HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through June 1999 **Midyear edition Vol. 11, No. 1**

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Commentary

This report includes, in addition to cases reported through June 1999, AIDS incidence and deaths in 1998 (Figures 7-11 and Tables 26-28) and AIDS prevalence as of December 1998 (Tables 23-25). These data have been adjusted for reporting delays. AIDS incidence decreased 18% between 1996 and 1997. From 1997 to 1998, AIDS incidence decreased 11%, suggesting that the decrease in AIDS incidence is slowing. The slowing in the decrease in AIDS incidence is paralleled by a slowing in the decrease in the number of AIDS deaths. Deaths decreased 42% from 1996 to 1997, and 20% from 1997 to 1998. The number of persons living with AIDS continues to increase. At the end of 1997 there were 269,777 persons living with AIDS. By the end of 1998, there were 297,137 persons living with AIDS, a 10% increase.

The decreases in AIDS incidence and the number of AIDS deaths, first noted in 1996, have been ascribed to the effect of new treatments. Although a substantial decline in AIDS incidence continues, the slowing rate of the decline may indicate that much of the benefit of new therapies has been realized. Most persons in care may now be receiving effective therapies. In addition, the duration of the effect of treatment may be limited for some persons. In 1996, decreases were noted in the number of deaths before they were noted in AIDS incidence because persons with the most advanced disease were the first to benefit from the new treatments. Persons with more advanced disease may experience improved health as a result of treatments for a shorter time than others do. Incomplete adherence to treatment schedules and viral resistance may also be contributing factors. Information on the diagnosis and treatment of persons with HIV will improve our understanding of the current HIV epidemic, and most of the persons who now have AIDS may be persons who first received a diagnosis of HIV infection when they became ill with AIDS, or who were not receiving treatment for HIV infection. Supplemental information will be collected on samples of AIDS cases and deaths in order to better understand the trends.

From July 1998 through June 1999, a total of 47,083 AIDS cases were reported, compared with 54,140 and 64,597 cases reported in the two preceding 12 month periods, July 1997 through June 1998 and July 1996 through June 1997. Despite the continued decease in the number of cases reported, state and local health departments continue to report a large number of AIDS cases. Women account for 10,841 (23%) reported adult cases. Among women, blacks and Hispanics account for 80% of cases; among men, blacks and Hispanics account for 61% of cases.

From January through June 1999, two additional states, Texas and Alaska, implemented HIV reporting by name. Although the HIV tables and the AIDS tables are presented side by side, they cannot be compared directly because the HIV tables represent only the states that currently report cases of HIV infection, whereas the AIDS tables represent all states and territories. Differences in distribution of risk, for example, may reflect differences between the epidemics in states that report HIV and those that do not. In addition, HIV surveillance data should be interpreted with knowledge of local practices because they are influenced by the availability of HIV test facilities and the proportion of HIV-infected persons who seek or defer testing. Finally, HIV data are affected by whether states reported prevalent HIV cases or just new diagnoses when they implemented HIV reporting. Persons are counted only once in the HIV/AIDS system, thus persons who are reported with HIV and with AIDS are counted only as AIDS cases.

Women account for 32% of adult cases of HIV infection reported from July 1998 through June 1999. Among women, blacks and Hispanics account for 77% of cases; among men, blacks and Hispanics account for 58% of cases. Persons aged 13-24 account for 15% of reported HIV cases, and women account for 49% of cases in this age group. Risk information is difficult to interpret because of the high proportion of cases reported without risk. Several projects are under way to improve the risk information in the HIV data. In addition, a redistribution of risk, analagous to that for AIDS cases, will be applied in upcoming reports.

Two states were conducting HIV reporting by unique identifier codes as of June 1999: Maryland and Massachusetts. Year-end data from these states and Illinois, which implemented HIV reporting by unique identifier on July 1, 1999, will be presented in a supplemental report in early 2000.

CDC estimated that as of the end of 1996 approximately two thirds of HIV-infected persons had been tested confidentially (i.e., not anonymously). States where HIV has been reported long enough to capture most HIV-infected persons tested confidentially can

determine the number of living persons reported with HIV infection. This information is useful in determining differences in demographic characteristics between persons with HIV and persons with AIDS and in planning for care. In addition, these states can estimate the total size of their HIV-infected population by adjusting this number to account for the untested population. Because HIV infection is diagnosed for persons each year, the proportion of infected persons with a diagnosis will continue to increase, as will the representativeness of HIV surveillance data.

Declines in the number of children diagnosed with AIDS continue, as shown in Figure 11. Surveillance for pediatric HIV infection and exposure, in addition to surveillance for AIDS, is of critical importance in following closely the effect of prevention on the perinatal epidemic. Information on HIV infection status is available much sooner than information on an AIDS diagnosis because the infection status of most HIV-exposed infants is known before the infants are 1 year of age. A diagnosis of AIDS, on the other hand, may not be made for several years. In addition, the onset of AIDS may be increasingly postponed by new antiretroviral treatments, a postponement that complicates the interpretation of AIDS incidence trends.

CDC continues to work closely with states to implement and evaluate HIV reporting systems and to assist with the interpretation of data as the focus shifts from AIDS to HIV. As more states initiate HIV infection reporting, HIV surveillance will increasingly complement AIDS surveillance. The integrated HIV/AIDS surveillance system will provide information on the entire population of persons living with HIV infection who have been tested confidentially. This framework will offer a means of collecting additional data on representative samples of persons to provide the information required to understand the evolution of the epidemic.

Suggested reading:

CDC. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report: Characteristics of Persons Living with AIDS at the End of 1997, 1999;5(No. 1):1-13.

CDC. National HIV Prevalence Surveys, 1997 Summary. Atlanta, GA: CDC; 1998:1-25.

CDC. Success in implementing PHS guidelines to reduce perinatal transmission of HIV. *MMWR* 1998;47:688-91. [published errata appear in *MMWR* 1998; 47:718]

CDC. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, 1998; 10(No.2):1-43.

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

Table 1. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection[1] and with AIDS, by area and age group, reported through June 1999[2]

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV infection[3]			Living with AIDS[4]			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	4,604	42	4,646	2,646	23	2,669	7,250	65	7,315
Alaska	—	—	—	232	2	234	232	2	234
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	3,835	38	3,873	2,576	8	2,584	6,411	46	6,457
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,781	20	1,801	1,366	23	1,389	3,147	43	3,190
California	—	—	—	41,435	214	41,649	41,435	214	41,649
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	5,173	27	5,200	2,627	6	2,633	7,800	33	7,833
Connecticut (July 1992)[5]	—	100	100	5,217	76	5,293	5,217	176	5,393
Delaware	—	—	—	1,008	14	1,022	1,008	14	1,022
District of Columbia	—	—	—	5,269	91	5,360	5,269	91	5,360
Florida (July 1997)	11,284	119	11,403	32,102	597	32,699	43,386	716	44,102
Georgia	—	—	—	9,289	87	9,376	9,289	87	9,376
Hawaii	—	—	—	877	5	882	877	5	882
Idaho (June 1986)	273	5	278	199	—	199	472	5	477
Illinois	—	—	—	8,022	115	8,137	8,022	115	8,137
Indiana (July 1988)	3,096	29	3,125	2,349	14	2,363	5,445	43	5,488
Iowa (July 1998)	222	3	225	541	4	545	763	7	770
Kansas	—	—	—	846	4	850	846	4	850
Kentucky	—	—	—	1,378	12	1,390	1,378	12	1,390
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	6,157	98	6,255	4,882	55	4,937	11,039	153	11,192
Maine	—	—	—	379	7	386	379	7	386
Maryland	—	—	—	8,490	160	8,650	8,490	160	8,650
Massachussets	—	—	—	5,320	78	5,398	5,320	78	5,398
Michigan (April 1992)	4,078	88	4,166	3,977	37	4,014	8,055	125	8,180
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	2,333	27	2,360	1,446	12	1,458	3,779	39	3,818
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	3,852	43	3,895	1,706	27	1,733	5,558	70	5,628
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	3,976	46	4,022	3,836	17	3,853	7,812	63	7,875
Montana	—	—	—	150	—	150	150	—	150
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	420	5	425	422	3	425	842	8	850
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	2,433	24	2,457	1,960	12	1,972	4,393	36	4,429
New Hampshire	—	—	—	450	4	454	450	4	454
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	11,539	362	11,901	13,444	259	13,703	24,983	621	25,604
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	487	3	490	838	6	844	1,325	9	1,334
New York	—	—	—	48,233	803	49,036	48,233	803	49,036
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	8,168	106	8,274	3,847	53	3,900	12,015	159	12,174
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	59	1	60	42	—	42	101	1	102
Ohio (June 1990)	4,495	62	4,557	3,840	41	3,881	8,335	103	8,438
Oklahoma (June 1988)	2,025	15	2,040	1,460	10	1,470	3,485	25	3,510
Oregon (Sept. 1988)[5]	—	16	16	1,836	7	1,843	1,836	23	1,859
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	9,445	166	9,611	9,445	166	9,611
Rhode Island	—	—	—	829	6	835	829	6	835
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	6,088	102	6,190	3,889	29	3,918	9,977	131	10,108
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	164	5	169	62	1	63	226	6	232
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	4,957	49	5,006	3,791	17	3,808	8,748	66	8,814
Texas (Jan. 1999)[5]	1,125	261	1,386	21,720	149	21,869	22,845	410	23,255
Utah (April 1989)	745	5	750	840	7	847	1,585	12	1,597
Vermont	—	—	—	159	2	161	159	2	161
Virginia (July 1989)	6,956	71	7,027	4,916	85	5,001	11,872	156	12,028
Washington	—	—	—	3,644	15	3,659	3,644	15	3,659
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	469	3	472	427	4	431	896	7	903
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	2,088	27	2,115	1,442	12	1,454	3,530	39	3,569
Wyoming (June 1989)	60	—	60	60	2	62	120	2	122
Subtotal	**102,942**	**1,802**	**104,744**	**275,761**	**3,381**	**279,142**	**378,703**	**5,183**	**383,886**
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations									
Guam	—	—	—	14	—	14	14	—	14
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	8,421	176	8,597	8,421	176	8,597
Virgin Islands, U.S.(Dec.1998)	39	1	40	198	9	207	237	10	247
Total	**102,981**	**1,803**	**104,784**	**284,690**	**3,571**	**288,261**	**387,671**	**5,374**	**393,045**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of the last update. Excludes persons whose vital status is unknown.
[3]Includes only persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,901 adults/adolescents and 56 children reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting whose state of residence is unknown or are residents of other states.
[4]Includes 294 adults/adolescents and 5 children whose state of residence is unknown.
[5]Connecticut has confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential infection reporting for children less than 6 years old; Texas reported only pediatric HIV infection cases from February 1994 until January 1999.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by area and age group, reported through June 1999, United States

