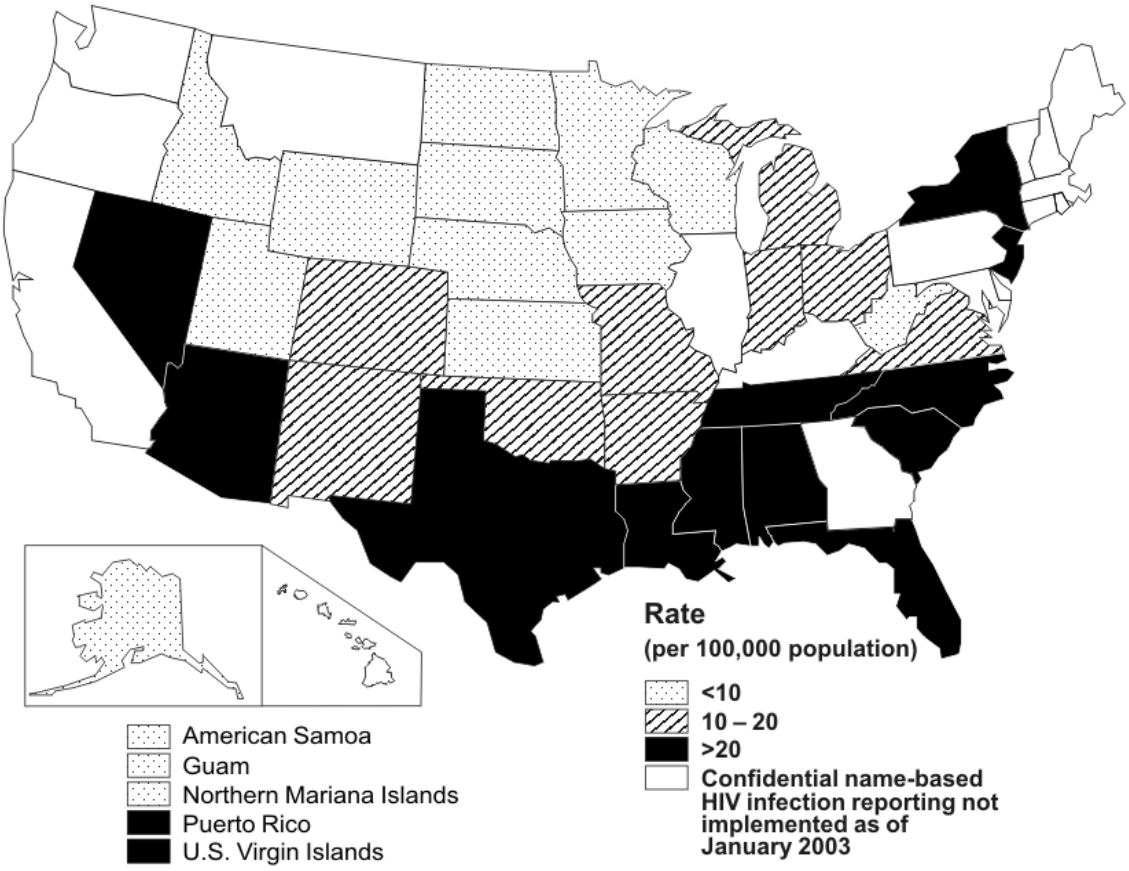
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report

Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2006 Vol. 18

Diagnosis rates of HIV/AIDS among persons aged 13 and older, by area of residence, 2006—33 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting



Note. Reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays.

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Commentary

The HIV/AIDS epidemic was first recognized in the United States in 1981. Since that time, all states and U.S. dependent areas have conducted AIDS surveillance by using a standardized, confidential name-based reporting system. Because successful treatment delays the progression of HIV infection to AIDS, AIDS surveillance data alone are insufficient to monitor trends in HIV incidence or to meet federal, state, or local data needs for planning and allocating resources for HIV prevention and care programs. An integrated national HIV/AIDS surveillance system will enhance the ability to monitor and characterize populations affected by the HIV epidemic and provide information on the entire population of HIV-infected persons who have been tested confidentially. In order to acquire high-quality HIV data, CDC recommended in 2005 that all states and U.S. dependent areas adopt confidential name-based public health disease surveillance systems to report cases of HIV infection. California implemented confidential name-based HIV infection case surveillance in April 2006, and this issue marks the first time that HIV case reports from California have been included in the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report. For more information about HIV reporting in California, visit http://www.dhs.ca.gov/AIDS/HIVReporting/.

This report presents estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS (cases of HIV infection, regardless whether they have progressed to AIDS) from the 38 areas (33 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas) that have had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting for a sufficient length of time (i.e., since at least 2003) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends. According to the number of reported AIDS cases, these 33 states represent approximately 63% of the epidemic in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. From 2003 through 2006, the total number of new cases of HIV/AIDS remained stable in the 33 states; however, HIV/AIDS prevalence (i.e., the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS) increased steadily: by the end of 2006, an estimated 491,727 persons in the 33 states were living with HIV/AIDS. The map on the cover depicts the estimated rates of diagnoses of HIV/AIDS in 2006, by area of residence at the time of diagnosis, for persons residing in the 33 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003.

Surveillance data on HIV infections, compared with data on AIDS, provide a more complete picture of the epidemic and the need for prevention and care services. However, the number of new HIV diagnoses during a given year(s) does not necessarily reflect a trend in HIV incidence (i.e., new infections) because some persons were infected recently and others were infected at some time in the past. CDC has developed the serologic testing algorithm for recent HIV seroconversion (STARHS), which can distinguish recent from long-standing HIV infections at a population level. This technology has made it possible to develop a surveillance system that will provide more accurate and timely estimates of HIV incidence. CDC and its partners in state and local health departments have been working during the past several years to develop and evaluate this system. Five areas were funded in FY 2002 to pilot the methods; by FY 2005, 34 areas were funded to conduct incidence surveillance. HIV/AIDS surveillance data are used by CDC's public health partners and by professionals in other federal agencies, health departments, nonprofit organizations, and academic institutions. Recognizing the changing needs for data, CDC is committed to presenting the data that will best meet those needs. The first estimates of HIV incidence, which require the use of complex estimation methods, are expected in 2008. The monitoring of HIV incidence will be critical in evaluating progress toward CDC's goal of reducing the number of new HIV infections in the United States and in allocating resources and evaluating prevention program effectiveness.

The 2006 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report is organized in 5 sections: (1) cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS, (2) deaths of persons with AIDS, (3) persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection (not AIDS), (4) length of survival after AIDS diagnosis, and (5) reports of cases of HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and HIV infection (not AIDS). In Sections 1–3, we present point estimates of case counts that have been adjusted for reporting delays and for the redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. CDC routinely adjusts data for the presentation

of trends in the epidemic. Data to estimate the number of cases of HIV/AIDS or AIDS; the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection (not AIDS); and the number of deaths among persons with AIDS have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths.

To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report, to eliminate artifacts of reporting in the surveillance system. Therefore, for trends, the reader is encouraged to use the tables in Sections 1–3 that present trends by year of diagnosis, year of death, or year-end prevalence. Section 4 presents estimates of survival for persons whose AIDS diagnosis was made during 2002 (Table 13) and for persons whose diagnosis was made during 1998–2005 (Figures 2–4). Proportions of persons who survived for various lengths of time after diagnosis are presented by year of diagnosis, age group, race/ethnicity, and HIV transmission category.

Finally, Section 5 presents reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) and cases of AIDS reported through 2006. The areas included in tabulations of reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date that confidential name-based HIV infection reporting was implemented. For Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22, we used data from 50 areas (45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas) to describe reports of HIV infection. These data, which have not been adjusted for delays in reporting, are presented by year of report to CDC. Tables that present cases by year of report represent the most up-to-date information reported to CDC; however, cases by year of report do not represent incident cases, the most recent diagnoses, trends, or deaths.

Highlights of Analyses

Cases of HIV/AIDS and Cases of AIDS

Cases of HIV/AIDS

From 2003 through 2006, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting remained stable (Table 1). In 2006, the estimated rate of HIV/AIDS cases in the 33 states was 18.5 per 100,000 population (Table 5b).

- **Age group**: From 2003 through 2006, the estimated number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases decreased among children (less than 13 years of age) and in the following age groups: 13–14, 30–34, and 35–39 years (Table 1). The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases remained stable among persons aged 40–44 years and increased among persons aged 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older. In 2006, the largest number of HIV/AIDS cases occurred among persons aged 40–44 years, who accounted for 16% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed during that year.
- **Race/ethnicity**: From 2003 through 2006, the estimated number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases increased among whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders, remained stable among blacks and Hispanics, and fluctuated among American Indians/Alaska Natives (Table 1). Blacks accounted for 49% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006. In 2006, rates of HIV/AIDS cases were 67.7 per 100,000 in the black population, 25.5 per 100,000 in the Hispanic population, 8.8 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 8.2 per 100,000 in the white population, and 6.7 per 100,000 in the Asian/Pacific Islander population (Table 5b).
- **Sex**: From 2003 through 2006, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased approximately 5% among males and decreased 6% among females (Table 1). In 2006, males accounted for 74% of all HIV/AIDS cases among adults and adolescents. In 2006, rates were 33.8 per 100,000 among males and 11.5 per 100,000 among females (Table 5b).
- **Transmission category**: From 2003 through 2006, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased among men who have sex with men (MSM) and remained stable among adults and adolescents with HIV infection attributed to high-risk heterosexual contact (heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection) (Table 1). The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased among injection drug users (IDUs), MSM who were also IDUs, and among children. MSM (49%) and persons exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact (33%) accounted for 82% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006.

Of all HIV infections diagnosed in 2005 in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV reporting, 38% progressed to AIDS within 12 months after HIV infection was diagnosed. AIDS was diagnosed within 12 months after the diagnosis of HIV infection for larger proportions of persons aged 13–14 years and 35 years and older, for Hispanics, for IDUs, and for males with HIV infection attributed to high-risk heterosexual contact (Table 2).

Cases of AIDS

From 2002 through 2006, the estimated number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases in the 50 states and the District of Columbia remained stable (Table 3). In 2006, the estimated rate of AIDS cases in the United States was 12.3 per 100,000 population (Table 5a).

- **Age group**: From 2002 through 2006, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased 64% among children (less than 13 years of age) (Table 3). The estimated number of AIDS cases also decreased among persons in the age groups 30–34 and 35–39 years (Table 3). The estimated number of AIDS cases remained stable among persons aged 40–44 years and increased in the following age groups: 13–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older. In 2006, the largest number of AIDS cases occurred among persons aged 40–44 years, who accounted for 20% of all AIDS cases diagnosed during that year in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- **Race/ethnicity**: From 2002 through 2006, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among blacks and American Indians/Alaska Natives, remained stable among whites and Hispanics, and increased among Asians/Pacific Islanders (Table 3). In 2006, rates of AIDS cases were 47.6 per 100,000 in the black population, 15.6 per 100,000 in the Hispanic population, 6.2 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 5.4 per 100,000 in the white population, and 3.7 per 100,000 in the Asian/Pacific Islander population (Table 5a).
- **Sex**: From 2002 through 2006, the estimated number of AIDS cases remained stable among both male and female adults and adolescents (Table 3). Males accounted for 73% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006 for adults and adolescents in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 3). Rates of AIDS cases in 2006 were 22.4 per 100,000 among males and 7.8 per 100,000 among females (Table 5a).
- **Transmission category**: From 2002 through 2006, among male adults and adolescents, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and MSM who were also IDUs (Table 3). The numbers of males exposed through male-to-male sexual contact and high-risk heterosexual contact remained stable. Among female adults and adolescents, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and fluctuated among females exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact.
- **Region**: From 2002 through 2006, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased 10% in the West and 6% in the Northeast and remained stable in the South and the Midwest.

Deaths

From 2002 through 2006, the estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS who resided in the 50 states and the District of Columbia decreased 17% (Table 7).

- **Age group**: The estimated number of deaths decreased among children (less than 13 years of age) and in the following age groups: 13–14, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, and 45–49 years. The estimated number of deaths remained stable among persons aged 50–54 years and increased in the age groups, 15–19, 20–24, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older.
- **Race/ethnicity**: The estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS decreased among whites, blacks, and American Indians/Alaska Natives. The estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS remained stable among Hispanics and increased among Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- **Sex and transmission category**: The estimated number of deaths of adults and adolescents decreased among MSM and IDUs and remained stable among persons exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact.
- **Region**: The estimated number of deaths decreased in all regions of the United States.

Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, HIV Infection (Not AIDS), or AIDS

Persons living with HIV/AIDS

From 2003 through 2006, the estimated number of persons living with HIV/AIDS increased steadily in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 8). At the end of 2006, an estimated 491,727 persons in these states were living with HIV/AIDS.

- By age group, most (21%) were aged 40–44 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 47% were black, 34% white, 17% Hispanic, and less than 1% each were American Indian/Alaska Native or Asian/Pacific Islander.
- By sex, 73% of adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS were male.
- Of the estimated 353,825 male adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 62% had been exposed through male-to-male sexual contact, 17% had been exposed through injection drug use, 13% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 7% had been exposed through both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. Of the estimated 131,195 female adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 73% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 26% had been exposed through injection drug use. Of the estimated 6,703 children living with HIV/AIDS, 92% had been exposed perinatally.

Prevalence rates of HIV infection (not AIDS)

At the end of 2006, in the 38 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003, the prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among adults and adolescents was estimated at 143.7 per 100,000 (Map 1). The rate for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from an estimated 4.9 per 100,000 (American Samoa) to an estimated 261.7 per 100,000 (New York). The prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among children residing in the 38 areas was an estimated 6.5 per 100,000 (Map 2). The rate for children living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from an estimated zero per 100,000 in Idaho, New Mexico, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands to an estimated 25.3 per 100,000 in New York.

Persons living with AIDS

AIDS prevalence also increased steadily from 2002 through 2006 (Table 10). At the end of 2006, an estimated 436,693 persons in the 50 states and the District of Columbia were living with AIDS.

- By age group, most (22%) were aged 40–44 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 44% were black, 35% white, 19% Hispanic, 1% Asian/Pacific Islander, and less than 1% were American Indian/Alaska Native.
- By sex, 77% of adults and adolescents living with AIDS were male.
- Of the estimated 333,244 male adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 60% had been exposed through male-to-male sexual contact, 19% had been exposed through injection drug use, 12% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 8% had been exposed through both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. Of the estimated 99,671 female adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 66% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 32% had been exposed through injection drug use.
- By region, 41% resided in the South, 29% in the Northeast, 20% in the West, and 11% in the Midwest.

