

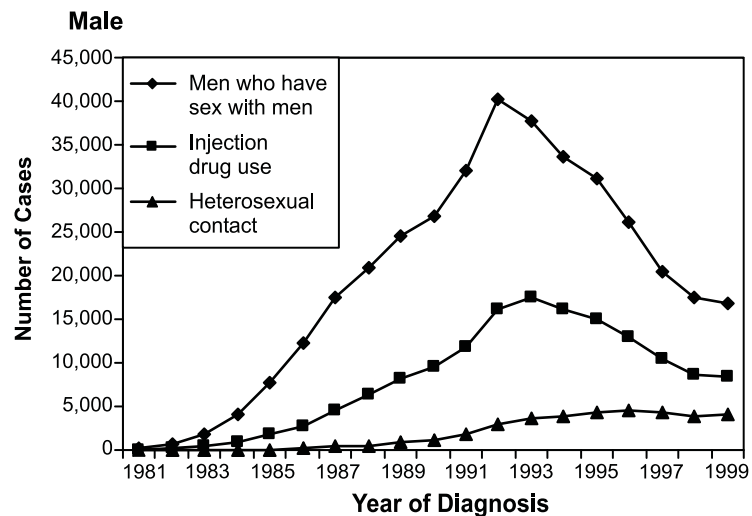
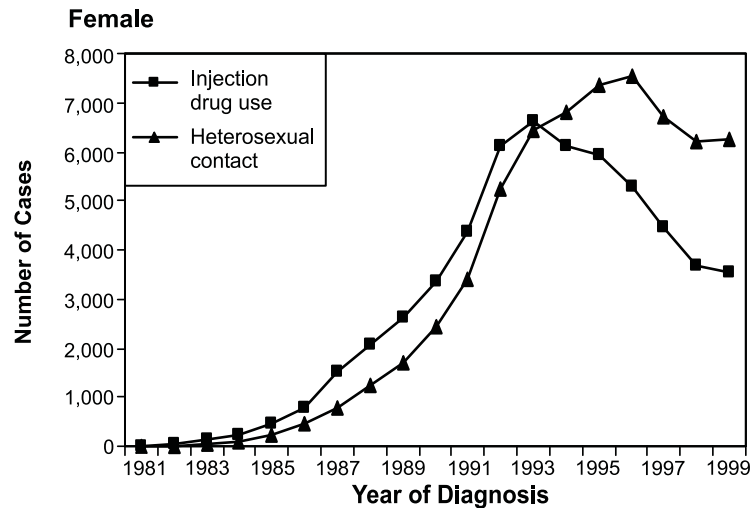
HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

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

Year-end edition Vol. 12, No. 2

Estimated Number of Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases*, by Sex, Exposure Category and Year of Diagnosis, United States



*Data adjusted for reporting delays and estimated proportional redistribution of cases without risk.

Note: Scales for these graphs are not the same.

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).



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Atlanta, Georgia 30333



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

Suggested Citation: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 2000;12(No. 2):[inclusive page numbers].

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Jeffrey P. Koplan, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention Helene D. Gayle, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology Robert S. Janssen, M.D.
Director

Surveillance Branch Patricia L. Fleming, Ph.D., M.S.
Chief

Research and Dissemination Section R. Monina Klevens, D.D.S., M.P.H.
Chief

Shari C. Steinberg, M.S., M.P.H.
Surveillance Report Coordinator

Statistics and Data Management Branch W. Meade Morgan, Ph.D.
Acting Chief

Xenophon M. Santas
Deputy Chief

Single copies of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* are available free from the CDC National Prevention Information Network, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20849-6003; telephone 1-800-458-5231 or 1-301-562-1098. Individuals or organizations can be added to the mailing list by writing to CDC, MASO/MSB/IDS, Mailstop A-22, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333. Internet users may view an electronic copy of the *Report* by visiting CDC's home page (www.cdc.gov) and selecting the topic "Publications, Software, & Products." Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on AIDS are available from the CDC National AIDS Hotline: 1-800-342-2437, 1-800-344-7432 (Spanish access), and 1-800-243-7889 (TTY, deaf access).

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

The HIV/AIDS masthead on the cover is used with permission of the American Red Cross.



Contents

Commentary	5
Reports of HIV infection and AIDS cases	
Table 1. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection and with AIDS, by area and age group	7
Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by area and age group	8
Table 3. HIV infection cases, by area and age group	9
Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group	10
Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population	12
Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population	12
Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases	13
Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases	13
Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex	14
Table 6. HIV infection cases by age group, exposure category, and sex	15
Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity	16
Table 8. HIV infection cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity	17
Table 9. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	18
Table 10. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	19
Table 11. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	20
Table 12. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	21
Table 13. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category	22
Table 14. HIV infection cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category	23
Table 15. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	24
Table 16. Pediatric HIV infection cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	25
Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases	26
Table 17. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories	27
Table 18. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex	28
Table 19. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth	28
Table 20. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex	29
Table 21. AIDS cases and deaths, by year and age group	30
AIDS incidence, prevalence, and deaths, adjusted for unreported risk and delays in reporting	
AIDS incidence	
Table 22. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity	31
Table 23. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity	32
Table 24. Estimated AIDS incidence in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category	33
AIDS incidence trends	
Figure 6. Estimated AIDS incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis	34
Figure 7. Estimated AIDS incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis	34
Figure 8. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and year of diagnosis	35
Figure 9. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and year of diagnosis	35
Figure 10. Estimated pediatric AIDS incidence, by year of diagnosis	36
Persons living with AIDS, trends	
Table 25. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year	36
Table 26. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year	37
Table 27. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year	37
Deaths of persons with AIDS, trends	
Table 28. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death	38
Table 29. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death	38
Table 30. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death	39
Technical Notes	40

