HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through June 1996 **Midyear edition Vol. 8, No. 1**

Contents

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The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is published semiannually by the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, GA 30333. All data contained in the *Report* are provisional.

Suggested Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 1996;8(no.1):[inclusive page numbers].

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a specific group of diseases or conditions which are indicative of severe immunosuppression related to infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

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Commentary

This edition of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* includes cases of HIV infection and AIDS reported to state, local, and territorial health departments through June 1996. The publication of this edition coincides with the fifteenth anniversary of the first published report of unusual cases of *Pneumocystis* pneumonia among young homosexual men in Los Angeles, California. Following that report in 1981, active surveillance was initiated for cases of an acquired immune deficiency syndrome that came to be known as AIDS. During the first 15 years of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States, regular publication of AIDS surveillance data has tracked the distribution of disease throughout the population. Through June 1996, 548,102 men, women, and children with AIDS have been reported to CDC, and 343,000 have died (Tables 3 and 9). Over 80,000 persons have been reported with HIV infection (not AIDS) in the 28 states that also conduct surveillance for HIV cases (Table 16).

Three methods used to track the course of the epidemic are presented in this report. In the first method, AIDS cases reported to CDC each year are presented for the one or two most recent annual periods and/or cumulatively (Tables 1-8 and Figures 1-5). Reported cases represent the scope and magnitude of the epidemic and are useful for characterizing the demographic, geographic, and risk/exposure distributions in the population. Because health departments actively solicit AIDS case reports from providers and medical facilities throughout the United States and submit them promptly to CDC, numbers and characteristics of reported cases are useful for planning and allocating resources for prevention and care. In the second method, the numbers of new diagnoses of severe HIV-related illnesses (AIDS opportunistic infections [AIDS-OIs]) are estimated for each year from 1990 through 1995 (Tables 13-15). These data are useful for tracking the recent course of the epidemic. They are estimated rather than counted for several reasons: to adjust for temporal lags between when an AIDS case is diagnosed and when the case report will be received by the health department, to adjust for recent fluctuations in case reporting caused by the expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition in 1993, and to account for delays in obtaining complete risk/exposure data on the most recently reported cases (see Technical Notes). The third method counts reported deaths among persons with AIDS (Table 9).

In addition, this report presents reported cases of HIV infection (Tables 16-21). From July 1995 through June 1996, the 26 states that report both adult/adolescent (13 years or older) and pediatric HIV cases, reported nearly 18,000 AIDS cases and over 14,000 HIV cases (Table 16). HIV reports represent only those HIV-infected persons who have been tested by a provider and do not include persons who were tested anonymously or whose infection is unrecognized. These data, however, describe persons at an earlier stage of disease and enhance the completeness and usefulness of AIDS surveillance data in describing the impact and characteristics of the epidemic in these states (see Technical Notes). Table 22 presents the minimum number of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS (over 275,000).

Five states continue to account for over half of the cumulative AIDS case reports (New York, California, Florida, Texas, New Jersey); they held the same ranking in the last 12-month period (Table 1). However, rates of reported cases per 100,000 population were highest in New York, Puerto Rico, Florida, and New Jersey. Some of the highest rates of reported cases are also found in large metropolitan areas (more than 500,000 population) in these same states (e.g., New York, San Francisco, Miami, Fort Lauderdale, West Palm Beach, Jersey City, and Newark—Table 2). Fluctuations in reported cases per 100,000 population during the last several annual periods reflect changing surveillance practices following the 1993 change in the AIDS case definition. The rate for the District of Columbia is artifactually high because the District represents a small geographic area (Table 1); the impact of the epidemic in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area is comparable to that in areas with moderate-to-high rates (Table 2).

Among adults and adolescents, three HIV exposure categories continue to account for nearly all cases of AIDS: men who have sex with men (51 percent), injecting drug use (25 percent), and heterosexual contact with a person who is in a high-risk group or has HIV/AIDS (8 percent—Table 3). Of the 7,296 AIDS cases reported among children, 90 percent resulted from transmission from mother to child (Table 3). These data continue to highlight the need for prevention and therapeutic interventions to reduce transmission in these populations.

In tables 13-15, recent trends in the number of estimated AIDS-OIs illustrate the overall slowing in the rate of growth of the AIDS epidemic. From 1992 through 1995, the estimates of newly diagnosed AIDS-OIs suggest that AIDS cases were increasing at a rate of 5 percent or less per year in the United States as a whole compared to higher rates of increase from 1990 through 1992. As the epidemic of HIV infection has dispersed from the cities where AIDS cases were first recognized in 1981 (Los Angeles and New York), different populations and geographic areas have been affected over time. Changes in the number of estimated AIDS-OIs during 1992-1995 reflect these different stages in the maturation of the epidemic: leveling in the West but continued increases in other geographic areas (Table 13), leveling among whites but continued increases among blacks and Hispanics (Table 14), a stable trend among men largely caused by the leveling of AIDS-OIs among men who

have sex with men (Table 15), and an upward trend among women reflecting increasing numbers of women who were infected with HIV through sexual contact, principally with injecting drug-using partners, and who are now progressing to AIDS (Table 15). Despite the large number of women with HIV infection or AIDS, a gradual decrease in pediatric AIDS cases has occurred (Table 15). Thus, while the number of estimated AIDS-OIs in the United States is still increasing slightly each year, declines in infants and men who have sex with men likely reflect successful prevention interventions.

It is likely that, in the near future, these trends will continue and numbers of estimated AIDS-OIs will stabilize or decline slightly. However, these overall trends at the national level are likely to mask diverse local sub-epidemics. In the future, the number of AIDS-OIs and the course of the epidemic will be determined by the effectiveness of behavioral intervention programs in preventing new infections, prompt diagnosis of HIV infection, the availability and effectiveness of new therapies directed at slowing progression to AIDS in recently infected persons, and the degree to which recommendations for the prevention of perinatal transmission are adopted and implemented.

Suggested reading

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS among men who have sex with men-United States, 1989-1994. *MMWR* 1995;44:401-04.

CDC. First 500,000 AIDS cases-United States, 1995. *MMWR* 1995;44:849-53.

CDC. Update: mortality attributable to HIV infection among persons aged 25-44 years-United States, 1994. *MMWR* 1996;45:121-25.

CDC. Recommendations of the U.S. Public Health Service Task Force on the use of zidovudine to reduce perinatal transmission of human immunodeficiency virus. *MMWR* 1994;43(RR-11):1-20.

CDC. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 1995;7(no.2):1-39.

CDC. AIDS associated with injecting-drug use—United States, 1995. *MMWR* 1996;45:392-98.

CDC. *Pneumocystis* pneumonia - Los Angeles. *MMWR* 1996;45:729-33.

Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported July 1994 through June 1995, July 1995 through June 1996;[1] and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1996, United States[2]

U.S. state of residence	July 1994 - June 1995		July 1995 - June 1996		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	565	13.4	666	15.7	3,928	55	3,983
Alaska	79	13.1	37	6.1	337	4	341
Arizona	559	13.7	664	15.7	4,717	19	4,736
Arkansas	287	11.7	286	11.5	2,003	30	2,033
California	10,961	34.9	10,589	33.5	93,240	509	93,749
Colorado	717	19.6	600	16.0	5,509	27	5,536
Connecticut	1,059	32.3	1,532	46.8	7,835	159	7,994
Delaware	310	43.8	320	44.6	1,647	13	1,660
District of Columbia	1,216	214.5	1,045	188.5	8,622	126	8,748
Florida	9,305	66.7	7,741	54.6	54,507	1,183	55,690
Georgia	2,293	32.5	2,503	34.8	15,698	168	15,866
Hawaii	264	22.4	206	17.4	1,870	14	1,884
Idaho	57	5.0	45	3.9	348	2	350
Illinois	2,766	23.5	2,149	18.2	17,374	210	17,584
Indiana	519	9.0	659	11.4	4,187	32	4,219
Iowa	145	5.1	129	4.5	924	8	932
Kansas	264	10.3	263	10.3	1,731	11	1,742
Kentucky	311	8.1	315	8.2	1,984	14	1,998
Louisiana	1,113	25.8	1,374	31.6	8,346	106	8,452
Maine	139	11.2	80	6.4	724	6	730
Maryland	2,915	58.3	2,296	45.5	13,837	245	14,082
Massachusetts	1,371	22.7	1,295	21.3	11,110	177	11,287
Michigan	1,057	11.1	1,040	10.9	7,741	83	7,824
Minnesota	412	9.0	320	6.9	2,843	19	2,862
Mississippi	413	15.5	415	15.4	2,568	38	2,606
Missouri	685	13.0	850	16.0	6,755	49	6,804
Montana	24	2.8	30	3.4	206	2	208
Nebraska	111	6.8	98	6.0	736	8	744
Nevada	412	28.2	459	30.0	2,823	21	2,844
New Hampshire	112	9.9	99	8.6	655	7	662
New Jersey	4,738	60.0	3,995	50.3	30,475	649	31,124
New Mexico	228	13.8	113	6.7	1,288	4	1,292
New York	12,537	69.1	13,251	73.1	99,191	1,858	101,049
North Carolina	1,017	14.4	975	13.6	6,792	95	6,887
North Dakota	6	0.9	9	1.4	72	–	72
Ohio	1,191	10.7	1,117	10.0	8,133	101	8,234
Oklahoma	268	8.2	278	8.5	2,580	18	2,598
Oregon	506	16.4	501	16.0	3,651	14	3,665
Pennsylvania	2,661	22.1	2,270	18.8	16,052	218	16,270
Rhode Island	288	29.0	182	18.4	1,501	16	1,517
South Carolina	992	27.2	970	26.4	5,786	65	5,851
South Dakota	20	2.8	17	2.3	108	4	112
Tennessee	877	16.9	903	17.2	5,112	42	5,154
Texas	5,108	27.7	4,399	23.5	37,025	295	37,320
Utah	153	8.0	199	10.2	1,273	20	1,293
Vermont	30	5.2	39	6.7	280	3	283
Virginia	1,145	17.5	1,513	22.9	8,319	139	8,458
Washington	925	17.3	777	14.3	7,150	26	7,176
West Virginia	113	6.2	146	8.0	680	8	688
Wisconsin	363	7.1	330	6.4	2,647	23	2,670
Wyoming	14	2.9	14	2.9	136	–	136
Subtotal	**73,621**	**28.3**	**70,103**	**26.7**	**523,056**	**6,943**	**529,999**
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations[2]							
Guam	–	–	4	2.8	17	–	17
Pacific Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Puerto Rico	2,548	69.7	2,153	58.4	17,071	341	17,412
Virgin Islands, U.S.	62	59.7	32	30.6	262	12	274
Total[3]	**76,289**	**28.9**	**72,416**	**27.1**	**540,806**	**7,296**	**548,102**

[1]See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported annually since 1993.
[2]U.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.
[3]Totals include 398 persons whose state of residence is unknown.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported July 1994 through June 1995, July 1995 through June 1996;[1] and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1996, United States