Area of residence	July 1997-June 1998 No.	July 1997-June 1998 Rate	July 1998-June 1999 No.	July 1998-June 1999 Rate	Cumulative totals Adults/adolescents	Cumulative totals Children <13 years old	Cumulative totals Total
Alabama	604	14.0	467	10.7	5,508	67	5,575
Alaska	41	6.7	30	4.9	448	5	453
Arizona	546	12.0	738	15.8	6,501	27	6,528
Arkansas	227	9.0	189	7.4	2,644	38	2,682
California	6,283	19.5	5,737	17.6	112,444	581	113,025
Colorado	316	8.1	339	8.5	6,586	28	6,614
Connecticut	892	27.3	622	19.0	10,518	173	10,691
Delaware	161	21.9	177	23.8	2,238	21	2,259
District of Columbia	941	177.6	750	143.4	11,468	166	11,634
Florida	5,410	36.9	5,683	38.1	71,815	1,353	73,168
Georgia	1,368	18.3	1,635	21.4	20,789	194	20,983
Hawaii	128	10.7	140	11.7	2,280	15	2,295
Idaho	39	3.2	29	2.4	459	2	461
Illinois	1,765	14.7	1,285	10.7	22,102	246	22,348
Indiana	484	8.3	353	6.0	5,573	37	5,610
Iowa	97	3.4	73	2.6	1,185	9	1,194
Kansas	145	5.6	146	5.6	2,165	11	2,176
Kentucky	310	7.9	306	7.8	2,988	23	3,011
Louisiana	1,058	24.3	904	20.7	11,466	118	11,584
Maine	41	3.3	42	3.4	856	9	865
Maryland	1,628	32.0	1,634	31.8	19,136	293	19,429
Massachusetts	763	12.5	1,250	20.3	14,281	202	14,483
Michigan	802	8.2	714	7.3	10,161	106	10,267
Minnesota	176	3.8	206	4.4	3,450	22	3,472
Mississippi	359	13.1	432	15.7	3,783	53	3,836
Missouri	545	10.1	492	9.0	8,451	56	8,507
Montana	34	3.9	18	2.0	298	3	301
Nebraska	75	4.5	74	4.5	981	9	990
Nevada	466	27.8	257	14.7	3,968	27	3,995
New Hampshire	53	4.5	47	4.0	820	9	829
New Jersey	2,484	30.8	2,061	25.4	38,614	730	39,344
New Mexico	220	12.8	125	7.2	1,858	8	1,866
New York	11,273	62.1	7,655	42.1	129,882	2,204	132,086
North Carolina	812	10.9	789	10.5	9,226	113	9,339
North Dakota	10	1.6	6	0.9	100	—	100
Ohio	792	7.1	585	5.2	10,373	119	10,492
Oklahoma	298	9.0	185	5.5	3,338	26	3,364
Oregon	236	7.3	198	6.0	4,438	16	4,454
Pennsylvania	1,891	15.7	1,806	15.0	21,757	300	22,057
Rhode Island	134	13.6	120	12.1	1,890	20	1,910
South Carolina	772	20.4	984	25.7	8,275	77	8,352
South Dakota	17	2.3	17	2.3	151	4	155
Tennessee	690	12.8	769	14.2	7,335	48	7,383
Texas	4,456	23.0	3,715	18.8	49,795	363	50,158
Utah	150	7.3	154	7.3	1,731	21	1,752
Vermont	21	3.6	16	2.7	350	4	354
Virginia	998	14.8	912	13.4	11,442	161	11,603
Washington	523	9.3	393	6.9	8,798	33	8,831
West Virginia	122	6.7	64	3.5	968	9	977
Wisconsin	222	4.3	183	3.5	3,283	27	3,310
Wyoming	4	0.8	8	1.7	159	2	161
Subtotal	**51,882**	**19.4**	**45,514**	**16.8**	**679,125**	**8,188**	**687,313**
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations							
Guam	—	—	7	4.7	26	—	26
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Puerto Rico	2,012	52.6	1,448	37.5	22,640	387	23,027
Virgin Islands, U.S.	63	53.9	33	27.9	408	16	424
Total[1]	**54,140**	**19.9**	**47,083**	**17.1**	**702,748**	**8,596**	**711,344**

[1]U.S. totals presented in this report include data from the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia), and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. See Technical Notes. Totals include 550 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. HIV infection cases[1] by area and age group, reported through June 1999, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	July 1998–June 1999	Cumulative totals: Adults/adolescents	Cumulative totals: Children <13 years old	Cumulative totals: Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	514	4,797	43	4,840
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	610	4,146	42	4,188
Arkansas (July 1989)	227	1,807	20	1,827
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	305	5,404	28	5,432
Connecticut (July 1992)[2]	12	—	108	108
Florida (July 1997)	6,620	11,505	120	11,625
Idaho (June 1986)	31	326	5	331
Indiana (July 1988)	348	3,278	30	3,308
Iowa (July 1998)	205	224	3	227
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	1,040	6,478	111	6,589
Michigan (April 1992)	556	4,800	102	4,902
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	238	2,475	30	2,505
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	512	4,016	43	4,059
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	479	4,118	46	4,164
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	82	440	5	445
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	238	2,648	25	2,673
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	1,461	12,887	372	13,259
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	318	494	3	497
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,021	8,908	115	9,023
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	3	67	1	68
Ohio (June 1990)	1,024	4,885	64	4,949
Oklahoma (June 1988)	235	2,135	16	2,151
Oregon (Sept. 1988)[2]	—	—	16	16
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	877	6,651	106	6,757
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	24	182	5	187
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	814	5,114	49	5,163
Texas (Jan. 1999)[2]	1,035	1,152	276	1,428
Utah (April 1989)	49	758	5	763
Virginia (July 1989)	705	7,424	75	7,499
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	61	499	3	502
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	227	2,223	28	2,251
Wyoming (June 1989)	5	65	—	65
Subtotal	**19,876**	**109,906**	**1,895**	**111,801**
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations				
Virgin Islands, U.S. (Dec. 1998)	38	39	1	40
Persons reported from areas with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other areas[3]	356	2,058	60	2,118
Total	**20,270**	**112,003**	**1,956**	**113,959**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]Connecticut has confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential reporting for children less than 6 years old; Texas reported only pediatric HIV-infection cases from February 1994 until January 1999.
[3]Includes 345 persons reported from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose area of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group, reported through June 1999, United States

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	July 1997–June 1998		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	65	9.5	36	5.2	518	1	519
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	158	18.1	70	8.0	1,561	24	1,585
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	121	17.9	46	6.8	1,005	2	1,007
Allentown, Pa.	44	7.2	80	13.0	752	8	760
Ann Arbor, Mich.	24	4.5	24	4.4	350	9	359
Atlanta, Ga.	943	25.9	1,103	29.4	14,757	103	14,860
Austin, Tex.	295	27.6	261	23.6	3,575	23	3,598
Bakersfield, Calif.	84	13.4	88	13.9	919	7	926
Baltimore, Md.	1,096	44.3	1,171	47.1	12,804	205	13,009
Baton Rouge, La.	198	34.7	193	33.6	1,666	19	1,685
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	329	24.6	267	19.9	5,064	76	5,140
Birmingham, Ala.	180	20.0	152	16.7	1,722	22	1,744
Boston, Mass.	679	11.7	1,120	19.1	12,642	178	12,820
Buffalo, N.Y.	258	22.2	104	9.0	1,638	18	1,656
Charleston, S.C.	92	17.2	116	21.4	1,374	12	1,386
Charlotte, N.C.	185	13.7	184	13.3	1,902	22	1,924
Chicago, Ill.	1,551	19.7	1,082	13.6	19,128	219	19,347
Cincinnati, Ohio	184	11.4	65	4.0	1,780	14	1,794
Cleveland, Ohio	277	12.4	172	7.7	3,055	41	3,096
Columbia, S.C.	148	29.3	242	47.2	1,754	16	1,770
Columbus, Ohio	87	6.0	117	8.0	2,063	13	2,076
Dallas, Tex.	802	25.7	673	21.0	11,456	37	11,493
Dayton, Ohio	48	5.0	44	4.6	899	17	916
Denver, Colo.	246	12.9	246	12.7	5,256	19	5,275
Detroit, Mich.	593	13.3	442	9.9	6,998	73	7,071
El Paso, Tex.	152	22.0	104	14.8	962	10	972
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	816	55.4	989	65.8	11,485	234	11,719
Fort Worth, Tex.	259	16.7	153	9.6	2,980	25	3,005
Fresno, Calif.	48	5.6	88	10.1	1,083	14	1,097
Gary, Ind.	47	7.5	47	7.5	648	3	651
Grand Rapids, Mich.	50	4.9	54	5.2	712	3	715
Greensboro, N.C.	98	8.5	130	11.1	1,474	20	1,494
Greenville, S.C.	116	12.8	148	16.1	1,335	4	1,339
Harrisburg, Pa.	125	20.3	104	16.9	910	7	917
Hartford, Conn.	341	30.8	246	22.2	3,661	46	3,707
Honolulu, Hawaii	97	11.1	103	11.8	1,667	12	1,679
Houston, Tex.	1,753	45.6	1,339	34.1	18,001	153	18,154
Indianapolis, Ind.	207	13.8	166	10.9	2,650	14	2,664
Jacksonville, Fla.	288	28.0	280	26.8	4,008	68	4,076
Jersey City, N.J.	391	70.5	245	44.0	6,136	118	6,254
Kansas City, Mo.	221	12.9	183	10.5	3,662	13	3,675
Knoxville, Tenn.	73	11.2	54	8.2	657	6	663
Las Vegas, Nev.	421	33.3	229	17.3	3,223	26	3,249
Little Rock, Ark.	87	15.8	63	11.3	966	14	980
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,222	24.4	2,027	22.0	39,633	230	39,863
Louisville, Ky.	170	17.1	175	17.5	1,467	15	1,482
McAllen, Tex.	34	6.7	48	9.2	322	9	331
Memphis, Tenn.	258	23.8	349	31.9	2,704	15	2,719
Miami, Fla.	1,546	72.6	1,561	72.5	21,818	465	22,283
Middlesex, N.J.	196	17.7	109	9.7	2,946	69	3,015
Milwaukee, Wis.	121	8.3	104	7.1	1,791	16	1,807
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	159	5.7	189	6.7	3,062	17	3,079
Mobile, Ala.	122	23.1	72	13.5	1,053	12	1,065
Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.	143	13.2	111	10.2	2,632	61	2,693
Nashville, Tenn.	205	18.0	211	18.2	2,270	16	2,286
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	456	17.1	342	12.8	6,155	109	6,264
New Haven, Conn.	495	30.4	328	20.1	5,973	121	6,094
New Orleans, La.	499	38.1	442	33.8	6,371	61	6,432
New York, N.Y.	8,669	100.2	6,513	74.9	109,899	1,971	111,870
Newark, N.J.	998	51.4	963	49.3	15,649	315	15,964

Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group, reported through June 1999, United States (continued)

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	July 1997–June 1998 No.	July 1997–June 1998 Rate	July 1998–June 1999 No.	July 1998–June 1999 Rate	Cumulative totals Adults/adolescents	Cumulative totals Children <13 years old	Cumulative totals Total
Norfolk, Va.	326	21.1	280	18.2	3,278	58	3,336
Oakland, Calif.	405	17.8	411	17.7	7,592	41	7,633
Oklahoma City, Okla.	145	14.1	75	7.2	1,550	8	1,558
Omaha, Nebr.	52	7.6	47	6.8	686	3	689
Orange County, Calif.	288	10.8	317	11.6	5,218	33	5,251
Orlando, Fla.	516	35.3	505	33.6	5,398	77	5,475
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,464	29.6	1,388	28.1	16,719	251	16,970
Phoenix, Ariz.	390	13.7	565	19.3	4,634	16	4,650
Pittsburgh, Pa.	127	5.4	90	3.8	2,208	17	2,225
Portland, Oreg.	185	10.3	146	8.0	3,597	8	3,605
Providence, R.I.	128	14.2	113	12.5	1,775	19	1,794
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	114	10.9	136	12.6	1,778	21	1,799
Richmond, Va.	169	17.9	208	21.7	2,321	26	2,347
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	559	18.3	448	14.4	6,404	51	6,455
Rochester, N.Y.	284	26.2	165	15.3	2,189	13	2,202
Sacramento, Calif.	194	12.9	207	13.5	3,009	24	3,033
Saint Louis, Mo.	282	11.0	252	9.8	4,289	38	4,327
Salt Lake City, Utah	121	9.7	130	10.3	1,507	14	1,521
San Antonio, Tex.	306	20.3	208	13.5	3,671	28	3,699
San Diego, Calif.	637	23.4	564	20.3	9,876	52	9,928
San Francisco, Calif.	1,149	68.8	904	53.7	26,678	37	26,715
San Jose, Calif.	142	8.8	154	9.4	2,950	13	2,963
San Juan, P.R.	1,252	62.9	971	48.4	14,241	242	14,483
Sarasota, Fla.	80	14.9	94	17.3	1,275	21	1,296
Scranton, Pa.	35	5.6	32	5.2	404	4	408
Seattle, Wash.	337	14.8	247	10.7	6,262	19	6,281
Springfield, Mass.	96	16.3	110	18.7	1,486	24	1,510
Stockton, Calif.	49	9.1	46	8.4	686	13	699
Syracuse, N.Y.	149	20.2	64	8.7	1,163	10	1,173
Tacoma, Wash.	58	8.7	55	8.1	749	8	757
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	605	27.2	576	25.5	7,642	98	7,740
Toledo, Ohio	35	5.7	23	3.8	529	10	539
Tucson, Ariz.	116	14.9	103	13.0	1,367	8	1,375
Tulsa, Okla.	86	11.2	60	7.7	1,015	8	1,023
Ventura, Calif.	42	5.8	48	6.6	753	3	756
Washington, D.C.	1,661	36.0	1,314	28.1	20,345	278	20,623
West Palm Beach, Fla.	546	53.9	468	45.3	6,692	195	6,887
Wichita, Kans.	45	8.4	51	9.4	653	2	655
Wilmington, Del.	128	22.9	137	24.2	1,785	15	1,800
Youngstown, Ohio	24	4.0	50	8.4	339	—	339
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	**43,897**	**26.0**	**38,129**	**22.3**	**589,316**	**7,276**	**596,592**
Central counties	***42,669***	***27.7***	***37,173***	***23.9***	***577,675***	***7,147***	***584,822***
Outlying counties	***1,228***	***8.1***	***956***	***6.2***	***11,641***	***129***	***11,770***
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	**5,627**	**11.6**	**5,104**	**10.5**	**68,925**	**803**	**69,728**
Central counties	***5,220***	***12.2***	***4,722***	***10.9***	***64,440***	***733***	***65,173***
Outlying counties	***407***	***7.4***	***382***	***6.9***	***4,485***	***70***	***4,555***
Nonmetropolitan areas	**4,085**	**7.4**	**3,397**	**6.2**	**41,026**	**491**	**41,517**
Total[1]	**54,140**	**19.9**	**47,083**	**17.1**	**702,748**	**8,596**	**711,344**

