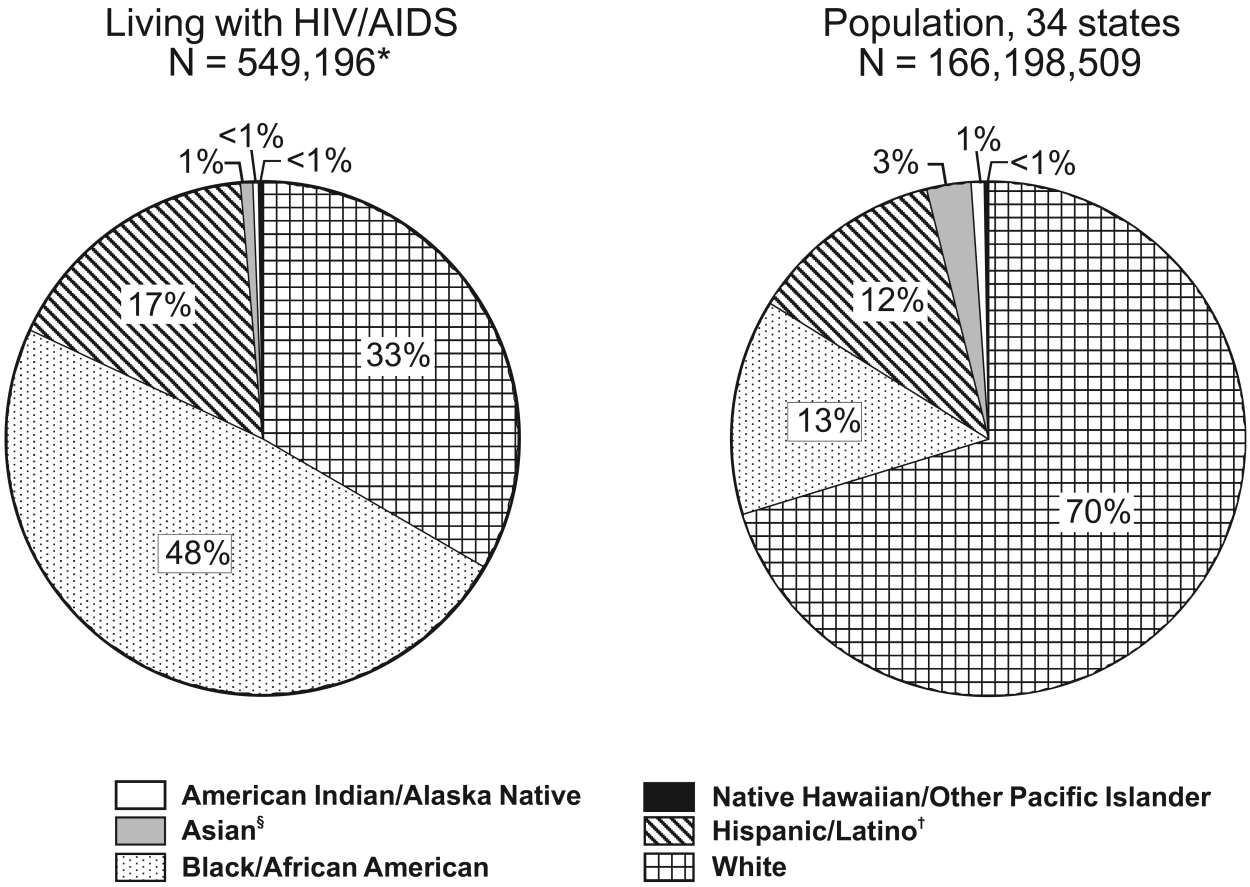
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report

Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2007 Vol. 19

Percentages of persons aged 13 years and older living with HIV/AIDS and population, by race/ethnicity, 2007—34 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting



Note. Reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays.
* Includes 4,770 persons of unknown race or multiple races.
§ Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).
† Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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Commentary

In 1981, the first cases of AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) were reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Since that time, the HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) epidemic has expanded to become one of the greatest public health challenges, both nationally and globally. More than 25 years after the first reports of AIDS, this issue of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* marks the reporting of more than 1 million AIDS cases since the beginning of the epidemic in the United States. The number of cases underscores the fact that despite significant advances in HIV testing, prevention, and treatment in the United States, the human toll has been substantial.

CDC's national system for the surveillance of HIV infection has evolved as our understanding of the epidemic has advanced. CDC developed the serologic testing algorithm for recent HIV seroconversion (STARHS), which uses HIV testing technology to determine, at the population level, the positive HIV test results that indicate new HIV infections (those that occurred within approximately the past 5 months). The ability to distinguish recent from long-standing HIV infection by using STARHS enabled the development of national incidence surveillance, which has been integrated with the established national HIV diagnosis surveillance system. HIV diagnosis data, testing and treatment history, and STARHS results are now used to estimate national HIV incidence (the annual number of new infections). The monitoring of trends in HIV incidence will help CDC and state and local programs to better focus and evaluate prevention efforts for the populations at greatest risk—improvements that are critical in achieving progress toward CDC's goal of reducing the number of new HIV infections in the United States.

Before STARHS technology became available, HIV diagnosis data provided the best indication of trends in key populations; however, HIV diagnosis data indicate when a diagnosis was made, not when a person was infected (infection can occur many years before a diagnosis). Despite the potential limitations of using HIV diagnosis data as a proxy measurement for HIV incidence, the data on HIV diagnosis continue to provide the best information on the distribution of HIV infection in areas that do not collect data for HIV incidence surveillance and in areas without sufficient incidence data. This report presents estimated numbers, percentages, and rates of new HIV infections in the 50 states and the District of Columbia for 2006 (Table 3). Now that national HIV incidence surveillance has been established, CDC will provide an updated estimate of incidence in the United States annually.

This report presents estimated numbers of cases of diagnosed HIV infection, including cases that progressed to AIDS, from the 39 areas (34 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas) that have had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting for a sufficient length of time (i.e., since at least 2003) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends. According to the number of reported AIDS cases, the 34 states with long-term HIV infection reporting represent approximately 66% of the cases in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Georgia implemented confidential name-based HIV infection case surveillance in December 2003, and this issue of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* marks the first time that HIV case reports from Georgia have been included in the tabulation and presentation of estimates of HIV/AIDS. From 2004 through 2007, the total number of new cases of HIV/AIDS increased 15% in the 34 states. This increase is likely due to changes in state reporting regulations and increases in HIV testing. Recent estimates of new infections do not suggest an increase in recent years. However, it is not possible to rule out an increase in HIV infections because the estimation models include a degree of uncertainty. In the future, HIV incidence surveillance data will provide the best indication of changes in trends in new HIV infections. Data on trends in new HIV infections will be available after at least 3 years of data have been reported from the new system.

The figure on the cover depicts the race/ethnicity of adults and adolescents living with diagnosed HIV/AIDS and the race/ethnicity of the population residing in the 34 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting at the end of 2007. As shown in the

figure, disproportionate percentages of blacks/African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos in the 34 states are living with HIV/AIDS.

The 2007 *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is organized in 5 sections: (1) estimates of cases of HIV/AIDS, incidence of HIV infection, and AIDS cases; (2) deaths of persons with AIDS; (3) persons living with diagnosed HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS; (4) length of survival after AIDS diagnosis; and (5) reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), AIDS, and HIV/AIDS. Sections 1–3 present point estimates of case counts that have been adjusted for reporting delays and missing risk-factor information. CDC routinely adjusts data for the presentation of trends in the epidemic. Data to estimate the number of cases of HIV/AIDS or AIDS; HIV incidence; the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS; and the number of deaths among persons with AIDS have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases.

To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report, to eliminate artifacts of reporting in the surveillance system. Therefore, for trends, the reader is encouraged to use the tables in Sections 1–3 that present trends by year of diagnosis, year of death, or year-end prevalence. Section 4 presents estimates of survival for persons whose AIDS diagnosis was made during 2002 (Table 15) and for persons whose diagnosis was made during 1998–2005 (Figures 2–4). Proportions of persons who survived for various lengths of time after diagnosis are presented by year of diagnosis, age group, race/ethnicity, and HIV transmission category. Because of delays in the reporting of deaths of persons with AIDS, CDC has revised its protocol for calculating survival to allow more time for the reporting of deaths (see Technical Notes for additional information). As a result, survival after an AIDS diagnosis is presented for the same data years as in Table 13 and Figures 2–4 of the 2006 *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*.

Finally, Section 5 presents reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) and cases of AIDS reported through 2007. This report marks the first time that HIV case reports from the District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and Montana have been included in the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*. The areas included in tabulations of reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date that confidential name-based HIV infection reporting was implemented. For Tables 18, 20, 22, and 24, data from 53 areas (47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas) have been used to describe reports of HIV infection. These data, which have not been adjusted for delays in reporting, are presented by year of report to CDC. Tables that present cases by year of report represent the most up-to-date information reported to CDC; however, cases by year of report do not represent incident cases, the most recent diagnoses, trends, or deaths.

For tables presenting data by race and ethnicity, the data are stratified by the following races and ethnic groups: American Indian or Alaska Native, black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, and white (these classifications have not changed). The Asian or Pacific Islander category displayed in previous HIV/AIDS surveillance reports (annual and supplemental) has been split into 2 categories: (1) Asian and (2) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.

Highlights of Analyses

Cases of HIV/AIDS, HIV Incidence, and Cases of AIDS

Cases of HIV/AIDS

From 2004 through 2007, the estimated number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases in the 34 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting increased 15% (Table 1). In 2007, the estimated rate of HIV/AIDS cases in the 34 states was 21.1 per 100,000 population (Table 6a).

- **Age group**: From 2004 through 2007, the estimated number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases decreased among children (less than 13 years of age) and persons aged 30–34 and 35–39 years (Table 1). The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases remained stable among persons aged 13–14 years and increased among persons aged 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older. In 2007, the largest number of new HIV/AIDS diagnoses was for persons aged 40–44 years, who accounted for 15% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed during that year.
- **Race/ethnicity**: From 2004 through 2007, the estimated number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS

cases increased among all races and ethnicity (Table 1). Blacks/African Americans accounted for 51% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2007. In 2007, rates of HIV/AIDS cases were 76.7 per 100,000 in the black/African American population, 34.6 per 100,000 in the Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander population, 27.7 per 100,000 in the Hispanic/Latino population, 12.8 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 9.2 per 100,000 in the white population, and 7.7 per 100,000 in the Asian population (Table 6a).

- **Sex**: From 2004 through 2007, the estimated number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases increased approximately 18% among males and 8% among females (Table 1). In 2007, males accounted for 74% of all HIV/AIDS cases among adults and adolescents. In 2007, HIV/AIDS rates among adults and adolescents were 38.8 per 100,000 among males and 12.9 per 100,000 among females (Table 6a).
- **Transmission category**: Among men, from 2004 through 2007, the estimated number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases increased among men who have sex with men (MSM) and remained stable among injection drug users (IDUs) (Table 1). The estimated numbers of HIV/AIDS diagnoses increased among male and female adults and adolescents with HIV infection attributed to high-risk heterosexual contact (heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection). The estimated numbers of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases decreased among female IDUs, MSM who were also IDUs, and among children. MSM (53%) and persons exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact (32%) accounted for 85% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in the 34 states in 2007.

Of all HIV infections diagnosed in 2006 in the 34 states with confidential name-based HIV reporting, 36% progressed to AIDS within 12 months after HIV infection was diagnosed. AIDS was diagnosed within 12 months after the diagnosis of HIV infection for larger percentages of persons aged 35 years and older, Hispanics/Latinos, male IDUs, and males with HIV infection attributed to high-risk heterosexual contact (Table 2).

HIV incidence

The estimated number of new HIV infections in adults and adolescents in the 50 states and the District of Columbia in 2006 was 56,300. The overall rate of new HIV infections was 22.8 per 100,000 (Table 3).

- **Sex**: In 2006, males accounted for an estimated 41,400 (73%) new HIV infections, and females accounted for an estimated 15,000 (27%). The rate of new HIV infections was estimated at 34.3 per 100,000 among males and 11.9 per 100,000 among females.
- **Race/ethnicity**: In 2006, blacks/African Americans accounted for an estimated 24,900 (45%) new HIV infections. Whites accounted for an estimated 19,600 (35%) new HIV infections, and Hispanics/Latinos accounted for an estimated 9,700 (17%). A total of 1,200 (2%) new HIV infections occurred in Asians/Pacific Islanders, and an estimated 290 (1%) occurred in American Indians/Alaska Natives. By race/ethnicity, the highest rate of new HIV infections was that for blacks/African Americans (83.7 per 100,000); by race/ethnicity and sex, the highest rate was that for black/African American males (115.7 per 100,000).
- **Age at HIV infection**: In 2006, persons aged 13–29 accounted for the largest number of new HIV infections (19,200 [34%]). Persons aged 30–39 accounted for an estimated 17,400 (31%) new HIV infections, followed by persons aged 40–49 (13,900 [25%]), and persons aged 50 years and older (5,800 [10%]). Although the largest number of new HIV infections occurred in persons aged 13–29 years, the highest rate of new infections was that for persons aged 30–39 years (42.6 per 100,000).
- **Transmission category**: Most of the new HIV infections in 2006 (28,700 [53%]) were in MSM. Persons infected through high-risk heterosexual contact accounted for 16,800 (31%) new HIV infections, IDUs accounted for 6,600 (12%), and MSM who were also IDUs accounted for 2,100 (4%).

Cases of AIDS

From 2003 through 2007, the estimated numbers of newly diagnosed AIDS cases in the 50 states and the District of Columbia decreased (Table 4). In 2007, the

estimated rate of AIDS cases in the United States was 11.9 per 100,000 population (Table 6b).

- **Age group**: From 2003 through 2007, the estimated number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases decreased 62% among children (less than 13 years of age) (Table 4). The estimated number of new AIDS cases also decreased among persons in the age groups 30–34, 35–39, and 40–44 years. The estimated number of new AIDS cases remained stable among persons aged 45–49 and persons aged 65 years and older and increased in the following age groups: 13–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 50–54, 55–59, and 60–64 years. In 2007, the largest number of new AIDS cases occurred among persons aged 40–44 years, who accounted for 19% of all AIDS cases diagnosed during that year in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- **Race/ethnicity**: From 2003 through 2007, the estimated number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases decreased among blacks/African Americans, American Indians/Alaska Natives, and whites, remained stable among Hispanics/Latinos, and increased among Asians and Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders (Table 4). In 2007, rates of AIDS cases were 47.3 per 100,000 in the black/African American population, 18.3 per 100,000 in the Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander population, 15.2 per 100,000 in the Hispanic/Latino population, 6.9 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 5.2 per 100,000 in the white population, and 3.6 per 100,000 in the Asian population (Table 6b).
- **Sex**: From 2003 through 2007, the estimated number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases decreased among male and female adults and adolescents (Table 4). Males accounted for 73% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2007 among adults and adolescents in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Rates of new AIDS cases among adults and adolescents in 2007 were 21.6 per 100,000 among males and 7.5 per 100,000 among females (Table 6b).
- **Transmission category**: From 2003 through 2007, among male adults and adolescents, the estimated number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and MSM who were also IDUs (Table 4). The numbers of males exposed through male-to-male sexual contact and high-risk heterosexual contact remained stable. Among female adults and adolescents, the estimated number of new AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and remained stable among females exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact.
- **Region**: From 2003 through 2007, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased 14% in the Northeast, decreased 5% each in the South and the West, and remained stable in the Midwest.

