

HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through June 2000

Midyear edition Vol. 12, No. 1

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Notice to Readers: This issue of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* includes two items that will be discontinued in future issues. Surveillance for HIV/AIDS among health care workers is now conducted by the Hospital Infections Program (HIP) in the National Center for Infectious Diseases. Therefore, Table 17: Health care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection will no longer be presented in this report. However, information on occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection will continue to be collected and made available by HIP. Inquiries regarding occupationally acquired HIV infection should be directed to the Hospital Infections Program, HIV Infection Branch, 1600 Clifton Road, MS E-68, Atlanta, GA 30333, telephone 404-639-6425. Surveillance methods for identifying the distribution of modes of HIV transmission in the population have evolved from ascertaining risk for all persons reported with a risk to population-based sampling and statistical modeling to estimate risk distributions. Therefore, Figure 6: Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified will no longer be presented. Data in Tables 20–22, 25 and 28 and Figures 9 and 10 present mode of transmission based on statistical estimation procedures. See technical notes.

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Single copies of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* are available from the CDC National Prevention Information Network, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20849-6003; telephone 1–800–458–5231 or 1–301–562–1098. Individuals or organizations can be added to the mailing list by writing to CDC, MASO/MSB/IDS, Mailstop F-07, 4770 Buford Hwy., Atlanta, GA 30341-3717. Internet users may view an electronic copy of the *Report* by visiting CDC’s home page (www.cdc.gov) and selecting the topic “Publications, Software, & Products.” Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on AIDS are available from the CDC National AIDS Hotline: 1–800–342–2437, 1–800–344–7432 (Spanish access), and 1–800–243–7889 (TTY, deaf access).

The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is accessible via Internet: www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/haslink.htm

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Errata: In Volume 11, Number 2 of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, the proportion of cumulative AIDS cases among adult/adolescent men and women was reported incorrectly; the correct proportions are 83% men and 17% women. Table 22 on page 31 reported 176 deaths in children for 1989; the correct number is 371.



Commentary

The mid-year edition of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report presents the first opportunity to examine trends in the estimated incidence of AIDS during 1999 compared to earlier years. Sufficient time has elapsed to allow statistical adjustments for delays in reporting of AIDS cases that were diagnosed during 1999 (Figures 7 - 10). Likewise, trends in estimated deaths among persons with AIDS, and in the prevalence of AIDS, that is the number of persons who are living with AIDS, are presented (Tables 23 - 28). In recent years, marked declines in AIDS incidence and deaths began in 1996 and continued into 1998 in association with the widespread use of potent combination antiretroviral therapies. However, the rates of decline in AIDS incidence and deaths slowed during the latter part of 1998 and 1999. In 1999, the numbers of cases and deaths each quarter have stabilized or are fluctuating slightly in most populations and geographic areas. AIDS prevalence continues to rise with approximately 320,000 persons living with AIDS at the end of 1999, although the rate of increase has slowed.

There are undoubtedly multiple reasons for these changing trends. These may include: reaching the limits of therapy in extending survival; failing therapies due to treatment-resistant viral strains; late HIV testing; inadequate access to and adherence to treatment in some populations; or recent increases in HIV incidence in some risk groups. Which among these factors contributes to the observed trends cannot be discerned from case reports of AIDS or deaths alone. CDC supports several supplemental surveillance projects that collect data on barriers to preventing AIDS cases and deaths. It appears that each of these factors may be partially contributing to the stalling in trends. To achieve further declines in AIDS incidence and deaths, HIV-infected persons must seek testing earlier in the course of their disease, receive and adhere to treatment, and new HIV infections must be prevented. Figure 11 highlights continued declines in pediatric AIDS incidence, principally among perinatally-acquired infections, as a result of effective perinatal treatment to reduce HIV transmission.

In addition to trend data, the report presents the activity in reporting AIDS cases and HIV cases (persons diagnosed with HIV infection but who do not have an AIDS diagnosis) to CDC from state and local health departments (Tables 2-5). The number of reported cases is not only affected by trends in the epidemic but also by artifactual factors that can cause increases

or decreases in case-finding independent of underlying trends in HIV incidence. For example, CDC published a revised HIV case definition in December 1999 which includes HIV RNA detection tests (i.e. viral load test results). As states have begun to implement laboratory-initiated reporting of viral load tests, they have identified additional prevalent HIV or AIDS cases. Further, more states are implementing HIV case reporting in response to the changing epidemic and the need for information on persons with HIV infection. As states implement these revised reporting practices, the number of reported cases is likely to fluctuate (Tables 2-4). The identification and reporting of HIV and AIDS cases and deaths is important to enable state and local areas to estimate the minimum size of the population known to be living with HIV/AIDS and to forecast needed resources and services (Table 1).

Surveillance data provide the scientific underpinning for HIV prevention efforts at the state and local levels. Identifying populations with high risks of exposure to HIV has mostly been based on the demographic and geographic distribution of persons with AIDS, taking into account the percentage of AIDS cases in different exposure categories. In recent years, a growing proportion of AIDS cases, and an even larger proportion of HIV cases, have been reported without HIV risk/exposure data. This reflects the large volume of cases reported, especially in the years after the expansion of the AIDS case definition in 1993, increasing reliance on laboratory-initiated reporting, and growth in the proportion of cases infected as a result of transmission from an infected partner with unrecognized or unreported behavioral risks. During the 1990's, case reporting and follow-up activities of state and local health department surveillance personnel increased dramatically as the epidemic peaked, and resources were not available to obtain complete behavioral risk data on all cases. As a result, it is no longer possible to track trends in HIV exposure categories from case report data alone in most areas.

To monitor trends by risk/exposure categories, it is now necessary to examine trends using statistical adjustments that take into account how cases initially reported without risk/exposure data are reclassified after follow up with providers or patient interviews. Adjusted trends in estimated AIDS incidence by exposure category are presented in Tables 20 and 21 and Figures 9 and 10 for adult/adolescent men and women, respectively. The basis for these adjustments is

shown in Figure 6. CDC and state health departments are adopting new, efficient strategies for obtaining accurate estimates of the distribution of risk/exposures in the population, such as investigating a sample of reported HIV and AIDS cases. In future editions of the Report, Figure 6 will be discontinued and new tables will be added to present adjusted risk/exposure categories for HIV cases, as newer, more representative strategies for risk ascertainment are implemented.

Because of changes in the epidemic, CDC has advised all states to implement reporting of HIV cases and to integrate HIV/AIDS case surveillance activities to promote efficiency. It is anticipated that all states will be reporting HIV cases to CDC within the next one to two years. Some states are adopting a variety of coded-identifiers for HIV case reporting, necessitating the development of new statistical methods to account for duplicate cases, reporting delays, and incomplete risk/exposure data for these states. During this transition period, CDC will use *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Reports* to present HIV case report data, highlighting methods for analysis and interpretation, and explaining the uses and limitations of these data. CDC and state health departments will also be working together to ensure that supplemental surveillance efforts, such as studies of HIV incidence, surveys in at-risk and infected populations, and investigations of the determinants of the epidemic, are conducted more widely to supplement HIV/AIDS case reporting so as to better inform our understanding of current HIV epidemiology and enhance the effectiveness of public health efforts to prevent and control HIV.

Suggested reading:

CDC. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 1999;11 (No.2):1-44.

CDC. National HIV prevalence surveys, 1997, Summary. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 1998:1-25.

CDC. Guidelines for national human immunodeficiency virus case surveillance, including monitoring for human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *MMWR* 1999;48 (No.RR-13):1-3.

Table 1. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection¹ and with AIDS, by area and age group, reported through June 2000²

| Area 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) | 4,882 | 40 | 4,922 | 2,985 | 25 | 3,010 | 7,867 | 65 | 7,932 |
| Alaska (Feb. 1999) | 13 | – | 13 | 231 | 1 | 232 | 244 | 1 | 245 |
| Arizona (Jan. 1987) | 4,155 | 36 | 4,191 | 3,064 | 9 | 3,073 | 7,219 | 45 | 7,264 |
| Arkansas (July 1989) | 1,921 | 21 | 1,942 | 1,535 | 23 | 1,558 | 3,456 | 44 | 3,500 |
| California | – | – | – | 43,068 | 218 | 43,286 | 43,068 | 218 | 43,286 |
| Colorado (Nov. 1985) | 5,325 | 27 | 5,352 | 2,808 | 7 | 2,815 | 8,133 | 34 | 8,167 |
| Connecticut (July 1992) ⁵ | – | 95 | 95 | 5,613 | 76 | 5,689 | 5,613 | 171 | 5,784 |
| Delaware | – | – | – | 1,123 | 15 | 1,138 | 1,123 | 15 | 1,138 |
| District of Columbia | – | – | – | 5,962 | 92 | 6,054 | 5,962 | 92 | 6,054 |
| Florida (July 1997) | 16,546 | 158 | 16,704 | 33,643 | 610 | 34,253 | 50,189 | 768 | 50,957 |
| Georgia | – | – | – | 9,826 | 93 | 9,919 | 9,826 | 93 | 9,919 |
| Hawaii | – | – | – | 969 | 5 | 974 | 969 | 5 | 974 |
| Idaho (June 1986) | 294 | 4 | 298 | 219 | – | 219 | 513 | 4 | 517 |
| Illinois | – | – | – | 9,447 | 134 | 9,581 | 9,447 | 134 | 9,581 |
| Indiana (July 1988) | 3,145 | 34 | 3,179 | 2,575 | 17 | 2,592 | 5,720 | 51 | 5,771 |
| Iowa (July 1998) | 283 | 3 | 286 | 600 | 4 | 604 | 883 | 7 | 890 |
| Kansas (July 1999) | 828 | 11 | 839 | 961 | 5 | 966 | 1,789 | 16 | 1,805 |
| Kentucky | – | – | – | 1,540 | 15 | 1,555 | 1,540 | 15 | 1,555 |
| Louisiana (Feb. 1993) | 6,687 | 98 | 6,785 | 5,275 | 55 | 5,330 | 11,962 | 153 | 12,115 |
| Maine | – | – | – | 430 | 7 | 437 | 430 | 7 | 437 |
| Maryland | – | – | – | 9,352 | 165 | 9,517 | 9,352 | 165 | 9,517 |
| Massachusetts | – | – | – | 6,535 | 78 | 6,613 | 6,535 | 78 | 6,613 |
| Michigan (April 1992) | 4,459 | 93 | 4,552 | 4,298 | 34 | 4,332 | 8,757 | 127 | 8,884 |
| Minnesota (Oct. 1985) | 2,482 | 28 | 2,510 | 1,557 | 13 | 1,570 | 4,039 | 41 | 4,080 |
| Mississippi (Aug. 1988) | 4,008 | 47 | 4,055 | 1,961 | 27 | 1,988 | 5,969 | 74 | 6,043 |
| Missouri (Oct. 1987) | 4,136 | 45 | 4,181 | 4,157 | 17 | 4,174 | 8,293 | 62 | 8,355 |
| Montana | – | – | – | 161 | – | 161 | 161 | – | 161 |
| Nebraska (Sept. 1995) | 463 | 7 | 470 | 447 | 4 | 451 | 910 | 11 | 921 |
| Nevada (Feb. 1992) | 2,574 | 24 | 2,598 | 2,074 | 11 | 2,085 | 4,648 | 35 | 4,683 |
| New Hampshire | – | – | – | 472 | 4 | 476 | 472 | 4 | 476 |
| New Jersey (Jan. 1992) | 12,033 | 372 | 12,405 | 14,495 | 265 | 14,760 | 26,528 | 637 | 27,165 |
| New Mexico (Jan. 1998) | 599 | 3 | 602 | 922 | 6 | 928 | 1,521 | 9 | 1,530 |
| New York | – | – | – | 52,062 | 811 | 52,873 | 52,062 | 811 | 52,873 |
| North Carolina (Feb. 1990) | 8,766 | 110 | 8,876 | 4,295 | 51 | 4,346 | 13,061 | 161 | 13,222 |
| North Dakota (Jan. 1988) | 63 | 1 | 64 | 44 | 1 | 45 | 107 | 2 | 109 |
| Ohio (June 1990) | 5,254 | 67 | 5,321 | 4,264 | 42 | 4,306 | 9,518 | 109 | 9,627 |
| Oklahoma (June 1988) | 2,175 | 14 | 2,189 | 1,445 | 9 | 1,454 | 3,620 | 23 | 3,643 |
| Oregon (Sept. 1988) ⁵ | – | 16 | 16 | 1,993 | 8 | 2,001 | 1,993 | 24 | 2,017 |
| Pennsylvania | – | – | – | 10,682 | 176 | 10,858 | 10,682 | 176 | 10,858 |
| Rhode Island | – | – | – | 868 | 7 | 875 | 868 | 7 | 875 |
| South Carolina (Feb. 1986) | 6,238 | 98 | 6,336 | 4,540 | 32 | 4,572 | 10,778 | 130 | 10,908 |
| South Dakota (Jan. 1988) | 180 | 5 | 185 | 65 | 1 | 66 | 245 | 6 | 251 |
| Tennessee (Jan. 1992) | 5,502 | 64 | 5,566 | 4,366 | 20 | 4,386 | 9,868 | 84 | 9,952 |
| Texas (Jan. 1999) ⁵ | 4,180 | 272 | 4,452 | 22,999 | 157 | 23,156 | 27,179 | 429 | 27,608 |
| Utah (April 1989) | 717 | 7 | 724 | 927 | 7 | 934 | 1,644 | 14 | 1,658 |
| Vermont | – | – | – | 172 | 1 | 173 | 172 | 1 | 173 |
| Virginia (July 1989) | 7,436 | 76 | 7,512 | 5,592 | 86 | 5,678 | 13,028 | 162 | 13,190 |
| Washington | – | – | – | 3,913 | 15 | 3,928 | 3,913 | 15 | 3,928 |
| West Virginia (Jan. 1989) | 529 | 4 | 533 | 464 | 4 | 468 | 993 | 8 | 1,001 |
| Wisconsin (Nov. 1985) | 2,167 | 27 | 2,194 | 1,532 | 12 | 1,544 | 3,699 | 39 | 3,738 |
| Wyoming (June 1989) | 64 | – | 64 | 70 | 2 | 72 | 134 | 2 | 136 |
| Subtotal | 118,104 | 1,907 | 120,011 | 298,598 | 3,477 | 302,075 | 416,702 | 5,385 | 422,086 |
| U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations | | | | | | | | | |
| Guam (March 2000) | 41 | 1 | 42 | 25 | – | 25 | 66 | 1 | 67 |
| Pacific Islands, U.S. | – | – | – | 2 | – | 2 | 2 | – | 2 |
| Puerto Rico | – | – | – | 8,850 | 173 | 9,023 | 8,850 | 173 | 9,023 |
| Virgin Islands, U.S.(Dec.1998) | 167 | 3 | 170 | 202 | 8 | 210 | 369 | 11 | 380 |
| Total | 118,312 | 1,911 | 120,223 | 308,037 | 3,664 | 311,701 | 426,349 | 5,575 | 431,924 |

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 areas with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 2,038 adults/adolescents and 57 children reported from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting whose area of residence is unknown or are residents of other areas.

⁴Includes 360 adults/adolescents and 6 children whose area of residence is unknown.

