

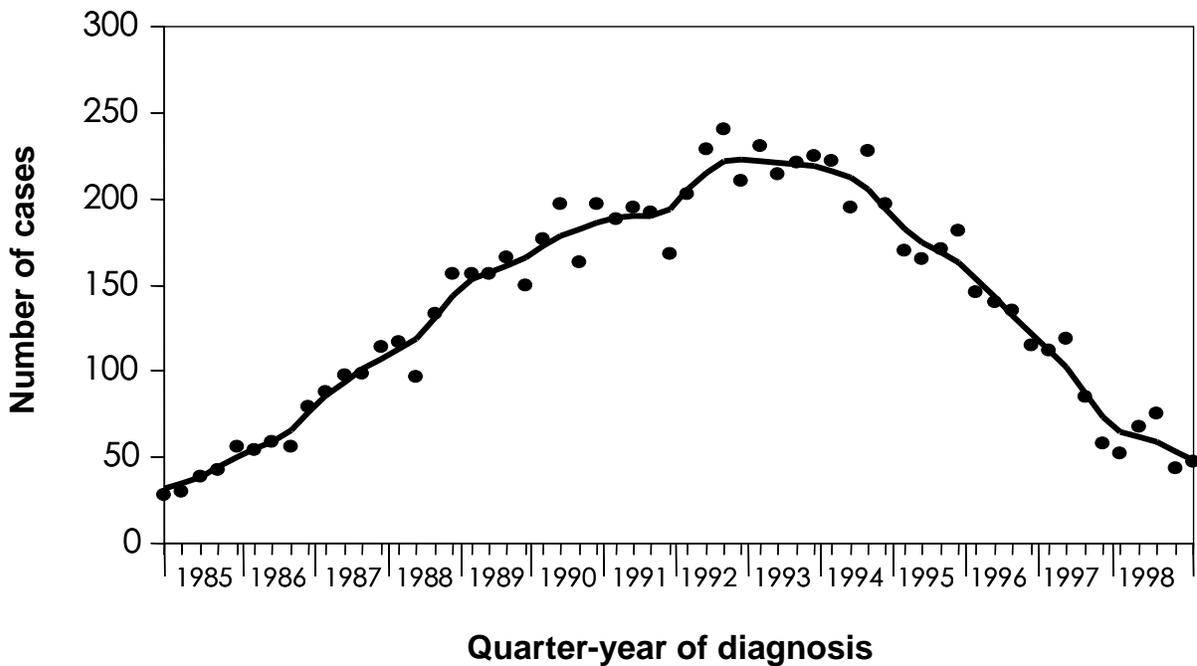
HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through December 1999

Year-end edition Vol. 11, No. 2

Perinatally Acquired AIDS,* 1985-1998, United States



*Adjusted for reporting delays and unreported mode of HIV exposure. Data reported through December 1999.

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



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The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is accessible via Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv>

HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report, "AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1997 and 1998, by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, and Risk Exposure", volume 5, number 3, is available on the Internet: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/harsupp.htm>

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As of the end of 1999, a total of 733,374 AIDS cases had been reported to CDC. Of these, 82% were men, 18% were women and 1% were children less than 13 years of age; 43% were in whites, 37% in blacks, 18% in Hispanics, <1% in Asians and Pacific Islanders, and <1% in American Indians and Alaska Natives; and 47% were in men who have sex with men, 25% in injection drug users, 10% in persons infected heterosexually, and 2% in persons infected through blood or blood products. During the 1990s the epidemic shifted steadily toward a growing proportion of AIDS cases in blacks and Hispanics and in women and toward a decreasing proportion in MSM, although this group remains the largest single exposure group (see Tables 23 and 24). Blacks and Hispanics, among whom AIDS rates have been markedly higher than among whites, have been disproportionately affected since the early years of the epidemic. In absolute numbers, blacks have outnumbered whites in new AIDS diagnoses and deaths since 1996 and in the number of persons living with AIDS since 1998. The proportion of women with AIDS increased steadily, reaching 23% in 1999, and the proportion infected heterosexually also increased, surpassing (in 1994) the proportion infected through injection drug use. Midway through the 1990s, effective therapies became available and their effects on decreases in AIDS incidence and in deaths were detected at the population level through surveillance as early as 1996. As deaths have decreased, AIDS prevalence has steadily increased year to year, a trend that will continue as long as the number of persons with a new AIDS diagnosis exceeds the number of persons dying each year.

The steep decline in perinatally acquired AIDS (Cover figure) has been one of the dramatic changes of the 1990s, resulting from the rapid implementation of the use of zidovudine (ZDV) to prevent perinatal transmission. The increased use of ZDV took place after publication of the findings of the AIDS Clinical Trial 076 and of the Public Health Service guidelines on the use of ZDV to reduce HIV transmission. More recently, some of the decline in perinatal AIDS can also be ascribed to improved treatments for HIV-infected children, which delay the onset of AIDS-defining illnesses. The rate of perinatal transmission is expected to continue to decline as a result of more aggressive courses of treatment (e.g., combination therapy)

and more use of obstetric procedures, such as elective cesarean section, that reduce transmission.

CDC's current perinatal prevention initiative is focusing efforts in the states and cities that account for most cases of perinatal transmission. Activities include educating providers about the importance of offering counseling and testing to all pregnant women, intensification of outreach to increase prenatal care among high-risk women, public information campaigns, and examining the feasibility of testing at delivery for women who have had no prenatal care. Pediatric HIV surveillance will play an important role, helping to gauge the extent to which intensified prevention efforts contribute to reduced transmission.

HIV data for states with name-based HIV surveillance systems are presented side by side with AIDS data from all states. The distribution of reported HIV and AIDS cases cannot be compared directly because the HIV tables represent only the states that currently report cases of HIV infection, whereas the AIDS tables represent all states and territories. Differences in the distribution of risk, for example, may reflect differences in the epidemic in states that report HIV and those that do not. Note that new HIV diagnoses and persons living with diagnosed HIV infection do not provide a direct measurement of HIV incidence and HIV prevalence because not all infected persons have received a diagnosis of HIV infection. In addition, HIV surveillance data should be interpreted with knowledge of local practices because the data are influenced by the availability of HIV test facilities and the proportion of HIV-infected persons who seek or who defer testing. Finally, HIV data are affected by whether states report prevalent HIV cases or just new diagnoses when they implement HIV reporting. Persons are counted only once in the HIV/AIDS system, thus persons who are reported as having HIV and AIDS are counted only as AIDS cases.

As of December 1999, in the 34 areas with name-based HIV reporting (including Connecticut and Oregon, where only pediatric cases are reportable), 113,167 persons were reported as living with diagnosed HIV (not AIDS); in 1999, 21,419 HIV cases were reported. Women account for 32% of the cases reported in 1999. Among women, blacks and Hispanics account for 77% of cases; among men, blacks and Hispanics account for 59% of cases. Persons aged 13-24 years account for 15% of reported HIV cases,

and women account for 49% of cases in this age group. CDC estimates that in the U.S. approximately two thirds of persons living with HIV and AIDS have been tested confidentially. States with HIV reporting can use this information to approximate their total HIV prevalence.

Although new HIV diagnoses do not represent new infections, they can provide information on trends in HIV incidence in certain subgroups. This is especially true for persons under age 25 at diagnosis (Table 25). Because risk behaviors generally are initiated during the late teens, persons who receive a diagnosis before age 25 are most likely to have been infected recently. Assuming stable screening practices and testing behaviors, trends in that age group indicate whether incidence among persons under age 25 is stable, increasing, or decreasing. Given that a substantial portion of new infections occur in that age group, this information is very useful for understanding the patterns of HIV incidence and for targeting prevention efforts.

Guidelines for the surveillance of HIV and AIDS, published in December 1999, recommend integrated HIV and AIDS surveillance. In addition, both the adult and pediatric HIV case definitions were updated to reflect current diagnostic methods and clinical practice. For adults, the results of tests for detectable viral load were included in the case definition to facilitate the reporting of prevalent cases in areas that are initiating HIV surveillance. The pediatric case definition, expanded to reflect changes in clinical practice, now also incorporates the results of viral load tests.

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

Suggested reading:

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

CDC. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report: AIDS Cases Diagnosed in 1997 and 1998 by Sex, Race/Ethnicity, Age at Diagnosis, and Risk Exposure, 1999;5(No. 3):1-12.

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

CDC. Success in implementing PHS guidelines to reduce perinatal transmission of HIV. *MMWR* 1998;47:688-91.

CDC. Guidelines for national human immunodeficiency virus case surveillance, including monitoring for human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. *MMWR* 1999;48(No. RR-13):1-31.

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

Table 1. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection¹ and with AIDS, by state and age group, reported through December 1999²

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV infection ³			Living with AIDS ⁴			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	4,766	43	4,809	2,824	24	2,848	7,590	67	7,657
Alaska	—	—	—	223	1	224	223	1	224
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	4,040	38	4,078	2,888	9	2,897	6,928	47	6,975
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,858	20	1,878	1,450	23	1,473	3,308	43	3,351
California	—	—	—	42,314	214	42,528	42,314	214	42,528
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	5,258	27	5,285	2,721	6	2,727	7,979	33	8,012
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁵	—	97	97	5,414	76	5,490	5,414	173	5,587
Delaware	—	—	—	1,075	15	1,090	1,075	15	1,090
District of Columbia	—	—	—	5,654	92	5,746	5,654	92	5,746
Florida (July 1997)	14,081	141	14,222	32,388	608	32,996	46,469	749	47,218
Georgia	—	—	—	9,573	90	9,663	9,573	90	9,663
Hawaii	—	—	—	911	5	916	911	5	916
Idaho (June 1986)	278	5	283	209	—	209	487	5	492
Illinois	—	—	—	8,633	126	8,759	8,633	126	8,759
Indiana (July 1988)	3,088	35	3,123	2,444	17	2,461	5,532	52	5,584
Iowa (July 1998)	252	3	255	566	4	570	818	7	825
Kansas (July 1999)	633	7	640	893	5	898	1,526	12	1,538
Kentucky	—	—	—	1,459	13	1,472	1,459	13	1,472
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	6,442	105	6,547	5,105	54	5,159	11,547	159	11,706
Maine	—	—	—	418	7	425	418	7	425
Maryland	—	—	—	8,998	163	9,161	8,998	163	9,161
Massachusetts	—	—	—	5,949	79	6,028	5,949	79	6,028
Michigan (April 1992)	4,243	92	4,335	4,180	33	4,213	8,423	125	8,548
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	2,409	27	2,436	1,521	13	1,534	3,930	40	3,970
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	3,926	45	3,971	1,843	29	1,872	5,769	74	5,843
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	4,049	41	4,090	3,993	17	4,010	8,042	58	8,100
Montana	—	—	—	156	—	156	156	—	156
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	448	6	454	435	4	439	883	10	893
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	2,514	23	2,537	2,021	11	2,032	4,535	34	4,569
New Hampshire	—	—	—	461	4	465	461	4	465
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	11,687	367	12,054	13,766	258	14,024	25,453	625	26,078
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	526	3	529	864	6	870	1,390	9	1,399
New York	—	—	—	50,483	803	51,286	50,483	803	51,286
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	8,459	107	8,566	4,121	52	4,173	12,580	159	12,739
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	59	1	60	44	1	45	103	2	105
Ohio (June 1990)	5,042	65	5,107	4,039	43	4,082	9,081	108	9,189
Oklahoma (June 1988)	2,107	16	2,123	1,522	9	1,531	3,629	25	3,654
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ⁵	—	16	16	1,929	7	1,936	1,929	23	1,952
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	10,096	174	10,270	10,096	174	10,270
Rhode Island	—	—	—	857	7	864	857	7	864
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	6,203	99	6,302	4,176	32	4,208	10,379	131	10,510
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	170	5	175	64	1	65	234	6	240
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	5,259	51	5,310	4,047	18	4,065	9,306	69	9,375
Texas (Jan. 1999) ⁵	2,668	279	2,947	22,352	153	22,505	25,020	432	25,452
Utah (April 1989)	734	6	740	883	7	890	1,617	13	1,630
Vermont	—	—	—	169	2	171	169	2	171
Virginia (July 1989)	7,254	73	7,327	5,284	84	5,368	12,538	157	12,695
Washington	—	—	—	3,703	15	3,718	3,703	15	3,718
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	488	3	491	451	4	455	939	7	946
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	2,125	27	2,152	1,471	12	1,483	3,596	39	3,635
Wyoming (June 1989)	63	—	63	70	2	72	133	2	135
Subtotal	111,129	1,873	113,002	287,110	3,432	290,542	398,239	5,305	403,544
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations									
Guam	—	—	—	18	—	18	18	—	18
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	8,656	175	8,831	8,656	175	8,831
Virgin Islands, U.S.(Dec.1998)	162	3	165	210	9	219	372	12	384
Total	111,291	1,876	113,167	296,322	3,622	299,944	406,980	5,498	412,471

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

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

³Includes only persons reported from areas with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,939 adults/adolescents and 56 children reported from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting whose area of residence is unknown or are residents of other areas.

