

HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

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

Midyear edition Vol. 12, No. 1

Contents

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



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

Suggested Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 2000;12(No. 1):[inclusive page numbers].

The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is published semiannually by the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, GA 30333. The year-end edition contains additional tables and graphs. All data are provisional.

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

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



Commentary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested reading:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

³Includes only persons reported from areas with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 2,038 adults/adolescents and 57 children reported from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting whose area of residence is unknown or are residents of other areas.

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

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

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

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

¹U.S. totals presented in this report include data from the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia), and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. See Technical Notes. Totals include 632 persons whose state of residence is unknown.

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

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

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

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

³Includes 578 persons reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose state of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

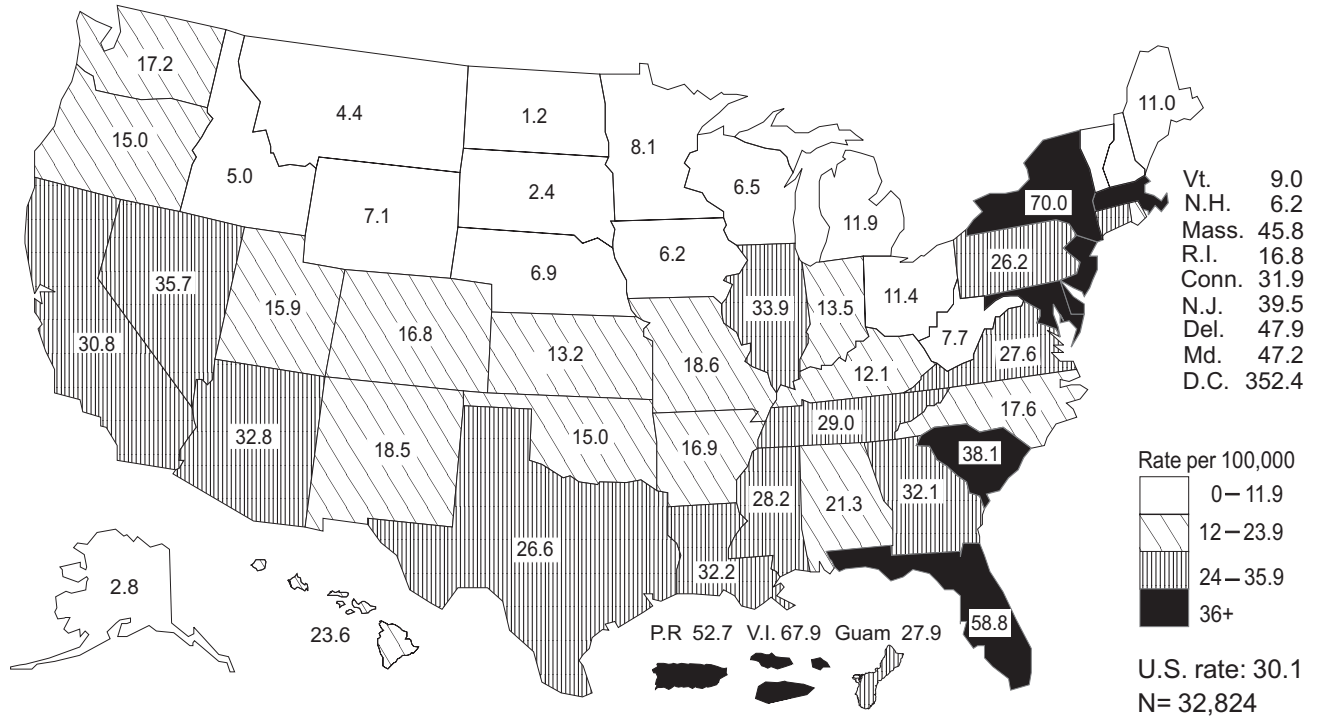


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1999 through June 2000, United States