Commentary

In June 1981, the first cases of what is now known as AIDS were reported in the United States. Surveillance was established quickly and surveillance data were used to determine how the disease was transmitted and to make prevention recommendations.

In the 1980s there were rapid increases in the number of AIDS cases and deaths of persons with AIDS. The surveillance case definition was expanded in 1985 in recognition of HIV as the etiologic agent of AIDS, in 1987 to include HIV wasting syndrome and other conditions, and in 1993, in response to the use of CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts in the management of HIV infection. Cases peaked with the 1993 expansion of the case definition and then declined. The most dramatic declines in cases and deaths have been observed since 1996, with the widespread use of potent combination antiretroviral therapy.

As of December 31, 2000, CDC had received reports of 774,467 persons with AIDS in the U.S.; 448,060 (58%) are known to have died. Persons with AIDS are surviving longer, thus, they are contributing to steady increases in the number of persons living with AIDS. Through December 2000 there were 450,151 persons reported to the CDC as living with HIV infection or with AIDS. These reports only include persons diagnosed with HIV infection in States with integrated HIV/AIDS surveillance systems and persons diagnosed with AIDS in all States and Territories. In 1999, CDC estimated that 800,000 to 900,000 persons in the U.S. were living with HIV or AIDS. The difference in these values is due to several factors, including that the reporting of persons diagnosed with HIV infection has not yet been implemented in all States and Territories, anonymous tests are excluded from case reports, and many persons are unaware of their HIV status. The characteristics of persons living with AIDS at the end of 1999 are described in a separate supplemental report (accessible online at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrsupp.htm>).

Among the 42,156 persons reported with AIDS during 2000, 41,960 (99.5%) were adult/adolescent (<13 years of age); of these, 47% were black non-Hispanic and 19% were Hispanic, 1% were Asian/Pacific Islander and less than 1% were American Indian/Alaska Native. Of the 196 children with AIDS reported in 2000, 65% were black non-Hispanic and 17% were Hispanic. Of the cumulative 774,467 persons ever reported with AIDS in the U.S. through December 2000, 99% were adult/adolescent, 43% were white, 38%

were black non-Hispanic, 18% were Hispanic, 1% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and less than 1% were American Indian/Alaska Native.

The predominant mode of HIV exposure among an estimated 31,590 adult/adolescent men with AIDS diagnosed in 1999 was male-to-male sex (53%). The estimated incidence of AIDS has declined each year from 1997 through 1999. The proportion of cases attributed to male-to-male sex was stable during this period (Figure 8). The number of AIDS cases among men exposed through heterosexual contact was lower in 1998 and 1999 than in 1997, but the proportion of cases increased slightly. The predominant mode of exposure among an estimated 10,092 adult/adolescent women with AIDS diagnosed in 1999, was heterosexual contact. The estimated AIDS incidence among women fluctuated slightly and the proportion of cases attributable to heterosexual contact increased (Figure 9). The number and proportion of AIDS cases among women exposed through injecting drug use declined.

In 2000, 196 pediatric AIDS cases were reported; of these, 90% were acquired perinatally (Table 15). The number of estimated pediatric AIDS cases diagnosed each year has declined since 1992 (Figure 10). The decline in pediatric AIDS incidence is associated with the implementation of Public Health Service guidelines for universal counseling and voluntary HIV testing of pregnant women and the use of zidovudine by HIV-infected pregnant women and their newborn infants. In addition, some of the decline may be ascribed to improved treatments that delay the onset of AIDS defining illnesses for HIV-infected children.

Data presented in this report indicate a leveling of the declines in deaths among adults and adolescents with AIDS. Estimated deaths declined 42% from 1996 to 1997, but declined 8% from 1998 to 1999. The smaller declines from 1998 to 1999 varied by race/ethnicity, and were greatest among whites (15%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (16%), and lowest among black non-Hispanics (3%) (Table 29). Trends in deaths of persons with AIDS reflect the slowing of the declines in AIDS incidence. Other factors associated with the leveling of deaths might include persistence of late testing behaviors in certain populations, limited access to or use of health care services, and limitations of current therapies in treated populations.

Because successful treatment delays progression of HIV infection to AIDS, AIDS surveillance data

alone are now insufficient to monitor trends in HIV incidence, or to meet federal, State, or local data needs for planning and allocating resources for HIV prevention and care programs. The lack of an integrated HIV/AIDS case surveillance system in all areas continues to limit the ability to monitor and characterize populations affected by the HIV epidemic. As of December 2000, 34 States, the Virgin Islands, and Guam had implemented confidential HIV reporting of adults and adolescents or of children, and reported these cases without personal identifiers to CDC (Table 3). Some other states have implemented alternative forms of HIV reporting (see Technical Notes); the remaining States are considering implementing HIV case reporting.