[1]Totals include 3,507 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1998 through June 1999, United States

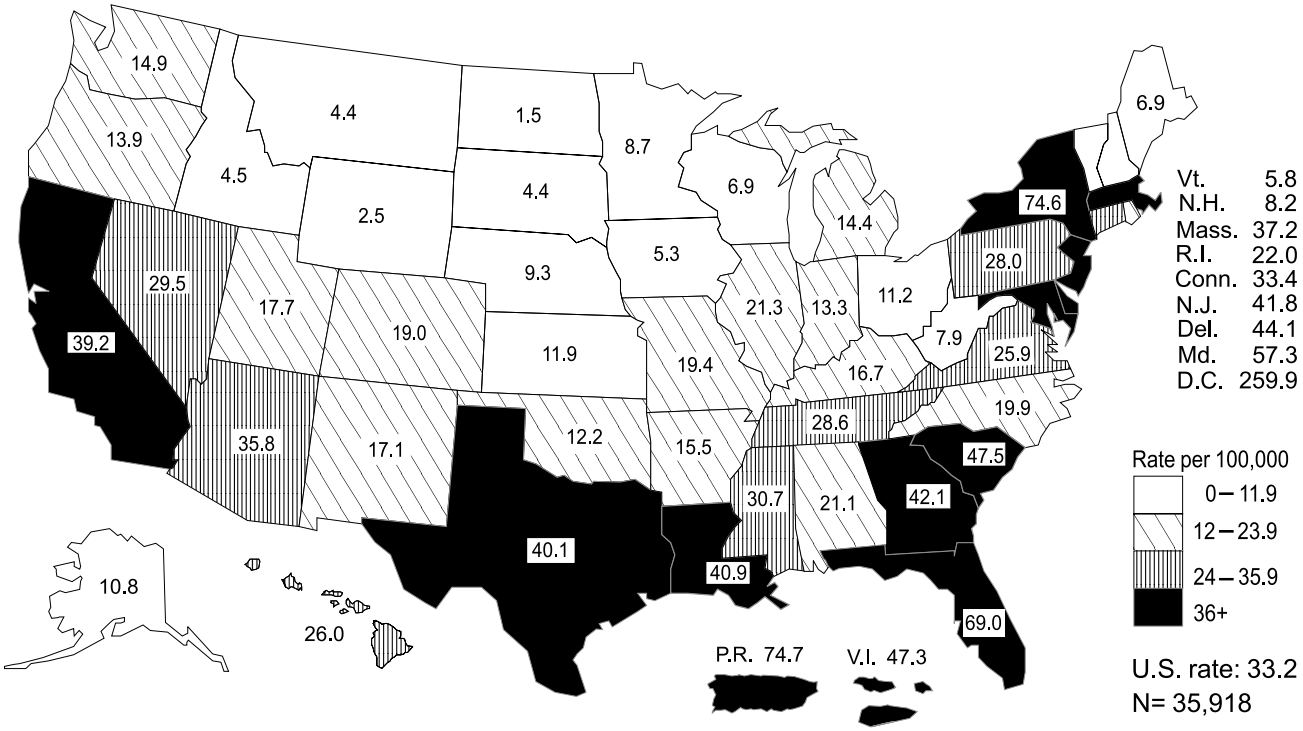


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1998 through June 1999, United States

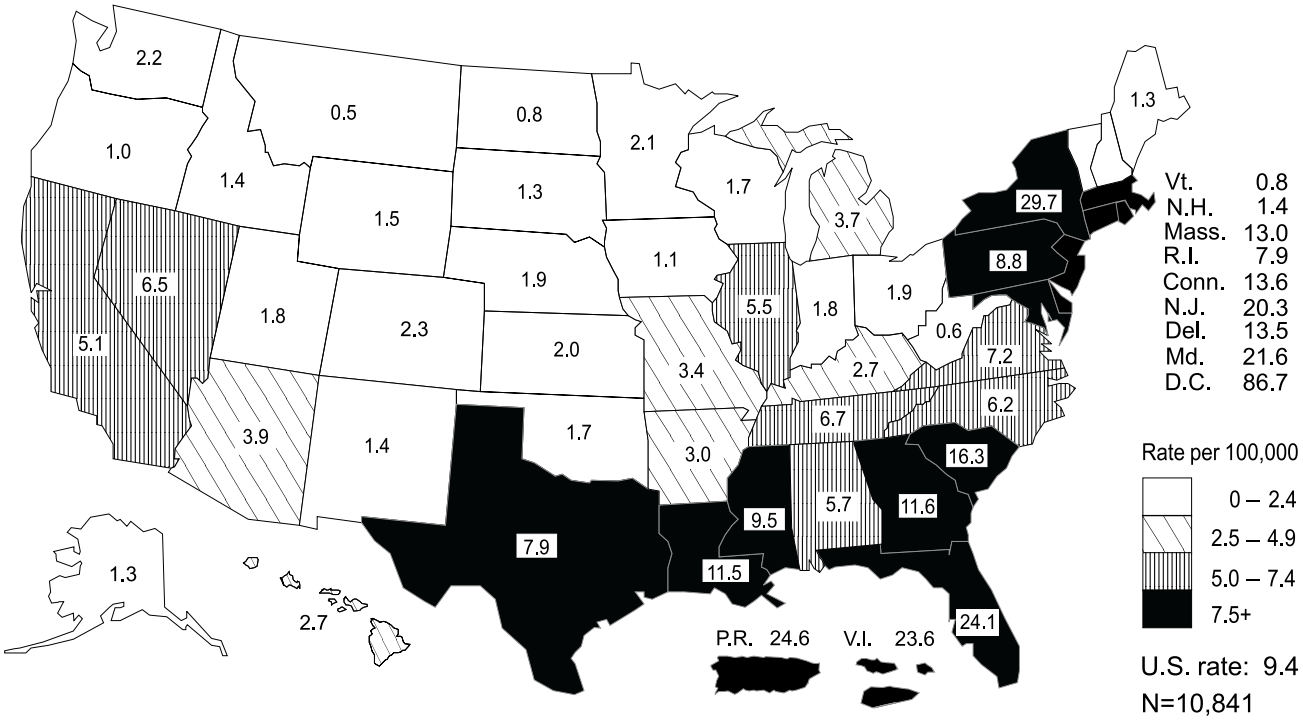


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported July 1998 through June 1999, United States

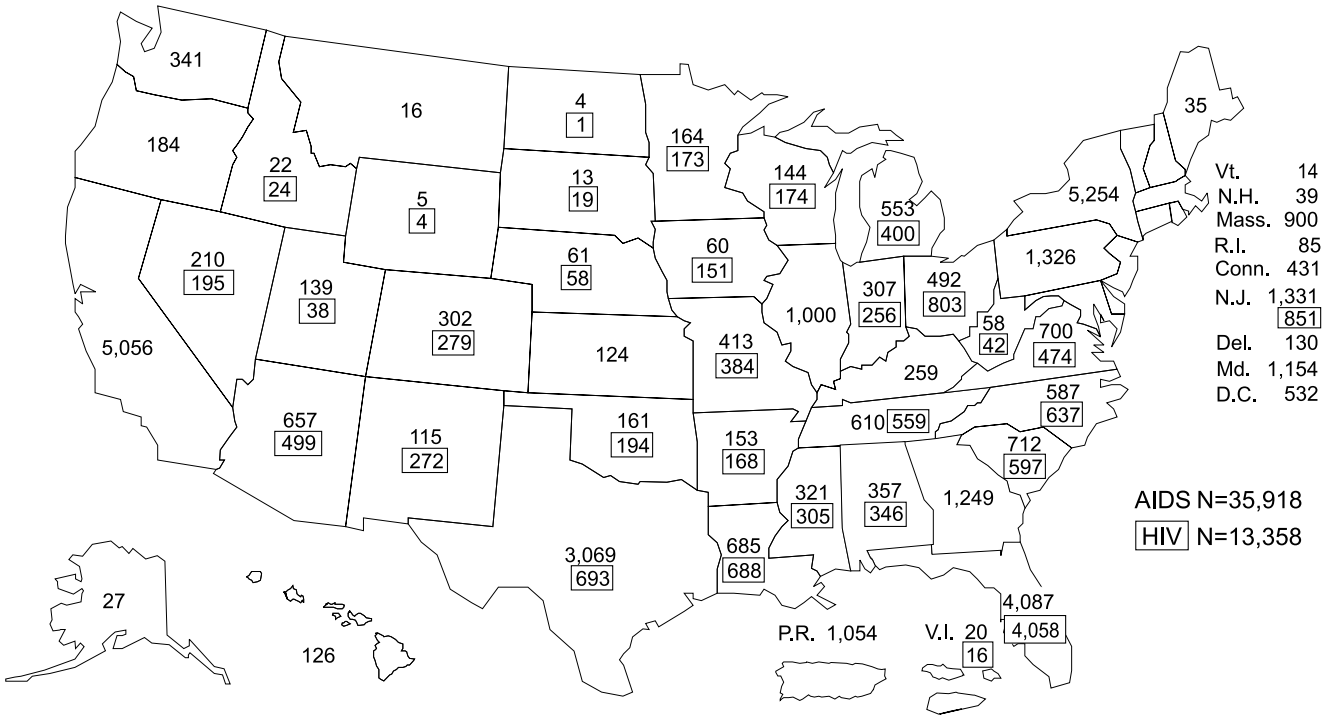


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported July 1998 through June 1999, United States