Deaths

From 2003 through 2007, the estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS who resided in the 50 states and the District of Columbia decreased 17% (Table 8).

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

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

Persons living with HIV/AIDS

From 2004 through 2007, the estimated number of persons living with HIV/AIDS (HIV/AIDS prevalence) increased steadily in the 34 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 9).

At the end of 2007, an estimated 551,932 persons in these states were living with HIV/AIDS.

- By age group, 20% (the greatest percentage) were aged 40–44 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 48% were black/African American, 33% white, 17% Hispanic/Latino, and less than 1% each were American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, or Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander.
- By sex, 73% of adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS were male.
- Of the estimated 398,057 male adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 64% had been exposed through male-to-male sexual contact, 16% through injection drug use, 12% through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 7% through both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. Of the estimated 146,692 female adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 72% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 26% had been exposed through injection drug use. Of the estimated 7,181 children living with HIV/AIDS, 91% had been exposed perinatally.

Prevalence rates of HIV infection (not AIDS)

At the end of 2007, in the 39 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003, the prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among adults and adolescents was estimated at 154.2 per 100,000 (Table 11). The estimated prevalence rate for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from 2.2 per 100,000 (American Samoa) to 282.0 per 100,000 (New York). The estimated prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among children residing in the 39 areas was 6.0 per 100,000. The estimated prevalence rate for children living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from zero per 100,000 in New Mexico, North Dakota, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands to 22.0 per 100,000 in New York.

Persons living with AIDS

The number of persons living with AIDS (AIDS prevalence) increased steadily from 2003 through 2007 (Table 12). At the end of 2007, an estimated 455,636 persons in the 50 states and the District of Columbia were living with AIDS.

- By age group, 21% (the greatest percentage) were aged 45–49 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 44% were black/African American, 35% white, 19% Hispanic/Latino, 1% Asian, and less than 1% each were American Indian/Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander.
- By sex, 77% of adults and adolescents living with AIDS were male.
- Of the estimated 347,284 male adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 61% had been exposed through male-to-male sexual contact, 18% through injection drug use, 11% through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 8% through both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. Of the estimated 104,560 female adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 66% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 32% had been exposed through injection drug use.
- By region, 40% resided in the South, 29% in the Northeast, 20% in the West, and 11% in the Midwest.

Prevalence rates of AIDS

At the end of 2007, the AIDS prevalence rate among adults and adolescents in the United States was estimated at 185.1 per 100,000 (Table 11). The estimated prevalence rate for adults and adolescents living with AIDS ranged from 2.2 per 100,000 (American Samoa) to 1,750.6 per 100,000 (District of Columbia). The prevalence rate of AIDS among children in the United States was estimated at 1.7 per 100,000 at the end of 2007. The estimated prevalence rate for children living with AIDS ranged from zero per 100,000 in Idaho, Maine, Montana, Utah, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands to 29.7 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia.

Survival after AIDS Diagnosis

Table 15 is limited to data on AIDS cases diagnosed in 2002 in order to describe the survival of persons whose diagnosis was made relatively recently, but far enough in the past to permit a meaningful measure of survival. Figures 2, 3, and 4 illustrate the proportion of surviving persons among persons whose diagnoses were made over a longer period, 1998 through 2005.

- Survival (the estimated proportion of persons surviving a given length of time after diagnosis) increased with the year of diagnosis for diagnoses made during 1998–2000. Year-to-year differences were small during 2001–2005 (Figure 2).
- Survival decreased as age at diagnosis increased among persons at least 35 years old at diagnosis and in comparison with persons younger than 35. Survival was similar for the age groups 13–24 and 25–34 (Figure 3).
- Survival was greatest among MSM and among children with perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 15). Survival was intermediate among male and female adults and adolescents who had heterosexual contact with someone known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection, as well as among MSM who also were IDUs. Survival was lowest among male and female adults and adolescents who were IDUs.
- Survival, particularly at more than 48 months after AIDS diagnosis, was greater among Asians, whites, and Hispanics/Latinos than among blacks/African Americans (Figure 4). Results were unstable or inconsistent for American Indians/Alaska Natives and Native Hawaiians/other Pacific Islanders, because the numbers of persons in these categories were small.

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

Tables 16–25 describe reports of cases of AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and HIV/AIDS. Tables 18, 20, 22, and 24 are based on reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) through 2007 from the 53 areas that had implemented name-based HIV infection reporting. Table 18 displays cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) both reported and diagnosed in 2007, by area of residence, for the 53 areas that had implemented name-based HIV infection reporting. Note that **not** all cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS reported in 2007 reflect diagnoses made during 2007; rather, the reported cases include cases diagnosed during earlier years.

Reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Through 2007, a total of 337,590 persons were reported as having HIV infection (not AIDS) in the 53 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 18) (see Technical Notes for discussion of surveillance of HIV infection [not AIDS]). Six states (California, Florida, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Texas) reported 172,429 (51%) of the 337,590 cumulative cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) reported to CDC. Seven states (California, Florida, Georgia, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Texas) accounted for 57% (15,543) of the 27,126 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) diagnosed in the 53 areas in 2007.

- In 2007, males accounted for 77% and females for 23% of the 62,573 reported cases in adults and adolescents (Table 20).
- In 2007, 657 cases in children were reported.

Reports of AIDS cases

Through 2007, a total of 1,030,832 persons in the United States and dependent areas had been reported as having AIDS (Table 16). Three states (California, Florida, and New York) reported 43% of the cumulative AIDS cases and 36% of AIDS cases reported to CDC in 2007. In the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the rate of reported AIDS cases in 2007 was 12.4 per 100,000 population. When the U.S. dependent areas were included, the rate of reported AIDS cases ranged from zero per 100,000 (American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands) to 148.1 per 100,000 (District of Columbia).

- In 2007, males accounted for 74% and females for 26% of the 38,297 reported AIDS cases in adults and adolescents (Table 19).
- In 2007, 87 AIDS cases in children were reported.

Additional Resources

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

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

Suggested Readings

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

CDC. Dear colleague letter: CDC recommends that all states and territories adopt confidential name-based surveillance systems to report HIV infections. http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/070505_dearcolleague_gerberding.pdf. Published July 5, 2005. Accessed January 29, 2009.

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

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Table 1. Estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2004–2007—34 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Year of diagnosis			
	2004	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Data for 34 states				
Age at diagnosis (yr)				
<13	212	189	169	159
13–14	41	40	45	40
15–19	1,081	1,216	1,409	1,703
20–24	3,714	3,875	4,184	4,907
25–29	4,524	4,547	4,884	5,771
30–34	5,353	5,024	4,686	5,089
35–39	6,359	5,907	5,678	6,088
40–44	6,011	5,889	6,003	6,554
45–49	4,286	4,338	4,377	5,172
50–54	2,645	2,698	2,862	3,489
55–59	1,473	1,531	1,512	1,938
60–64	771	729	741	942
≥65	696	657	643	803
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	177	180	163	228
Asian[a]	308	329	332	455
Black/African American	19,309	18,479	18,975	21,549
Hispanic/Latino[b]	6,183	6,383	6,590	7,484
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	39	43	49	46
White	10,836	10,818	10,815	12,556
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	17,898	18,333	18,894	22,472
Injection drug use	3,198	2,990	2,931	3,133
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,413	1,308	1,195	1,260
High-risk heterosexual contact[c]	4,167	3,923	4,029	4,551
Other[d]	140	120	132	102
Subtotal	26,814	26,673	27,182	31,518
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	2,065	1,834	1,729	1,806
High-risk heterosexual contact[c]	7,967	7,852	8,033	9,076
Other[d]	103	90	80	96
Subtotal	10,135	9,775	9,842	10,977
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	177	162	134	139
Other[e]	37	30	36	20
Subtotal	214	192	170	159
Subtotal for 34 states	37,164	36,640	37,193	42,655
Data for U.S. dependent areas	1,234	1,391	1,338	1,429
Total[f]	**38,398**	**38,032**	**38,531**	**44,084**

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

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

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

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

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

Table 2. Time to an AIDS diagnosis after a diagnosis of HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2006—34 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Diagnosis of AIDS after diagnosis of HIV infection				Total
	<12 Months[a]		≥12 Months[b]		
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.
Data for 34 states					
Age at diagnosis (yr)					
<13	19	11	149	89	169
13–14	9	20	36	80	45
15–19	204	14	1,205	86	1,408
20–24	765	18	3,414	82	4,179
25–29	1,345	28	3,534	72	4,879
30–34	1,555	33	3,126	67	4,681
35–39	2,194	39	3,481	61	5,675
40–44	2,450	41	3,549	59	5,999
45–49	1,938	44	2,433	56	4,372
50–54	1,345	47	1,514	53	2,859
55–59	785	52	727	48	1,512
60–64	404	55	335	45	739
≥65	377	59	265	41	642
Race/ethnicity					
American Indian/Alaska Native	62	38	99	62	161
Asian[c]	128	38	205	62	332
Black/African American	6,659	35	12,300	65	18,958
Hispanic/Latino[d]	2,700	41	3,879	59	6,579
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	16	34	33	66	49
White	3,703	34	7,106	66	10,809
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,478	34	12,399	66	18,878
Injection drug use	1,266	43	1,661	57	2,927
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	417	35	776	65	1,193
High-risk heterosexual contact[e]	1,859	46	2,165	54	4,024
Other[f]	54	41	77	59	132
Subtotal	10,075	37	17,078	63	27,154
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	608	35	1,118	65	1,726
High-risk heterosexual contact[e]	2,639	33	5,390	67	8,029
Other[f]	47	59	33	41	80
Subtotal	3,294	33	6,540	67	9,835
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	14	11	119	89	134
Other[g]	6	17	30	83	36
Subtotal	20	12	149	88	170
Subtotal for 34 states	13,390	36	23,768	64	37,158
Data for U.S. dependent areas	433	32	905	68	1,338
Total[h]	**13,823**	**36**	**24,673**	**64**	**38,496[i]**

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

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

Data exclude 35 persons whose month of diagnosis of HIV infection is unknown.

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

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

[c] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[d] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

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

[i] Includes 268 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 3. Estimated numbers and rates (per 100,000 population) of new HIV infections in adults and adolescents, 2006—50 states and the District of Columbia

	Males			Females			Total		
	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate	No.	%	Rate
Race/ethnicity[a]									
American Indian/Alaska Native	150	<1	15.5	130	1	12.8	290	1	14.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,010	2	18.0	180	1	3.0	1,200	2	10.3
Black/African American	16,120	39	115.7	8,810	60	55.7	24,900	45	83.7
Hispanic/Latino[b]	7,420	18	43.1	2,300	16	14.4	9,700	17	29.3
White	16,280	40	19.6	3,300	22	3.8	19,600	35	11.5
Age at HIV infection (yr)									
13–29	14,400	35	39.2	4,860	32	14.0	19,200	34	26.8
30–39	12,750	31	61.8	4,620	31	22.8	17,400	31	42.6
40–49	10,100	24	45.0	3,780	25	16.6	13,900	25	30.7
≥50	4,130	10	10.1	1,710	11	3.5	5,800	10	6.5
Transmission category[c]									
Male-to-male sexual contact	28,720	72	—	—	—	—	28,700	53	—
Injection drug use	3,750	9	—	2,860	20	—	6,600	12	—
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2,100	5	—	—	—	—	2,100	4	—
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	5,250	13	—	11,550	80	—	16,800	31	—
Total[e]	**41,400**	**100**	**34.3**	**15,000**	**100**	**11.9**	**56,300**	**100**	**22.8**

Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays and redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without risk-factor information, but not for incomplete reporting. To reflect the uncertainty inherent in statistical estimates, the estimates were rounded: in the table cells, the estimates were rounded to the nearest 10 (rounding to the nearest 100 would have resulted in significant rounding error); in the column and row totals, the estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

[a] Because HIV incidence estimates are estimates for 2006, race/ethnicity categories in this table are the categories used in previous surveillance reports, and are thus not consistent with the race/ethnicity categories in other tables in this report.

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Values do not include American Indians/Alaska Natives or Asians/Pacific Islanders because small numbers in these groups precluded further stratification on transmission category.

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

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

Table 4. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2003–2007 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

	Year of diagnosis					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Cumulative[a]
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia						
Age at diagnosis (yr)						
<13	73	55	54	38	28	9,209
13–14	72	71	70	71	80	1,169
15–19	302	333	409	392	455	6,089
20–24	1,577	1,635	1,669	1,603	1,927	38,175
25–29	3,073	3,191	3,071	3,283	3,380	120,464
30–34	5,578	5,126	4,637	4,200	4,187	201,906
35–39	8,096	7,050	6,417	6,185	5,888	219,601
40–44	7,708	7,687	7,261	7,106	6,813	177,250
45–49	5,676	5,506	5,662	5,456	5,749	112,896
50–54	3,393	3,466	3,472	3,578	3,636	63,408
55–59	1,711	1,830	1,839	2,005	2,040	34,160
60–64	865	898	856	949	980	18,249
≥65	770	786	711	829	800	15,853
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	181	184	164	148	158	3,492
Asian[b]	394	389	378	425	475	7,511
Black/African American	19,580	18,719	17,690	17,257	17,507	426,003
Hispanic/Latino[c]	7,214	6,817	6,804	6,875	6,921	169,138
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	52	51	58	61	76	721
White	11,061	11,064	10,580	10,521	10,407	404,465
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	16,782	16,627	16,172	16,235	16,749	487,695
Injection drug use	5,098	4,527	4,243	3,940	3,750	175,704
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2,129	1,964	1,972	1,748	1,664	71,242
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	4,140	4,204	3,909	4,054	4,011	63,927
Other[e]	220	222	230	209	181	12,108
Subtotal	28,370	27,545	26,525	26,185	26,355	810,676
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	3,002	2,884	2,604	2,331	2,260	80,155
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	7,247	6,956	6,768	6,955	7,100	112,230
Other[e]	202	193	176	186	220	6,158
Subtotal	10,450	10,033	9,548	9,471	9,579	198,544
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	66	53	48	33	24	8,434
Other[f]	7	2	5	6	4	775
Subtotal	73	55	54	38	28	9,209
Region of residence						
Northeast	10,432	9,349	9,115	9,143	8,973	314,277
Midwest	4,264	4,074	4,328	4,082	4,074	105,573
South	17,643	18,089	16,641	16,271	16,683	390,479
West	6,555	6,122	6,043	6,199	6,232	208,099
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	38,893	37,633	36,127	35,695	35,962	1,018,428
Data for U.S. dependent areas	1,085	917	955	832	812	32,051
Total[g]	**40,054**	**38,695**	**37,256**	**36,791**	**37,041**	**1,051,875[h]**

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

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.

[b] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[c] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

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

[h] Includes 7,099 persons of unknown race or multiple races, 1,393 persons of unknown state of residence, and 3 persons who were residents of other areas.

Table 5. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis and race/ethnicity, 2003–2007 and cumulative—50 states and the District of Columbia

	Year of diagnosis					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Cumulative[a]
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	0	0	0	32
Asian[b]	0	0	1	1	0	47
Black/African American	49	34	39	29	21	5,699
Hispanic/Latino[c]	10	9	9	4	2	1,757
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	0	7
White	12	8	4	3	5	1,602
Total[d]	**73**	**55**	**54**	**38**	**28**	**9,209[e]**

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

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.