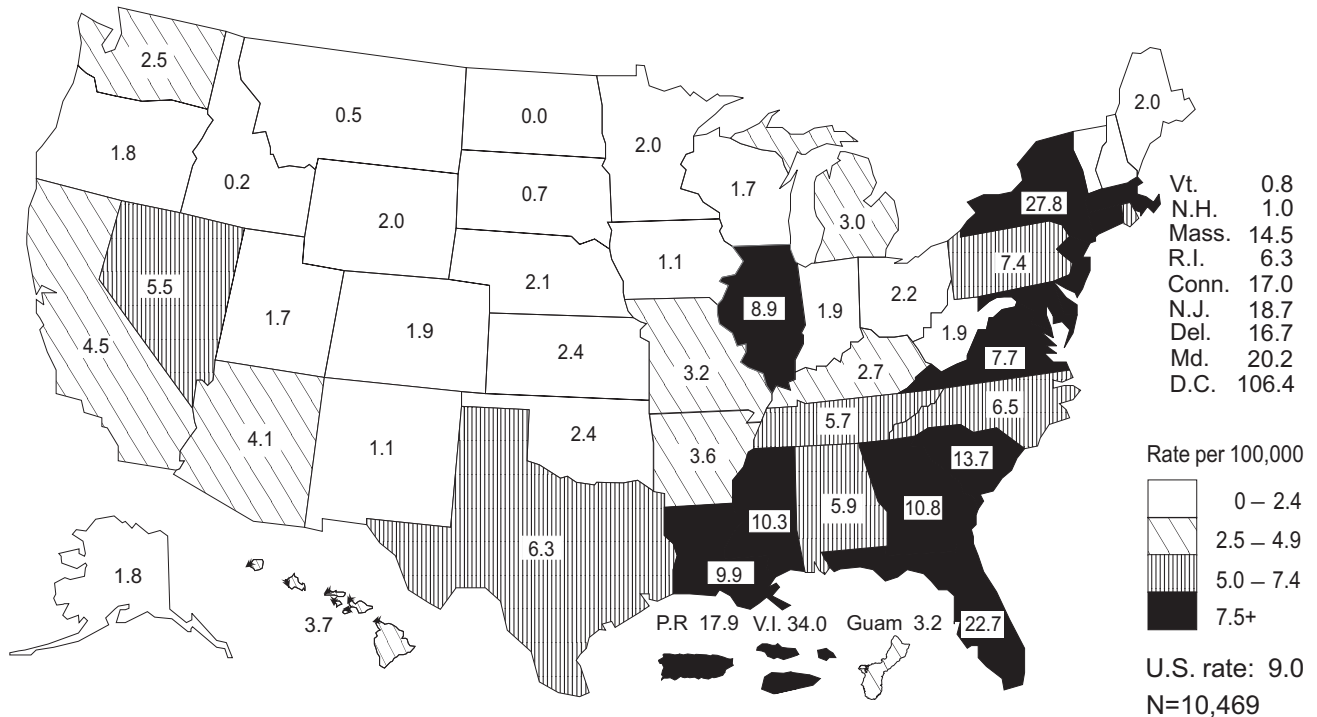


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported July 1999 through June 2000, United States

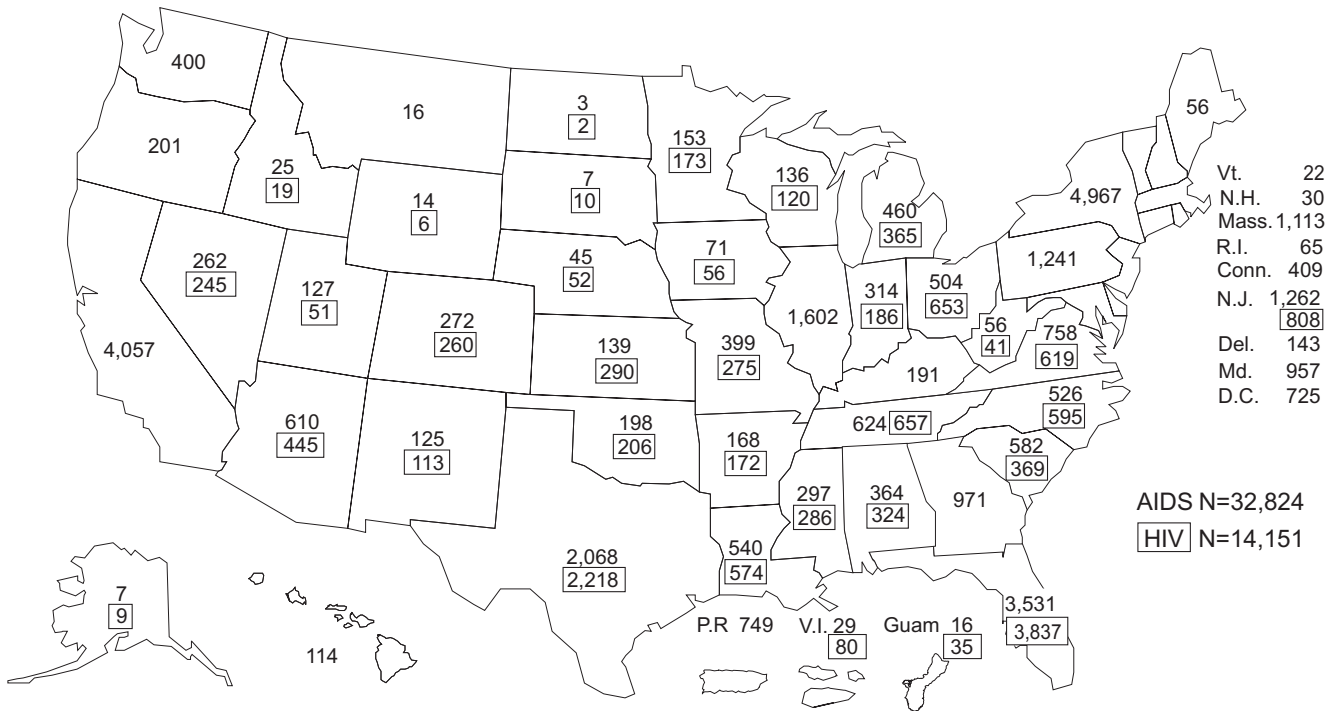


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported July 1999 through June 2000, United States