⁴Includes 326 adults/adolescents and 6 children whose area of residence is unknown.

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

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

Area of residence	1998		1999		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	484	11.1	476	10.9	5,724	68	5,792
Alaska	29	4.7	15	2.4	450	5	455
Arizona	636	13.6	880	18.4	6,947	36	6,983
Arkansas	202	8.0	194	7.6	2,745	38	2,783
California	5,620	17.2	5,445	16.4	114,780	586	115,366
Colorado	313	7.9	319	7.9	6,733	28	6,761
Connecticut	667	20.4	586	17.9	10,827	174	11,001
Delaware	171	23.0	186	24.7	2,342	22	2,364
District of Columbia	989	189.7	838	161.5	12,062	169	12,231
Florida	5,334	35.8	5,468	36.2	74,163	1,376	75,539
Georgia	1,286	16.8	1,678	21.5	21,429	199	21,628
Hawaii	158	13.3	100	8.4	2,331	15	2,346
Idaho	32	2.6	25	2.0	472	2	474
Illinois	1,293	10.7	1,557	12.8	22,962	258	23,220
Indiana	482	8.2	363	6.1	5,722	40	5,762
Iowa	71	2.5	87	3.0	1,221	9	1,230
Kansas	123	4.7	171	6.4	2,243	12	2,255
Kentucky	280	7.1	277	7.0	3,110	24	3,134
Louisiana	948	21.7	854	19.5	11,851	119	11,970
Maine	31	2.5	80	6.4	907	9	916
Maryland	1,629	31.8	1,525	29.5	19,934	297	20,231
Massachusetts	906	14.7	1,454	23.5	15,012	206	15,218
Michigan	708	7.2	649	6.6	10,478	104	10,582
Minnesota	188	4.0	190	4.0	3,557	23	3,580
Mississippi	415	15.1	421	15.2	3,981	56	4,037
Missouri	439	8.1	531	9.7	8,713	56	8,769
Montana	29	3.3	13	1.5	307	3	310
Nebraska	72	4.3	67	4.0	1,006	10	1,016
Nevada	258	14.8	242	13.4	4,092	26	4,118
New Hampshire	37	3.1	46	3.8	841	9	850
New Jersey	2,114	26.1	2,043	25.1	39,481	735	40,216
New Mexico	209	12.1	93	5.3	1,903	8	1,911
New York	8,667	47.7	7,703	42.3	133,843	2,219	136,062
North Carolina	789	10.5	794	10.4	9,632	113	9,745
North Dakota	7	1.1	7	1.1	103	1	104
Ohio	683	6.1	547	4.9	10,671	121	10,792
Oklahoma	286	8.6	148	4.4	3,414	25	3,439
Oregon	204	6.2	225	6.8	4,575	16	4,591
Pennsylvania	1,737	14.5	1,967	16.4	22,678	310	22,988
Rhode Island	126	12.8	107	10.8	1,932	21	1,953
South Carolina	776	20.2	959	24.7	8,643	79	8,722
South Dakota	13	1.8	16	2.2	154	4	158
Tennessee	694	12.8	759	13.8	7,689	49	7,738
Texas	3,949	20.0	3,181	15.9	51,079	370	51,449
Utah	139	6.6	155	7.3	1,806	21	1,827
Vermont	20	3.4	20	3.4	363	5	368
Virginia	996	14.7	943	13.7	12,044	162	12,206
Washington	438	7.7	360	6.3	8,965	33	8,998
West Virginia	84	4.6	69	3.8	1,004	9	1,013
Wisconsin	203	3.9	152	2.9	3,353	27	3,380
Wyoming	6	1.2	15	3.1	172	2	174
Subtotal	45,970	17.0	45,000	16.5	700,446	8,309	708,755
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations							
Guam	2	1.3	10	6.6	31	—	31
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Puerto Rico	1,710	44.3	1,247	32.1	23,160	386	23,546
Virgin Islands, U.S.	35	29.6	39	32.6	432	17	449
Total¹	47,915	17.4	46,400	16.7	724,656	8,718	733,374

¹U.S. totals presented in this report include data from the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia), and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. See Technical Notes. Totals include 589 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. HIV infection cases¹ by area and age group, reported through December 1999, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	1999	Cumulative totals		
		Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	519	4,963	44	5,007
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	694	4,347	39	4,386
Arkansas (July 1989)	214	1,888	20	1,908
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	325	5,494	28	5,522
Connecticut (July 1992) ²	5	–	105	105
Florida (July 1997)	6,402	14,329	143	14,472
Idaho (June 1986)	28	332	5	337
Indiana (July 1988)	301	3,272	36	3,308
Iowa (July 1998)	169	255	3	258
Kansas (July 1999)	287	650	7	657
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	971	6,770	118	6,888
Michigan (April 1992)	499	4,964	106	5,070
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	230	2,556	30	2,586
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	464	4,110	46	4,156
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	472	4,201	41	4,242
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	79	470	6	476
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	232	2,734	24	2,758
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	1,330	13,094	377	13,471
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	145	538	3	541
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,017	9,240	117	9,357
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	2	67	1	68
Ohio (June 1990)	919	5,393	67	5,460
Oklahoma (June 1988)	219	2,219	17	2,236
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ²	–	–	16	16
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	717	6,776	103	6,879
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	21	189	5	194
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	897	5,431	51	5,482
Texas (Jan. 1999) ²	2,563	2,697	292	2,989
Utah (April 1989)	64	747	6	753
Virginia (July 1989)	878	7,743	77	7,820
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	49	517	3	520
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	184	2,264	28	2,292
Wyoming (June 1989)	9	69	–	69
Subtotal	20,905	118,319	1,964	120,283
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations				
Virgin Islands, U.S (Dec. 1998)	153	164	3	167
Persons reported from areas with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other areas ³	361	2,098	59	2,157
Total	21,419	120,581	2,026	122,607

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

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

³Includes 336 persons reported from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose area of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

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

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	1998		1999		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	54	7.8	49	7.1	552	1	553
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	119	13.7	77	8.9	1,621	24	1,645
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	88	13.0	48	7.1	1,033	2	1,035
Allentown, Pa.	39	6.3	78	12.6	777	8	785
Ann Arbor, Mich.	20	3.7	28	5.0	366	9	375
Atlanta, Ga.	939	25.1	1,027	26.6	15,097	107	15,204
Austin, Tex.	292	26.4	277	24.2	3,687	25	3,712
Bakersfield, Calif.	84	13.3	92	14.3	962	8	970
Baltimore, Md.	1,158	46.7	1,012	40.6	13,335	206	13,541
Baton Rouge, La.	184	32.0	189	32.6	1,750	19	1,769
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	286	21.4	247	18.4	5,175	80	5,255
Birmingham, Ala.	140	15.4	140	15.3	1,776	22	1,798
Boston, Mass.	809	13.8	1,217	20.6	13,222	182	13,404
Buffalo, N.Y.	115	10.0	172	15.1	1,732	18	1,750
Charleston, S.C.	113	20.8	115	20.8	1,435	12	1,447
Charlotte, N.C.	193	14.0	162	11.4	1,976	22	1,998
Chicago, Ill.	1,100	13.8	1,352	16.9	19,880	229	20,109
Cincinnati, Ohio	100	6.2	57	3.5	1,823	15	1,838
Cleveland, Ohio	242	10.9	181	8.1	3,161	42	3,203
Columbia, S.C.	157	30.8	282	54.6	1,871	16	1,887
Columbus, Ohio	101	6.9	86	5.8	2,104	13	2,117
Dallas, Tex.	652	20.4	627	19.1	11,736	37	11,773
Dayton, Ohio	55	5.7	48	5.0	934	17	951
Denver, Colo.	234	12.1	236	11.9	5,370	19	5,389
Detroit, Mich.	486	10.9	422	9.4	7,205	71	7,276
El Paso, Tex.	121	17.4	91	13.0	996	10	1,006
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	825	54.7	939	61.2	11,861	240	12,101
Fort Worth, Tex.	219	13.8	134	8.2	3,057	25	3,082
Fresno, Calif.	65	7.5	65	7.4	1,108	14	1,122
Gary, Ind.	52	8.3	43	6.8	672	3	675
Grand Rapids, Mich.	49	4.7	41	3.9	730	3	733
Greensboro, N.C.	110	9.4	172	14.6	1,569	20	1,589
Greenville, S.C.	124	13.5	136	14.6	1,382	6	1,388
Harrisburg, Pa.	115	18.6	73	11.8	941	8	949
Hartford, Conn.	253	22.8	178	16.0	3,749	46	3,795
Honolulu, Hawaii	105	12.0	76	8.8	1,702	12	1,714
Houston, Tex.	1,564	39.8	934	23.3	18,340	154	18,494
Indianapolis, Ind.	216	14.2	184	12.0	2,718	17	2,735
Jacksonville, Fla.	259	24.8	302	28.6	4,136	68	4,204
Jersey City, N.J.	324	58.6	251	45.4	6,257	118	6,375
Kansas City, Mo.	177	10.2	206	11.7	3,768	14	3,782
Knoxville, Tenn.	75	11.3	46	6.8	681	6	687
Las Vegas, Nev.	228	17.3	205	14.8	3,330	25	3,355
Little Rock, Ark.	67	12.1	56	10.0	989	14	1,003
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,837	19.9	2,083	22.3	40,479	230	40,709
Louisville, Ky.	168	16.8	158	15.7	1,535	16	1,551
McAllen, Tex.	50	9.6	29	5.4	330	9	339
Memphis, Tenn.	284	26.0	327	29.6	2,841	15	2,856
Miami, Fla.	1,547	71.9	1,420	65.3	22,401	471	22,872
Middlesex, N.J.	150	13.4	114	10.1	3,001	69	3,070
Milwaukee, Wis.	115	7.9	88	6.0	1,838	16	1,854
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	172	6.1	179	6.2	3,164	17	3,181
Mobile, Ala.	88	16.5	93	17.4	1,095	13	1,108
Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.	125	11.4	105	9.5	2,685	61	2,746
Nashville, Tenn.	189	16.4	233	19.9	2,399	17	2,416
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	426	15.9	347	12.9	6,358	111	6,469
New Haven, Conn.	360	22.1	344	21.0	6,161	122	6,283
New Orleans, La.	455	34.8	414	31.7	6,557	62	6,619
New York, N.Y.	7,424	85.5	6,336	72.7	113,075	1,984	115,059
Newark, N.J.	869	44.6	918	47.0	16,000	316	16,316

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

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	1998		1999		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Norfolk, Va.	344	22.2	273	17.5	3,466	60	3,526
Oakland, Calif.	414	17.9	346	14.7	7,744	42	7,786
Oklahoma City, Okla.	147	14.2	42	4.0	1,571	7	1,578
Omaha, Nebr.	42	6.1	44	6.3	702	3	705
Orange County, Calif.	340	12.5	265	9.6	5,343	33	5,376
Orlando, Fla.	473	31.5	445	29.0	5,592	77	5,669
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,311	26.5	1,660	33.5	17,511	259	17,770
Phoenix, Ariz.	462	15.8	691	22.9	4,975	23	4,998
Pittsburgh, Pa.	121	5.2	91	3.9	2,252	17	2,269
Portland, Oreg.	156	8.6	162	8.8	3,698	8	3,706
Providence, R.I.	122	13.5	98	10.8	1,813	20	1,833
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	124	11.5	134	12.1	1,847	21	1,868
Richmond, Va.	207	21.7	184	19.1	2,426	25	2,451
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	490	15.7	381	11.9	6,519	51	6,570
Rochester, N.Y.	120	11.1	181	16.8	2,253	13	2,266
Sacramento, Calif.	184	11.8	138	8.7	3,040	24	3,064
Saint Louis, Mo.	199	7.8	303	11.8	4,442	39	4,481
Salt Lake City, Utah	114	9.0	127	10.0	1,565	14	1,579
San Antonio, Tex.	265	17.2	204	13.0	3,773	28	3,801
San Diego, Calif.	533	19.3	550	19.5	10,122	52	10,174
San Francisco, Calif.	966	57.4	856	50.8	27,111	40	27,151
San Jose, Calif.	150	9.1	152	9.2	3,018	14	3,032
San Juan, P.R.	1,064	53.1	808	40.0	14,566	241	14,807
Sarasota, Fla.	73	13.4	99	18.0	1,322	21	1,343
Scranton, Pa.	42	6.8	12	2.0	411	4	415
Seattle, Wash.	277	12.0	241	10.3	6,370	19	6,389
Springfield, Mass.	97	16.4	179	30.4	1,598	24	1,622
Stockton, Calif.	48	8.7	62	11.0	722	13	735
Syracuse, N.Y.	66	9.0	82	11.2	1,210	10	1,220
Tacoma, Wash.	53	7.8	48	7.0	774	8	782
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	545	24.2	539	23.7	7,886	98	7,984
Toledo, Ohio	23	3.8	21	3.4	536	10	546
Tucson, Ariz.	122	15.4	113	14.1	1,432	9	1,441
Tulsa, Okla.	75	9.7	68	8.7	1,054	8	1,062
Vallejo, Calif.	107	21.6	110	21.7	1,321	9	1,330
Ventura, Calif.	45	6.1	47	6.3	773	3	776
Washington, D.C.	1,593	34.2	1,529	32.3	21,364	284	21,648
West Palm Beach, Fla.	528	51.1	457	43.5	6,918	203	7,121
Wichita, Kans.	39	7.2	61	11.1	679	2	681
Wilmington, Del.	125	22.1	155	27.1	1,871	15	1,886
Youngstown, Ohio	29	4.9	47	8.0	350	—	350
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	39,202	22.9	37,546	21.7	608,425	7,387	615,812
<i>Central counties</i>	38,202	24.5	36,628	23.3	596,361	7,257	603,618
<i>Outlying counties</i>	1,000	6.5	918	5.8	12,064	130	12,194
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	4,845	10.1	4,946	10.2	69,893	810	70,703
<i>Central counties</i>	4,477	10.5	4,594	10.7	65,266	737	66,003
<i>Outlying counties</i>	368	6.6	352	6.2	4,627	73	4,700
Nonmetropolitan areas	3,432	6.2	3,445	6.2	42,727	494	43,221
Total¹	47,915	17.4	46,400	16.7	724,656	8,718	733,374