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1994-June 1995		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	50	7.4	35	5.2	348	–	348
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	170	19.4	213	24.4	1,150	20	1,170
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	108	16.7	53	8.0	702	2	704
Allentown, Pa.	93	15.2	104	17.0	551	7	558
Ann Arbor, Mich.	34	6.6	39	7.5	282	6	288
Atlanta, Ga.	1,603	48.1	1,772	51.6	11,308	92	11,400
Austin, Tex.	387	40.1	296	29.6	2,775	17	2,792
Bakersfield, Calif.	77	12.6	137	22.2	650	3	653
Baltimore, Md.	2,040	83.0	1,518	61.5	9,082	175	9,257
Baton Rouge, La.	166	29.7	221	39.2	1,004	16	1,020
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	612	47.0	491	37.5	3,973	66	4,039
Birmingham, Ala.	160	18.3	212	24.0	1,233	15	1,248
Boston, Mass.	1,193	20.8	1,130	19.6	9,852	154	10,006
Buffalo, N.Y.	105	8.8	45	3.8	893	10	903
Charleston, S.C.	152	29.4	128	25.3	1,043	10	1,053
Charlotte, N.C.	219	17.4	201	15.6	1,385	18	1,403
Chicago, Ill.	2,462	32.1	1,809	23.4	15,133	189	15,322
Cincinnati, Ohio	220	13.9	273	17.1	1,421	13	1,434
Cleveland, Ohio	473	21.3	249	11.2	2,345	34	2,379
Columbus, Ohio	193	13.6	196	13.6	1,702	10	1,712
Dallas, Tex.	1,416	48.8	1,010	34.1	9,123	35	9,158
Dayton, Ohio	52	5.4	115	12.0	720	15	735
Denver, Colo.	568	31.6	447	24.4	4,442	19	4,461
Detroit, Mich.	772	17.9	731	16.9	5,410	61	5,471
El Paso, Tex.	116	17.4	120	17.7	601	2	603
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,589	114.8	1,225	86.7	8,632	197	8,829
Fort Worth, Tex.	538	36.7	204	13.7	2,280	23	2,303
Fresno, Calif.	121	14.5	145	17.2	868	12	880
Gary, Ind.	97	15.6	66	10.6	465	3	468
Grand Rapids, Mich.	66	6.7	85	8.5	540	3	543
Greensboro, N.C.	206	18.6	177	15.7	1,147	17	1,164
Greenville, S.C.	141	16.2	138	15.6	957	2	959
Harrisburg, Pa.	92	15.1	94	15.3	580	5	585
Hartford, Conn.	388	34.7	515	46.2	2,665	41	2,706
Honolulu, Hawaii	193	22.1	140	16.0	1,374	11	1,385
Houston, Tex.	1,322	36.2	1,334	35.9	13,201	121	13,322
Indianapolis, Ind.	214	14.6	336	22.8	2,056	12	2,068
Jacksonville, Fla.	474	49.0	388	39.6	3,100	65	3,165
Jersey City, N.J.	880	159.6	634	115.2	4,937	105	5,042
Kansas City, Mo.	293	17.8	345	20.7	3,076	12	3,088
Knoxville, Tenn.	89	14.1	65	10.1	465	5	470
Las Vegas, Nev.	337	31.2	376	33.0	2,224	20	2,244
Little Rock, Ark.	96	17.8	86	15.8	727	10	737
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,980	43.6	3,922	42.9	32,653	206	32,859
Louisville, Ky.	143	14.6	151	15.3	888	8	896
Memphis, Tenn.	333	31.5	302	28.3	1,817	14	1,831
Miami, Fla.	2,961	146.4	2,382	117.3	17,089	422	17,511
Middlesex, N.J.	382	35.7	333	30.8	2,396	61	2,457
Milwaukee, Wis.	209	14.4	162	11.1	1,422	14	1,436
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	368	13.7	276	10.1	2,507	16	2,523
Mobile, Ala.	104	20.3	109	21.1	773	10	783
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	350	33.8	288	27.4	2,151	51	2,202
Nashville, Tenn.	286	26.7	294	26.9	1,599	14	1,613
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	550	20.7	641	24.1	4,747	78	4,825
New Haven, Conn.	581	35.7	865	53.2	4,507	111	4,618
New Orleans, La.	607	46.3	734	55.8	4,831	54	4,885
New York, N.Y.	10,746	125.3	11,309	132.0	85,282	1,695	86,977
Newark, N.J.	1,740	90.0	1,531	79.1	12,212	283	12,495
Norfolk, Va.	389	25.4	544	35.3	2,190	51	2,241
Oakland, Calif.	747	34.2	667	30.4	6,261	36	6,297

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported July 1994 through June 1995, July 1995 through June 1996;[1] and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1996, United States (continued)

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1994-June 1995		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Oklahoma City, Okla.	108	10.7	113	11.1	1,178	3	1,181
Omaha, Nebr.	77	11.6	64	9.5	518	2	520
Orange County, Calif.	539	21.2	514	20.0	4,284	25	4,309
Orlando, Fla.	742	54.4	592	42.6	3,900	64	3,964
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,015	40.7	1,700	34.3	12,359	182	12,541
Phoenix, Ariz.	392	15.8	466	18.2	3,371	11	3,382
Pittsburgh, Pa.	328	13.7	227	9.5	1,822	11	1,833
Portland, Oreg.	399	23.8	354	20.7	3,002	8	3,010
Providence, R.I.	270	29.6	167	18.4	1,403	15	1,418
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	187	19.3	170	17.1	1,374	20	1,394
Richmond, Va.	227	24.8	279	30.1	1,703	22	1,725
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	818	28.1	664	22.5	4,880	44	4,924
Rochester, N.Y.	217	19.9	324	29.8	1,442	8	1,450
Sacramento, Calif.	351	24.4	275	18.9	2,408	24	2,432
Saint Louis, Mo.	378	14.9	439	17.2	3,357	29	3,386
Salt Lake City, Utah	126	10.7	177	14.8	1,119	14	1,133
San Antonio, Tex.	382	26.7	374	25.6	2,803	23	2,826
San Diego, Calif.	950	36.1	1,147	43.4	7,892	45	7,937
San Francisco, Calif.	2,156	131.3	1,807	109.8	23,557	35	23,592
San Jose, Calif.	298	19.2	298	19.0	2,449	12	2,461
San Juan, P.R.	1,529	79.4	1,311	67.0	10,703	218	10,921
Sarasota, Fla.	170	32.8	123	23.4	996	20	1,016
Scranton, Pa.	48	7.5	31	4.9	299	3	302
Seattle, Wash.	652	30.0	543	24.7	5,205	14	5,219
Springfield, Mass.	183	30.8	169	28.5	1,131	21	1,152
Stockton, Calif.	48	9.3	82	15.6	532	12	544
Syracuse, N.Y.	120	15.9	78	10.4	776	7	783
Tacoma, Wash.	80	12.5	68	10.5	573	8	581
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	820	38.0	755	34.6	5,844	80	5,924
Toledo, Ohio	48	7.8	64	10.4	414	8	422
Tucson, Ariz.	118	16.1	146	19.4	1,006	6	1,012
Tulsa, Okla.	81	10.9	90	12.1	791	6	797
Ventura, Calif.	71	10.1	89	12.5	597	2	599
Washington, D.C.	2,142	48.0	2,067	45.8	15,449	218	15,667
West Palm Beach, Fla.	863	90.4	840	86.4	5,020	172	5,192
Wichita, Kans.	94	18.6	79	15.5	501	2	503
Wilmington, Del.	257	47.6	274	50.2	1,313	9	1,322
Youngstown, Ohio	34	5.6	28	4.6	236	–	236
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	**63,371**	**38.9**	**59,396**	**36.1**	**455,954**	**6,180**	**462,134**
Central counties	***62,071***	***41.7***	***58,172***	***38.8***	***447,649***	***6,069***	***453,718***
Outlying counties	***1,300***	***9.3***	***1,224***	***8.5***	***8,305***	***111***	***8,416***
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	**7,876**	**16.4**	**7,729**	**16.0**	**53,095**	**689**	**53,784**
Central counties	***7,369***	***17.2***	***7,248***	***16.8***	***49,832***	***629***	***50,461***
Outlying counties	***507***	***9.6***	***481***	***9.0***	***3,263***	***60***	***3,323***
Nonmetropolitan areas	**4,590**	**8.6**	**4,717**	**8.7**	**29,358**	**411**	**29,769**
Total[2]	**76,289**	**28.8**	**72,416**	**27.1**	**540,806**	**7,296**	**548,102**

[1]See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported annually since 1993.
[2]Totals include 2,415 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported July 1994 through June 1995, July 1995 through June 1996;[1] and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through June 1996, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals					
	July 1994-June 1995		July 1995-June 1996		July 1994-June 1995		July 1995-June 1996		July 1994-June 1995		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total[2]	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	33,118	(54)	29,260	(51)	–	–	–	–	33,118	(44)	29,260	(41)	274,192	(51)
Injecting drug use	14,971	(24)	13,386	(23)	5,651	(41)	5,016	(36)	20,622	(27)	18,402	(26)	137,753	(25)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,957	(6)	3,198	(6)	–	–	–	–	3,957	(5)	3,198	(4)	35,218	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	432	(1)	360	(1)	27	(0)	20	(0)	459	(1)	380	(1)	4,280	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3,091	(5)	3,102	(5)	5,582	(41)	5,563	(40)	8,673	(12)	8,665	(12)	44,980	(8)
Sex with injecting drug user	*947*		*966*		*2,057*		*1,976*		*3,004*		*2,942*		*20,307*	
Sex with bisexual male	*–*		*–*		*375*		*377*		*375*		*377*		*2,425*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*6*		*11*		*60*		*35*		*66*		*46*		*349*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*68*		*35*		*63*		*66*		*131*		*101*		*789*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*2,070*		*2,090*		*3,027*		*3,109*		*5,097*		*5,199*		*21,110*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[3]	371	(1)	334	(1)	312	(2)	276	(2)	683	(1)	610	(1)	7,684	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified[4]	5,645	(9)	8,068	(14)	2,172	(16)	3,121	(22)	7,817	(10)	11,189	(16)	36,699	(7)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	61,585	(100)	57,708	(100)	13,744	(100)	13,996	(100)	75,329	(100)	71,704	(100)	540,806	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	12	(3)	2	(1)	–	–	–	–	12	(1)	2	(0)	228	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection[4]	420	(89)	328	(91)	464	(95)	327	(93)	884	(92)	655	(92)	6,586	(90)
Injecting drug use	*122*		*97*		*138*		*88*		*260*		*185*		*2,714*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*75*		*55*		*70*		*45*		*145*		*100*		*1,228*	
Sex with bisexual male	*12*		*3*		*10*		*7*		*22*		*10*		*140*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*1*		*–*		*1*		*1*		*2*		*1*		*25*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*–*		*–*		*3*		*–*		*3*		*–*		*25*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*102*		*57*		*100*		*60*		*202*		*117*		*844*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*1*		*2*		*5*		*2*		*6*		*4*		*143*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*107*		*114*		*137*		*124*		*244*		*238*		*1,467*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[3]	25	(5)	9	(3)	15	(3)	2	(1)	40	(4)	11	(2)	367	(5)
Other/risk not reported or identified[4]	13	(3)	20	(6)	11	(2)	24	(7)	24	(3)	44	(6)	115	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	470	(100)	359	(100)	490	(100)	353	(100)	960	(100)	712	(100)	7,296	(100)
Total	**62,055**		**58,067**		**14,234**		**14,349**		**76,289**		**72,416**		**548,102**	

[1]See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported annually since 1993.
[2]Includes 10 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.
[3]Thirty-five adults/adolescents and 3 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Twelve additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 12 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.
[4]See table 11 and figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 39 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 39 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category.