AIDS prevalence rates

At the end of 2006, the prevalence rate of AIDS among adults and adolescents in the United States was estimated at 178.6 per 100,000 (Map 1). The rate for adults and adolescents living with AIDS ranged from an estimated 2.5 per 100,000 (American Samoa) to an estimated 2,016.5 per 100,000 (District of Columbia). The prevalence rate of AIDS among children in the United States was estimated at 2.2 per 100,000 at the end of 2006 (Map 2). The rate for children living with AIDS ranged from an estimated zero per 100,000 in Idaho, Montana, Utah, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands to an estimated 36.5 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia

Survival after AIDS Diagnosis

Table 13 is limited to data on AIDS cases diagnosed in 2002 in order to describe the survival of persons whose diagnosis was made relatively recently, but far enough in the past to permit a meaningful measure of

survival. Figures 2, 3, and 4 illustrate the proportion of surviving persons among persons whose diagnoses were made over a longer period, 1998 through 2005.

- Survival (the estimated proportion of persons surviving a given length of time after diagnosis) increased with the year of diagnosis for diagnoses made during 1998–2000. Year-to-year differences were small during 2001–2005 (Figure 2).
- Survival decreased as age at diagnosis increased among persons at least 35 years old at diagnosis and in comparison with persons younger than 35. Survival was similar for the age groups 13–24 and 25–34 (Figure 3).
- Survival was greatest among MSM and among children with perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 13). Survival was intermediate among male and female adults and adolescents who had heterosexual contact with someone known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection, as well as among MSM who also were IDUs. Survival was lowest among male and female adults and adolescents who were IDUs.
- Survival, particularly at more than 48 months after diagnosis, was greater among Asians/Pacific Islanders, whites, and Hispanics than among blacks (Figure 4). Results were unstable or inconsistent for American Indians/Alaska Natives because the numbers of persons in this racial/ethnic category were small.

Reports of Cases of HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and HIV Infection (Not AIDS)

Tables 14–23 describe reports of cases of HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and HIV infection (not AIDS). Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22 are based on reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) through 2006 from the 50 areas that had implemented name-based HIV infection reporting. Note that **not** all cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS reported in 2006 reflect diagnoses made during 2006; rather, the reported cases include cases diagnosed during earlier years.

Reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Through 2006, a total of 287,954 persons were reported as having HIV infection (not AIDS) in the 50 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 16) (see Technical Notes for discussion of surveillance of HIV infection [not AIDS]). Five states (Florida, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Texas) reported 137,507 (48%) of the 287,954 cumulative cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) reported to CDC. In 2006, 4 states (California, Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania) reported 22,417 (42%) of the 52,878 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

- In 2006, of the 52,312 reported cases among adults and adolescents, 75% were in males and 25% were in females (Table 18).
- In 2006, 566 cases in children were reported.

Reports of AIDS cases

Through 2006, a total of 992,865 persons in the United States had been reported as having AIDS (Table 14). Three states (California, Florida, and New York) reported 43% of the cumulative AIDS cases and 37% of AIDS cases reported to CDC in 2006. In the United States, the rate of reported AIDS cases in 2006 was 12.9 per 100,000 population. When the U.S. dependent areas were included, the rate of reported AIDS cases ranged from zero per 100,000 (American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands) to 146.7 per 100,000 (District of Columbia).

- In 2006, males accounted for 73% and females for 27% of 38,916 reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents (Table 17).
- In 2006, 86 AIDS cases in children were reported.

Additional Resources

The following were prepared by using HIV/AIDS surveillance data:

- Selected *MMWR* articles at http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/reports/mmwr/
- Public-use slides at http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/
- Other surveillance reports at http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/
- Public-use version of the AIDS surveillance data set (AIDS Public Information Data Set [APIDS]) at http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/software/apids.htm

Suggested Readings

CDC. Advancing HIV Prevention: New Strategies for a Changing Epidemic—United States, 2003. *MMWR* 2003;52(15):329–332.

CDC. Dear colleague letter: CDC recommends that all states and territories adopt confidential name-based surveillance systems to report HIV infections. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/070505_dearcolleague_gerberding.pdf. Published July 5, 2005. Accessed March 11, 2008.

CDC. Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS—United States, 1981–2005. *MMWR* 2006;55(21):589–592.

CDC. Guidelines for national HIV case surveillance, including monitoring for HIV infection and AIDS. *MMWR* 1999;48(RR-13):1–31.

CDC. HIV prevention strategic plan: extended through 2010. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/reports/psp/. Published October 2007. Accessed March 11, 2008.

CDC. Revised recommendations for HIV testing of adults, adolescents, and pregnant women in health-care settings. *MMWR* 2006;55(RR-14):1–17.

CDC. Twenty-five years of HIV/AIDS—United States, 1981–2006. *MMWR* 2006;55(21):585–589.

Glynn, MK, Lee LM, McKenna MT. The status of national HIV case surveillance, United States 2006. *Public Health Rep* 2007;122(suppl 1):63–71.

Janssen RS, Satten GA, Stramer SL, et al. New testing strategy to detect early HIV-1 infection for use in incidence estimates and for clinical and prevention purposes. *JAMA* 1998;280(1):42–48.

Lee LM, McKenna MT. Monitoring the incidence of HIV infection in the United States. *Public Health Rep* 2007;122(suppl 1):72–79.

Table 1. Estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2003–2006—33 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Year of diagnosis			
	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Data for 33 states				
Age at diagnosis (yrs)				
<13	211	183	169	135
13–14	53	36	40	41
15–19	993	993	1,126	1,332
20–24	3,163	3,368	3,592	3,886
25–29	4,023	4,057	4,236	4,603
30–34	5,189	4,820	4,676	4,466
35–39	6,369	5,807	5,535	5,442
40–44	5,786	5,429	5,529	5,718
45–49	4,028	3,877	4,028	4,204
50–54	2,451	2,401	2,547	2,718
55–59	1,279	1,363	1,455	1,438
60–64	655	702	692	714
≥65	570	624	613	618
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	10,033	10,181	10,528	10,758
Black, not Hispanic	17,668	16,718	16,629	17,356
Hispanic	6,355	6,010	6,217	6,481
Asian/Pacific Islander	338	339	373	397
American Indian/Alaska Native	179	171	182	166
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	15,409	15,880	16,833	17,465
Injection drug use	3,514	3,083	2,978	3,016
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,349	1,299	1,247	1,180
High-risk heterosexual contact[a]	4,269	3,959	3,871	4,152
Other[b]	125	110	107	114
Subtotal	24,666	24,331	25,036	25,928
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	2,027	1,856	1,720	1,712
High-risk heterosexual contact[a]	7,731	7,182	7,216	7,432
Other[b]	134	107	97	109
Subtotal	9,892	9,145	9,033	9,252
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	190	157	147	115
Other[c]	23	27	23	20
Subtotal	213	184	170	135
Subtotal for 33 states	34,770	33,659	34,239	35,314
Data for U.S. dependent areas	1,331	1,234	1,395	1,503
Total[d]	**36,102**	**34,894**	**35,634**	**36,817**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003.

[a] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[b] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[c] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[d] Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. 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 2. Time to an AIDS diagnosis after a diagnosis of HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2005—33 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	≥12 Months after diagnosis of HIV infection[a]		<12 Months after diagnosis of HIV infection[b]		Total
	No.	(%)[c]	No.	(%)[c]	No.
Data for 33 states					
Age at diagnosis (yrs)					
<13	148	88	21	12	169
13–14	22	54	18	46	40
15–19	912	81	215	19	1,126
20–24	2,874	80	714	20	3,589
25–29	3,077	73	1,157	27	4,234
30–34	3,016	65	1,655	35	4,671
35–39	3,353	61	2,176	39	5,530
40–44	3,181	58	2,338	42	5,519
45–49	2,145	53	1,874	47	4,019
50–54	1,307	51	1,239	49	2,546
55–59	725	50	728	50	1,453
60–64	316	46	376	54	692
≥65	266	44	346	56	612
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	6,839	65	3,677	35	10,516
Black, not Hispanic	10,372	62	6,242	38	16,614
Hispanic	3,593	58	2,614	42	6,206
Asian/Pacific Islander	232	62	139	38	371
American Indian/Alaska Native	110	61	72	39	182
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	10,917	65	5,902	35	16,819
Injection drug use	1,544	52	1,427	48	2,971
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	733	59	512	41	1,245
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	2,091	54	1,773	46	3,864
Other[e]	45	42	61	58	107
Subtotal	15,331	61	9,675	39	25,006
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	1,056	62	660	38	1,716
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	4,761	66	2,450	34	7,210
Other[e]	47	48	50	52	97
Subtotal	5,864	65	3,160	35	9,023
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	126	86	21	14	147
Other[f]	22	94	2	6	23
Subtotal	148	87	22	13	170
Subtotal for 33 states	21,343	62	12,857	38	34,200
Data for U.S. dependent areas	855	61	541	39	1,395
Total[g]	**22,197**	**62**	**13,398**	**38**	**35,595[h]**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003.

Data exclude 39 persons whose month of diagnosis of HIV infection is unknown.

[a] Includes persons in whom AIDS has not developed.

[b] Includes persons whose diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS were made at the same time.

[c] Percentages represent proportions of the total number of diagnoses of HIV/AIDS made during 2005 for the corresponding group (see row entries).

[d] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[e] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[f] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

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

[h] Includes 310 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 3. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2002–2006 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

	Year of diagnosis					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Cumulative[a]
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia						
Age at diagnosis (yrs)						
<13	106	70	53	53	38	9,156
13–14	62	74	70	66	73	1,078
15–19	316	302	334	410	401	5,626
20–24	1,399	1,568	1,624	1,675	1,669	36,225
25–29	3,137	3,059	3,196	3,110	3,423	117,099
30–34	5,701	5,521	5,144	4,668	4,349	197,530
35–39	8,217	8,017	7,072	6,479	6,402	213,573
40–44	7,404	7,626	7,703	7,378	7,298	170,531
45–49	5,358	5,617	5,498	5,727	5,628	107,207
50–54	3,271	3,364	3,491	3,527	3,687	59,907
55–59	1,607	1,693	1,836	1,861	2,071	32,190
60–64	872	864	913	872	955	17,303
≥65	682	763	791	727	835	15,074
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	11,233	10,948	11,066	10,676	10,929	394,024
Black, not Hispanic	19,246	19,512	18,909	18,081	17,960	409,982
Hispanic	6,712	7,102	6,771	6,823	6,907	161,505
Asian/Pacific Islander	425	450	444	450	519	7,951
American Indian/Alaska Native	177	176	182	170	155	3,345
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	15,709	16,078	16,054	15,711	16,001	465,965
Injection drug use	5,483	5,275	4,818	4,603	4,410	170,171
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2,075	2,029	1,925	1,930	1,803	68,516
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	4,547	4,471	4,506	4,306	4,558	65,241
Other[c]	253	226	228	237	217	13,893
Subtotal	28,067	28,079	27,532	26,787	26,989	783,786
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	2,897	2,836	2,810	2,586	2,385	74,718
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	6,855	7,336	7,113	6,922	7,196	108,252
Other[c]	207	217	217	205	220	6,596
Subtotal	9,959	10,389	10,141	9,713	9,801	189,566
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	104	70	53	52	37	8,508
Other[d]	2	0	0	0	0	636
Subtotal	106	70	53	53	38	9,144
Region of residence						
Northeast	10,092	10,342	9,412	9,396	9,486	306,241
Midwest	4,125	4,226	4,089	4,371	4,164	101,479
South	17,198	17,630	18,225	16,894	17,104	374,800
West	6,718	6,339	6,000	5,891	6,074	199,978
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	38,132	38,538	37,726	36,552	36,828	982,498
Data for U.S. dependent areas	1,058	1,060	921	955	833	31,217
Total[e]	**39,250**	**39,690**	**38,807**	**37,662**	**37,852**	**1,014,797**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2006.

[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[c] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[d] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[e] Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Cumulative total includes 5,691 persons of unknown race or multiple races, 3 persons of unknown sex, 1,079 persons of unknown state of residence, and 3 persons who were residents of other areas. 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 4. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2002–2006 and cumulative—50 states and the District of Columbia

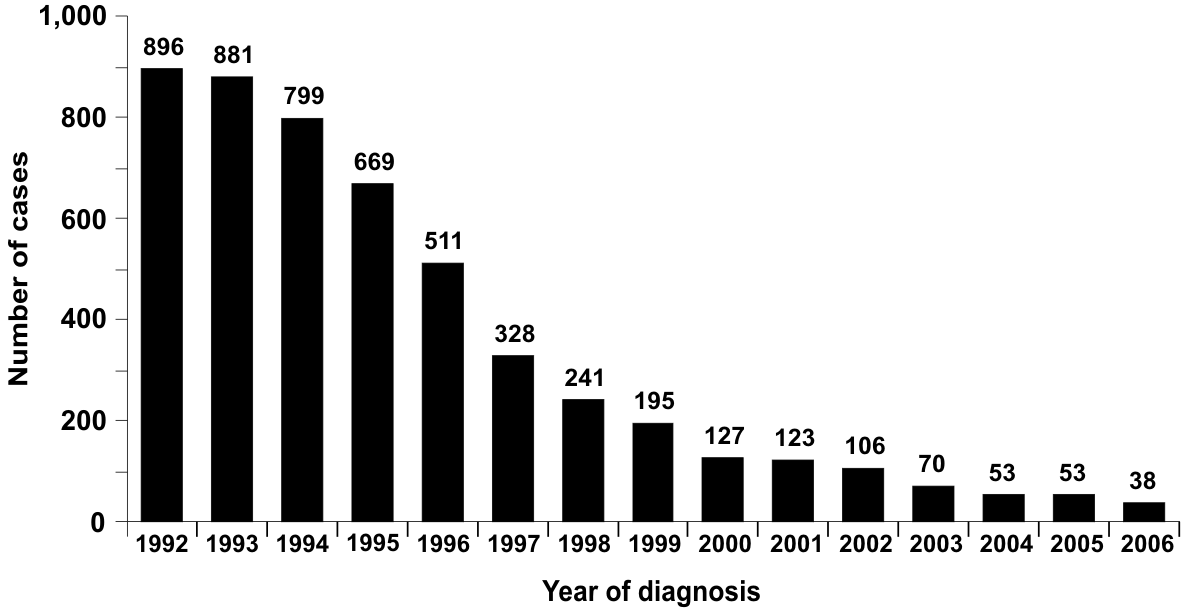
	Year of diagnosis					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Cumulative[a]
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	14	12	7	4	4	1,599
Black, not Hispanic	70	46	33	38	30	5,654
Hispanic	18	10	9	8	3	1,748
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	1	1	54
American Indian/Alaska Native	1	0	1	0	0	31
Transmission category						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	0	226
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	104	70	53	52	37	8,508
Injection drug use	12	8	5	3	4	3,220
Sex with injection drug user	4	6	3	2	1	1,397
Sex with bisexual male	2	0	3	1	1	209
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0	0	35
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	22
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	36	20	20	25	13	1,530
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	1	0	0	0	144
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	47	34	21	21	17	1,951
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	0	0	0	0	374
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	0	0	0	0	0	36
Total[b]	**106**	**70**	**53**	**53**	**38**	**9,144**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2006.