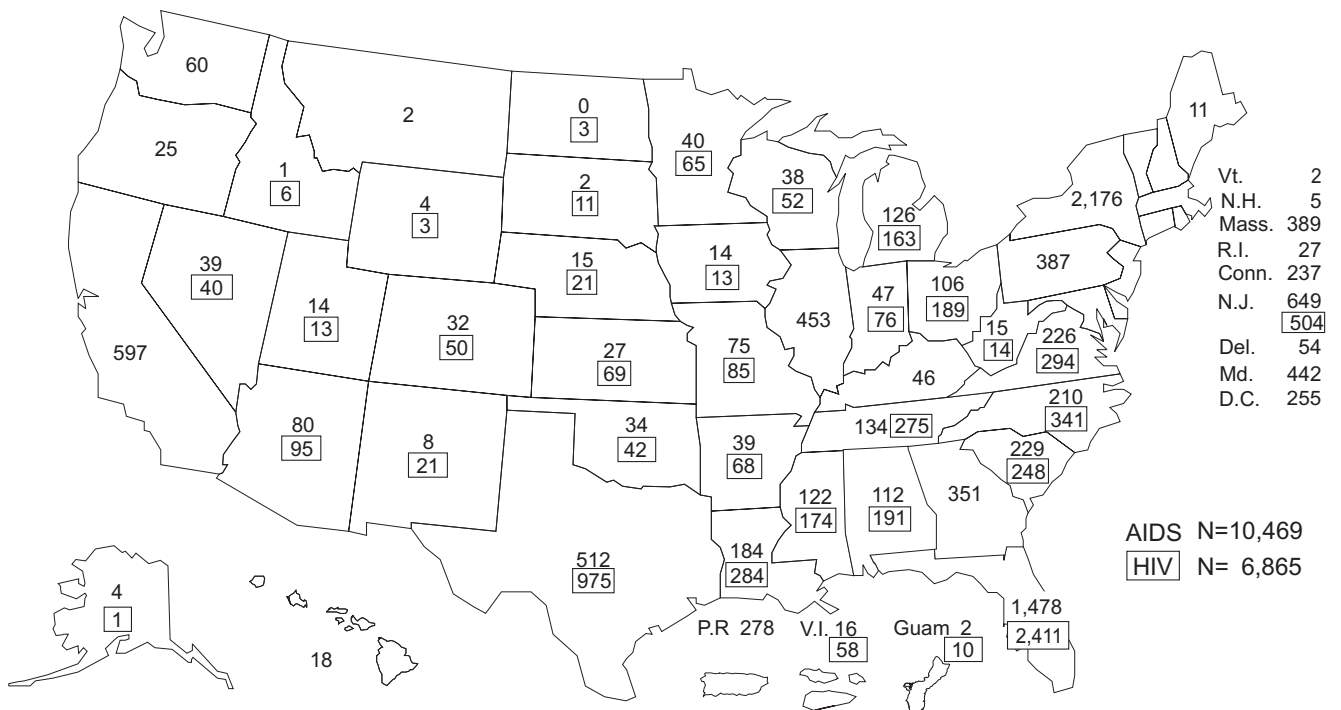


Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through June 2000, United States

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

¹Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

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

⁴See table 17 and figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 165 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 165 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category.

Table 6. HIV infection cases¹ by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through June 2000, from the 36 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

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

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

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

³Includes 11 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2000, United States

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	521	(0)	2,110	(1)	766	(1)	16	(0)	12	(1)	3,429	(1)
5-12	340	(0)	458	(0)	280	(0)	9	(0)	6	(0)	1,096	(0)
13-19	850	(0)	863	(0)	501	(0)	25	(1)	22	(1)	2,264	(0)
20-24	7,663	(3)	6,953	(3)	4,178	(4)	170	(4)	80	(4)	19,071	(3)
25-29	37,888	(13)	25,041	(12)	16,175	(14)	606	(12)	326	(18)	80,133	(13)
30-34	68,721	(23)	43,054	(21)	26,650	(24)	1,057	(22)	481	(26)	140,106	(22)
35-39	67,830	(23)	46,981	(23)	24,932	(22)	1,061	(22)	403	(22)	141,414	(23)
40-44	49,471	(17)	37,371	(18)	17,569	(16)	834	(17)	272	(15)	105,667	(17)
45-49	29,899	(10)	21,939	(11)	9,852	(9)	506	(10)	110	(6)	62,395	(10)
50-54	16,198	(5)	11,258	(5)	5,225	(5)	269	(6)	51	(3)	33,052	(5)
55-59	8,740	(3)	6,149	(3)	2,894	(3)	161	(3)	30	(2)	18,002	(3)
60-64	4,816	(2)	3,378	(2)	1,593	(1)	69	(1)	18	(1)	9,886	(2)
65 or older	3,994	(1)	2,834	(1)	1,280	(1)	69	(1)	10	(1)	8,199	(1)
Male subtotal	296,931	(100)	208,389	(100)	111,895	(100)	4,852	(100)	1,821	(100)	624,714	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	490	(2)	2,102	(3)	758	(3)	15	(2)	13	(3)	3,383	(3)
5-12	184	(1)	488	(1)	212	(1)	9	(1)	–	–	896	(1)
13-19	258	(1)	1,056	(1)	274	(1)	8	(1)	4	(1)	1,601	(1)
20-24	1,626	(6)	4,256	(6)	1,486	(6)	39	(6)	31	(8)	7,447	(6)
25-29	4,539	(16)	10,701	(14)	4,039	(16)	95	(14)	60	(15)	19,454	(15)
30-34	6,274	(22)	16,188	(22)	5,880	(23)	128	(18)	93	(23)	28,617	(22)
35-39	5,581	(20)	16,236	(22)	5,298	(21)	130	(19)	81	(20)	27,364	(21)
40-44	3,689	(13)	11,403	(15)	3,466	(13)	101	(15)	53	(13)	18,731	(14)
45-49	1,981	(7)	5,702	(8)	1,922	(7)	68	(10)	36	(9)	9,733	(8)
50-54	1,132	(4)	2,832	(4)	1,052	(4)	28	(4)	17	(4)	5,066	(4)
55-59	726	(3)	1,552	(2)	652	(3)	23	(3)	15	(4)	2,969	(2)
60-64	461	(2)	914	(1)	342	(1)	26	(4)	5	(1)	1,750	(1)
65 or older	948	(3)	901	(1)	299	(1)	24	(3)	4	(1)	2,179	(2)
Female subtotal	27,889	(100)	74,331	(100)	25,680	(100)	694	(100)	412	(100)	129,190	(100)
Total²	324,822		282,720		137,575		5,546		2,234		753,907	