Table 4. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1995 through June 1996, and cumulative totals, through June 1996, United States

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	17,665	(70)	180,294	(76)	6,856	(33)	55,327	(39)	4,297	(39)	34,906	(44)
Injecting drug use	2,783	(11)	20,664	(9)	6,845	(33)	51,143	(36)	3,673	(33)	29,410	(37)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,614	(6)	18,670	(8)	1,077	(5)	10,869	(8)	459	(4)	5,337	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	250	(1)	3,259	(1)	57	(0)	430	(0)	42	(0)	346	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	566	(2)	3,234	(1)	1,765	(8)	8,527	(6)	745	(7)	3,396	(4)
Sex with injecting drug user	*183*		*1,351*		*539*		*3,591*		*236*		*1,167*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*5*		*20*		*5*		*10*		*1*		*7*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*8*		*124*		*15*		*104*		*9*		*70*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*370*		*1,739*		*1,206*		*4,822*		*499*		*2,152*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	172	(1)	2,941	(1)	106	(1)	907	(1)	48	(0)	491	(1)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	2,138	(8)	7,428	(3)	4,095	(20)	14,299	(10)	1,706	(16)	5,040	(6)
Total	**25,188**	**(100)**	**236,490**	**(100)**	**20,801**	**(100)**	**141,502**	**(100)**	**10,970**	**(100)**	**78,926**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	321	(67)	2,593	(77)	84	(49)	726	(60)	29,260	(51)	274,192	(59)
Injecting drug use	33	(7)	173	(5)	35	(20)	175	(15)	13,386	(23)	101,714	(22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	17	(4)	114	(3)	26	(15)	201	(17)	3,198	(6)	35,218	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	7	(1)	55	(2)	2	(1)	26	(2)	360	(1)	4,122	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	19	(4)	78	(2)	5	(3)	21	(2)	3,102	(5)	15,268	(3)
Sex with injecting drug user	*5*		*22*		*2*		*9*		*966*		*6,142*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	–		–		–		–		*11*		*37*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*3*		*7*		–		*1*		*35*		*307*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*11*		*49*		*3*		*11*		*2,090*		*8,782*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(2)	96	(3)	–	–	5	(0)	334	(1)	4,449	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	77	(16)	279	(8)	20	(12)	48	(4)	8,068	(14)	27,189	(6)
Total	**482**	**(100)**	**3,388**	**(100)**	**172**	**(100)**	**1,202**	**(100)**	**57,708**	**(100)**	**462,152**	**(100)**

[1]See figure 6.
[2]Includes 644 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1995 through June 1996, and cumulative totals, through June 1996, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1,205	(39)	8,050	(43)	2,882	(36)	20,745	(48)	901	(33)	7,026	(44)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	(0)	87	(0)	9	(0)	47	(0)	5	(0)	21	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,282	(41)	7,169	(38)	2,934	(37)	15,054	(35)	1,292	(48)	7,197	(45)
Sex with injecting drug user	*472*		*3,162*		*976*		*7,005*		*511*		*3,881*	
Sex with bisexual male	*148*		*1,106*		*150*		*890*		*71*		*368*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*18*		*231*		*9*		*47*		*7*		*28*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*25*		*255*		*18*		*126*		*21*		*84*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*619*		*2,415*		*1,781*		*6,986*		*682*		*2,836*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	83	(3)	1,671	(9)	132	(2)	984	(2)	49	(2)	486	(3)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	547	(18)	1,680	(9)	2,068	(26)	6,471	(15)	471	(17)	1,254	(8)
Total	**3,122**	**(100)**	**18,657**	**(100)**	**8,025**	**(100)**	**43,301**	**(100)**	**2,718**	**(100)**	**15,984**	**(100)**

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	8	(11)	69	(17)	16	(38)	100	(47)	5,016	(36)	36,039	(46)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(1)	3	(1)	–	–	–	–	20	(0)	158	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	35	(49)	181	(45)	16	(38)	82	(38)	5,563	(40)	29,712	(38)
Sex with injecting drug user	*7*		*54*		*9*		*47*		*1,976*		*14,165*	
Sex with bisexual male	*5*		*48*		*3*		*11*		*377*		*2,425*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*1*		*4*		*–*		*2*		*35*		*312*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*2*		*16*		*–*		*–*		*66*		*482*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*20*		*59*		*4*		*22*		*3,109*		*12,328*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	11	(15)	82	(21)	–	–	10	(5)	276	(2)	3,235	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	16	(23)	63	(16)	10	(24)	23	(11)	3,121	(22)	9,510	(12)
Total	**71**	**(100)**	**398**	**(100)**	**42**	**(100)**	**215**	**(100)**	**13,996**	**(100)**	**78,654**	**(100)**

[1]See figure 6.
[2]Includes 99 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1995 through June 1996, and cumulative totals, through June 1996, United States

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	156	(12)	1	(0)	33	(1)	1	(1)	35	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	91	(93)	959	(73)	415	(92)	4,007	(95)	142	(91)	1,557	(91)
Injecting drug use	*32*		*411*		*115*		*1,634*		*38*		*649*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*17*		*185*		*49*		*601*		*34*		*432*	
Sex with bisexual male	*5*		*53*		*4*		*50*		*1*		*35*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*–*		*15*		*–*		*5*		*1*		*5*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*–*		*10*		*–*		*8*		*–*		*7*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*20*		*104*		*67*		*547*		*29*		*182*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*–*		*40*		*2*		*73*		*2*		*29*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*17*		*141*		*178*		*1,089*		*37*		*218*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	(4)	182	(14)	3	(1)	83	(2)	4	(3)	92	(5)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	3	(3)	17	(1)	32	(7)	78	(2)	9	(6)	19	(1)
Total	**98**	**(100)**	**1,314**	**(100)**	**451**	**(100)**	**4,201**	**(100)**	**156**	**(100)**	**1,703**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	3	(8)	–	–	1	(5)	2	(0)	228	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	2	(100)	27	(68)	1	(100)	21	(95)	655	(92)	6,586	(90)
Injecting drug use	*–*		*4*		*–*		*11*		*185*		*2,714*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*–*		*4*		*–*		*4*		*100*		*1,228*	
Sex with bisexual male	*–*		*2*		*–*		*–*		*10*		*140*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*–*		*–*		*–*		*–*		*1*		*25*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*–*		*–*		*–*		*–*		*–*		*25*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*1*		*7*		*–*		*1*		*117*		*844*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*–*		*1*		*–*		*–*		*4*		*143*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*1*		*9*		*1*		*5*		*238*		*1,467*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	9	(23)	–	–	–	–	11	(2)	367	(5)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	1	(3)	–	–	–	–	44	(6)	115	(2)
Total	**2**	**(100)**	**40**	**(100)**	**1**	**(100)**	**22**	**(100)**	**712**	**(100)**	**7,296**	**(100)**

[1]See figure 6, footnote 1.
[2]Includes 16 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported July 1994 through June 1995, July 1995 through June 1996;[1] and cumulative totals through June 1996, United States

	13-19 years old						20-24 years old					
	July 1994-June 1995		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1994-June 1995		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Male exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	87	(34)	66	(32)	543	(33)	1,053	(61)	844	(57)	9,479	(63)
Injecting drug use	18	(7)	12	(6)	109	(7)	209	(12)	174	(12)	1,898	(13)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	9	(4)	5	(2)	78	(5)	125	(7)	94	(6)	1,617	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	87	(34)	62	(30)	678	(41)	56	(3)	68	(5)	567	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	9	(4)	11	(5)	47	(3)	114	(7)	97	(7)	556	(4)
Sex with injecting drug user	*1*		*3*		*16*		*42*		*19*		*216*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*1*		–		*1*		–		*3*		*4*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	–		–		–		*1*		–		*10*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*7*		*8*		*30*		*71*		*75*		*326*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	14	(6)	10	(5)	74	(4)	10	(1)	7	(0)	101	(1)
Risk not reported or identified[2]	29	(11)	39	(19)	118	(7)	152	(9)	208	(14)	843	(6)
Male subtotal	253	(100)	205	(100)	1,647	(100)	1,719	(100)	1,492	(100)	15,061	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	18	(10)	12	(7)	142	(15)	186	(23)	130	(16)	1,498	(30)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	(2)	–	–	10	(1)	1	(0)	2	(0)	13	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	94	(50)	95	(54)	507	(55)	467	(57)	414	(52)	2,576	(52)
Sex with injecting drug user	*28*		*22*		*211*		*152*		*135*		*1,228*	
Sex with bisexual male	*6*		*6*		*29*		*27*		*27*		*201*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*3*		*1*		*13*		*6*		*4*		*45*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	–		–		*1*		*3*		*4*		*16*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*57*		*66*		*253*		*279*		*244*		*1,086*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	(6)	7	(4)	65	(7)	10	(1)	9	(1)	107	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	59	(32)	62	(35)	203	(22)	161	(20)	239	(30)	742	(15)
Female subtotal	187	(100)	176	(100)	927	(100)	825	(100)	794	(100)	4,936	(100)
Total	**440**		**381**		**2,574**		**2,544**		**2,286**		**19,997**	

[1]See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported annually since 1993.
[2]See figure 6.

Table 8. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1996, United States

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic No.	(%)	Black, not Hispanic No.	(%)	Hispanic No.	(%)	Asian/Pacific Islander No.	(%)	American Indian/ Alaska Native No.	(%)	Total[1] No.	(%)
Under 5	443	(0)	1,763	(1)	665	(1)	15	(0)	9	(1)	2,899	(1)
5-12	303	(0)	322	(0)	217	(0)	8	(0)	1	(0)	853	(0)
13-19	726	(0)	560	(0)	327	(0)	19	(1)	14	(1)	1,647	(0)
20-24	6,541	(3)	5,216	(4)	3,119	(4)	113	(3)	50	(4)	15,061	(3)
25-29	32,478	(14)	19,120	(13)	12,349	(15)	438	(13)	243	(20)	64,715	(14)
30-34	55,851	(24)	31,102	(22)	19,276	(24)	741	(22)	327	(27)	107,431	(23)
35-39	53,259	(22)	32,876	(23)	17,778	(22)	736	(22)	260	(21)	105,062	(23)
40-44	38,581	(16)	24,637	(17)	12,121	(15)	602	(18)	167	(14)	76,218	(16)
45-49	22,940	(10)	13,285	(9)	6,628	(8)	349	(10)	73	(6)	43,335	(9)
50-54	12,267	(5)	7,027	(5)	3,460	(4)	182	(5)	29	(2)	22,997	(5)
55-59	6,765	(3)	3,900	(3)	1,979	(2)	112	(3)	19	(2)	12,804	(3)
60-64	3,884	(2)	2,094	(1)	1,078	(1)	46	(1)	12	(1)	7,123	(2)
65 or older	3,198	(1)	1,685	(1)	811	(1)	50	(1)	8	(1)	5,759	(1)
Male subtotal	237,236	(100)	143,587	(100)	79,808	(100)	3,411	(100)	1,212	(100)	465,904	(100)
Female **Age at diagnosis (years)**												
Under 5	434	(2)	1,776	(4)	648	(4)	11	(3)	12	(5)	2,888	(4)
5-12	134	(1)	340	(1)	173	(1)	6	(1)	–	–	656	(1)
13-19	169	(1)	605	(1)	145	(1)	6	(1)	1	(0)	927	(1)
20-24	1,171	(6)	2,666	(6)	1,048	(6)	24	(6)	22	(10)	4,936	(6)
25-29	3,316	(17)	6,996	(15)	2,913	(17)	45	(11)	39	(17)	13,316	(16)
30-34	4,461	(23)	10,441	(23)	4,028	(24)	82	(20)	51	(22)	19,092	(23)
35-39	3,685	(19)	9,956	(22)	3,363	(20)	75	(18)	43	(19)	17,156	(21)
40-44	2,324	(12)	6,399	(14)	2,079	(12)	59	(14)	21	(9)	10,892	(13)
45-49	1,200	(6)	2,864	(6)	1,070	(6)	39	(9)	20	(9)	5,199	(6)
50-54	676	(4)	1,489	(3)	602	(4)	21	(5)	8	(4)	2,799	(3)
55-59	502	(3)	845	(2)	373	(2)	11	(3)	5	(2)	1,738	(2)
60-64	359	(2)	536	(1)	188	(1)	17	(4)	3	(1)	1,103	(1)
65 or older	794	(4)	504	(1)	175	(1)	19	(5)	2	(1)	1,496	(2)
Female subtotal	19,225	(100)	45,417	(100)	16,805	(100)	415	(100)	227	(100)	82,198	(100)
Total	**256,461**		**189,004**		**96,613**		**3,826**		**1,439**		**548,102**	