⁵Connecticut has confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential HIV infection reporting for children less than 6 years old. Texas reported only pediatric HIV infection cases from February 1994 until January 1999.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by area and age group, reported through June 2000, United States

| Area of residence | July 1998- June 1999 | | July 1999- June 2000 | | Cumulative totals | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | Adults/ adolescents | Children <13 years old | Total |
| Alabama | 464 | 10.7 | 479 | 11.0 | 5,979 | 70 | 6,049 |
| Alaska | 30 | 4.9 | 11 | 1.8 | 459 | 5 | 464 |
| Arizona | 734 | 15.7 | 700 | 14.6 | 7,196 | 38 | 7,234 |
| Arkansas | 188 | 7.4 | 207 | 8.1 | 2,848 | 38 | 2,886 |
| California | 5,698 | 17.4 | 4,672 | 14.1 | 116,925 | 596 | 117,521 |
| Colorado | 338 | 8.5 | 305 | 7.5 | 6,888 | 29 | 6,917 |
| Connecticut | 612 | 18.7 | 648 | 19.7 | 11,139 | 175 | 11,314 |
| Delaware | 176 | 23.7 | 198 | 26.3 | 2,436 | 22 | 2,458 |
| District of Columbia | 748 | 143.5 | 983 | 189.4 | 12,447 | 169 | 12,616 |
| Florida | 5,598 | 37.5 | 5,043 | 33.4 | 76,656 | 1,387 | 78,043 |
| Georgia | 1,628 | 21.3 | 1,331 | 17.1 | 21,995 | 202 | 22,197 |
| Hawaii | 139 | 11.7 | 132 | 11.1 | 2,410 | 15 | 2,425 |
| Idaho | 29 | 2.4 | 26 | 2.1 | 486 | 2 | 488 |
| Illinois | 1,280 | 10.6 | 2,079 | 17.1 | 24,158 | 267 | 24,425 |
| Indiana | 349 | 5.9 | 364 | 6.1 | 5,910 | 40 | 5,950 |
| Iowa | 73 | 2.6 | 85 | 3.0 | 1,267 | 9 | 1,276 |
| Kansas | 141 | 5.3 | 168 | 6.3 | 2,322 | 13 | 2,335 |
| Kentucky | 305 | 7.8 | 240 | 6.1 | 3,221 | 26 | 3,247 |
| Louisiana | 904 | 20.7 | 727 | 16.6 | 12,185 | 121 | 12,306 |
| Maine | 42 | 3.4 | 67 | 5.3 | 923 | 9 | 932 |
| Maryland | 1,633 | 31.8 | 1,405 | 27.2 | 20,534 | 299 | 20,833 |
| Massachusetts | 1,234 | 20.1 | 1,507 | 24.4 | 15,701 | 206 | 15,907 |
| Michigan | 710 | 7.2 | 590 | 6.0 | 10,714 | 106 | 10,820 |
| Minnesota | 206 | 4.4 | 194 | 4.1 | 3,643 | 23 | 3,666 |
| Mississippi | 432 | 15.7 | 421 | 15.2 | 4,201 | 55 | 4,256 |
| Missouri | 450 | 8.3 | 475 | 8.7 | 8,863 | 56 | 8,919 |
| Montana | 18 | 2.0 | 18 | 2.0 | 316 | 3 | 319 |
| Nebraska | 72 | 4.3 | 61 | 3.7 | 1,038 | 10 | 1,048 |
| Nevada | 255 | 14.6 | 301 | 16.6 | 4,265 | 26 | 4,291 |
| New Hampshire | 52 | 4.4 | 35 | 2.9 | 860 | 9 | 869 |
| New Jersey | 2,048 | 25.3 | 1,925 | 23.6 | 40,501 | 744 | 41,245 |
| New Mexico | 125 | 7.2 | 133 | 7.6 | 1,987 | 8 | 1,995 |
| New York | 7,649 | 42.1 | 7,174 | 39.4 | 137,015 | 2,233 | 139,248 |
| North Carolina | 792 | 10.5 | 736 | 9.6 | 9,962 | 113 | 10,075 |
| North Dakota | 6 | 0.9 | 4 | 0.6 | 104 | 1 | 105 |
| Ohio | 592 | 5.3 | 612 | 5.4 | 10,980 | 121 | 11,101 |
| Oklahoma | 184 | 5.5 | 233 | 6.9 | 3,567 | 26 | 3,593 |
| Oregon | 197 | 6.0 | 227 | 6.8 | 4,662 | 17 | 4,679 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,803 | 15.0 | 1,639 | 13.7 | 23,365 | 313 | 23,678 |
| Rhode Island | 121 | 12.3 | 93 | 9.4 | 1,981 | 21 | 2,002 |
| South Carolina | 974 | 25.4 | 813 | 20.9 | 9,075 | 79 | 9,154 |
| South Dakota | 17 | 2.3 | 9 | 1.2 | 158 | 4 | 162 |
| Tennessee | 765 | 14.1 | 762 | 13.9 | 8,082 | 52 | 8,134 |
| Texas | 3,689 | 18.7 | 2,592 | 12.9 | 52,292 | 375 | 52,667 |
| Utah | 154 | 7.3 | 141 | 6.6 | 1,872 | 21 | 1,893 |
| Vermont | 16 | 2.7 | 25 | 4.2 | 374 | 5 | 379 |
| Virginia | 907 | 13.4 | 988 | 14.4 | 12,422 | 164 | 12,586 |
| Washington | 391 | 6.9 | 461 | 8.0 | 9,246 | 34 | 9,280 |
| West Virginia | 64 | 3.5 | 71 | 3.9 | 1,038 | 9 | 1,047 |
| Wisconsin | 182 | 3.5 | 174 | 3.3 | 3,453 | 27 | 3,480 |
| Wyoming | 8 | 1.7 | 18 | 3.8 | 178 | 2 | 180 |
| Subtotal | 45,222 | 16.7 | 42,302 | 15.5 | 720,299 | 8,395 | 728,694 |
| U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations | | | | | | | |
| Guam | 7 | 4.7 | 18 | 11.8 | 46 | — | 46 |
| Pacific Islands, U.S. | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 4 |
| Puerto Rico | 1,450 | 37.6 | 1,028 | 26.4 | 23,675 | 386 | 24,061 |
| Virgin Islands, U.S. | 33 | 27.9 | 45 | 37.6 | 453 | 17 | 470 |
| Total¹ | 46,775 | 17.0 | 43,517 | 15.7 | 745,103 | 8,804 | 753,907 |

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 632 persons whose state of residence is unknown.

Table 3. HIV infection cases¹ by area and age group, reported through June 2000, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting

| Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated) | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative totals | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | Adults/ adolescents | Children <13 years old | Total |
| Alabama (Jan. 1988) | 518 | 5,095 | 41 | 5,136 |
| Alaska (Feb. 1999) | 10 | 14 | – | 14 |
| Arizona (Jan. 1987) | 545 | 4,440 | 36 | 4,476 |
| Arkansas (July 1989) | 242 | 1,953 | 21 | 1,974 |
| Colorado (Nov. 1985) | 311 | 5,572 | 28 | 5,600 |
| Connecticut (July 1992) ² | 4 | – | 103 | 103 |
| Florida (July 1997) | 6,293 | 16,853 | 160 | 17,013 |
| Idaho (June 1986) | 25 | 349 | 4 | 353 |
| Indiana (July 1988) | 267 | 3,334 | 35 | 3,369 |
| Iowa (July 1998) | 69 | 286 | 3 | 289 |
| Kansas (July 1999) | 364 | 852 | 11 | 863 |
| Louisiana (Feb. 1993) | 873 | 7,047 | 111 | 7,158 |
| Michigan (April 1992) | 532 | 5,198 | 106 | 5,304 |
| Minnesota (Oct. 1985) | 240 | 2,634 | 31 | 2,665 |
| Mississippi (Aug. 1988) | 468 | 4,210 | 48 | 4,258 |
| Missouri (Oct. 1987) | 360 | 4,296 | 45 | 4,341 |
| Nebraska (Sept. 1995) | 75 | 485 | 7 | 492 |
| Nevada (Feb. 1992) | 286 | 2,847 | 25 | 2,872 |
| New Jersey (Jan. 1992) | 1,345 | 13,454 | 382 | 13,836 |
| New Mexico (Jan. 1998) | 135 | 614 | 4 | 618 |
| North Carolina (Feb. 1990) | 942 | 9,609 | 120 | 9,729 |
| North Dakota (Jan. 1988) | 5 | 71 | 1 | 72 |
| Ohio (June 1990) | 847 | 5,595 | 68 | 5,663 |
| Oklahoma (June 1988) | 249 | 2,295 | 15 | 2,310 |
| Oregon (Sept. 1988) ² | – | – | 16 | 16 |
| South Carolina (Feb. 1986) | 621 | 6,823 | 102 | 6,925 |
| South Dakota (Jan. 1988) | 21 | 200 | 5 | 205 |
| Tennessee (Jan. 1992) | 948 | 5,685 | 64 | 5,749 |
| Texas (Jan. 1999) ² | 3,229 | 4,236 | 285 | 4,521 |
| Utah (April 1989) | 66 | 732 | 7 | 739 |
| Virginia (July 1989) | 921 | 7,938 | 80 | 8,018 |
| West Virginia (Jan. 1989) | 56 | 554 | 4 | 558 |
| Wisconsin (Nov. 1985) | 172 | 2,311 | 28 | 2,339 |
| Wyoming (June 1989) | 9 | 70 | – | 70 |
| Subtotal | 21,048 | 125,652 | 1,996 | 127,648 |
| U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations | | | | |
| Guam (March 2000) | 46 | 46 | 1 | 47 |
| Virgin Islands, U.S (Dec. 1998) | 140 | 174 | 3 | 177 |
| Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ³ | 560 | 2,417 | 63 | 2,480 |
| Total | 21,794 | 128,289 | 2,063 | 130,352 |

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

²Connecticut has confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential HIV infection reporting for children less than 6 years old. Texas reported only pediatric HIV infection cases from February 1994 until January 1999.

³Includes 578 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 2000, United States

| Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population) | July 1998– June 1999 | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative totals | | |
|---|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | Adults/ adolescents | Children <13 years old | Total |
| Akron, Ohio | 38 | 5.5 | 53 | 7.7 | 573 | 1 | 574 |
| Albany-Schenectady, N.Y. | 70 | 8.0 | 115 | 13.2 | 1,675 | 24 | 1,699 |
| Albuquerque, N.Mex. | 46 | 6.8 | 75 | 11.0 | 1,078 | 2 | 1,080 |
| Allentown, Pa. | 80 | 13.0 | 31 | 5.0 | 784 | 8 | 792 |
| Ann Arbor, Mich. | 24 | 4.4 | 23 | 4.1 | 371 | 9 | 380 |
| Atlanta, Ga. | 1,099 | 29.4 | 756 | 19.6 | 15,414 | 110 | 15,524 |
| Austin, Tex. | 261 | 23.6 | 200 | 17.5 | 3,768 | 25 | 3,793 |
| Bakersfield, Calif. | 82 | 13.0 | 87 | 13.5 | 996 | 8 | 1,004 |
| Baltimore, Md. | 1,170 | 47.2 | 894 | 35.9 | 13,696 | 208 | 13,904 |
| Baton Rouge, La. | 194 | 33.8 | 152 | 26.3 | 1,819 | 19 | 1,838 |
| Bergen-Passaic, N.J. | 267 | 20.0 | 222 | 16.5 | 5,280 | 82 | 5,362 |
| Birmingham, Ala. | 151 | 16.6 | 112 | 12.2 | 1,834 | 22 | 1,856 |
| Boston, Mass. | 1,114 | 19.0 | 1,247 | 21.1 | 13,821 | 182 | 14,003 |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | 105 | 9.1 | 137 | 12.0 | 1,776 | 18 | 1,794 |
| Charleston, S.C. | 116 | 21.4 | 115 | 20.8 | 1,490 | 12 | 1,502 |
| Charlotte, N.C. | 183 | 13.2 | 142 | 10.0 | 2,042 | 22 | 2,064 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 1,078 | 13.6 | 1,831 | 22.9 | 20,937 | 236 | 21,173 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 65 | 4.0 | 66 | 4.1 | 1,844 | 15 | 1,859 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 175 | 7.9 | 188 | 8.5 | 3,242 | 42 | 3,284 |
| Columbia, S.C. | 240 | 47.1 | 205 | 39.7 | 1,956 | 16 | 1,972 |
| Columbus, Ohio | 118 | 8.0 | 117 | 7.9 | 2,176 | 13 | 2,189 |
| Dallas, Tex. | 664 | 20.7 | 629 | 19.2 | 12,072 | 37 | 12,109 |
| Dayton, Ohio | 44 | 4.6 | 68 | 7.1 | 967 | 17 | 984 |
| Denver, Colo. | 246 | 12.7 | 222 | 11.2 | 5,475 | 20 | 5,495 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 437 | 9.8 | 403 | 9.0 | 7,367 | 72 | 7,439 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 104 | 15.0 | 75 | 10.7 | 1,036 | 10 | 1,046 |
| Fort Lauderdale, Fla. | 978 | 64.9 | 874 | 56.9 | 12,321 | 242 | 12,563 |
| Fort Worth, Tex. | 153 | 9.6 | 211 | 13.0 | 3,187 | 25 | 3,212 |
| Fresno, Calif. | 87 | 10.0 | 87 | 9.9 | 1,167 | 14 | 1,181 |
| Gary, Ind. | 46 | 7.3 | 56 | 8.9 | 703 | 3 | 706 |
| Grand Rapids, Mich. | 54 | 5.2 | 45 | 4.3 | 755 | 4 | 759 |
| Greensboro, N.C. | 130 | 11.1 | 132 | 11.2 | 1,605 | 20 | 1,625 |
| Greenville, S.C. | 148 | 16.1 | 122 | 13.1 | 1,456 | 6 | 1,462 |
| Harrisburg, Pa. | 104 | 16.9 | 84 | 13.6 | 992 | 8 | 1,000 |
| Hartford, Conn. | 242 | 21.8 | 257 | 23.1 | 3,901 | 46 | 3,947 |
| Honolulu, Hawaii | 103 | 11.8 | 87 | 10.1 | 1,754 | 12 | 1,766 |
| Houston, Tex. | 1,331 | 33.9 | 618 | 15.4 | 18,579 | 156 | 18,735 |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 165 | 10.9 | 168 | 10.9 | 2,799 | 17 | 2,816 |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 278 | 26.6 | 273 | 25.8 | 4,271 | 68 | 4,339 |
| Jersey City, N.J. | 242 | 43.8 | 239 | 43.2 | 6,371 | 120 | 6,491 |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 183 | 10.5 | 203 | 11.6 | 3,858 | 15 | 3,873 |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 54 | 8.1 | 49 | 7.3 | 706 | 6 | 712 |
| Las Vegas, Nev. | 226 | 17.1 | 259 | 18.8 | 3,472 | 25 | 3,497 |
| Little Rock, Ark. | 63 | 11.4 | 54 | 9.7 | 1,018 | 14 | 1,032 |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | 2,011 | 21.8 | 1,576 | 16.9 | 41,162 | 232 | 41,394 |
| Louisville, Ky. | 175 | 17.5 | 119 | 11.8 | 1,583 | 17 | 1,600 |
| McAllen, Tex. | 47 | 9.0 | 30 | 5.6 | 350 | 10 | 360 |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 348 | 31.9 | 269 | 24.3 | 2,968 | 18 | 2,986 |
| Miami, Fla. | 1,549 | 72.0 | 1,269 | 58.3 | 23,048 | 473 | 23,521 |
| Middlesex, N.J. | 109 | 9.8 | 134 | 11.9 | 3,081 | 69 | 3,150 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 104 | 7.1 | 107 | 7.3 | 1,897 | 16 | 1,913 |
| Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn. | 189 | 6.7 | 183 | 6.4 | 3,245 | 17 | 3,262 |
| Mobile, Ala. | 71 | 13.4 | 93 | 17.4 | 1,141 | 14 | 1,155 |
| Monmouth-Ocean, N.J. | 110 | 10.1 | 124 | 11.2 | 2,754 | 62 | 2,816 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 209 | 18.1 | 303 | 25.9 | 2,571 | 17 | 2,588 |
| Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y. | 342 | 12.8 | 325 | 12.1 | 6,475 | 112 | 6,587 |
| New Haven, Conn. | 323 | 19.8 | 320 | 19.6 | 6,279 | 123 | 6,402 |
| New Orleans, La. | 443 | 33.9 | 353 | 27.0 | 6,722 | 63 | 6,785 |
| New York, N.Y. | 6,505 | 74.9 | 5,930 | 68.1 | 115,795 | 1,997 | 117,792 |
| Newark, N.J. | 957 | 49.1 | 787 | 40.3 | 16,419 | 320 | 16,739 |

Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group, reported through June 2000, United States (continued)

| Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population) | July 1998– June 1999 | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative totals | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | Adults/ adolescents | Children <13 years old | Total |
| Norfolk, Va. | 277 | 17.9 | 356 | 22.8 | 3,626 | 61 | 3,687 |
| Oakland, Calif. | 407 | 17.6 | 318 | 13.5 | 7,890 | 42 | 7,932 |
| Oklahoma City, Okla. | 73 | 7.0 | 110 | 10.5 | 1,660 | 7 | 1,667 |
| Omaha, Nebr. | 46 | 6.6 | 40 | 5.7 | 723 | 3 | 726 |
| Orange County, Calif. | 318 | 11.7 | 220 | 8.0 | 5,430 | 34 | 5,464 |
| Orlando, Fla. | 492 | 32.7 | 395 | 25.7 | 5,774 | 79 | 5,853 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 1,381 | 27.9 | 1,393 | 28.1 | 18,087 | 261 | 18,348 |
| Phoenix, Ariz. | 561 | 19.1 | 504 | 16.7 | 5,125 | 25 | 5,150 |
| Pittsburgh, Pa. | 90 | 3.8 | 96 | 4.1 | 2,301 | 17 | 2,318 |
| Portland, Oreg. | 145 | 8.0 | 177 | 9.6 | 3,773 | 8 | 3,781 |
| Providence, R.I. | 115 | 12.7 | 86 | 9.5 | 1,860 | 20 | 1,880 |
| Raleigh-Durham, N.C. | 136 | 12.6 | 144 | 13.0 | 1,923 | 21 | 1,944 |
| Richmond, Va. | 207 | 21.7 | 178 | 18.5 | 2,499 | 26 | 2,525 |
| Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif. | 447 | 14.3 | 315 | 9.8 | 6,704 | 52 | 6,756 |
| Rochester, N.Y. | 165 | 15.3 | 109 | 10.1 | 2,297 | 13 | 2,310 |
| Sacramento, Calif. | 204 | 13.1 | 68 | 4.3 | 3,068 | 24 | 3,092 |
| Saint Louis, Mo. | 213 | 8.3 | 250 | 9.7 | 4,489 | 38 | 4,527 |
| Salt Lake City, Utah | 130 | 10.3 | 116 | 9.1 | 1,623 | 14 | 1,637 |
| San Antonio, Tex. | 207 | 13.4 | 195 | 12.5 | 3,863 | 28 | 3,891 |
| San Diego, Calif. | 559 | 20.2 | 503 | 17.8 | 10,363 | 54 | 10,417 |
| San Francisco, Calif. | 897 | 53.3 | 886 | 52.6 | 27,525 | 42 | 27,567 |
| San Jose, Calif. | 154 | 9.4 | 132 | 8.0 | 3,076 | 14 | 3,090 |
| San Juan, P.R. | 972 | 48.5 | 623 | 30.9 | 14,868 | 241 | 15,109 |
| Sarasota, Fla. | 92 | 16.9 | 114 | 20.7 | 1,385 | 21 | 1,406 |
| Scranton, Pa. | 32 | 5.2 | 16 | 2.6 | 419 | 4 | 423 |
| Seattle, Wash. | 248 | 10.7 | 267 | 11.4 | 6,520 | 19 | 6,539 |
| Springfield, Mass. | 109 | 18.5 | 203 | 34.5 | 1,686 | 24 | 1,710 |
| Stockton, Calif. | 46 | 8.4 | 50 | 8.9 | 736 | 13 | 749 |
| Syracuse, N.Y. | 64 | 8.7 | 81 | 11.1 | 1,246 | 10 | 1,256 |
| Tacoma, Wash. | 54 | 8.0 | 55 | 8.0 | 801 | 9 | 810 |
| Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla. | 566 | 25.1 | 504 | 22.1 | 8,127 | 98 | 8,225 |
| Toledo, Ohio | 23 | 3.8 | 26 | 4.3 | 555 | 10 | 565 |
| Tucson, Ariz. | 105 | 13.3 | 114 | 14.2 | 1,489 | 9 | 1,498 |
| Tulsa, Okla. | 60 | 7.7 | 66 | 8.4 | 1,081 | 9 | 1,090 |
| Vallejo, Calif. | 108 | 21.8 | 91 | 18.0 | 1,344 | 11 | 1,355 |
| Ventura, Calif. | 48 | 6.6 | 45 | 6.0 | 796 | 3 | 799 |
| Washington, D.C. | 1,313 | 28.2 | 1,698 | 35.8 | 22,037 | 284 | 22,321 |
| West Palm Beach, Fla. | 464 | 44.9 | 530 | 50.5 | 7,211 | 204 | 7,415 |
| Wichita, Kans. | 49 | 9.0 | 61 | 11.1 | 713 | 2 | 715 |
| Wilmington, Del. | 137 | 24.3 | 158 | 27.7 | 1,944 | 15 | 1,959 |
| Youngstown, Ohio | 51 | 8.6 | 13 | 2.2 | 353 | – | 353 |
| Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population | 38,015 | 22.2 | 35,211 | 20.3 | 624,884 | 7,460 | 632,344 |
| <i>Central counties</i> | <i>37,062</i> | <i>23.8</i> | <i>34,422</i> | <i>21.9</i> | <i>612,467</i> | <i>7,327</i> | <i>619,794</i> |
| <i>Outlying counties</i> | <i>953</i> | <i>6.2</i> | <i>789</i> | <i>5.0</i> | <i>12,417</i> | <i>133</i> | <i>12,550</i> |
| Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population | 4,956 | 10.2 | 4,691 | 9.6 | 72,333 | 824 | 73,157 |
| <i>Central counties</i> | <i>4,575</i> | <i>10.7</i> | <i>4,402</i> | <i>10.2</i> | <i>67,562</i> | <i>750</i> | <i>68,312</i> |
| <i>Outlying counties</i> | <i>381</i> | <i>6.8</i> | <i>289</i> | <i>5.1</i> | <i>4,771</i> | <i>74</i> | <i>4,845</i> |
| Nonmetropolitan areas | 3,375 | 6.1 | 3,280 | 5.9 | 44,134 | 493 | 44,627 |
| Total¹ | 46,775 | 17.0 | 43,517 | 15.7 | 745,103 | 8,804 | 753,907 |

¹Totals include 3,779 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1999 through June 2000, United States

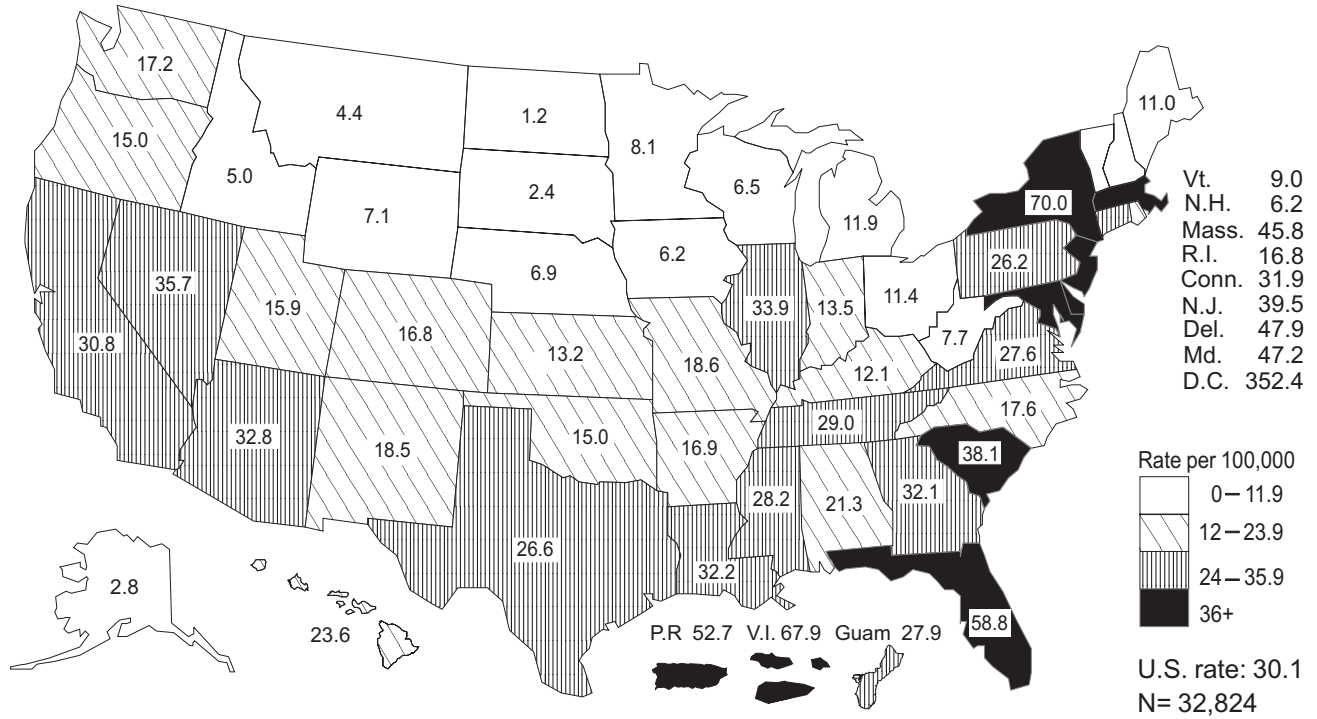


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1999 through June 2000, United States

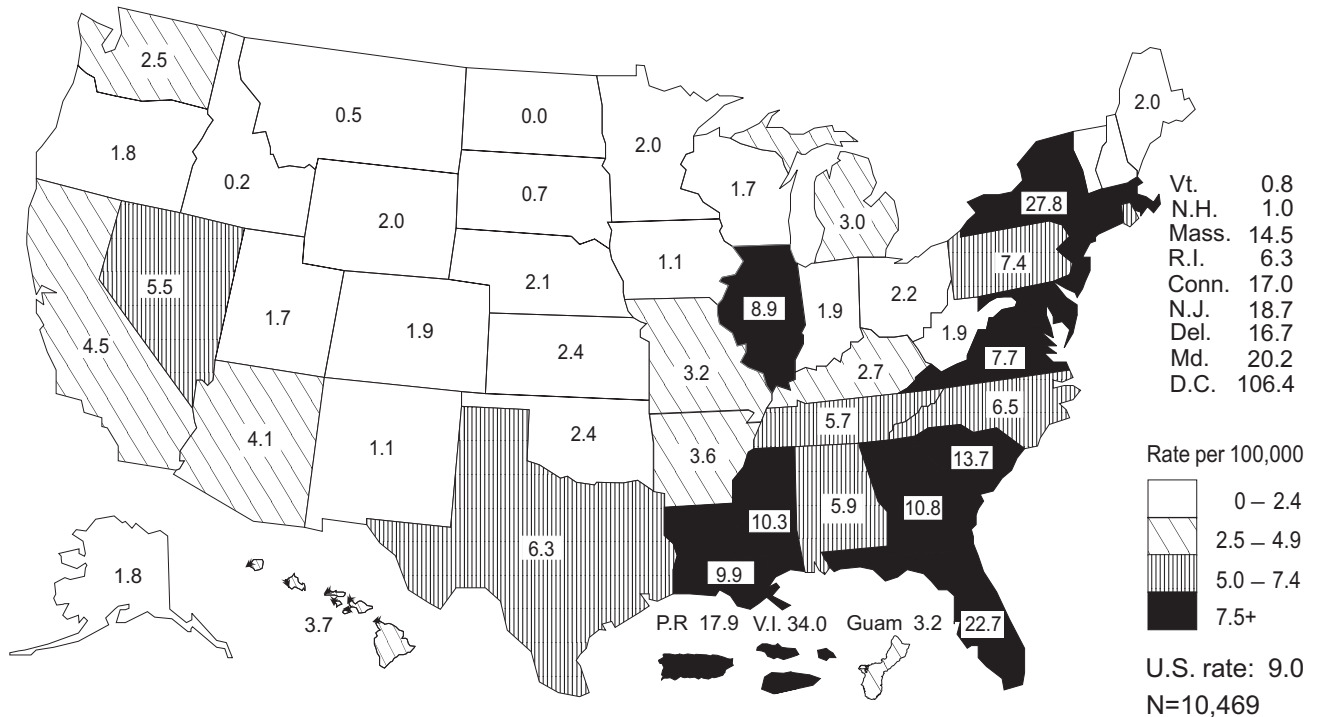


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported July 1999 through June 2000, United States

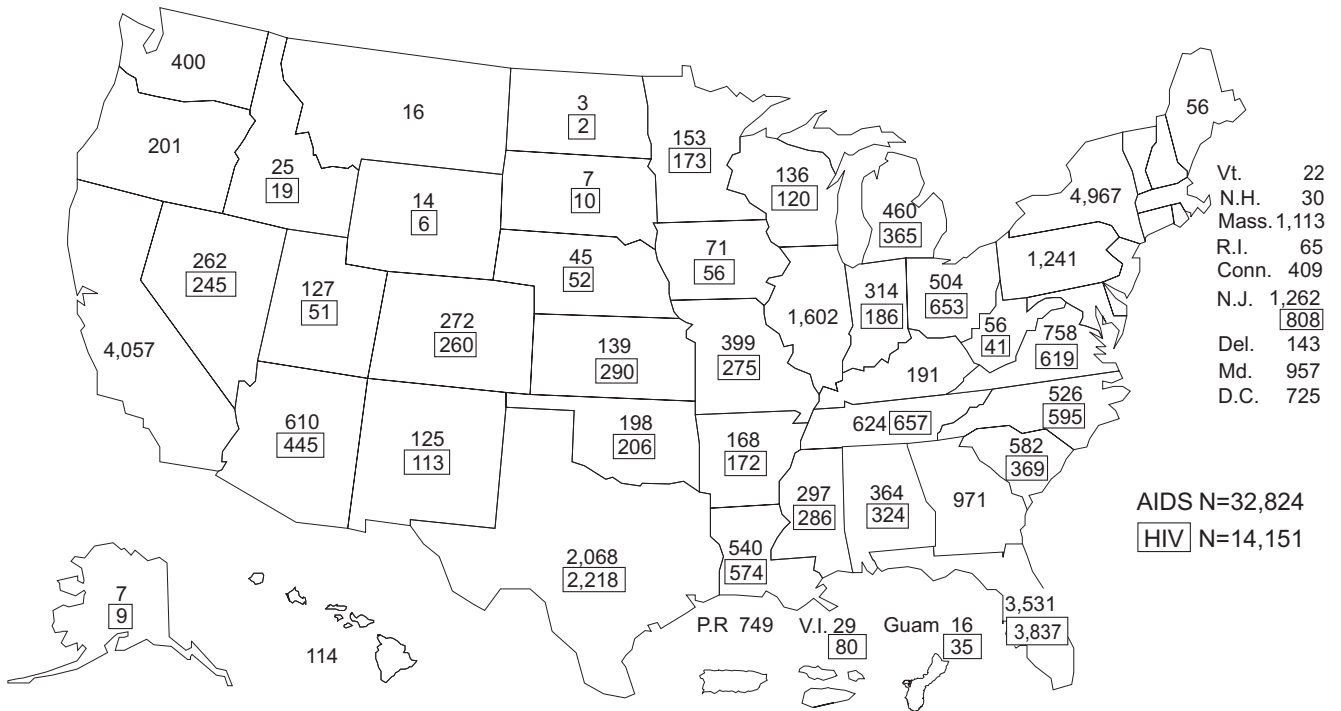


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported July 1999 through June 2000, United States