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

²Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 8. HIV infection cases¹ by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2000, from the 36 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	161	(0)	516	(1)	84	(1)	4	(1)	3	(0)	772	(1)
5-12	95	(0)	112	(0)	36	(0)	3	(1)	-	-	252	(0)
13-19	771	(2)	1,342	(3)	127	(2)	8	(2)	16	(3)	2,292	(2)
20-24	5,059	(13)	5,222	(12)	904	(12)	54	(15)	107	(18)	11,471	(12)
25-29	8,977	(22)	7,639	(18)	1,658	(22)	85	(23)	153	(25)	18,778	(20)
30-34	9,504	(24)	8,965	(21)	1,789	(23)	99	(27)	133	(22)	20,786	(22)
35-39	7,164	(18)	7,990	(18)	1,470	(19)	50	(13)	95	(16)	17,021	(18)
40-44	4,213	(10)	5,585	(13)	812	(11)	34	(9)	52	(9)	10,866	(12)
45-49	2,168	(5)	3,001	(7)	433	(6)	18	(5)	22	(4)	5,729	(6)
50-54	1,149	(3)	1,438	(3)	190	(2)	8	(2)	12	(2)	2,848	(3)
55-59	480	(1)	747	(2)	94	(1)	4	(1)	9	(1)	1,352	(1)
60-64	279	(1)	364	(1)	55	(1)	2	(1)	2	(0)	714	(1)
65 or older	248	(1)	337	(1)	46	(1)	3	(1)	-	-	646	(1)
Male subtotal	40,268	(100)	43,258	(100)	7,698	(100)	372	(100)	604	(100)	93,527	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	161	(2)	571	(2)	83	(3)	5	(4)	8	(4)	835	(2)
5-12	44	(1)	122	(0)	31	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)	204	(1)
13-19	600	(7)	2,175	(9)	150	(6)	7	(5)	19	(9)	2,970	(8)
20-24	1,472	(17)	4,074	(16)	381	(15)	35	(26)	36	(16)	6,053	(16)
25-29	1,775	(21)	4,717	(19)	526	(20)	31	(23)	37	(17)	7,149	(19)
30-34	1,701	(20)	4,718	(19)	544	(21)	20	(15)	40	(18)	7,098	(19)
35-39	1,314	(15)	3,704	(15)	352	(14)	13	(10)	40	(18)	5,474	(15)
40-44	706	(8)	2,440	(10)	221	(9)	9	(7)	26	(12)	3,437	(9)
45-49	421	(5)	1,196	(5)	148	(6)	6	(4)	10	(5)	1,803	(5)
50-54	182	(2)	553	(2)	69	(3)	2	(1)	1	(0)	813	(2)
55-59	103	(1)	302	(1)	44	(2)	2	(1)	-	-	458	(1)
60-64	44	(1)	169	(1)	21	(1)	-	-	1	(0)	235	(1)
65 or older	86	(1)	181	(1)	13	(1)	2	(1)	-	-	285	(1)
Female subtotal	8,609	(100)	24,922	(100)	2,583	(100)	134	(100)	220	(100)	36,814	(100)
Total⁴	48,878		68,183		10,281		506		824		130,352	

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

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

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

⁴Includes 11 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

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

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

¹See figure 6.

²Includes 819 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

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

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ⁴	
	July 1999– June 2000		July 1999– June 2000		July 1999– June 2000	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	53	(55)	195	(53)	62	(52)
Injecting drug use	3	(3)	19	(5)	16	(13)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	4	(4)	8	(2)	11	(9)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	2	(1)	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	3	(3)	23	(6)	9	(8)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		6		3	12
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–	–
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		2		–	–
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2		15		6	18
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	4	(1)	–	–
Risk not reported or identified	33	(34)	114	(31)	22	(18)
Total	97	(100)	365	(100)	120	(100)

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

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

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

⁴Includes 1,317 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

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

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

¹See figure 6.

²Includes 176 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴Includes 336 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 13. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through June 2000, United States

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

¹See figure 6.

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

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

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

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

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

⁴Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

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

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

¹See figure 6, footnote 1.

²Includes 15 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 16. Pediatric HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 2000, from the 36 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

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

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

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

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

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

⁴Includes 20 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

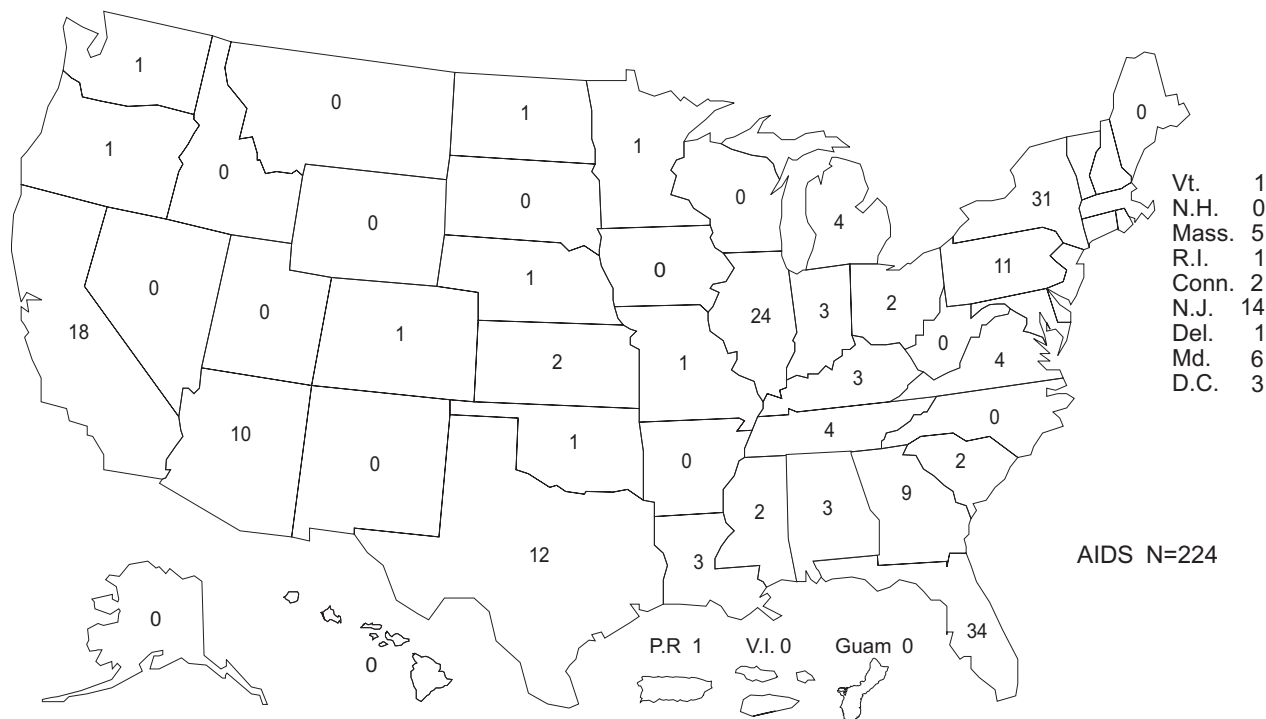


Table 17. Health care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through June 2000, United States¹