In 2000, 21,704 newly diagnosed cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) were reported from 36 areas. Of the HIV reports received in 2000, 68% were among adult men, 31% were among adult women, and 1% among children <13 years of age. Recent HIV reports represent a mixture of persons with recent infection and others who may have been infected in the past but only now are being diagnosed. Identifying recent infections to monitor HIV incidence in the population may be feasible. One method, that may be applied in the future, to measure HIV incidence is the Serologic Testing Algorithm for Recent HIV Seroconversion (STARHS) on serologic specimens from all persons with newly diagnosed HIV infection. This method was recommended during a recently held CDC consultation on estimating incidence of HIV infection in the United States.

Recently reported cases of HIV and of AIDS are likely to be missing data on behavioral risk for HIV exposure. Although such information can be obtained later after public health follow-up, the immediate lack of information on HIV exposure category constrains our ability to accurately characterize affected populations and to plan appropriate prevention activities. Data that have been statistically adjusted to account for delays in reporting and to estimate the HIV exposure category for cases initially reported without HIV behavioral risk data provide more meaningful trend information. Tables 22 and 23 describe estimated numbers and proportions of cumulative and recently diagnosed AIDS cases by race/ethnicity and exposure category for adult men and women. Table 30 describes trends in deaths adjusted for delays in reporting by exposure category for adult men and women, and for children <13 years of age. The cover graphs describe trends in estimated AIDS incidence among adults and adolescents, by sex and exposure category, from 1981 through 1999.

To supplement the behavioral risk information available through case reporting, interviews of infected persons are useful in providing more detailed behavioral data. From behavioral and demographic data collected during interviews, estimates of the proportional distribution of HIV exposure categories can be derived. Currently 16 States are conducting such interviews. Other areas are exploring alternative approaches to improve the completeness and timeliness of reporting of HIV exposure data. Some are conducting public health follow-up of a representative sample of cases, including contacting providers and patients; others are targeting other sources of public health data which may contain information on exposure category (for example, sexually transmitted diseases data bases), to improve their ability to describe local trends in HIV transmission.

Suggested reading

Karon JM, Fleming PL, Steketee RW, De Cock KM. HIV in the United States at the turn of the century: an epidemic in transition. *Am J Public Health*. 2001;91:1060-1068.

CDC. HIV and AIDS – United States, 1981-2000. *MMWR* 2001;50(21):430-434.

Lansky A, Fleming PL, Byers RH, Karon JM, Wortley PM. A method for classification of HIV exposure category for women without HIV risk information. *MMWR* 2001;50(RR-6):31-40.

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

All HIV/AIDS surveillance MMWR articles are available at www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/mmwr.htm

Public use slides are available at www.cdc.gov/hiv/graphics.htm

Surveillance reports are available at www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm

The AIDS Public Information Data Set (PIDS) is available at www.cdc.gov/hiv/software/apids.htm

Table 1. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection¹ and with AIDS, by area and age group², reported through December 2000³