[1]Includes 650 males and 109 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates,[1] and deaths, by half-year and age group, through June 1996, United States

Half-year	Adults/adolescents			Children <13 years old		
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	90	88.9	30	8	75.0	1
1981 Jan.-June	105	91.4	37	10	80.0	2
July-Dec.	203	92.6	83	6	83.3	6
1982 Jan.-June	435	92.6	151	15	93.3	10
July-Dec.	726	91.7	295	16	87.5	4
1983 Jan.-June	1,348	94.3	526	32	100.0	14
July-Dec.	1,711	94.3	947	44	93.2	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,681	93.8	1,429	53	88.7	27
July-Dec.	3,507	93.8	2,018	65	86.2	24
1985 Jan.-June	5,148	92.8	2,872	110	81.8	47
July-Dec.	6,543	93.3	3,981	140	86.4	72
1986 Jan.-June	8,689	92.3	5,189	144	85.4	70
July-Dec.	10,229	92.7	6,720	197	78.7	98
1987 Jan.-June	13,536	91.5	7,810	228	79.8	121
July-Dec.	14,886	90.2	8,255	271	74.9	172
1988 Jan.-June	17,369	88.2	9,694	262	69.5	140
July-Dec.	17,842	88.2	11,061	345	68.1	179
1989 Jan.-June	20,933	85.4	12,729	366	66.7	173
July-Dec.	21,264	84.5	14,622	345	69.0	192
1990 Jan.-June	24,159	82.1	15,032	388	62.6	193
July-Dec.	23,616	80.6	16,014	401	58.4	199
1991 Jan.-June	28,182	77.6	17,052	406	58.4	173
July-Dec.	30,304	74.7	18,937	392	52.3	220
1992 Jan.-June	36,819	68.4	19,527	483	49.9	193
July-Dec.	39,722	64.2	20,741	437	53.5	224
1993 Jan.-June	41,413	53.6	20,907	430	46.5	252
July-Dec.	34,403	48.0	22,042	430	45.6	264
1994 Jan.-June	35,184	39.2	22,883	393	39.4	286
July-Dec.	30,974	31.1	23,404	318	37.7	237
1995 Jan.-June	31,126	21.9	22,387	260	24.6	242
July-Dec.	24,447	14.7	20,817	217	17.1	206
1996 Jan.-June	13,212	7.4	10,251	84	8.3	105
Total[2]	**540,806**	**62.7**	**338,831**	**7,296**	**57.1**	**4,169**

[1]Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. For example, during the interval January through June 1982, AIDS was diagnosed in 435 adults/adolescents. Through June 1996, 403 of these 435 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 92.6 (403 divided by 435, multiplied by 100). The case-fatality rates shown here may be underestimates because of incomplete reporting of deaths. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

[2]Death totals include 388 adults/adolescents and 7 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 10. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through June 1996, United States

	Period of diagnosis											
	Before July 1992		July 1992-June 1993		July 1993-June 1994		July 1994-June 1995		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Definition category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Pre-1987 definition	200,989	(68)	33,476	(41)	23,443	(33)	17,591	(28)	8,957	(24)	284,456	(52)
1987 definition	70,802	(24)	18,143	(22)	12,750	(18)	10,069	(16)	5,169	(14)	116,933	(21)
1993 definition[1]	23,261	(8)	30,383	(37)	34,217	(49)	35,018	(56)	23,834	(63)	146,713	(27)
Pulmonary tuberculosis	*2,861*		*1,839*		*1,527*		*1,051*		*431*		*7,709*	
Recurrent pneumonia	*792*		*948*		*1,005*		*778*		*437*		*3,960*	
Invasive cervical cancer	*144*		*101*		*123*		*84*		*28*		*480*	
Severe HIV-related immunosuppression[2]	*19,527*		*27,536*		*31,598*		*33,132*		*22,946*		*134,739*	
Total	**295,052**	**(100)**	**82,002**	**(100)**	**70,410**	**(100)**	**62,678**	**(100)**	**37,960**	**(100)**	**548,102**	**(100)**

[1]Persons who meet only the 1993 AIDS case definition and whose date of diagnosis is before January 1993 were diagnosed retrospectively. The sum of diagnoses listed for the four conditions under the 1993 definition do not equal the 1993 definition total because some persons have more than one diagnosis from the added conditions of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer.
[2]Defined as $CD4^+$ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/µL or a $CD4^+$ percentage less than 14 in persons with laboratory confirmation of HIV infection.

Table 11. Health care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through June 1996, United States[1]

	Documented occupational transmission[2]	Possible occupational transmission[3]
Occupation	**No.**	**No.**
Dental worker, including dentist	–	7
Embalmer/morgue technician	–	3
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	–	10
Health aide/attendant	1	12
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	7
Laboratory technician, clinical	16	16
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	3	–
Nurse	20	27
Physician, nonsurgical	6	11
Physician, surgical	–	4
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	2
Technician, surgical	2	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	–	5
Other health care occupations	–	1
Total	**51**	**108**

[1]Health 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.
[2]Health care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure or had other laboratory evidence of occupational infection: 44 had percutaneous exposure, 5 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Forty-six exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 3 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Twenty-four of these health care workers developed AIDS.
[3]These 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.

Table 12. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through June 1996, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	263,499	(49)
Injecting drug use	112,024	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3,418	(1)
Heterosexual contact	43,676	(8)
Receipt of transfusion[1]	7,672	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination[2]	12	(0)
Other[3]	69	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	**430,370**	**(80)**
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	30,622	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	133	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	7,095	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,171	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	173	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	23,194	(4)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,478	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	70	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	765	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,304	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	39	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	3,849	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	546	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	17	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	32	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	241	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	44	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	31	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	793	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	27	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	8	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	139	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	4	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	16	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	**73,806**	**(14)**
Risk not reported or identified[4]	**36,630**	**(7)**
Total	**540,806**	**(100)**

[1]Includes 35 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.
[2]Twelve adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 12 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.
[3]See table 11 and figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 39 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.
[4]See figure 6.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1995 through June 1996, United States

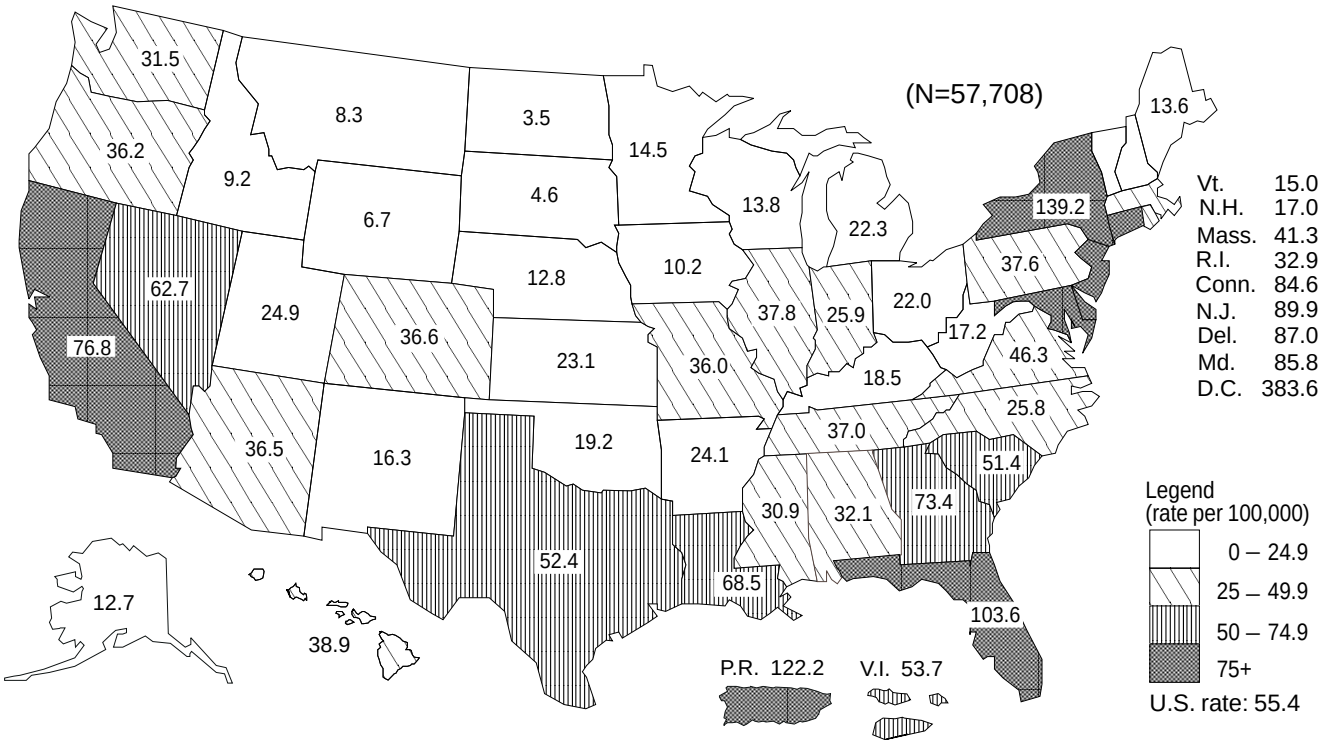


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1995 through June 1996, United States