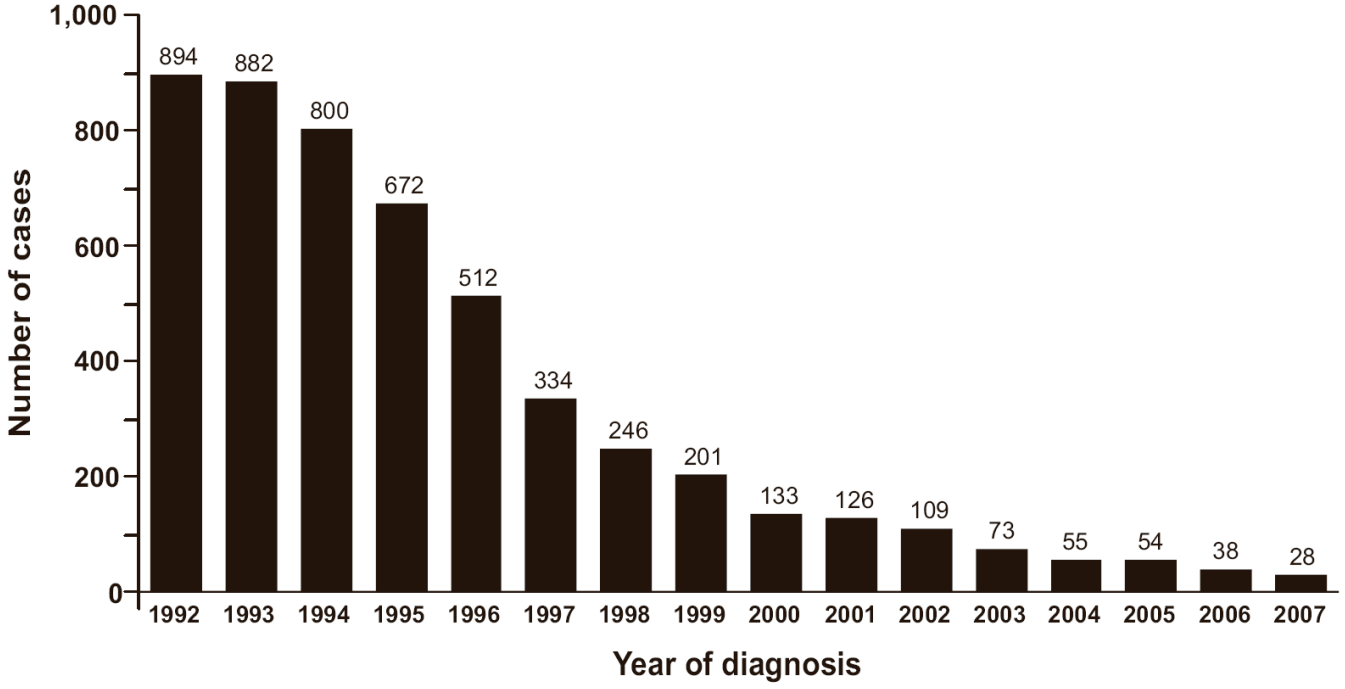
[b] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[c] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

[e] Includes 64 children of unknown race or multiple races.

Figure 1. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis, 1992–2007—50 states and the District of Columbia



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

Table 6a. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of HIV/AIDS, by race/ethnicity, 2007—34 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Adults or adolescents									
	Males		Females		Total[a]		Children (<13 yrs)		Total, all[a]	
Race/ethnicity	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**
American Indian/Alaska Native	160	23.1	68	9.4	228	16.1	0	0.0	228	12.8
Asian[b]	363	15.5	88	3.5	451	9.3	4	0.4	455	7.7
Black/African American	14,247	136.8	7,196	60.6	21,442	96.2	107	1.9	21,549	76.7
Hispanic/Latino[c]	5,906	56.2	1,555	16.0	7,460	36.9	24	0.4	7,484	27.7
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	42	76.7	5	9.0	46	43.4	0	0.0	46	34.6
White	10,563	18.7	1,971	3.3	12,534	10.8	21	0.1	12,556	9.2
Total[d]	**31,518**	**38.8**	**10,977**	**12.9**	**42,496**	**25.6**	**159**	**0.4**	**42,655[e]**	**21.1**

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

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

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

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

[b] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[c] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

[e] Includes 336 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 6b. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of AIDS, by race/ethnicity, 2007—50 states and the District of Columbia

	Adults or adolescents									
	Males		Females		Total[a]		Children (<13 yrs)		Total, all[a]	
Race/ethnicity	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**	**No.**	**Rate**
American Indian/Alaska Native	112	12.5	46	5.0	158	8.6	0	0.0	158	6.9
Asian[b]	381	7.3	93	1.6	475	4.3	0	0.0	475	3.6
Black/African American	11,243	81.3	6,243	39.8	17,486	59.2	21	0.3	17,507	47.3
Hispanic/Latino[c]	5,466	31.0	1,452	8.9	6,918	20.4	2	0.0	6,921	15.2
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	64	37.5	12	7.1	76	22.3	0	0.0	76	18.3
White	8,802	10.6	1,600	1.8	10,402	6.1	5	0.0	10,407	5.2
Total[d]	**26,355**	**21.6**	**9,579**	**7.5**	**35,934**	**14.4**	**28**	**0.1**	**35,962[e]**	**11.9**

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

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

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

[b] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[c] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

[e] Includes 418 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 7. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in adult and adolescent Hispanics/Latinos, by transmission category and place of birth, 2007—United States and dependent areas

	Place of birth											
	United States		Central/South America		Cuba		Mexico		Puerto Rico		Total[a]	
Transmission category	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Male-to-male sexual contact	1,308	52	450	54	92	61	883	62	231	18	3,679	47
Injection drug use	532	21	64	8	21	14	108	8	506	40	1,574	20
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	146	6	27	3	5	3	60	4	66	5	355	5
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	498	20	283	34	33	22	374	26	455	36	2,053	26
Other[c]	53	2	7	1	0	0	7	0	12	1	90	1
Total[d]	**2,536**	**100**	**831**	**100**	**151**	**100**	**1,431**	**100**	**1,269**	**100**	**7,752**	**100**

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

[a] Entries include 205 persons whose place of birth is not among those listed and 1,328 persons whose place of birth is unknown.

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

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

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

Table 8. Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 2003–2007 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

	Year of death					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Cumulative[a]
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia						
Age at death (yr)						
<13	24	14	6	16	5	4,891
13–14	7	15	10	4	17	292
15–19	36	34	38	44	41	1,143
20–24	162	173	143	164	155	8,880
25–29	522	489	452	437	440	44,219
30–34	1,298	1,147	1,062	841	766	96,379
35–39	2,821	2,443	2,078	1,815	1,600	118,886
40–44	3,582	3,434	3,316	2,857	2,660	107,417
45–49	3,307	3,283	3,287	3,103	2,865	76,249
50–54	2,442	2,543	2,622	2,494	2,411	47,022
55–59	1,368	1,425	1,558	1,532	1,476	26,767
60–64	721	738	798	813	817	15,244
≥65	792	830	879	868	858	15,404
Race/ethnicity						
American Indian/Alaska Native	75	85	70	79	70	1,792
Asian[b]	73	92	71	99	84	3,114
Black/African American	8,926	8,656	8,546	7,886	7,124	226,879
Hispanic/Latino[c]	2,627	2,601	2,450	2,256	2,312	82,894
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	5	17	14	4	11	291
White	5,231	4,963	4,933	4,398	4,187	245,127
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,131	5,896	5,888	5,329	5,373	274,184
Injection drug use	3,655	3,356	3,245	2,820	2,397	112,068
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,343	1,262	1,318	1,154	1,054	42,551
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	1,436	1,514	1,467	1,543	1,433	25,860
Other[e]	163	137	126	98	83	8,728
Subtotal	12,728	12,166	12,044	10,945	10,339	463,392
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	1,955	1,966	1,816	1,594	1,446	46,624
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	2,257	2,312	2,283	2,321	2,211	43,432
Other[e]	86	71	70	75	57	3,928
Subtotal	4,298	4,350	4,169	3,991	3,714	93,984
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	50	52	33	46	50	4,842
Other[f]	7	2	3	7	7	575
Subtotal	57	54	37	53	57	5,417

Table 8. Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 2003–2007 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

	Year of death					
	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**Cumulative[a]**
Region of residence						
Northeast	4,992	4,708	4,435	4,076	3,463	183,292
Midwest	1,700	1,491	1,387	1,478	1,368	56,137
South	7,735	7,678	7,812	7,282	7,080	206,654
West	2,655	2,693	2,615	2,152	2,200	116,710
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	17,082	16,570	16,249	14,989	14,110	562,793
Data for U.S. dependent areas	574	568	535	541	403	20,178
Total[g]	**17,679**	**17,154**	**16,823**	**15,564**	**14,561**	**583,298[h]**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported death counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported death counts. The reported death counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and missing risk-factor information, but not for incomplete reporting.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.

[b] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[c] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

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

[h] Includes 2,704 persons of unknown race or multiple races, 325 persons of unknown state of residence, and 2 persons who were residents of other areas.

Table 9. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2004–2007—34 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	2004	2005	2006	2007
Data for 34 states				
Age at end of year				
<13	3,996	3,568	3,119	2,736
13–14	1,316	1,297	1,242	1,159
15–19	3,864	4,286	4,828	5,400
20–24	13,699	14,367	15,347	16,965
25–29	28,681	30,081	31,659	33,857
30–34	50,564	48,057	46,931	47,390
35–39	82,730	80,663	78,206	76,365
40–44	102,941	106,420	108,069	107,923
45–49	82,043	89,050	95,752	103,625
50–54	53,903	60,030	67,082	74,582
55–59	28,077	33,023	38,186	43,985
60–64	13,363	15,309	17,705	20,962
≥65	10,512	12,361	14,363	16,982
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,895	2,010	2,111	2,281
Asian[a]	2,171	2,468	2,752	3,160
Black/African American	230,138	241,029	252,612	267,116
Hispanic/Latino[b]	78,480	82,810	87,469	92,943
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	124	161	207	248
White	158,258	165,178	172,509	181,380
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	208,401	221,945	236,309	253,804
Injection drug use	62,422	62,743	63,281	64,335
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	26,984	27,346	27,649	28,081
High-risk heterosexual contact[c]	40,546	43,010	45,474	48,515
Other[d]	3,071	3,129	3,231	3,322
Subtotal	341,425	358,173	375,944	398,057
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	36,977	37,313	37,725	38,266
High-risk heterosexual contact[c]	88,092	93,706	99,440	106,139
Other[d]	1,993	2,082	2,155	2,287
Subtotal	127,061	133,101	139,319	146,692
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	6,524	6,557	6,541	6,505
Other[e]	676	679	684	676
Subtotal	7,200	7,236	7,225	7,181
Subtotal for 34 states	475,688	498,512	522,490	551,932
Data for U.S. dependent areas	16,985	17,767	18,483	19,445
Total[f]	**492,673**	**516,279**	**540,972**	**571,378**

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

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

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

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

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

Table 10. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2007, by race/ethnicity and transmission category—34 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	American Indian/ Alaska Native		Asian[a]		Black/African American		Hispanic/ Latino[b]		Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander		White		Total[c]	
Transmission category	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Male adult or adolescent														
Male-to-male sexual contact	1,052	64	1,883	77	84,965	51	41,866	60	171	85	121,702	79	253,804	64
Injection drug use	221	13	157	6	35,946	21	15,754	23	8	4	11,769	8	64,335	16
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	231	14	72	3	11,220	7	4,062	6	5	2	12,205	8	28,081	7
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	127	8	306	12	34,093	20	7,649	11	14	7	5,957	4	48,515	12
Other[e]	13	1	38	2	1,188	1	434	1	4	2	1,604	1	3,322	1
Subtotal	1,644	100	2,455	100	167,412	100	69,765	100	202	100	153,236	100	398,057	100
Female adult or adolescent														
Injection drug use	198	32	72	11	22,561	24	6,030	28	7	14	9,033	33	38,266	26
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	404	66	547	82	71,100	75	15,501	71	36	79	17,566	65	106,139	72
Other[e]	12	2	50	8	1,306	1	335	2	3	7	545	2	2,287	2
Subtotal	614	100	669	100	94,966	100	21,865	100	46	100	27,144	100	146,692	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)														
Perinatal	21	91	28	78	4,344	92	1,209	92	0	0	842	84	6,506	91
Other[f]	2	9	8	22	393	8	104	8	0	0	158	16	676	9
Subtotal	23	100	36	100	4,737	100	1,313	100	0	0	1,000	100	7,181	100
Total[g]	**2,281**	**100**	**3,160**	**100**	**267,116**	**100**	**92,943**	**100**	**248**	**100**	**181,380**	**100**	**551,932[h]**	**100**

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

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

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

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Entries include 4,804 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

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

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

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

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

[h] Includes 2 persons of unknown sex.

Table 11. Estimated rates (per 100,000 population) for persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS, 2007—United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS)		Living with AIDS	
	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)
Alabama	149.4	2.3	105.4	1.3
Alaska	51.8	0.8	61.5	0.8
Arizona	120.5	4.8	99.7	0.5
Arkansas	103.8	1.2	97.8	1.2
California	—	—	219.1	1.3
Colorado	151.4	1.7	107.2	0.2
Connecticut	—	—	236.1	1.5
Delaware	—	—	255.5	5.6
District of Columbia	—	—	1750.6	29.7
Florida	256.1	10.5	311.5	5.3
Georgia	178.0	8.3	233.0	2.4
Hawaii	—	—	121.5	1.5
Idaho	33.7	1.0	26.4	0.0
Illinois	—	—	161.2	1.6
Indiana	75.2	1.6	76.9	0.9
Iowa	25.9	0.2	36.8	0.4
Kansas	59.9	1.0	60.9	0.4
Kentucky	—	—	79.8	1.8
Louisiana	216.8	12.0	240.4	1.9
Maine	—	—	47.6	0.0
Maryland	—	—	335.8	3.2
Massachusetts	—	—	168.1	1.9
Michigan	77.1	2.7	84.5	0.7
Minnesota	78.1	2.2	56.5	0.6
Mississippi	183.5	5.1	140.7	1.5
Missouri	104.8	3.2	117.4	0.6
Montana	—	—	25.5	0.0
Nebraska	48.1	2.6	57.2	0.6
Nevada	170.5	2.1	143.6	0.6
New Hampshire	—	—	52.6	1.5
New Jersey	242.0	8.2	243.9	2.9
New Mexico	59.7	0.0	82.8	1.1
New York	282.0	22.0	463.5	3.4
North Carolina	175.0	4.2	122.2	0.8
North Dakota	16.2	0.0	14.5	2.0
Ohio	89.2	3.0	77.6	1.4
Oklahoma	74.8	2.5	76.5	0.3
Oregon	—	—	94.0	0.5
Pennsylvania	—	—	182.6	2.9
Rhode Island	—	—	149.8	4.4
South Carolina	180.3	4.7	204.9	2.8
South Dakota	30.9	2.9	22.3	0.7
Tennessee	139.2	4.7	133.7	0.8

Table 11. Estimated rates (per 100,000 population) for persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS, 2007—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS)		Living with AIDS	
	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)
Texas	138.4	5.0	183.2	0.8
Utah	46.4	1.7	59.4	0.0
Vermont	—	—	44.5	2.3
Virginia	164.5	2.6	138.2	1.2
Washington	—	—	104.5	0.4
West Virginia	43.2	1.8	50.7	1.5
Wisconsin	51.7	1.8	48.9	1.1
Wyoming	22.2	2.3	24.1	1.1
U.S. dependent areas				
American Samoa	2.2	0.0	2.2	0.0
Guam	46.6	0.0	27.1	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	9.9	0.0	4.2	0.0
Puerto Rico	223.0	5.8	354.7	2.7
U.S. Virgin Islands	268.2	14.7	368.6	4.7
Total	**154.2**	**6.0**	**185.1**[a]	**1.7**[a]

Note. Rates have been adjusted for reporting delays. Dashes indicate data not shown because the state has not had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003.