¹Totals include 3,638 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

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

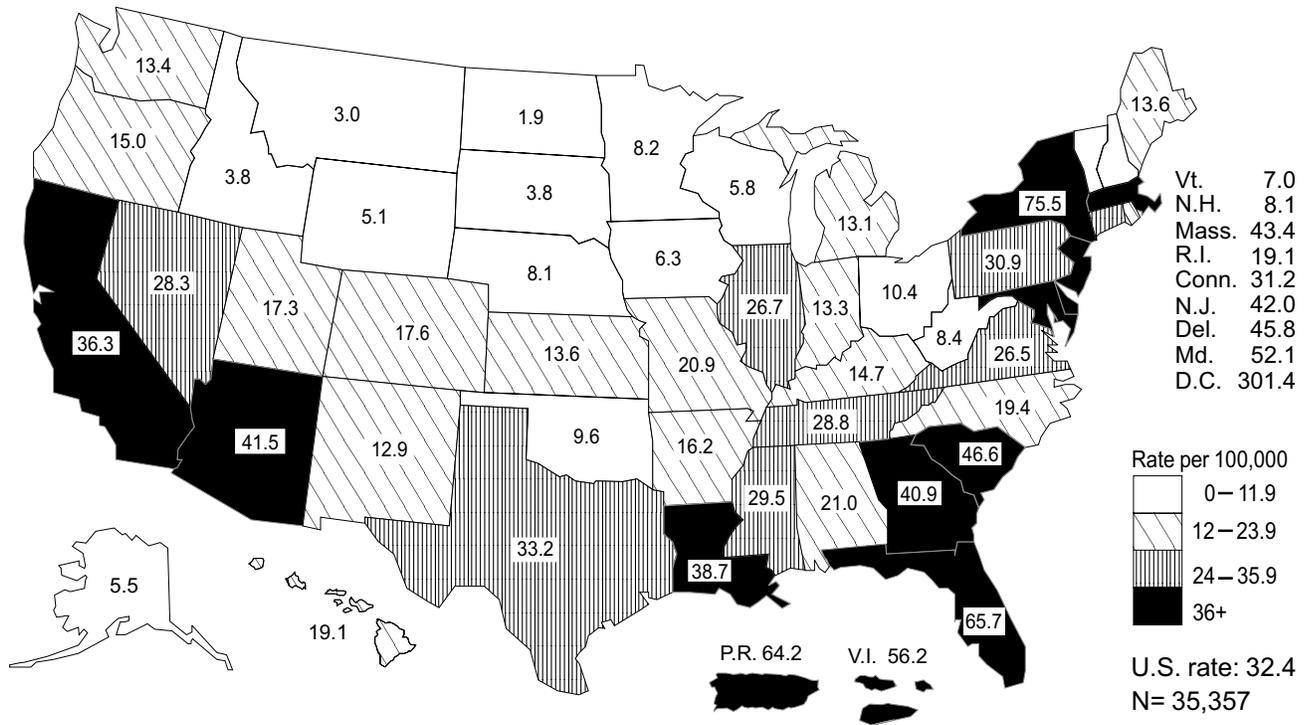


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported in 1999, United States

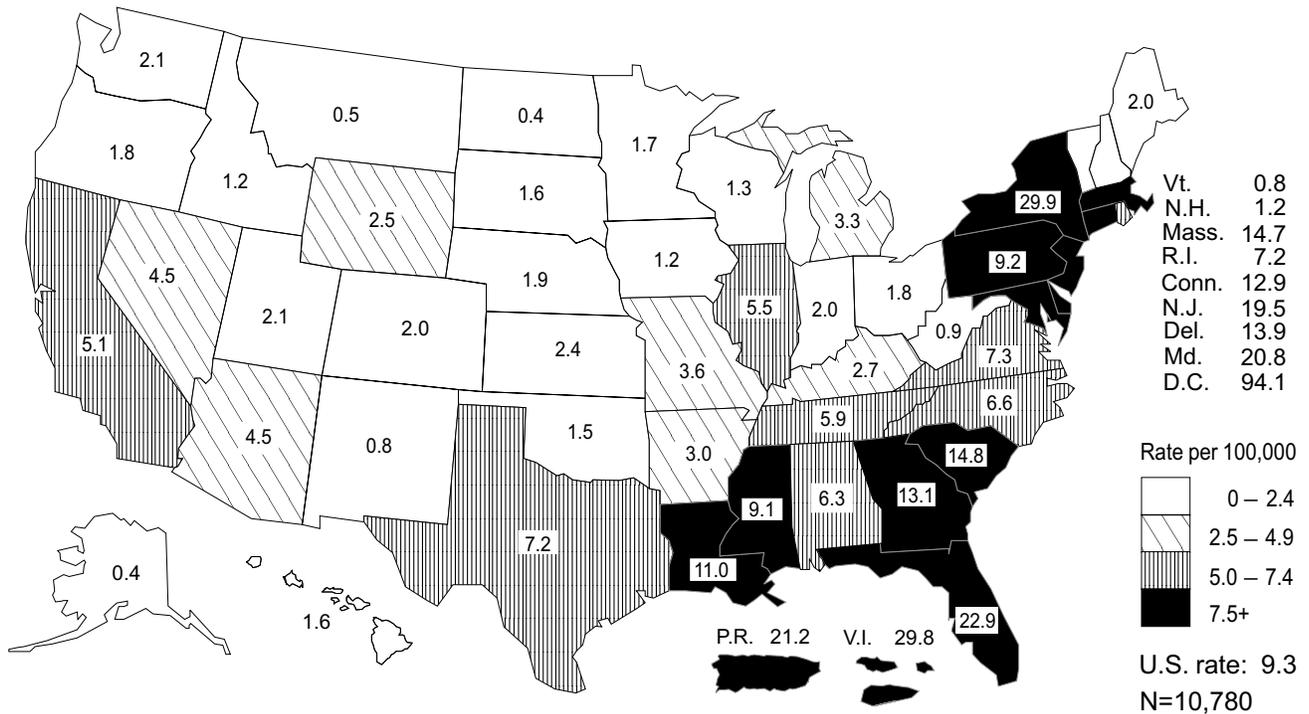


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported in 1999, United States

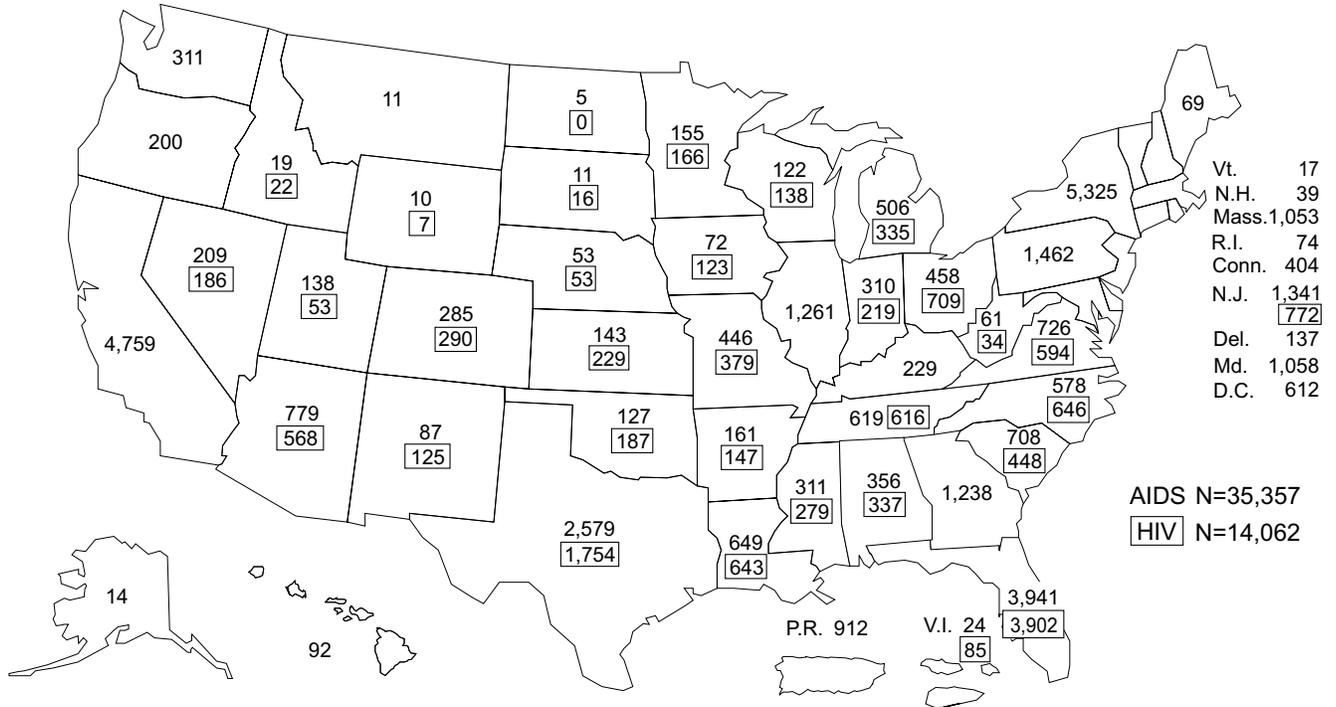


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported in 1999, United States