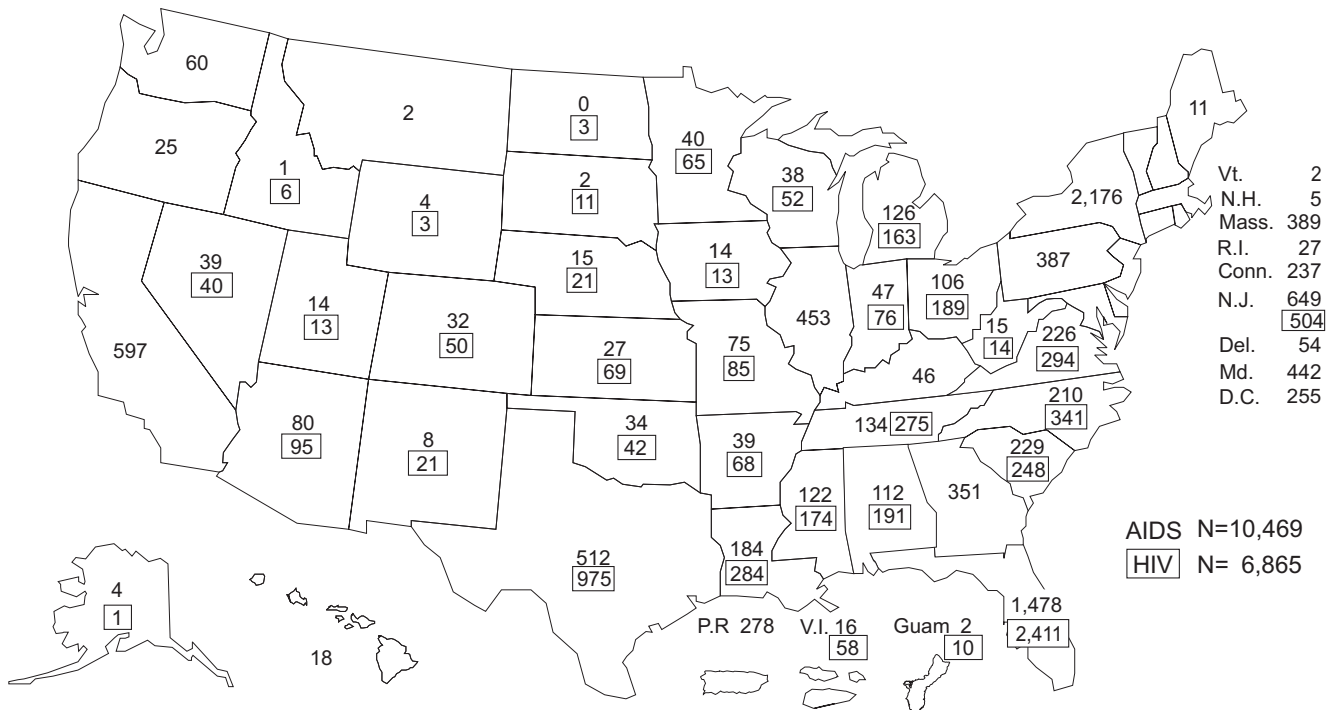


Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through June 2000, United States

| Adult/adolescent exposure category | Males | | | | Females | | | | Totals ¹ | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------------------------------|-------|
| | July 1999–June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999–June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999–June 2000 | | Cumulative total ² | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 14,393 | (44) | 348,657 | (56) | – | – | – | – | 14,393 | (33) | 348,657 | (47) |
| Injecting drug use | 6,595 | (20) | 137,650 | (22) | 2,795 | (27) | 51,592 | (41) | 9,390 | (22) | 189,242 | (25) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 1,668 | (5) | 47,820 | (8) | – | – | – | – | 1,668 | (4) | 47,820 | (6) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 106 | (0) | 4,847 | (1) | 5 | (0) | 274 | (0) | 111 | (0) | 5,121 | (1) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 2,659 | (8) | 27,952 | (5) | 4,114 | (39) | 50,257 | (40) | 6,773 | (16) | 78,210 | (10) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | 586 | | 8,973 | | 1,059 | | 20,093 | | 1,645 | | 29,066 | |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | – | | – | | 174 | | 3,465 | | 174 | | 3,465 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 11 | | 63 | | 14 | | 413 | | 25 | | 476 | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | 24 | | 405 | | 25 | | 585 | | 49 | | 990 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 2,038 | | 18,511 | | 2,842 | | 25,701 | | 4,880 | | 44,213 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³ | 135 | (0) | 4,920 | (1) | 135 | (1) | 3,746 | (3) | 270 | (1) | 8,666 | (1) |
| Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴ | 7,268 | (22) | 48,343 | (8) | 3,420 | (33) | 19,042 | (15) | 10,688 | (25) | 67,387 | (9) |
| Adult/adolescent subtotal | 32,824 | (100) | 620,189 | (100) | 10,469 | (100) | 124,911 | (100) | 43,293 | (100) | 745,103 | (100) |
| Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 3 | (3) | 229 | (5) | – | – | 7 | (0) | 3 | (1) | 236 | (3) |
| Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: ⁴ | 84 | (85) | 3,979 | (88) | 111 | (89) | 4,048 | (95) | 195 | (87) | 8,027 | (91) |
| <i>Injecting drug use</i> | 14 | | 1,573 | | 29 | | 1,564 | | 43 | | 3,137 | |
| <i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i> | 15 | | 747 | | 15 | | 709 | | 30 | | 1,456 | |
| <i>Sex with a bisexual male</i> | 1 | | 86 | | 1 | | 86 | | 2 | | 172 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | | 17 | | 3 | | 16 | | 3 | | 33 | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | 11 | | – | | 14 | | – | | 25 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 19 | | 588 | | 22 | | 622 | | 41 | | 1,210 | |
| <i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i> | 1 | | 74 | | 2 | | 78 | | 3 | | 152 | |
| <i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i> | 34 | | 883 | | 39 | | 959 | | 73 | | 1,842 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³ | 3 | (3) | 240 | (5) | 1 | (1) | 141 | (3) | 4 | (2) | 381 | (4) |
| Risk not reported or identified ⁴ | 9 | (9) | 77 | (2) | 13 | (10) | 83 | (2) | 22 | (10) | 160 | (2) |
| Pediatric subtotal | 99 | (100) | 4,525 | (100) | 125 | (100) | 4,279 | (100) | 224 | (100) | 8,804 | (100) |
| Total | 32,923 | | 624,714 | | 10,594 | | 129,190 | | 43,517 | | 753,907 | |

¹Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

³Thirty-nine 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 165 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 165 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 2000, from the 36 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

| Adult/adolescent exposure category | Males | | Females | | Totals ³ | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | July 1999–June 2000 | Cumulative total | July 1999–June 2000 | Cumulative total | July 1999–June 2000 | Cumulative total |
| | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 5,992 (41) | 41,818 (45) | – – | – – | 5,992 (28) | 41,818 (33) |
| Injecting drug use | 1,387 (10) | 12,686 (14) | 797 (11) | 7,033 (20) | 2,185 (10) | 19,720 (15) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 654 (4) | 5,752 (6) | – – | – – | 654 (3) | 5,752 (4) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 26 (0) | 439 (0) | 5 (0) | 23 (0) | 31 (0) | 462 (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 1,257 (9) | 6,553 (7) | 2,577 (37) | 14,589 (41) | 3,835 (18) | 21,143 (16) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | 232 | 1,446 | 450 | 3,929 | 682 | 5,375 |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | – | – | 153 | 1,088 | 153 | 1,088 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 2 | 13 | 14 | 121 | 16 | 134 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | 3 | 81 | 18 | 107 | 21 | 188 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 1,020 | 5,013 | 1,942 | 9,344 | 2,963 | 14,358 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 40 (0) | 376 (0) | 50 (1) | 415 (1) | 90 (0) | 791 (1) |
| Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴ | 5,224 (36) | 24,879 (27) | 3,555 (51) | 13,715 (38) | 8,782 (41) | 38,603 (30) |
| Adult/adolescent subtotal | 14,580 (100) | 92,503 (100) | 6,984 (100) | 35,775 (100) | 21,569 (100) | 128,289 (100) |
| Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category | | | | | | |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 7 (6) | 97 (9) | – – | 1 (0) | 7 (3) | 98 (5) |
| Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: | 89 (80) | 841 (82) | 96 (84) | 941 (91) | 185 (82) | 1,782 (86) |
| <i>Injecting drug use</i> | 21 | 273 | 17 | 266 | 38 | 539 |
| <i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i> | 11 | 113 | 10 | 136 | 21 | 249 |
| <i>Sex with a bisexual male</i> | 2 | 15 | 1 | 17 | 3 | 32 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | 2 | – | 3 | – | 5 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | 2 | 6 | – | 5 | 2 | 11 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 27 | 178 | 25 | 224 | 52 | 402 |
| <i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i> | 1 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 21 |
| <i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i> | 25 | 244 | 42 | 279 | 67 | 523 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 1 (1) | 15 (1) | – – | 22 (2) | 1 (0) | 37 (2) |
| Risk not reported or identified ⁴ | 14 (13) | 71 (7) | 18 (16) | 75 (7) | 32 (14) | 146 (7) |
| Pediatric subtotal | 111 (100) | 1,024 (100) | 114 (100) | 1,039 (100) | 225 (100) | 2,063 (100) |
| Total | 14,691 | 93,527 | 7,098 | 36,814 | 21,794 | 130,352 |

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

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

³Includes 11 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 2000, 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 | 521 | (0) | 2,110 | (1) | 766 | (1) | 16 | (0) | 12 | (1) | 3,429 | (1) |
| 5-12 | 340 | (0) | 458 | (0) | 280 | (0) | 9 | (0) | 6 | (0) | 1,096 | (0) |
| 13-19 | 850 | (0) | 863 | (0) | 501 | (0) | 25 | (1) | 22 | (1) | 2,264 | (0) |
| 20-24 | 7,663 | (3) | 6,953 | (3) | 4,178 | (4) | 170 | (4) | 80 | (4) | 19,071 | (3) |
| 25-29 | 37,888 | (13) | 25,041 | (12) | 16,175 | (14) | 606 | (12) | 326 | (18) | 80,133 | (13) |
| 30-34 | 68,721 | (23) | 43,054 | (21) | 26,650 | (24) | 1,057 | (22) | 481 | (26) | 140,106 | (22) |
| 35-39 | 67,830 | (23) | 46,981 | (23) | 24,932 | (22) | 1,061 | (22) | 403 | (22) | 141,414 | (23) |
| 40-44 | 49,471 | (17) | 37,371 | (18) | 17,569 | (16) | 834 | (17) | 272 | (15) | 105,667 | (17) |
| 45-49 | 29,899 | (10) | 21,939 | (11) | 9,852 | (9) | 506 | (10) | 110 | (6) | 62,395 | (10) |
| 50-54 | 16,198 | (5) | 11,258 | (5) | 5,225 | (5) | 269 | (6) | 51 | (3) | 33,052 | (5) |
| 55-59 | 8,740 | (3) | 6,149 | (3) | 2,894 | (3) | 161 | (3) | 30 | (2) | 18,002 | (3) |
| 60-64 | 4,816 | (2) | 3,378 | (2) | 1,593 | (1) | 69 | (1) | 18 | (1) | 9,886 | (2) |
| 65 or older | 3,994 | (1) | 2,834 | (1) | 1,280 | (1) | 69 | (1) | 10 | (1) | 8,199 | (1) |
| Male subtotal | 296,931 | (100) | 208,389 | (100) | 111,895 | (100) | 4,852 | (100) | 1,821 | (100) | 624,714 | (100) |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at diagnosis (years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 490 | (2) | 2,102 | (3) | 758 | (3) | 15 | (2) | 13 | (3) | 3,383 | (3) |
| 5-12 | 184 | (1) | 488 | (1) | 212 | (1) | 9 | (1) | – | – | 896 | (1) |
| 13-19 | 258 | (1) | 1,056 | (1) | 274 | (1) | 8 | (1) | 4 | (1) | 1,601 | (1) |
| 20-24 | 1,626 | (6) | 4,256 | (6) | 1,486 | (6) | 39 | (6) | 31 | (8) | 7,447 | (6) |
| 25-29 | 4,539 | (16) | 10,701 | (14) | 4,039 | (16) | 95 | (14) | 60 | (15) | 19,454 | (15) |
| 30-34 | 6,274 | (22) | 16,188 | (22) | 5,880 | (23) | 128 | (18) | 93 | (23) | 28,617 | (22) |
| 35-39 | 5,581 | (20) | 16,236 | (22) | 5,298 | (21) | 130 | (19) | 81 | (20) | 27,364 | (21) |
| 40-44 | 3,689 | (13) | 11,403 | (15) | 3,466 | (13) | 101 | (15) | 53 | (13) | 18,731 | (14) |
| 45-49 | 1,981 | (7) | 5,702 | (8) | 1,922 | (7) | 68 | (10) | 36 | (9) | 9,733 | (8) |
| 50-54 | 1,132 | (4) | 2,832 | (4) | 1,052 | (4) | 28 | (4) | 17 | (4) | 5,066 | (4) |
| 55-59 | 726 | (3) | 1,552 | (2) | 652 | (3) | 23 | (3) | 15 | (4) | 2,969 | (2) |
| 60-64 | 461 | (2) | 914 | (1) | 342 | (1) | 26 | (4) | 5 | (1) | 1,750 | (1) |
| 65 or older | 948 | (3) | 901 | (1) | 299 | (1) | 24 | (3) | 4 | (1) | 2,179 | (2) |
| Female subtotal | 27,889 | (100) | 74,331 | (100) | 25,680 | (100) | 694 | (100) | 412 | (100) | 129,190 | (100) |
| Total² | 324,822 | | 282,720 | | 137,575 | | 5,546 | | 2,234 | | 753,907 | |

¹Includes 826 males and 184 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

²Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 8. HIV infection cases¹ by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2000, from the 36 areas 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 | 161 | (0) | 516 | (1) | 84 | (1) | 4 | (1) | 3 | (0) | 772 | (1) |
| 5-12 | 95 | (0) | 112 | (0) | 36 | (0) | 3 | (1) | - | - | 252 | (0) |
| 13-19 | 771 | (2) | 1,342 | (3) | 127 | (2) | 8 | (2) | 16 | (3) | 2,292 | (2) |
| 20-24 | 5,059 | (13) | 5,222 | (12) | 904 | (12) | 54 | (15) | 107 | (18) | 11,471 | (12) |
| 25-29 | 8,977 | (22) | 7,639 | (18) | 1,658 | (22) | 85 | (23) | 153 | (25) | 18,778 | (20) |
| 30-34 | 9,504 | (24) | 8,965 | (21) | 1,789 | (23) | 99 | (27) | 133 | (22) | 20,786 | (22) |
| 35-39 | 7,164 | (18) | 7,990 | (18) | 1,470 | (19) | 50 | (13) | 95 | (16) | 17,021 | (18) |
| 40-44 | 4,213 | (10) | 5,585 | (13) | 812 | (11) | 34 | (9) | 52 | (9) | 10,866 | (12) |
| 45-49 | 2,168 | (5) | 3,001 | (7) | 433 | (6) | 18 | (5) | 22 | (4) | 5,729 | (6) |
| 50-54 | 1,149 | (3) | 1,438 | (3) | 190 | (2) | 8 | (2) | 12 | (2) | 2,848 | (3) |
| 55-59 | 480 | (1) | 747 | (2) | 94 | (1) | 4 | (1) | 9 | (1) | 1,352 | (1) |
| 60-64 | 279 | (1) | 364 | (1) | 55 | (1) | 2 | (1) | 2 | (0) | 714 | (1) |
| 65 or older | 248 | (1) | 337 | (1) | 46 | (1) | 3 | (1) | - | - | 646 | (1) |
| Male subtotal | 40,268 | (100) | 43,258 | (100) | 7,698 | (100) | 372 | (100) | 604 | (100) | 93,527 | (100) |
| Female | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age at diagnosis (years) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 5 | 161 | (2) | 571 | (2) | 83 | (3) | 5 | (4) | 8 | (4) | 835 | (2) |
| 5-12 | 44 | (1) | 122 | (0) | 31 | (1) | 2 | (1) | 2 | (1) | 204 | (1) |
| 13-19 | 600 | (7) | 2,175 | (9) | 150 | (6) | 7 | (5) | 19 | (9) | 2,970 | (8) |
| 20-24 | 1,472 | (17) | 4,074 | (16) | 381 | (15) | 35 | (26) | 36 | (16) | 6,053 | (16) |
| 25-29 | 1,775 | (21) | 4,717 | (19) | 526 | (20) | 31 | (23) | 37 | (17) | 7,149 | (19) |
| 30-34 | 1,701 | (20) | 4,718 | (19) | 544 | (21) | 20 | (15) | 40 | (18) | 7,098 | (19) |
| 35-39 | 1,314 | (15) | 3,704 | (15) | 352 | (14) | 13 | (10) | 40 | (18) | 5,474 | (15) |
| 40-44 | 706 | (8) | 2,440 | (10) | 221 | (9) | 9 | (7) | 26 | (12) | 3,437 | (9) |
| 45-49 | 421 | (5) | 1,196 | (5) | 148 | (6) | 6 | (4) | 10 | (5) | 1,803 | (5) |
| 50-54 | 182 | (2) | 553 | (2) | 69 | (3) | 2 | (1) | 1 | (0) | 813 | (2) |
| 55-59 | 103 | (1) | 302 | (1) | 44 | (2) | 2 | (1) | - | - | 458 | (1) |
| 60-64 | 44 | (1) | 169 | (1) | 21 | (1) | - | - | 1 | (0) | 235 | (1) |
| 65 or older | 86 | (1) | 181 | (1) | 13 | (1) | 2 | (1) | - | - | 285 | (1) |
| Female subtotal | 8,609 | (100) | 24,922 | (100) | 2,583 | (100) | 134 | (100) | 220 | (100) | 36,814 | (100) |
| Total⁴ | 48,878 | | 68,183 | | 10,281 | | 506 | | 824 | | 130,352 | |