[b] Includes children of unknown race or multiple races. Cumulative total includes 58 children of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Figure 1. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis, 1992–2006—50 states and the District of Columbia



Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

Table 5a. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age category, and sex, 2006—50 states and the District of Columbia

	Adults or adolescents									
	Males		Females		Total[a]		Children (<13 yrs)		Total[a]	
Race/ethnicity	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**
White, not Hispanic	9,267	11.2	1,659	1.9	10,926	6.4	4	0.0	10,929	5.4
Black, not Hispanic	11,540	82.9	6,391	40.4	17,930	60.3	30	0.4	17,960	47.6
Hispanic	5,388	31.3	1,516	9.5	6,903	20.8	3	0.0	6,907	15.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	423	7.5	95	1.6	518	4.4	1	0.0	519	3.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	118	12.2	37	3.6	155	7.8	0	0.0	155	6.2
Total[b]	**26,989**	**22.4**	**9,801**	**7.8**	**36,790**	**14.9**	**38**	**0.1**	**36,828[c]**	**12.3**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data exclude cases in persons whose state or area of residence is unknown, as well as cases from U.S. dependent areas, for which census information about race and age categories is lacking.

[a] Because row totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each row may not sum to the row total.

[b] Includes person of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

[c] Includes 358 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 5b. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of HIV/AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age category, and sex, 2006—33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Adults or adolescents									
	Males		Females		Total[a]		Children (<13 yrs)		Total[a]	
Race/ethnicity	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**
White, not Hispanic	9,078	16.7	1,664	2.9	10,742	9.6	16	0.1	10,758	8.2
Black, not Hispanic	11,230	119.1	6,033	56.2	17,263	85.6	93	1.7	17,356	67.7
Hispanic	5,058	50.9	1,400	15.1	6,458	33.7	23	0.4	6,481	25.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	318	13.5	79	3.2	397	8.2	0	0.0	397	6.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	129	17.7	35	4.6	164	11.0	2	0.6	166	8.8
Total[b]	**25,928**	**33.8**	**9,252**	**11.5**	**35,180**	**22.4**	**135**	**0.4**	**35,314[c]**	**18.5**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003.

[a] Because row totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each row may not sum to the row total.

[b] Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

[c] Includes 156 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 6. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in adult and adolescent Hispanics, by transmission category and place of birth, 2006—United States and dependent areas

	Place of birth											
	United States		Central/South America		Cuba		Mexico		Puerto Rico		Total[a]	
Transmission category	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Male-to-male sexual contact	1,172	45	402	49	89	62	790	59	249	18	3,337	43
Injection drug use	569	22	83	10	13	9	133	10	533	40	1,650	21
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	158	6	25	3	6	4	59	4	63	5	357	5
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	661	25	296	36	35	24	342	26	487	36	2,282	30
Other[c]	47	2	8	1	0	0	9	1	14	1	103	1
Total[d]	**2,608**	**100**	**814**	**100**	**145**	**100**	**1,334**	**100**	**1,346**	**100**	**7,728**	**100**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

[a] Includes 222 persons whose place of birth is not among those listed and 1,260 persons whose place of birth is unknown.

[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[c] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[d] 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 7. Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 2002–2006 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

	Year of death					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Cumulative[a]
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia						
Age at death (yrs)						
<13	25	22	15	7	13	4,889
13–14	10	6	15	12	5	276
15–19	39	36	36	38	44	1,104
20–24	151	157	175	147	162	8,716
25–29	553	512	482	458	405	43,671
30–34	1,480	1,272	1,128	1,069	785	95,351
35–39	2,967	2,763	2,425	2,096	1,682	116,746
40–44	3,595	3,516	3,393	3,317	2,636	104,133
45–49	3,294	3,234	3,251	3,275	2,886	72,831
50–54	2,318	2,373	2,502	2,645	2,343	44,255
55–59	1,209	1,322	1,425	1,543	1,480	25,123
60–64	616	705	741	797	771	14,315
≥65	691	773	807	865	805	14,393
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	5,214	5,097	4,836	4,758	3,860	239,529
Black, not Hispanic	9,037	8,675	8,581	8,679	7,426	218,392
Hispanic	2,429	2,632	2,641	2,513	2,425	80,690
Asian/Pacific Islander	97	84	111	87	114	3,426
American Indian/Alaska Native	83	73	80	65	66	1,693
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,960	5,937	5,735	5,641	4,930	266,272
Injection drug use	3,738	3,547	3,315	3,314	2,641	107,173
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,278	1,299	1,237	1,289	1,064	40,993
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	1,465	1,501	1,625	1,571	1,470	26,236
Other[c]	160	149	125	117	80	9,867
Subtotal	12,601	12,431	12,038	11,932	10,184	450,541
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	1,923	1,825	1,855	1,768	1,456	43,143
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	2,281	2,292	2,373	2,458	2,258	42,620
Other[c]	84	87	72	68	70	4,131
Subtotal	4,289	4,204	4,300	4,295	3,784	89,895
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	53	49	56	39	42	4,848
Other[d]	4	5	1	2	7	521
Subtotal	57	54	57	41	48	5,369

Table 7. Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 2002–2006 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

	Year of death					
	2002	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**Cumulative**[a]
Region of residence						
Northeast	5,313	5,012	4,779	4,750	4,074	180,623
Midwest	1,726	1,666	1,482	1,378	1,325	54,468
South	7,337	7,427	7,535	7,907	6,475	197,209
West	2,571	2,585	2,600	2,234	2,141	113,506
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	16,948	16,690	16,395	16,268	14,016	545,805
Data for U.S. dependent areas	667	575	572	562	580	19,858
Total[e]	**17,628**	**17,283**	**16,982**	**16,865**	**14,627**	**565,927**[f]

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2006.

[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[c] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[d] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[e] Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

[f] Includes 2,082 persons of unknown race or multiple races, 261 persons of unknown state of residence, and 2 persons who were residents of other areas.

Table 8. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2003–2006—33 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	2003	2004	2005	2006
Data for 33 states				
Age at end of year (yrs)				
<13	4,154	3,700	3,294	2,867
13–14	1,130	1,238	1,212	1,139
15–19	3,298	3,627	4,024	4,539
20–24	12,389	12,826	13,411	14,301
25–29	26,167	26,924	28,164	29,600
30–34	49,602	47,577	45,109	44,189
35–39	80,703	77,871	75,842	73,634
40–44	92,040	97,109	100,102	101,764
45–49	71,345	77,490	83,816	90,283
50–54	45,133	51,033	56,640	63,195
55–59	22,793	26,610	31,186	36,008
60–64	10,820	12,642	14,422	16,658
≥65	8,531	9,959	11,657	13,551
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	145,081	151,694	158,375	166,000
Black, not Hispanic	202,951	212,425	221,439	231,957
Hispanic	72,612	76,503	80,491	84,720
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,234	2,529	2,858	3,187
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,788	1,889	2,008	2,119
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	181,771	193,245	205,423	218,676
Injection drug use	57,651	58,149	58,369	59,077
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	23,965	24,434	24,725	25,085
High-risk heterosexual contact[a]	40,084	42,559	44,915	47,562
Other[b]	3,218	3,278	3,325	3,424
Subtotal	306,689	321,665	336,756	353,825
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	32,346	32,735	32,973	33,470
High-risk heterosexual contact[a]	80,324	85,348	90,185	95,403
Other[b]	2,036	2,123	2,212	2,321
Subtotal	114,705	120,206	125,370	131,195
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	6,137	6,154	6,178	6,143
Other[c]	570	575	571	560
Subtotal	6,707	6,730	6,748	6,703
Subtotal for 33 states	428,107	448,605	468,879	491,727
Data for U.S. dependent areas	15,809	16,399	17,150	17,955
Total[d]	**443,916**	**465,005**	**486,028**	**509,681**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003.

[a] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[b] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[c] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[d] Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. 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 9. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2006, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total[a]	
Transmission category	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Male adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	108,259	77	70,242	49	36,043	57	1,669	68	938	62	218,676	62
Injection drug use	12,328	9	31,339	22	14,472	23	264	11	216	14	59,077	17
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	11,283	8	9,587	7	3,720	6	93	4	205	13	25,085	7
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	6,667	5	31,140	22	8,788	14	395	16	143	9	47,562	13
Other[c]	1,458	1	1,492	1	404	1	30	1	17	1	3,424	1
Subtotal	139,994	100	143,799	100	63,427	100	2,450	100	1,519	100	353,825	100
Female adult or adolescent												
Injection drug use	8,262	33	19,136	23	5,528	28	106	15	175	30	33,470	26
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	16,338	65	63,204	75	14,132	71	573	82	392	68	95,403	73
Other[c]	450	2	1,469	2	344	2	24	3	12	2	2,321	2
Subtotal	25,050	100	83,809	100	20,004	100	703	100	578	100	131,195	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Perinatal	801	84	4,064	93	1,183	92	28	82	20	95	6,143	92
Other[d]	154	16	283	7	107	8	6	18	1	5	560	8
Subtotal	955	100	4,347	100	1,290	100	34	100	21	100	6,703	100
Total[e]	**166,000**		**231,957**		**84,720**		**3,187**		**2,119**		**491,727**	

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of 33 states that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003.

[a] Includes 3,745 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

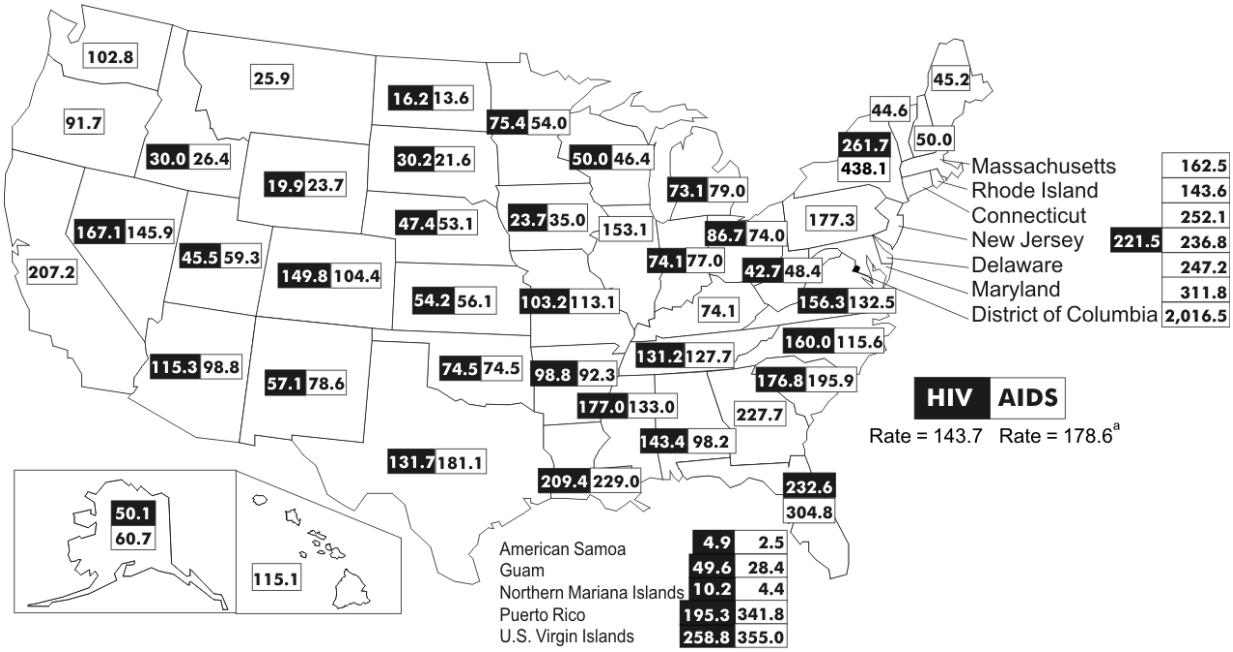
[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[c] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[d] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[e] Includes 5 persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

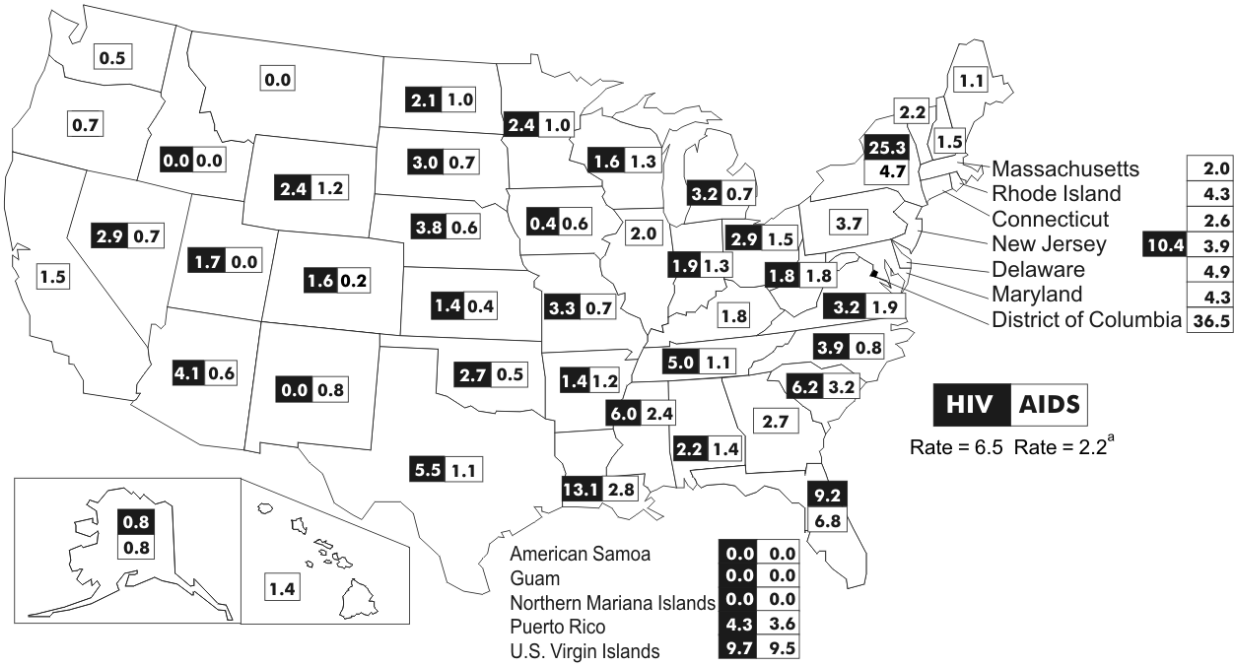
Map 1. Estimated rates (per 100,00 population) for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS, 2006—United States and dependent areas



Note. Rates adjusted for reporting delays. Rates of HIV infection include only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Since 2003, the following 38 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

[a] Includes persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Map 2. Estimated rates (per 100,000 population) for children <13 years of age living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS, 2006—United States and dependent areas