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV infection ⁴			Living with AIDS ⁵			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)	5,014	32	5,046	3,142	17	3,159	8,156	49	8,205
Alaska (Feb. 1999)	29	—	29	229	1	230	258	1	259
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	4,296	28	4,324	3,217	9	3,226	7,513	37	7,550
Arkansas (July 1989)	2,001	15	2,016	1,612	20	1,632	3,613	35	3,648
California	—	—	—	43,606	155	43,761	43,606	155	43,761
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	5,265	18	5,283	2,878	1	2,879	8,143	19	8,162
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁶	—	74	74	5,788	58	5,846	5,788	132	5,920
Delaware	—	—	—	1,193	13	1,206	1,193	13	1,206
District of Columbia	—	—	—	6,389	84	6,473	6,389	84	6,473
Florida (July 1997)	18,774	165	18,939	35,195	475	35,670	53,969	640	54,609
Georgia	—	—	—	10,206	84	10,290	10,206	84	10,290
Hawaii	—	—	—	982	5	987	982	5	987
Idaho (June 1986)	321	3	324	223	—	223	544	3	547
Illinois	—	—	—	9,761	107	9,868	9,761	107	9,868
Indiana (July 1988)	3,252	27	3,279	2,693	13	2,706	5,945	40	5,985
Iowa (July 1998)	354	5	359	573	5	578	927	10	937
Kansas (July 1999)	930	10	940	980	3	983	1,910	13	1,923
Kentucky	—	—	—	1,619	14	1,633	1,619	14	1,633
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	6,975	88	7,063	5,448	49	5,497	12,423	137	12,560
Maine	—	—	—	441	5	446	441	5	446
Maryland	—	—	—	9,933	129	10,062	9,933	129	10,062
Massachusetts	—	—	—	6,770	58	6,828	6,770	58	6,828
Michigan (April 1992)	4,611	73	4,684	4,618	23	4,641	9,229	96	9,325
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	2,552	24	2,576	1,632	9	1,641	4,184	33	4,217
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	4,104	38	4,142	2,102	23	2,125	6,206	61	6,267
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	4,159	35	4,194	4,263	16	4,279	8,422	51	8,473
Montana	—	—	—	165	—	165	165	—	165
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	474	5	479	482	4	486	956	9	965
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	2,591	21	2,612	2,084	10	2,094	4,675	31	4,706
New Hampshire	—	—	—	478	4	482	478	4	482
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	12,367	314	12,681	14,910	185	15,095	27,277	499	27,776
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	630	—	630	956	6	962	1,586	6	1,592
New York	—	—	—	54,290	503	54,794	54,290	503	54,794
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	9,133	93	9,226	4,511	37	4,548	13,644	130	13,774
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	63	1	64	44	1	45	107	2	109
Ohio (June 1990)	5,409	54	5,463	4,487	36	4,523	9,896	90	9,986
Oklahoma (June 1988)	2,239	11	2,250	1,574	6	1,580	3,813	17	3,830
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ⁶	—	13	13	2,022	5	2,027	2,022	18	2,040
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	11,487	152	11,639	11,487	152	11,639
Rhode Island	—	—	—	893	6	899	893	6	899
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	6,367	82	6,449	4,696	26	4,722	11,063	108	11,171
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	188	1	189	69	1	70	257	2	259
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	5,624	54	5,678	4,701	17	4,718	10,325	71	10,396
Texas (Jan. 1999) ⁶	6,640	236	6,876	23,869	125	23,994	30,509	361	30,870
Utah (April 1989)	711	6	717	993	3	996	1,704	9	1,713
Vermont	—	—	—	194	2	196	194	2	196
Virginia (July 1989)	7,611	61	7,672	5,774	69	5,843	13,385	130	13,515
Washington	—	—	—	4,083	11	4,094	4,083	11	4,094
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	555	4	559	465	4	469	1,020	8	1,028
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	2,145	17	2,162	1,549	11	1,560	3,694	28	3,722
Wyoming (June 1989)	66	—	66	75	1	76	141	1	142
Subtotal	125,450	1,608	127,058	310,344	2,601	312,946	435,794	4,210	440,004
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations									
Guam (March 2000)	41	1	42	24	—	24	65	1	66
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	9,204	89	9,293	9,204	89	9,293
Virgin Isl, U.S.(Dec.1998)	184	2	186	212	7	219	396	9	405
Total	125,675	1,611	127,286	320,161	2,703	322,865	445,836	4,314	450,151

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

²Age group based on person's age as of December 31, 2000.

³Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of the last update. Excludes persons whose vital status is unknown.

⁴Includes only persons reported from areas with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 2,160 adults/adolescents and 51 children reported from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting whose area of residence is unknown or are residents of other areas.

⁵Includes 375 adults/adolescents and 6 children whose area of residence is unknown, and one person missing age.

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

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

Area of residence	1999		2000		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	472	10.8	483	10.9	6,198	72	6,270
Alaska	14	2.3	22	3.5	471	5	476
Arizona	876	18.3	460	9.0	7,404	39	7,443
Arkansas	194	7.6	194	7.3	2,939	38	2,977
California	5,392	16.3	4,737	14.0	119,218	608	119,826
Colorado	311	7.7	313	7.3	6,971	29	7,000
Connecticut	584	17.8	620	18.2	11,395	176	11,571
Delaware	184	24.4	221	28.2	2,558	22	2,580
District of Columbia	835	160.9	875	153.0	12,931	171	13,102
Florida	5,421	35.9	4,976	31.1	79,014	1,402	80,416
Georgia	1,680	21.6	1,237	15.1	22,626	211	22,837
Hawaii	99	8.4	115	9.5	2,445	16	2,461
Idaho	25	2.0	22	1.7	495	2	497
Illinois	1,559	12.9	1,761	14.2	24,740	269	25,009
Indiana	361	6.1	389	6.4	6,108	41	6,149
Iowa	85	3.0	94	3.2	1,307	10	1,317
Kansas	170	6.4	128	4.8	2,355	13	2,368
Kentucky	277	7.0	212	5.2	3,319	26	3,345
Louisiana	855	19.6	679	15.2	12,520	125	12,645
Maine	80	6.4	40	3.1	947	9	956
Maryland	1,522	29.4	1,465	27.7	21,390	301	21,691
Massachusetts	1,425	23.1	1,197	18.9	16,068	206	16,274
Michigan	642	6.5	767	7.7	11,215	107	11,322
Minnesota	189	4.0	185	3.8	3,741	23	3,764
Mississippi	419	15.1	431	15.2	4,411	55	4,466
Missouri	528	9.7	459	8.2	9,164	57	9,221
Montana	13	1.5	16	1.8	323	3	326
Nebraska	67	4.0	79	4.6	1,086	10	1,096
Nevada	242	13.4	286	14.3	4,393	27	4,420
New Hampshire	47	3.9	31	2.5	873	9	882
New Jersey	2,037	25.0	1,929	22.9	41,392	751	42,143
New Mexico	93	5.3	144	7.9	2,043	8	2,051
New York	7,685	42.2	6,204	32.7	139,922	2,242	142,164
North Carolina	796	10.4	696	8.6	10,320	116	10,436
North Dakota	7	1.1	3	0.5	105	1	106
Ohio	554	4.9	599	5.3	11,273	121	11,394
Oklahoma	147	4.4	352	10.2	3,761	26	3,787
Oregon	225	6.8	210	6.1	4,782	17	4,799
Pennsylvania	1,962	16.4	1,692	13.8	24,335	325	24,660
Rhode Island	107	10.8	102	9.7	2,033	21	2,054
South Carolina	956	24.6	810	20.2	9,448	79	9,527
South Dakota	16	2.2	8	1.1	162	4	166
Tennessee	755	13.8	863	15.2	8,538	52	8,590
Texas	3,151	15.7	2,667	12.8	53,607	380	53,987
Utah	154	7.2	151	6.8	1,955	21	1,976
Vermont	21	3.5	38	6.2	399	6	405
Virginia	937	13.6	891	12.6	12,919	169	13,088
Washington	359	6.2	515	8.7	9,468	35	9,503
West Virginia	68	3.8	63	3.5	1,069	9	1,078
Wisconsin	152	2.9	218	4.1	3,557	29	3,586
Wyoming	15	3.1	11	2.2	184	2	186
Subtotal	44,765	16.4	40,660	14.4	739,897	8,496	748,393
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations							
Guam	10	6.6	15	9.7	48	—	48
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Puerto Rico	1,244	32.0	1,349	35.4	24,495	388	24,883
Virgin Islands, U.S.	39	32.6	34	28.1	466	17	483
Total¹	46,143	16.6	42,156	14.7	765,559	8,908	774,467