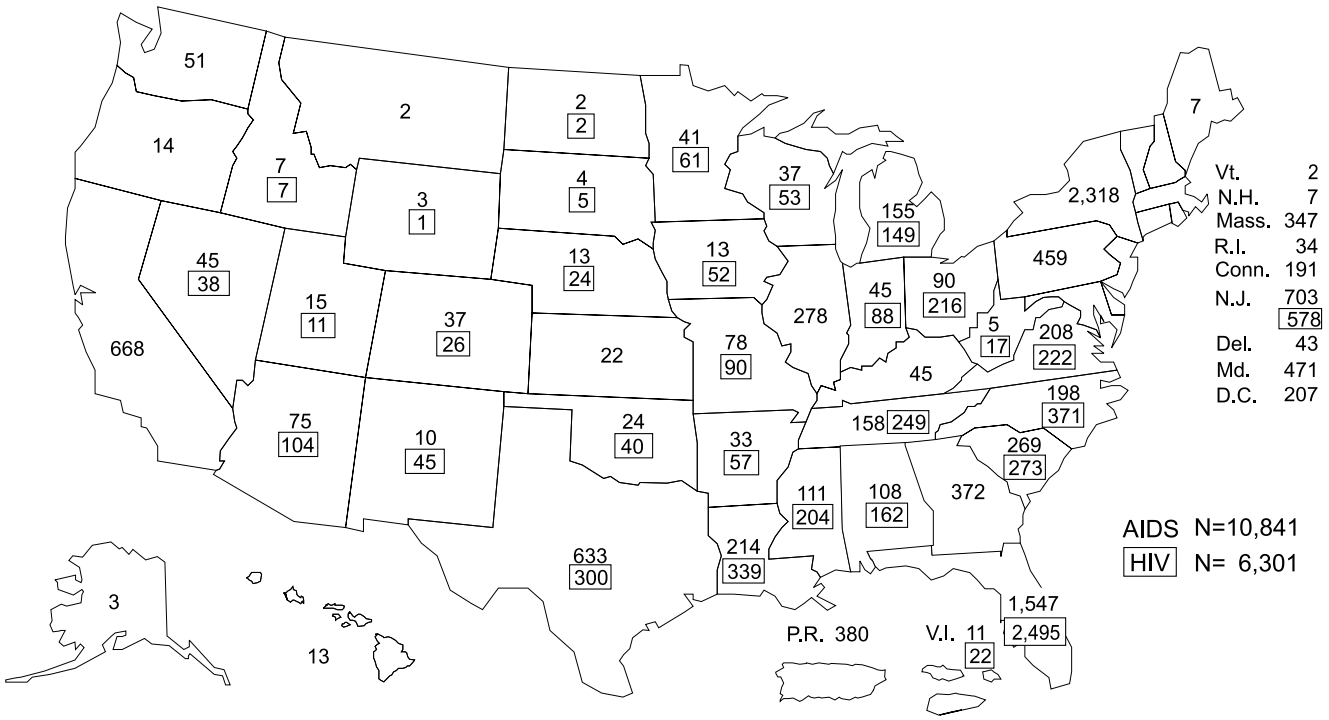


Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through June 1999, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males: July 1998–June 1999 No.	(%)	Males: Cumulative total No.	(%)	Females: July 1998–June 1999 No.	(%)	Females: Cumulative total No.	(%)	Totals[1]: July 1998–June 1999 No.	(%)	Totals[1]: Cumulative total[2] No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	15,999	(45)	334,073	(57)	—	—	—	—	15,999	(34)	334,073	(48)
Injecting drug use	7,493	(21)	130,727	(22)	3,043	(28)	48,501	(42)	10,536	(23)	179,228	(26)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,940	(5)	45,266	(8)	—	—	—	—	1,940	(4)	45,266	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	150	(0)	4,741	(1)	21	(0)	269	(0)	171	(0)	5,010	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,754	(8)	24,984	(4)	4,296	(40)	45,597	(40)	7,051	(15)	70,582	(10)
Sex with injecting drug user	*604*		*8,370*		*1,208*		*18,895*		*1,812*		*27,265*	
Sex with bisexual male	*—*		*—*		*200*		*3,263*		*200*		*3,263*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*7*		*49*		*27*		*396*		*34*		*445*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*20*		*382*		*18*		*569*		*38*		*951*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*2,123*		*16,183*		*2,843*		*22,474*		*4,967*		*38,658*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[3]	146	(0)	4,811	(1)	120	(1)	3,619	(3)	266	(1)	8,430	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified[4]	7,436	(21)	43,522	(7)	3,361	(31)	16,635	(15)	10,798	(23)	60,159	(9)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	35,918	(100)	588,124	(100)	10,841	(100)	114,621	(100)	46,761	(100)	702,748	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(1)	226	(5)	—	—	7	(0)	1	(0)	233	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:[4]	141	(90)	3,886	(88)	156	(94)	3,942	(95)	297	(92)	7,828	(91)
Injecting drug use	*38*		*1,552*		*37*		*1,532*		*75*		*3,084*	
Sex with an injecting drug user	*27*		*728*		*15*		*691*		*42*		*1,419*	
Sex with a bisexual male	*3*		*85*		*1*		*85*		*4*		*170*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*—*		*17*		*—*		*12*		*—*		*29*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*—*		*11*		*1*		*14*		*1*		*25*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*28*		*564*		*45*		*603*		*73*		*1,167*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*1*		*74*		*1*		*81*		*2*		*155*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*44*		*855*		*56*		*924*		*100*		*1,779*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[3]	—	—	236	(5)	—	—	140	(3)	—	—	376	(4)
Risk not reported or identified[4]	14	(9)	80	(2)	10	(6)	79	(2)	24	(7)	159	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	156	(100)	4,428	(100)	166	(100)	4,168	(100)	322	(100)	8,596	(100)
Total	**36,074**		**592,552**		**11,007**		**118,789**		**47,083**		**711,344**	

[1]Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.
[2]Includes 12 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.
[3]Thirty-eight adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Thirteen additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 13 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.
[4]See table 17 and figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 124 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 124 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category.

Table 6. HIV infection cases[1] by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through June 1999, from the 33 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

	Males		Females		Totals[3]	
	July 1998–June 1999	Cumulative total	July 1998–June 1999	Cumulative total	July 1998–June 1999	Cumulative total
Adult/adolescent exposure category	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**	**No. (%)**
Men who have sex with men	5,398 (40)	36,823 (45)	— —	— —	5,398 (27)	36,823 (33)
Injecting drug use	1,268 (9)	11,678 (14)	813 (13)	6,390 (21)	2,081 (10)	18,068 (16)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	554 (4)	5,139 (6)	— —	— —	554 (3)	5,139 (5)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	26 (0)	436 (1)	— —	18 (0)	26 (0)	454 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,070 (8)	5,407 (7)	2,321 (36)	12,151 (40)	3,391 (17)	17,558 (16)
Sex with injecting drug user	*196*	*1,232*	*499*	*3,547*	*695*	*4,779*
Sex with bisexual male	*—*	*—*	*135*	*936*	*135*	*936*
Sex with person with hemophilia	*3*	*14*	*12*	*108*	*15*	*122*
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*11*	*81*	*15*	*92*	*26*	*173*
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*860*	*4,080*	*1,660*	*7,468*	*2,520*	*11,548*
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	32 (0)	350 (0)	29 (0)	375 (1)	61 (0)	725 (1)
Other/risk not reported or identified[4]	5,270 (39)	21,850 (27)	3,224 (50)	11,377 (38)	8,497 (42)	33,236 (30)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	13,618 (100)	81,683 (100)	6,387 (100)	30,311 (100)	20,008 (100)	112,003 (100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4 (3)	98 (10)	— —	2 (0)	4 (2)	100 (5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	105 (81)	804 (83)	114 (86)	887 (90)	219 (84)	1,691 (86)
Injecting drug use	*20*	*266*	*25*	*254*	*45*	*520*
Sex with an injecting drug user	*12*	*104*	*13*	*130*	*25*	*234*
Sex with a bisexual male	*2*	*11*	*2*	*17*	*4*	*28*
Sex with person with hemophilia	*—*	*3*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*7*
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*—*	*5*	*2*	*5*	*2*	*10*
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*28*	*165*	*36*	*209*	*64*	*374*
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	*1*	*10*	*1*	*11*	*2*	*21*
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*42*	*240*	*34*	*257*	*76*	*497*
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1 (1)	12 (1)	3 (2)	23 (2)	4 (2)	35 (2)
Risk not reported or identified	19 (15)	60 (6)	16 (12)	70 (7)	35 (13)	130 (7)
Pediatric subtotal	129 (100)	974 (100)	133 (100)	982 (100)	262 (100)	1,956 (100)
Total	**13,747**	**82,657**	**6,520**	**31,293**	**20,270**	**113,959**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[3]Includes 9 persons whose sex is unknown.
[4]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1999, United States

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total[1]	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	513	(0)	2,064	(1)	755	(1)	16	(0)	12	(1)	3,364	(1)
5-12	334	(0)	438	(0)	277	(0)	9	(0)	4	(0)	1,064	(0)
13-19	829	(0)	792	(0)	469	(0)	23	(1)	19	(1)	2,134	(0)
20-24	7,452	(3)	6,586	(3)	3,973	(4)	156	(3)	73	(4)	18,266	(3)
25-29	37,007	(13)	23,902	(12)	15,511	(15)	562	(12)	307	(18)	77,384	(13)
30-34	66,541	(23)	40,769	(21)	25,274	(24)	985	(22)	447	(27)	134,150	(23)
35-39	64,874	(23)	44,016	(23)	23,520	(22)	983	(22)	374	(22)	133,954	(23)
40-44	47,251	(17)	34,527	(18)	16,466	(16)	780	(17)	254	(15)	99,416	(17)
45-49	28,426	(10)	19,971	(10)	9,203	(9)	477	(11)	103	(6)	58,257	(10)
50-54	15,336	(5)	10,242	(5)	4,865	(5)	251	(6)	41	(2)	30,779	(5)
55-59	8,320	(3)	5,630	(3)	2,700	(3)	156	(3)	26	(2)	16,860	(3)
60-64	4,622	(2)	3,084	(2)	1,468	(1)	65	(1)	16	(1)	9,267	(2)
65 or older	3,826	(1)	2,573	(1)	1,179	(1)	61	(1)	9	(1)	7,657	(1)
Male subtotal	**285,331**	**(100)**	**194,594**	**(100)**	**105,660**	**(100)**	**4,524**	**(100)**	**1,685**	**(100)**	**592,552**	**(100)**
Female **Age at diagnosis (years)**												
Under 5	476	(2)	2,052	(3)	748	(3)	14	(2)	13	(4)	3,308	(3)
5-12	176	(1)	463	(1)	211	(1)	7	(1)	—	—	860	(1)
13-19	236	(1)	943	(1)	241	(1)	7	(1)	2	(1)	1,430	(1)
20-24	1,543	(6)	3,922	(6)	1,406	(6)	35	(6)	29	(8)	6,944	(6)
25-29	4,332	(17)	9,878	(15)	3,824	(16)	79	(13)	51	(15)	18,179	(15)
30-34	5,908	(23)	14,948	(22)	5,579	(23)	113	(19)	82	(24)	26,679	(22)
35-39	5,185	(20)	14,865	(22)	4,900	(21)	110	(18)	68	(20)	25,164	(21)
40-44	3,374	(13)	10,221	(15)	3,167	(13)	90	(15)	43	(12)	16,916	(14)
45-49	1,800	(7)	4,982	(7)	1,713	(7)	61	(10)	29	(8)	8,606	(7)
50-54	1,007	(4)	2,454	(4)	953	(4)	26	(4)	15	(4)	4,460	(4)
55-59	662	(3)	1,371	(2)	584	(2)	21	(3)	9	(3)	2,648	(2)
60-64	442	(2)	821	(1)	302	(1)	24	(4)	4	(1)	1,595	(1)
65 or older	903	(3)	803	(1)	267	(1)	22	(4)	3	(1)	2,000	(2)
Female subtotal	**26,044**	**(100)**	**67,723**	**(100)**	**23,895**	**(100)**	**609**	**(100)**	**348**	**(100)**	**118,789**	**(100)**
Total[2]	**311,377**		**262,317**		**129,555**		**5,133**		**2,034**		**711,344**	

[1]Includes 758 males and 170 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.
[2]Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 8. HIV infection cases[1] by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1999, from the 33 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total[3]	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	159	(0)	490	(1)	83	(1)	3	(1)	1	(0)	738	(1)
5–12	90	(0)	105	(0)	31	(1)	3	(1)	1	(0)	236	(0)
13–19	680	(2)	1,178	(3)	95	(2)	6	(2)	12	(2)	1,993	(2)
20–24	4,626	(13)	4,715	(12)	704	(11)	39	(14)	93	(18)	10,292	(12)
25–29	8,264	(23)	7,026	(18)	1,360	(22)	68	(24)	134	(26)	17,088	(21)
30–34	8,590	(24)	8,196	(21)	1,473	(24)	78	(28)	117	(23)	18,719	(23)
35–39	6,225	(17)	7,115	(18)	1,153	(19)	33	(12)	71	(14)	14,809	(18)
40–44	3,595	(10)	4,906	(13)	668	(11)	24	(9)	43	(8)	9,380	(11)
45–49	1,851	(5)	2,541	(7)	325	(5)	13	(5)	16	(3)	4,818	(6)
50–54	976	(3)	1,188	(3)	145	(2)	7	(2)	11	(2)	2,365	(3)
55–59	401	(1)	605	(2)	73	(1)	3	(1)	5	(1)	1,098	(1)
60–64	223	(1)	297	(1)	46	(1)	2	(1)	2	(0)	580	(1)
65 or older	214	(1)	276	(1)	38	(1)	3	(1)	—	—	541	(1)
Male subtotal	**35,894**	**(100)**	**38,638**	**(100)**	**6,194**	**(100)**	**282**	**(100)**	**506**	**(100)**	**82,657**	**(100)**
Female **Age at diagnosis (years)**												
Under 5	163	(2)	528	(3)	83	(4)	4	(4)	7	(4)	793	(3)
5–12	44	(1)	112	(1)	29	(1)	2	(2)	1	(1)	189	(1)
13–19	521	(7)	1,794	(8)	120	(6)	4	(4)	18	(10)	2,477	(8)
20–24	1,284	(17)	3,460	(16)	300	(14)	25	(25)	33	(18)	5,140	(16)
25–29	1,607	(21)	4,082	(19)	434	(21)	21	(21)	31	(17)	6,236	(20)
30–34	1,511	(20)	4,073	(19)	456	(22)	17	(17)	33	(18)	6,155	(20)
35–39	1,098	(15)	3,145	(15)	291	(14)	9	(9)	27	(15)	4,615	(15)
40–44	578	(8)	2,003	(9)	171	(8)	7	(7)	20	(11)	2,806	(9)
45–49	351	(5)	964	(5)	113	(5)	5	(5)	9	(5)	1,457	(5)
50–54	138	(2)	431	(2)	51	(2)	2	(2)	2	(1)	630	(2)
55–59	86	(1)	241	(1)	36	(2)	2	(2)	1	(1)	372	(1)
60–64	39	(1)	133	(1)	13	(1)	—	—	—	—	185	(1)
65 or older	76	(1)	150	(1)	7	(0)	1	(1)	—	—	238	(1)
Female subtotal	**7,496**	**(100)**	**21,116**	**(100)**	**2,104**	**(100)**	**99**	**(100)**	**182**	**(100)**	**31,293**	**(100)**
Total[4]	**43,390**		**59,756**		**8,298**		**381**		**688**		**113,959**	

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[3]Includes 1,143 males, 296 females, and 7 persons of unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.
[4]Includes 9 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 9. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1999, United States