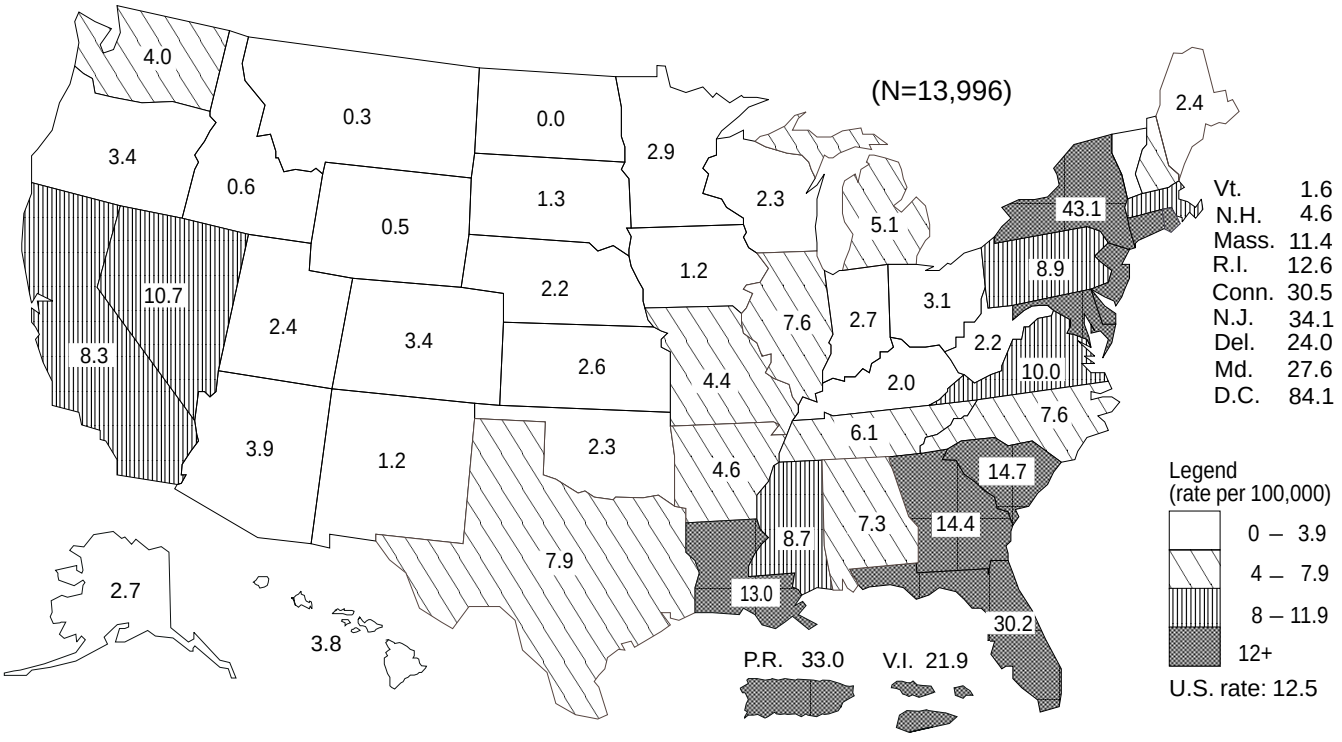


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1995 through June 1996, United States

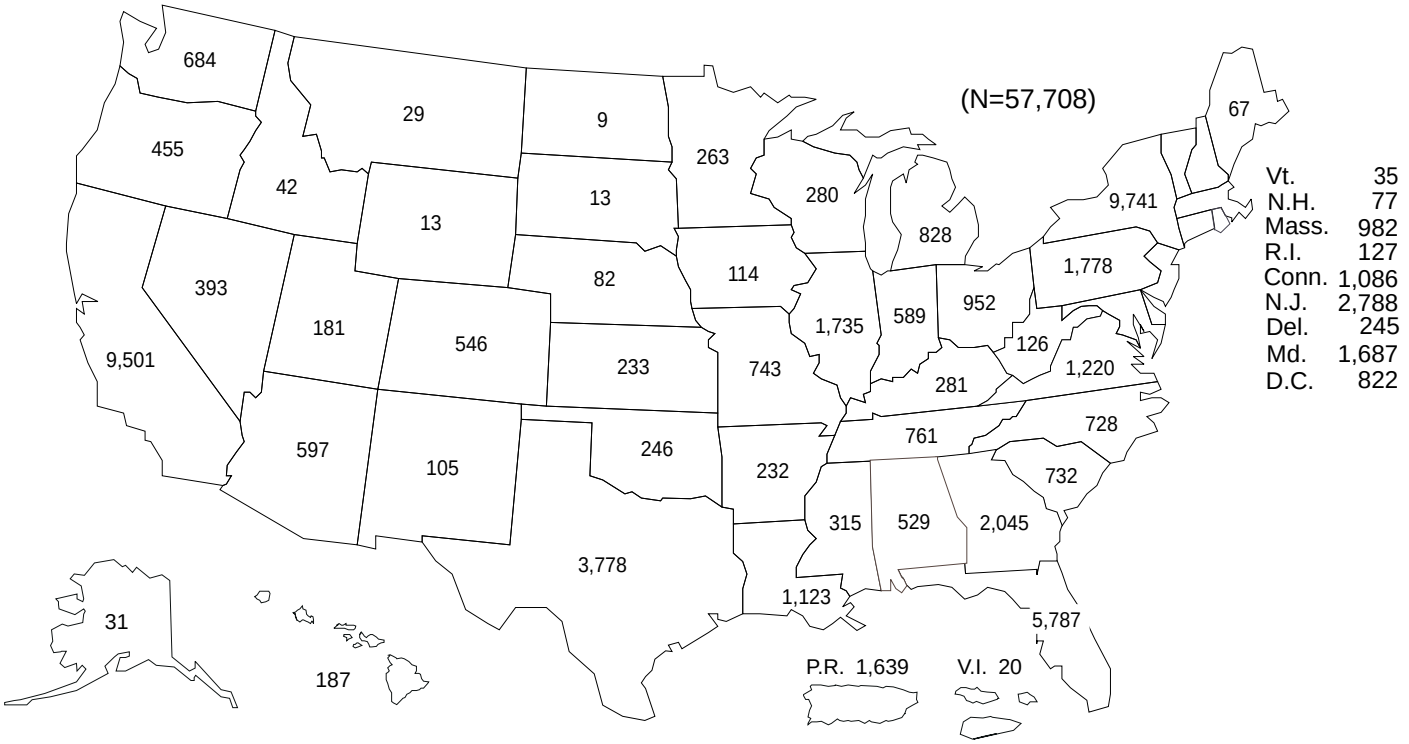


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1995 through June 1996, United States

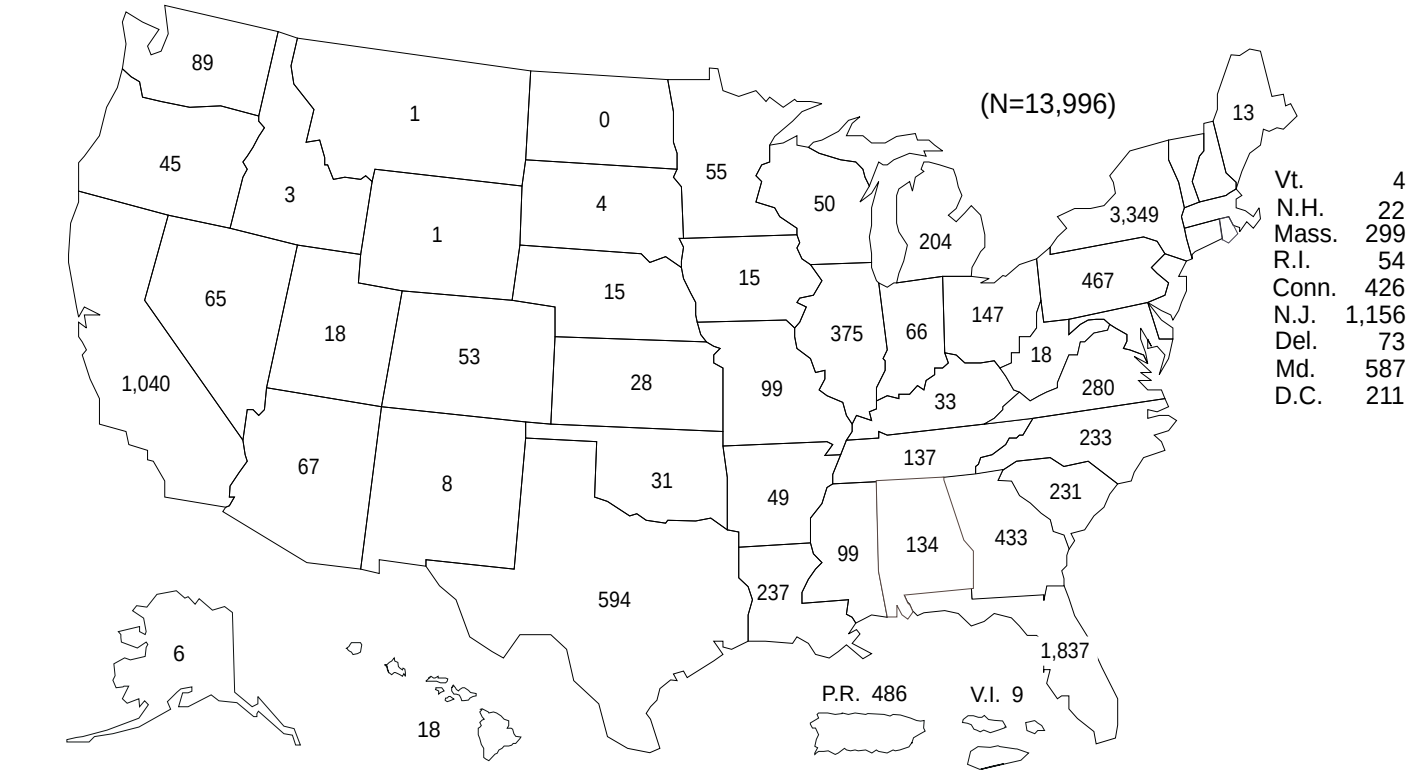


Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported July 1995 through June 1996, United States