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 656 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

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

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	2000	Cumulative totals		
		Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	498	5,222	39	5,261
Alaska (Feb. 1999)	26	30	–	30
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	450	4,552	36	4,588
Arkansas (July 1989)	245	2,028	22	2,050
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	220	5,507	29	5,536
Connecticut (July 1992) ²	2	–	104	104
Florida (July 1997)	5,810	19,137	185	19,322
Idaho (June 1986)	44	375	4	379
Indiana (July 1988)	319	3,447	38	3,485
Iowa (July 1998)	119	358	8	366
Kansas (July 1999)	234	954	15	969
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	841	7,335	116	7,451
Michigan (April 1992)	644	5,325	107	5,432
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	227	2,700	34	2,734
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	459	4,307	49	4,356
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	348	4,320	45	4,365
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	60	497	6	503
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	296	2,923	24	2,947
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	1,455	13,836	379	14,215
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	125	645	3	648
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,011	10,022	122	10,144
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	4	71	1	72
Ohio (June 1990)	601	5,748	70	5,818
Oklahoma (June 1988)	297	2,355	18	2,373
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ²	–	–	16	16
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	597	6,942	107	7,049
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	21	205	5	210
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	846	5,798	66	5,864
Texas (Jan. 1999) ²	4,204	6,675	295	6,970
Utah (April 1989)	65	724	8	732
Virginia (July 1989)	769	8,160	78	8,238
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	68	581	5	586
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	198	2,310	28	2,338
Wyoming (June 1989)	4	72	–	72
Subtotal	21,107	133,161	2,062	135,223
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations				
Guam (March 2000)	44	47	1	48
Virgin Islands, U.S (Dec. 1998)	35	190	3	193
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ³	518	2,479	68	2,547
Total	21,704	135,877	2,134	138,011

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 569 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 2000, United States