Note. Rates adjusted for reporting delays. Rates of HIV infection include only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Since 2003, the following 38 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

[a] Includes persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 10. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2002–2006—United States and dependent areas

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia					
Age at end of year (yrs)					
<13	2,308	2,006	1,684	1,394	1,115
13–14	685	747	784	762	711
15–19	1,465	1,694	1,974	2,243	2,487
20–24	3,910	4,292	4,629	5,033	5,367
25–29	12,725	12,743	13,045	13,505	14,359
30–34	35,558	33,870	32,057	29,949	28,824
35–39	70,107	68,106	65,076	62,235	59,649
40–44	80,377	86,294	91,335	94,021	95,174
45–49	64,702	71,276	77,417	84,153	90,775
50–54	41,270	46,855	53,333	59,256	66,476
55–59	20,113	24,145	28,356	33,522	39,014
60–64	9,681	11,293	13,305	15,380	18,072
≥65	7,520	8,946	10,604	12,430	14,669
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	129,426	135,278	141,508	147,426	154,495
Black, not Hispanic	150,488	161,326	171,654	181,056	191,590
Hispanic	63,424	67,895	72,024	76,334	80,815
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,060	3,426	3,759	4,121	4,526
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,254	1,356	1,458	1,562	1,651
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	158,092	168,233	178,551	188,622	199,693
Injection drug use	56,708	58,436	59,940	61,229	62,998
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	24,726	25,457	26,144	26,785	27,523
High-risk heterosexual contact[a]	27,329	30,300	33,181	35,916	39,004
Other[b]	3,588	3,665	3,769	3,888	4,026
Subtotal	270,444	286,091	301,585	316,440	333,244
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	27,863	28,874	29,828	30,646	31,575
High-risk heterosexual contact[a]	46,445	51,489	56,229	60,693	65,631
Other[b]	1,903	2,033	2,178	2,315	2,465
Subtotal	76,210	82,395	88,236	93,653	99,671
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	3,633	3,654	3,651	3,664	3,660
Other[c]	129	124	123	122	115
Subtotal	3,762	3,778	3,774	3,786	3,775
Region of residence					
Northeast	105,599	110,929	115,562	120,208	125,620
Midwest	36,011	38,571	41,178	44,171	47,010
South	137,081	147,284	157,975	166,962	177,591
West	71,729	75,483	78,883	82,540	86,473
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	350,419	372,267	393,598	413,882	436,693
Data for U.S dependent areas	9,880	10,365	10,713	11,106	11,359
Total[d]	**360,617**	**383,024**	**404,849**	**425,646**	**448,871**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

[a] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[b] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[c] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[d] Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. 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 11. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS at the end of 2006, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—50 states and the District of Columbia

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total[a]	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	101,299	75	57,520	45	36,087	57	2,715	72	704	57	199,693	60
Injection drug use	13,168	10	33,911	27	14,795	23	325	9	201	16	62,998	19
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	12,393	9	10,121	8	4,352	7	198	5	220	18	27,523	8
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	6,081	5	24,205	19	7,816	12	444	12	105	8	39,004	12
Other[c]	1,743	1	1,602	1	574	1	69	2	16	1	4,026	1
Subtotal	134,683	100	127,359	100	63,623	100	3,752	100	1,246	100	333,244	100
Female adult or adolescent												
Injection drug use	7,407	38	18,531	30	5,025	30	115	15	153	39	31,575	32
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	11,350	59	41,741	68	11,092	67	588	78	227	58	65,631	66
Other[c]	508	3	1,456	2	413	2	51	7	13	3	2,465	2
Subtotal	19,264	100	61,728	100	16,531	100	753	100	393	100	99,671	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Perinatal	500	92	2,468	99	629	95	20	94	12	100	3,660	97
Other[d]	46	8	34	1	33	5	1	6	0	0	115	3
Subtotal	546	100	2,503	100	662	100	21	100	12	100	3,775	100
Total[e]	**154,495**		**191,590**		**80,815**		**4,526**		**1,651**		**436,693**	

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

[a] Includes 3,616 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[c] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[d] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[e] Includes 3 person of unknown sex. 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 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2006, by area of residence and age category—United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS)[a]			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total
Alabama	5,469	17	5,486	3,744	11	3,755
Alaska	272	1	273	330	1	331
Arizona	5,744	49	5,793	4,922	7	4,929
Arkansas	2,291	7	2,298	2,139	6	2,145
California	—	—	—	61,451	105	61,555
Colorado	5,855	13	5,869	4,083	2	4,085
Connecticut	—	—	—	7,406	15	7,421
Delaware	—	—	—	1,753	7	1,760
District of Columbia	—	—	—	10,059	30	10,089
Florida[b]	35,461	263	35,723	46,469	194	46,663
Georgia	—	—	—	17,336	47	17,383
Hawaii	—	—	—	1,234	3	1,237
Idaho	356	0	356	313	0	313
Illinois	—	—	—	16,139	46	16,185
Indiana	3,849	21	3,870	3,996	14	4,010
Iowa	588	2	590	869	3	872
Kansas	1,230	7	1,237	1,272	2	1,274
Kentucky	—	—	—	2,589	13	2,602
Louisiana	7,361	101	7,462	8,052	21	8,074
Maine	—	—	—	512	2	514
Maryland	—	—	—	14,540	41	14,581
Massachusetts	—	—	—	8,806	20	8,826
Michigan	6,118	55	6,173	6,615	12	6,627
Minnesota	3,227	21	3,248	2,314	9	2,323
Mississippi	4,200	32	4,232	3,155	13	3,168
Missouri	4,999	33	5,033	5,479	7	5,486
Montana	—	—	—	205	0	205
Nebraska	688	12	700	771	2	773
Nevada	3,402	13	3,415	2,969	3	2,972
New Hampshire	—	—	—	556	3	559
New Jersey	16,059	153	16,212	17,168	57	17,226
New Mexico	910	0	909	1,252	3	1,255
New York	42,220	801	43,021	70,697	148	70,845
North Carolina	11,700	60	11,760	8,451	12	8,463
North Dakota	87	2	89	73	1	74
Ohio	8,266	57	8,323	7,054	30	7,084
Oklahoma	2,191	17	2,208	2,191	3	2,194
Oregon	—	—	—	2,840	4	2,844
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	18,633	71	18,703
Rhode Island	—	—	—	1,296	7	1,303
South Carolina	6,349	45	6,394	7,035	23	7,058
South Dakota	195	4	199	139	1	140
Tennessee	6,579	51	6,631	6,403	11	6,414
Texas	24,741	262	25,003	34,010	53	34,063
Utah	893	10	903	1,164	0	1,164
Vermont	—	—	—	238	2	240
Virginia	9,937	41	9,978	8,423	24	8,447
Washington	—	—	—	5,471	5	5,476
West Virginia	660	5	665	749	5	754
Wisconsin	2,322	15	2,337	2,153	12	2,165
Wyoming	86	2	88	102	1	103
Subtotal	224,303	2,174	226,477	435,621	1,115	436,736

Table 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2006, by area of residence and age category—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS)[a]			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	2	0	2	1	0	1
Guam	63	0	63	36	0	36
Northern Mariana Islands	7	0	7	3	0	3
Puerto Rico	6,269	31	6,300	10,971	26	10,997
U.S. Virgin Islands	228	2	230	312	2	314
Other[c]	—	—	—	1	0	1
Total[d]	**230,872**	**2,207**	**233,079**	**447,724**	**1,147**	**448,871**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting.

[a] See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003.

[b] Florida has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting for only the diagnoses made during July 1997 or later.

[c] Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based AIDS reporting but who are residents of other areas.

[d] Total number of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) includes persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting who were residents of other states or whose area of residence is unknown. Total number of persons living with AIDS includes persons whose area of residence 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 13. Proportion of persons surviving for more than 12, 24, and 36 months after an AIDS diagnosis in 2002, by selected characteristics—United States and dependent areas

		Survival in months, %		
	No. of persons	>12	>24	>36
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia				
Age at diagnosis (yrs)				
<13	101	0.96	0.94	0.94
13–14	60	0.98	0.98	0.95
15–19	305	0.98	0.96	0.95
20–24	1,351	0.96	0.93	0.92
25–29	3,034	0.95	0.92	0.91
30–34	5,499	0.94	0.91	0.89
35–39	7,888	0.93	0.90	0.87
40–44	7,085	0.92	0.88	0.85
45–49	5,090	0.89	0.85	0.82
50–54	3,067	0.86	0.81	0.78
55–59	1,505	0.83	0.78	0.74
60–64	806	0.80	0.73	0.69
≥65	614	0.73	0.68	0.65
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	10,706	0.92	0.89	0.87
Black, not Hispanic	18,406	0.90	0.86	0.82
Hispanic	6,398	0.92	0.90	0.88
Asian/Pacific Islander	404	0.94	0.92	0.90
American Indian/Alaska Native	167	0.84	0.81	0.75
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	12,830	0.93	0.90	0.88
Injection drug use	4,048	0.89	0.84	0.81
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,701	0.93	0.89	0.86
High-risk heterosexual contact[a]	3,170	0.91	0.88	0.85
Other[b]	5,019	0.86	0.83	0.80
Subtotal	26,768	0.91	0.88	0.85
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	2,101	0.89	0.83	0.78
High-risk heterosexual contact[a]	4,686	0.93	0.89	0.86
Other[b]	2,749	0.90	0.85	0.83
Subtotal	9,536	0.91	0.87	0.83
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	98	0.96	0.95	0.95
Other[c]	3	1.00	0.67	0.67
Subtotal	101	0.96	0.94	0.94
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	36,405	0.91	0.87	0.85
Data for U.S. dependent areas	891	0.83	0.78	0.75
Total	**37,352**[d]	**0.91**	**0.87**	**0.84**

Note. Excludes persons whose date of death was before, or in the same month as, date of diagnosis. Excludes persons whose month of diagnosis or month of death is unknown.

[a] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[b] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[c] Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

[d] Includes 325 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Figure 2. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1998–2005 and by year of diagnosis—United States and dependent areas

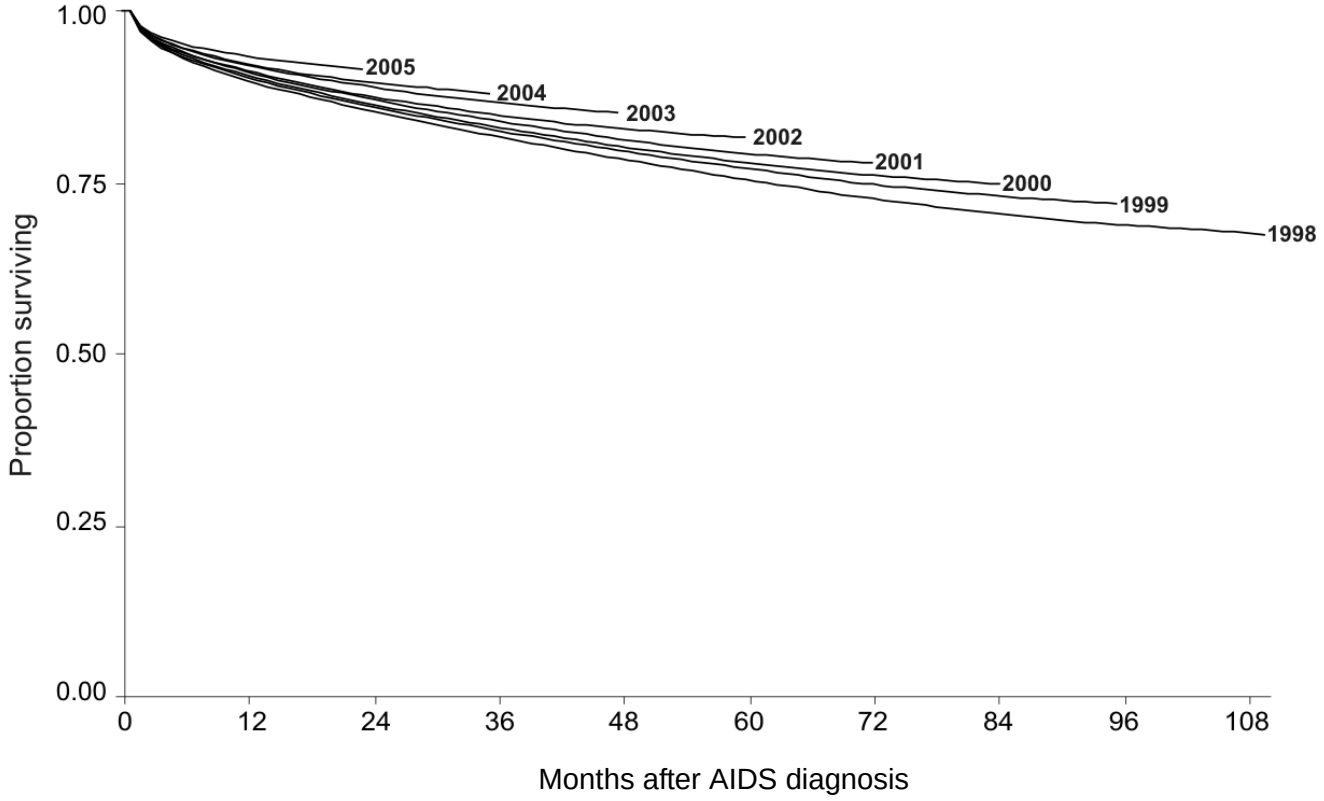


Figure 3. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1998–2005 and by age group—United States and dependent areas