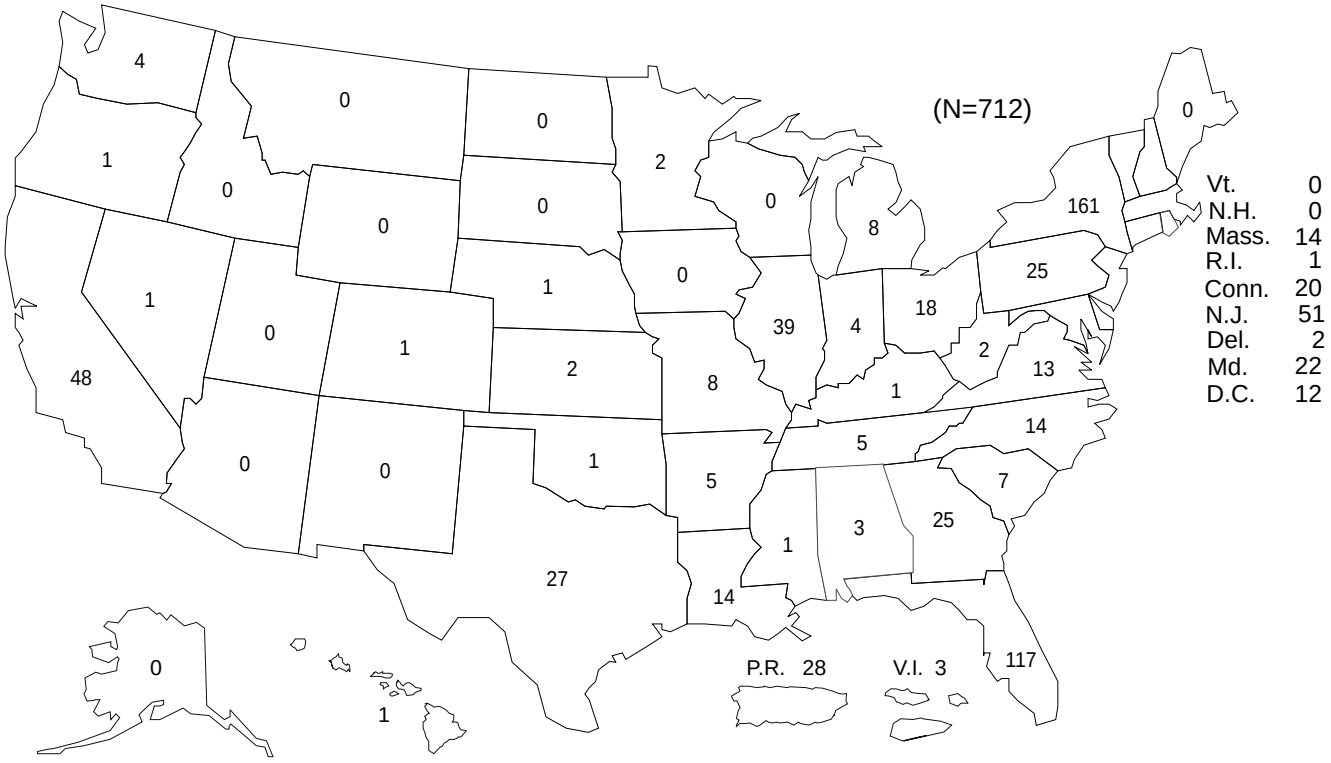
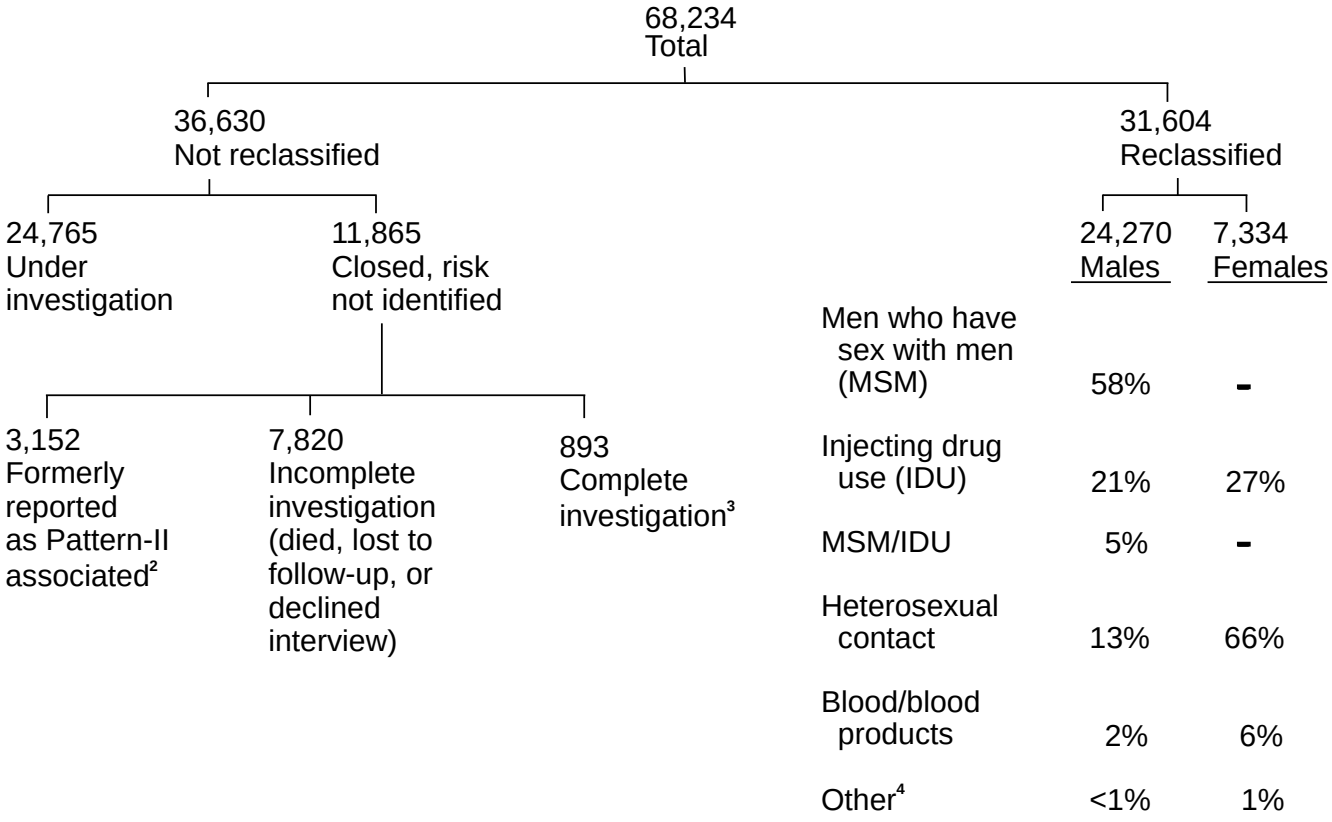


Figure 6. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through June 1996, United States[1]



[1]Excludes 113 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in table 3; 111 whose risk is not identified and 2 who were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41). An additional 352 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

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

[3]Investigations 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 high risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 893 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

[4]Seventy adult/adolescents are included in the "other" exposure category listed here and in table 3, 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 11, *MMWR* 1993;42:329-31, and *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51. One person was infected following intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. Thirty-nine persons acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

Table 13. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1995, United States[1]

	Year of diagnosis					
Region of residence[2]	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**
Northeast	13,900	15,400	16,900	18,000	18,500	18,900
Midwest	4,600	5,400	6,200	6,100	6,200	6,600
South	14,900	17,200	19,900	20,000	22,000	22,400
West	10,500	12,100	12,700	12,100	12,700	12,600
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,800	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,000	2,100
Total[3]	**45,700**	**52,200**	**57,700**	**58,400**	**61,500**	**62,600**

[1]Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. See Technical Notes.
[2]See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which comprise each region of residence.
[3]The sum of the regional estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 14. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1995, United States[1]

	Year of diagnosis					
Race/ethnicity	**1990**	**1991**	**1992**	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**
White, not Hispanic	22,500	25,000	26,200	24,900	25,600	25,000
Black, not Hispanic	14,600	17,300	20,600	22,000	23,800	25,100
Hispanic	8,000	9,400	10,300	10,700	11,400	11,800
Asian/Pacific Islander	300	360	420	440	460	480
American Indian/Alaska Native	110	140	160	170	200	200
Total[2]	**45,700**	**52,200**	**57,700**	**58,400**	**61,500**	**62,600**

[1]Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates of less than 200, 200 to 499, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 20, 50, and 100, respectively. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. See Technical Notes.
[2]Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown. The sum of race/ethnicity estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 15. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1995, United States[1]

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of diagnosis					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Men who have sex with men	25,100	28,100	29,400	28,500	30,000	29,500
Injecting drug use	8,700	10,100	11,800	12,400	12,900	13,100
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,200	3,600	3,900	3,600	3,600	3,400
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	340	400	460	440	400	360
Heterosexual contact	1,100	1,500	2,100	2,500	2,900	3,500
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	440	440	420	340	360	380
Risk not reported or identified	320	360	380	320	180	200
Male subtotal	39,200	44,400	48,300	48,000	50,300	50,500
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	3,000	3,700	4,300	4,600	4,800	5,000
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	20	20	20	20	40
Heterosexual contact	2,200	2,800	3,700	4,500	5,200	6,000
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	300	320	320	300	340	340
Risk not reported or identified	110	170	160	120	80	100
Female subtotal	5,700	7,000	8,500	9,500	10,500	11,500
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category[2]	800	800	950	900	800	650
Total[3]	**45,700**	**52,200**	**57,700**	**58,400**	**61,500**	**62,600**

[1]Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and anticipated redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Adult/adolescent and total estimates of less than 200, 200 to 499, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 20, 50, and 100, respectively. Pediatric estimates are rounded to the nearest 10. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. See Technical Notes.

[2]Estimates are based on cases diagnosed using the 1987 definition, adjusted for reporting delays. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition affected only adult/adolescent cases, not pediatric cases.

[3]The sum of the exposure category estimates may not equal the subtotal and total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 16. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by state, reported July 1995 through June 1996; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1996; from states with confidential HIV infection reporting

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	July 1995-June 1996	Cumulative totals		
		Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	584	4,020	35	4,055
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	388	3,291	36	3,327
Arkansas (July 1989)	254	1,426	19	1,445
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	390	4,965	25	4,990
Connecticut (July 1992)[1]	12	–	86	86
Idaho (June 1986)	27	246	1	247
Indiana (July 1988)	430	2,685	20	2,705
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	1,160	4,399	71	4,470
Michigan (April 1992)	898	3,334	83	3,417
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	225	2,098	24	2,122
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	599	3,233	37	3,270
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	595	3,432	41	3,473
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	232	236	3	239
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	419	2,134	20	2,154
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	2,317	10,947	311	11,258
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,280	6,633	83	6,716
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	4	60	–	60
Ohio (June 1990)	712	3,455	47	3,502
Oklahoma (June 1988)	249	1,690	13	1,703
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	850	5,733	92	5,825
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	21	162	5	167
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	987	3,688	42	3,730
Texas (Feb. 1994)[1]	42	–	209	209
Utah (April 1989)	117	773	5	778
Virginia (July 1989)	1,285	6,257	59	6,316
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	75	389	1	390
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	277	1,942	28	1,970
Wyoming (June 1989)	9	61	–	61
Subtotal	**14,438**	**77,289**	**1,396**	**78,685**
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states[2]	364	1,767	37	1,804
Total	**14,802**	**79,056**	**1,433**	**80,489**

[1]Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only.
[2]Includes 281 persons reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose state of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 17. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1995 through June 1996, and cumulative totals through June 1996, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting[1]