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

Table 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2003–2007—United States and dependent areas

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia					
Age at end of year					
<13	2,040	1,722	1,428	1,142	889
13–14	750	785	770	725	659
15–19	1,703	1,986	2,250	2,491	2,681
20–24	4,313	4,652	5,050	5,326	5,826
25–29	12,781	13,070	13,498	14,194	14,910
30–34	33,923	32,068	29,944	28,590	28,104
35–39	68,253	65,173	62,245	59,361	56,762
40–44	86,383	91,397	94,026	94,735	93,297
45–49	71,286	77,390	84,045	90,325	97,017
50–54	46,661	53,125	59,045	66,003	72,991
55–59	23,976	28,149	33,279	38,626	44,298
60–64	11,224	13,232	15,265	17,878	21,196
≥65	8,842	10,450	12,232	14,386	17,005
Race/ethnicity					
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,350	1,449	1,543	1,612	1,700
Asian[a]	3,075	3,372	3,679	4,006	4,398
Black/African American	160,161	170,224	179,369	188,740	199,124
Hispanic/Latino[b]	68,446	72,662	77,016	81,635	86,244
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	227	262	307	364	430
White	135,247	141,348	146,995	153,118	159,338
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	170,213	180,944	191,228	202,134	213,510
Injection drug use	58,994	60,165	61,164	62,283	63,636
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	26,131	26,833	27,487	28,081	28,691
High-risk heterosexual contact[c]	27,847	30,537	32,979	35,489	38,067
Other[d]	2,983	3,068	3,172	3,282	3,380
Subtotal	286,168	301,547	316,029	331,269	347,284
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	30,275	31,192	31,980	32,717	33,531
High-risk heterosexual contact[c]	50,148	54,792	59,277	63,910	68,798
Other[d]	1,729	1,851	1,958	2,068	2,231
Subtotal	82,152	87,835	93,214	98,695	104,560
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	3,614	3,615	3,631	3,618	3,592
Other[e]	202	202	204	203	200
Subtotal	3,816	3,818	3,835	3,820	3,792
Region of residence					
Northeast	111,086	115,728	120,407	125,474	130,985
Midwest	38,604	41,186	44,127	46,731	49,437
South	145,993	156,404	165,233	174,221	183,825
West	76,453	79,882	83,310	87,357	91,390
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	372,136	393,200	413,077	433,783	455,636
Data for U.S dependent areas	10,404	10,753	11,173	11,464	11,874
Total[f]	**382,896**	**404,438**	**424,871**	**446,098**	**468,578**

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

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

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

Table 13. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS at the end of 2007, by race/ethnicity and transmission category—50 states and the District of Columbia

	American Indian/Alaska Native		Asian[a]		Black/African American		Hispanic/ Latino[b]		Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		White		Total[c]	
Transmission category	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Male adult or adolescent														
Male-to-male sexual contact	744	58	2,806	77	60,816	46	40,251	59	291	84	106,286	77	213,50	61
Injection drug use	202	16	230	6	34,635	26	15,490	23	13	4	12,433	9	63,636	18
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	236	18	177	5	10,606	8	4,626	7	18	5	12,729	9	28,691	8
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	86	7	359	10	24,932	19	7,038	10	22	6	5,236	4	38,067	11
Other[e]	12	1	78	2	1,002	1	542	1	3	1	1,713	1	3,380	1
Subtotal	1,281	100	3,650	100	131,992	100	67,947	100	348	100	138,937	100	347,284	100
Female adult or adolescent														
Injection drug use	162	40	78	11	19,634	30	5,365	30	14	18	7,876	40	33,531	32
High-risk heterosexual contact[d]	232	57	577	79	43,811	68	11,836	67	57	74	11,478	58	68,798	66
Other[e]	12	3	76	10	1,170	2	421	2	6	8	515	3	2,231	2
Subtotal	407	100	731	100	64,615	100	17,622	100	77	100	19,869	100	104,560	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)														
Perinatal	12	92	11	69	2,421	96	630	93	5	100	481	90	3,592	95
Other[f]	1	8	5	31	95	4	45	7	0	0	51	10	200	5
Subtotal	13	100	16	100	2,517	100	675	100	5	100	533	100	3,792	100
Total[g]	**1,700**	**100**	**4,398**	**100**	**199,124**	**100**	**86,244**	**100**	**430**	**100**	**159,338**	**100**	**455,636**	**100**

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

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] Entries include 4,402 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

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

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

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

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

Table 14. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2007, by area of residence—United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS)			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total
Alabama	5,721	18	5,740	4,036	10	4,046
Alaska	288	1	289	342	1	343
Arizona	6,168	58	6,226	5,104	6	5,110
Arkansas	2,419	6	2,425	2,280	6	2,286
California	—	—	—	65,498	84	65,582
Colorado	6,052	14	6,067	4,284	2	4,286
Connecticut	—	—	—	6,922	9	6,930
Delaware	—	—	—	1,836	8	1,844
District of Columbia	—	—	—	8,871	24	8,895
Florida[a]	39,385	301	39,686	47,907	152	48,059
Georgia	13,721	152	13,873	17,968	43	18,011
Hawaii	—	—	—	1,313	3	1,316
Idaho	406	3	409	318	0	318
Illinois	—	—	—	17,037	38	17,075
Indiana	3,921	18	3,939	4,009	10	4,019
Iowa	643	1	644	915	2	917
Kansas	1,365	5	1,370	1,388	2	1,390
Kentucky	—	—	—	2,813	13	2,826
Louisiana	7,646	92	7,738	8,476	14	8,491
Maine	—	—	—	537	0	537
Maryland	—	—	—	15,652	30	15,682
Massachusetts	—	—	—	9,162	19	9,181
Michigan	6,455	46	6,501	7,077	11	7,088
Minnesota	3,361	19	3,380	2,434	5	2,439
Mississippi	4,348	28	4,376	3,333	8	3,341
Missouri	5,106	33	5,139	5,719	6	5,725
Montana	—	—	—	205	0	205
Nebraska	699	8	708	833	2	835
Nevada	3,554	10	3,564	2,994	3	2,997
New Hampshire	—	—	—	585	3	588
New Jersey	17,493	119	17,612	17,628	43	17,671
New Mexico	962	0	962	1,335	4	1,339
New York	45,712	677	46,390	75,146	106	75,253
North Carolina	13,056	67	13,122	9,116	13	9,129
North Dakota	87	0	87	78	2	80
Ohio	8,499	57	8,557	7,398	28	7,426
Oklahoma	2,221	16	2,237	2,272	2	2,274
Oregon	—	—	—	2,948	3	2,951
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	19,180	57	19,236
Rhode Island	—	—	—	1,343	7	1,350
South Carolina	6,591	35	6,626	7,489	21	7,510
South Dakota	203	4	207	146	1	147
Tennessee	7,105	49	7,154	6,826	8	6,834
Texas	26,361	244	26,605	34,899	41	34,940
Utah	944	10	954	1,207	0	1,207
Vermont	—	—	—	237	2	239
Virginia	10,542	34	10,577	8,855	16	8,872
Washington	—	—	—	5,625	4	5,629
West Virginia	665	5	670	781	4	785
Wisconsin	2,415	17	2,432	2,286	10	2,296
Wyoming	96	2	98	105	1	106
Subtotal	254,212	2,151	256,363	454,746	889	455,636

Table 14. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2007, by area of residence—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS)			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	1	0	1	1	0	1
Guam	61	0	61	35	0	35
Northern Mariana Islands	7	0	7	3	0	3
Puerto Rico	7,221	41	7,261	11,484	19	11,503
U.S. Virgin Islands	240	3	243	330	1	331
Total[b]	**261,741**	**2,195**	**263,936**	**467,664**	**914**	**468,578**

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Dashes indicate data not shown because the state has not had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003.

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

[b] Total number of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) includes persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting who were residents of other states or whose area of residence is unknown. Total number of persons living with AIDS includes persons whose area of residence is unknown. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 15. Proportions of persons surviving for more than 12, 24, and 36 months after an AIDS diagnosis in 2002, by selected characteristics—United States and dependent areas

	No. of persons	Proportion survived (in months) >12	>24	>36
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia				
Age at diagnosis (yr)				
<13	107	0.94	0.92	0.92
13–14	62	0.97	0.97	0.94
15–19	313	0.97	0.96	0.95
20–24	1,386	0.94	0.92	0.90
25–29	3,108	0.93	0.91	0.89
30–34	5,651	0.92	0.89	0.87
35–39	8,123	0.91	0.87	0.85
40–44	7,322	0.89	0.85	0.82
45–49	5,310	0.86	0.82	0.79
50–54	3,224	0.81	0.77	0.73
55–59	1,593	0.78	0.73	0.70
60–64	861	0.74	0.67	0.63
≥65	676	0.66	0.61	0.57
Race/ethnicity				
American Indian/Alaska Native	176	0.80	0.77	0.73
Asian[a]	367	0.91	0.90	0.89
Black/African American	18,972	0.87	0.83	0.79
Hispanic/Latino[b]	6,697	0.90	0.87	0.85
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	35	0.86	0.83	0.77
White	11,094	0.89	0.86	0.84
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	13,340	0.91	0.88	0.86
Injection drug use	4,237	0.86	0.81	0.77
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,815	0.91	0.87	0.84
High-risk heterosexual contact[c]	3,266	0.89	0.85	0.82
Other[d]	5,120	0.81	0.78	0.75
Subtotal	27,778	0.88	0.85	0.82
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	2,219	0.86	0.80	0.75
High-risk heterosexual contact[c]	4,843	0.91	0.87	0.84
Other[d]	2,789	0.86	0.81	0.78
Subtotal	9,851	0.88	0.84	0.80
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	103	0.95	0.93	0.93
Other[e]	4	0.75	0.50	0.50
Subtotal	107	0.94	0.92	0.92
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	37,736	0.88	0.84	0.82
Data for U.S. dependent areas	1,047	0.71	0.67	0.64
Total[f]	**38,835**	**0.88**	**0.84**	**0.81**

Note. Excludes persons whose month of diagnosis or month of death is unknown.

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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

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

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

[f] Includes 396 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

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

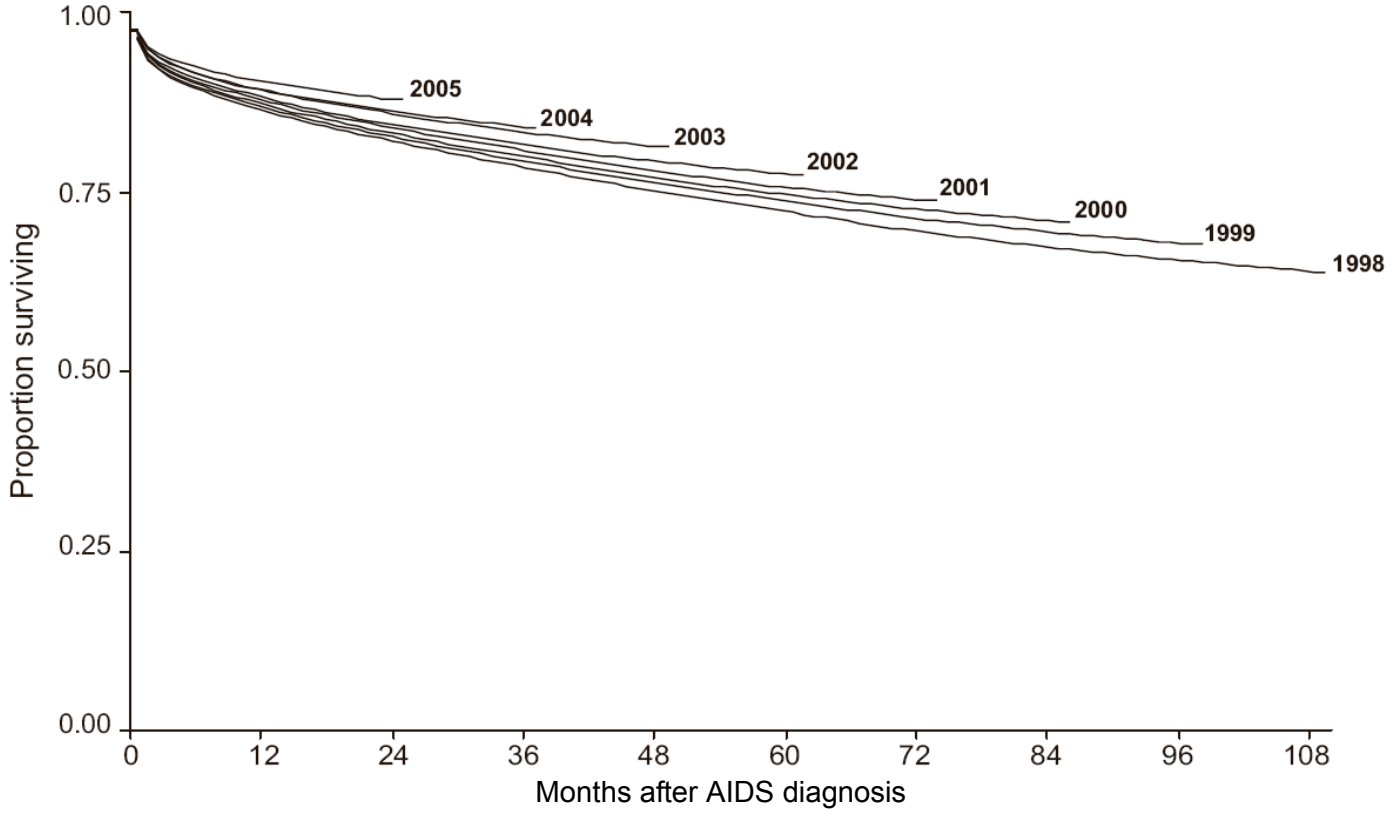


Figure 3. Proportions of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1998–2005 and by age group—United States and dependent areas