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

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

³Includes 1,327 males, 346 females, and 7 persons of unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

⁴Includes 11 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 9. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2000, United States

| Exposure category | White, not Hispanic | | Black, not Hispanic | | Hispanic | |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total |
| | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 7,586 (63) | 220,156 (74) | 4,283 (31) | 76,637 (37) | 2,261 (36) | 46,996 (42) |
| Injecting drug use | 1,364 (11) | 27,502 (9) | 3,426 (25) | 70,230 (34) | 1,753 (28) | 39,228 (35) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 817 (7) | 24,422 (8) | 561 (4) | 15,429 (7) | 266 (4) | 7,473 (7) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 84 (1) | 3,753 (1) | 11 (0) | 559 (0) | 6 (0) | 429 (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 423 (4) | 5,375 (2) | 1,635 (12) | 16,027 (8) | 567 (9) | 6,288 (6) |
| <i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i> | 123 | 1,913 | 341 | 5,233 | 118 | 1,759 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 1 | 31 | 8 | 21 | 1 | 10 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | 6 | 153 | 14 | 154 | 3 | 87 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 293 | 3,278 | 1,272 | 10,619 | 445 | 4,432 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 53 (0) | 3,161 (1) | 55 (0) | 1,056 (1) | 19 (0) | 574 (1) |
| Risk not reported or identified ¹ | 1,663 (14) | 11,701 (4) | 3,977 (29) | 25,883 (13) | 1,455 (23) | 9,861 (9) |
| Total | 11,990 (100) | 296,070 (100) | 13,948 (100) | 205,821 (100) | 6,327 (100) | 110,849 (100) |

| Exposure category | Asian/Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Cumulative totals ² | |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total |
| | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 169 (52) | 3,474 (72) | 59 (47) | 1,022 (57) | 14,393 (44) | 348,657 (56) |
| Injecting drug use | 13 (4) | 251 (5) | 23 (18) | 283 (16) | 6,595 (20) | 137,650 (22) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 7 (2) | 177 (4) | 16 (13) | 302 (17) | 1,668 (5) | 47,820 (8) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 4 (1) | 70 (1) | 1 (1) | 30 (2) | 106 (0) | 4,847 (1) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 28 (9) | 182 (4) | 5 (4) | 50 (3) | 2,659 (8) | 27,952 (5) |
| <i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i> | 4 | 49 | – | 14 | 586 | 8,973 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 1 | 1 | – | – | 11 | 63 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | 8 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 405 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 23 | 124 | 4 | 34 | 2,038 | 18,511 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 6 (2) | 112 (2) | 2 (2) | 9 (0) | 135 (0) | 4,920 (1) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 97 (30) | 561 (12) | 19 (15) | 107 (6) | 7,268 (22) | 48,343 (8) |
| Total | 324 (100) | 4,827 (100) | 125 (100) | 1,803 (100) | 32,824 (100) | 620,189 (100) |

¹See figure 6.

²Includes 819 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 10. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2000, from the 34 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

| Exposure category | White, not Hispanic | | | | Black, not Hispanic | | | | Hispanic | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 3,220 | (58) | 24,702 | (62) | 1,819 | (27) | 13,305 | (31) | 793 | (44) | 3,046 | (40) |
| Injecting drug use | 412 | (7) | 3,403 | (9) | 728 | (11) | 7,650 | (18) | 220 | (12) | 1,477 | (19) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 360 | (6) | 3,207 | (8) | 216 | (3) | 2,054 | (5) | 58 | (3) | 377 | (5) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 17 | (0) | 331 | (1) | 7 | (0) | 92 | (0) | 2 | (0) | 10 | (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 189 | (3) | 1,199 | (3) | 921 | (14) | 4,778 | (11) | 129 | (7) | 501 | (7) |
| <i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i> | 55 | | 317 | | 151 | | 981 | | 22 | | 127 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | | 10 | | – | | – | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | 21 | | 2 | | 55 | | 1 | | 3 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 133 | | 858 | | 767 | | 3,732 | | 106 | | 371 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 13 | (0) | 174 | (0) | 25 | (0) | 168 | (0) | 1 | (0) | 25 | (0) |
| Risk not reported or identified ³ | 1,329 | (24) | 6,996 | (17) | 3,015 | (45) | 14,583 | (34) | 606 | (33) | 2,142 | (28) |
| Total | 5,540 | (100) | 40,012 | (100) | 6,731 | (100) | 42,630 | (100) | 1,809 | (100) | 7,578 | (100) |

| Exposure category | Asian/Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Cumulative totals ⁴ | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | | July 1999– June 2000 | | July 1999– June 2000 | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 53 | (55) | 195 | (53) | 62 | (52) |
| Injecting drug use | 3 | (3) | 19 | (5) | 16 | (13) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 4 | (4) | 8 | (2) | 11 | (9) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | – | – | 2 | (1) | – | – |
| Heterosexual contact: | 3 | (3) | 23 | (6) | 9 | (8) |
| <i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i> | 1 | | 6 | | 3 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | | – | | – | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | 2 | | – | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 2 | | 15 | | 6 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 1 | (1) | 4 | (1) | – | – |
| Risk not reported or identified | 33 | (34) | 114 | (31) | 22 | (18) |
| Total | 97 | (100) | 365 | (100) | 120 | (100) |

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

²See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting of adults and adolescents.

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 1,317 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 11. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2000, United States

| Exposure category | White, not Hispanic | | | | Black, not Hispanic | | | | Hispanic | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Injecting drug use | 621 | (33) | 11,403 | (42) | 1,631 | (25) | 29,945 | (42) | 506 | (28) | 9,895 | (40) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | – | – | 102 | (0) | 3 | (0) | 109 | (0) | 2 | (0) | 53 | (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 700 | (38) | 10,896 | (40) | 2,536 | (38) | 27,203 | (38) | 810 | (45) | 11,641 | (47) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | 232 | | 4,415 | | 604 | | 10,252 | | 210 | | 5,262 | |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | 60 | | 1,475 | | 88 | | 1,364 | | 18 | | 530 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 5 | | 286 | | 5 | | 81 | | 3 | | 39 | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | 11 | | 306 | | 11 | | 160 | | 2 | | 96 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 392 | | 4,414 | | 1,828 | | 15,346 | | 577 | | 5,714 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 38 | (2) | 1,815 | (7) | 75 | (1) | 1,273 | (2) | 16 | (1) | 543 | (2) |
| Risk not reported or identified ¹ | 506 | (27) | 2,999 | (11) | 2,380 | (36) | 13,211 | (18) | 480 | (26) | 2,578 | (10) |
| Total | 1,865 | (100) | 27,215 | (100) | 6,625 | (100) | 71,741 | (100) | 1,814 | (100) | 24,710 | (100) |

| Exposure category | Asian/Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Cumulative totals ² | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | | July 1999– June 2000 | | July 1999– June 2000 | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Injecting drug use | 7 | (8) | 109 | (16) | 24 | (40) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | – | – | 6 | (1) | – | – |
| Heterosexual contact: | 43 | (52) | 330 | (49) | 20 | (33) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | 5 | | 83 | | 7 | 69 |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | 5 | | 71 | | 3 | 19 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | | 5 | | 1 | 2 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | 19 | | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 33 | | 152 | | 8 | 50 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 5 | (6) | 98 | (15) | 1 | (2) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 28 | (34) | 127 | (19) | 15 | (25) |
| Total | 83 | (100) | 670 | (100) | 60 | (100) |

¹See figure 6.

²Includes 176 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 12. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2000, from the 34 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

| Exposure category | White, not Hispanic | | Black, not Hispanic | | Hispanic | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total |
| | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) |
| Injecting drug use | 291 (21) | 2,267 (27) | 438 (9) | 4,184 (17) | 54 (9) | 484 (20) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 1 (0) | 11 (0) | 4 (0) | 12 (0) | – | – |
| Heterosexual contact: | 531 (39) | 3,578 (43) | 1,731 (36) | 9,729 (40) | 267 (45) | 1,092 (44) |
| <i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i> | 131 | 1,182 | 255 | 2,323 | 58 | 371 |
| <i>Sex with a bisexual male</i> | 42 | 380 | 87 | 642 | 21 | 51 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 6 | 77 | 8 | 38 | – | 5 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | 5 | 34 | 10 | 59 | 2 | 13 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 347 | 1,905 | 1,371 | 6,667 | 186 | 652 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 10 (1) | 136 (2) | 33 (1) | 246 (1) | 6 (1) | 26 (1) |
| Risk not reported or identified ³ | 544 (40) | 2,412 (29) | 2,630 (54) | 10,058 (42) | 268 (45) | 867 (35) |
| Total | 1,377 (100) | 8,404 (100) | 4,836 (100) | 24,229 (100) | 595 (100) | 2,469 (100) |

| Exposure category | Asian/Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Cumulative totals ⁴ | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total | July 1999– June 2000 | Cumulative total |
| | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) |
| Injecting drug use | 1 (3) | 8 (6) | 11 (22) | 70 (33) | 797 (11) | 7,033 (20) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | – | – | – | – | 5 (0) | 23 (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 17 (47) | 60 (47) | 18 (36) | 84 (40) | 2,577 (37) | 14,589 (41) |
| <i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i> | 2 | 10 | 1 | 35 | 450 | 3,929 |
| <i>Sex with a bisexual male</i> | 1 | 2 | – | 6 | 153 | 1,088 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | – | – | 1 | 14 | 121 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | – | 1 | 1 | 18 | 107 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 14 | 48 | 16 | 41 | 1,942 | 9,344 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 1 (3) | 3 (2) | – | 2 (1) | 50 (1) | 415 (1) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 17 (47) | 56 (44) | 21 (42) | 54 (26) | 3,555 (51) | 13,715 (38) |
| Total | 36 (100) | 127 (100) | 50 (100) | 210 (100) | 6,984 (100) | 35,775 (100) |

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

²See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting of adults and adolescents.

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 336 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 2000, United States

| Male exposure category | 13-19 years old | | | | 20-24 years old | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 29 | (22) | 763 | (34) | 427 | (52) | 11,762 | (62) |
| Injecting drug use | 10 | (8) | 144 | (6) | 79 | (10) | 2,317 | (12) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 6 | (5) | 117 | (5) | 41 | (5) | 1,985 | (10) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 6 | (5) | 754 | (33) | 19 | (2) | 655 | (3) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 18 | (14) | 99 | (4) | 71 | (9) | 918 | (5) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | 4 | | 25 | | 11 | | 281 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 1 | | 2 | | – | | 4 | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | – | | 1 | | 13 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 13 | | 72 | | 59 | | 620 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 5 | (4) | 92 | (4) | 2 | (0) | 107 | (1) |
| Risk not reported or identified ¹ | 58 | (44) | 295 | (13) | 178 | (22) | 1,327 | (7) |
| Male subtotal | 132 | (100) | 2,264 | (100) | 817 | (100) | 19,071 | (100) |
| Female exposure category | | | | | | | | |
| Injecting drug use | 7 | (4) | 219 | (14) | 60 | (12) | 1,958 | (26) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 1 | (1) | 13 | (1) | 1 | (0) | 15 | (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 73 | (41) | 829 | (52) | 244 | (48) | 4,089 | (55) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | 12 | | 278 | | 47 | | 1,559 | |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | 2 | | 40 | | 21 | | 294 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | | 15 | | 1 | | 55 | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | 2 | | – | | 23 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 59 | | 494 | | 175 | | 2,158 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 5 | (3) | 95 | (6) | 2 | (0) | 115 | (2) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 92 | (52) | 445 | (28) | 205 | (40) | 1,270 | (17) |
| Female subtotal | 178 | (100) | 1,601 | (100) | 512 | (100) | 7,447 | (100) |
| Total | 310 | | 3,865 | | 1,329 | | 26,518 | |

¹See figure 6.

Table 14. HIV infection cases¹ in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through June 2000, from the 34 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

| Male exposure category | 13-19 years old | | | | 20-24 years old | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 163 | (50) | 1,144 | (50) | 728 | (51) | 6,395 | (56) |
| Injecting drug use | 9 | (3) | 111 | (5) | 64 | (4) | 650 | (6) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 13 | (4) | 112 | (5) | 73 | (5) | 761 | (7) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 6 | (2) | 106 | (5) | 10 | (1) | 81 | (1) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 19 | (6) | 165 | (7) | 106 | (7) | 755 | (7) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | | 1 | | 26 | | 8 | | 106 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | | – | | 2 | | – | | – |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | | – | | – | | – | | 7 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | | 18 | | 137 | | 98 | | 642 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 2 | (1) | 12 | (1) | – | – | 27 | (0) |
| Risk not reported or identified ³ | 115 | (35) | 642 | (28) | 452 | (32) | 2,802 | (24) |
| Male subtotal | 327 | (100) | 2,292 | (100) | 1,433 | (100) | 11,471 | (100) |
| Female exposure category | | | | | | | | |
| Injecting drug use | 22 | (4) | 219 | (7) | 87 | (8) | 730 | (12) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | – | – | – | – | – | – | 3 | (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 218 | (41) | 1,450 | (49) | 434 | (40) | 2,775 | (46) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | | 28 | | 250 | | 45 | | 618 |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | | 10 | | 103 | | 33 | | 235 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | | 3 | | 21 | | 4 | | 39 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | | – | | 4 | | 2 | | 18 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | | 177 | | 1,072 | | 350 | | 1,865 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 2 | (0) | 17 | (1) | 2 | (0) | 28 | (0) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 294 | (55) | 1,284 | (43) | 572 | (52) | 2,517 | (42) |
| Female subtotal | 536 | (100) | 2,970 | (100) | 1,095 | (100) | 6,053 | (100) |
| Total⁴ | 863 | | 5,263 | | 2,530 | | 17,526 | |

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

²See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting of adults and adolescents.