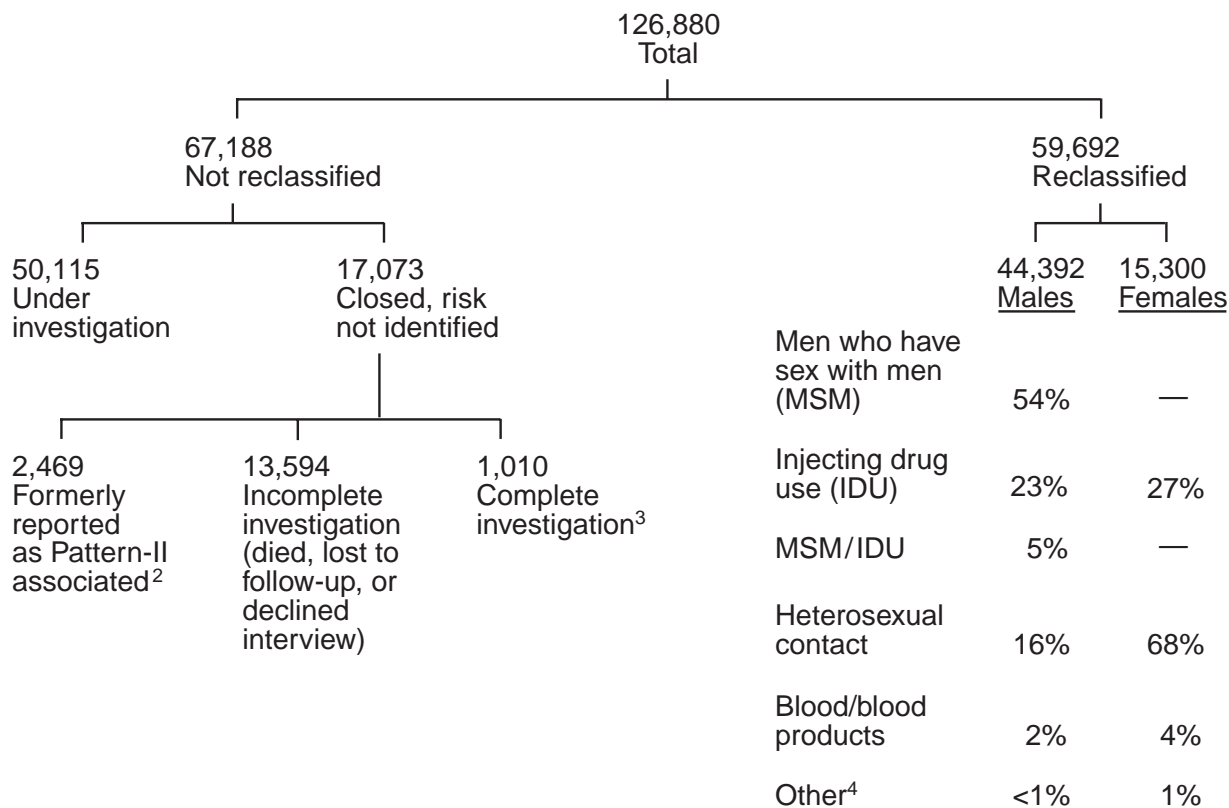
Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	1	2
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	12
Health aide/attendant	1	15
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	2	13
Laboratory technician, clinical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

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

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

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

Figure 6. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through June 2000, United States¹



¹Excludes 161 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in table 5. For 146 of these children, risk has not yet been identified. Three of the children were exposed to HIV-infected blood as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence: 1 child was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood and 2 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41). Twelve of the children had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection (see *Pediatrics* 1998;102:e46). An additional 508 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

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

³Investigations of these persons included patient interviews. Based on available information, these persons could not be reclassified into an exposure category. This group includes persons possibly infected through heterosexual contact with a partner who is not known to be HIV infected or at risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 1,015 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

⁴One hundred ninety-eight adults/adolescents are included in the "other" exposure category listed here and in table 5, and were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. See table 17, *MMWR* 1993;42:329-31, *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51, and XI International Conference on AIDS: Vancouver, Canada; July 7-12, 1996;1:179 [abstract Mo.D.1728]. One person was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. One hundred sixty-five persons acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

Table 18. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through June 2000, United States

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

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

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

³See table 17 and figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 165 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

⁴See figure 6.

Table 19. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex, reported through June 2000, United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 21. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 1999, and cumulative totals through 1999, United States ¹