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	8,575	(64)	212,710	(75)	4,497	(30)	72,138	(38)	2,653	(37)	44,631	(43)
Injecting drug use	1,552	(12)	26,115	(9)	3,907	(26)	66,568	(35)	1,975	(28)	37,399	(36)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	909	(7)	23,245	(8)	712	(5)	14,515	(8)	296	(4)	7,050	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	106	(1)	3,673	(1)	20	(0)	544	(0)	20	(0)	423	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	490	(4)	4,928	(2)	1,595	(11)	14,155	(7)	637	(9)	5,679	(5)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*133*		*1,793*		*332*		*4,880*		*128*		*1,635*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*4*		*29*		*1*		*11*		*2*		*9*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*3*		*147*		*11*		*140*		*5*		*86*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*350*		*2,959*		*1,251*		*9,124*		*502*		*3,949*	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	67	(0)	3,114	(1)	52	(0)	1,008	(1)	22	(0)	564	(1)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	1,713	(13)	10,699	(4)	4,002	(27)	23,164	(12)	1,576	(22)	8,882	(8)
Total	**13,412**	**(100)**	**284,484**	**(100)**	**14,785**	**(100)**	**192,092**	**(100)**	**7,179**	**(100)**	**104,628**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	168	(57)	3,294	(73)	64	(47)	946	(57)	15,999	(45)	334,073	(57)
Injecting drug use	16	(5)	239	(5)	22	(16)	259	(16)	7,493	(21)	130,727	(22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6	(2)	160	(4)	14	(10)	279	(17)	1,940	(5)	45,266	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(1)	66	(1)	1	(1)	28	(2)	150	(0)	4,741	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	23	(8)	152	(3)	4	(3)	44	(3)	2,754	(8)	24,984	(4)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*9*		*43*		*1*		*14*		*604*		*8,370*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*—*		*—*		*—*		*—*		*7*		*49*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*1*		*8*		*—*		*1*		*20*		*382*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*13*		*101*		*3*		*29*		*2,123*		*16,183*	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	(1)	108	(2)	1	(1)	9	(1)	146	(0)	4,811	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	74	(25)	480	(11)	30	(22)	104	(6)	7,436	(21)	43,522	(7)
Total	**293**	**(100)**	**4,499**	**(100)**	**136**	**(100)**	**1,669**	**(100)**	**35,918**	**(100)**	**588,124**	**(100)**

[1]See figure 6.
[2]Includes 752 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 10. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases[1] by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1999, from the 31 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	3,090	(58)	21,967	(62)	1,583	(25)	11,920	(31)	611	(41)	2,308	(38)
Injecting drug use	378	(7)	3,081	(9)	688	(11)	7,150	(19)	186	(12)	1,304	(21)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	313	(6)	2,876	(8)	185	(3)	1,847	(5)	45	(3)	320	(5)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	18	(0)	331	(1)	7	(0)	88	(0)	1	(0)	9	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	174	(3)	1,005	(3)	792	(12)	3,954	(10)	91	(6)	387	(6)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*39*		*257*		*138*		*851*		*16*		*106*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*—*		*2*		*2*		*11*		*1*		*1*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*3*		*20*		*7*		*57*		*—*		*2*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*132*		*726*		*645*		*3,035*		*74*		*278*	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	9	(0)	165	(0)	20	(0)	151	(0)	2	(0)	25	(0)
Risk not reported or identified[3]	1,325	(25)	6,220	(17)	3,178	(49)	12,933	(34)	571	(38)	1,727	(28)
Total	**5,307**	**(100)**	**35,645**	**(100)**	**6,453**	**(100)**	**38,043**	**(100)**	**1,507**	**(100)**	**6,080**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[4]			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	37	(54)	142	(51)	41	(43)	248	(49)	5,398	(40)	36,823	(45)
Injecting drug use	1	(1)	17	(6)	9	(9)	68	(13)	1,268	(9)	11,678	(14)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	(1)	6	(2)	8	(8)	69	(14)	554	(4)	5,139	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	2	(1)	—	—	2	(0)	26	(0)	436	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	8	(12)	20	(7)	3	(3)	24	(5)	1,070	(8)	5,407	(7)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*1*		*5*		*1*		*10*		*196*		*1,232*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*—*		*—*		*—*		*—*		*3*		*14*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*1*		*2*		*—*		*—*		*11*		*81*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*6*		*13*		*2*		*14*		*860*		*4,080*	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	2	(1)	—	—	2	(0)	32	(0)	350	(0)
Risk not reported or identified	21	(30)	87	(32)	34	(36)	91	(18)	5,270	(39)	21,850	(27)
Total	**69**	**(100)**	**276**	**(100)**	**95**	**(100)**	**504**	**(100)**	**13,618**	**(100)**	**81,683**	**(100)**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[3]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.
[4]Includes 1,135 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 11. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1999, United States

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Injecting drug use	681	(34)	10,731	(42)	1,784	(26)	28,123	(43)	551	(28)	9,339	(41)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	7	(0)	103	(0)	11	(0)	107	(0)	3	(0)	50	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	797	(40)	10,136	(40)	2,530	(38)	24,268	(37)	936	(47)	10,753	(47)
Sex with injecting drug user	*256*		*4,158*		*663*		*9,559*		*281*		*5,031*	
Sex with bisexual male	*77*		*1,411*		*86*		*1,265*		*35*		*500*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*14*		*279*		*7*		*75*		*5*		*36*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*7*		*295*		*5*		*155*		*4*		*98*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*443*		*3,993*		*1,769*		*13,214*		*611*		*5,088*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	33	(2)	1,778	(7)	66	(1)	1,199	(2)	19	(1)	533	(2)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	477	(24)	2,644	(10)	2,350	(35)	11,511	(18)	487	(24)	2,261	(10)
Total	**1,995**	**(100)**	**25,392**	**(100)**	**6,741**	**(100)**	**65,208**	**(100)**	**1,996**	**(100)**	**22,936**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Injecting drug use	7	(14)	101	(17)	13	(37)	155	(46)	3,043	(28)	48,501	(42)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	5	(1)	—	—	2	(1)	21	(0)	269	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	22	(43)	283	(48)	8	(23)	118	(35)	4,296	(40)	45,597	(40)
Sex with injecting drug user	*2*		*75*		*5*		*60*		*1,208*		*18,895*	
Sex with bisexual male	*2*		*65*		*—*		*16*		*200*		*3,263*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*1*		*5*		*—*		*1*		*27*		*396*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*1*		*19*		*1*		*1*		*18*		*569*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*16*		*119*		*2*		*40*		*2,843*		*22,474*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(4)	93	(16)	—	—	13	(4)	120	(1)	3,619	(3)
Risk not reported or identified	20	(39)	106	(18)	14	(40)	47	(14)	3,361	(31)	16,635	(15)
Total	**51**	**(100)**	**588**	**(100)**	**35**	**(100)**	**335**	**(100)**	**10,841**	**(100)**	**114,621**	**(100)**

[1]See figure 6.
[2]Includes 162 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 12. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases[1] by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1999, from the 31 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Injecting drug use	322	(23)	2,006	(28)	414	(9)	3,854	(19)	68	(14)	445	(22)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	10	(0)	—	—	8	(0)	—	—	—	—
Heterosexual contact:	525	(37)	3,063	(42)	1,569	(36)	8,100	(40)	205	(42)	840	(42)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*153*		*1,044*		*282*		*2,130*		*60*		*322*	
Sex with a bisexual male	*51*		*336*		*78*		*557*		*5*		*30*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*8*		*69*		*3*		*32*		*—*		*6*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*5*		*32*		*5*		*48*		*5*		*12*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*308*		*1,582*		*1,201*		*5,333*		*135*		*470*	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(1)	126	(2)	20	(0)	223	(1)	1	(0)	21	(1)
Risk not reported or identified[3]	548	(39)	2,084	(29)	2,380	(54)	8,291	(40)	216	(44)	686	(34)
Total	**1,403**	**(100)**	**7,289**	**(100)**	**4,383**	**(100)**	**20,476**	**(100)**	**490**	**(100)**	**1,992**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[4]			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Injecting drug use	1	(6)	6	(6)	7	(23)	60	(34)	813	(13)	6,390	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	6	(38)	42	(45)	12	(39)	71	(41)	2,321	(36)	12,151	(40)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*—*		*8*		*4*		*37*		*499*		*3,547*	
Sex with a bisexual male	*—*		*1*		*1*		*8*		*135*		*936*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*—*		*—*		*1*		*1*		*12*		*108*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*—*		*—*		*—*		*—*		*15*		*92*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*6*		*33*		*6*		*25*		*1,660*		*7,468*	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	2	(2)	—	—	1	(1)	29	(0)	375	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	9	(56)	43	(46)	12	(39)	42	(24)	3,224	(50)	11,377	(38)
Total	**16**	**(100)**	**93**	**(100)**	**31**	**(100)**	**174**	**(100)**	**6,387**	**(100)**	**30,311**	**(100)**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[3]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.
[4]Includes 287 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 13. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through June 1999, United States

	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Male exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	46	(39)	731	(34)	473	(53)	11,335	(62)
Injecting drug use	4	(3)	133	(6)	87	(10)	2,245	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	(1)	106	(5)	44	(5)	1,905	(10)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	13	(11)	747	(35)	24	(3)	634	(3)
Heterosexual contact:	5	(4)	81	(4)	77	(9)	834	(5)
Sex with injecting drug user	—		*20*		*14*		*267*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	—		*1*		—		*4*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	—		—		*1*		*11*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*5*		*60*		*62*		*552*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(4)	87	(4)	2	(0)	105	(1)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	44	(37)	249	(12)	188	(21)	1,208	(7)
Male subtotal	118	(100)	2,134	(100)	895	(100)	18,266	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	20	(14)	205	(14)	75	(12)	1,881	(27)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(1)	12	(1)	1	(0)	14	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	54	(37)	745	(52)	311	(51)	3,798	(55)
Sex with injecting drug user	*11*		*263*		*75*		*1,502*	
Sex with bisexual male	*3*		*39*		*19*		*270*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	—		*14*		*5*		*53*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	—		*2*		*3*		*24*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*40*		*427*		*209*		*1,949*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(2)	89	(6)	2	(0)	114	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	69	(47)	379	(27)	219	(36)	1,137	(16)
Female subtotal	147	(100)	1,430	(100)	608	(100)	6,944	(100)
Total	**265**		**3,564**		**1,503**		**25,210**	

[1]See figure 6.

Table 14. HIV infection cases[1] in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through June 1999, from the 31 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Male exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	153	(50)	972	(49)	604	(51)	5,712	(55)
Injecting drug use	10	(3)	107	(5)	48	(4)	582	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2	(1)	93	(5)	52	(4)	686	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(1)	102	(5)	3	(0)	81	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	21	(7)	143	(7)	78	(7)	652	(6)
Sex with injecting drug user	*2*		*25*		*3*		*95*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*—*		*2*		*—*		*1*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*—*		*—*		*1*		*7*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*19*		*116*		*74*		*549*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(0)	9	(0)	—	—	28	(0)
Risk not reported or identified[3]	113	(37)	567	(28)	405	(34)	2,551	(25)
Male subtotal	303	(100)	1,993	(100)	1,190	(100)	10,292	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	19	(4)	171	(7)	68	(7)	651	(13)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	201	(42)	1,224	(49)	343	(37)	2,329	(45)
Sex with injecting drug user	*23*		*229*		*53*		*573*	
Sex with bisexual male	*15*		*89*		*16*		*201*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*2*		*20*		*2*		*32*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*—*		*4*		*2*		*18*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*161*		*882*		*270*		*1,505*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	13	(1)	1	(0)	27	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	262	(54)	1,069	(43)	513	(55)	2,130	(41)
Female subtotal	482	(100)	2,477	(100)	925	(100)	5,140	(100)
Total[4]	**786**		**4,472**		**2,115**		**15,432**	

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[3]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.
[4]Includes 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 15. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1999, United States