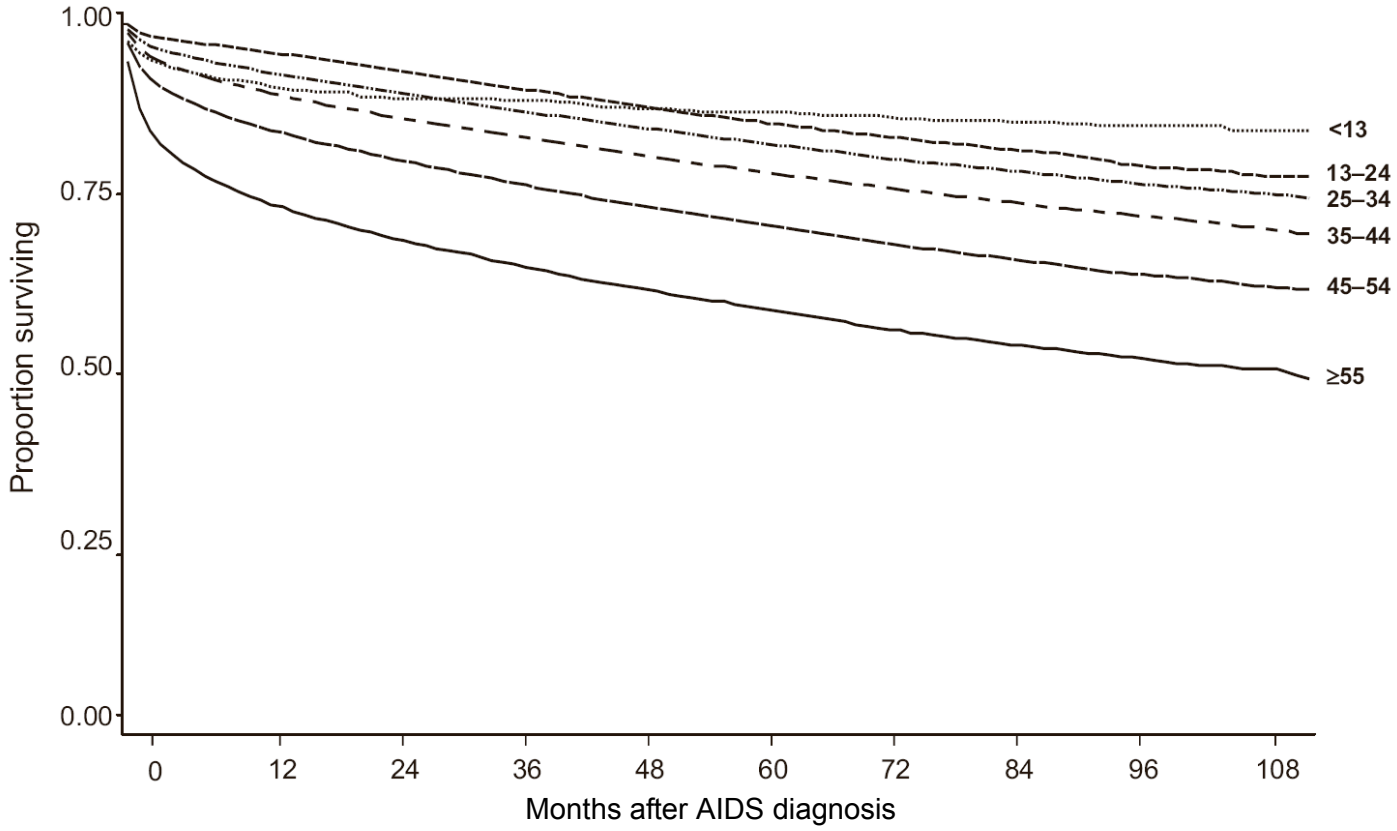


Figure 4. Proportions of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1998–2005 and by race/ethnicity—United States and dependent areas

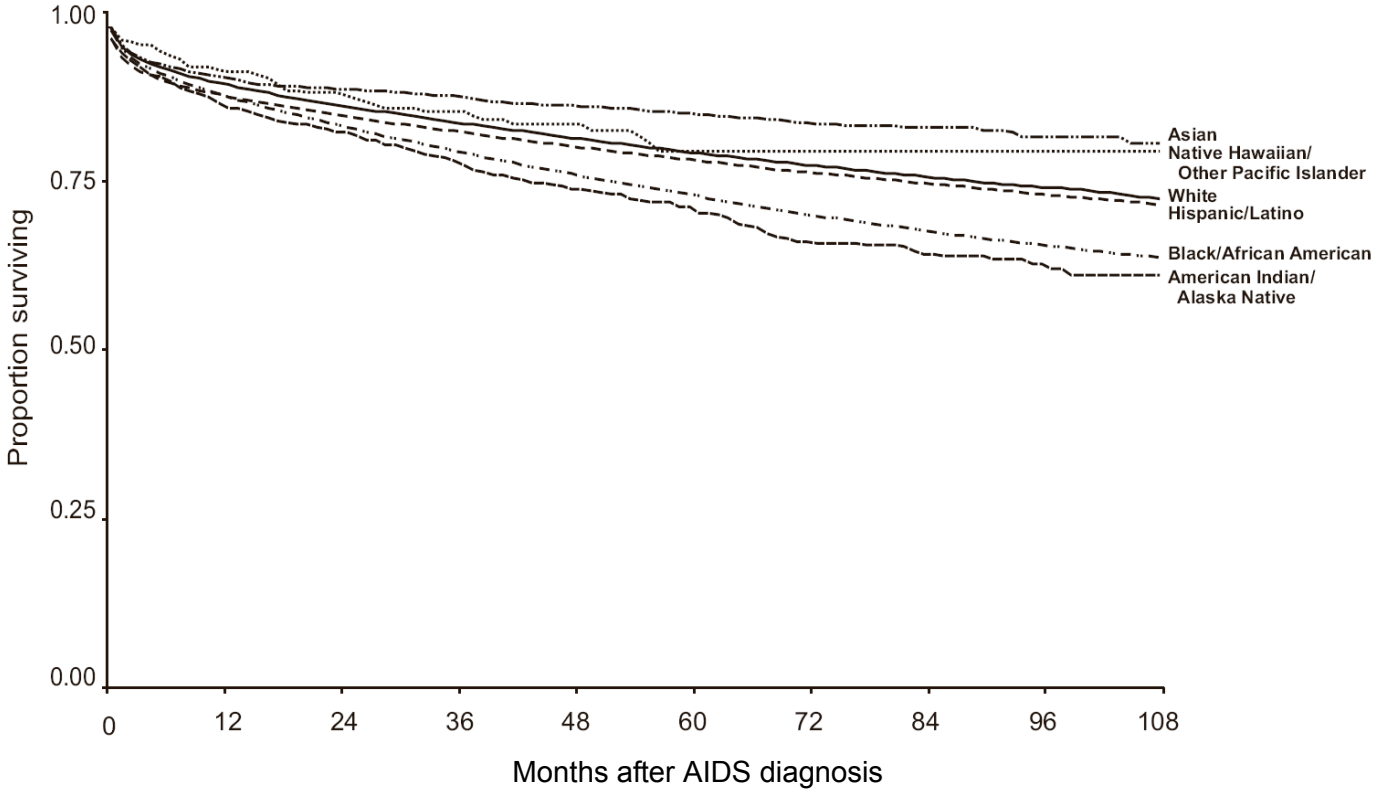


Table 16. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence, 2006, 2007, and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	2006		2007		Cumulative[a]		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Alabama	462	10.1	391	8.4	9,015	76	9,091
Alaska	39	5.8	32	4.7	682	7	689
Arizona	511	8.3	585	9.2	10,929	46	10,975
Arkansas	253	9.0	196	6.9	4,083	36	4,119
California	3,990	11.0	4,952	13.5	148,274	675	148,949
Colorado	320	6.7	355	7.3	9,098	31	9,129
Connecticut	410	11.7	528	15.1	15,216	183	15,399
Delaware	117	13.7	171	19.8	3,715	26	3,741
District of Columbia	820	140.1	871	148.1	18,008	188	18,196
Florida	4,922	27.3	3,961	21.7	107,980	1,544	109,524
Georgia	1,589	17.0	1,877	19.7	33,607	240	33,847
Hawaii	89	7.0	78	6.1	3,002	17	3,019
Idaho	25	1.7	23	1.5	626	2	628
Illinois	1,341	10.5	1,348	10.5	34,783	283	35,066
Indiana	344	5.5	329	5.2	8,572	56	8,628
Iowa	84	2.8	76	2.5	1,802	13	1,815
Kansas	121	4.4	132	4.8	2,919	14	2,933
Kentucky	203	4.8	292	6.9	4,869	35	4,904
Louisiana	819	19.3	879	20.5	18,480	132	18,612
Maine	68	5.2	46	3.5	1,156	7	1,163
Maryland	1,615	28.8	1,394	24.8	31,611	320	31,931
Massachusetts	530	8.2	612	9.5	19,819	218	20,037
Michigan	661	6.5	628	6.2	15,558	114	15,672
Minnesota	211	4.1	197	3.8	5,016	28	5,044
Mississippi	358	12.3	352	12.1	6,976	56	7,032
Missouri	464	7.9	542	9.2	11,585	61	11,646
Montana	7	0.7	25	2.6	401	3	404
Nebraska	119	6.7	80	4.5	1,561	11	1,572
Nevada	292	11.7	335	13.1	6,095	29	6,124
New Hampshire	54	4.1	51	3.9	1,124	10	1,134
New Jersey	1,063	12.3	1,164	13.4	49,907	787	50,694
New Mexico	93	4.8	113	5.7	2,712	9	2,721
New York	5,473	28.4	4,810	24.9	179,116	2,345	181,461
North Carolina	1,243	14.0	1,024	11.3	17,007	120	17,127
North Dakota	6	0.9	8	1.3	151	2	153
Ohio	760	6.6	703	6.1	15,698	140	15,838
Oklahoma	203	5.7	264	7.3	5,079	26	5,105
Oregon	278	7.5	239	6.4	6,229	19	6,248
Pennsylvania	1,887	15.2	1,750	14.1	35,120	369	35,489
Rhode Island	112	10.5	66	6.2	2,648	28	2,676
South Carolina	704	16.3	742	16.8	14,055	108	14,163
South Dakota	18	2.3	15	1.9	270	5	275
Tennessee	679	11.2	658	10.7	13,114	59	13,173
Texas	2,958	12.6	2,964	12.4	72,434	394	72,828
Utah	57	2.2	68	2.6	2,363	20	2,383
Vermont	19	3.1	6	1.0	468	6	474
Virginia	599	7.8	634	8.2	17,431	177	17,608
Washington	377	5.9	427	6.6	12,202	35	12,237
West Virginia	65	3.6	76	4.2	1,575	11	1,586
Wisconsin	216	3.9	199	3.6	4,716	33	4,749
Wyoming	8	1.6	13	2.5	242	2	244
Subtotal	37,656	12.6	37,281	12.4	989,099	9,156	998,255

Table 16. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence, 2006, 2007, and cumulative—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Area of residence	2006 No.	2006 Rate	2007 No.	2007 Rate	Cumulative[a] Adults or adolescents	Cumulative[a] Children (<13 yrs)	Cumulative[a] Total
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0	1
Guam	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	1	69
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0	3
Puerto Rico	844	21.5	847	21.5	30,333	403	30,736
U.S. Virgin Islands	32	29.5	34	31.4	663	18	681
Other[b]	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0	3
Total[c]	**38,751**	**12.8**	**38,384**	**12.5**	**1,021,242**	**9,590**	**1,030,832[d]**

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.
[b] Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based AIDS reporting but who are residents of other areas.
[c] Includes persons whose state or area of residence is unknown.
[d] Includes 1,084 persons whose state or area of residence is unknown.

Table 17. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2006, 2007, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	2006		2007		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
MSA (population ≥ 500,000)							
Akron, OH	32	4.6	23	3.3	786	1	787
Albany–Schenectady–Troy, NY	106	12.5	67	7.9	2,325	24	2,349
Albuquerque, NM	51	6.2	65	7.8	1,470	3	1,473
Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton, PA–NJ	118	14.8	91	11.3	1,441	17	1,458
Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA	991	19.3	1,216	23.0	23,106	135	23,241
Augusta–Richmond County, GA–SC	35	6.7	77	14.6	1,937	24	1,961
Austin–Round Rock, TX	193	12.6	210	13.1	5,042	26	5,068
Bakersfield, CA	141	18.2	164	20.7	1,739	9	1,748
Baltimore–Towson, MD	998	37.5	791	29.6	21,153	218	21,371
Baton Rouge, LA	230	30.1	242	31.4	3,971	20	3,991
Birmingham–Hoover, AL	111	10.1	89	8.0	2,701	25	2,726
Boise City–Nampa, ID	14	2.5	12	2.0	293	0	293
Boston, Mass–NH[a]	353	7.9	371	8.3	13,864	149	14,013
Boston Division	183	9.9	229	12.3	8,697	91	8,788
Cambridge Division	103	7.0	93	6.3	3,220	36	3,256
Essex Division	51	7.0	39	5.3	1,617	21	1,638
Bridgeport–Stamford–Norwalk, CT	136	15.2	140	15.6	3,865	57	3,922
Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY	98	8.6	102	9.0	2,578	20	2,598
Cape Coral–Fort Myers, FL	88	15.4	84	14.2	1,773	24	1,797
Charleston–North Charleston, SC	89	14.4	99	15.7	2,135	18	2,153
Charlotte–Gastonia–Concord, NC–SC	285	18.0	259	15.7	3,502	22	3,524
Chattanooga, TN–GA	49	9.6	47	9.1	1,034	3	1,037
Chicago, IL–IN–WI	1,127	11.9	1,254	13.2	31,226	262	31,488
Chicago Division	1,043	13.2	1,152	14.5	29,314	249	29,563
Gary Division	49	7.1	71	10.2	1,109	8	1,117
Lake Division	35	4.0	31	3.6	803	5	808
Cincinnati–Middletown, OH–KY–IN	196	9.2	132	6.2	2,868	18	2,886
Cleveland–Elyria–Mentor, OH	168	8.0	135	6.4	4,368	48	4,416
Colorado Springs, CO	21	3.5	23	3.8	599	5	604
Columbia, SC	200	28.4	181	25.3	3,457	24	3,481
Columbus, OH	163	9.4	146	8.3	3,268	16	3,284
Dallas, TX	920	15.4	806	13.1	20,960	63	21,023
Dallas Division	709	17.7	618	15.0	16,597	37	16,634
Fort Worth Division	211	10.7	188	9.2	4,363	26	4,389
Dayton, OH	55	6.6	65	7.8	1,286	15	1,301
Deltona–Daytona Beach–Ormond Beach, FL	88	17.7	63	12.6	1,519	16	1,535
Denver–Aurora, CO	237	9.8	271	11.0	7,174	22	7,196
Des Moines, IA	23	4.3	26	4.8	556	4	560

Table 17. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2006, 2007, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico *(cont)*