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	1999		2000		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	53	7.7	30	4.3	586	1	587
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	79	9.1	126	14.4	1,749	24	1,773
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	48	7.1	72	10.1	1,102	2	1,104
Allentown, Pa.	79	12.8	50	7.8	829	8	837
Ann Arbor, Mich.	27	4.8	36	6.2	399	9	408
Atlanta, Ga.	1,028	26.7	707	17.2	15,763	115	15,878
Austin, Tex.	275	24.0	180	14.4	3,868	25	3,893
Bakersfield, Calif.	90	14.0	86	13.0	1,036	8	1,044
Baltimore, Md.	1,012	40.6	973	38.1	14,306	208	14,514
Baton Rouge, La.	189	32.6	145	24.1	1,893	19	1,912
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	248	18.5	211	15.4	5,386	82	5,468
Birmingham, Ala.	137	15.0	116	12.6	1,888	23	1,911
Boston, Mass.	1,196	20.3	1,026	16.9	14,135	182	14,317
Buffalo, N.Y.	172	15.1	83	7.1	1,814	18	1,832
Charleston, S.C.	116	21.0	116	21.1	1,551	12	1,563
Charlotte, N.C.	162	11.4	134	8.9	2,108	22	2,130
Chicago, Ill.	1,353	16.9	1,522	18.4	21,420	238	21,658
Cincinnati, Ohio	60	3.7	75	4.6	1,900	15	1,915
Cleveland, Ohio	181	8.1	168	7.5	3,330	42	3,372
Colorado Springs, Colo.	27	5.4	25	4.8	451	5	456
Columbia, S.C.	281	54.4	156	29.1	2,024	16	2,040
Columbus, Ohio	87	5.8	118	7.7	2,220	13	2,233
Dallas, Tex.	626	19.1	654	18.6	12,370	37	12,407
Dayton, Ohio	47	4.9	64	6.7	997	17	1,014
Denver, Colo.	231	11.7	229	10.9	5,536	20	5,556
Detroit, Mich.	417	9.3	551	12.4	7,736	73	7,809
El Paso, Tex.	91	13.0	78	11.5	1,072	10	1,082
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	932	60.7	861	53.0	12,700	245	12,945
Fort Wayne, Ind.	17	3.5	25	5.0	312	3	315
Fort Worth, Tex.	133	8.2	193	11.3	3,247	26	3,273
Fresno, Calif.	65	7.4	95	10.3	1,202	14	1,216
Gary, Ind.	43	6.8	62	9.8	733	4	737
Grand Rapids, Mich.	40	3.8	36	3.3	761	4	765
Greensboro, N.C.	172	14.6	98	7.8	1,664	21	1,685
Greenville, S.C.	135	14.5	123	12.8	1,505	6	1,511
Harrisburg, Pa.	74	12.0	71	11.3	1,014	8	1,022
Hartford, Conn.	178	16.0	239	20.8	3,966	46	4,012
Honolulu, Hawaii	76	8.8	84	9.6	1,786	13	1,799
Houston, Tex.	927	23.1	693	16.6	18,956	160	19,116
Indianapolis, Ind.	183	11.9	163	10.1	2,877	17	2,894
Jacksonville, Fla.	299	28.3	289	26.3	4,419	68	4,487
Jersey City, N.J.	249	45.0	231	37.9	6,483	120	6,603
Kansas City, Mo.	200	11.4	178	10.0	3,925	15	3,940
Knoxville, Tenn.	46	6.8	45	6.5	726	6	732
Las Vegas, Nev.	205	14.8	249	15.9	3,588	26	3,614
Little Rock, Ark.	56	10.0	54	9.2	1,043	14	1,057
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,050	22.0	1,667	17.5	42,020	234	42,254
Louisville, Ky.	158	15.7	93	9.1	1,630	17	1,647
McAllen, Tex.	28	5.2	42	7.4	371	10	381
Memphis, Tenn.	327	29.6	327	28.8	3,164	18	3,182
Miami, Fla.	1,414	65.0	1,306	58.0	23,672	479	24,151
Middlesex, N.J.	113	10.0	134	11.5	3,136	69	3,205
Milwaukee, Wis.	86	5.9	136	9.1	1,962	17	1,979
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	178	6.2	170	5.7	3,333	17	3,350
Mobile, Ala.	92	17.2	99	18.3	1,191	14	1,205
Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.	106	9.6	130	11.5	2,816	62	2,878
Nashville, Tenn.	230	19.6	340	27.6	2,736	17	2,753
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	349	13.0	279	10.1	6,639	110	6,749
New Haven, Conn.	343	21.0	314	18.4	6,443	124	6,567
New Orleans, La.	415	31.8	334	25.0	6,888	67	6,955

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

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	1999		2000		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
New York, N.Y.	6,316	72.5	5,274	56.6	118,226	2,008	120,234
Newark, N.J.	914	46.8	802	39.4	16,792	325	17,117
Norfolk, Va.	272	17.4	284	18.1	3,742	63	3,805
Oakland, Calif.	345	14.7	266	11.1	7,996	43	8,039
Oklahoma City, Okla.	40	3.8	202	18.6	1,772	7	1,779
Omaha, Nebr.	44	6.3	55	7.7	756	3	759
Orange County, Calif.	261	9.5	288	10.1	5,610	35	5,645
Orlando, Fla.	441	28.7	374	22.7	5,956	81	6,037
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,652	33.4	1,386	27.2	18,864	274	19,138
Phoenix, Ariz.	688	22.8	304	9.3	5,274	25	5,299
Pittsburgh, Pa.	91	3.9	106	4.5	2,357	17	2,374
Portland, Oreg.	161	8.7	173	9.0	3,869	8	3,877
Providence, R.I.	98	10.8	96	10.0	1,908	20	1,928
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	135	12.2	148	12.5	1,996	22	2,018
Richmond, Va.	183	19.0	172	17.3	2,595	28	2,623
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	378	11.8	404	12.4	6,904	56	6,960
Rochester, N.Y.	180	16.7	77	7.0	2,329	13	2,342
Sacramento, Calif.	139	8.8	171	10.5	3,206	24	3,230
Saint Louis, Mo.	304	11.8	252	9.7	4,695	39	4,734
Salt Lake City, Utah	126	9.9	134	10.0	1,697	14	1,711
San Antonio, Tex.	202	12.9	170	10.7	3,938	28	3,966
San Diego, Calif.	547	19.4	442	15.7	10,548	54	10,602
San Francisco, Calif.	851	50.5	765	44.2	27,825	45	27,870
San Jose, Calif.	152	9.2	111	6.6	3,126	14	3,140
San Juan, P.R.	806	39.9	873	44.4	15,431	242	15,673
Sarasota, Fla.	97	17.6	131	22.2	1,450	21	1,471
Scranton, Pa.	12	2.0	19	3.0	430	4	434
Seattle, Wash.	240	10.3	301	12.5	6,662	20	6,682
Springfield, Mass.	176	29.9	147	24.2	1,729	24	1,753
Stockton, Calif.	61	10.8	37	6.6	757	13	770
Syracuse, N.Y.	82	11.2	91	12.4	1,301	10	1,311
Tacoma, Wash.	49	7.1	58	8.3	831	9	840
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	529	23.2	470	19.6	8,334	99	8,433
Toledo, Ohio	21	3.4	32	5.2	569	10	579
Tucson, Ariz.	113	14.1	81	9.6	1,516	10	1,526
Tulsa, Okla.	70	8.9	70	8.7	1,126	9	1,135
Vallejo, Calif.	110	21.7	64	12.3	1,378	11	1,389
Ventura, Calif.	47	6.3	43	5.7	815	3	818
Washington, D.C.	1,526	32.2	1,549	31.5	22,904	289	23,193
West Palm Beach, Fla.	458	43.6	545	48.2	7,474	205	7,679
Wichita, Kans.	63	11.5	46	8.4	729	2	731
Wilmington, Del.	152	26.6	174	29.7	2,041	15	2,056
Youngstown, Ohio	47	8.0	18	3.0	367	-	367
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	37,410	21.5	34,096	18.9	642,202	7,557	649,759
<i>Central counties</i>	36,503	23.1	33,309	20.4	629,329	7,421	636,750
<i>Outlying counties</i>	907	5.7	787	4.8	12,873	136	13,009
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	4,879	10.2	4,614	9.4	73,792	825	74,617
<i>Central counties</i>	4,530	10.7	4,320	9.9	68,915	751	69,666
<i>Outlying counties</i>	349	6.4	294	5.3	4,877	74	4,951
Nonmetropolitan areas	3,374	6.1	3,061	5.4	45,162	481	45,643
Total¹	46,143	16.6	42,156	14.7	765,559	8,908	774,467