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 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 15. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2000, United States

| Exposure category | White, not Hispanic | | | | Black, not Hispanic | | | | Hispanic | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 1 | (3) | 159 | (10) | – | – | 34 | (1) | – | – | 37 | (2) |
| Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: | 30 | (86) | 1,161 | (76) | 134 | (90) | 4,936 | (96) | 30 | (88) | 1,857 | (92) |
| <i>Injecting drug use</i> | 8 | | 480 | | 27 | | 1,893 | | 7 | | 741 | |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | 7 | | 228 | | 17 | | 725 | | 6 | | 491 | |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | – | | 65 | | 1 | | 64 | | 1 | | 40 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 1 | | 18 | | 1 | | 7 | | 1 | | 8 | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | 8 | | – | | 8 | | – | | 9 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 6 | | 143 | | 30 | | 796 | | 5 | | 256 | |
| <i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i> | 2 | | 44 | | 1 | | 75 | | – | | 32 | |
| <i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i> | 6 | | 175 | | 57 | | 1,368 | | 10 | | 280 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 1 | (3) | 189 | (12) | 1 | (1) | 89 | (2) | 1 | (3) | 92 | (5) |
| Risk not reported or identified ¹ | 3 | (9) | 26 | (2) | 14 | (9) | 99 | (2) | 3 | (9) | 30 | (1) |
| Total | 35 | (100) | 1,535 | (100) | 149 | (100) | 5,158 | (100) | 34 | (100) | 2,016 | (100) |

| Exposure category | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | | American Indian/ Alaska Native | | | | Cumulative totals ² | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | – | – | 3 | (6) | 1 | (50) | 2 | (6) | 3 | (1) | 236 | (3) |
| Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: | – | – | 31 | (63) | 1 | (50) | 28 | (90) | 195 | (87) | 8,027 | (91) |
| <i>Injecting drug use</i> | – | | 4 | | 1 | | 14 | | 43 | | 3,137 | |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | – | | 5 | | – | | 6 | | 30 | | 1,456 | |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | – | | 2 | | – | | – | | 2 | | 172 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | | – | | – | | – | | 3 | | 33 | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | – | | – | | – | | – | | 25 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | – | | 9 | | – | | 4 | | 41 | | 1,210 | |
| <i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i> | – | | 1 | | – | | – | | 3 | | 152 | |
| <i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i> | – | | 10 | | – | | 4 | | 73 | | 1,842 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 1 | (33) | 11 | (22) | – | – | – | – | 4 | (2) | 381 | (4) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 2 | (67) | 4 | (8) | – | – | 1 | (3) | 22 | (10) | 160 | (2) |
| Total | 3 | (100) | 49 | (100) | 2 | (100) | 31 | (100) | 224 | (100) | 8,804 | (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 2000, from the 36 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

| Exposure category | White, not Hispanic | | | | Black, not Hispanic | | | | Hispanic | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 7 | (23) | 71 | (15) | – | – | 19 | (1) | – | – | 5 | (2) |
| Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: | 20 | (67) | 349 | (76) | 139 | (88) | 1,202 | (91) | 22 | (79) | 205 | (88) |
| <i>Injecting drug use</i> | 5 | | 112 | | 28 | | 363 | | 3 | | 55 | |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | 7 | | 77 | | 12 | | 132 | | 2 | | 37 | |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | 2 | | 8 | | 1 | | 16 | | – | | 4 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | | 3 | | – | | 1 | | – | | – | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | 3 | | – | | 3 | | 2 | | 5 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 5 | | 65 | | 39 | | 286 | | 6 | | 46 | |
| <i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i> | 1 | | 8 | | 1 | | 11 | | – | | 2 | |
| <i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i> | – | | 73 | | 58 | | 390 | | 9 | | 56 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 1 | (3) | 19 | (4) | – | – | 11 | (1) | – | – | 6 | (3) |
| Risk not reported or identified ³ | 2 | (7) | 22 | (5) | 19 | (12) | 89 | (7) | 6 | (21) | 18 | (8) |
| Total | 30 | (100) | 461 | (100) | 158 | (100) | 1,321 | (100) | 28 | (100) | 234 | (100) |

| Exposure category | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | | American Indian/ Alaska Native | | | | Cumulative totals ⁴ | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | | July 1999– June 2000 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | – | – | 2 | (14) | – | – | – | – | 7 | (3) | 98 | (5) |
| Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: | 1 | (50) | 8 | (57) | 1 | (33) | 9 | (69) | 185 | (82) | 1,782 | (86) |
| <i>Injecting drug use</i> | – | | 2 | | 1 | | 3 | | 38 | | 539 | |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | – | | – | | – | | 2 | | 21 | | 249 | |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | – | | 2 | | – | | 1 | | 3 | | 32 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | | – | | – | | 1 | | – | | 5 | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | – | | – | | – | | 2 | | 11 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 1 | | 3 | | – | | – | | 52 | | 402 | |
| <i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i> | – | | – | | – | | – | | 2 | | 21 | |
| <i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i> | – | | 1 | | – | | 2 | | 67 | | 523 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | – | – | 1 | (7) | – | – | – | – | 1 | (0) | 37 | (2) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 1 | (50) | 3 | (21) | 2 | (67) | 4 | (31) | 32 | (14) | 146 | (7) |
| Total | 2 | (100) | 14 | (100) | 3 | (100) | 13 | (100) | 225 | (100) | 2,063 | (100) |

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

²See table 3 for areas 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 followup. See Technical Notes.

⁴Includes 20 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported July 1999 through June 2000, United States

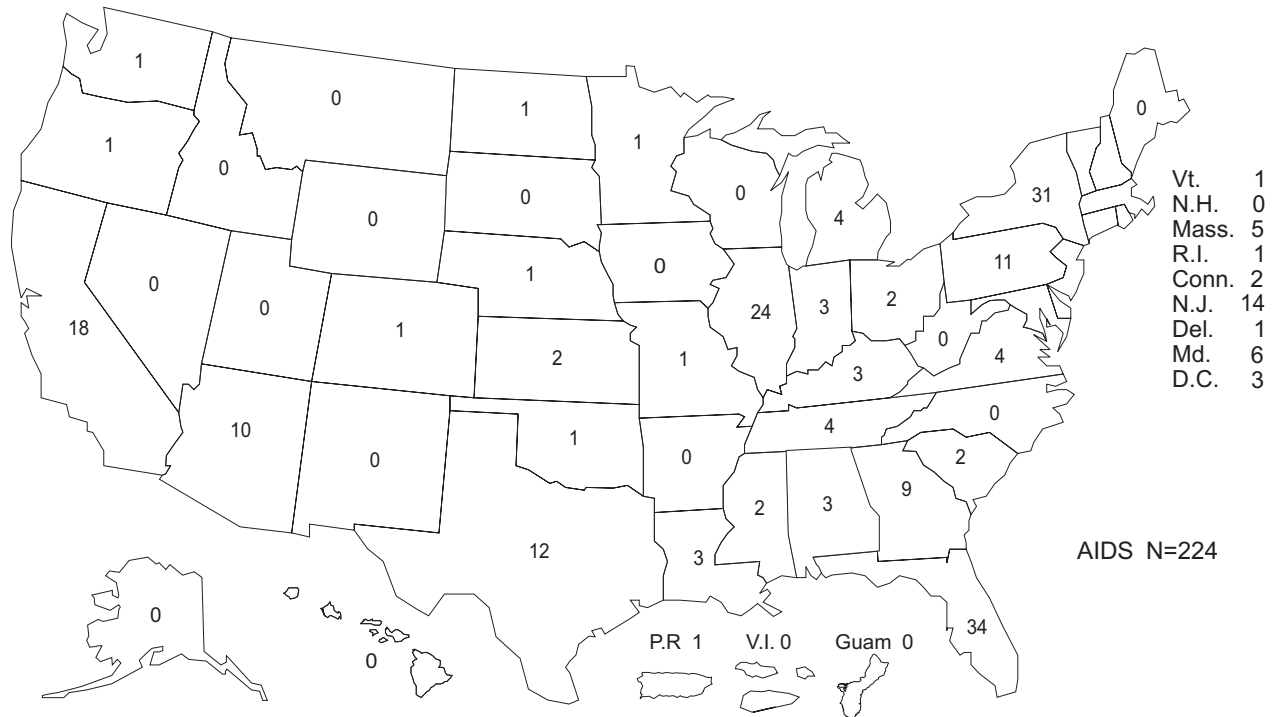


Table 17. Health care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through June 2000, United States¹

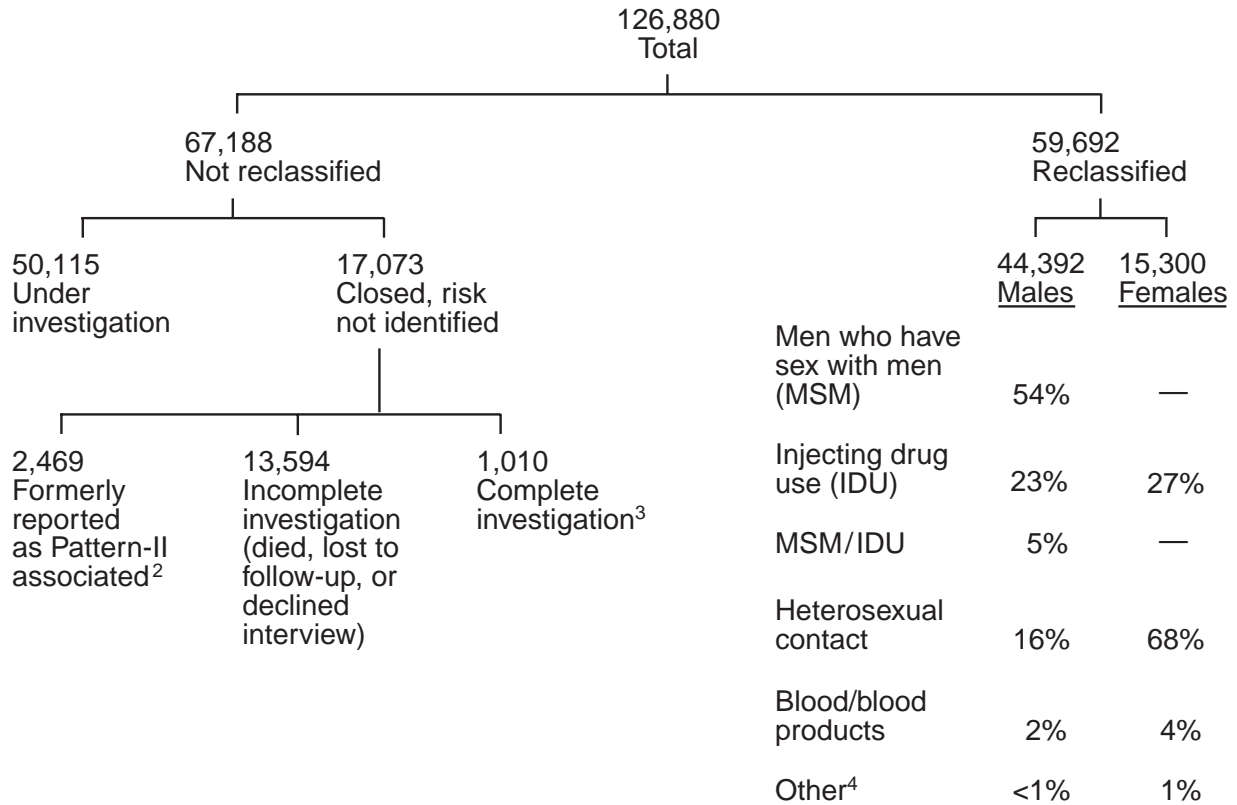
| Occupation | Documented occupational transmission ² | Possible occupational transmission ³ |
|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. |
| Dental worker, including dentist | — | 6 |
| Embalmer/morgue technician | 1 | 2 |
| Emergency medical technician/paramedic | — | 12 |
| Health aide/attendant | 1 | 15 |
| Housekeeper/maintenance worker | 2 | 13 |
| Laboratory technician, clinical | 16 | 17 |
| Laboratory technician, nonclinical | 3 | — |
| Nurse | 23 | 35 |
| Physician, nonsurgical | 6 | 12 |
| Physician, surgical | — | 6 |
| Respiratory therapist | 1 | 2 |
| Technician, dialysis | 1 | 3 |
| Technician, surgical | 2 | 2 |
| Technician/therapist, other than those listed above | — | 9 |
| Other health care occupations | — | 4 |
| Total | 56 | 138 |

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

²Health care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure or had other laboratory evidence of occupational infection: 48 had percutaneous exposure, 5 had mucocutaneous exposure, 2 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Forty-nine health care workers were exposed to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 3 to an unspecified fluid, and 3 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Twenty-five of these health care workers developed AIDS.

³These health care 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 2000, United States¹



¹Excludes 161 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in table 5. For 146 of these children, risk has not yet been identified. Three of the children were exposed to HIV-infected blood as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence: 1 child was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood and 2 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41). Twelve of the children had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection (see *Pediatrics* 1998;102:e46). An additional 508 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 1,015 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

⁴One hundred ninety-eight 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 health care, 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; July 7-12, 1996;1:179 [abstract Mo.D.1728]. One person was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. One hundred sixty-five 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 2000, United States

| Exposure category | AIDS cases | |
|---|----------------|--------------|
| | No. | (%) |
| Single mode of exposure | | |
| Men who have sex with men | 333,098 | (45) |
| Injecting drug use | 149,148 | (20) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 4,156 | (1) |
| Heterosexual contact | 76,400 | (10) |
| Receipt of transfusion ¹ | 8,653 | (1) |
| Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination ² | 13 | (0) |
| Other ³ | 199 | (0) |
| Single mode of exposure subtotal | 571,667 | (77) |
| Multiple modes of exposure | | |
| Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use | 40,515 | (5) |
| Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 188 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact | 11,490 | (2) |
| Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 3,501 | (0) |
| Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 209 | (0) |
| Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact | 36,918 | (5) |
| Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 1,714 | (0) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact | 116 | (0) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 810 | (0) |
| Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 1,810 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 53 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact | 6,397 | (1) |
| Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 634 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact | 23 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 43 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 308 | (0) |
| Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact | 89 | (0) |
| Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 38 | (0) |
| Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 1,100 | (0) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 39 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact | 16 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 14 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 184 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 6 | (0) |
| Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 26 | (0) |
| Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant | 7 | (0) |
| Multiple modes of exposure subtotal | 106,248 | (14) |
| Risk not reported or identified⁴ | 67,188 | (9) |
| Total | 745,103 | (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 165 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 2000, United States

| Race/ethnicity and age at death¹ | Males Cumulative total | Females Cumulative total | Both sexes Cumulative total |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| White, not Hispanic | | | |
| Under 15 | 566 | 417 | 983 |
| 15-24 | 2,525 | 474 | 2,999 |
| 25-34 | 54,404 | 4,613 | 59,017 |
| 35-44 | 79,922 | 5,042 | 84,964 |
| 45-54 | 36,472 | 1,979 | 38,451 |
| 55 or older | 15,381 | 1,716 | 17,097 |
| All ages | 189,432 | 14,263 | 203,695 |
| Black, not Hispanic | | | |
| Under 15 | 1,433 | 1,413 | 2,846 |
| 15-24 | 2,428 | 1,416 | 3,844 |
| 25-34 | 33,233 | 11,659 | 44,892 |
| 35-44 | 49,416 | 14,625 | 64,041 |
| 45-54 | 22,042 | 5,182 | 27,224 |
| 55 or older | 9,405 | 2,289 | 11,694 |
| All ages | 118,079 | 36,616 | 154,695 |
| Hispanic | | | |
| Under 15 | 626 | 574 | 1,200 |
| 15-24 | 1,329 | 478 | 1,807 |
| 25-34 | 20,108 | 4,466 | 24,574 |
| 35-44 | 25,970 | 4,849 | 30,819 |
| 45-54 | 10,537 | 1,757 | 12,294 |
| 55 or older | 4,375 | 831 | 5,206 |
| All ages | 63,001 | 12,965 | 75,966 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | | | |
| Under 15 | 18 | 16 | 34 |
| 15-24 | 36 | 6 | 42 |
| 25-34 | 707 | 79 | 786 |
| 35-44 | 1,125 | 98 | 1,223 |
| 45-54 | 547 | 65 | 612 |
| 55 or older | 247 | 48 | 295 |
| All ages | 2,682 | 314 | 2,996 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | | | |
| Under 15 | 12 | 8 | 20 |
| 15-24 | 24 | 3 | 27 |
| 25-34 | 377 | 72 | 449 |
| 35-44 | 392 | 67 | 459 |
| 45-54 | 129 | 26 | 155 |
| 55 or older | 41 | 11 | 52 |
| All ages | 978 | 187 | 1,165 |
| All racial/ethnic groups | | | |
| Under 15 | 2,657 | 2,429 | 5,086 |
| 15-24 | 6,347 | 2,379 | 8,726 |
| 25-34 | 108,887 | 20,894 | 129,781 |
| 35-44 | 156,940 | 24,693 | 181,633 |
| 45-54 | 69,774 | 9,014 | 78,788 |
| 55 or older | 29,470 | 4,898 | 34,368 |
| All ages | 374,422 | 64,373 | 438,795 |