Area of residence	2006		2007		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Detroit, MI	438	9.7	413	9.2	10,778	74	10,852
Detroit Division	323	16.1	294	14.8	8,554	58	8,612
Warren Division	115	4.6	119	4.8	2,224	16	2,240
El Paso, TX	40	5.5	135	18.4	1,609	10	1,619
Fresno, CA	66	7.5	98	10.9	1,544	11	1,555
Grand Rapids–Wyoming, MI	50	6.5	39	5.0	854	6	860
Greensboro–High Point, NC	66	9.6	64	9.2	1,328	14	1,342
Greenville, SC	67	11.2	50	8.1	1,343	4	1,347
Harrisburg–Carlisle, PA	69	13.2	78	14.7	1,330	8	1,338
Hartford–West Hartford–East Hartford, CT	127	10.7	202	17.0	5,317	46	5,363
Honolulu, HI	66	7.3	55	6.1	2,175	14	2,189
Houston–Baytown–Sugar Land, TX	1,097	19.9	1,001	17.8	26,782	172	26,954
Indianapolis, IN	147	8.8	121	7.1	3,944	25	3,969
Jackson, MS	115	21.6	139	26.0	2,555	30	2,585
Jacksonville, FL	310	24.2	301	23.1	6,316	76	6,392
Kansas City, MO–KS	161	8.2	297	15.0	4,984	15	4,999
Knoxville, TN	35	5.2	45	6.6	927	5	932
Lakeland, FL	113	20.3	77	13.4	1,890	21	1,911
Las Vegas–Paradise, NV	256	14.4	278	15.1	4,923	28	4,951
Little Rock–North Little Rock, AR	76	11.6	74	11.1	1,460	14	1,474
Los Angeles, CA	1,667	13.0	1,927	15.0	60,289	294	60,583
Los Angeles Division	1,472	14.9	1,638	16.6	53,183	250	53,433
Santa Anna Division	195	6.5	289	9.6	7,106	44	7,150
Louisville, KY–IN	96	7.9	177	14.3	2,451	25	2,476
Madison, WI	29	5.3	30	5.4	550	4	554
McAllen–Edinburg–Pharr, TX	44	6.4	55	7.7	688	12	700
Memphis, TN–MS–AR	345	27.1	255	19.9	5,382	19	5,401
Miami, FL	2,284	42.2	1,792	33.1	57,554	1,000	58,554
Fort Lauderdale Division	769	43.4	642	36.5	17,045	263	17,308
Miami Division	1,162	48.9	846	35.4	30,522	514	31,036
West Palm Beach Division	353	27.9	304	24.0	9,987	223	10,210
Milwaukee–Waukesha–West Allis, WI	109	7.1	110	7.1	2,621	18	2,639
Minneapolis–St Paul–Bloomington, MN–WI	184	5.8	168	5.2	4,431	22	4,453
Modesto, CA	22	4.3	36	7.0	711	6	717
Nashville–Davidson–Murfreesboro, TN	172	11.6	223	14.7	4,071	20	4,091
New Haven–Milford, CT	106	12.6	142	16.8	4,707	73	4,780
New Orleans–Metairie–Kenner, LA	271	27.4	325	31.5	9,158	69	9,227

Table 17. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2006, 2007, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico *(cont)*

Area of residence	2006		2007		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
New York, NY–NJ–PA	5,469	29.1	5,095	27.1	199,402	2,903	202,305
Edison Division	131	5.7	166	7.2	6,871	140	7,011
Nassau Division	253	9.1	213	7.7	8,404	111	8,515
New York Division	4,672	40.3	4,249	36.6	163,738	2,313	166,051
Newark Division	413	19.4	467	21.9	20,389	339	20,728
Ogden–Clearfield, UT	7	1.4	8	1.5	273	4	277
Oklahoma City, OK	89	7.6	112	9.4	2,365	5	2,370
Omaha–Council Bluffs, NE–IA	82	10.0	60	7.2	1,097	3	1,100
Orlando, FL	517	25.9	461	22.7	9,108	94	9,202
Oxnard–Thousand Oaks–Ventura, CA	19	2.4	34	4.3	1,046	3	1,049
Palm Bay–Melbourne–Titusville, FL	61	11.5	45	8.4	1,556	11	1,567
Philadelphia, PA–NJ–DE–MD	1,364	23.5	1,275	21.9	29,476	315	29,791
Camden Division	112	9.0	96	7.7	3,217	42	3,259
Philadelphia Division	1,157	29.8	1,053	27.1	23,144	252	23,396
Wilmington Division	95	13.8	126	18.2	3,115	21	3,136
Phoenix–Mesa–Scottsdale, AZ	355	8.8	452	10.8	7,883	31	7,914
Pittsburgh, PA	134	5.7	145	6.2	3,322	20	3,342
Portland–South Portland, ME	34	6.6	24	4.7	586	0	586
Portland–Vancouver–Beaverton, OR–WA	212	9.9	186	8.6	5,006	10	5,016
Poughkeepsie–Newburgh–Middletown, NY	109	16.4	67	10.0	3,231	24	3,255
Providence–New Bedford–Fall River, RI–MA	155	9.7	104	6.5	4,007	44	4,051
Raleigh–Cary, NC	205	20.5	153	14.6	2,153	13	2,166
Richmond, VA	121	10.1	97	8.0	3,465	35	3,500
Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, CA	319	8.0	427	10.5	9,078	61	9,139
Rochester, NY	132	12.8	122	11.8	3,267	13	3,280
Sacramento–Arden-Arcade–Roseville, CA	166	8.0	131	6.3	4,155	26	4,181
St. Louis, MO–IL	364	12.9	233	8.2	6,220	40	6,260
Salt Lake City, UT	40	3.7	48	4.4	1,792	10	1,802
San Antonio, TX	246	12.7	239	12.0	5,223	30	5,253
San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, CA	380	12.9	478	16.1	13,489	65	13,554
San Francisco, CA	705	16.9	1,091	26.0	41,498	98	41,596
Oakland Division	250	10.2	373	15.0	9,987	50	10,037
San Francisco Division	455	26.7	718	41.7	31,511	48	31,559
San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, CA	145	8.2	152	8.4	3,924	15	3,939
San Juan–Caguas–Guaynabo, PR	571	22.0	590	22.7	21,993	279	22,272
Sarasota–Bradenton–Venice, FL	105	15.4	61	8.9	2,040	28	2,068
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre, PA	46	8.4	47	8.6	587	5	592
Seattle, WA	271	8.3	312	9.4	9,468	28	9,496
Seattle Division	248	9.9	277	10.9	8,423	19	8,442
Tacoma Division	23	3.0	35	4.5	1,045	9	1,054

Table 17. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2006, 2007, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico *(cont)*

Area of residence	2006		2007		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Springfield, MA	46	6.7	106	15.5	2,189	27	2,216
Stockton, CA	54	8.1	60	8.9	1,142	16	1,158
Syracuse, NY	51	7.9	44	6.8	1,369	9	1,378
Tampa—St Petersburg—Clearwater, FL	603	22.4	469	17.2	11,639	115	11,754
Toledo, OH	66	10.1	40	6.1	855	14	869
Tucson, AZ	95	10.0	84	8.7	2,075	10	2,085
Tulsa, OK	62	6.9	103	11.4	1,594	10	1,604
Virginia Beach—Norfolk—Newport News, VA—NC	131	7.9	211	12.7	4,923	63	4,986
Washington, DC—VA—MD—WV	1,643	31.2	1,618	30.5	32,494	315	32,809
Bethesda Division	172	15.0	185	16.0	2,956	24	2,980
Washington Division	1,471	35.8	1,433	34.5	29,538	291	29,829
Wichita, KS	38	6.4	30	5.0	880	2	882
Worcester, MA	77	9.9	62	7.9	1,840	21	1,861
Youngstown—Warren—Boardman, OH—PA	28	4.9	54	9.5	576	0	576
Subtotal for MSAs (population ≥ 500,000)	31,261	15.8	31,088	15.6	862,954	8,238	871,192
Metropolitan areas (population of 50,000 to 499,999)	4,331	7.8	4,295	7.7	96,828	830	97,658
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,753	5.5	2,555	5.1	57,151	454	57,605
Total[b]	**38,500**	**12.7**	**38,128**	**12.5**	**1,019,432**	**9,559**	**1,028,991**

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

MSA, metropolitan statistical area.

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

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

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

Table 18. Reported and diagnosed cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence, 2007 and cumulative—47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Area of residence (date HIV reporting initiated)	Reported[b]	Diagnosed	Cumulative[a] Adults or adolescents	Cumulative[a] Children (<13 yrs)	Cumulative[a] Total
Alabama (January 1988)	529	447	6,380	50	6,430
Alaska (February 1999)	27	21	308	2	310
Arizona (January 1987)	771	488	6,329	89	6,418
Arkansas (July 1989)	206	180	2,487	18	2,505
California (April 2006)	17,588	2,687	24,199	195	24,394
Colorado (November 1985)	382	274	6,334	31	6,365
Connecticut (January 2005)[c]	932	259	3,178	109	3,287
Delaware (February 2006)	480	88	1,270	18	1,288
District of Columbia (November 2006)	1,629	483	1,871	10	1,881
Florida (July 1997)[d]	5,165	3,982	39,393	541	39,934
Georgia (December 2003)	3,204	1,059	11,039	218	11,257
Idaho (June 1986)	39	17	377	5	382
Illinois (January 2006)	3,576	936	9,763	190	9,953
Indiana (July 1988)	406	313	4,260	42	4,302
Iowa (July 1998)	93	82	658	4	662
Kansas (July 1999)	110	79	1,330	16	1,346
Kentucky (October 2004)	414	218	1,631	22	1,653
Louisiana (February 1993)	797	642	8,450	167	8,617
Maine (January 2006)	46	36	420	3	423
Massachusetts (January 2007)	777	181	881	29	910
Michigan (April 1992)	623	498	6,996	133	7,129
Minnesota (October 1985)	289	224	3,550	40	3,590
Mississippi (August 1988)	471	411	4,892	61	4,953
Missouri (October 1987)	460	353	5,239	54	5,293
Montana (September 2006)	92	5	118	2	120
Nebraska (September 1995)	78	52	716	11	727
Nevada (February 1992)	369	299	3,827	28	3,855
New Hampshire (January 2005)	52	32	509	9	518
New Jersey (January 1992)	1,571	693	18,297	314	18,611
New Mexico (January 1998)	92	80	997	4	1,001
New York (June 2000)	5,197	2,836	45,786	1,765	47,551
North Carolina (February 1990)	1,746	1,465	15,325	154	15,479
North Dakota (January 1988)	9	3	88	2	90
Ohio (June 1990)	852	600	8,760	112	8,872
Oklahoma (June 1988)	199	172	2,449	29	2,478
Oregon (April 2006)	1,477	134	1,565	27	1,592
Pennsylvania (October 2002)[e]	3,694	1,007	12,162	243	12,405
Rhode Island (July 2006)	130	67	146	5	151
South Carolina (February 1986)	542	451	7,147	94	7,241

Table 18. Reported and diagnosed cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence, 2007 and cumulative—47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting *(cont)*

Area of residence (date HIV reporting initiated)	Reported[b]	Diagnosed	Cumulative[a] Adults or adolescents	Cumulative[a] Children (<13 yrs)	Cumulative[a] Total
South Dakota (January 1988)	17	16	226	6	232
Tennessee (January 1992)	841	708	7,602	92	7,694
Texas (January 1999)[f]	3,495	2,507	26,030	430	26,460
Utah (April 1989)	92	73	953	14	967
Virginia (July 1989)	823	560	10,790	97	10,887
Washington (March 2006)	620	386	4,423	42	4,465
West Virginia (January 1989)	55	50	689	8	697
Wisconsin (November 1985)	220	181	2,593	30	2,623
Wyoming (June 1989)	15	12	103	2	105
Subtotal	61,292	26,347	322,536	5,567	328,103
U.S. dependent areas					
American Samoa (August 2001)	0	0	1	0	1
Guam (March 2000)	1	1	67	0	67
Northern Mariana Islands (October 2001)	0	0	7	0	7
Puerto Rico (January 2003)	1,450	580	6,693	108	6,801
U.S. Virgin Islands (December 1998)	20	17	253	7	260
Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting but who were residents of other areas	151	54	1,016	87	1,103
Total[g]	**63,230**	**27,126**	**331,768**	**5,822**	**337,590**

Note. Includes data from 47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2007.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.

[b] Cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) reported in 2007 include cases diagnosed during earlier years.

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

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

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

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

[g] Includes 1,248 persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting but whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 19. Reported AIDS cases, by transmission category and sex, 2007 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

	Males				Females				Total			
	2007		Cumulative[a]		2007		Cumulative[a]		2007		Cumulative[a]	
Transmission category	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	14,383	51	445,645	54	—	—	—	—	14,383	38	445,645	44
Injection drug use	3,103	11	166,251	20	1,633	16	69,591	35	4,736	12	235,842	23
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,514	5	67,797	8	—	—	—	—	1,514	4	67,797	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	37	0	5,212	1	9	0	355	0	46	0	5,567	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	2,791	10	52,623	6	4,713	47	90,229	45	7,504	20	142,852	14
Sex with injection drug user	281	1	11,941	1	704	7	26,825	13	985	3	38,766	4
Sex with bisexual male	—	—	—	—	233	2	5,415	3	233	1	5,415	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	4	0	90	0	10	0	513	0	14	0	603	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	31	0	584	0	25	0	819	0	56	0	1,403	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,475	9	40,008	5	3,741	37	56,657	28	6,216	16	96,665	9
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[c]	50	0	5,181	1	59	1	4,134	2	109	0	9,315	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified[d]	6,442	23	77,328	9	3,563	36	36,896	18	10,005	26	114,224	11
Subtotal	28,320	100	820,037	100	9,977	100	201,205	100	38,297	100	1,021,242	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	222	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	229	2
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	30	77	4,333	89	43	90	4,464	95	73	84	8,797	92
Injection drug use	8	21	1,675	34	10	21	1,673	36	18	21	3,348	35
Sex with injection drug user	2	5	783	16	3	6	752	16	5	6	1,535	16
Sex with bisexual male	1	3	103	2	1	2	111	2	2	2	214	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	20	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	36	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	11	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	26	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	8	21	746	15	8	17	804	17	16	18	1,550	16
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	70	1	0	0	82	2	0	0	152	2
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	11	28	925	19	21	44	1,011	21	32	37	1,936	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue[e]	1	3	242	5	0	0	141	3	1	1	383	4
Other/risk factor not reported or identified[f]	8	21	87	2	5	10	94	2	13	15	181	2
Subtotal	39	100	4,884	100	48	100	4,706	100	87	100	9,590	100
Total	**28,359**	**100**	**824,921**	**100**	**10,025**	**100**	**205,911**	**100**	**38,384**	**100**	**1,030,832[g]**	**100**

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.

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

[c] AIDS developed in 43 adults/adolescents after they received transfusion of HIV-infected blood that had tested negative for HIV antibodies. AIDS developed in 13 additional adults after they received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors.

[d] Includes 37 adults/adolescents who were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, or laboratory evidence. One person was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. Includes an additional 908 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but who were more than 12 years of age when AIDS was diagnosed. These 908 persons are not counted in the values for the pediatric transmission category.

[e] AIDS developed in 3 children after they received transfusion of HIV-infected blood that had tested negative for HIV antibodies.

[f] Includes 25 children who had sexual contact with an HIV-infected man and an additional 4 children who were exposed to HIV-infected blood in household, health care, or other settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, or laboratory evidence.

[g] Includes 2 persons of unknown sex.

Table 20. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by transmission category and sex, 2007 and cumulative—47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Males				Females				Total			
	2007		Cumulative[a]		2007		Cumulative[a]		2007		Cumulative[a]	
Transmission category	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**	**No.**	**%**
Adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	29,713	61	129,915	54	—	—	—	—	29,713	47	129,915	39
Injection drug use	3,653	8	27,158	11	2,041	14	15,509	17	5,694	9	42,667	13
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2,298	5	12,920	5	—	—	—	—	2,298	4	12,920	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	65	0	560	0	8	0	79	0	73	0	639	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	3,333	7	19,490	8	6,528	46	43,517	47	9,861	16	63,007	19
Sex with injection drug user	345	1	2,825	1	863	6	7,353	8	1,208	2	10,178	3
Sex with bisexual male	—	—	—	—	299	2	2,491	3	299	0	2,491	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	4	0	32	0	15	0	207	0	19	0	239	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	28	0	155	0	54	0	276	0	82	0	431	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,956	6	16,478	7	5,297	37	33,190	36	8,253	13	49,668	15
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	64	0	510	0	71	0	545	1	135	0	1,055	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	9,221	19	49,207	21	5,578	39	32,354	35	14,799	24	81,565	25
Subtotal	48,347	100	239,760	100	14,226	100	92,004	100	62,573	100	331,768	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	7	2	108	4	0	0	1	0	7	1	109	2
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	254	81	2,397	85	283	82	2,669	89	537	82	5,066	87
Injection drug use	44	14	556	20	61	18	615	20	105	16	1,171	20
Sex with injection drug user	22	7	226	8	14	4	223	7	36	5	449	8
Sex with bisexual male	2	1	39	1	7	2	38	1	9	1	77	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	3	0	1	0	9	0	1	0	12	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	9	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	76	24	600	21	89	26	698	23	165	25	1,298	22
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	0	17	1	0	0	19	1	1	0	36	1
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	109	35	952	34	110	32	1,062	35	219	33	2,014	35
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	0	25	1	2	1	25	1	3	0	50	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	50	16	290	10	60	17	307	10	110	17	597	10
Subtotal	312	100	2,820	100	345	100	3,002	100	657	100	5,822	100
Total	**48,659**	**100**	**242,580**	**100**	**14,571**	**100**	**95,006**	**100**	**63,230**	**100**	**337,590[c]**	**100**

Note. See Table 18 for the list of 47 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2007.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.