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

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

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

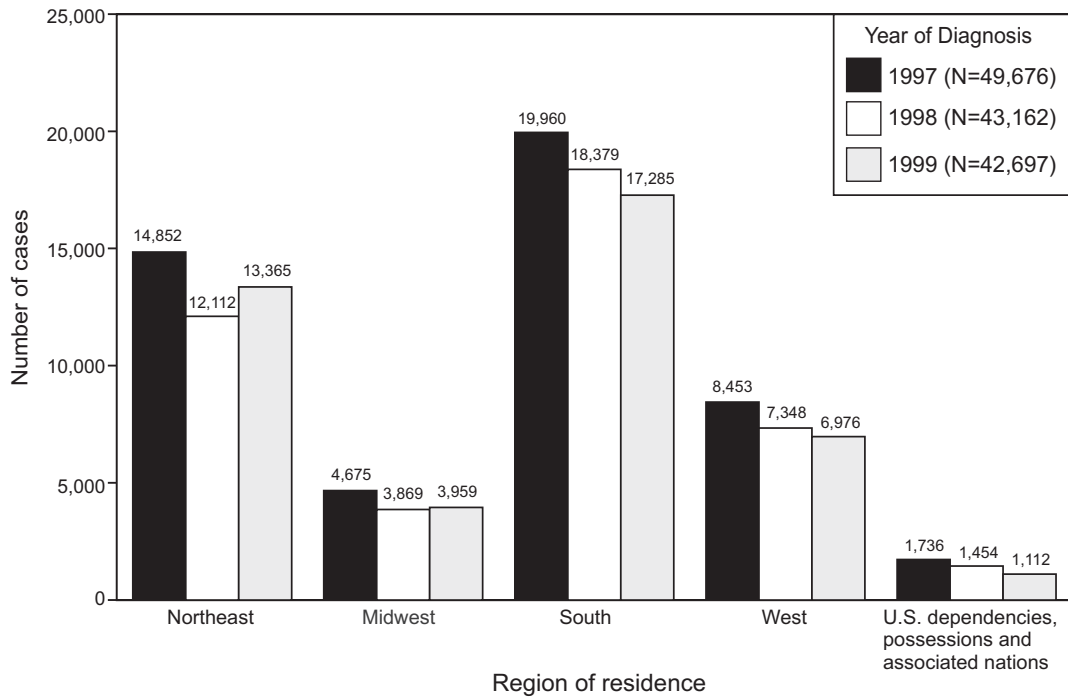
²Totals include estimates of women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

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

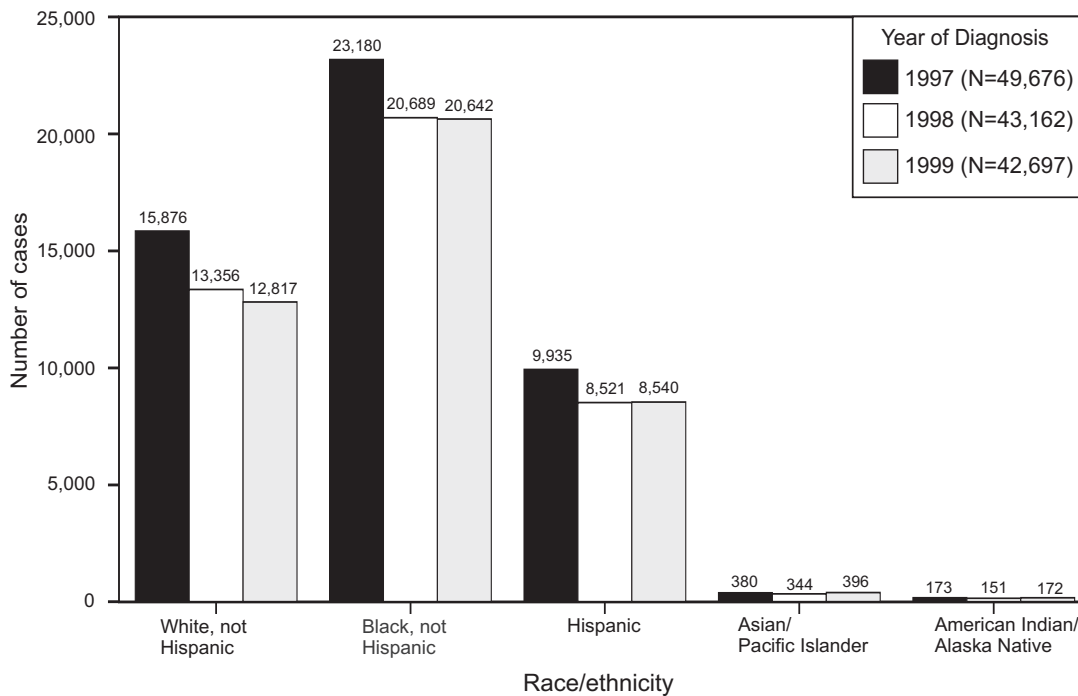
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical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

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



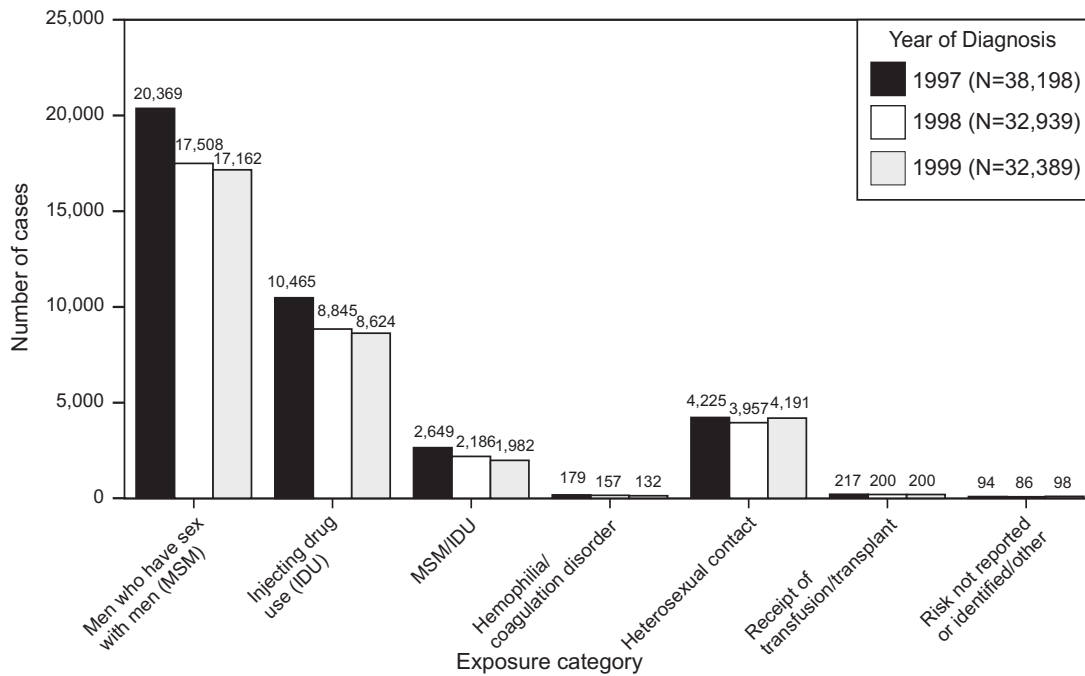
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding. See Technical Notes for a list of states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