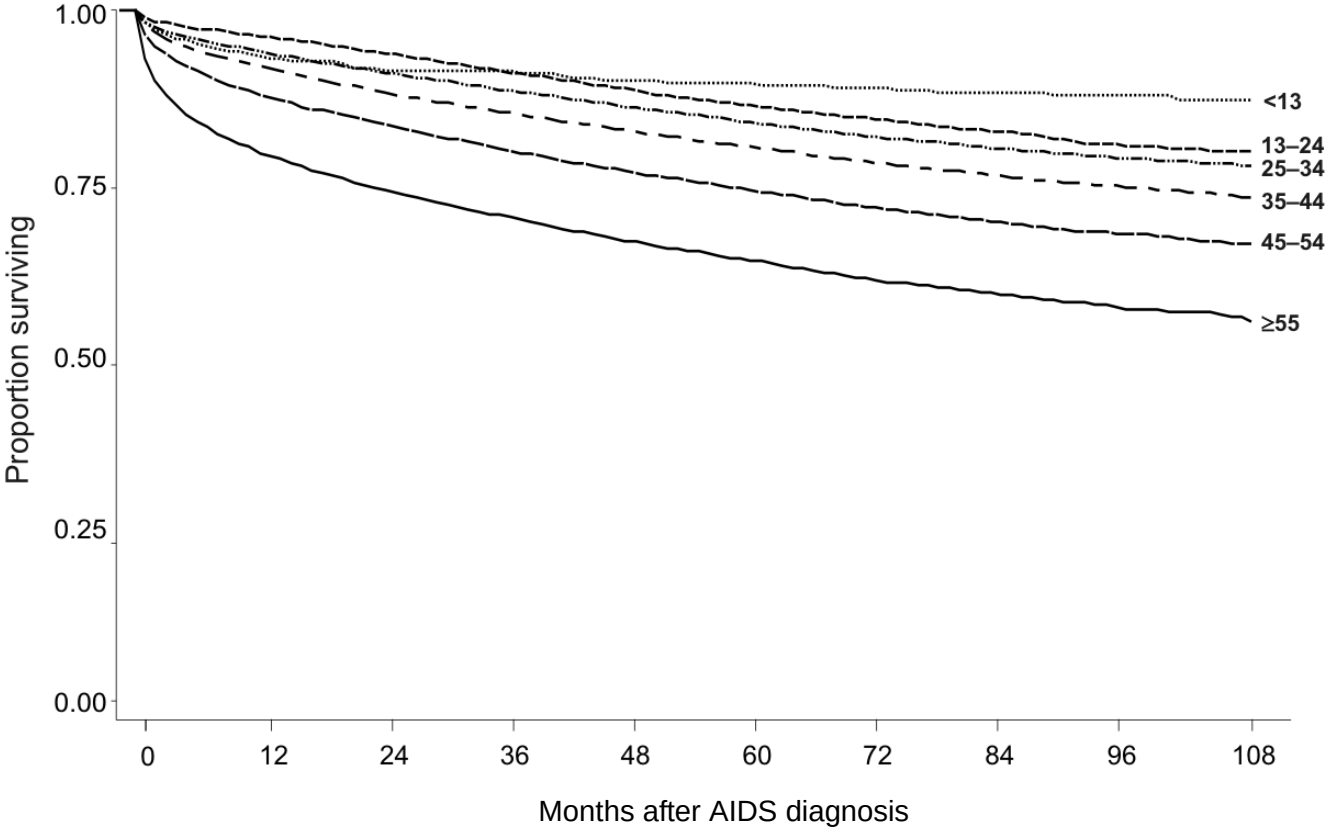


Figure 4. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1998–2005 and by race/ethnicity—United States and dependent areas

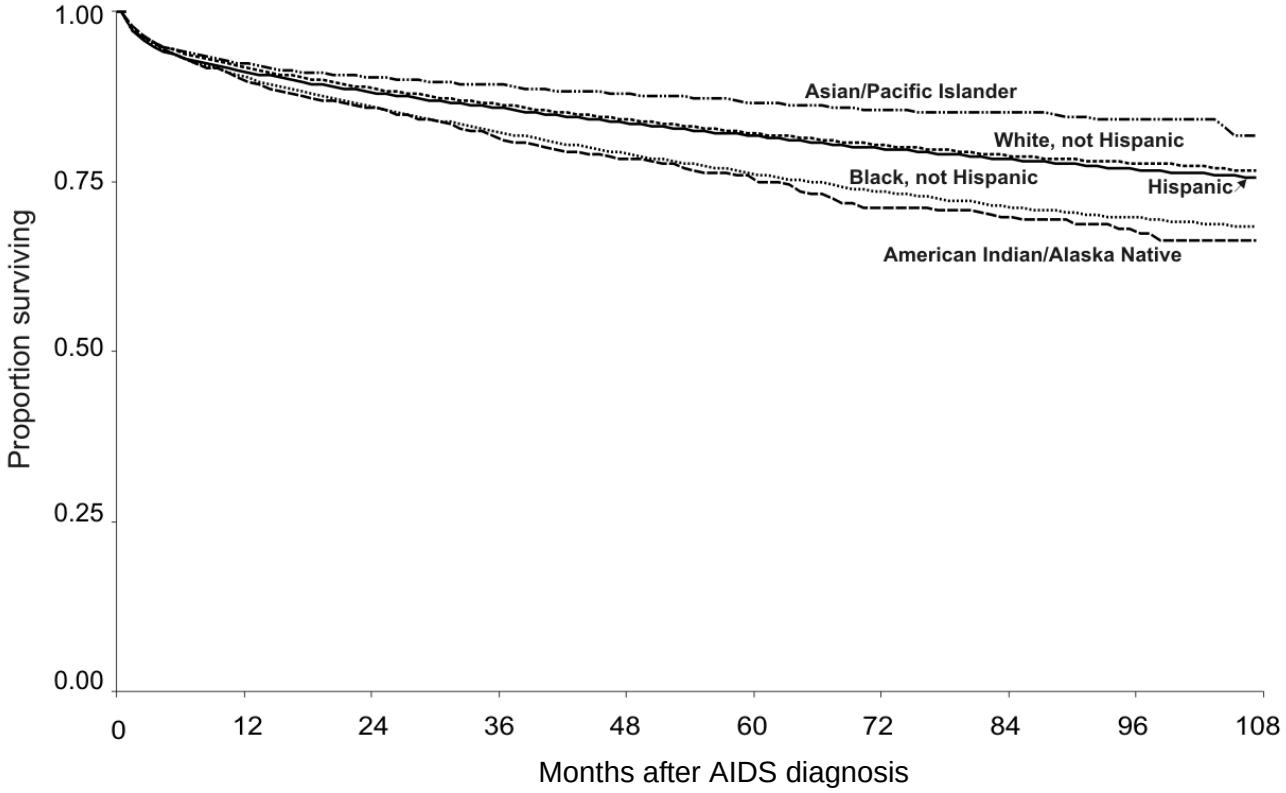


Table 14. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence, 2005, 2006, and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	2005 No.	2005 Rate	2006 No.	2006 Rate	Cumulative[a] Adults or adolescents	Cumulative[a] Children (<13 yrs)	Cumulative[a] Total
Alabama	510	11.2	462	10.0	8,626	76	8,702
Alaska	24	3.6	38	5.7	648	7	655
Arizona	626	10.5	539	8.7	10,396	46	10,442
Arkansas	237	8.5	252	9.0	3,891	36	3,927
California	4,069	11.3	3,960	10.9	142,254	664	142,918
Colorado	351	7.5	322	6.8	8,742	31	8,773
Connecticut	658	18.8	422	12.0	14,716	183	14,899
Delaware	177	21.0	116	13.6	3,547	26	3,573
District of Columbia	672	115.5	853	146.7	17,372	189	17,561
Florida	4,921	27.7	4,932	27.3	104,084	1,530	105,614
Georgia	2,325	25.5	1,605	17.1	31,734	231	31,965
Hawaii	105	8.2	93	7.2	2,927	17	2,944
Idaho	24	1.7	26	1.8	604	2	606
Illinois	1,886	14.8	1,382	10.8	33,620	282	33,902
Indiana	407	6.5	346	5.5	8,239	56	8,295
Iowa	93	3.1	86	2.9	1,727	13	1,740
Kansas	105	3.8	120	4.3	2,781	14	2,795
Kentucky	249	6.0	207	4.9	4,600	32	4,632
Louisiana	936	20.8	824	19.2	17,612	128	17,740
Maine	21	1.6	68	5.1	1,110	8	1,118
Maryland	1,558	27.9	1,626	29.0	30,252	319	30,571
Massachusetts	666	10.4	533	8.3	19,181	214	19,395
Michigan	821	8.1	672	6.7	14,941	113	15,054
Minnesota	226	4.4	212	4.1	4,817	28	4,845
Mississippi	368	12.7	365	12.5	6,642	56	6,698
Missouri	385	6.6	469	8.0	11,016	61	11,077
Montana	21	2.2	7	0.7	373	3	376
Nebraska	53	3.0	118	6.7	1,479	11	1,490
Nevada	293	12.1	294	11.8	5,733	29	5,762
New Hampshire	33	2.5	55	4.2	1,074	10	1,084
New Jersey	1,262	14.5	1,065	12.2	48,750	778	49,528
New Mexico	134	7.0	93	4.8	2,603	7	2,610
New York	6,201	32.1	5,495	28.5	174,908	2,354	177,262
North Carolina	916	10.6	1,229	13.9	15,954	118	16,072
North Dakota	10	1.6	6	0.9	144	1	145
Ohio	753	6.6	767	6.7	14,957	138	15,095
Oklahoma	281	7.9	205	5.7	4,836	26	4,862
Oregon	217	6.0	281	7.6	5,995	20	6,015
Pennsylvania	1,486	12.0	1,893	15.2	33,417	365	33,782
Rhode Island	87	8.1	111	10.4	2,580	28	2,608
South Carolina	682	16.1	705	16.3	13,301	105	13,406
South Dakota	18	2.3	18	2.3	255	5	260
Tennessee	818	13.7	680	11.3	12,457	59	12,516
Texas	3,045	13.3	2,998	12.8	69,735	392	70,127
Utah	63	2.5	57	2.2	2,295	20	2,315
Vermont	5	0.8	18	2.9	461	6	467
Virginia	638	8.4	605	7.9	16,802	177	16,979
Washington	485	7.7	389	6.1	11,792	34	11,826
West Virginia	74	4.1	67	3.7	1,500	11	1,511
Wisconsin	122	2.2	217	3.9	4,513	33	4,546
Wyoming	6	1.2	8	1.6	228	2	230
Subtotal	40,123	13.5	37,911	12.7	952,221	9,094	961,315

Table 14. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence, 2005, 2006, and cumulative—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Area of residence	2005 No.	2005 Rate	2006 No.	2006 Rate	Cumulative[a] Adults or adolescents	Cumulative[a] Children (<13 yrs)	Cumulative[a] Total
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Guam	0	0	0	0	68	1	69
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Puerto Rico	1,029	26.3	850	21.6	29,511	400	29,911
U.S. Virgin Islands	17	15.6	32	29.5	629	18	647
Other[b]	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total[c]	**41,357**	**13.8**	**39,002**	**12.9**	**983,343**	**9,522**	**992,865[d]**

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2006.
[b] Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based AIDS reporting but who are residents of other areas.
[c] Includes persons whose state or area of residence is unknown.
[d] Includes 916 persons whose state or area of residence is unknown.

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2005, 2006, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	2005 No.	2005 Rate	2006 No.	2006 Rate	Cumulative: Adults or adolescents	Cumulative: Children (<13 yrs)	Cumulative: Total
MSA (population ≥ 500,000)							
Akron, Ohio	66	9.4	32	4.6	762	1	763
Albany–Schenectady–Troy, NY	97	11.4	105	12.3	2,253	24	2,277
Albuquerque, N Mex	70	8.8	50	6.1	1,404	2	1,406
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton, Pa–NJ	72	9.1	119	14.9	1,352	17	1,369
Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, Ga	1,586	31.9	1,006	19.6	21,896	128	22,024
Augusta–Richmond County, Ga–SC	106	20.5	32	6.1	1,851	24	1,875
Austin–Round Rock, Tex	227	15.6	186	12.3	4,830	26	4,856
Bakersfield, Calif	76	10.0	122	15.6	1,528	8	1,536
Baltimore–Towson, Md	1,064	40.1	1,001	37.7	20,352	218	20,570
Baton Rouge, La	222	30.4	231	30.1	3,732	20	3,752
Birmingham–Hoover, Ala	151	13.9	110	10.0	2,614	25	2,639
Boise City–Nampa, Idaho	14	2.6	14	2.5	281	0	281
Boston, Mass–NH[a]	441	9.9	355	8.0	13,476	147	13,623
Boston Division	269	14.6	185	10.1	8,451	91	8,542
Cambridge Division	108	7.4	102	7.0	3,126	35	3,161
Essex Division	52	7.1	51	6.9	1,577	20	1,597
Bridgeport–Stamford–Norwalk, Conn	181	20.1	135	15.0	3,733	57	3,790
Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY	117	10.2	96	8.4	2,476	20	2,496
Cape Coral–Fort Myers, Fla	44	8.1	91	15.9	1,692	24	1,716
Charleston–North Charleston, SC	92	15.5	91	15.1	2,034	18	2,052
Charlotte–Gastonia–Concord, NC–SC	214	14.1	285	18.0	3,242	22	3,264
Chicago, Ill–Ind–Wis	1,716	18.2	1,159	12.2	30,118	261	30,379
Chicago Division	1,604	20.3	1,073	13.5	28,300	248	28,548
Gary Division	61	8.8	50	7.1	1,038	8	1,046
Lake Division	51	5.9	36	4.1	780	5	785
Cincinnati–Middletown, Ohio–Ky–Ind	111	5.3	199	9.5	2,735	17	2,752
Cleveland–Elyria–Mentor, Ohio	228	10.7	170	8.0	4,226	48	4,274
Colorado Springs, Colo	19	3.2	21	3.5	576	5	581
Columbia, SC	177	25.6	197	28.0	3,274	24	3,298
Columbus, Ohio	166	9.7	165	9.6	3,112	15	3,127
Dallas, Tex	874	15.0	929	15.5	20,238	63	20,301
Dallas Division	681	17.5	714	17.8	16,038	37	16,075
Fort Worth Division	193	10.0	215	10.8	4,200	26	4,226
Dayton, Ohio	58	6.9	54	6.4	1,217	15	1,232
Denver–Aurora, Colo	274	11.6	236	9.8	6,899	22	6,921
Des Moines, Iowa	30	5.7	23	4.3	530	4	534

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2005, 2006, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico *(cont)*

Area of residence	2005		2006		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Detroit, Mich	570	12.7	445	10.0	10,373	73	10,446
Detroit Division	443	22.3	330	16.7	8,268	57	8,325
Warren Division	127	5.1	115	4.6	2,105	16	2,121
El Paso, Tex	56	7.8	40	5.4	1,476	10	1,486
Fresno, Calif	52	5.9	64	7.2	1,430	11	1,441
Grand Rapids–Wyoming, Mich	46	6.0	51	6.6	816	6	822
Greensboro–High Point, NC	52	7.7	66	9.6	1,265	14	1,279
Greenville, SC	70	11.9	67	11.1	1,292	4	1,296
Harrisburg–Carlisle, Pa	23	4.4	67	12.8	1,224	8	1,232
Hartford–West Hartford–East Hartford, Conn	256	21.6	135	11.4	5,126	46	5,172
Honolulu, Hawaii	54	6.0	69	7.6	2,121	14	2,135
Houston–Baytown–Sugar Land, Tex	1,017	19.0	1,092	19.7	25,821	172	25,993
Indianapolis, Ind	191	11.6	150	9.0	3,824	25	3,849
Jackson, Miss	134	25.7	117	22.1	2,419	30	2,449
Jacksonville, Fla	309	24.8	315	24.6	6,020	75	6,095
Kansas City, Mo–Kans	183	9.4	160	8.1	4,669	15	4,684
Knoxville, Tenn	47	7.2	35	5.2	882	5	887
Lakeland, Fla	103	19.0	112	19.9	1,811	21	1,832
Las Vegas–Paradise, Nev	245	14.3	258	14.5	4,616	28	4,644
Little Rock–North Little Rock, Ark	87	13.5	75	11.5	1,383	14	1,397
Los Angeles, Calif	1,529	11.8	1,684	13.0	57,953	293	58,246
Los Angeles Division	1,339	13.5	1,435	14.4	51,098	250	51,348
Santa Anna Division	190	6.3	249	8.3	6,855	43	6,898
Louisville, Ky–Ind	123	10.2	97	7.9	2,286	22	2,308
Madison, Wis	10	1.9	29	5.3	520	4	524
McAllen–Edinburg–Pharr, Tex	57	8.4	45	6.4	630	11	641
Memphis, Tenn–Miss–Ark	402	32.0	346	27.1	5,128	19	5,147
Miami, Fla	2,420	44.6	2,289	41.9	55,807	997	56,804
Fort Lauderdale Division	810	45.5	769	43.0	16,412	262	16,674
Miami Division	1,243	52.3	1,165	48.5	29,703	512	30,215
West Palm Beach Division	367	29.0	355	27.9	9,692	223	9,915
Milwaukee–Waukesha–West Allis, Wis	68	4.5	109	7.2	2,507	18	2,525
Minneapolis–St Paul–Bloomington, Minn–Wis	186	5.9	184	5.8	4,259	22	4,281
Modesto, Calif	36	7.1	22	4.3	671	6	677
Nashville–Davidson–Murfreesboro, Tenn	224	15.8	172	11.8	3,848	20	3,868
New Haven–Milford, Conn	169	20.0	107	12.7	4,573	73	4,646
New Orleans–Metairie–Kenner, La	393	29.9	271	26.4	8,835	67	8,902