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

[c] Includes 4 persons of unknown sex.

Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		American Indian/Alaska Native		
Male-to-male sexual contact	71	54	1,473	55
Injection drug use	18	14	410	15
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	15	11	477	18
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	25	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	6	5	119	4
Sex with injection drug user	1	1	31	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	3	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	5	4	85	3
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	1	8	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	20	15	171	6
Total	**131**	**100**	**2,683**	**100**
		Asian[c]		
Male-to-male sexual contact	216	57	4,154	67
Injection drug use	16	4	299	5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	10	3	260	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	0	63	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	34	9	378	6
Sex with injection drug user	4	1	49	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	1	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	2	1	12	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	28	7	316	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	1	104	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	96	25	973	16
Total	**377**	**100**	**6,231**	**100**
		Black/African American		
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,497	39	108,134	37
Injection drug use	1,391	12	84,645	29
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	460	4	22,917	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	0	614	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	1,677	15	31,669	11
Sex with injection drug user	149	1	6,949	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	0	41	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	11	0	249	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,515	13	24,430	8
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	20	0	1,195	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,497	30	42,527	15
Total	**11,551**	**100**	**291,701**	**100**

Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		Hispanic/Latino[d]		
Male-to-male sexual contact	2,926	48	68,278	44
Injection drug use	903	15	47,344	30
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	297	5	11,366	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	0	468	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	626	10	11,698	8
Sex with injection drug user	67	1	2,489	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	12	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	8	0	133	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	550	9	9,064	6
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	0	663	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,350	22	15,743	10
Total	**6,114**	**100**	**155,560**	**100**
		Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		
Male-to-male sexual contact	39	70	430	76
Injection drug use	2	4	26	5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	3	5	29	5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	5	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	1	2	28	5
Sex with injection drug user	0	0	5	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1	2	23	4
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	3	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	11	20	42	7
Total	**56**	**100**	**563**	**100**
		White		
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,490	66	260,797	73
Injection drug use	737	8	32,425	9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	711	7	32,325	9
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	23	0	4,013	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	417	4	8,260	2
Sex with injection drug user	56	1	2,348	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	36	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	10	0	183	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	350	4	5,693	2
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	17	0	3,176	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,410	14	17,302	5
Total	**9,805**	**100**	**358,298**	**100**

Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
			Total	
Male-to-male sexual contact	14,383	51	445,645	54
Injection drug use	3,103	11	166,251	20
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,514	5	67,797	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	37	0	5,212	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	2,791	10	52,623	6
Sex with injection drug user	281	1	11,941	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	4	0	90	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	31	0	584	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,475	9	40,008	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	50	0	5,181	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	6,442	23	77,328	9
Total	**28,320**[e]	**100**	**820,037**[f]	**100**

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.
[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.
[c] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).
[d] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.
[e] Includes 286 males of unknown race or multiple races.
[f] Includes 5,001 males of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		American Indian/Alaska Native		
Male-to-male sexual contact	123	61	614	58
Injection drug use	13	6	106	10
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	21	10	130	12
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	0	1	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	10	5	63	6
Sex with injection drug user	1	0	16	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	9	4	47	4
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	1	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	33	16	143	14
Total	**201**	**100**	**1,058**	**100**
		Asian[c]		
Male-to-male sexual contact	596	77	1,362	68
Injection drug use	11	1	56	3
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	22	3	46	2
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	1	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	41	5	120	6
Sex with injection drug user	0	0	6	0
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	3	0	5	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	38	5	109	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	1	9	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	102	13	400	20
Total	**776**	**100**	**1,994**	**100**
		Black/African American		
Male-to-male sexual contact	7,320	45	36,389	39
Injection drug use	1,510	9	13,189	14
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	526	3	3,958	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	13	0	120	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	2,009	12	12,470	13
Sex with injection drug user	180	1	1,662	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	16	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	10	0	83	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,818	11	10,709	11
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	24	0	228	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	4,877	30	27,421	29
Total	**16,279**	**100**	**93,775**	**100**

Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting *(cont)*

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		Hispanic/Latino[d]		
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,077	60	21,173	51
Injection drug use	1,115	11	7,327	17
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	401	4	1,825	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	0	32	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	677	7	3,557	8
Sex with injection drug user	98	1	534	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	0	8	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	5	0	23	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	572	6	2,992	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	16	0	67	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,768	18	7,931	19
Total	**10,057**	**100**	**41,912**	**100**
		Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		
Male-to-male sexual contact	69	76	161	74
Injection drug use	4	4	7	3
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	4	4	10	5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	5	5	13	6
Sex with injection drug user	1	1	3	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	4	4	10	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	1	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	9	10	27	12
Total	**91**	**100**	**219**	**100**
		White		
Male-to-male sexual contact	15,345	74	69,234	70
Injection drug use	978	5	6,247	6
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,307	6	6,827	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	48	0	403	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	571	3	3,075	3
Sex with injection drug user	62	0	577	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	8	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	10	0	44	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	498	2	2,446	2
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	19	0	197	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	2,393	12	12,541	13
Total	**20,661**	**100**	**98,524**	**100**

Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting *(cont)*

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
			Total	
Male-to-male sexual contact	29,713	61	129,915	54
Injection drug use	3,653	8	27,158	11
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2,298	5	12,920	5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	65	0	560	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	3,333	7	19,490	8
Sex with injection drug user	345	1	2,825	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	4	0	32	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	28	0	155	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,956	6	16,478	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	64	0	510	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	9,221	19	49,207	21
Total	**48,347**[e]	**100**	**239,760**[f]	**100**

Note. See Table 18 for the list of 47 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2007.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.

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

[c] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[d] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[e] Includes 282 males of unknown race or multiple races.

[f] Includes 2,278 males of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 23. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		American Indian/Alaska Native		
Injection drug use	8	18	286	40
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	3	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	22	50	299	42
Sex with injection drug user	7	16	115	16
Sex with bisexual male	1	2	28	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	2	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	6	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	14	32	148	21
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	2	18	3
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	13	30	105	15
Total	**44**	**100**	**711**	**100**
		Asian[c]		
Injection drug use	2	2	95	9
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	7	1
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	47	53	540	54
Sex with injection drug user	5	6	92	9
Sex with bisexual male	2	2	74	7
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	3	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	18	2
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	40	45	353	35
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	3	87	9
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	36	41	274	27
Total	**88**	**100**	**1,003**	**100**
		Black/African American		
Injection drug use	817	13	39,793	33
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	7	0	149	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	2,928	46	52,928	44
Sex with injection drug user	345	5	13,871	12
Sex with bisexual male	139	2	2,498	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	3	0	122	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	17	0	297	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,424	38	36,140	30
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	33	1	1,517	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	2,516	40	25,761	21
Total	**6,301**	**100**	**120,148**	**100**

Table 23. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		Hispanic/Latino[d]		
Injection drug use	313	18	13,298	35
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	68	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	894	52	18,991	50
Sex with injection drug user	152	9	6,705	17
Sex with bisexual male	33	2	857	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	46	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	3	0	142	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	705	41	11,241	29
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	0	613	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	490	29	5,370	14
Total	**1,705**	**100**	**38,340**	**100**
		Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		
Injection drug use	2	14	22	19
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	8	57	63	54
Sex with injection drug user	1	7	23	20
Sex with bisexual male	1	7	7	6
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	1	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	2	2
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	6	43	30	26
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	7	6	5
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3	21	25	22
Total	**14**	**100**	**116**	**100**
		White		
Injection drug use	471	28	15,473	40
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	125	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	756	45	16,541	42
Sex with injection drug user	188	11	5,839	15
Sex with bisexual male	55	3	1,915	5
Sex with person with hemophilia	6	0	336	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	5	0	344	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	502	30	8,107	21
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	1	1,858	5
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	452	27	5,046	13
Total	**1,693**	**100**	**39,043**	**100**

Table 23. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas *(cont)*

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
			Total	
Injection drug use	1,633	16	69,591	35
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	0	355	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	4,713	47	90,229	45
Sex with injection drug user	704	7	26,825	13
Sex with bisexual male	233	2	5,415	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	10	0	513	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	25	0	819	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	3,741	37	56,657	28
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	59	1	4,134	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,563	36	36,896	18
Total	**9,977**[e]	**100**	**201,205**[f]	**100**

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.
[b] Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.
[c] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).
[d] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.
[e] Includes 132 females of unknown race or multiple races.
[f] Includes 1,844 females of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 24. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		American Indian/Alaska Native		
Injection drug use	18	26	121	28
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	27	39	204	47
Sex with injection drug user	5	7	56	13
Sex with bisexual male	1	1	16	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	2	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	21	30	130	30
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	1	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	24	35	109	25
Total	**69**	**100**	**435**	**100**
		Asian[c]		
Injection drug use	7	4	19	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	1	2	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	88	54	235	47
Sex with injection drug user	6	4	17	3
Sex with bisexual male	4	2	12	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	7	4	7	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	71	44	199	40
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	2	7	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	63	39	233	47
Total	**162**	**100**	**496**	**100**
		Black/African American		
Injection drug use	894	11	7,781	14
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	36	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	3,561	44	26,378	46
Sex with injection drug user	358	4	3,660	6
Sex with bisexual male	123	2	1,357	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	8	0	75	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	18	0	138	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	3,054	38	21,148	37
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	40	0	325	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,622	45	22,212	39
Total	**8,119**	**100**	**56,732**	**100**

Table 24. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting *(cont)*

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
		Hispanic/Latino[d]		
Injection drug use	375	13	2,578	18
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	13	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	1,470	53	7,587	52
Sex with injection drug user	233	8	1,519	10
Sex with bisexual male	63	2	323	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	12	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	15	1	53	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,158	41	5,680	39
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	0	56	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	941	34	4,374	30
Total	**2,795**	**100**	**14,608**	**100**
		Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		
Injection drug use	3	16	9	18
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	13	68	28	56
Sex with injection drug user	3	16	5	10
Sex with bisexual male	0	0	4	8
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	10	53	19	38
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	0	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3	16	13	26
Total	**19**	**100**	**50**	**100**
		White		
Injection drug use	733	25	4,819	26
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	0	26	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	1,326	45	8,644	46
Sex with injection drug user	246	8	2,024	11
Sex with bisexual male	105	4	756	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	6	0	116	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	14	0	78	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	955	32	5,670	30
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	17	1	150	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	892	30	5,041	27
Total	**2,971**	**100**	**18,680**	**100**

Table 24. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2007 and cumulative—47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting *(cont)*

Transmission category	2007 No.	2007 %	Cumulative[a] No.	Cumulative[a] %
			Total	
Injection drug use	2,041	14	15,509	17
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	8	0	79	0
High-risk heterosexual contact[b]	6,528	46	43,517	47
Sex with injection drug user	863	6	7,353	8
Sex with bisexual male	299	2	2,491	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	15	0	207	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	54	0	276	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	5,297	37	33,190	36
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	71	0	545	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	5,578	39	32,354	35
Total	**14,226**[e]	**100**	**92,004**[f]	**100**

Note. See Table 18 for the list of 47 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2007.

[a] From the beginning of the epidemic through 2007.

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

[c] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[d] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[e] Includes 91 females of unknown race or multiple races.

[f] Includes 1,003 females of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 25. Reported cases of HIV/AIDS in infants born to HIV-infected mothers, by year of report and selected characteristics, 1994–2007—25 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Year of report													
	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
Child's race/ethnicity														
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
Asian[a]	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	2
Black/African American	215	200	158	120	94	77	77	84	66	62	61	70	47	57
Hispanic/Latino[b]	31	20	19	14	10	11	15	13	18	10	15	18	8	9
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
White	76	73	45	25	27	18	10	17	20	15	10	15	11	9
Perinatal transmission category														
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors														
Injection drug use	120	90	77	49	23	23	24	21	13	9	6	18	7	11
Sex with injection drug user	65	43	40	27	19	21	8	9	11	7	5	8	6	5
Sex with bisexual male	8	11	5	5	2	5	3	5	2	5	4	6	2	0
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	82	86	49	53	46	29	42	47	40	40	33	35	24	15
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	46	59	50	30	39	29	25	30	40	32	38	40	35	47
Child's diagnosis[c]														
HIV infection	123	130	114	89	90	68	73	74	71	76	68	88	58	64
AIDS	207	165	110	77	42	41	30	41	36	18	18	19	16	15
Total[d]	**330**	**295**	**224**	**166**	**132**	**109**	**103**	**115**	**107**	**94**	**86**	**107**	**74**	**79**

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

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

[a] Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

[b] Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

[c] In the surveillance system as of June 2008.

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

Surveillance of HIV Infection (Not AIDS)

This report includes data from case reports from 53 areas (see Table 18 for list of areas) that had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name for adults, adolescents, and children with confirmed HIV infection (not AIDS) in addition to the reporting of persons with AIDS as of December 31, 2007. After the removal of personal identifying information, data from these reports were submitted to CDC. The implementation of HIV reporting has differed from state to state. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS) was not standardized, and the reporting of HIV infection (not AIDS) was based primarily on passive surveillance. The information on many of the cases reported before 1991 is not complete. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS) by the use of standardized report forms and software.

Data on HIV infection (not AIDS) should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been tested. Many HIV-reporting states offer anonymous HIV testing; the results of anonymous tests are not reported to the confidential name-based HIV registries of state and local health departments. Therefore, reports of confidential test results may not represent all persons who tested positive for HIV infection. Furthermore, many factors, including the extent to which testing is routinely offered to specific groups and the availability of, and access to, medical care and testing services, may influence testing patterns. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV reporting. As of December 31, 2007, 2 areas (Hawaii and Vermont) had implemented a code-based system for conducting case surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS). Maryland had implemented confidential name-based HIV infection reporting but had not begun reporting cases to CDC. Data on cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) from these areas are not included in the HIV data tables.

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

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

Over time, HIV infection may progress to AIDS and be reported to surveillance. Persons with HIV infection (not AIDS) who are later reported as having

AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection (not AIDS) tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point on the clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and diagnosis of AIDS differs. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, the reporting and updating of persons' clinical and vital status differ among states. The completeness of reporting of HIV infection (not AIDS) is estimated at more than 80% [4].

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas report AIDS cases to CDC by using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 and 1987 [5, 6]. The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 [7; see also 8]. 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 [3] were updated in 1994 [9]. Effective January 1, 2000, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection was revised to incorporate new laboratory tests. The definition incorporates the reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS into a single case definition for adults and children [1].