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



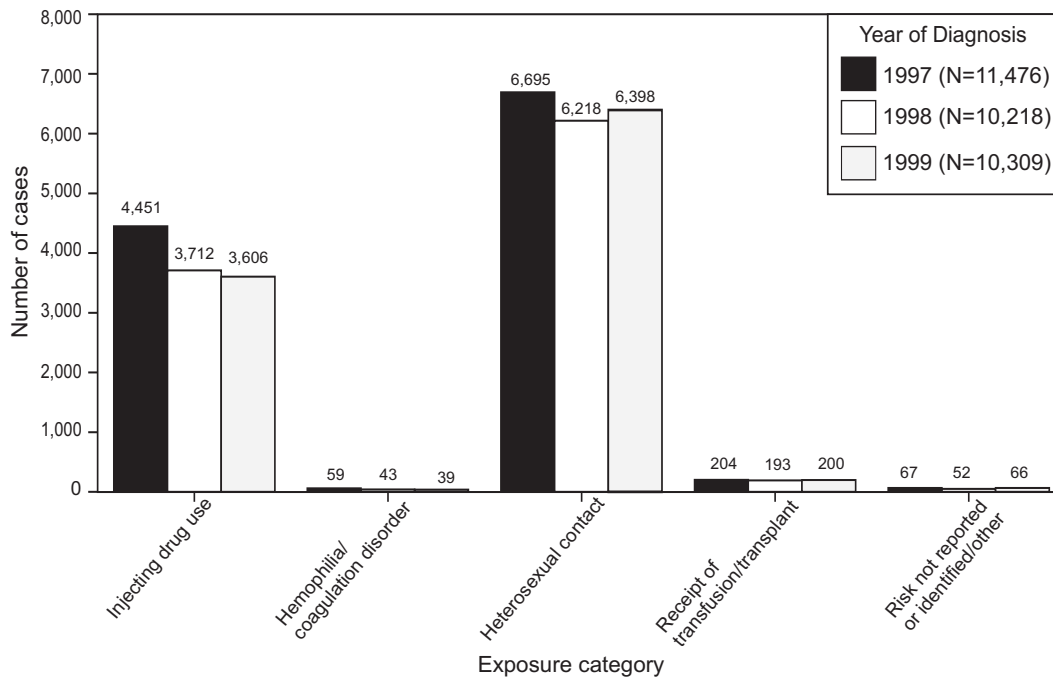
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Cases with missing or unknown gender or race/ethnicity data are included in the totals.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

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



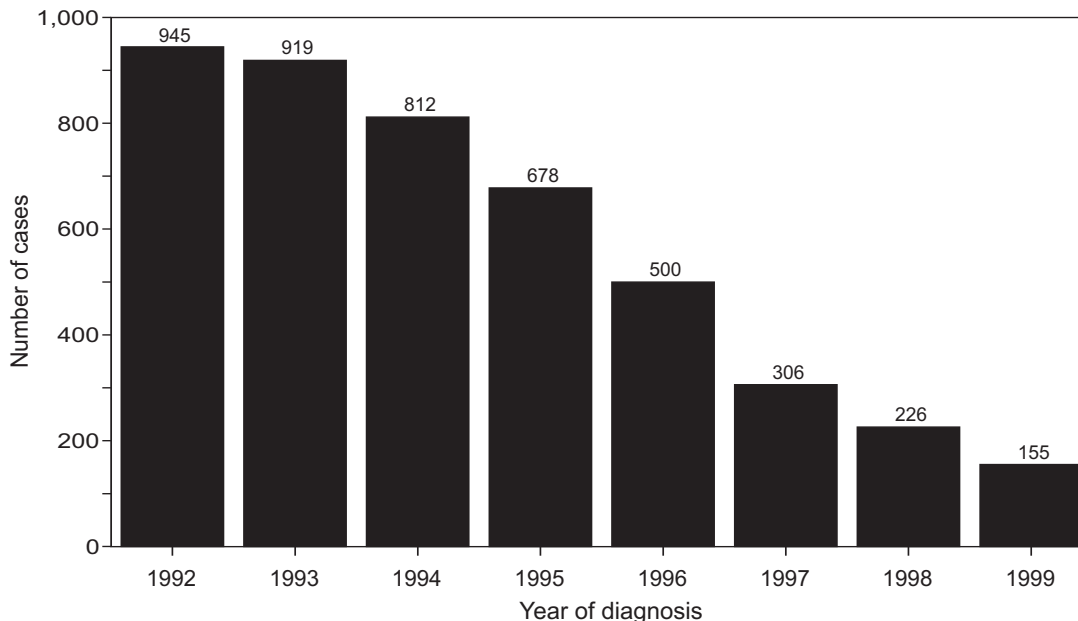
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of men diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of men diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. Totals may vary between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

Figure 10. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence by exposure category and year of diagnosis, 1997, 1998, and 1999, United States¹



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

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



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

Table 23. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

²Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

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

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

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

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

Technical Notes

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States¹ report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (*MMWR* 1985;34:373-75) and 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36[*suppl. no. 1S*]:1S-15S). The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41[*no. RR-17*]:1-19; see also *MMWR* 1995;44:64-67). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The laboratory and diagnostic criteria for the 1987 pediatric case definition (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30, 235) were updated in 1994 (*MMWR* 1994;43[*no. RR-12*]:1-19). Effective January 1, 2000, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection was revised to reflect advances in laboratory HIV virologic tests. The definition incorporates the reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS into a single case definition for adults and children (*MMWR* 1999;48[*no. RR-13*]:29-31).