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2005, 2006, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico *(cont)*

Area of residence	2005		2006		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
New York, NY–NJ–Pa	6,215	33.0	5,500	29.2	195,177	2,906	198,083
Edison Division	191	8.3	130	5.6	6,709	139	6,848
Nassau Division	262	9.3	246	8.8	8,141	110	8,251
New York Division	5,266	45.6	4,716	40.8	160,408	2,323	162,731
Newark Division	496	23.1	408	19.0	19,919	334	20,253
Oklahoma City, Okla	125	10.8	88	7.5	2,255	5	2,260
Omaha–Council Bluffs, Neb–Iowa	37	4.6	80	9.7	1,035	3	1,038
Orlando, Fla	544	28.2	517	26.0	8,653	92	8,745
Oxnard–Thousand Oaks–Ventura, Calif	49	6.2	21	2.6	1,008	3	1,011
Palm Bay–Melbourne–Titusville, Fla	68	12.9	61	11.4	1,512	11	1,523
Philadelphia, Pa–NJ–Del–Md	1,261	21.7	1,348	23.1	28,221	313	28,534
Camden Division	108	8.7	111	8.9	3,118	42	3,160
Philadelphia Division	1,022	26.3	1,144	29.4	22,112	250	22,362
Wilmington Division	131	19.1	93	13.4	2,991	21	3,012
Phoenix–Mesa–Scottsdale, Ariz	460	11.9	376	9.3	7,459	31	7,490
Pittsburgh, Pa	143	6.0	135	5.7	3,182	19	3,201
Portland–South Portland, Maine	9	1.8	34	6.6	562	1	563
Portland–Vancouver–Beaverton, Ore–Wash	170	8.1	215	10.1	4,825	10	4,835
Poughkeepsie–Newburgh–Middletown, NY	136	20.4	113	16.8	3,162	24	3,186
Providence–New Bedford–Fall River, RI–Mass	132	8.2	155	9.6	3,900	44	3,944
Raleigh–Cary, NC	138	14.5	201	20.2	1,987	13	2,000
Richmond, Va	119	10.1	122	10.2	3,371	35	3,406
Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, Calif	361	9.2	306	7.6	8,568	60	8,628
Rochester, NY	165	15.9	124	12.0	3,134	13	3,147
Sacramento–Arden-Arcade–Roseville, Calif	154	7.5	169	8.2	4,000	26	4,026
St. Louis, Mo–Ill	192	6.9	366	13.1	5,965	40	6,005
Salt Lake City, Utah	46	4.4	40	3.7	1,743	10	1,753
San Antonio, Tex	215	11.4	247	12.7	4,987	30	5,017
San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, Calif	491	16.7	384	13.1	12,934	61	12,995
San Francisco, Calif	867	20.9	690	16.5	40,152	96	40,248
Oakland Division	312	12.6	246	9.9	9,546	48	9,594
San Francisco Division	555	32.9	444	26.1	30,606	48	30,654
San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, Calif	88	5.0	145	8.1	3,747	15	3,762
San Juan–Caguas–Guaynabo, PR	745	28.9	578	22.3	21,402	277	21,679
Sarasota–Bradenton–Venice, Fla	82	12.2	104	15.2	1,978	27	2,005
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre, Pa	27	4.9	47	8.5	572	6	578
Seattle, Wash	353	11.0	280	8.6	9,172	27	9,199
Seattle Division	316	12.9	255	10.2	8,161	18	8,179
Tacoma Division	37	4.9	25	3.3	1,011	9	1,020
Springfield, Mass	88	12.8	45	6.6	2,075	26	2,101

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2005, 2006, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico *(cont)*

Area of residence	2005		2006		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Stockton, Calif	52	7.8	52	7.7	1,076	15	1,091
Syracuse, NY	52	8.0	49	7.5	1,317	8	1,325
Tampa–St Petersburg–Clearwater, Fla	559	21.1	605	22.4	11,174	112	11,286
Toledo, Ohio	25	3.8	66	10.1	812	14	826
Tucson, Ariz	103	11.1	100	10.6	2,010	10	2,020
Tulsa, Okla	83	9.4	65	7.2	1,494	10	1,504
Virginia Beach–Norfolk–Newport News, Va–NC	183	11.1	132	8.0	4,711	63	4,774
Washington, DC–Va–Md–WV	1,322	25.2	1,684	31.8	31,130	315	31,445
Bethesda Division	135	11.8	173	15.0	2,774	23	2,797
Washington Division	1,187	28.9	1,511	36.5	28,356	292	28,648
Wichita, Kans	35	6.0	38	6.4	851	2	853
Worcester, Mass	76	9.7	79	10.1	1,783	20	1,803
Youngstown–Warren–Boardman, Ohio–Pa	27	4.6	26	4.4	519	0	519
Subtotal for MSAs (population ≥500,000)	33,602	17.3	31,274	15.9	829,633	8,171	837,804
Metropolitan areas (population of 50,000 to 499,999)	4,477	8.0	4,466	7.9	94,829	847	95,676
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,666	5.4	2,732	5.5	52,063	445	52,508
Total[b]	**41,144**	**13.7**	**38,749**	**12.8**	**981,708**	**9,494**	**991,202**

Note. Because of the lack of census information for all U.S. dependent areas, includes data for only the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

MSA, metropolitan statistical area.

MSA definitions for this report can be found at http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html.

[a] Reported case counts for the metropolitan divisions do not sum to the MSA total. MSA total includes data from 1 metropolitan division with population of <500,000.

[b] Includes persons whose county of residence is unknown.

Table 16. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence, 2006 and cumulative—45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	2006 No.	Cumulative[a] Adults or adolescents	Cumulative[a] Children (<13 yrs)	Cumulative[a] Total
Alabama (January 1988)	502	6,041	48	6,089
Alaska (February 1999)	38	285	2	287
Arizona (January 1987)	617	5,877	80	5,957
Arkansas (July 1989)	206	2,349	20	2,369
California (April 2006)	6,581	7,056	92	7,148
Colorado (November 1985)	319	6,084	31	6,115
Connecticut (January 2005)[b]	826	2,500	101	2,601
Delaware (February 2006)	788	801	18	819
Florida (July 1997)[c]	4,163	36,386	397	36,783
Georgia (December 2003)	2,245	8,197	194	8,391
Idaho (June 1986)	35	340	4	344
Illinois (January 2006)	6,241	6,661	162	6,823
Indiana (July 1988)	399	4,027	43	4,070
Iowa (July 1998)	69	586	5	591
Kansas (July 1999)	142	1,225	15	1,240
Kentucky (October 2004)	333	1,303	13	1,316
Louisiana (February 1993)	728	8,149	166	8,315
Maine (January 2006)	386	393	3	396
Michigan (April 1992)	635	6,702	134	6,836
Minnesota (October 1985)	309	3,356	40	3,396
Mississippi (August 1988)	352	4,549	59	4,608
Missouri (October 1987)	502	5,086	55	5,141
Nebraska (September 1995)	91	672	14	686
Nevada (February 1992)	339	3,532	24	3,556
New Hampshire (January 2005)	59	466	9	475
New Jersey (January 1992)	1,477	17,513	325	17,838
New Mexico (January 1998)	114	949	4	953
New York (June 2000)	5,326	42,345	1,820	44,165
North Carolina (February 1990)	1,615	13,879	143	14,022
North Dakota (January 1988)	4	82	1	83
Ohio (June 1990)	867	8,222	101	8,323
Oklahoma (June 1988)	229	2,401	30	2,431
Oregon (April 2006)	49	95	19	114
Pennsylvania (October 2002)[d]	4,269	9,537	179	9,716
Rhode Island (July 2006)	14	21	0	21
South Carolina (February 1986)	493	6,970	93	7,063
South Dakota (January 1988)	18	215	6	221
Tennessee (January 1992)	732	7,115	90	7,205
Texas (January 1999)[e]	3,370	24,282	417	24,699
Utah (April 1989)	106	893	14	907

Table 16. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence, 2006 and cumulative—45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting *(cont)*

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	2006 No.	Cumulative[a] Adults or adolescents	Cumulative[a] Children (<13 yrs)	Cumulative[a] Total
Virginia (July 1989)	864	10,257	95	10,352
Washington (March 2006)	4,048	4,157	40	4,197
West Virginia (January 1989)	66	673	8	681
Wisconsin (November 1985)	261	2,500	31	2,531
Wyoming (June 1989)	7	93	1	94
Subtotal	50,834	274,822	5,146	279,968
U.S. dependent areas				
American Samoa (August 2001)	0	1	0	1
Guam (March 2000)	2	66	0	66
Northern Mariana Islands (October 2001)	2	7	0	7
Puerto Rico (January 2003)	1,471	5,610	91	5,701
U.S. Virgin Islands (December 1998)	22	247	6	253
Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting but who were residents of other areas	132	685	21	706
Total[f]	**52,878**	**282,640**	**5,314**	**287,954**

Note. Includes data from 45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2006.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2006.

[b] Beginning in 1992, Connecticut had name-based HIV reporting for cases in children only. From January 2002 through December 2004, Connecticut had name- or code-based HIV reporting for cases in adolescents and adults. As of January 2005, Connecticut has name-based reporting of all cases of HIV infection.

[c] Florida has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting for only the diagnoses made during July 1997 or later.

[d] On October 18, 2002, Pennsylvania initiated confidential name-based HIV infection reporting in all areas except Philadelphia. Code-based reporting was implemented in Philadelphia in March 2004, and the switch to name-based reporting was made in October 2005.

[e] From February 1994 through December 1998, Texas reported HIV infection in children only.

[f] Includes 1,252 persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting but whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 17. Reported AIDS cases, by age category, transmission category, and sex, 2006 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

	Males				Females				Total			
	2006		Cumulative[a]		2006		Cumulative[a]		2006		Cumulative[b]	
Transmission category	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	13,775	49	429,897	54	—	—	—	—	13,775	35	429,897	44
Injection drug use	3,413	12	163,070	21	1,826	17	67,693	35	5,239	13	230,763	23
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,603	6	65,524	8	—	—	—	—	1,603	4	65,524	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	43	0	5,176	1	11	0	348	0	54	0	5,524	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[c]	2,997	11	49,610	6	4,839	46	85,186	44	7,836	20	134,796	14
Sex with injection drug user	330	1	11,683	1	706	7	26,073	14	1,036	3	37,756	4
Sex with bisexual male	—	—	—	—	234	2	5,162	3	234	1	5,162	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	84	0	11	0	502	0	12	0	586	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	22	0	553	0	21	0	793	0	43	0	1,346	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,644	9	37,290	5	3,867	37	52,656	27	6,511	17	89,946	9
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[d]	63	0	5,213	1	68	1	4,176	2	131	0	9,389	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified[e]	6,484	23	73,136	9	3,793	36	34,311	18	10,278	26	107,450	11
Subtotal	28,378	100	791,626	100	10,537	100	191,714	100	38,916	100	983,343	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	222	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	229	2
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	24	75	4,315	89	50	93	4,423	95	74	86	8,738	92
Injection drug use	4	13	1,676	35	4	7	1,665	36	8	9	3,341	35
Sex with injection drug user	4	13	789	16	4	7	750	16	8	9	1,539	16
Sex with bisexual male	1	3	101	2	2	4	110	2	3	3	211	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	20	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	36	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	11	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	26	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	6	19	742	15	17	31	790	17	23	27	1,532	16
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	70	1	0	0	82	2	0	0	152	2
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	9	28	906	19	23	43	995	21	32	37	1,901	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[f]	1	3	243	5	0	0	144	3	1	1	387	4
Other/risk factor not reported or identified[g]	7	22	75	2	4	7	93	2	11	13	168	2
Subtotal	32	100	4,855	100	54	100	4,667	100	86	100	9,522	100
Total	**28,410**	**100**	**796,481**	**100**	**10,591**	**100**	**196,381**	**100**	**39,002**	**100**	**992,865**	**100**

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2006.

[b] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2006. Includes 3 persons of unknown sex.

[c] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[d] AIDS developed in 47 adults/adolescents after they received blood that had tested negative for HIV antibodies. AIDS developed in 14 additional adults after they received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 14 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

[e] Includes 37 adults/adolescents who 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. One person was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. Includes an additional 740 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but who were more than 12 years of age when AIDS was diagnosed. These 740 persons are not counted in the values for the pediatric transmission category.

[f] AIDS developed in 3 children after they received blood that had tested negative for HIV antibodies.

[g] Includes 5 children who were exposed to HIV-infected blood, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence: 1 child was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood, and 5 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting. Of the 168 children, 26 had sexual contact with an adult with, or at high risk for, HIV infection.