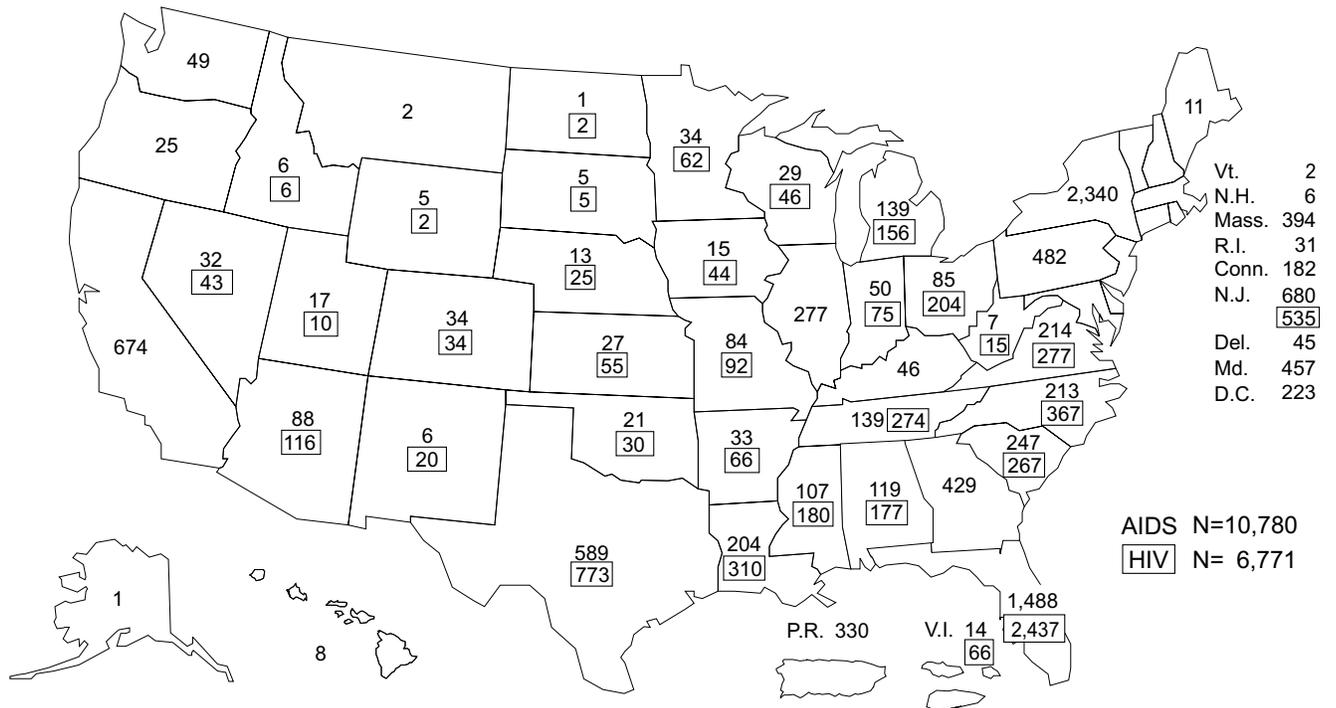


Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through December 1999, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ¹			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	15,464	(44)	341,597	(56)	—	—	—	—	15,464	(34)	341,597	(47)
Injecting drug use	7,207	(20)	134,356	(22)	2,931	(27)	50,073	(42)	10,138	(22)	184,429	(25)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,806	(5)	46,582	(8)	—	—	—	—	1,806	(4)	46,582	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	139	(0)	4,803	(1)	12	(0)	272	(0)	151	(0)	5,075	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,858	(8)	26,530	(4)	4,281	(40)	47,946	(40)	7,139	(15)	74,477	(10)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	635		8,696		1,155		19,523		1,790		28,219	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—		—		177		3,368		177		3,368	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	11		58		19		407		30		465	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	19		398		23		581		42		979	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2,193		17,378		2,907		24,067		5,100		41,446	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	137	(0)	4,863	(1)	119	(1)	3,668	(3)	256	(1)	8,531	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	7,746	(22)	46,112	(8)	3,437	(32)	17,851	(15)	11,183	(24)	63,965	(9)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	35,357	(100)	604,843	(100)	10,780	(100)	119,810	(100)	46,137	(100)	724,656	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(2)	228	(5)	—	—	7	(0)	3	(1)	235	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: ⁴	109	(87)	3,942	(88)	123	(89)	4,001	(94)	232	(88)	7,943	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	29		1,566		37		1,550		66		3,116	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	21		740		12		703		33		1,443	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4		86		1		85		5		171	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		17		2		15		2		32	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		11		—		14		—		25	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	15		574		29		611		44		1,185	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1		74		1		79		2		153	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	39		874		41		944		80		1,818	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	2	(2)	239	(5)	—	—	140	(3)	2	(1)	379	(4)
Risk not reported or identified ⁴	11	(9)	74	(2)	15	(11)	87	(2)	26	(10)	161	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	125	(100)	4,483	(100)	138	(100)	4,235	(100)	263	(100)	8,718	(100)
Total	35,482		609,326		10,918		124,045		46,400		733,374	

¹Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

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

⁴See table 17 and figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 151 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 151 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category.

Table 6. HIV infection cases¹ by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through December 1999, from the 34 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ³			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	5,763	(40)	39,399	(45)	–	–	–	–	5,763	(27)	39,399	(33)
Injecting drug use	1,367	(10)	12,191	(14)	821	(12)	6,691	(20)	2,188	(10)	18,882	(16)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	656	(5)	5,470	(6)	–	–	–	–	656	(3)	5,470	(5)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	27	(0)	433	(0)	2	(0)	20	(0)	29	(0)	453	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,236	(9)	6,021	(7)	2,506	(37)	13,420	(40)	3,742	(18)	19,441	(16)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	235		1,346		466		3,757		701		5,103	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		–		156		1,021		156		1,021	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		12		11		114		13		126	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	8		80		17		104		25		184	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	991		4,583		1,856		8,424		2,847		13,007	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	37	(0)	358	(0)	45	(1)	402	(1)	82	(0)	760	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	5,243	(37)	23,523	(27)	3,481	(51)	12,646	(38)	8,726	(41)	36,176	(30)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	14,329	(100)	87,395	(100)	6,855	(100)	33,179	(100)	21,186	(100)	120,581	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	(5)	95	(9)	–	–	2	(0)	6	(3)	97	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	97	(84)	834	(83)	100	(85)	927	(91)	197	(85)	1,761	(87)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	17		262		16		259		33		521	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	14		109		10		132		24		241	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	3		14		3		18		6		32	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		3		–		4		–		7	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		4		–		5		–		9	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	27		178		27		219		54		397	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1		10		–		11		1		21	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	35		254		44		279		79		533	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	14	(1)	1	(1)	22	(2)	2	(1)	36	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ⁴	11	(10)	62	(6)	17	(14)	70	(7)	28	(12)	132	(7)
Pediatric subtotal	115	(100)	1,005	(100)	118	(100)	1,021	(100)	233	(100)	2,026	(100)
Total	14,444		88,400		6,973		34,200		21,419		122,607	

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

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

³Includes 7 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

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

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	517	(0)	2,093	(1)	758	(1)	16	(0)	12	(1)	3,400	(1)
5-12	338	(0)	451	(0)	278	(0)	9	(0)	5	(0)	1,083	(0)
13-19	840	(0)	829	(0)	483	(0)	25	(1)	21	(1)	2,201	(0)
20-24	7,573	(3)	6,785	(3)	4,083	(4)	166	(4)	78	(4)	18,711	(3)
25-29	37,490	(13)	24,474	(12)	15,884	(15)	587	(13)	318	(18)	78,846	(13)
30-34	67,733	(23)	41,979	(21)	25,995	(24)	1,024	(22)	466	(26)	137,333	(23)
35-39	66,370	(23)	45,576	(23)	24,239	(22)	1,020	(22)	385	(22)	137,789	(23)
40-44	48,405	(17)	36,041	(18)	17,069	(16)	806	(17)	265	(15)	102,729	(17)
45-49	29,209	(10)	20,997	(10)	9,504	(9)	490	(10)	107	(6)	60,387	(10)
50-54	15,766	(5)	10,744	(5)	5,044	(5)	263	(6)	46	(3)	31,910	(5)
55-59	8,536	(3)	5,893	(3)	2,796	(3)	158	(3)	29	(2)	17,440	(3)
60-64	4,722	(2)	3,232	(2)	1,542	(1)	65	(1)	18	(1)	9,591	(2)
65 or older	3,893	(1)	2,698	(1)	1,228	(1)	66	(1)	10	(1)	7,906	(1)
Male subtotal	291,392	(100)	201,792	(100)	108,903	(100)	4,695	(100)	1,760	(100)	609,326	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	482	(2)	2,080	(3)	758	(3)	15	(2)	13	(4)	3,353	(3)
5-12	180	(1)	480	(1)	211	(1)	8	(1)	–	–	882	(1)
13-19	247	(1)	1,001	(1)	264	(1)	7	(1)	4	(1)	1,524	(1)
20-24	1,581	(6)	4,097	(6)	1,441	(6)	37	(6)	29	(8)	7,193	(6)
25-29	4,440	(16)	10,295	(14)	3,935	(16)	89	(14)	54	(15)	18,829	(15)
30-34	6,097	(23)	15,551	(22)	5,751	(23)	119	(18)	86	(23)	27,656	(22)
35-39	5,372	(20)	15,605	(22)	5,073	(20)	123	(19)	76	(20)	26,287	(21)
40-44	3,536	(13)	10,805	(15)	3,316	(13)	96	(15)	43	(12)	17,812	(14)
45-49	1,882	(7)	5,341	(8)	1,820	(7)	63	(10)	30	(8)	9,159	(7)
50-54	1,078	(4)	2,646	(4)	1,004	(4)	27	(4)	16	(4)	4,776	(4)
55-59	692	(3)	1,460	(2)	625	(3)	21	(3)	12	(3)	2,811	(2)
60-64	451	(2)	868	(1)	317	(1)	24	(4)	5	(1)	1,667	(1)
65 or older	922	(3)	860	(1)	285	(1)	23	(4)	3	(1)	2,096	(2)
Female subtotal	26,960	(100)	71,089	(100)	24,800	(100)	652	(100)	371	(100)	124,045	(100)
Total²	318,354		272,881		133,703		5,347		2,132		733,374	

¹Includes 784 males and 173 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

²Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 8. HIV infection cases¹ by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1999, from the 34 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	162	(0)	512	(1)	86	(1)	3	(1)	1	(0)	766	(1)
5-12	90	(0)	106	(0)	33	(0)	3	(1)	-	-	239	(0)
13-19	710	(2)	1,242	(3)	111	(2)	5	(2)	14	(3)	2,102	(2)
20-24	4,839	(13)	4,942	(12)	800	(12)	45	(14)	102	(19)	10,845	(12)
25-29	8,653	(23)	7,348	(18)	1,496	(22)	79	(25)	147	(27)	17,981	(20)
30-34	9,085	(24)	8,620	(21)	1,639	(24)	82	(26)	121	(22)	19,822	(22)
35-39	6,754	(18)	7,641	(19)	1,312	(19)	35	(11)	81	(15)	16,056	(18)
40-44	3,898	(10)	5,308	(13)	749	(11)	29	(9)	46	(8)	10,194	(12)
45-49	2,017	(5)	2,793	(7)	370	(5)	16	(5)	20	(4)	5,296	(6)
50-54	1,070	(3)	1,338	(3)	158	(2)	7	(2)	10	(2)	2,625	(3)
55-59	441	(1)	672	(2)	82	(1)	3	(1)	7	(1)	1,222	(1)
60-64	248	(1)	333	(1)	54	(1)	2	(1)	2	(0)	650	(1)
65 or older	235	(1)	311	(1)	42	(1)	3	(1)	-	-	602	(1)
Male subtotal	38,202	(100)	41,166	(100)	6,932	(100)	312	(100)	551	(100)	88,400	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	160	(2)	560	(2)	85	(4)	4	(4)	7	(4)	824	(2)
5-12	45	(1)	115	(0)	30	(1)	3	(3)	1	(1)	197	(1)
13-19	554	(7)	1,965	(8)	131	(6)	6	(5)	18	(9)	2,694	(8)
20-24	1,381	(17)	3,772	(16)	343	(15)	26	(24)	35	(18)	5,604	(16)
25-29	1,711	(21)	4,433	(19)	487	(21)	24	(22)	30	(16)	6,746	(20)
30-34	1,606	(20)	4,435	(19)	503	(21)	19	(17)	33	(17)	6,673	(20)
35-39	1,215	(15)	3,427	(15)	327	(14)	10	(9)	34	(18)	5,059	(15)
40-44	632	(8)	2,241	(10)	191	(8)	8	(7)	22	(12)	3,127	(9)
45-49	386	(5)	1,093	(5)	133	(6)	5	(5)	9	(5)	1,646	(5)
50-54	164	(2)	502	(2)	63	(3)	2	(2)	1	(1)	737	(2)
55-59	96	(1)	264	(1)	40	(2)	2	(2)	-	-	407	(1)
60-64	42	(1)	158	(1)	20	(1)	-	-	1	(1)	221	(1)
65 or older	83	(1)	166	(1)	11	(0)	1	(1)	-	-	265	(1)
Female subtotal	8,075	(100)	23,131	(100)	2,364	(100)	110	(100)	191	(100)	34,200	(100)
Total⁴	46,277		64,299		9,296		422		742		122,607	

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

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

³Includes 1,237 males, 329 females, and 5 persons of unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

⁴Includes 7 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	1999	Cumulative total	1999	Cumulative total	1999	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	8,106 (63)	216,564 (75)	4,511 (30)	74,434 (37)	2,584 (37)	45,867 (43)
Injecting drug use	1,485 (12)	26,856 (9)	3,770 (25)	68,491 (34)	1,899 (27)	38,338 (36)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	895 (7)	23,880 (8)	616 (4)	14,965 (8)	271 (4)	7,253 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	108 (1)	3,725 (1)	19 (0)	551 (0)	9 (0)	424 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	476 (4)	5,181 (2)	1,736 (12)	15,121 (8)	615 (9)	5,986 (6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	125	1,849	381	5,079	123	1,704
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2	29	7	18	1	10
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	6	153	11	148	–	87
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	343	3,150	1,337	9,876	491	4,185
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	63 (0)	3,133 (1)	42 (0)	1,028 (1)	25 (0)	574 (1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	1,722 (13)	11,198 (4)	4,252 (28)	24,658 (12)	1,616 (23)	9,425 (9)
Total	12,855 (100)	290,537 (100)	14,946 (100)	199,248 (100)	7,019 (100)	107,867 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	1999	Cumulative total	1999	Cumulative total	1999	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Men who have sex with men	168 (55)	3,389 (73)	63 (46)	987 (57)	15,464 (44)	341,597 (56)
Injecting drug use	14 (5)	244 (5)	22 (16)	273 (16)	7,207 (20)	134,356 (22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5 (2)	172 (4)	16 (12)	295 (17)	1,806 (5)	46,582 (8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2 (1)	67 (1)	1 (1)	30 (2)	139 (0)	4,803 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	24 (8)	165 (4)	4 (3)	47 (3)	2,858 (8)	26,530 (4)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	6	45	–	14	635	8,696
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	1	–	–	11	58
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1	8	1	2	19	398
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	16	111	3	31	2,193	17,378
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6 (2)	112 (2)	1 (1)	8 (0)	137 (0)	4,863 (1)
Risk not reported or identified	84 (28)	521 (11)	29 (21)	103 (6)	7,746 (22)	46,112 (8)
Total	303 (100)	4,670 (100)	136 (100)	1,743 (100)	35,357 (100)	604,843 (100)

¹See figure 6.