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of opportunistic disease). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV-infected persons with CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage of less than 14, and persons diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer. For adults, adolescents and children \geq 18 months of age, the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition incorporates positive results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA.

The pediatric case definition incorporates the revised 1994 pediatric classification system for evidence of HIV infection. Children with their first positive

results on Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized based on the 1987 classification system. Those tested during or after October 1994 are categorized under the revised 1994 pediatric classification system. For children of any age with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV virologic test (i.e., HIV nucleic acid (DNA or RNA), HIV viral culture, HIV p24 antigen) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the diagnosis is documented by a physician. For children <18 months of age, the pediatric HIV reporting criteria reflect diagnostic advances that permit the diagnosis of HIV infection during the first months of life. With HIV nucleic acid detection tests, HIV infection can be detected in nearly all infants aged one month and older. The timing of the HIV serologic and HIV nucleic acid detection tests and the number of HIV nucleic acid detection tests in the definitive and presumptive criteria for HIV infection are based on the recommended practices for diagnosing infection in children aged <18 months and on evaluations of the performance of these tests for children in this age group (*MMWR* 1999;48[*no. RR-13*]:29-31) (*MMWR* 1998;47[*no. RR-4*]).

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed AIDS cases to state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85% complete (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:257-64, *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-99, and *AIDS* 1999; 13:1109-14.). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, among persons reported with AIDS, reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90% complete (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31). CDC estimates approximately 3% of AIDS cases are duplicates based on matching of the national coded surveillance database.

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

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

Surveillance of HIV infection

Through June 30, 2000, 35 areas had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Connecticut required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children less than 13 years of age; and Oregon required reporting for children less than 6 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infections using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies among states.

HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV since not all infected persons have been tested. Many HIV-reporting states offer anonymous HIV testing and home collection HIV test kits are widely available in the United States. Anonymous test results are not reported to state and local health departments' confidential name-based HIV registries. Therefore, confidential HIV infection reports may not represent all persons testing positive for HIV infection. Furthermore, many factors may influence testing patterns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability of and access to medical care and testing services. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV reporting.

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

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

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

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

Over time, persons with HIV infection will be diagnosed and reported with AIDS. HIV infection cases later reported with AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point in the clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS will vary. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, reporting and updating of clinical and vital status of cases vary among states. Completeness of reporting for HIV is estimated to be more than 85% complete (*MMWR* 1998;47:309-14). CDC estimates approximately 2% of HIV cases are duplicates based on matching of the national coded surveillance database.

Tabulation and presentation of data

Data in this report are provisional. Each issue of this report includes information received by CDC through the last day of the reporting period. In the first part of the report, HIV and AIDS data are tabulated by date of

report to CDC. In the second part of the report, data are statistically adjusted to correct for temporal delays in the reports of cases, deaths, and unreported risk/exposure data in order to improve the presentation of trends in the epidemic and the risk characteristics of affected populations. Data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and for associated independent nations are included in the totals.

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

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

Table 4 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with an estimated 1999 population of 500,000 or more. AIDS case counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on June 30, 1998. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in table 4 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan Areas as of June 30, 1998" (available by calling the National Technical Information Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB98-502198 or by visiting www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the Federal Register (*FR* 1990;55:12154-60).

The metropolitan area definitions are the MSAs for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities or counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates

presented for the District of Columbia in table 2 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in table 4, include persons residing within the several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at first positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases, and residence at diagnosis for the first AIDS indicator condition(s) for AIDS cases.

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

Estimated AIDS incidence (tables 20, 21, and 22), estimated AIDS incidence trends (figures 7 through 11), estimated persons living with AIDS (tables 23, 24, and 25), and estimated deaths (tables 26, 27, and 28) are not actual counts of persons reported to the surveillance system. The estimates are adjusted for delays in reporting of cases and deaths and are based on a number of assumptions. While these tables use the best estimates currently available, there is inherent uncertainty in these estimates (*Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88). Small numbers must be interpreted with caution because the inherent uncertainty in estimates is greater for small numbers.

Exposure categories

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

"Men who have sex with men" cases include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homo-

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

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

"No risk reported or identified" (NIR) cases are in persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. NIR cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category. Historically, investigations and follow up for modes of exposure by state health departments were conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allowed for persons reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS.

Because recently reported AIDS cases are more likely to be reported as NIR, recent AIDS incidence in some exposure categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For estimated AIDS incidence tables and estimated AIDS trends figures, the adjustment of NIR adult/adolescent cases is based on sex-, race-, and region-specific exposure category redistributions of cases diagnosed from 1990 through 1998 that were initially assigned to the NIR category

but have subsequently been reclassified. Similar adjustment of NIR pediatric cases are based on exposure category redistribution of all cases diagnosed between 1990 through 1998 and subsequently reclassified. See *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:547-55 and *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1997;14:465-74.

Trends in AIDS incidence

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

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may vary among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, and sex categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 40% of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 80% were reported within 1 year. Among persons with AIDS, estimates in delay of reporting of deaths show that approximately 90% of deaths are reported within 1 year. For HIV infection cases diag-

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

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

Rates

Rates are calculated for the 12-month period per 100,000 population for AIDS cases. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on official postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions and associated independent nations are based on official postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1998 or 1999 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing the table of race-specific rates (year-end edition only) are based on 1999 census estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Census: "National Population Estimates for the 1990's. Monthly Post-censal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race and Hispanic origin"; (<http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/e90s/e9999rmp.txt>). Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period divided by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

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