Table 18. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by age category, transmission category, and sex, 2006 and cumulative—45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Males				Females				Total			
	2006		Cumulative[a]		2006		Cumulative[a]		2006		Cumulative[b]	
Transmission category	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	22,912	59	103,679	52	—	—	—	—	22,912	44	103,679	37
Injection drug use	3,503	9	24,255	12	2,124	16	13,925	17	5,627	11	38,181	14
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,946	5	10,704	5	—	—	—	—	1,946	4	10,704	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	43	0	495	0	6	0	73	0	49	0	568	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[c]	2,874	7	16,830	8	5,939	45	38,315	47	8,813	17	55,145	20
Sex with injection drug user	308	1	2,601	1	757	6	6,791	8	1,065	2	9,392	3
Sex with bisexual male	—	—	—	—	328	2	2,265	3	328	1	2,265	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	4	0	31	0	16	0	201	0	20	0	232	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	13	0	131	0	28	0	223	0	41	0	354	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,549	7	14,067	7	4,810	36	28,835	35	7,359	14	42,902	15
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	61	0	489	0	50	0	536	1	111	0	1,025	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	7,748	20	44,021	22	5,106	39	29,312	36	12,854	25	73,338	26
Subtotal	39,087	100	200,473	100	13,225	100	82,161	100	52,312	100	282,640	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	8	3	106	4	0	0	1	0	8	1	107	2
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	197	74	2,195	85	254	85	2,417	89	451	80	4,612	87
Injection drug use	34	13	532	21	53	18	561	21	87	15	1,093	21
Sex with injection drug user	12	5	208	8	21	7	213	8	33	6	421	8
Sex with bisexual male	5	2	37	1	4	1	32	1	9	2	69	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	3	0	1	0	7	0	1	0	10	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	54	20	534	21	76	25	629	23	130	23	1,163	22
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	17	1	2	1	20	1	2	0	37	1
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	92	35	860	33	97	32	951	35	189	33	1,811	34
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	2	28	1	3	1	24	1	9	2	52	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	55	21	260	10	43	14	283	10	98	17	543	10
Subtotal	266	100	2,589	100	300	100	2,725	100	566	100	5,314	100
Total	**39,353**	**100**	**203,062**	**100**	**13,525**	**100**	**84,886**	**100**	**52,878**	**100**	**287,954**	**100**

Note. See Table 16 for the list of 45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2006.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2006.

[b] From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2006. Includes 6 persons of unknown sex.

[c] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

Table 19. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2006 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	2006 No.	2006 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		White, not Hispanic		
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,251	65	253,927	73
Injection drug use	733	8	31,737	9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	732	8	31,434	9
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	26	0	3,989	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	416	4	7,850	2
Sex with injection drug user	74	1	2,310	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	36	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	2	0	176	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	340	4	5,328	2
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	20	0	3,194	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,400	15	16,469	5
Total	**9,578**	**100**	**348,600**	**100**
		Black, not Hispanic		
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,309	36	103,297	37
Injection drug use	1,635	14	83,369	30
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	526	4	22,134	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	0	604	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	1,875	16	29,952	11
Sex with injection drug user	167	1	6,823	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	36	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	15	0	237	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,692	14	22,856	8
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	24	0	1,218	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,579	30	40,268	14
Total	**11,958**	**100**	**280,842**	**100**
		Hispanic		
Male-to-male sexual contact	2,816	47	64,893	44
Injection drug use	965	16	46,337	31
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	287	5	10,884	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	0	466	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	638	11	10,950	7
Sex with injection drug user	84	1	2,409	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	11	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	5	0	125	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	549	9	8,405	6
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	17	0	657	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,326	22	14,832	10
Total	**6,055**	**100**	**149,019**	**100**

Table 19. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2006 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Transmission category	2006 No.	2006 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		Asian/Pacific Islander		
Male-to-male sexual contact	225	54	4,475	68
Injection drug use	20	5	317	5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	17	4	284	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	0	70	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	34	8	376	6
Sex with injection drug user	1	0	54	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	1	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	8	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	33	8	313	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	0	112	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	114	28	949	14
Total	**413**	**100**	**6,583**	**100**
		American Indian/Alaska Native		
Male-to-male sexual contact	61	49	1,403	55
Injection drug use	15	12	395	15
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	23	19	457	18
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	27	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	9	7	118	5
Sex with injection drug user	1	1	33	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	3	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	8	6	82	3
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	8	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	16	13	155	6
Total	**124**	**100**	**2,563**	**100**
		Total cases		
Male-to-male sexual contact	13,775	49	429,897	54
Injection drug use	3,413	12	163,070	21
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,603	6	65,524	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	43	0	5,176	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	2,997	11	49,610	6
Sex with injection drug user	330	1	11,683	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	84	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	22	0	553	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,644	9	37,290	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	63	0	5,213	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	6,484	23	73,136	9
Total	**28,378[c]**	**100**	**791,626[d]**	**100**

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2006.
[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.
[c] Includes 250 males of unknown race or multiple races.
[d] Includes 4,019 males of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 20. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2006 and cumulative—45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	2006 No.	2006 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
White, not Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	11,963	73	55,725	69
Injection drug use	858	5	5,512	7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,092	7	5,578	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	29	0	355	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	522	3	2,658	3
Sex with injection drug user	65	0	544	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	8	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	3	0	33	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	454	3	2,073	3
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	14	0	197	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,956	12	11,147	14
Total	**16,434**	**100**	**81,172**	**100**
Black, not Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,203	44	30,148	37
Injection drug use	1,594	11	11,997	15
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	483	3	3,489	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	0	109	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	1,714	12	10,905	13
Sex with injection drug user	169	1	1,554	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	4	0	17	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	6	0	77	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,535	11	9,257	11
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	32	0	223	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	4,151	29	24,632	30
Total	**14,187**	**100**	**81,503**	**100**
Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,094	55	15,623	47
Injection drug use	993	13	6,407	19
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	316	4	1,402	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	0	26	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	582	8	2,963	9
Sex with injection drug user	65	1	455	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	6	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	4	0	18	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	513	7	2,484	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	11	0	55	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,475	20	6,977	21
Total	**7,474**	**100**	**33,453**	**100**

Table 20. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2006 and cumulative—45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting *(cont)*

Transmission category	2006 No.	2006 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		Asian/Pacific Islander		
Male-to-male sexual contact	402	70	1,006	63
Injection drug use	17	3	55	3
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	15	3	38	2
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	1	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	25	4	96	6
Sex with injection drug user	3	1	10	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	3	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	22	4	83	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	1	7	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	109	19	397	25
Total	**572**	**100**	**1,600**	**100**
		American Indian/Alaska Native		
Male-to-male sexual contact	104	61	516	57
Injection drug use	13	8	101	11
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	19	11	110	12
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	10	6	53	6
Sex with injection drug user	2	1	14	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	8	5	39	4
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	2	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	24	14	125	14
Total	**170**	**100**	**907**	**100**
		Total cases		
Male-to-male sexual contact	22,912	59	103,679	52
Injection drug use	3,503	9	24,255	12
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,946	5	10,704	5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	43	0	495	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	2,874	7	16,830	8
Sex with injection drug user	308	1	2,601	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	4	0	31	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	13	0	131	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,549	7	14,067	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	61	0	489	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	7,748	20	44,021	22
Total	**39,087[c]**	**100**	**200,473[d]**	**100**

Note. See Table 16 for list of 45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2006.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2006.

[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[c] Includes 250 males of unknown race or multiple races.

[d] Includes 1,838 males of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2006 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	2006 No.	2006 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		White, not Hispanic		
Injection drug use	482	28	14,981	40
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	0	123	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	725	42	15,799	42
Sex with injection drug user	153	9	5,650	15
Sex with bisexual male	63	4	1,859	5
Sex with person with hemophilia	5	0	329	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	5	0	338	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	499	29	7,623	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	15	1	1,870	5
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	499	29	4,801	13
Total	**1,725**	**100**	**37,574**	**100**
		Black, not Hispanic		
Injection drug use	982	15	38,914	34
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	0	145	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	3,103	46	49,876	44
Sex with injection drug user	373	6	13,530	12
Sex with bisexual male	136	2	2,352	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	4	0	121	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	8	0	277	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,582	38	33,596	29
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	39	1	1,546	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	2,612	39	23,894	21
Total	**6,739**	**100**	**114,375**	**100**
		Hispanic		
Injection drug use	322	18	12,892	35
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	0	67	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	894	49	17,995	49
Sex with injection drug user	166	9	6,522	18
Sex with bisexual male	32	2	818	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	45	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	7	0	141	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	688	38	10,469	29
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	1	619	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	592	32	5,023	14
Total	**1,824**	**100**	**36,596**	**100**

Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2006 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Transmission category	2006 No.	2006 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		Asian/Pacific Islander		
Injection drug use	8	8	125	12
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	7	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	49	47	574	53
Sex with injection drug user	4	4	114	11
Sex with bisexual male	2	2	80	7
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	4	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	1	25	2
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	42	40	351	33
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	1	93	9
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	46	44	279	26
Total	**104**	**100**	**1,078**	**100**
		American Indian/Alaska Native		
Injection drug use	13	32	280	42
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	3	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	15	37	277	41
Sex with injection drug user	4	10	107	16
Sex with bisexual male	1	2	27	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	2	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	6	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	10	24	135	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	2	17	3
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	12	29	95	14
Total	**41**	**100**	**672**	**100**
		Total cases		
Injection drug use	1,826	17	67,693	35
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	11	0	348	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	4,839	46	85,186	44
Sex with injection drug user	706	7	26,073	14
Sex with bisexual male	234	2	5,162	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	11	0	502	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	21	0	793	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	3,867	37	52,656	27
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	68	1	4,176	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,793	36	34,311	18
Total	**10,537[c]**	**100**	**191,714[d]**	**100**

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2006.
[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.
[c] Includes 104 females of unknown race or multiple races.
[d] Includes 1,419 females of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2006 and cumulative—45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	2006 No.	2006 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		White, not Hispanic		
Injection drug use	690	26	4,260	26
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	0	24	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	1,132	42	7,593	46
Sex with injection drug user	205	8	1,876	11
Sex with bisexual male	98	4	659	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	10	0	115	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	7	0	64	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	812	30	4,879	29
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	0	146	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	850	32	4,567	28
Total	**2,687**	**100**	**16,590**	**100**
		Black, not Hispanic		
Injection drug use	1,034	13	7,105	14
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	0	35	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	3,451	44	23,732	46
Sex with injection drug user	313	4	3,473	7
Sex with bisexual male	155	2	1,294	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	5	0	71	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	14	0	120	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,964	38	18,774	36
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	26	0	324	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,370	43	20,244	39
Total	**7,882**	**100**	**51,440**	**100**
		Hispanic		
Injection drug use	339	15	2,280	18
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	11	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	1,198	52	6,264	50
Sex with injection drug user	218	9	1,324	11
Sex with bisexual male	62	3	266	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	11	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	7	0	39	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	910	39	4,624	37
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	1	58	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	767	33	3,843	31
Total	**2,318**	**100**	**12,456**	**100**

Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2006 and cumulative—45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting *(cont)*

Transmission category	2006 No.	2006 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		Asian/Pacific Islander		
Injection drug use	10	7	23	5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	1	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	57	42	198	42
Sex with injection drug user	7	5	18	4
Sex with bisexual male	8	6	15	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	42	31	165	35
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	5	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	70	51	239	51
Total	**137**	**100**	**466**	**100**
		American Indian/Alaska Native		
Injection drug use	29	34	112	28
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	38	44	190	48
Sex with injection drug user	8	9	54	14
Sex with bisexual male	4	5	17	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	2	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	26	30	117	29
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	1	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	19	22	94	24
Total	**86**	**100**	**397**	**100**
		Total cases		
Injection drug use	2,124	16	13,925	17
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	0	73	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	5,939	45	38,315	47
Sex with injection drug user	757	6	6,791	8
Sex with bisexual male	328	2	2,265	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	16	0	201	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	28	0	223	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	4,810	36	28,835	35
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	50	0	536	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	5,106	39	29,312	36
Total	**13,225[c]**	**100**	**82,161[d]**	**100**

Note. See Table 16 for list of 45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2006.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2006.

[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

[c] Includes 115 females of unknown race or multiple races.

[d] Includes 812 females of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 23. Reported cases of HIV/AIDS in infants born to HIV-infected mothers, by year of report and selected characteristics, 1994–2006—25 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Year of report												
	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**
Child's race/ethnicity													
White, not Hispanic	76	72	45	25	27	20	12	17	20	15	10	15	12
Black, not Hispanic	212	204	160	124	94	77	79	87	66	63	61	67	51
Hispanic	32	20	19	14	10	10	15	13	18	9	15	18	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2
Perinatal transmission category													
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors													
Injection drug use	121	92	78	49	23	23	25	22	12	9	4	18	7
Sex with injection drug user	64	44	41	28	19	21	9	9	12	7	5	8	6
Sex with bisexual male	8	11	5	5	2	5	3	5	2	5	4	5	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	81	88	49	53	47	29	41	49	40	40	35	34	27
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	45	58	50	31	39	30	28	30	40	32	38	39	36
Child's diagnosis[a]													
HIV infection	125	135	119	93	91	70	77	78	72	76	69	86	65
AIDS	203	164	107	75	42	40	30	40	35	18	17	18	13
Total[b]	**328**	**299**	**226**	**168**	**133**	**110**	**107**	**118**	**107**	**94**	**86**	**104**	**78**

Note. Since 1994, the following 25 states have had laws and regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Data include children with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

[a] In the surveillance system as of June 2007.

[b] Includes children of unknown race or multiple races.

Surveillance of HIV Infection (Not AIDS)

This report includes data from case reports from 50 areas (see Table 16 for list of areas) that had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name for adults, adolescents, and children with confirmed HIV infection (not AIDS) in addition to the reporting of persons with AIDS as of December 31, 2006. After the removal of personal identifying information, data from these reports were submitted to CDC. The implementation of HIV reporting has differed from state to state. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS) was not standardized, and the reporting of HIV infection (not AIDS) was based primarily on passive surveillance. The information on many of the cases reported before 1991 is not complete. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS) by the use of standardized report forms and software.

Data on HIV infection (not AIDS) should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been tested. Many HIV-reporting states offer anonymous HIV testing; the results of anonymous tests are not reported to the confidential name-based HIV registries of state and local health departments. Therefore, reports of confidential test results may not represent all persons who tested positive for HIV infection. Furthermore, many factors, including the extent to which testing is routinely offered to specific groups and the availability of, and access to, medical care and testing services, may influence testing patterns. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV reporting.

As of December 31, 2006, 5 areas (Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, Vermont, and the District of Columbia) had implemented a code-based system to conduct case surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS). Montana had implemented a name-to-code system for conducting HIV infection surveillance (in a name-to-code system, names are collected, and after any necessary public health follow-up, names are converted to codes). Data on cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) from these areas are not included in the HIV data tables. In order to acquire high-quality HIV data, CDC recommended in 2005 that all states and U.S. dependent areas adopt confidential name-based public health disease surveillance systems to report cases of HIV infection [1].

For this report, we classified cases in adults, adolescents, and children aged 18 months and older by using the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition, which incorporates positive test results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA [2]. For children younger than 18 months, the pediatric HIV reporting criteria reflect diagnostic advances that permit the diagnosis of HIV infection during the first months of life. By the use of HIV nucleic acid detection tests, HIV infection can be detected in nearly all infants aged 1 month and older. The timing of the HIV serologic and HIV nucleic acid detection tests specified in the definitive and presumptive criteria for HIV infection is based on the recommended practices for diagnosing infection in children younger than 18 months and on evaluations of the performance of these tests for children in this age group. Children younger than 18 months who were born to an HIV-infected mother are categorized as having been exposed perinatally to HIV infection if the child does not meet the criteria for HIV infection or the criteria for “not infected with HIV” [2, 3]. Children born before 1994 were considered HIV infected if they met the HIV case definition in the 1987 pediatric classification system for HIV infection [4].