¹Totals include 4,448 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

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

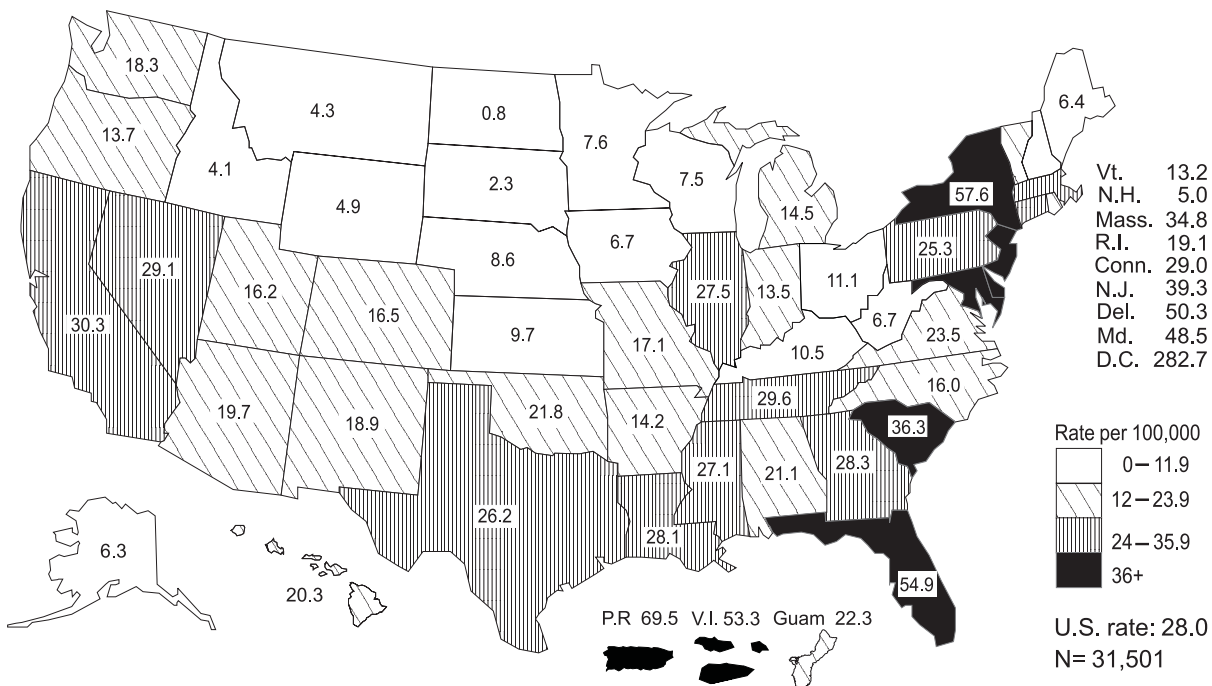


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported in 2000, United States