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

The pediatric case definition incorporates the revised 1994 pediatric classification system for evidence of HIV infection. Cases in children who tested positive by Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized according to the 1987 classification system. For children of any age (birth to 13 years) with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV virologic test result (i.e., HIV nucleic acid [DNA or RNA], HIV viral culture, HIV p24 antigen) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the diagnosis is documented by a physician.

Although the completeness of reporting of AIDS cases to state and local health departments differs by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that the reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85% complete (CDC, unpublished data, 2005) [4, 10–11]. In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic infections diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, for persons reported as having AIDS, the reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90% complete [12].

Since January 1, 1994, CDC has not accepted AIDS case reports that meet only the laboratory-based immunologic criteria of the 1993 expanded surveillance case definition [7] if information on sex or race/ethnicity is missing. A small number of case reports previously submitted to CDC without those variables have been returned to the health departments for follow-up and have been deleted from the totals.

Tabulation and Presentation of Data

The data in this report are provisional. This report includes information received by CDC through June 30, 2008. This report is organized in 5 sections. In Sections 1–3 (i.e., Tables 1–14 and Figure 1), data have been statistically adjusted for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths and for missing risk-factor information. For the assessment of trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report, to eliminate artifacts of reporting in the surveillance system. Section 4, which presents survival data, is discussed later in the Technical Notes. In Section 5 (Tables 16–25), HIV and AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC.

Areas with Mature HIV Reporting System Included in Estimates of Cases of HIV Infection

The inclusion of areas with mature confidential name-based HIV reporting for tabulation and presentation of HIV/AIDS and HIV infection (not AIDS) data was based on the date that HIV infection reporting was implemented in the area and the ability to calculate 4 years of reporting delays in order to display trends reliably [13, 14]. This report includes 39 areas (34 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas) with laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2003. The 39 areas comprise 34 states (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming) and 5 U.S. dependent areas (American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands). For Tables 1 and 2, we used data from these 39 areas to estimate the numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS. We also used these data to estimate the numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS (Tables 9 and 10) and to estimate the number of diagnoses of HIV infection (not AIDS) (Table 14).

Areas with HIV Reporting System as of December 31, 2007, Included in Reports of HIV Infection (Not AIDS)

Areas included in tabulations of reports of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date of implementation of name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 31, 2007. For Tables 18, 20, 22, and 24, we used data from 53 areas (47 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. dependent areas) to describe reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

Age

The designation "adults and adolescents" refers to persons aged 13 years and older; the designation "children" refers to persons less than 13 years of age. For presentations of data on persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS (Tables 9–14), the age-group assignment is based on the person's age as of December 31, 2007. For Table 8, which concerns deaths of persons with AIDS, age-group assignment is determined by the person's age at the time of death. For all other tables, the age designation (for example, "adults and adolescents") or the specific age-group assignment (for example, 20–24 years) is based on the person's age at the time of the first documented positive result of an HIV antibody test (for persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection) or the person's age at the time AIDS was diagnosed.

Race and Ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 [15], the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. Implementation by January 1, 2003, was mandated. At a minimum, data on the following racial categories should be collected:

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

Additionally, systems must be able to retain information when multiple racial categories are reported. In addition to data on race, data on 2 categories of ethnicity should be collected:

- Hispanic or Latino
- not Hispanic or Latino

This report is the first annual surveillance report in which the new racial categories have been used for presentation of HIV/AIDS and AIDS surveillance data. The Asian or Pacific Islander category displayed in previous HIV/AIDS surveillance reports has been split into 2 categories: (1) Asian and (2) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The Asian category includes the cases in Asians/Pacific Islanders (referred to as legacy cases) that were reported before the implementation of the new racial categories in 2003 and a small percentage of cases in Asians/Pacific Islanders that were reported after 2003 but that were reported according to the old racial category (Asian/Pacific Islander). Persons who reported multiple racial categories or whose race was unknown are included in the total numbers in Tables 1, 2, 4–6, 8–10, 12, 13, 15, and 21–25. Also, the number of persons reported in each race category may include per-

sons whose ethnicity was not reported. In this report, the persons categorized as white or black/African American were not Hispanic or Latino.

Cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS

In this report, the term *HIV/AIDS* is used to refer to 3 categories of diagnoses collectively: (1) a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), (2) a diagnosis of HIV infection with a later diagnosis of AIDS, and (3) concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS. For analyses of HIV/AIDS data, we used data from 39 areas (i.e., 34 states and 5 U.S. dependent areas) that have had HIV infection reporting for a sufficient length of time (i.e., since at least 2003) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends. Tables 1, 2, 9, and 10 summarize cases and prevalence of HIV/AIDS. For analysis of AIDS cases, we used data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas.

HIV Incidence

In 1998, Janssen and colleagues described the serologic testing algorithm for recent HIV seroconversion (STARHS). This procedure made it possible to estimate HIV incidence by classifying HIV infections as recent or longstanding through the combined use of the standard enzyme immunoassay (EIA) and a biomarker test (currently, the BED [named for the 3 HIV subtypes that constitute the polypeptide] HIV-1 capture EIA) [16, 17]. HIV incidence surveillance programs integrated HIV incidence surveillance into their HIV surveillance systems by (1) ensuring that remnant HIV-positive diagnostic specimens were tested by using STARHS and (2) collecting data on the person's history of HIV testing and antiretroviral use [18]. This report presents population-based HIV incidence estimates obtained through CDC's HIV incidence surveillance.

A stratified extrapolation approach based on a sample survey method was used to determine the population-based HIV incidence estimate [19]. The estimated number of new HIV infections in 2006 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia was based on the total number of persons in 22 states whose HIV diagnosis had been made during 2006 and a sample of those persons, whose specimens had been tested by the BED assay and whose BED result classified their infection as recent. A sampling weight was assigned to each person in the sample; the weight was based on the probability that the person was tested for HIV within 1 year after infection and the probability that the BED result was "recent." All infections diagnosed as AIDS at the time of, or within 6 months after, a diagnosis of HIV infection were classified as long-term infections.

Because HIV incidence estimates require additional time for the receipt of STARHS results, estimates described in this report are for 2006. HIV incidence was estimated by using data on persons in 22 states who were 13 years or older, whose HIV infection had been diagnosed (with or without a concurrent AIDS diagnosis) during 2006, and whose case had been reported to CDC by the end of June 2007. The 22 states are Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. The estimate of incidence in these 22 states was extrapolated to the 50 states and the District of Columbia by determining the ratio of HIV incidence to AIDS diagnosis in the 22 states that contributed data and applying that ratio to the AIDS diagnoses in states without HIV incidence surveillance. Because the HIV incidence estimates presented in Table 3 are for 2006, the race/ethnicity categories are the categories used in previous surveillance reports and thus are not consistent with the race/ethnicity categories used in other tables of this report.

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

Tabulations of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or with AIDS (Tables 9–14) do not reflect actual counts of cases reported to the surveillance system. Rather, the estimates are based on numbers of reported cases, which have been adjusted for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths.

Deaths of Persons with AIDS

Tabulations of deaths of persons with AIDS (Table 8) do not reflect actual counts of deaths reported to the surveillance system. Rather, the estimates are based on numbers of reported deaths, which have been adjusted for delays in reporting.

Geographic Designations

The areas of residence included in the report are defined as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

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

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

In the *Federal Register* for December 27, 2000, the OMB published revised standards for defining metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) for use in federal statistical activities [20]. These standards, which provided for the identification of MSAs in the United States and Puerto Rico, replaced the 1990 standards. The adoption of the new standards was effective as of December 27, 2000. On June 6, 2003, the OMB announced new MSA definitions based on the new standards and Census 2000 data [21]. Table 17 presents reported AIDS cases, by MSA, for areas with populations of more than 500,000. The MSAs listed in Table 17 are defined according to the OMB's most recent update (November 2007) of statistical areas [22].

Survival Analyses

For the survival analyses presented in Section 4 (Table 15 and Figures 2–4), we used the Kaplan-Meier method to estimate the probability of survival for persons with AIDS whose case data were reported by June 30, 2008. Table 15 was limited to AIDS cases diagnosed during 2002, and Figures 2–4 were limited to cases diagnosed during 1998–2005. Table 15 and the figures were limited to deaths through December 31, 2006; this was done to allow at least 18 months for a death to be reported by June 30, 2008, and to allow at least 1 year between AIDS diagnosis and death.

Transmission Categories

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

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

Adults and adolescents born in, or who had sex with someone born in, a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern II countries by the World Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually acquired HIV infection unless they meet the criteria stated in the preceding paragraph. Similar to other cases in persons who were reported without information about a behavioral or a transfusion risk factor for HIV infection, these cases are classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as "no risk factor reported or identified" [23]. Cases in children whose mother was born in, or whose mother had sex with someone born in, a Pattern II country are now classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as "mother with documented HIV infection, a risk factor for HIV infection, or HIV infection without a specified risk factor."

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

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

Because a substantial proportion of cases of HIV infection and AIDS are reported to CDC without an identified risk factor, a statistical approach—multiple imputation—has been used in this report to assign a risk factor for these cases. Multiple imputation is a statistical approach in which each missing risk factor is replaced with a set of plausible values that represent the uncertainty about the true, but missing, value [24]. The plausible values are analyzed by using standard procedures, and the results from these analyses are then combined to produce the final results. Multiple imputation is preferable to the risk factor redistribution method used in previous reports because it preserves the relationship between risk factors and the other variables being analyzed. Our application of multiple imputation, unlike the risk factor redistribution method, does not include a variable indicating whether a risk factor was reclassified after initial report, because such a variable is not currently available [25]. In this report, multiple imputation has been used in tables and figures showing estimated values for cases in adults and adolescents, but not in tables and figures concerning cases in children (because the number of cases in children is small, missing risk factors were not imputed for these cases).

Reporting Delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may differ among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories; for some AIDS cases, delays have been as long as several years. Adjustments of the estimated data on HIV infection (not AIDS) and on AIDS to account for reporting delays are calculated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure. This procedure takes into account the differences in reporting delays in exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories, and is based on the assumption that reporting delays in these categories have not changed over time [13, 14, 26].

Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS (Tables 6a, 6b, 16, and 17) in 2007, as well as for persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS (Table 11) at the end of 2007. The population denominators used to compute these rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on official postcensus estimates for 2007 from the U.S. Census Bureau [27] and bridged-race estimates for 2007 obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics [28]. The bridged estimates are based on the Census 2000 counts and produced under a collaborative agreement with the U.S Census Bureau. These estimates result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the OMB's 1997 standards for the classification of data on race and ethnicity [15], to the 4 race categories specified in the 1977 standards. The population denominators for U.S. dependent areas were based on official postcensus estimates and Census 2000 counts from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database. Each rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases reported during the 12 months in 2007 (or the number of persons living with HIV infection or with AIDS at the end of 2007) by the 2007 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for calculating age-, sex-, and race/ethnicity-specific rates are computed by applying the age, sex, and race/ethnicity proportions from the bridged-race population estimates for 2000 to the 2007 postcensus estimates of the total population for each state. When bridged-race population denominators for the U.S. dependent areas were not available, proportions from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database for 2000 were used to estimate the age- and sex-specific subpopulations [29].

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

Alabama	http://www.adph.org/aids/Default.asp?id=984
Alaska	http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/bulletins/docs/b2008_08.pdf
Arizona	http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/hiv_epi.htm
Arkansas	http://www.healthyarkansas.com/data/data.html#
California	http://www.cdph.ca.gov/data/statistics/Pages/OAHIVAIDSStatistics.aspx
Chicago	http://www.aidschicago.org/pdf/2006/fact_cdph_winter.pdf
Colorado	http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/dc/HIVandSTD/surveillance.html
Connecticut	http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3135&q=393048
Delaware	http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/epi/disstatshiv.html
District of Columbia	http://doh.dc.gov/doh/cwp/view,A,1371,Q,603431.asp
Florida	http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html
Georgia	http://health.state.ga.us/programs/stdhiv/index.asp
Hawaii	http://hawaii.gov/health/healthy-lifestyles/std-aids/data-statistics/index.html
Houston	http://www.houstontx.gov/health/HIV-STD/
Idaho	http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/DesktopModules/ArticlesSortableArticlesSrtView.aspx?tabID=0&ItemID=1299&mid=11117&wversion=Staging
Illinois	http://www.idph.state.il.us/aids/stats.htm
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/isdh/19092.htm
Iowa	http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/hiv_aids_programs.asp#surveillance
Kansas	http://www.kdheks.gov/hiv/surveillance.html
Kentucky	http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/epi/HIV-AIDS+Reporting+and+Statistics.htm
Los Angeles	http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/phcommon/public/reports/rptspubdisplay.cfm?unit=hiv&ou=ph&prog=hae
Louisiana	http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/offices/?id=264
Maine	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/boh/ddc/data_statistics_surveillance.htm
Maryland	http://www.dhmh.state.md.us/AIDS/Data&Statistics/statistics.htm
Massachusetts	http://www.mass.gov/Eeohhs2/docs/dph/cdc/aids/monthly_aids_report.pdf
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2940_2955_2982_46000_46003---,00.html
Minnesota	http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/hivstatistics.html
Mississippi	http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/msdhsite/index.cfm/14,0,150,html
Missouri	http://www.dhss.mo.gov/HIV_STD_AIDS/Data.html
Montana	http://hivdata.hhs.mt.gov/
Nebraska	http://www.dhhs.ne.gov/dpc/HIV.htm
Nevada	http://health.nv.gov/FP_Publications.htm
New Hampshire	http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/CDCS/LIBRARY/Data-Statistical+Report/hiv-aids-report.htm
New Jersey	http://www.state.nj.us/health/aids/aidsqtr.htm
New Mexico	http://www.health.state.nm.us/epi/hiv-aids.html
New York	http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/aids/statistics/index.htm
New York City	http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/dires/epi_reports.shtml
North Carolina	http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/hiv/surveillance.html
North Dakota	http://www.ndhiv.com/resources/
Ohio	http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/disease/hivcov.aspx
Oklahoma	http://www.ok.gov/health/Disease,_Prevention,_Preparedness/HIV_STD_Service/HIV_STD_Statistics/index.html
Oregon	http://oregon.gov/DHS/ph/hst/index.shtml
Pennsylvania	http://www.dsf.health.state.pa.us/health/cwp/browse.asp?A=171&BMDRN=2000&BCOB=0&C=38025
Philadelphia	http://www.phila.gov/health/units/aaco/HIV_AIDS.html
Rhode Island	http://www.health.ri.gov/hiv/data.php
San Francisco	http://www.sfdph.org/dph/files/reports/default.asp
South Carolina	http://www.dhec.sc.gov/health/disease/stdhiv/surveillance.htm
South Dakota	http://doh.sd.gov/Disease/statistics.aspx
Tennessee	http://www.coetenn.com/IndexTNHIVdata.htm
Texas	http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/default.shtm
Utah	http://health.utah.gov/cdc/sp.htm
Vermont	http://healthvermont.gov/prevent/aids/quarter/reports.aspx
Virginia	http://www.vdh.state.va.us/std/datahome2.asp
Washington	http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/HIV_AIDS/Prev_Edu/Statistics.htm
West Virginia	http://www.wvhiv.org/DiseaseSurveillance/tabid/1674/Default.aspx
Wisconsin	http://dhfs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/Stats/index.htm
Wyoming	http://wdhfs.state.wy.us/phsd/hivsurveillance/Index.html

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