²Includes 778 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 10. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1999, from the 32 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	3,177	(58)	23,371	(62)	1,757	(26)	12,682	(31)	707	(42)	2,668	(39)
Injecting drug use	398	(7)	3,257	(9)	747	(11)	7,408	(18)	207	(12)	1,383	(20)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	343	(6)	3,050	(8)	230	(3)	1,960	(5)	66	(4)	351	(5)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	18	(0)	331	(1)	9	(0)	88	(0)	–	–	8	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	200	(4)	1,120	(3)	906	(13)	4,392	(11)	113	(7)	440	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	52		291		158		921		19		112	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		2		2		10		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	3		21		4		55		–		2	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	145		806		742		3,406		94		326	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	11	(0)	167	(0)	23	(0)	157	(0)	2	(0)	25	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	1,337	(24)	6,654	(18)	3,074	(46)	13,861	(34)	575	(34)	1,938	(28)
Total	5,484	(100)	37,950	(100)	6,746	(100)	40,548	(100)	1,670	(100)	6,813	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	37	(50)	157	(51)	49	(47)	280	(51)	5,763	(40)	39,399	(45)
Injecting drug use	–	–	16	(5)	8	(8)	67	(12)	1,367	(10)	12,191	(14)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3	(4)	8	(3)	11	(11)	80	(15)	656	(5)	5,470	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	2	(1)	–	–	1	(0)	27	(0)	433	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	7	(9)	22	(7)	8	(8)	30	(5)	1,236	(9)	6,021	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1		5		4		14		235		1,346	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		2		12	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		2		–		–		8		80	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	5		15		4		16		991		4,583	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	2	(1)	–	–	2	(0)	37	(0)	358	(0)
Risk not reported or identified	26	(35)	99	(32)	28	(27)	90	(16)	5,243	(37)	23,523	(27)
Total	74	(100)	306	(100)	104	(100)	550	(100)	14,329	(100)	87,395	(100)

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

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

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

⁴Includes 1,228 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	1999	Cumulative total	1999	Cumulative total	1999	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	646 (34)	11,074 (42)	1,718 (25)	29,059 (42)	539 (28)	9,613 (40)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4 (0)	102 (0)	5 (0)	108 (0)	3 (0)	53 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	762 (40)	10,528 (40)	2,565 (38)	25,719 (38)	906 (47)	11,222 (47)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	249	4,294	628	9,916	267	5,159
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	78	1,452	72	1,311	23	513
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	8	281	7	80	3	39
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	7	300	9	162	5	96
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	420	4,201	1,849	14,250	608	5,415
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	25 (1)	1,789 (7)	75 (1)	1,230 (2)	15 (1)	536 (2)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	487 (25)	2,805 (11)	2,421 (36)	12,413 (18)	485 (25)	2,407 (10)
Total	1,924 (100)	26,298 (100)	6,784 (100)	68,529 (100)	1,948 (100)	23,831 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	1999	Cumulative total	1999	Cumulative total	1999	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	7 (11)	107 (17)	12 (30)	164 (46)	2,931 (27)	50,073 (42)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	5 (1)	–	2 (1)	12 (0)	272 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	32 (51)	310 (49)	12 (30)	127 (35)	4,281 (40)	47,946 (40)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	4	80	5	62	1,155	19,523
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	3	69	1	17	177	3,368
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	5	1	2	19	407
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–	19	2	3	23	581
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	25	137	3	43	2,907	24,067
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3 (5)	96 (15)	1 (3)	14 (4)	119 (1)	3,668 (3)
Risk not reported or identified	21 (33)	111 (18)	15 (38)	51 (14)	3,437 (32)	17,851 (15)
Total	63 (100)	629 (100)	40 (100)	358 (100)	10,780 (100)	119,810 (100)

¹See figure 6.

²Includes 165 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 12. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1999, from the 32 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	311	(22)	2,130	(27)	439	(9)	4,008	(18)	65	(12)	465	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(0)	11	(0)	1	(0)	9	(0)	–	–	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	555	(39)	3,343	(42)	1,671	(35)	8,941	(40)	242	(43)	970	(43)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	152		1,115		252		2,234		57		354	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	47		364		92		603		15		40	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	5		74		5		34		–		5	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	6		35		7		55		3		13	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	345		1,755		1,315		6,015		167		558	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	(1)	136	(2)	29	(1)	238	(1)	4	(1)	23	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	544	(38)	2,250	(29)	2,594	(55)	9,260	(41)	250	(45)	791	(35)
Total	1,423	(100)	7,870	(100)	4,734	(100)	22,456	(100)	561	(100)	2,249	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	–	–	6	(6)	5	(15)	62	(34)	821	(12)	6,691	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(0)	20	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	10	(43)	47	(46)	17	(52)	77	(42)	2,506	(37)	13,420	(40)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1		9		2		37		466		3,757	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		1		–		7		156		1,021	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		1		1		11		114	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		1		1		17		104	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	9		37		13		31		1,856		8,424	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	2	(2)	–	–	1	(1)	45	(1)	402	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	13	(57)	48	(47)	11	(33)	43	(23)	3,481	(51)	12,646	(38)
Total	23	(100)	103	(100)	33	(100)	183	(100)	6,855	(100)	33,179	(100)

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

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

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

⁴Includes 318 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	43	(33)	749	(34)	495	(53)	11,570	(62)
Injecting drug use	3	(2)	137	(6)	87	(9)	2,277	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	(4)	113	(5)	46	(5)	1,946	(10)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	(8)	751	(34)	23	(2)	646	(3)
Heterosexual contact:	10	(8)	89	(4)	75	(8)	885	(5)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		2		24		14		279
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		–		1		–		4
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		–		–		1		12
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		8		64		60		590
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	(5)	91	(4)	3	(0)	107	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	54	(41)	271	(12)	209	(22)	1,280	(7)
Male subtotal	132	(100)	2,201	(100)	938	(100)	18,711	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	17	(9)	210	(14)	65	(12)	1,924	(27)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	12	(1)	2	(0)	15	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	71	(39)	794	(52)	277	(49)	3,944	(55)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		12		272		68		1,537
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>		4		42		18		281
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		–		15		3		55
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		–		2		2		23
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		55		463		186		2,048
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(2)	91	(6)	2	(0)	114	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	89	(49)	417	(27)	217	(39)	1,196	(17)
Female subtotal	180	(100)	1,524	(100)	563	(100)	7,193	(100)
Total	312		3,725		1,501		25,904	

¹See figure 6.

Table 14. HIV infection cases¹ in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through December 1999, from the 32 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	139	(46)	1,027	(49)	683	(51)	6,035	(56)
Injecting drug use	11	(4)	110	(5)	59	(4)	614	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	(2)	101	(5)	60	(4)	716	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	(2)	103	(5)	7	(1)	83	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	21	(7)	155	(7)	98	(7)	705	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1		26		7		103	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		2		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		7	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	20		127		91		595	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(1)	10	(0)	1	(0)	28	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	117	(39)	596	(28)	426	(32)	2,664	(25)
Male subtotal	301	(100)	2,102	(100)	1,334	(100)	10,845	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	23	(4)	188	(7)	72	(7)	681	(12)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	224	(43)	1,334	(50)	399	(38)	2,542	(45)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	25		237		51		592	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	14		94		27		219	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	3		21		4		36	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		4		1		18	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	182		978		316		1,677	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(1)	16	(1)	2	(0)	28	(0)
Risk not reported or identified	276	(52)	1,156	(43)	579	(55)	2,350	(42)
Female subtotal	526	(100)	2,694	(100)	1,052	(100)	5,604	(100)
Total⁴	828		4,797		2,386		16,449	

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

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

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

⁴Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(3)	158	(10)	–	–	34	(1)	1	(2)	38	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	28	(82)	1,144	(75)	154	(91)	4,881	(96)	48	(89)	1,846	(92)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>		9		477		39		1,880		17		737
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		7		223		18		718		8		489
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>		1		66		2		63		1		39
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		–		17		1		7		1		8
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		–		8		–		8		–		9
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		3		140		32		777		9		254
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>		–		42		2		77		–		33
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>		8		171		60		1,351		12		277
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(3)	189	(12)	1	(1)	89	(2)	–	–	91	(5)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	4	(12)	26	(2)	15	(9)	100	(2)	5	(9)	30	(1)
Total	34	(100)	1,517	(100)	170	(100)	5,104	(100)	54	(100)	2,005	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/ Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	3	(6)	1	(50)	2	(7)	3	(1)	235	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	–	–	31	(65)	1	(50)	27	(90)	232	(88)	7,943	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>		–		4		1		13		66		3,116
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		–		5		–		7		33		1,443
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>		–		2		–		–		5		171
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		–		–		–		–		2		32
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		–		–		–		–		–		25
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		–		9		–		3		44		1,185
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>		–		1		–		–		2		153
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>		–		10		–		4		80		1,818
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	10	(21)	–	–	–	–	2	(1)	379	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	2	(100)	4	(8)	–	–	1	(3)	26	(10)	161	(2)
Total	2	(100)	48	(100)	2	(100)	30	(100)	263	(100)	8,718	(100)

¹See figure 6, footnote 1.

²Includes 14 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 16. Pediatric HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1999, from the 34 areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	(15)	69	(15)	–	–	20	(2)	–	–	5	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	30	(73)	346	(76)	138	(89)	1,184	(92)	27	(82)	207	(88)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	3		109		24		350		4		53	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	8		72		12		130		4		36	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4		9		1		15		1		4	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		4		–		2		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		3		–		3		–		3	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	8		65		35		279		11		50	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1		8		–		11		–		2	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	6		76		66		394		7		59	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(2)	19	(4)	1	(1)	11	(1)	–	–	5	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ³	4	(10)	23	(5)	16	(10)	78	(6)	6	(18)	17	(7)
Total	41	(100)	457	(100)	155	(100)	1,293	(100)	33	(100)	234	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/ Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	2	(15)	–	–	–	–	6	(3)	97	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	–	–	8	(62)	–	–	7	(78)	197	(85)	1,761	(87)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–		2		–		2		33		521	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		–		–		2		24		241	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		2		–		1		6		32	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		1		–		7	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		–		9	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	–		2		–		–		54		397	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		–		–		–		1		21	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–		2		–		1		79		533	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	1	(8)	–	–	–	–	2	(1)	36	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	2	(15)	–	–	2	(22)	28	(12)	132	(7)
Total	–	–	13	(100)	–	–	9	(100)	233	(100)	2,026	(100)

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

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

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

⁴Includes 20 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported in 1999, United States