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	157	(10)	—	—	34	(1)	1	(1)	38	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	33	(92)	1,130	(75)	188	(93)	4,793	(96)	72	(90)	1,832	(92)
Injecting drug use	*7*		*471*		*44*		*1,857*		*23*		*734*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*6*		*218*		*23*		*701*		*12*		*487*	
Sex with bisexual male	*1*		*65*		*1*		*63*		*1*		*39*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	—		*17*		—		*5*		—		*7*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	—		*8*		—		*8*		*1*		*9*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*7*		*138*		*51*		*764*		*15*		*251*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—		*43*		*2*		*78*		—		*33*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*12*		*170*		*67*		*1,317*		*20*		*272*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	188	(13)	—	—	88	(2)	—	—	90	(5)
Risk not reported or identified[1]	3	(8)	24	(2)	14	(7)	102	(2)	7	(9)	31	(2)
Total	**36**	**(100)**	**1,499**	**(100)**	**202**	**(100)**	**5,017**	**(100)**	**80**	**(100)**	**1,991**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	3	(7)	—	—	1	(3)	1	(0)	233	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	1	(100)	31	(67)	1	(100)	28	(97)	297	(92)	7,828	(91)
Injecting drug use	—		*4*		*1*		*13*		*75*		*3,084*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*1*		*5*		—		*7*		*42*		*1,419*	
Sex with bisexual male	—		*2*		—		—		*4*		*170*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	—		—		—		—		—		*29*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	—		—		—		—		*1*		*25*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	—		*9*		—		*3*		*73*		*1,167*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—		*1*		—		—		*2*		*155*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	—		*10*		—		*5*		*100*		*1,779*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	10	(22)	—	—	—	—	—	—	376	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	—	—	2	(4)	—	—	—	—	24	(7)	159	(2)
Total	**1**	**(100)**	**46**	**(100)**	**1**	**(100)**	**29**	**(100)**	**322**	**(100)**	**8,596**	**(100)**

[1]See figure 6, footnote 1.
[2]Includes 14 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 16. Pediatric HIV infection cases[1] by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1999, from the 33 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting[2]

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(5)	71	(16)	1	(1)	20	(2)	1	(2)	5	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	39	(89)	349	(77)	140	(83)	1,118	(91)	37	(82)	202	(89)
Injecting drug use	*7*		*110*		*30*		*350*		*8*		*53*	
Sex with injecting drug user	*12*		*74*		*9*		*121*		*4*		*36*	
Sex with bisexual male	*2*		*6*		*1*		*14*		*1*		*4*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*1*		*4*		—		*2*		—		—	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	—		*3*		—		*4*		*2*		*3*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*8*		*65*		*40*		*259*		*13*		*47*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—		*6*		*2*		*13*		—		*2*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	*9*		*81*		*58*		*355*		*9*		*57*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	18	(4)	2	(1)	10	(1)	2	(4)	6	(3)
Risk not reported or identified[3]	3	(7)	18	(4)	26	(15)	87	(7)	5	(11)	13	(6)
Total	**44**	**(100)**	**456**	**(100)**	**169**	**(100)**	**1,235**	**(100)**	**45**	**(100)**	**226**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[4]			
	July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total		July 1998–June 1999		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	2	(17)	—	—	1	(10)	4	(2)	100	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	2	(100)	7	(58)	—	—	7	(70)	219	(84)	1,691	(86)
Injecting drug use	—		*2*		—		*2*		*45*		*520*	
Sex with injecting drug user	—		—		—		*2*		*25*		*234*	
Sex with bisexual male	—		*2*		—		*1*		*4*		*28*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	—		—		—		*1*		*1*		*7*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	—		—		—		—		*2*		*10*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*2*		*2*		—		—		*64*		*374*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—		—		—		—		*2*		*21*	
Has HIV infection, risk not specified	—		*1*		—		*1*		*76*		*497*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	1	(8)	—	—	—	—	4	(2)	35	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	—	—	2	(17)	—	—	2	(20)	35	(13)	130	(7)
Total	**2**	**(100)**	**12**	**(100)**	**—**	**—**	**10**	**(100)**	**262**	**(100)**	**1,956**	**(100)**

[1]Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
[2]See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.
[3]For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after followup. See Technical Notes.
[4]Includes 17 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported July 1998 through June 1999, United States

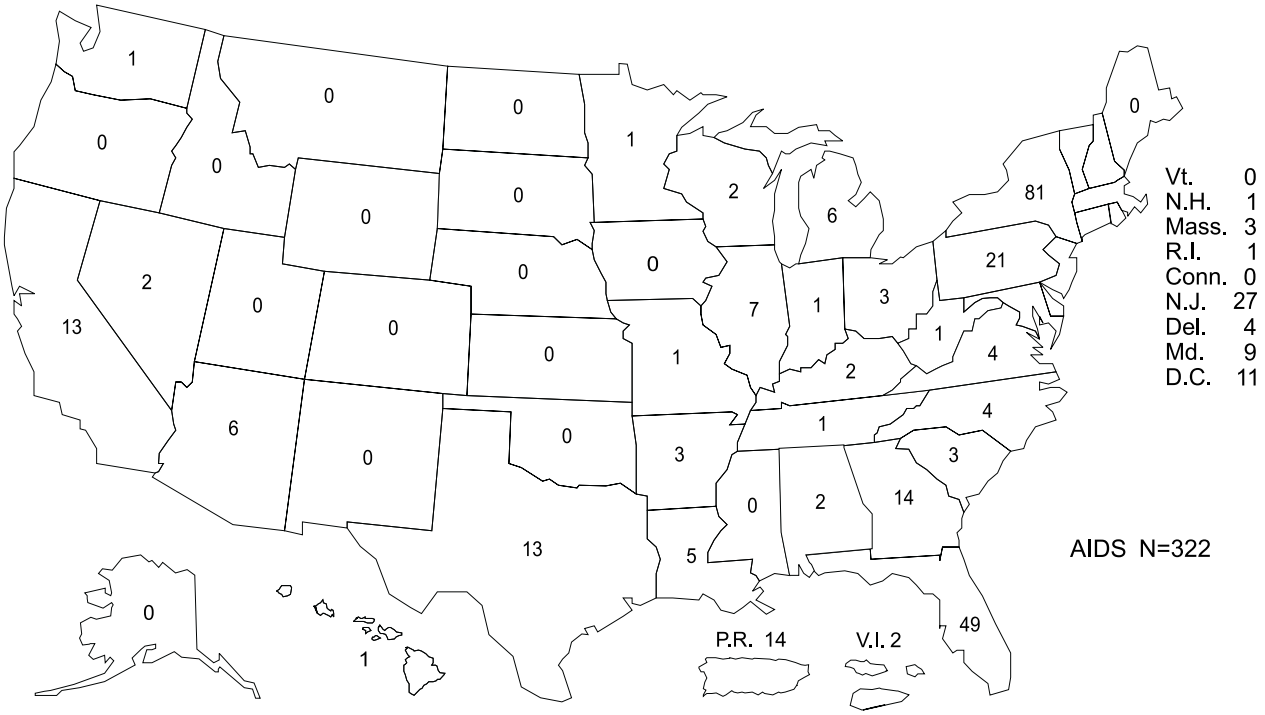
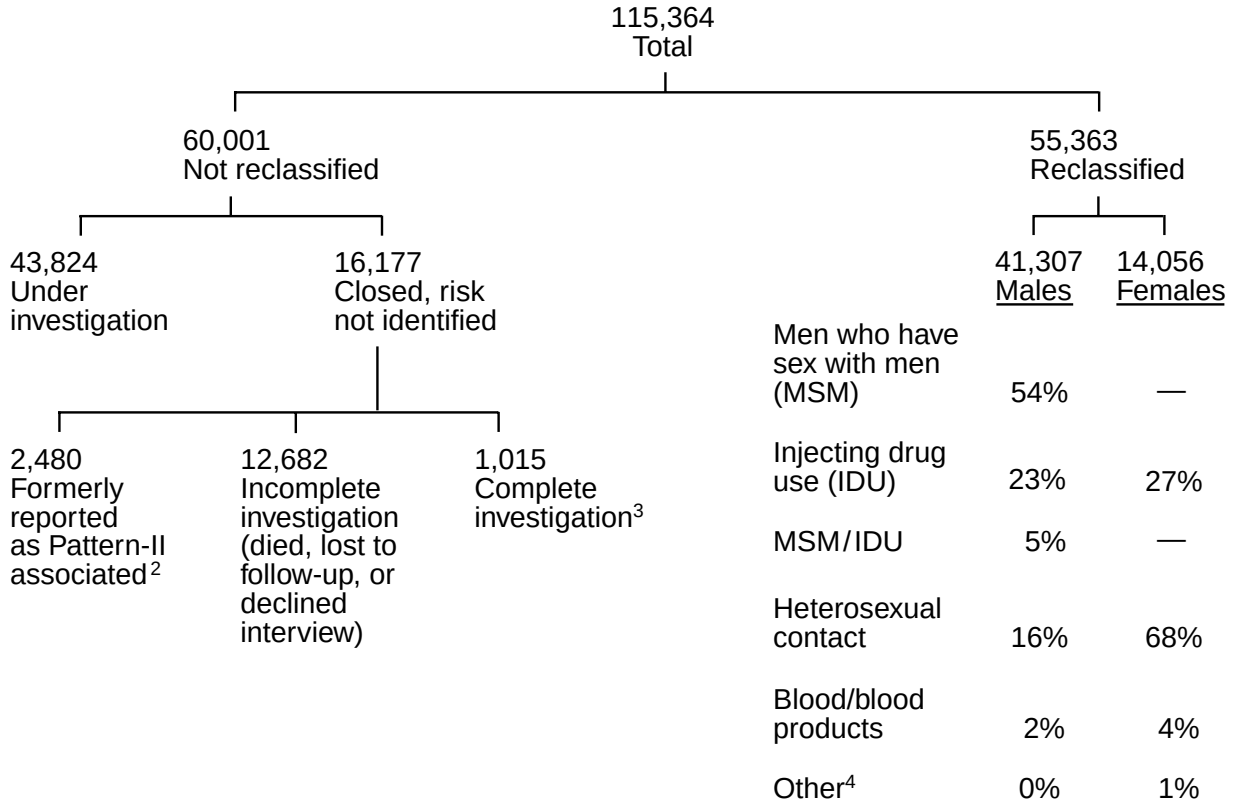


Figure 6. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through June 1999, United States[1]



[1]Excludes 159 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in table 5. For 144 of these children, risk has not yet been identified. Three of the children were exposed to HIV-infected blood as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence: 1 child was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood and 2 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41). Twelve of the children had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection (see *Pediatrics* 1998;102:e46). An additional 488 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

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

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

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

Table 17. Health care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through June 1999, United States[1]

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission[2]	Possible occupational transmission[3]
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	1	2
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	12
Health aide/attendant	1	15
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	12
Laboratory technician, clinical	16	16
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	3	—
Nurse	23	34
Physician, nonsurgical	6	12
Physician, surgical	—	6
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	3
Technician, surgical	2	2
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	—	10
Other health care occupations	—	4
Total	**55**	**136**

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

[2]Health care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure or had other laboratory evidence of occupational infection: 47 had percutaneous exposure, 5 had mucocutaneous exposure, 2 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Fifty exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 3 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Twenty-five of these health care workers developed AIDS.

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

Table 18. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through June 1999, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases No.	AIDS cases (%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	319,554	(45)
Injecting drug use	142,223	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4,052	(1)
Heterosexual contact	68,859	(10)
Receipt of transfusion[1]	8,417	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination[2]	13	(0)
Other[3]	158	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	543,276	(77)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	38,577	(5)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	173	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	10,547	(2)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,437	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	198	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	33,927	(5)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,678	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	115	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	806	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,723	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	50	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	5,811	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	619	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	22	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	42	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	293	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	84	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	37	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,057	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	37	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	12	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	14	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	176	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	24	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	7	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	**99,471**	**(14)**
Risk not reported or identified[4]	**60,001**	**(9)**
Total	**702,748**	**(100)**

[1]Includes 37 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.
[2]Thirteen adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 13 received tissue or organs from a single donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.
[3]See table 17 and figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 124 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.
[4]See figure 6.