¹Data tabulated under "all ages" include 413 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 278 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 20. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 1999, and cumulative totals through 1999, United States¹

| Exposure category | White, not Hispanic | | Black, not Hispanic | | Hispanic | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| | 1999 | Cumulative total | 1999 | Cumulative total | 1999 | Cumulative total |
| | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 7,852 (71) | 229,218 (77) | 5,870 (42) | 86,583 (42) | 3,112 (46) | 51,401 (46) |
| Injecting drug use | 1,592 (14) | 29,420 (10) | 4,704 (33) | 78,921 (38) | 2,220 (33) | 43,059 (38) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 827 (8) | 25,104 (8) | 782 (6) | 16,817 (8) | 342 (5) | 7,983 (7) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 74 (1) | 3,871 (1) | 37 (0) | 724 (0) | 17 (0) | 507 (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 574 (5) | 6,505 (2) | 2,587 (18) | 21,265 (10) | 960 (14) | 8,302 (7) |
| <i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i> | 163 | 2,238 | 575 | 6,500 | 221 | 2,267 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 1 | 36 | 6 | 25 | 1 | 12 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | 8 | 176 | 21 | 195 | 8 | 107 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 402 | 4,055 | 1,985 | 14,545 | 730 | 5,916 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 81 (1) | 3,367 (1) | 78 (1) | 1,261 (1) | 34 (1) | 666 (1) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 20 (0) | 532 (0) | 46 (0) | 2,218 (1) | 29 (0) | 314 (0) |
| Total | 11,021 (100) | 298,017 (100) | 14,103 (100) | 207,789 (100) | 6,714 (100) | 112,231 (100) |
| Exposure category | Asian/Pacific Islander | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | Cumulative totals ² | |
| | 1999 | Cumulative total | 1999 | Cumulative total | 1999 | Cumulative total |
| | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) | No. (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 210 (65) | 3,729 (76) | 66 (55) | 1,085 (59) | 17,162 (53) | 372,473 (60) |
| Injecting drug use | 43 (13) | 441 (9) | 27 (23) | 312 (17) | 8,624 (27) | 152,413 (24) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 10 (3) | 203 (4) | 16 (13) | 312 (17) | 1,982 (6) | 50,446 (8) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 3 (1) | 75 (2) | – (0) | 30 (2) | 132 (0) | 5,217 (1) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 50 (16) | 286 (6) | 8 (7) | 68 (4) | 4,192 (13) | 36,502 (6) |
| <i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i> | 10 | 74 | 1 | 20 | 972 | 11,114 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | 1 | – | – | 8 | 74 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | 9 | 1 | 3 | 38 | 491 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 40 | 202 | 6 | 45 | 3,174 | 24,823 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 5 (2) | 117 (2) | 1 (1) | 11 (1) | 200 (1) | 5,431 (1) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 1 (0) | 31 (1) | 1 (1) | 6 (0) | 98 (0) | 3,106 (0) |
| Total | 322 (100) | 4,883 (100) | 121 (100) | 1,822 (100) | 32,389 (100) | 625,587 (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 1999, and cumulative totals through 1999, United States ¹

| Exposure category | White, not Hispanic | | | | Black, not Hispanic | | | | Hispanic | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 1999 | | Cumulative total | | 1999 | | Cumulative total | | 1999 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Injecting drug use | 737 | (41) | 12,293 | (45) | 2,189 | (33) | 33,826 | (47) | 638 | (35) | 10,839 | (43) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 4 | (0) | 134 | (0) | 26 | (0) | 248 | (0) | 9 | (0) | 97 | (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 993 | (55) | 12,916 | (47) | 4,164 | (64) | 35,878 | (50) | 1,146 | (63) | 13,504 | (54) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | 341 | | 5,117 | | 1,071 | | 12,758 | | 337 | | 5,846 | |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | 97 | | 1,710 | | 147 | | 1,747 | | 36 | | 616 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | 8 | | 310 | | 9 | | 92 | | 2 | | 42 | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | 11 | | 339 | | 17 | | 197 | | 7 | | 103 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 536 | | 5,440 | | 2,920 | | 21,084 | | 764 | | 6,897 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 46 | (3) | 1,950 | (7) | 124 | (2) | 1,561 | (2) | 22 | (1) | 601 | (2) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 16 | (1) | 230 | (1) | 36 | (1) | 954 | (1) | 11 | (1) | 89 | (0) |
| Total | 1,796 | (100) | 27,524 | (100) | 6,539 | (100) | 72,466 | (100) | 1,826 | (100) | 25,132 | (100) |

| Exposure category | Asian/Pacific Islander | | | | American Indian/Alaska Native | | | | Cumulative totals ² | | | |
|---|------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 1999 | | Cumulative total | | 1999 | | Cumulative total | | 1999 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Injecting drug use | 15 | (20) | 142 | (21) | 21 | (42) | 192 | (49) | 3,606 | (35) | 57,378 | (45) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | – | (0) | 7 | (1) | – | (0) | 2 | (1) | 39 | (0) | 492 | (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 53 | (71) | 412 | (61) | 27 | (54) | 178 | (45) | 6,398 | (62) | 62,981 | (50) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | 7 | | 108 | | 10 | | 79 | | 1,769 | | 23,934 | |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | 8 | | 78 | | 4 | | 23 | | 292 | | 4,182 | |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | – | | 5 | | 1 | | 2 | | 20 | | 452 | |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | – | | 19 | | 1 | | 3 | | 37 | | 664 | |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | 38 | | 202 | | 11 | | 71 | | 4,280 | | 33,748 | |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 6 | (8) | 103 | (15) | 1 | (2) | 16 | (4) | 200 | (2) | 4,235 | (3) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 1 | (1) | 11 | (2) | 1 | (2) | 6 | (2) | 66 | (1) | 1,292 | (1) |
| Total | 74 | (100) | 676 | (100) | 51 | (100) | 396 | (100) | 10,309 | (100) | 126,378 | (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.

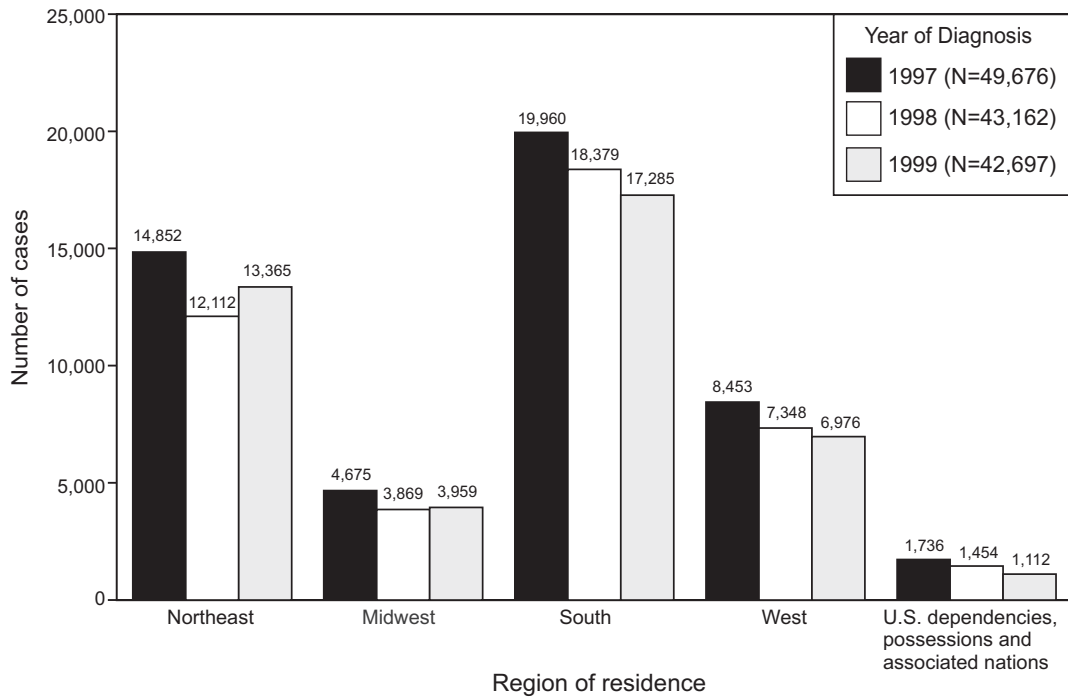
²Totals include estimates of women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 22. Estimated AIDS incidence in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, diagnosed in 1999, and cumulative totals through 1999, United States¹

| Male exposure category | 13-19 years old | | | | 20-24 years old | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 1999 | | Cumulative total | | 1999 | | Cumulative total | |
| | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| Men who have sex with men | 56 | (41) | 863 | (38) | 511 | (64) | 12,396 | (65) |
| Injecting drug use | 18 | (13) | 211 | (9) | 120 | (15) | 2,683 | (14) |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 7 | (5) | 128 | (6) | 43 | (5) | 2,059 | (11) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 5 | (4) | 758 | (33) | 10 | (1) | 664 | (3) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 20 | (15) | 138 | (6) | 110 | (14) | 1,153 | (6) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | | 5 | | 36 | | 25 | | 344 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | | – | | 2 | | – | | 4 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | | – | | – | | 2 | | 16 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | | 15 | | 100 | | 83 | | 789 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 6 | (4) | 96 | (4) | 5 | (1) | 121 | (1) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 23 | (17) | 98 | (4) | 2 | (0) | 106 | (1) |
| Male subtotal | 135 | (100) | 2,292 | (100) | 801 | (100) | 19,182 | (100) |
| Female exposure category | | | | | | | | |
| Injecting drug use | 29 | (18) | 320 | (20) | 99 | (21) | 2,299 | (31) |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 2 | (1) | 17 | (1) | 2 | (0) | 26 | (0) |
| Heterosexual contact: | 107 | (66) | 1,072 | (66) | 370 | (77) | 4,945 | (66) |
| <i>Sex with injecting drug user</i> | | 25 | | 347 | | 87 | | 1,806 |
| <i>Sex with bisexual male</i> | | 4 | | 54 | | 28 | | 345 |
| <i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i> | | – | | 16 | | 2 | | 58 |
| <i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i> | | – | | 3 | | 3 | | 29 |
| <i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i> | | 78 | | 652 | | 250 | | 2,707 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 8 | (5) | 105 | (6) | 8 | (2) | 150 | (2) |
| Risk not reported or identified | 17 | (10) | 108 | (7) | 3 | (1) | 77 | (1) |
| Female subtotal | 164 | (100) | 1,622 | (100) | 482 | (100) | 7,496 | (100) |
| Total | 299 | | 3,914 | | 1,282 | | 26,677 | |

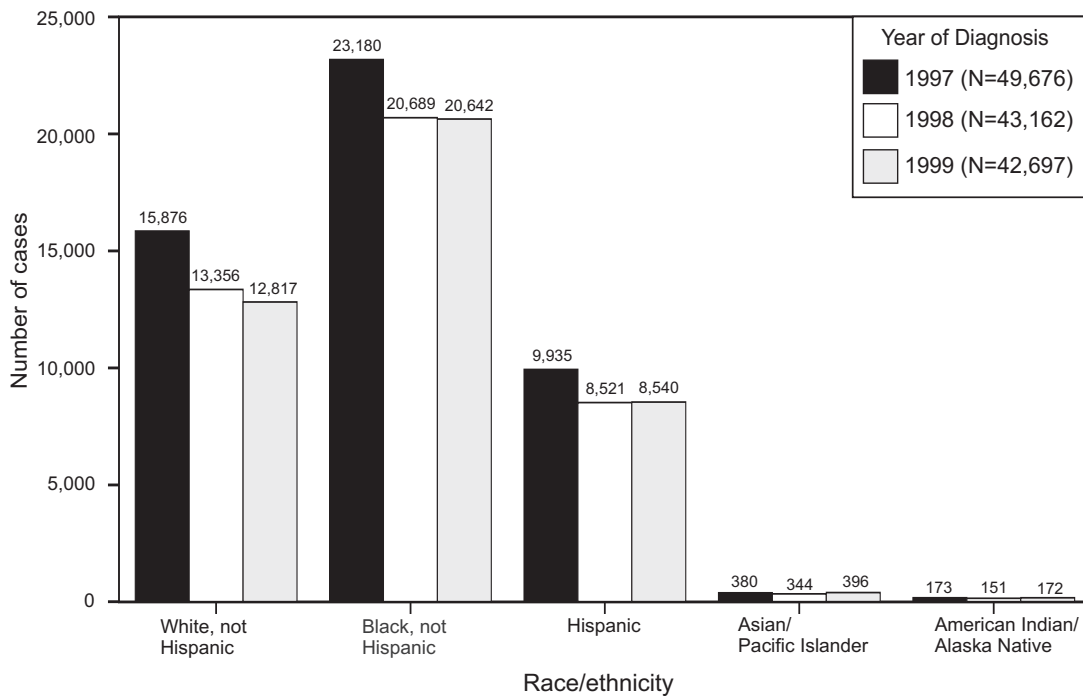
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical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

Figure 7. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1997, 1998, and 1999, United States¹



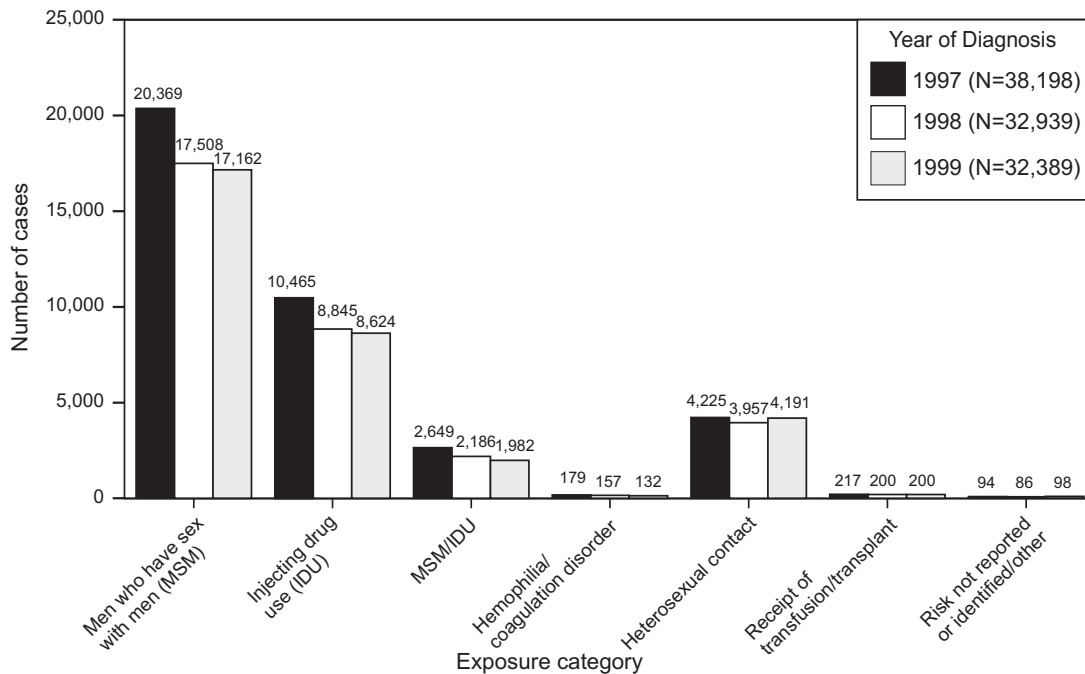
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding. See Technical Notes for a list of states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