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	2,536	(61)	16,040	(60)	1,567	(31)	8,820	(32)	190	(31)	1,211	(35)
Injecting drug use	392	(9)	2,416	(9)	997	(19)	6,053	(22)	167	(27)	1,009	(29)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	270	(6)	2,188	(8)	191	(4)	1,454	(5)	37	(6)	225	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	32	(1)	319	(1)	15	(0)	73	(0)	1	(0)	7	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	122	(3)	668	(3)	461	(9)	2,393	(9)	51	(8)	197	(6)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*27*		*193*		*91*		*607*		*14*		*70*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*–*		*3*		*–*		*6*		*–*		*–*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*2*		*19*		*10*		*41*		*1*		*2*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*93*		*453*		*360*		*1,739*		*36*		*125*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	16	(0)	160	(1)	17	(0)	140	(1)	4	(1)	22	(1)
Risk not reported or identified[2]	802	(19)	4,742	(18)	1,866	(36)	8,903	(32)	167	(27)	808	(23)
Total	**4,170**	**(100)**	**26,533**	**(100)**	**5,114**	**(100)**	**27,836**	**(100)**	**617**	**(100)**	**3,479**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[3]			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	10	(43)	79	(50)	24	(49)	159	(49)	4,375	(43)	26,571	(44)
Injecting drug use	2	(9)	14	(9)	8	(16)	53	(16)	1,580	(15)	9,623	(16)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	–	–	2	(1)	7	(14)	49	(15)	509	(5)	3,944	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	2	(1)	–	–	3	(1)	49	(0)	409	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2	(9)	8	(5)	3	(6)	15	(5)	642	(6)	3,310	(6)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*–*		*3*		*2*		*5*		*134*		*887*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*–*		*–*		*–*		*–*		*–*		*9*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*–*		*–*		*–*		*–*		*13*		*62*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*2*		*5*		*1*		*10*		*495*		*2,352*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	2	(1)	–	–	3	(1)	38	(0)	334	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	9	(39)	51	(32)	7	(14)	43	(13)	3,079	(30)	15,657	(26)
Total	**23**	**(100)**	**158**	**(100)**	**49**	**(100)**	**325**	**(100)**	**10,272**	**(100)**	**59,848**	**(100)**

[1]See table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[2]For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "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.
[3]Includes 1,517 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 18. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1995 through June 1996, and cumulative totals through June 1996, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting[1]

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Injecting drug use	265	(27)	1,442	(30)	520	(18)	3,025	(24)	60	(25)	323	(29)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(0)	10	(0)	2	(0)	7	(0)	–	–	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	372	(38)	1,872	(39)	968	(34)	4,532	(36)	100	(42)	452	(40)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*133*		*715*		*276*		*1,433*		*41*		*202*	
Sex with a bisexual male	*39*		*228*		*61*		*351*		*3*		*20*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*9*		*49*		*6*		*29*		*1*		*5*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV-infection	*2*		*23*		*5*		*32*		*2*		*4*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*189*		*857*		*620*		*2,687*		*53*		*221*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	18	(2)	108	(2)	35	(1)	208	(2)	2	(1)	20	(2)
Risk not reported or identified[2]	329	(33)	1,364	(28)	1,316	(46)	4,981	(39)	75	(32)	330	(29)
Total	**987**	**(100)**	**4,796**	**(100)**	**2,841**	**(100)**	**12,753**	**(100)**	**237**	**(100)**	**1,125**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[3]			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Injecting drug use	1	(9)	6	(12)	9	(35)	45	(39)	864	(21)	4,872	(25)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	(0)	17	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	3	(27)	19	(37)	11	(42)	44	(38)	1,464	(35)	6,957	(36)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*1*		*6*		*8*		*27*		*460*		*2,390*	
Sex with a bisexual male	*1*		*1*		–		*5*		*106*		*608*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	–		–		–		–		*16*		*83*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	–		–		–		–		*9*		*59*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*1*		*12*		*3*		*12*		*873*		*3,817*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(9)	1	(2)	–	–	1	(1)	56	(1)	343	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	6	(55)	25	(49)	6	(23)	26	(22)	1,806	(43)	7,006	(36)
Total	**11**	**(100)**	**51**	**(100)**	**26**	**(100)**	**116**	**(100)**	**4,195**	**(100)**	**19,195**	**(100)**

[1]See table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[2]For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "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.
[3]Includes 354 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 19. Pediatric HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1995 through June 1996, and cumulative totals through June 1996, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting[1]

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	8	(12)	68	(19)	3	(1)	20	(2)	–	–	7	(4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	50	(72)	249	(70)	195	(88)	784	(90)	34	(94)	152	(89)
Injecting drug use	*16*		*72*		*50*		*240*		*6*		*43*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*15*		*46*		*19*		*86*		*3*		*27*	
Sex with bisexual male	*2*		*3*		*5*		*15*		*1*		*2*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*2*		*3*		–		*2*		–		–	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	–		*4*		–		*1*		–		–	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*10*		*47*		*46*		*135*		*7*		*24*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*1*		*5*		*3*		*11*		–		*2*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*4*		*69*		*72*		*294*		*17*		*54*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(4)	21	(6)	–	–	7	(1)	–	–	4	(2)
Risk not reported or identified[2]	8	(12)	19	(5)	24	(11)	59	(7)	2	(6)	8	(5)
Total	**69**	**(100)**	**357**	**(100)**	**222**	**(100)**	**870**	**(100)**	**36**	**(100)**	**171**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[3]			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(17)	–	–	2	(17)	11	(3)	101	(7)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	–	–	2	(33)	–	–	8	(67)	282	(85)	1,201	(84)
Injecting drug use	–		*1*		–		*3*		*73*		*362*	
Sex with injecting drug user	–		–		–		*2*		*37*		*161*	
Sex with bisexual male	–		*1*		–		–		*9*		*22*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	–		–		–		*1*		*2*		*6*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	–		–		–		–		–		*5*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	–		–		–		–		*63*		*206*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–		–		–		–		*4*		*18*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	–		–		–		*2*		*94*		*421*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	(1)	33	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	3	(50)	–	–	2	(17)	36	(11)	98	(7)
Total	**–**	**–**	**6**	**(100)**	**–**	**–**	**12**	**(100)**	**332**	**(100)**	**1,433**	**(100)**

[1]See table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[2]For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "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.
[3]Includes 17 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 20. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported July 1995 through June 1996, and cumulative totals through June 1996, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting[1]

	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total		July 1995-June 1996		Cumulative total	
Male exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	120	(50)	679	(45)	644	(56)	4,522	(54)
Injecting drug use	11	(5)	82	(5)	52	(5)	503	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	8	(3)	90	(6)	51	(4)	551	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	14	(6)	99	(7)	5	(0)	83	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	12	(5)	92	(6)	63	(6)	474	(6)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*1*		*19*		*7*		*90*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*–*		*1*		*–*		*1*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*–*		*1*		*1*		*6*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*11*		*71*		*55*		*377*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	10	(1)	2	(0)	34	(0)
Risk not reported or identified[2]	77	(32)	465	(31)	325	(28)	2,242	(27)
Male subtotal	242	(100)	1,517	(100)	1,142	(100)	8,409	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	18	(5)	118	(8)	62	(9)	487	(14)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	1	(0)	3	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	114	(34)	666	(44)	257	(38)	1,404	(41)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*27*		*165*		*66*		*409*	
Sex with a bisexual male	*10*		*52*		*23*		*143*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*2*		*12*		*2*		*27*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*–*		*4*		*2*		*13*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*75*		*433*		*164*		*812*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(1)	13	(1)	5	(1)	30	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	199	(60)	727	(48)	348	(52)	1,485	(44)
Female subtotal	334	(100)	1,524	(100)	673	(100)	3,409	(100)
Total[3]	**576**		**3,042**		**1,815**		**11,819**	

[1]See table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[2]For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "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.
[3]Includes 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 21. HIV infection cases (not AIDS), by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1996, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting[1]

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic No.	(%)	Black, not Hispanic No.	(%)	Hispanic No.	(%)	Asian/Pacific Islander No.	(%)	American Indian/ Alaska Native No.	(%)	Total[2] No.	(%)
Under 5	125	(0)	363	(1)	67	(2)	2	(1)	3	(1)	565	(1)
5-12	78	(0)	68	(0)	21	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	176	(0)
13-19	592	(2)	831	(3)	53	(1)	3	(2)	8	(2)	1,517	(3)
20-24	3,876	(14)	3,811	(13)	451	(13)	28	(17)	60	(18)	8,409	(14)
25-29	6,715	(25)	5,872	(21)	878	(25)	43	(27)	96	(29)	13,940	(23)
30-34	6,475	(24)	6,226	(22)	888	(25)	36	(22)	74	(22)	14,062	(23)
35-39	4,182	(16)	5,192	(18)	625	(18)	21	(13)	42	(13)	10,339	(17)
40-44	2,366	(9)	3,200	(11)	336	(9)	13	(8)	25	(8)	6,096	(10)
45-49	1,185	(4)	1,402	(5)	145	(4)	8	(5)	12	(4)	2,839	(5)
50-54	618	(2)	691	(2)	51	(1)	3	(2)	4	(1)	1,407	(2)
55-59	261	(1)	307	(1)	26	(1)	1	(1)	3	(1)	613	(1)
60-64	134	(1)	160	(1)	17	(0)	–	–	1	(0)	322	(1)
65 or older	129	(0)	144	(1)	9	(0)	2	(1)	–	–	304	(1)
Male subtotal	26,736	(100)	28,267	(100)	3,567	(100)	161	(100)	330	(100)	60,589	(100)
Female **Age at diagnosis (years)**												
Under 5	126	(3)	369	(3)	66	(5)	2	(4)	6	(5)	574	(3)
5-12	28	(1)	70	(1)	17	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	118	(1)
13-19	314	(6)	1,108	(8)	67	(6)	1	(2)	11	(9)	1,524	(8)
20-24	919	(19)	2,234	(17)	171	(14)	11	(20)	22	(18)	3,409	(17)
25-29	1,158	(23)	2,829	(21)	301	(25)	16	(30)	20	(16)	4,406	(22)
30-34	1,026	(21)	2,698	(20)	277	(23)	13	(24)	25	(20)	4,120	(21)
35-39	681	(14)	1,977	(15)	140	(12)	4	(7)	21	(17)	2,870	(14)
40-44	308	(6)	1,050	(8)	87	(7)	4	(7)	14	(11)	1,495	(8)
45-49	193	(4)	429	(3)	42	(3)	1	(2)	3	(2)	686	(3)
50-54	72	(1)	204	(2)	18	(1)	1	(2)	–	–	302	(2)
55-59	49	(1)	109	(1)	15	(1)	–	–	–	–	175	(1)
60-64	22	(0)	50	(0)	5	(0)	–	–	–	–	78	(0)
65 or older	54	(1)	65	(0)	2	(0)	–	–	–	–	130	(1)
Female subtotal	4,950	(100)	13,192	(100)	1,208	(100)	54	(100)	123	(100)	19,887	(100)
Total[3]	**31,686**		**41,461**		**4,775**		**215**		**453**		**80,489**	

[1]See table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[2]Includes 1,528 males, 360 females and 11 persons with unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.
[3]Includes 13 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 22. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection (not AIDS) and with AIDS, by state and age group, reported through June 1996[1]