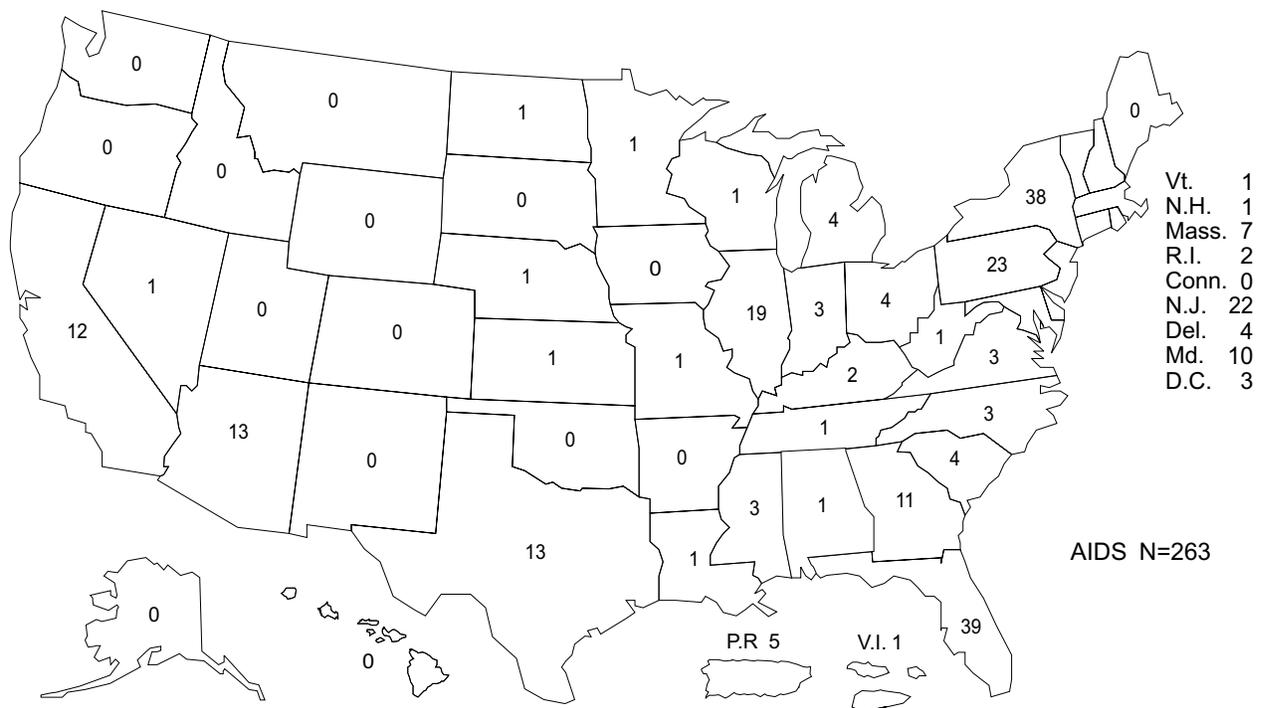


Table 17. Health care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through December 1999, United States¹

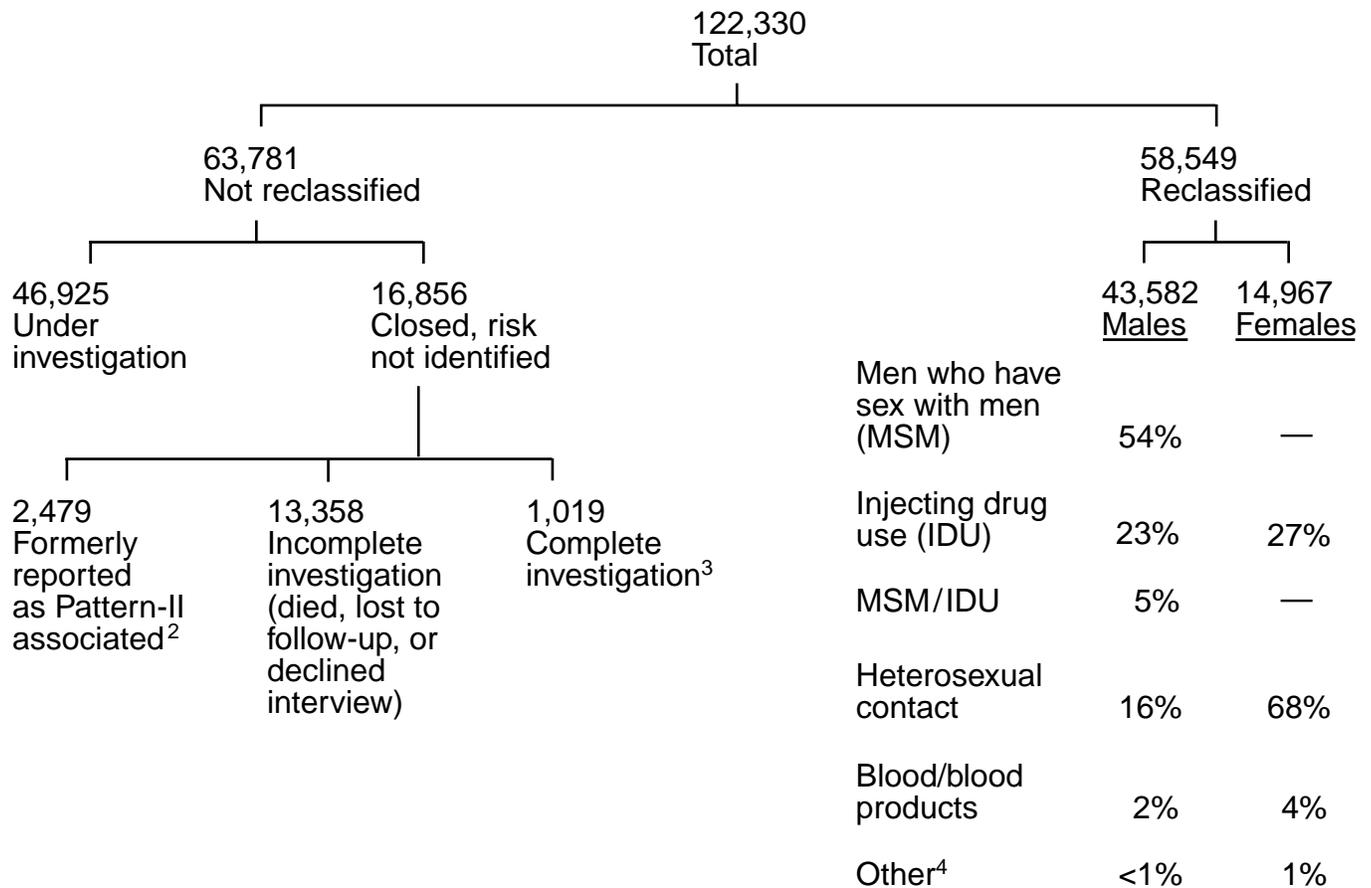
Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	1	2
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	12
Health aide/attendant	1	15
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	2	12
Laboratory technician, clinical	16	17
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	3	—
Nurse	23	35
Physician, nonsurgical	6	12
Physician, surgical	—	6
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	3
Technician, surgical	2	2
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	—	8
Other health care occupations	—	4
Total	56	136

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

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

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

Figure 6. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through December 1999, United States¹



¹Excludes 162 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in table 5. For 147 of these children, risk has not yet been identified. Three of the children were exposed to HIV-infected blood as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence — 1 child was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood and 2 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41) Twelve of the children had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection (see *Pediatrics* 1998;102:e46). An additional 507 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

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

³Investigations of these persons included patient interviews. Based on available information, these persons could not be reclassified into an exposure category. This group includes persons possibly infected through heterosexual contact with a partner who is not known to be HIV infected or at risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 1019 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

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

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

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	325,843	(45)
Injecting drug use	145,767	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4,111	(1)
Heterosexual contact	72,700	(10)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	8,518	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination ²	13	(0)
Other ³	184	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	557,136	(77)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	39,505	(5)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	178	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	11,742	(2)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,458	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	203	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	35,531	(5)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,695	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	116	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	811	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,777	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	52	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	6,183	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	625	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	24	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	43	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	303	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	88	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	39	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,081	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	37	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	15	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	14	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	181	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	6	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	25	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	7	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	103,739	(14)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	63,781	(9)
Total	724,656	(100)

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

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

³See table 17 and figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 151 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

⁴See figure 6.

Table 19. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex, reported in 1999, United States

Race/ethnicity	Adults/adolescents						Children <13 years		Total	
	Males		Females		Total		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate				
White, not Hispanic	12,855	16.2	1,924	2.3	14,779	9.0	34	0.1	14,813	7.6
Black, not Hispanic	14,946	124.8	6,784	49.0	21,730	84.2	170	2.3	21,900	66.0
Hispanic	7,019	54.4	1,948	14.9	8,967	34.6	54	0.6	9,021	25.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	303	7.6	63	1.4	366	4.3	2	0.1	368	3.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	136	18.0	40	5.0	176	11.3	2	0.4	178	8.8
Total¹	35,357	32.4	10,780	9.3	46,137	20.5	263	0.5	46,400	16.7

¹Totals include 120 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 20. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth, reported in 1999, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Place of birth						Total ²					
	United States ¹		Central/South America		Cuba	Mexico		Puerto Rico				
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)		No.	(%)			
Men who have sex with men	910	(31)	282	(42)	78	(39)	546	(50)	321	(14)	2,584	(29)
Injecting drug use	806	(28)	24	(4)	11	(6)	72	(7)	1,028	(46)	2,438	(27)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	120	(4)	8	(1)	11	(6)	30	(3)	75	(3)	271	(3)
Heterosexual contact	383	(13)	123	(18)	17	(9)	127	(12)	575	(26)	1,521	(17)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	15	(1)	8	(1)	—	—	9	(1)	8	(0)	52	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	663	(23)	232	(34)	82	(41)	302	(28)	210	(9)	2,101	(23)
Total	2,897	(100)	677	(100)	199	(100)	1,086	(100)	2,217	(100)	8,967	(100)

¹Excludes persons born in U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. Ancestry data for U.S.-born Hispanics are not collected.

²Includes 228 Hispanics born in locations other than those listed, and 1,663 Hispanics whose place of birth is unknown.

³See figure 6.

Table 21. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex, occurring in 1997 and 1998; and cumulative totals reported through December 1999, United States¹

Race/ethnicity and age at death ²	Males			Females			Both sexes		
	1997	1998	Cumulative total	1997	1998	Cumulative total	1997	1998	Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic									
Under 15	21	6	562	11	6	413	32	12	975
15-24	35	31	2,507	21	10	467	56	41	2,974
25-34	1,312	815	53,983	250	150	4,538	1,562	965	58,521
35-44	2,696	2,033	78,861	344	274	4,906	3,040	2,307	83,767
45-54	1,423	1,226	35,784	147	116	1,907	1,570	1,342	37,691
55 or older	594	508	15,100	57	59	1,681	651	567	16,781
All ages	6,081	4,619	186,964	830	615	13,935	6,911	5,234	200,899
Black, not Hispanic									
Under 15	71	29	1,420	57	46	1,401	128	75	2,821
15-24	84	67	2,398	100	86	1,382	184	153	3,780
25-34	1,514	1,042	32,788	722	633	11,394	2,236	1,675	44,182
35-44	2,908	2,264	48,368	1,175	989	14,142	4,083	3,253	62,510
45-54	1,768	1,552	21,229	540	492	4,917	2,308	2,044	26,146
55 or older	787	674	9,073	189	199	2,171	976	873	11,244
All ages	7,132	5,628	115,386	2,783	2,445	35,440	9,915	8,073	150,826
Hispanic									
Under 15	24	10	623	16	9	568	40	19	1,191
15-24	52	27	1,315	23	12	469	75	39	1,784
25-34	760	478	19,863	214	167	4,382	974	645	24,245
35-44	1,349	1,008	25,456	342	253	4,692	1,691	1,261	30,148
45-54	620	541	10,254	136	120	1,668	756	661	11,922
55 or older	264	256	4,240	83	63	797	347	319	5,037
All ages	3,069	2,320	61,808	814	624	12,588	3,883	2,944	74,396
Asian/Pacific Islander									
Under 15	—	—	18	—	—	16	—	—	34
15-24	1	1	36	—	—	6	1	1	42
25-34	27	27	695	4	6	78	31	33	773
35-44	55	32	1,097	7	7	97	62	39	1,194
45-54	20	18	532	8	3	63	28	21	595
55 or older	19	9	240	3	4	46	22	13	286
All ages	122	87	2,619	22	20	308	144	107	2,927
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Under 15	—	—	12	—	—	8	—	—	20
15-24	—	—	25	—	—	3	—	—	28
25-34	22	19	365	7	6	69	29	25	434
35-44	32	16	376	7	7	63	39	23	439
45-54	9	8	119	4	1	24	13	9	143
55 or older	—	6	41	1	—	11	1	6	52
All ages	63	49	941	19	14	178	82	63	1,119
All racial/ethnic groups									
Under 15	116	45	2,637	84	61	2,407	200	106	5,044
15-24	172	126	6,286	144	108	2,329	316	234	8,615
25-34	3,638	2,383	107,752	1,197	962	20,466	4,835	3,345	128,218
35-44	7,044	5,359	154,271	1,876	1,531	23,911	8,920	6,890	178,182
45-54	3,842	3,347	67,963	835	732	8,584	4,677	4,079	76,547
55 or older	1,664	1,453	28,716	333	325	4,709	1,997	1,778	33,425
All ages	16,476	12,713	367,965	4,469	3,719	62,476	20,945	16,432	430,441

¹Data tabulations for 1997 and 1998 are based on date of death occurrence. Data for deaths occurring in 1999 are incomplete and not tabulated separately, but are included in the cumulative totals. Tabulations for 1997 and 1998 may increase as additional deaths are reported to CDC.