Figure 8. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1997, 1998, and 1999, United States¹



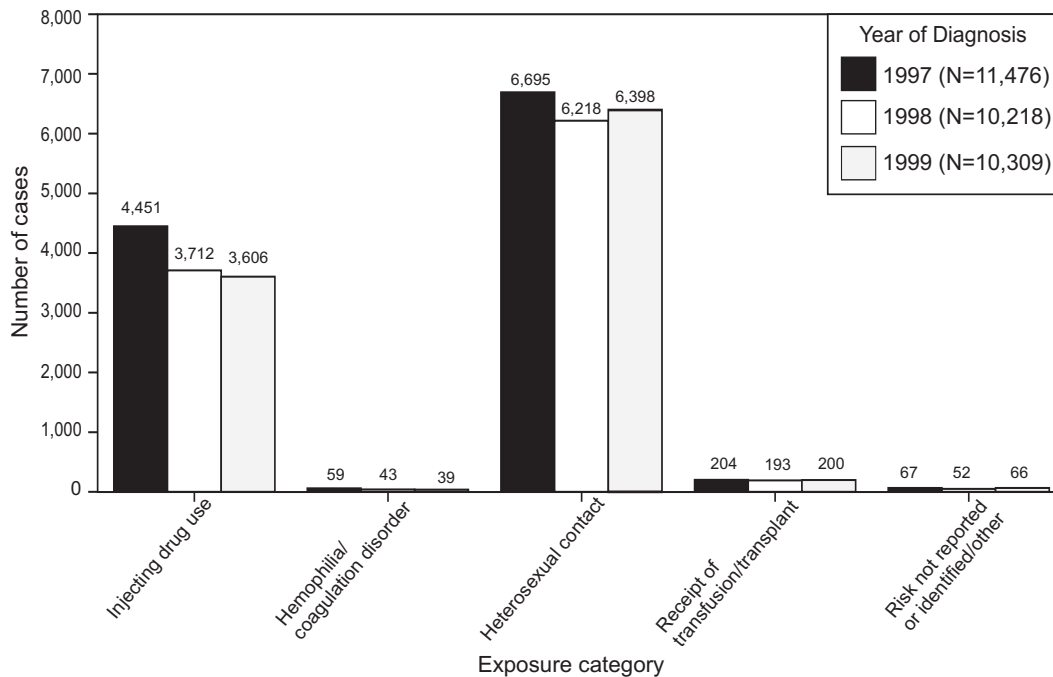
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Cases with missing or unknown gender or race/ethnicity data are included in the totals. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding. See Technical Notes.

Figure 9. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence by exposure category and year of diagnosis, 1997, 1998, and 1999, United States¹



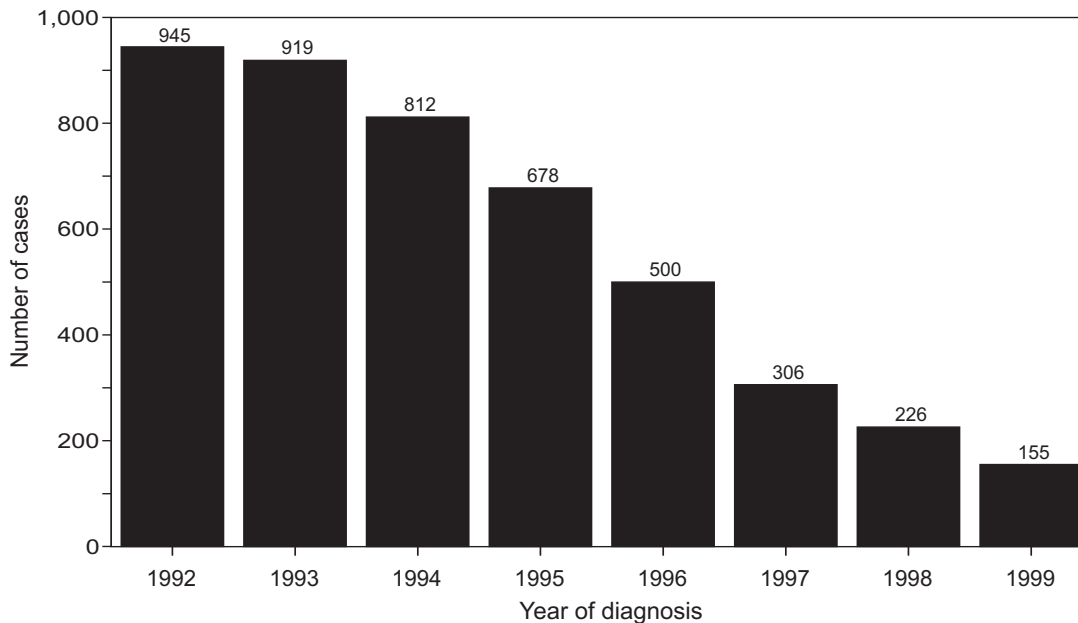
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of men diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of men diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. Totals may vary between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

Figure 10. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence by exposure category and year of diagnosis, 1997, 1998, and 1999, 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. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding. See Technical Notes.

Figure 11. Estimated pediatric AIDS incidence by year of diagnosis, 1992 through 1999, 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, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

| Region of residence ² | Year | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| Northeast | 51,920 | 59,545 | 66,433 | 73,674 | 81,865 | 88,867 | 97,200 |
| Midwest | 18,479 | 20,396 | 21,898 | 23,764 | 26,211 | 28,310 | 30,722 |
| South | 58,867 | 68,148 | 75,635 | 85,663 | 97,376 | 108,528 | 119,328 |
| West | 39,467 | 43,031 | 46,024 | 49,739 | 54,664 | 59,164 | 63,699 |
| U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations | 5,742 | 6,351 | 6,807 | 7,344 | 8,126 | 8,833 | 9,332 |
| Total³ | 174,475 | 197,471 | 216,796 | 240,184 | 268,242 | 293,702 | 320,282 |

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 compose each region of residence.

³Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 24. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

| Race/ethnicity | Year | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| White, not Hispanic | 80,480 | 86,703 | 91,756 | 98,615 | 107,273 | 114,895 | 122,880 |
| Black, not Hispanic | 60,678 | 71,863 | 81,287 | 92,274 | 105,306 | 117,426 | 129,943 |
| Hispanic | 31,245 | 36,524 | 41,072 | 46,194 | 52,121 | 57,443 | 62,995 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 1,295 | 1,460 | 1,617 | 1,859 | 2,094 | 2,318 | 2,609 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 569 | 662 | 718 | 803 | 888 | 969 | 1,085 |
| Total² | 174,475 | 197,471 | 216,796 | 240,184 | 268,242 | 293,702 | 320,282 |

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. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 25. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

| Male adult/adolescent exposure category | Year | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| Men who have sex with men | 86,677 | 95,086 | 101,554 | 110,949 | 122,738 | 133,506 | 144,849 |
| Injecting drug use | 34,463 | 40,143 | 44,529 | 48,972 | 54,080 | 58,487 | 63,137 |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 13,756 | 14,763 | 15,549 | 16,258 | 17,480 | 18,458 | 19,345 |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 1,624 | 1,703 | 1,735 | 1,745 | 1,788 | 1,833 | 1,868 |
| Heterosexual contact | 6,115 | 7,922 | 9,795 | 12,218 | 14,976 | 17,708 | 20,712 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 908 | 934 | 988 | 1,063 | 1,170 | 1,290 | 1,423 |
| Risk not reported or identified | 993 | 945 | 943 | 982 | 1,031 | 1,089 | 1,161 |
| Male subtotal | 144,536 | 161,495 | 175,093 | 192,186 | 213,263 | 232,372 | 252,494 |
| Female adult/adolescent exposure category | | | | | | | |
| Injecting drug use | 13,831 | 16,227 | 18,350 | 20,342 | 22,648 | 24,485 | 26,235 |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 91 | 108 | 136 | 165 | 203 | 231 | 253 |
| Heterosexual contact | 11,842 | 15,148 | 18,536 | 22,608 | 27,001 | 31,228 | 35,697 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 761 | 847 | 893 | 989 | 1,099 | 1,218 | 1,344 |
| Risk not reported or identified | 375 | 380 | 383 | 420 | 467 | 505 | 553 |
| Female subtotal | 26,900 | 32,710 | 38,298 | 44,524 | 51,419 | 57,667 | 64,082 |
| Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category | | | | | | | |
| | 3,039 | 3,266 | 3,405 | 3,474 | 3,561 | 3,663 | 3,706 |
| Total² | 174,475 | 197,471 | 216,796 | 240,184 | 268,242 | 293,702 | 320,282 |

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.

²Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 26. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

| Region of residence ² | Year of death | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| Northeast | 14,033 | 15,833 | 15,816 | 11,580 | 6,769 | 5,180 | 5,071 |
| Midwest | 4,774 | 5,190 | 5,427 | 4,059 | 2,260 | 1,796 | 1,568 |
| South | 14,703 | 16,461 | 17,409 | 13,694 | 8,373 | 7,332 | 6,564 |
| West | 10,309 | 10,634 | 10,274 | 6,925 | 3,558 | 2,866 | 2,457 |
| U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations | 1,562 | 1,751 | 1,683 | 1,531 | 963 | 756 | 614 |
| Total³ | 45,381 | 49,869 | 50,610 | 37,787 | 21,923 | 17,930 | 16,273 |

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 compose each region of residence.

³Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 27. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

| Race/ethnicity | Year of death | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| White, not Hispanic | 21,677 | 22,555 | 21,933 | 14,533 | 7,255 | 5,766 | 4,850 |
| Black, not Hispanic | 15,500 | 17,893 | 19,012 | 15,920 | 10,347 | 8,716 | 8,238 |
| Hispanic | 7,728 | 8,841 | 9,069 | 6,895 | 4,073 | 3,245 | 3,009 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 306 | 404 | 367 | 290 | 149 | 120 | 106 |
| American Indian/ Alaska Native | 136 | 151 | 192 | 127 | 89 | 71 | 57 |
| Total² | 45,381 | 49,869 | 50,610 | 37,787 | 21,923 | 17,930 | 16,273 |

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. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 28. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

| Male adult/adolescent exposure category | Year of death | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
| Men who have sex with men | 23,841 | 25,198 | 24,740 | 16,688 | 8,580 | 6,741 | 5,819 |
| Injecting drug use | 9,282 | 10,344 | 10,779 | 8,516 | 5,356 | 4,439 | 3,975 |
| Men who have sex with men and inject drugs | 3,166 | 3,475 | 3,390 | 2,573 | 1,427 | 1,207 | 1,095 |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 354 | 347 | 328 | 244 | 136 | 112 | 97 |
| Heterosexual contact | 1,591 | 2,004 | 2,388 | 2,106 | 1,467 | 1,226 | 1,187 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 314 | 304 | 261 | 217 | 110 | 80 | 67 |
| Risk not reported or identified | 174 | 147 | 103 | 67 | 46 | 28 | 27 |
| Male subtotal | 38,722 | 41,820 | 41,988 | 30,411 | 17,123 | 13,833 | 12,267 |
| Female adult/adolescent exposure category | | | | | | | |
| Injecting drug use | 3,132 | 3,687 | 3,795 | 3,277 | 2,144 | 1,876 | 1,856 |
| Hemophilia/coagulation disorder | 17 | 26 | 29 | 30 | 21 | 16 | 17 |
| Heterosexual contact | 2,655 | 3,469 | 3,969 | 3,434 | 2,302 | 1,991 | 1,929 |
| Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue | 238 | 226 | 233 | 174 | 94 | 75 | 74 |
| Risk not reported or identified | 75 | 55 | 56 | 32 | 20 | 15 | 18 |
| Female subtotal | 6,117 | 7,464 | 8,081 | 6,946 | 4,581 | 3,972 | 3,893 |
| Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category | | | | | | | |
| | 542 | 585 | 540 | 431 | 219 | 124 | 113 |
| Total² | 45,381 | 49,869 | 50,610 | 37,787 | 21,923 | 17,930 | 16,273 |

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.

²Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

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). Effective January 1, 2000, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection was revised to reflect advances in laboratory HIV virologic tests. The definition incorporates the reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS into a single case definition for adults and children (*MMWR* 1999;48[*no. RR-13*]:29-31).

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. For adults, adolescents and children \geq 18 months of age, the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition incorporates positive results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA.

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 virologic test (i.e., HIV nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), HIV viral culture, HIV p24 antigen) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the diagnosis is documented by a physician. For children <18 months of age, the pediatric HIV reporting criteria reflect diagnostic advances that permit the diagnosis of HIV infection during the first months of life. With HIV nucleic acid detection tests, HIV infection can be detected in nearly all infants aged one month and older. The timing of the HIV serologic and HIV nucleic acid detection tests and the number of HIV nucleic acid detection tests in the definitive and presumptive criteria for HIV infection are based on the recommended practices for diagnosing infection in children aged <18 months and on evaluations of the performance of these tests for children in this age group (*MMWR* 1999;48[*no. RR-13*]:29-31) (*MMWR* 1998;47[*no. RR-4*]).

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, *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-99, and *AIDS* 1999; 13:1109-14.). 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 approximately 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.

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.

Surveillance of HIV infection

Through June 30, 2000, 35 areas had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Connecticut 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. 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.

A few states use codes in lieu of names to conduct surveillance for HIV infection. These data are not included in the HIV data tables pending evaluations demonstrating acceptable performance under CDC guidelines and the development of methods to report such data to CDC.

For this report, adults, adolescents and children ≥ 18 months of age, were classified using the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition which incorporates positive results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA (*MMWR* 1999;48[no. RR-13]:29-31). For children < 18 months of age, the pediatric HIV reporting criteria reflect diagnostic advances that permit the diagnosis of HIV infection during the first months of life. With HIV nucleic acid detection tests, HIV infection can be detected in nearly all infants aged one month and older.

The timing of the HIV serologic and HIV nucleic acid detection tests and the number of HIV nucleic acid detection tests in the definitive and presumptive criteria for HIV infection are based on the recommended practices for diagnosing infection in children aged < 18 months and on evaluations of the performance of these tests for children in this age group. Children aged < 18 months born to an HIV infected mother will be categorized as having perinatal exposure to HIV infection if the child does not meet the criteria for HIV infection or the criteria for "not infected with HIV" (*MMWR* 1999;48[no. RR-13]:29-31) (*MMWR* 1998;47[no. RR-4]). Children born before 1994 were considered HIV infected if they met the HIV case definition stated in the 1987 pediatric classification system for HIV infection (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30,235).

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 approximately 2% of HIV cases are duplicates based on matching of the national coded surveillance database.

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 1999 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 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., homo-

sexual 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 1990 through 1998 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 1990 through 1998 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 important 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 40% 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 diag-

nosed since implementation of uniform reporting through the HIV/AIDS reporting system on January 1, 1994, about 68% of all HIV infection cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 92% were reported within 1 year.

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 postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions and associated independent nations are based on official postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1998 or 1999 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing the table of race-specific rates (year-end edition only) are based on 1999 census estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Census: "National Population Estimates for the 1990's. Monthly Post-censal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race and Hispanic origin"; (<http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/e90s/e9999rmp.txt>). 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.