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place influences the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given year may include cases reported during only part of the year. Before implementing statewide HIV reporting, some states collected reports of HIV infection (not AIDS) in selected populations. Therefore, these states have reports that precede the initiation of statewide confidential reporting. A state with confidential HIV infection reporting also may report persons who tested positive in that state but who were residents of other states. Therefore, when HIV data are presented by state of residence, cases reported before a state initiated

reporting may have been reported from a state that did have confidential HIV infection reporting.

Over time, HIV infection may progress to AIDS and be reported to surveillance. Persons with HIV infection (not AIDS) who are later reported as having AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection (not AIDS) tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point on the clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and diagnosis of AIDS differs. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, the reporting and updating of persons' clinical and vital status differ among states. The completeness of reporting of HIV infection (not AIDS) is estimated at more than 80% [5].

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas report AIDS cases to CDC by using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 and 1987 [6, 7]. The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 [8; see also 9]. 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 [4] were updated in 1994 [10]. Effective January 1, 2000, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection was revised to incorporate new laboratory tests. The definition incorporates the reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS into a single case definition for adults and children [2].

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of opportunistic infection). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV infection among persons with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of fewer than 200 cells/µL or a CD4+ percentage of less than 14 and a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, or invasive cervical cancer. For adults, adolescents, and children aged 18 months and older, the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition incorporates positive test 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. Cases in children who tested positive by Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized according to the 1987 classification system. For children of any age (birth to 13 years) with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV virologic test result (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.

Although the completeness of reporting of AIDS cases to state and local health departments differs by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that the reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85% complete (CDC, unpublished data, 2005) [5, 11–12]. In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic infections diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, for persons reported as having AIDS, the reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90% complete [13].

Since January 1, 1994, CDC has not accepted AIDS case reports that meet only the laboratory-based immunologic criteria of the 1993 expanded surveillance case definition [8] if information on sex or race/ethnicity is missing. A small number of cases previously reported to CDC without those variables have been returned to the health departments for follow-up and have been deleted from the totals.

Tabulation and Presentation of Data

Data in this report are provisional. This report includes information received by CDC through June 30, 2007. This report is organized in 5 sections. In Sections 1–3 (i.e., Tables 1–12, Figure 1, and Maps 1 and 2), data have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths; when transmission categories are presented, unreported risk factors have been statistically redistributed to better present the trends in the epidemic and the distribution of risk characteristics among affected populations. To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report. Section 4, which presents survival data, is discussed later in the

Technical Notes. In Section 5 (Tables 14–23), HIV and AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC. Data for the U.S. dependent areas are included in the table totals unless their exclusion is specified in a footnote. The U.S. dependent areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Selection of Areas with Mature HIV Reporting Systems for Analysis of Cases of HIV/AIDS and HIV Infection (Not AIDS)

The inclusion of areas with mature (i.e., since at least 2003) confidential name-based HIV reporting for tabulation and presentation of HIV/AIDS and HIV infection (not AIDS) data was based on the date of the implementation of HIV reporting in the area. Areas must have 4 full calendar years of reporting so that CDC can calculate reporting delays with reasonable precision. Adjustment of case counts for reporting delay is required to reliably display trends in the data [14, 15]. For this report, 38 areas (33 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas) with laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003 were eligible for inclusion. The 38 areas are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For Tables 1, 2, 8, 9, and 12, we used data from these 38 areas to describe diagnoses of HIV/AIDS. For Maps 1 and 2, we also used data from these 38 areas to estimate the numbers of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

Selection of Areas for Analyses of Reports of HIV Infection (Not AIDS)

Areas included in tabulations of reports of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date of implementation of name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 31, 2006. For Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22, we used data from 50 areas (45 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas) to describe reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

Age Groups

For Tables 8–12 and Maps 1 and 2, age groups of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS are based on the person's age as of December 31, 2006. For Table 7, age groups of persons who died with AIDS are based on the person's age at the time of death. For all other tables, age groups are based on the person's age at the first documented positive HIV-antibody test result for persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS) and on age at diagnosis of AIDS for persons with a diagnosis of AIDS. The age category for adults and adolescents comprises persons aged 13 years and older; the age category for children comprises children younger than 13 years.

Race and Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 [16], the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. At a minimum, data on the following race categories should be collected:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- white

Additionally, systems must be able to retain information when multiple racial categories are reported. Two ethnicity categories should be collected regardless of race:

- Hispanic
- not Hispanic

Because data for this document were compiled from reports to CDC through June 2007, race and ethnicity information were collected under 2 systems. The race and ethnicity categories in the system used through December 2002 are maintained in this document because most case reports were submitted under that system. Persons who reported multiple racial categories or whose race was unknown are included in the total numbers in Tables 1–5, 7–11, 13, and 19–23. Also, the number of persons reported as "not Hispanic" may include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

Tabulation of Cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS

In this report, the term *HIV/AIDS* is used to refer to 3 categories of diagnoses collectively: (1) a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), (2) a diagnosis of HIV infection with a later diagnosis of AIDS, and (3) concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS. For analyses of HIV/AIDS data, we used data from 38 areas (i.e., 33 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas) that have had HIV infection reporting for a sufficient length of time (i.e., since at least 2003) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends. Tables 1, 2, 8, and 9 summarize cases and prevalence of HIV/AIDS. For the analyses of AIDS cases, we used data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas.

Tabulation of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS, HIV Infection (Not AIDS), and AIDS

Tabulations of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or with AIDS (Tables 8–12 and Maps 1 and 2) do not reflect actual counts of cases reported to the surveillance system. Rather, the estimates are based on numbers of reported cases, which have been adjusted for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths.

Tabulation of Deaths of Persons with AIDS

Tabulations of deaths of persons with AIDS (Table 7) do not reflect actual counts of deaths reported to the surveillance system. Rather, the estimates are based on numbers of reported deaths, which have been adjusted for delays in reporting.

Geographic Designations

Regions of residence included in the 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

U.S. dependent areas: American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

In the *Federal Register* for December 27, 2000, the OMB published revised standards for defining metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) for use in federal statistical activities [17]. These standards, which provided for the identification of MSAs in the United States and Puerto Rico, replaced the 1990 standards. The adoption of the new standards was effective as of December 27, 2000. On June 6, 2003, the OMB announced new MSA definitions based on the new standards and Census 2000 data [18]. Table 15 presents reported AIDS cases, by MSA, for areas with populations of more than 500,000. The MSAs listed in Table 15 are defined according to the OMB's most recent update (February 2005) of statistical areas [19].

Survival Analyses

For the survival analyses presented in Section 4 (Table 13 and Figures 2–4), we used the Kaplan-Meier method to estimate the probability of survival for AIDS case data reported through June 30, 2007. Table 13 was limited to AIDS cases diagnosed in 2002, and Figures 2–4 were limited to cases diagnosed during 1998–2005. Table 13 and the figures were limited to deaths through December 31, 2006; this was done to allow at least 6 months for a death to be reported by June 30, 2007, and to allow at least 1 month after AIDS diagnosis.

Transmission Categories

Transmission category is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes a person's possible HIV risk factors; the summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the 1 risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission. For surveillance purposes, cases of HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and AIDS are counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with more than 1 reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmission category listed first in the hierarchy. The exception is men who report sexual contact with other men and injection drug use; this group makes up a separate transmission category.

Persons whose transmission category is classified as male-to-male sexual contact include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). Persons whose transmission category is classified as high-risk heterosexual contact are persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injection drug user).

Adults and adolescents born in, 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 HIV infection unless they meet the criteria stated in the preceding paragraph. Similar to other cases in persons who were reported without information about a behavioral or a transfusion risk factor for HIV infection, these cases are classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as "no risk factor reported or identified" [20]. Cases in children whose mother was born in, or whose mother had sex with someone born in, Pattern II countries are now classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as "mother with documented HIV infection, a risk factor for HIV infection, or HIV infection without a specified risk factor."

Cases in persons with no reported exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as "no risk factor reported or identified." No identified risk factor (NIR) cases include cases that have been followed up by local health department officials; cases in persons whose exposure history is missing because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and cases in persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available but for whom no mode of exposure was identified.

As of September 2000, the procedures for investigating cases reported without risk factor information changed from ascertaining a risk factor for all reported cases to estimating risk factor distributions from statistical models and population-based samples. States continue to investigate any report of an unusual exposure to HIV and report these cases to CDC. CDC will continue to tabulate the number of documented unusual exposures to HIV reported by the states.

Because recently reported cases of HIV infection or AIDS are more likely to be reported without sufficient risk factor information, recent AIDS incidence in some transmission categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For tables and figures showing the estimated cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), HIV/AIDS, and AIDS, the adjustment of cases among adults and adolescents without risk factor information is based on the redistribution of transmission category, by specific sex, race, and region, of cases that were diagnosed 3 to 10 years earlier and initially classified as NIR but that were later reclassified [21, 22]. Similar adjustments of such cases among children are based on transmission-category redistribution of all cases diagnosed during that period and later reclassified.

Reporting Delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may differ among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories; for some AIDS cases, delays have been as long as several years. Adjustments of the estimated data on HIV infection (not AIDS) and on AIDS to account for reporting delays are calculated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure. This procedure takes into account the differences in reporting delays in exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories and is based on the assumption that reporting delays in these categories have not changed over time [14, 15, 23].

Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of HIV/AIDS or AIDS cases (Tables 5a, 5b, 14, and 15) in 2006, as well as for persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS (Maps 1 and 2) at the end of 2006. The population denominators used to compute these rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on official postcensus estimates for 2006 from the U.S. Census Bureau [24] and bridged-race estimates for 2006 obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics [25]. The bridged estimates are based on the Census 2000 counts and produced under a collaborative agreement with the U.S Census Bureau. These estimates result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as

specified in the 1997 OMB standards [16] for the classification of data on race and ethnicity, to the 4 race categories specified in the 1977 standards. The population denominators for U.S. dependent areas were based on official postcensus estimates and Census 2000 counts from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database. Each rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases reported during the 12 months in 2006 (or the number of persons living with HIV infection or with AIDS at the end of 2006) by the 2006 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for calculating age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific rates are computed by applying the age, sex, and race/ethnicity proportions from the bridged-race population estimates for 2000 to the 2006 postcensus estimates of the total population for each state. When bridged-race population denominators for the U.S. dependent areas were not available, proportions from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database for 2000 were used to estimate the age- and sex-specific subpopulations [26].

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Web Addresses for Reports of State or Local HIV and AIDS Surveillance

Alabama	http://www.adph.org/aids/Default.asp?id=984
Alaska	http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/bulletins/docs/rr2007_02.pdf
Arizona	http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/hiv_epi.htm
Arkansas	http://www.healthyarkansas.com/stats/hiv_aids/093007_report.pdf
California	http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/OAHIVAIDSStatsLanding.aspx
Chicago	http://www.aidschicago.org/pdf/2006/fact_cdph_winter.pdf
Colorado	http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/dc/HIVandSTD/surveillance.html
Connecticut	http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3135&q=393048
Delaware	http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/epi/disstatshiv.html
District of Columbia	http://doh.dc.gov/doh/cwp/view,A,1371,Q,603431.asp
Florida	http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html
Georgia	http://health.state.ga.us/programs/stdhiv/index.asp
Hawaii	http://hawaii.gov/health/healthy-lifestyles/std-aids/data-statistics/index.html
Houston	http://www.houstontx.gov/health/HIV-STD/
Idaho	http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/DesktopModules/ArticlesSortable/ ArticlesSrtView.aspx?tabID=0&ItemID=1299&mid=11117&wversion=Staging
Illinois	http://www.idph.state.il.us/aids/stats.htm
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/isdh/programs/hivstd/quarterly/quarterly.htm
Iowa	http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/hiv_aids_programs.asp#surveillance
Kansas	http://www.kdheks.gov/hiv/surveillance.html
Kentucky	http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/epi/HIV-AIDS+Reporting+and+Statistics.htm
Los Angeles	http://lapublichealth.org/phcommon/public/reports/rptspubdisplay.cfm?unit=hiv&ou=ph&prog=hae
Louisiana	http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/offices/page.asp?id=264&detail=7930
Maine	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/boh/ddc/data_statistics_surveillance.htm
Maryland	http://www.dhmh.state.md.us/AIDS/Data&Statistics/statistics.htm
Massachusetts	http://www.state.ma.us/dph/cdc/aids/aidsprog.htm
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/hivstd
Minnesota	http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/hivstatistics.html
Mississippi	http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/msdhsite/index.cfm/14,1185,150,html#Mississippi
Missouri	http://www.dhss.mo.gov/HIV_STD_AIDS/Data.html
Montana	http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/PHSD/STD-HIV/std-hiv-index.shtml
Nebraska	http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/dpc/pdfs/AIDSSurv06.pdf
Nevada	http://health.nv.gov/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=601&Itemid=1277
New Hampshire	http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/CDCS/LIBRARY/Data-Statistical+Report/hiv-aids-report.htm
New Jersey	http://www.state.nj.us/health/aids/aidsqtr.htm
New Mexico	http://www.health.state.nm.us/hiv-aids.html
New York	http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/aids/statistics/index.htm
New York City	http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/dires/hivepi.shtml
North Carolina	http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/hiv/surveillance.html
North Dakota	http://www.ndhiv.com/resources/
Ohio	http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/disease/hivcov.aspx
Oklahoma	http://www.health.state.ok.us/program/hivstd/epi/stats.htm
Oregon	http://oregon.gov/DHS/ph/hst/index.shtml
Pennsylvania	http://www.health.state.pa.us/hiv-epi/extranet1.1/index.htm
Philadelphia	http://www.phila.gov/health/units/aaco/HIV_AIDS.html
Rhode Island	http://www.health.ri.gov/hiv/data.php
San Francisco	http://www.dph.sf.ca.us/php/HIVEpiSect.htm
South Carolina	http://www.dhec.sc.gov/health/disease/stdhiv/surveillance.htm
South Dakota	http://doh.sd.gov/Disease/statistics.aspx
Tennessee	http://www.coetenn.com/IndexTNHIVdata.htm
Texas	http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/default.shtm
Utah	http://health.utah.gov/cdc/sp.htm
Vermont	http://healthvermont.gov/prevent/aids/quarter/reports.aspx
Virginia	http://www.vdh.state.va.us/std/datahome2.asp
Washington	http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/HIV_AIDS/Prev_Edu/Statistics.htm
West Virginia	http://www.wvdhhr.org/idep/aids.asp
Wisconsin	http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/Stats/index.htm
Wyoming	http://wdhfs.state.wy.us/phsd/hivsurveillance/Index.html

Note. Electronic reports of local HIV and AIDS surveillance were not available for the following areas: American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.