²Data tabulated under "all ages" include 410 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 274 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 22. AIDS cases and deaths, by year and age group, through December 1999, United States¹

Year	Adults/adolescents		Children <13 years old	
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	91	29	8	1
1981	319	121	16	8
1982	1,170	453	31	13
1983	3,076	1,482	77	30
1984	6,240	3,466	120	52
1985	11,776	6,878	250	119
1986	19,032	11,987	340	167
1987	28,564	16,162	506	294
1988	35,447	20,868	617	321
1989	42,674	27,591	725	176
1990	48,634	31,335	812	399
1991	59,660	36,560	812	399
1992	78,530	41,055	947	425
1993	78,834	44,730	918	541
1994	71,874	49,095	810	582
1995	68,505	49,456	667	536
1996	59,347	36,510	485	420
1997	47,149	20,736	290	209
1998	38,393	16,317	194	115
1999	25,341	10,122	93	76
Total²	724,656	425,357	8,718	5,084

¹Persons whose vital status is unknown are included in counts of diagnosed cases, but excluded from counts of deaths. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

²Death totals include 404 adults/adolescents and 6 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 23. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 1998, and cumulative totals through 1998, United States¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	8,338	(72)	221,144	(77)	5,905	(41)	80,835	(42)	3,146	(46)	48,403	(46)
Injecting drug use	1,604	(14)	27,760	(10)	4,999	(35)	74,402	(38)	2,318	(34)	40,944	(39)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	884	(8)	24,076	(8)	892	(6)	15,903	(8)	348	(5)	7,585	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	86	(1)	3,803	(1)	45	(0)	685	(0)	20	(0)	489	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	591	(5)	5,940	(2)	2,418	(17)	18,625	(10)	916	(13)	7,324	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	170		2,085		558		5,982		214		2,068	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	3		35		3		18		2		11	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	5		170		17		176		9		104	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	413		3,650		1,840		12,449		691		5,141	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	79	(1)	3,293	(1)	85	(1)	1,193	(1)	36	(1)	646	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	27	(0)	542	(0)	43	(0)	2,200	(1)	23	(0)	299	(0)
Total	11,607	(100)	286,540	(100)	14,390	(100)	193,838	(100)	6,806	(100)	105,686	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	194	(67)	3,508	(77)	58	(50)	1,015	(60)	17,681	(53)	355,316	(60)
Injecting drug use	39	(13)	404	(9)	31	(27)	286	(17)	9,013	(27)	144,027	(24)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	14	(5)	192	(4)	20	(17)	295	(17)	2,161	(6)	48,074	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(1)	70	(2)	1	(1)	31	(2)	157	(0)	5,085	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	34	(12)	235	(5)	4	(3)	57	(3)	3,974	(12)	32,244	(5)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	11		64		1		18		957		10,231	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		1		–		–		9		64	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		9		–		1		33		461	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	20		161		3		38		2,975		21,488	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(2)	113	(2)	–	(0)	8	(0)	207	(1)	5,263	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	1	(0)	30	(1)	1	(1)	5	(0)	96	(0)	3,053	(1)
Total	291	(100)	4,552	(100)	115	(100)	1,697	(100)	33,289	(100)	593,062	(100)

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

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

Table 24. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 1998, and cumulative totals through 1998, United States¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	714	(40)	11,521	(45)	2,392	(36)	31,661	(48)	630	(34)	10,199	(44)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	(0)	131	(1)	33	(0)	229	(0)	10	(1)	91	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	998	(56)	11,888	(46)	4,056	(61)	31,768	(48)	1,192	(64)	12,385	(53)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	325		4,782		1,104		11,785		371		5,538	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	95		1,621		165		1,606		43		575	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	19		300		6		84		5		41	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	15		330		13		190		2		99	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	544		4,855		2,768		18,103		771		6,132	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	50	(3)	1,900	(7)	116	(2)	1,454	(2)	29	(2)	585	(3)
Risk not reported or identified	15	(1)	218	(1)	32	(0)	928	(1)	10	(1)	80	(0)
Total	1,782	(100)	25,658	(100)	6,629	(100)	66,040	(100)	1,871	(100)	23,340	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	11	(21)	127	(21)	16	(48)	170	(50)	3,775	(36)	53,759	(46)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	(0)	6	(1)	–	(0)	2	(1)	48	(0)	462	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	40	(75)	358	(60)	16	(48)	148	(44)	6,311	(61)	56,624	(49)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	7		99		6		68		1,818		22,297	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4		71		1		19		308		3,899	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		5		–		1		30		431	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		19		1		2		32		642	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	28		164		8		58		4,123		29,355	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(4)	97	(16)	1	(3)	15	(4)	198	(2)	4,056	(3)
Risk not reported or identified	–	(0)	11	(2)	–	(0)	5	(1)	57	(1)	1,243	(1)
Total	53	(100)	599	(100)	33	(100)	340	(100)	10,389	(100)	116,144	(100)

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

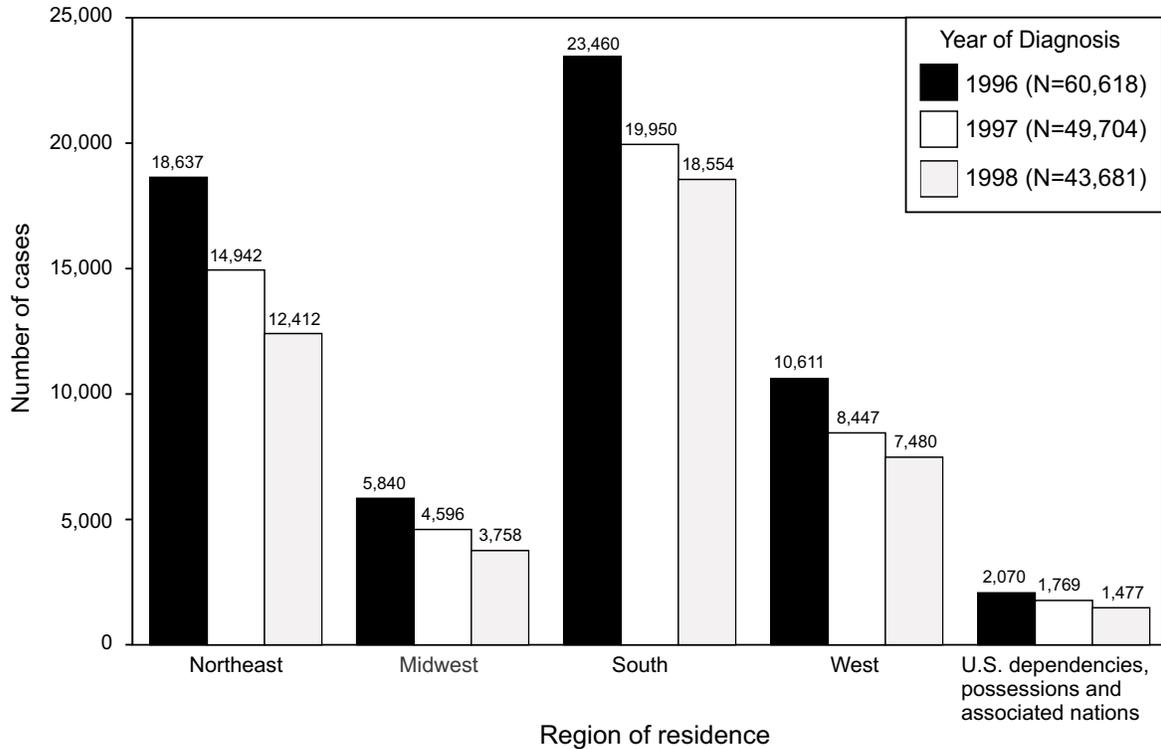
²Totals include estimates of women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 25. Estimated AIDS incidence in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, diagnosed in 1998, and cumulative totals through 1998, United States¹

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	1998		Cumulative total		1998		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	60	(53)	808	(38)	481	(61)	11,894	(65)
Injecting drug use	12	(11)	192	(9)	119	(15)	2,566	(14)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6	(5)	118	(5)	51	(7)	1,992	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	7	(6)	752	(35)	17	(2)	650	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	12	(11)	116	(5)	110	(14)	1,037	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		1		30		26		321
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		–		1		–		4
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		–		–		1		13
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		11		85		83		699
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(4)	89	(4)	4	(1)	119	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	12	(11)	75	(3)	2	(0)	105	(1)
Male subtotal	114	(100)	2,150	(100)	784	(100)	18,363	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	24	(17)	289	(20)	113	(20)	2,200	(31)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(1)	15	(1)	3	(1)	25	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	97	(69)	961	(66)	427	(77)	4,567	(65)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		18		324		98		1,726
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>		8		52		27		316
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		–		15		3		57
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		–		3		2		26
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		71		567		297		2,442
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	(3)	98	(7)	6	(1)	144	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	13	(9)	89	(6)	3	(1)	76	(1)
Female subtotal	140	(100)	1,452	(100)	552	(100)	7,012	(100)
Total	254		3,602		1,336		25,375	

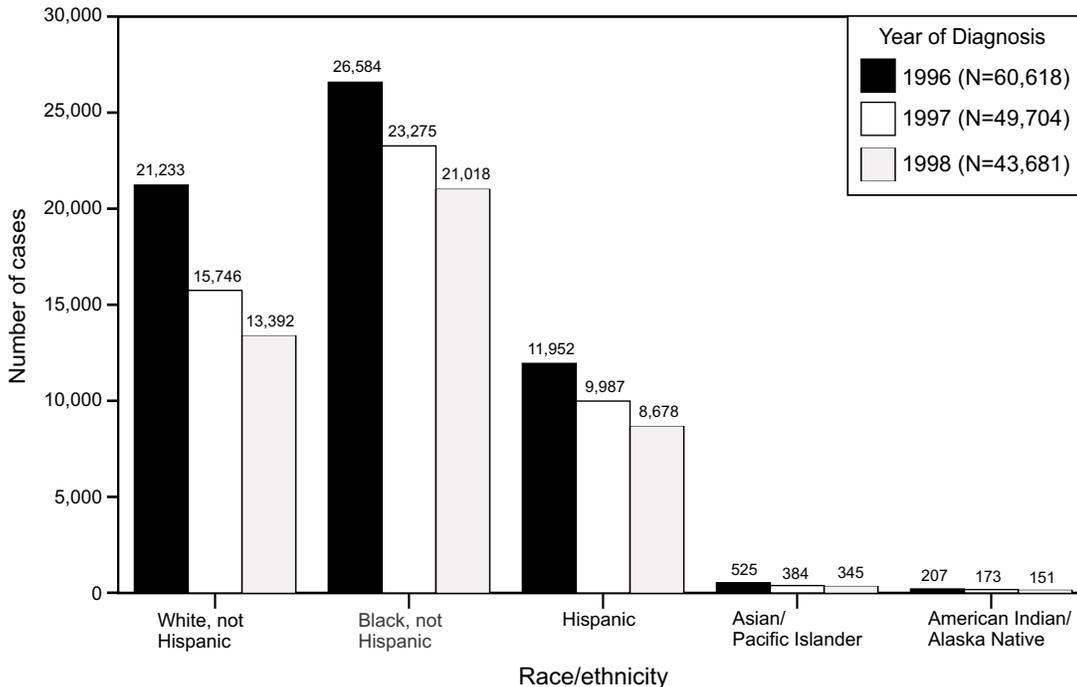
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical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

Figure 7. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1996, 1997 and 1998, United States¹



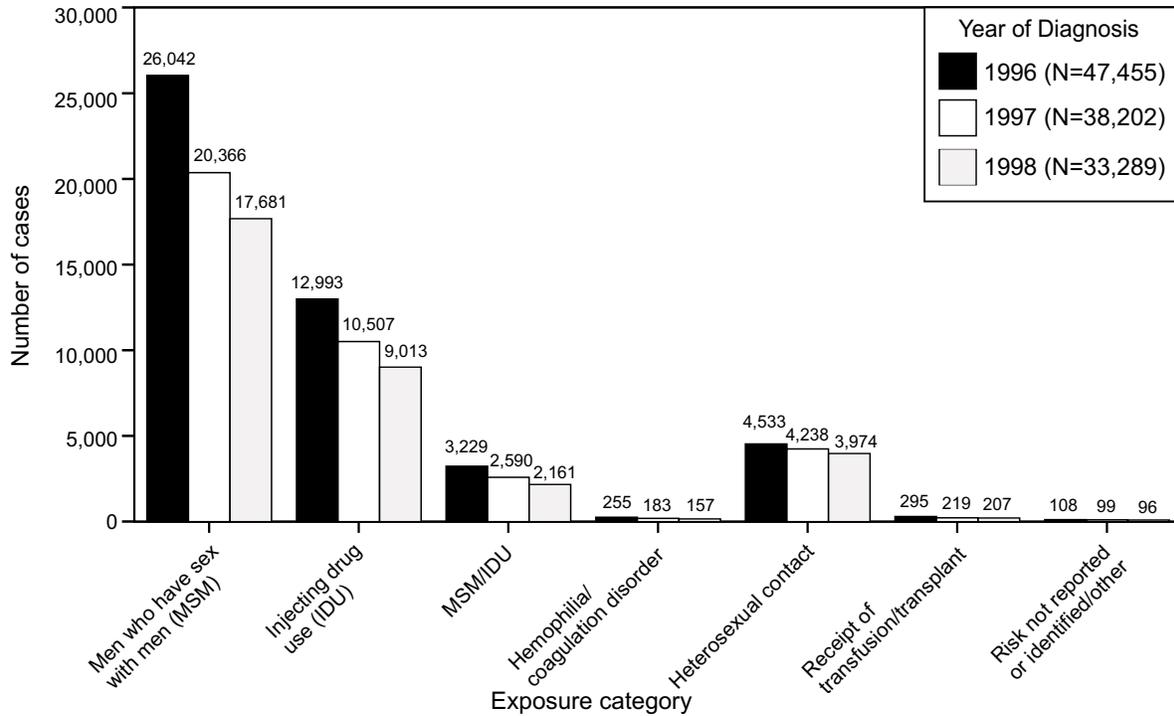
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. See Technical Notes for a list of states or U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated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