U.S. state of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV (not AIDS)[2]			Living with AIDS[3]			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)	3,894	35	3,929	1,710	18	1,728	5,604	53	5,657
Alaska	–	–	–	154	1	155	154	1	155
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	2,927	32	2,959	1,616	7	1,623	4,543	39	4,582
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,399	19	1,418	956	16	972	2,355	35	2,390
California	–	–	–	31,506	192	31,698	31,506	192	31,698
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	4,804	25	4,829	2,127	8	2,135	6,931	33	6,964
Connecticut (July 1992)[4]	–	78	78	3,628	73	3,701	3,628	151	3,779
Delaware	–	–	–	703	6	709	703	6	709
District of Columbia	–	–	–	3,413	67	3,480	3,413	67	3,480
Florida	–	–	–	22,199	546	22,745	22,199	546	22,745
Georgia	–	–	–	6,590	77	6,667	6,590	77	6,667
Hawaii	–	–	–	632	4	636	632	4	636
Idaho (June 1986)	199	1	200	132	–	132	331	1	332
Illinois	–	–	–	6,012	103	6,115	6,012	103	6,115
Indiana (July 1988)	2,594	19	2,613	1,718	16	1,734	4,312	35	4,347
Iowa	–	–	–	395	4	399	395	4	399
Kansas	–	–	–	640	5	645	640	5	645
Kentucky	–	–	–	689	6	695	689	6	695
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	4,223	68	4,291	3,363	50	3,413	7,586	118	7,704
Maine	–	–	–	302	5	307	302	5	307
Maryland	–	–	–	5,678	132	5,810	5,678	132	5,810
Massachussets	–	–	–	3,845	70	3,915	3,845	70	3,915
Michigan (April 1992)	2,798	71	2,869	3,015	28	3,043	5,813	99	5,912
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	1,980	22	2,002	1,094	9	1,103	3,074	31	3,105
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	3,137	37	3,174	1,051	18	1,069	4,188	55	4,243
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	3,306	39	3,345	2,809	17	2,826	6,115	56	6,171
Montana	–	–	–	79	–	79	79	–	79
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	222	3	225	279	3	282	501	6	507
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	1,969	19	1,988	1,219	11	1,230	3,188	30	3,218
New Hampshire	–	–	–	322	3	325	322	3	325
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	9,981	302	10,283	10,258	251	10,509	20,239	553	20,792
New Mexico	–	–	–	460	2	462	460	2	462
New York	–	–	–	31,744	713	32,457	31,744	713	32,457
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	6,188	78	6,266	2,525	49	2,574	8,713	127	8,840
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	53	–	53	26	–	26	79	–	79
Ohio (June 1990)	2,514	43	2,557	2,711	33	2,744	5,225	76	5,301
Oklahoma (June 1988)	1,608	13	1,621	1,071	5	1,076	2,679	18	2,697
Oregon	–	–	–	1,403	5	1,408	1,403	5	1,408
Pennsylvania	–	–	–	6,332	102	6,434	6,332	102	6,434
Rhode Island	–	–	–	609	5	614	609	5	614
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	5,458	91	5,549	2,646	23	2,669	8,104	114	8,218
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	146	5	151	38	2	40	184	7	191
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	3,591	42	3,633	2,341	17	2,358	5,932	59	5,991
Texas (Feb. 1994)[4]	–	197	197	14,765	133	14,898	14,765	330	15,095
Utah (April 1989)	762	5	767	518	6	524	1,280	11	1,291
Vermont	–	–	–	114	1	115	114	1	115
Virginia (July 1989)	5,877	57	5,934	3,185	75	3,260	9,062	132	9,194
Washington	–	–	–	2,728	12	2,740	2,728	12	2,740
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	362	1	363	268	3	271	630	4	634
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	1,837	27	1,864	1,109	9	1,118	2,946	36	2,982
Wyoming (June 1989)	59	–	59	52	–	52	111	–	111
Subtotal	**71,888**	**1,329**	**73,217**	**192,779**	**2,941**	**195,720**	**264,667**	**4,270**	**268,937**
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations									
Guam	–	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	5
Pacific Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	6,261	160	6,421	6,261	160	6,421
Virgin Islands, U.S.	–	–	–	141	9	150	141	9	150
Total	**71,888**	**1,329**	**73,217**	**199,425**	**3,110**	**202,535**	**271,313**	**4,439**	**275,752**

[1]Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of the last update.
[2]Includes only persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,632 adults/adolescents and 34 children reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting whose state of residence is unknown or are residents of other states.
[3]Includes 239 adults/adolescents whose state of residence is unknown.
[4]Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only.

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

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of the 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 cells/µL or a $CD4^+$ percentage of less than 14, and persons diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer. All conditions added to the 1993 definition require laboratory confirmation of HIV infection. Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified hierarchically in the following order: pre-1987, 1987, and 1993. Persons in the 1993 definition category meet only the 1993 definition.

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

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 percent complete (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:257-64 and *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-99). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, among persons reported with AIDS, reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90 percent complete (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31).

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

Surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Through June 30, 1996, 26 states had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Two other states, Connecticut and Texas, required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children less than 13 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests in 1985. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Consequently, many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infection using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies greatly among states.

Estimates of the prevalence of HIV infection in the United States in 1992 were between 650,000-900,000 (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31). However, HIV surveillance reports are not representative of all persons estimated to be infected with HIV; HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. Because many HIV-reporting states also offer anonymous HIV testing, confidential HIV infection reports are not representative of all persons being tested in these areas. Furthermore, many factors may influence testing patterns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability and access to medical care and testing

[1]Included 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 22.

services. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place will influence the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given annual period may include cases reported during only 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.

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.

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

Tabulation and presentation of HIV infection and AIDS 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. AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC unless otherwise noted. 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 result 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. Age group tabulations for AIDS cases in table 14 (year-end edition only) are based on age at death.

Tabulations of persons living with HIV and AIDS (Table 22), include persons whose vital status was "alive" as of the 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 12 (year-end edition only) tabulates AIDS-indicator conditions reported during the last year. These data are known to underreport AIDS-indicator conditions and should be interpreted with caution. Reported conditions overrepresent initial AIDS-indicator illness because follow-up for subsequent indicator diseases is resource intensive and has not been systematic or standardized in most health departments. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents added reporting of HIV-infected persons with severe HIV-related immunosuppression ($CD4^+$ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200/µL or less than 14 percent). Since implementation of the 1993 definition, approximately half of all cases were reported based only on immunologic criteria; consequently, reporting of AIDS cases based on AIDS-defining opportunistic infections has decreased (see *AIDS* 1994;8:1489-93).

Table 2 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population. 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 July 1, 1996. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in table 2 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan Areas as of June 30, 1995" (available by calling the National Technical Information Service, 1–703–487–4650, and ordering accession no. PB95-208880). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the *Federal Register* (see *FR* 1990;55: 12154-60).

The metropolitan areas 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 and counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates presented for the District of Columbia in table 1 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in table 2 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 of the first AIDS-indicator condition(s) for AIDS cases.

Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness

In 1993, the AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded to include a laboratory measure of severe immunosuppression ($CD4^+$ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/µL or a percent of total lymphocytes less than 14) and three additional clinical conditions (pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer). Before 1993, the surveillance definition included only opportunistic illnesses, and trends in the incidence of AIDS were evaluated by examining the number of AIDS opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs) diagnosed per year or quarter, adjusted for reporting delays. Because most HIV-infected persons become severely immunosuppressed before the onset of AIDS-OIs, the addition of the $CD4^+$ criteria has temporarily distorted observed trends in AIDS incidence. To examine trends over time, additional adjustments are required to estimate when an AIDS-OI will develop in persons who were reported based on the $CD4^+$ criteria. CDC has developed a procedure to estimate the incidence of AIDS-OIs among persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria. Estimates of trends in AIDS-OIs are displayed in tables 13, 14, and 15.

The estimated AIDS-OI incidence is the sum of incidence in two groups. The first group is persons reported to AIDS surveillance with AIDS-OIs. Incidence in this group is estimated by adjusting reported cases for delays in case reporting.

The second group is persons reported with AIDS based on a $CD4^+$ count or percent. Most of these persons will eventually have an AIDS-OI diagnosed. CDC has estimated the number of persons who had or will have an AIDS-OI diagnosed after the date of the reported $CD4^+$ count or percent, by month of AIDS-OI diagnosis. To do this, CDC used data from the Adult Spectrum of Disease Project (see *JAMA* 1992;267:1798-1805) to estimate the probability distribution of the time interval between a $CD4^+$ count in a particular range (e.g., 0 to 29 cells/µL, 30 to 59 cells/µL, etc.) and the diagnosis of an AIDS-OI. This probability distribution is the proportion of persons with a $CD4^+$ count in a given range who will have an AIDS-OI diagnosed 1 month, 2 months, etc., after the reported $CD4^+$ count. The expected number of persons with an AIDS-OI diagnosed in each later month among persons whose $CD4^+$ count was in a particular range during a given month is the product of the number of these persons and the proportion expected to have an AIDS-OI diagnosed in this later month. The estimate of the number of AIDS-OI diagnoses in a particular month among persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria is the sum, over all combinations of $CD4^+$ ranges and previous months, of the number of persons expected to be diagnosed with an AIDS-OI in the month for which the estimate is made.

There is uncertainty in these estimates of AIDS-OI incidence. Some uncertainty is the result of the need to adjust for delays in reporting of AIDS cases. There is additional uncertainty because some persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria die before an AIDS-OI is diagnosed and hence should not contribute to the AIDS-OI incidence estimate. Other persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria have an unreported AIDS-OI diagnosis by the date of the $CD4^+$ determination; the estimation procedure counts their contribution to AIDS-OI incidence later than it should. However, preliminary analyses show that these two sources of bias change estimated AIDS-OI incidence by only a few percentage points.

Reporting delays were estimated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure, taking into account possible differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, and sex categories, but assuming that reporting delays within these groups have not changed over time (see *Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88).

Recently reported AIDS cases are more likely to be reported with risk not reported or identified (NIR). Recent AIDS incidence in some exposure categories, therefore, will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. The adjustment of NIR cases is based on the sex- and race-specific exposure category redistributions of cases diagnosed prior to 1993 that were initially assigned to the NIR category but have subsequently been reclassified (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:547-55).

The regions of residence included in table 13 are defined as follows. Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest: Indiana, Illinois, 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, Idaho, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; Territories: Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Islands listed on page 30.

Exposure categories

For surveillance purposes, HIV infection cases and AIDS cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the exposure category listed first in the hierarchy, except for men with

both a history of sexual contact with other men and injecting drug use. They make up a separate exposure category.

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

Adults/adolescents born, or who had sex with someone born, in a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern-II countries by the World Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually acquired AIDS. Similar to case reports for other persons who are reported without behavioral or transfusion risks for HIV, these reports are now classified (in the absence of other risk information which would classify them into another exposure category) as "no risk reported or identified" (see *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" cases are in persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Risk not identified 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. In general, investigations and follow up for modes of exposure by state health departments are conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allow for those 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. As HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified are diagnosed and reported with AIDS, they are assigned higher priority for follow-up to determine the mode(s) of exposure.

Rates

Rates are calculated for 12-month period per 100,000 population for AIDS cases only. Rates are not calculated for HIV infection reports because case counts for HIV infection are believed to be less complete than AIDS case counts. 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 linear extrapolations of official 1980 and 1990 census counts. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1994 or 1995 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators for computing race-specific rates (Table 10, year-end edition only) are based on 1990 census projections published in U.S. Bureau of Census publication P25-1104, "Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2050." 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.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis of AIDS. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease. Caution should be used in interpreting case-fatality rates because reporting of deaths is incomplete (see *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1500-05 and *Am J Public Health* 1990;80:1080-86).

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) vary widely among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age and sex categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 50 percent of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis, with about 20 percent being reported more than 1 year after diagnosis. Among persons with AIDS, estimates in delay of reporting of deaths show that approximately 80 percent of deaths are reported within 1 year. Reporting delay for HIV infection cases is being evaluated.