Table 19. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex, reported through June 1999, United States

Race/ethnicity and age at death[1]	Males Cumulative total	Females Cumulative total	Both sexes Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic			
Under 15	553	409	962
15-24	2,491	461	2,952
25-34	53,347	4,457	57,804
35-44	77,536	4,731	82,267
45-54	35,003	1,826	36,829
55 or older	14,747	1,648	16,395
All ages	183,839	13,555	197,394
Black, not Hispanic			
Under 15	1,394	1,386	2,780
15-24	2,367	1,346	3,713
25-34	32,223	11,037	43,260
35-44	47,017	13,562	60,579
45-54	20,282	4,612	24,894
55 or older	8,598	2,048	10,646
All ages	111,985	34,025	146,010
Hispanic			
Under 15	617	561	1,178
15-24	1,304	464	1,768
25-34	19,555	4,304	23,859
35-44	24,833	4,542	29,375
45-54	9,936	1,586	11,522
55 or older	4,076	765	4,841
All ages	60,371	12,233	72,604
Asian/Pacific Islander			
Under 15	18	15	33
15-24	36	5	41
25-34	687	73	760
35-44	1,070	96	1,166
45-54	519	59	578
55 or older	232	44	276
All ages	2,564	294	2,858
American Indian/Alaska Native			
Under 15	11	8	19
15-24	24	3	27
25-34	352	65	417
35-44	358	60	418
45-54	113	23	136
55 or older	39	8	47
All ages	900	167	1,067
All racial/ethnic groups			
Under 15	2,595	2,380	4,975
15-24	6,227	2,281	8,508
25-34	106,222	19,940	126,162
35-44	150,925	23,001	173,926
45-54	65,897	8,111	74,008
55 or older	27,713	4,516	32,229
All ages	359,902	60,299	420,201

[1]Data tabulated under "all ages" include 393 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 268 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 20. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 1998, and cumulative totals through 1998, United States[1]

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	8,676	(72)	221,428	(77)	5,958	(41)	80,890	(42)	3,224	(47)	48,445	(46)
Injecting drug use	1,639	(14)	27,755	(10)	4,996	(35)	74,270	(38)	2,302	(33)	40,880	(39)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	894	(7)	23,867	(8)	909	(6)	15,741	(8)	352	(5)	7,514	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	87	(1)	3,795	(1)	46	(0)	688	(0)	21	(0)	491	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	614	(5)	5,943	(2)	2,422	(17)	18,580	(10)	932	(14)	7,370	(7)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*177*		*2,101*		*566*		*5,991*		*218*		*2,081*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*3*		*35*		*2*		*14*		*3*		*11*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*5*		*168*		*18*		*178*		*10*		*104*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*429*		*3,639*		*1,836*		*12,397*		*701*		*5,174*	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	85	(1)	3,316	(1)	84	(1)	1,195	(1)	38	(1)	651	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	27	(0)	542	(0)	43	(0)	2,200	(1)	23	(0)	299	(0)
Total	**12,023**	**(100)**	**286,646**	**(100)**	**14,458**	**(100)**	**193,564**	**(100)**	**6,892**	**(100)**	**105,650**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	192	(67)	3,498	(77)	55	(51)	997	(60)	18,152	(54)	355,685	(60)
Injecting drug use	39	(14)	404	(9)	28	(26)	285	(17)	9,028	(27)	143,827	(24)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	14	(5)	184	(4)	18	(17)	285	(17)	2,192	(6)	47,617	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(1)	69	(2)	1	(1)	29	(2)	161	(0)	5,082	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	34	(12)	235	(5)	4	(4)	57	(3)	4,017	(12)	32,246	(5)
Sex with an injecting drug user	*12*		*65*		*1*		*18*		*976*		*10,269*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*—*		*—*		*—*		*—*		*7*		*59*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*2*		*10*		*—*		*1*		*35*		*462*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*20*		*160*		*3*		*38*		*2,998*		*21,456*	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(2)	112	(2)	—	(0)	9	(1)	212	(1)	5,293	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	1	(0)	30	(1)	1	(1)	6	(0)	95	(0)	3,081	(1)
Total	**288**	**(100)**	**4,532**	**(100)**	**108**	**(100)**	**1,668**	**(100)**	**33,857**	**(100)**	**592,831**	**(100)**

[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases of men with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.
[2]Totals include estimates of men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 21. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 1998, and cumulative totals through 1998, United States [1]

	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Injecting drug use	728	(40)	11,491	(45)	2,368	(36)	31,535	(48)	650	(34)	10,179	(44)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	(0)	134	(1)	32	(0)	232	(0)	10	(1)	90	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,011	(56)	11,886	(46)	4,052	(61)	31,683	(48)	1,216	(63)	12,384	(53)
Sex with injecting drug user	*326*		*4,783*		*1,127*		*11,802*		*392*		*5,561*	
Sex with bisexual male	*100*		*1,623*		*165*		*1,599*		*45*		*572*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*20*		*302*		*6*		*84*		*4*		*39*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*13*		*328*		*14*		*191*		*3*		*102*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*552*		*4,850*		*2,740*		*18,007*		*772*		*6,110*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	53	(3)	1,907	(7)	119	(2)	1,465	(2)	35	(2)	593	(3)
Risk not reported or identified	15	(1)	218	(1)	34	(1)	931	(1)	10	(1)	80	(0)
Total	**1,814**	**(100)**	**25,636**	**(100)**	**6,607**	**(100)**	**65,846**	**(100)**	**1,921**	**(100)**	**23,326**	**(100)**

	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals[2]			
	1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total	
Exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Injecting drug use	12	(24)	127	(21)	16	(47)	164	(49)	3,784	(36)	53,576	(46)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	6	(1)	—	—	2	(1)	47	(0)	469	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	36	(72)	350	(59)	16	(47)	146	(44)	6,344	(61)	56,533	(49)
Sex with injecting drug user	*6*		*96*		*5*		*67*		*1,860*		*22,337*	
Sex with bisexual male	*4*		*70*		*1*		*19*		*317*		*3,892*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*1*		*5*		*—*		*1*		*31*		*431*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*—*		*19*		*—*		*—*		*31*		*642*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*25*		*160*		*10*		*59*		*4,105*		*29,231*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(4)	97	(16)	1	(3)	15	(5)	210	(2)	4,081	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	—	—	11	(2)	1	(3)	5	(2)	60	(1)	1,248	(1)
Total	**50**	**(100)**	**591**	**(100)**	**35**	**(100)**	**332**	**(100)**	**10,445**	**(100)**	**115,907**	**(100)**

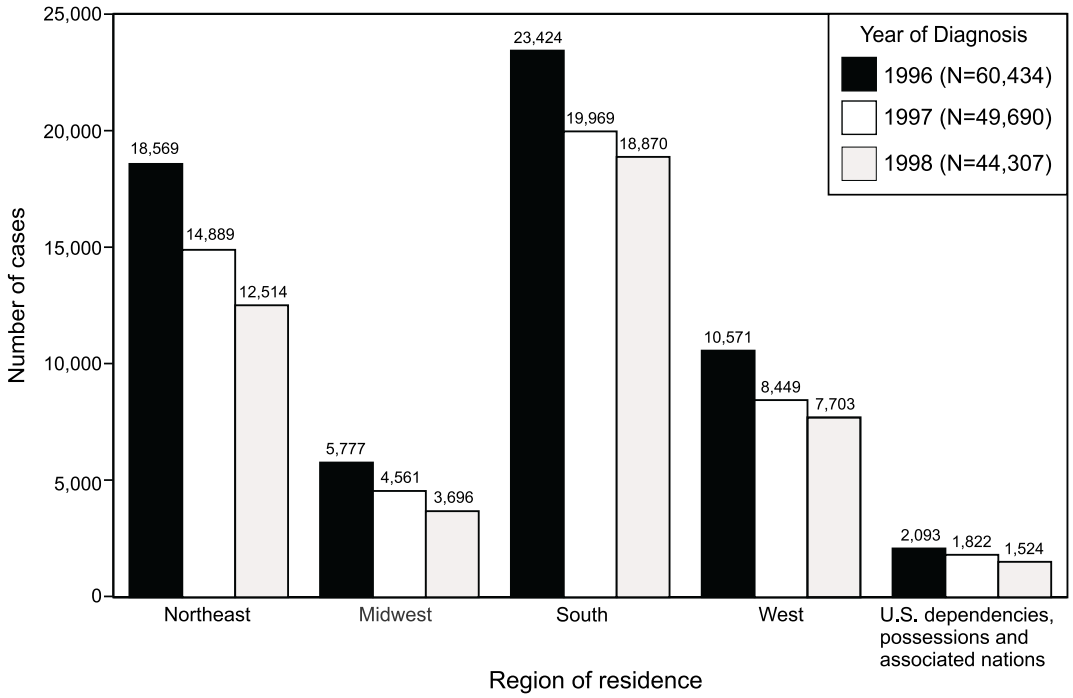
[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases of women with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.
[2]Totals include estimates of women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 22. Estimated AIDS incidence in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, diagnosed in 1998, and cumulative totals through 1998, United States[1]

	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total	
Male exposure category	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**	**No.**	**(%)**
Men who have sex with men	59	(53)	813	(38)	498	(62)	11,886	(65)
Injecting drug use	13	(12)	194	(9)	123	(15)	2,577	(14)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	(5)	116	(5)	49	(6)	1,972	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	(5)	749	(35)	15	(2)	644	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	13	(12)	116	(5)	110	(14)	1,037	(6)
Sex with injecting drug user	*1*		*29*		*26*		*320*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*—*		*1*		*—*		*4*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*—*		*—*		*2*		*13*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*12*		*86*		*82*		*700*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(5)	90	(4)	4	(0)	118	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	9	(8)	71	(3)	2	(0)	105	(1)
Male subtotal	111	(100)	2,149	(100)	801	(100)	18,339	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	25	(19)	290	(20)	114	(21)	2,190	(31)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(2)	15	(1)	1	(0)	24	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	91	(68)	954	(66)	430	(78)	4,565	(65)
Sex with injecting drug user	*18*		*323*		*100*		*1,729*	
Sex with bisexual male	*7*		*51*		*27*		*315*	
Sex with person with hemophilia	*—*		*14*		*4*		*57*	
Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection	*—*		*3*		*2*		*27*	
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified	*66*		*563*		*297*		*2,437*	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	(3)	97	(7)	6	(1)	147	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	11	(8)	84	(6)	3	(1)	78	(1)
Female subtotal	133	(100)	1,440	(100)	554	(100)	7,004	(100)
Total	**244**		**3,589**		**1,355**		**25,343**	

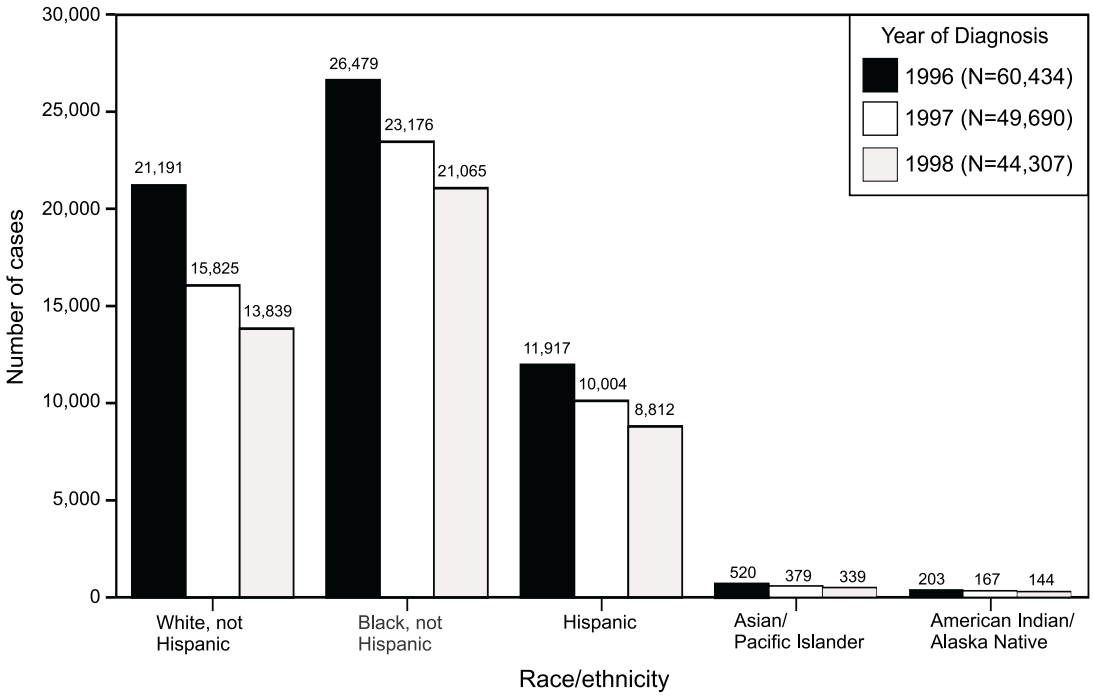
[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical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

Figure 7. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1996, 1997, and 1998, United States[1]