Figure 8. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1996, 1997 and 1998, United States¹



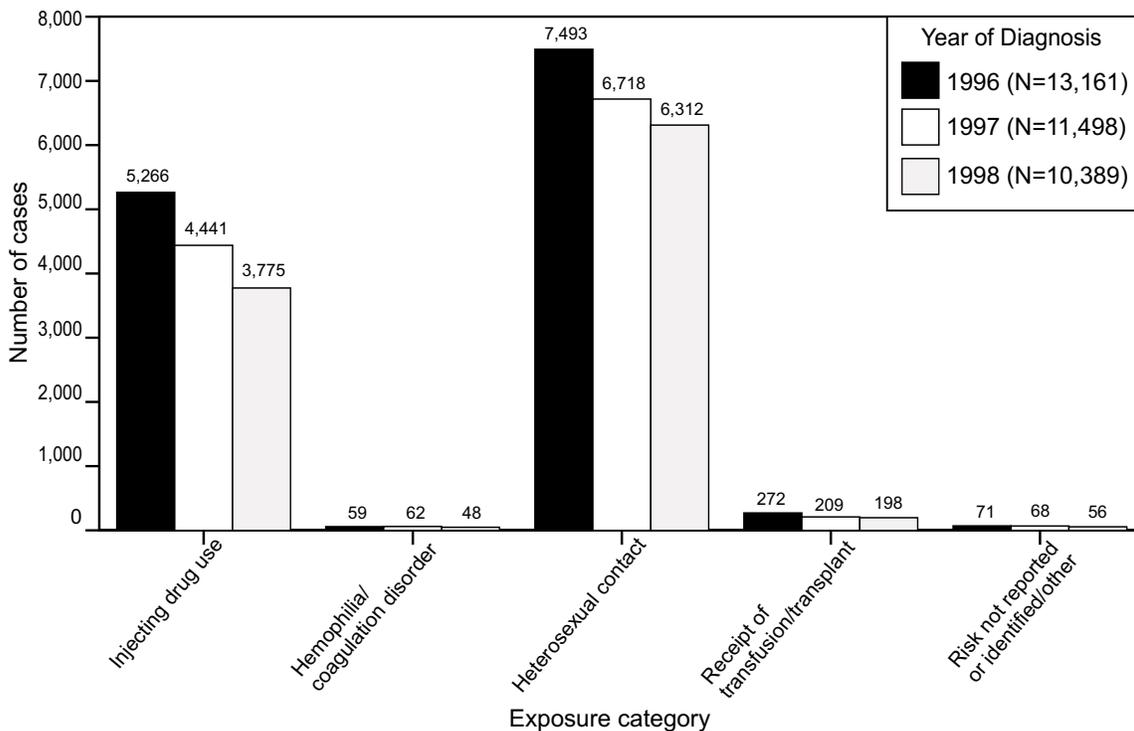
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Cases with missing or unknown race/ethnicity data are included in the totals. See Technical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

Figure 9. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and year of diagnosis, 1996, 1997 and 1998, United States¹



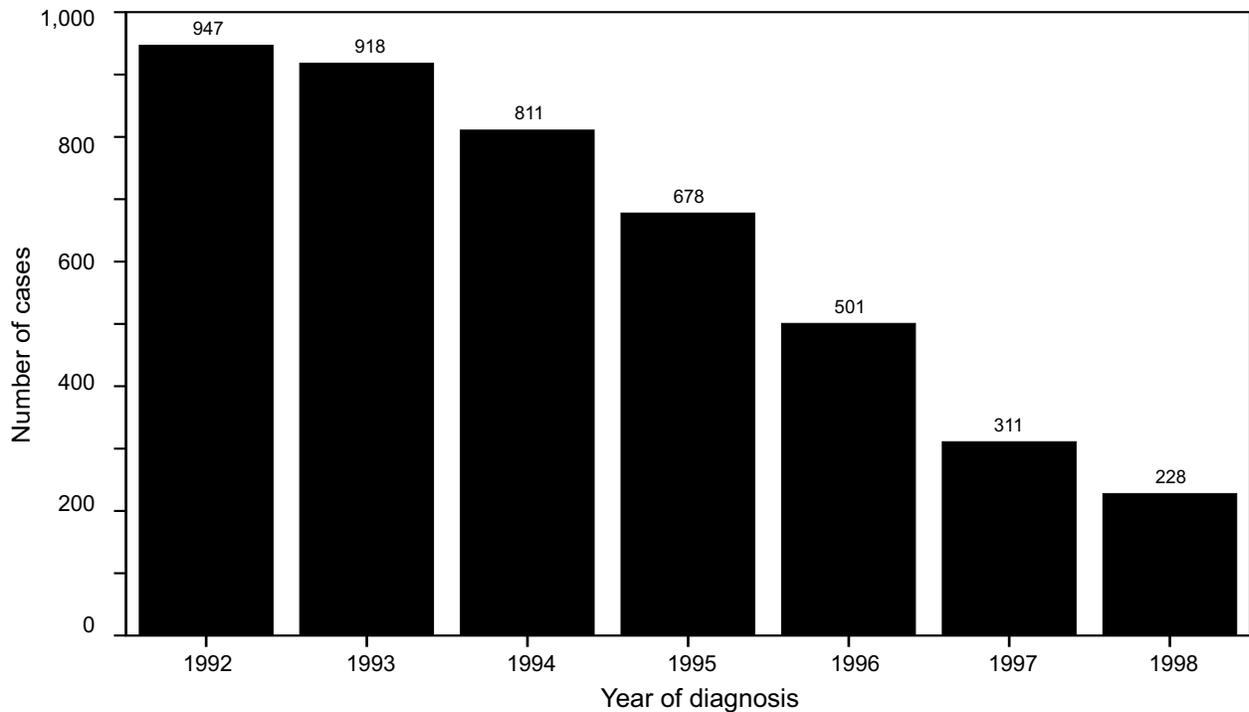
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of men diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of men diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. See Technical Notes.

Figure 10. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and year of diagnosis, 1996, 1997 and 1998, United States¹



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

Figure 11. Estimated pediatric AIDS incidence, by year of diagnosis, 1992 through 1998, United States¹



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

Table 26. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year, 1993 through 1998, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Northeast	51,833	59,414	66,315	73,568	81,872	89,123
Midwest	18,424	20,330	21,783	23,636	25,993	27,941
South	58,938	68,302	75,909	85,921	97,686	109,018
West	39,431	42,994	46,000	49,726	54,653	59,430
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	5,743	6,353	6,803	7,338	8,149	8,912
Total³	174,369	197,393	216,810	240,189	268,353	294,424

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

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

³Totals may vary between tables due to rounding.

Table 27. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year, 1993 through 1998, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
White, not Hispanic	80,445	86,678	91,737	98,544	107,110	114,846
Black, not Hispanic	60,649	71,847	81,317	92,319	105,464	117,890
Hispanic	31,209	36,485	41,071	46,216	52,215	57,722
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,288	1,451	1,613	1,856	2,093	2,324
American Indian/Alaska Native	566	664	718	804	893	978
Total²	174,369	197,394	216,812	240,189	268,353	294,425

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

²Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding.

Table 28. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year, 1993 through 1998, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Men who have sex with men	86,720	95,171	101,717	111,076	122,874	133,840
Injecting drug use	34,465	40,153	44,589	49,074	54,249	58,843
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	13,645	14,635	15,369	16,034	17,203	18,181
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,618	1,698	1,728	1,742	1,788	1,838
Heterosexual contact	6,086	7,890	9,771	12,219	15,011	17,765
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	918	947	1,008	1,083	1,189	1,313
Risk not reported or identified	1,015	969	969	1,011	1,064	1,133
Male subtotal	144,467	161,463	175,151	192,239	213,378	232,913
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	13,793	16,175	18,294	20,285	22,586	24,500
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	91	108	137	167	207	240
Heterosexual contact	11,829	15,140	18,524	22,588	27,017	31,336
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	766	854	908	1,006	1,120	1,243
Risk not reported or identified	383	390	392	429	477	519
Female subtotal	26,862	32,667	38,255	44,475	51,407	57,838
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category						
	3,039	3,267	3,404	3,475	3,569	3,673
Total²	174,368	197,397	216,810	240,189	268,354	294,424

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

²Totals may vary between tables due to rounding.

Table 29. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death, 1993 through 1998, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of death					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Northeast	14,017	15,829	15,837	11,590	6,749	5,235
Midwest	4,770	5,183	5,433	4,019	2,272	1,836
South	14,640	16,361	17,285	13,666	8,312	7,327
West	10,285	10,597	10,235	6,917	3,549	2,721
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,559	1,750	1,699	1,548	969	722
Total	45,271	49,719	50,489	37,739	21,850	17,840

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

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

Table 30. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1993 through 1998, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of death					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
White, not Hispanic	21,608	22,474	21,866	14,491	7,217	5,684
Black, not Hispanic	15,460	17,844	18,971	15,909	10,333	8,744
Hispanic	7,726	8,828	9,058	6,906	4,054	3,217
Asian/Pacific Islander	307	403	360	286	149	115
American Indian/Alaska Native	136	145	192	124	86	68
Total²	45,271	49,719	50,489	37,739	21,850	17,840

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

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

Table 31. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death, 1993 through 1998, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of death					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Men who have sex with men	23,786	25,124	24,659	16,684	8,568	6,716
Injecting drug use	9,275	10,323	10,764	8,508	5,332	4,419
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,153	3,451	3,389	2,564	1,421	1,183
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	354	348	328	241	136	107
Heterosexual contact	1,582	1,987	2,362	2,085	1,447	1,221
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	314	304	262	220	113	82
Risk not reported or identified	172	148	104	67	47	28
Male subtotal	38,637	41,684	41,869	30,369	17,066	13,755
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	3,124	3,687	3,800	3,275	2,141	1,861
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	17	26	29	30	21	16
Heterosexual contact	2,640	3,456	3,963	3,428	2,289	1,994
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	237	228	229	174	96	75
Risk not reported or identified	75	55	58	34	20	16
Female subtotal	6,093	7,452	8,078	6,942	4,567	3,961
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	541	582	541	429	218	124
Total	45,271	49,719	50,489	37,739	21,850	17,840

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

Surveillance of AIDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Surveillance of HIV infection

Through December 31, 1999, 33 areas had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Connecticut, required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children less than 13 years of age; and Oregon required reporting for children less than 6 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infections using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies among states.

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

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

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

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

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

Over time, persons with HIV infection will be diagnosed and reported with AIDS. HIV infection cases later reported with AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point in the

clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS will vary. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, reporting and updating of clinical and vital status of cases vary among states. Completeness of reporting for HIV is estimated to be more than 85% complete (*MMWR* 1998;47:309-14). CDC estimates approximately 2% of HIV cases are duplicates based on matching of the national coded surveillance database.

Tabulation and presentation of data

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

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

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

Table 4 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with an estimated 1998 population of 500,000 or more. AIDS case counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on June 30, 1998. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in

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

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

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

Estimated AIDS incidence (tables 23, 24, and 25), estimated AIDS incidence trends (figures 7 through 11), estimated persons living with AIDS (tables 26, 27, and 28), and estimated deaths (tables 29, 30, and 31) are not actual counts of persons reported to the surveillance system. The estimates are adjusted for delays in reporting of cases and deaths and are based on a number of assumptions. While these tables use the best estimates currently available, there is inherent uncertainty in these estimates (*Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88). Small numbers

must be interpreted with caution because the inherent uncertainty in estimates is greater for small numbers.

Exposure categories

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

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

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

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

departments were conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allowed for persons reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS.

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

Trends in AIDS incidence

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

Reporting delays

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

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

Rates

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