports are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them in another exposure category) as "no risk reported or identified" (*MMWR* 1994;43:155-60). Children whose mother was born, or whose mother had sex with someone born, in a Pattern II country are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as "Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: has HIV infection, risk not specified."

"No risk reported or identified" (NIR) cases are in persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. NIR cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category. Historically, investigations

and follow up for modes of exposure by state health departments were conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allowed for persons reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS.

Because recently reported AIDS cases are more likely to be reported as NIR, recent AIDS incidence in some exposure categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For estimated AIDS incidence tables and estimated AIDS trends figures, the adjustment of NIR adult/adolescent cases is based on sex-, race-, and region-specific exposure category redistributions of cases diagnosed from 1989 through 1996 that were initially assigned to the NIR category but have subsequently been reclassified. Similar adjustment of NIR pediatric cases are based on exposure category redistribution of all cases diagnosed between 1989 through 1996 and subsequently reclassified. See *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:547-55 and *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1997;14:465-74.

Trends in AIDS incidence

Because of the temporary distortion caused by the 1993 expansion of the case definition, trends in AIDS incidence were estimated by statistically adjusting cases reported based on the criteria added to the case definition in 1993. This adjustment estimated when persons reported on the basis of immunologic criteria (CD4⁺ T-lymphocytes counts less than 200/ μ L or percentage less than 14) would develop an AIDS-related opportunistic illness (AIDS-OI), and thereby approximated trends in AIDS-OI incidence as if the case definition had not changed (*J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 1997;16:116-21). However, by the end of 1996, the temporary distortion caused by reporting prevalent as well as incident cases that met criteria added in 1993 had almost entirely waned. In addition, after the end of 1996, the incidence of AIDS-OIs could no longer be reliably estimated because data are not currently available to model the increasing effects of therapy on rate of disease progression. Therefore, from 1996 forward, trends in AIDS incidence will be adjusted for reporting delay, but not for the 1993 expansion of the case definition. These trends represent the incidence of AIDS (1993 criteria) in the population and represent persons newly diagnosed with HIV at the time of AIDS, those identified with HIV who did not seek or receive treatment, and those for whom treatment has failed. Thus, despite the effects of treatment on AIDS incidence, AIDS incidence remains an impor-

tant measure of the impact and need for resources for the severely ill.

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may vary among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, and sex categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 50% of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 80% were reported within 1 year. Among persons with AIDS, estimates in delay of reporting of deaths show that approximately 90% of deaths are reported within 1 year. For HIV infection cases diagnosed since implementation of uniform reporting through the HIV/AIDS reporting system on January 1, 1994, about 70% of all HIV infection cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 95% were reported within 1 year. See *MMWR* 1998;47:309-14.

Reporting delay adjustments to estimated AIDS data are calculated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure, taking into account differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories, but assuming that reporting delays within these groups have not changed over time (*Statist Med* 1998;17:143-54 and *Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88).

Rates

Rates are calculated for the 12-month period per 100,000 population for AIDS cases. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on official post-census estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions and associated independent nations are linear extrapolations of official 1980 and 1990 census counts. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1996 or 1997 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing the table of race-specific rates (year-end edition only) are based on 1997 census estimates published in the U.S. Bureau of Census publication PPL-91, "U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990-1997." Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period divided by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.