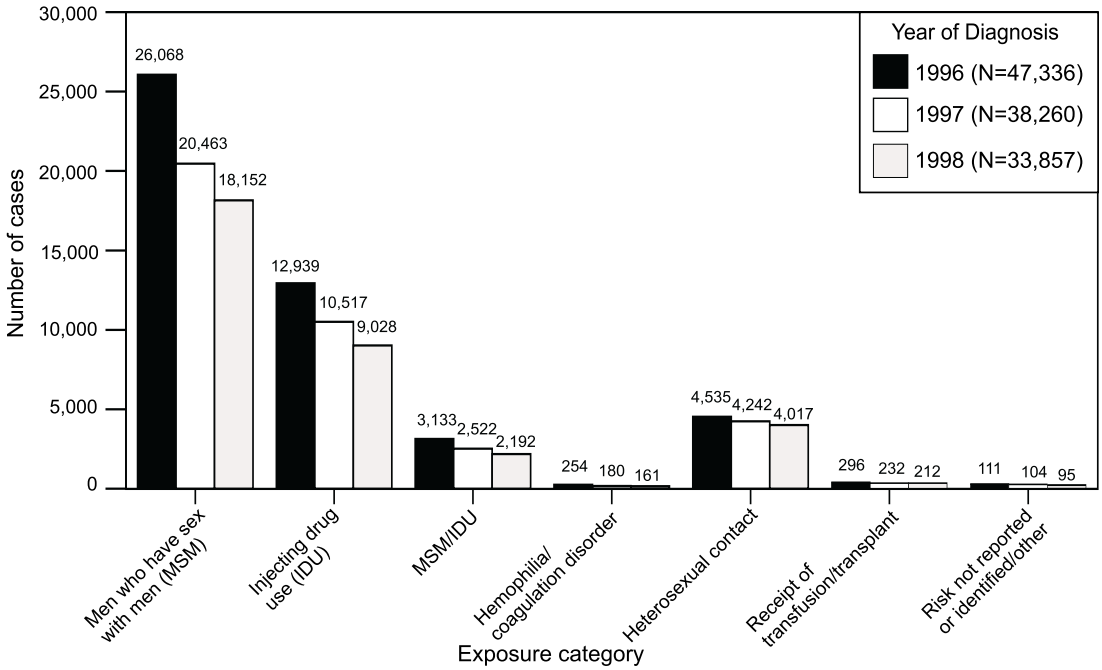
[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding. See Technical Notes for a list of states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

Figure 8. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1996, 1997, and 1998, United States[1]



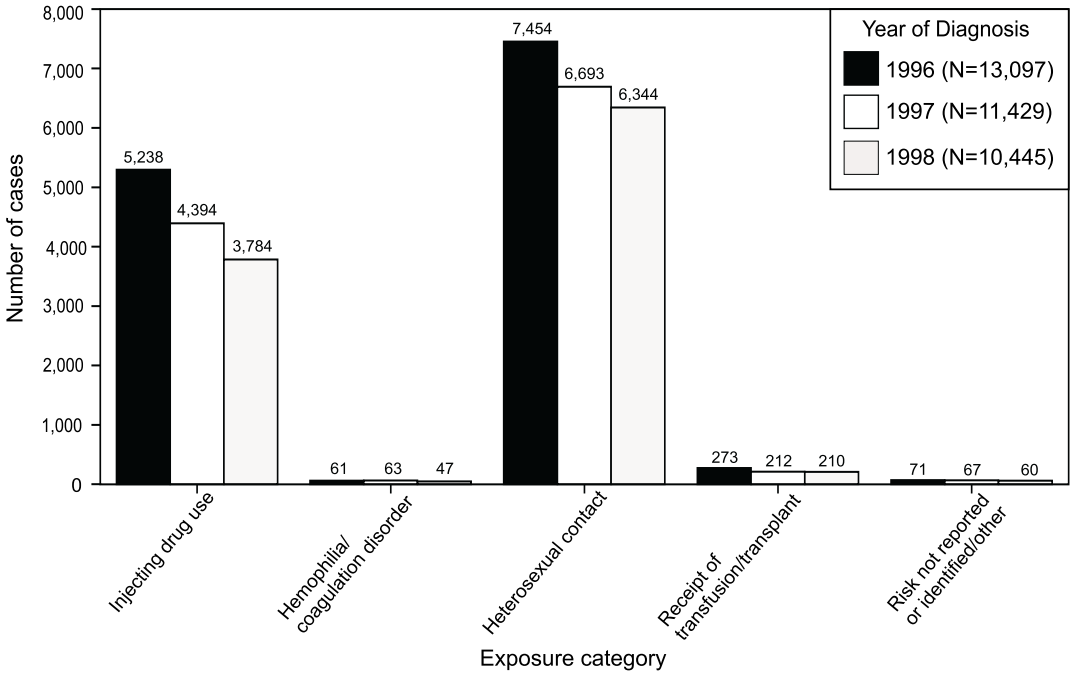
[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Cases with missing or unknown gender or race/ethnicity data are included in the totals.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

Figure 9. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence by exposure category and year of diagnosis, 1996, 1997, and 1998, United States[1]



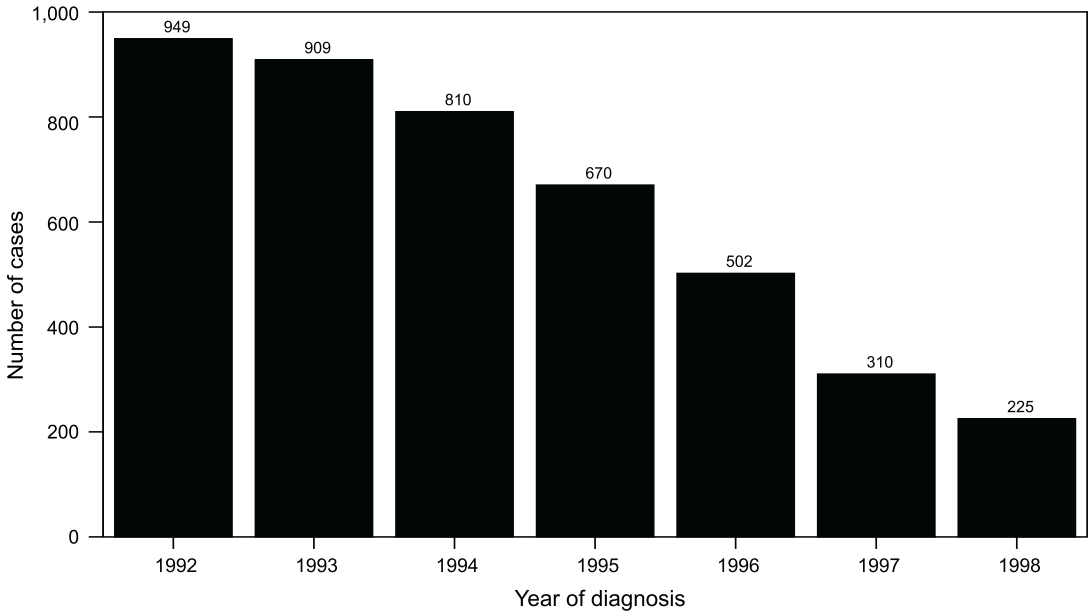
[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases of men diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of men diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. Totals may vary between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

Figure 10. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence by exposure category and year of diagnosis, 1996, 1997, and 1998, United States[1]



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

Figure 11. Estimated pediatric AIDS incidence by year of diagnosis, 1992 through 1998, United States[1]



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

Table 23. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year, 1993 through 1998, United States[1]

	Year					
Region of residence[2]	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**
Northeast	51,692	59,253	66,047	73,309	81,638	89,280
Midwest	18,372	20,274	21,688	23,491	25,807	27,722
South	59,492	69,180	76,995	87,198	99,108	111,054
West	39,336	42,925	45,963	49,847	54,984	60,054
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	5,741	6,352	6,813	7,376	8,240	9,027
Total[3]	**174,633**	**197,984**	**217,506**	**241,221**	**269,777**	**297,137**

[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.
[2]See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which comprise each region of residence.
[3]Totals may vary between tables due to rounding.

Table 24. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year, 1993 through 1998, United States[1]

Race/ethnicity	Year 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
White, not Hispanic	80,582	86,999	92,172	99,202	108,031	116,445
Black, not Hispanic	60,752	72,029	81,489	92,540	105,719	118,525
Hispanic	31,241	36,579	41,169	46,371	52,455	58,185
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,284	1,447	1,606	1,849	2,088	2,320
American Indian/Alaska Native	559	657	710	796	890	971
Total[2]	**174,633**	**197,986**	**217,508**	**241,221**	**269,775**	**297,136**

[1]These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.
[2]Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding.

Table 25. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year, 1993 through 1998, United States[1]

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Men who have sex with men	86,936	95,589	102,248	111,880	123,944	135,629
Injecting drug use	34,484	40,239	44,670	49,193	54,464	59,252
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	13,569	14,537	15,251	15,880	17,038	18,088
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,617	1,702	1,732	1,746	1,791	1,858
Heterosexual contact	6,113	7,934	9,834	12,320	15,142	17,970
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	927	964	1,026	1,107	1,225	1,357
Risk not reported or identified	1,078	1,039	1,048	1,101	1,159	1,227
Male subtotal	144,724	162,004	175,809	193,227	214,763	235,381
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	13,771	16,152	18,258	20,252	22,541	24,546
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	94	111	141	173	215	247
Heterosexual contact	11,830	15,174	18,554	22,610	27,045	31,465
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	780	870	930	1,032	1,149	1,285
Risk not reported or identified	402	411	414	451	497	542
Female subtotal	26,877	32,718	38,297	44,518	51,447	58,085
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	3,032	3,265	3,398	3,474	3,565	3,669
Total[2]	**174,633**	**197,987**	**217,504**	**241,219**	**269,775**	**297,135**

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

Table 26. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death, 1993 through 1998, United States[1]

	Year of death					
Region of residence[2]	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**
Northeast	13,984	15,858	15,768	11,514	6,670	4,950
Midwest	4,767	5,186	5,420	4,005	2,277	1,800
South	14,411	16,063	16,951	13,440	8,186	7,026
West	10,274	10,579	10,071	6,719	3,342	2,651
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,555	1,757	1,685	1,543	970	744
Total	**44,991**	**49,442**	**49,895**	**37,221**	**21,445**	**17,171**

[1]These numbers do not represent actual deaths of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.
[2]See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations which comprise each region of residence.

Table 27. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1993 through 1998, United States[1]

	Year of death					
Race/ethnicity	**1993**	**1994**	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**
White, not Hispanic	21,501	22,297	21,549	14,230	7,033	5,454
Black, not Hispanic	15,352	17,785	18,803	15,753	10,199	8,401
Hispanic	7,665	8,787	8,958	6,816	3,985	3,133
Asian/Pacific Islander	307	404	358	279	142	107
American Indian/Alaska Native	132	144	186	120	74	64
Total[2]	**44,991**	**49,442**	**49,895**	**37,221**	**21,445**	**17,171**

[1]These numbers do not represent actual deaths of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.
[2]Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 28. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death, 1993 through 1998, United States[1]

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of death					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Men who have sex with men	23,674	24,973	24,356	16,436	8,401	6,467
Injecting drug use	9,216	10,281	10,669	8,417	5,246	4,241
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,117	3,426	3,332	2,504	1,365	1,142
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	352	346	326	239	135	95
Heterosexual contact	1,565	1,967	2,323	2,049	1,420	1,190
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	314	301	259	216	113	80
Risk not reported or identified	160	142	99	60	47	27
Male subtotal	38,398	41,435	41,365	29,920	16,727	13,242
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	3,109	3,675	3,762	3,244	2,106	1,778
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	17	26	29	29	21	15
Heterosexual contact	2,624	3,447	3,919	3,398	2,258	1,924
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	236	225	226	171	95	74
Risk not reported or identified	69	55	57	34	20	16
Female subtotal	6,054	7,429	7,993	6,875	4,500	3,807
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	539	578	537	426	218	121
Total	**44,991**	**49,442**	**49,895**	**37,221**	**21,445**	**17,171**

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

Technical Notes

Surveillance of AIDS

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

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

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

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

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

Surveillance of HIV infection

Through June 30, 1999, 32 areas had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. One state, Connecticut, required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children less than 13 years of age; and Oregon required reporting for children less than 6 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Consequently, many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infections using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies among states.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tabulation and presentation of data

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

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

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

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

most recently on June 30, 1998. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in table 4 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan Areas as of June 30, 1998" (available by calling the National Technical Information Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB98-502198 or by visiting www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the Federal Register (*FR* 1990;55:12154-60).

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

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

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

Exposure categories

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

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

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

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

fied. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category. Historically, investigations and follow up for modes of exposure by state health departments were conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allowed for persons reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS.

Because recently reported AIDS cases are more likely to be reported as NIR, recent AIDS incidence in some exposure categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For estimated AIDS incidence tables and estimated AIDS trends figures, the adjustment of NIR adult/adolescent cases is based on sex-, race-, and region-specific exposure category redistributions of cases diagnosed from 1990 through 1997 that were initially assigned to the NIR category but have subsequently been reclassified. Similar adjustment of NIR pediatric cases are based on exposure category redistribution of all cases diagnosed between 1990 through 1997 and subsequently reclassified. See *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:547-55 and *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1997;14:465-74.

Trends in AIDS incidence

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

Reporting delays

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

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

Rates

Rates are calculated for the 12-month period per 100,000 population for AIDS cases. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on official post-census estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions and associated independent nations are linear extrapolations of official 1980 and 1990 census counts. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1997 or 1998 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing the table of race-specific rates (year-end edition only) are based on 1998 census estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Census: “National Population Estimates for the 1990’s. Monthly Postcensal Resident Population, by single year of age, sex, race and Hispanic origin”; (http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/nation/

e90s/e9898rmp.txt). Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period divided by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

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