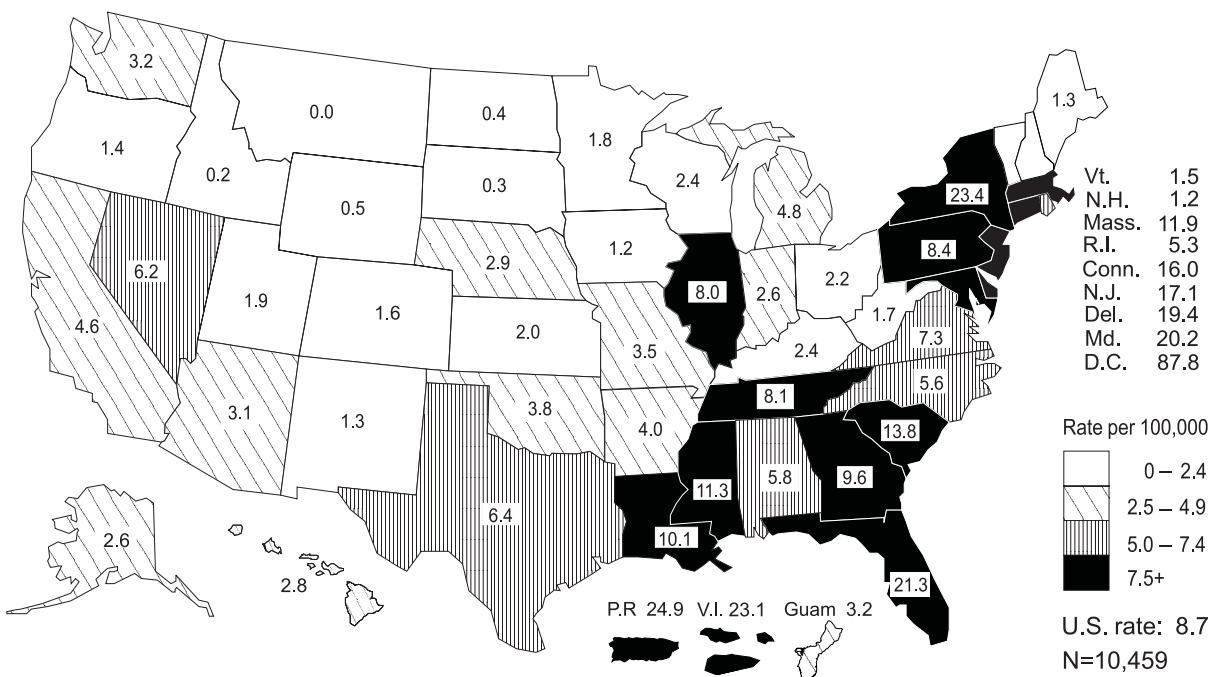


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported in 2000, United States

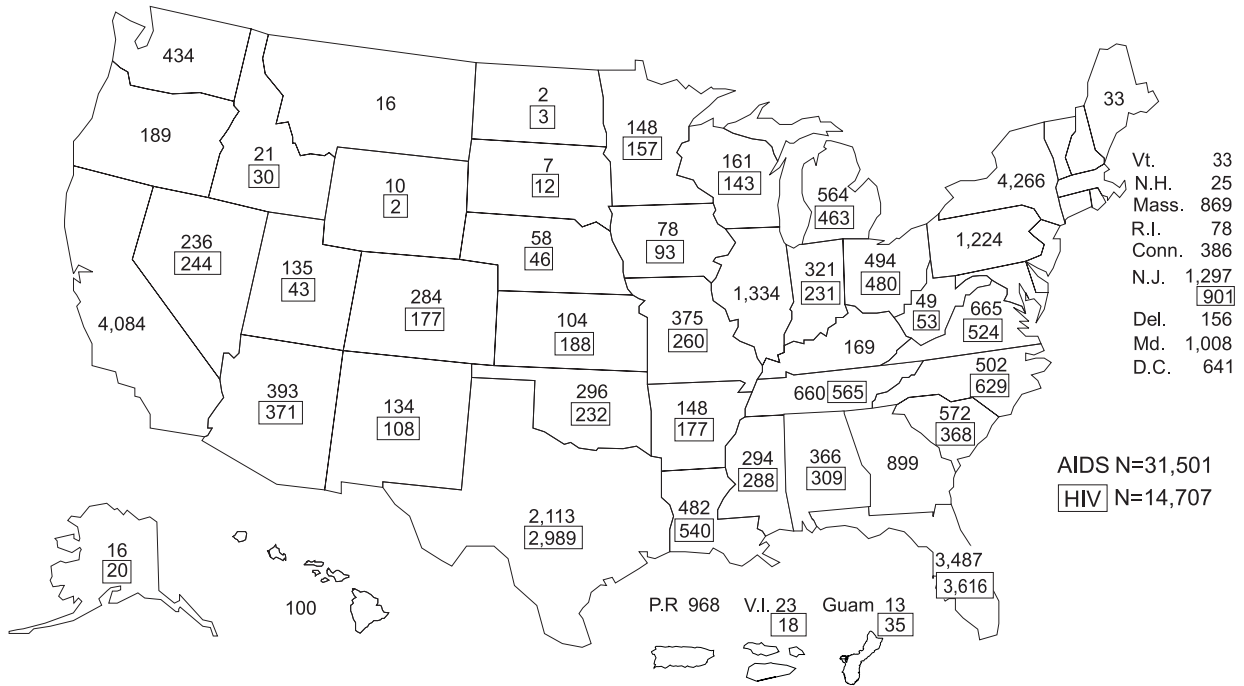


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported in 2000, United States

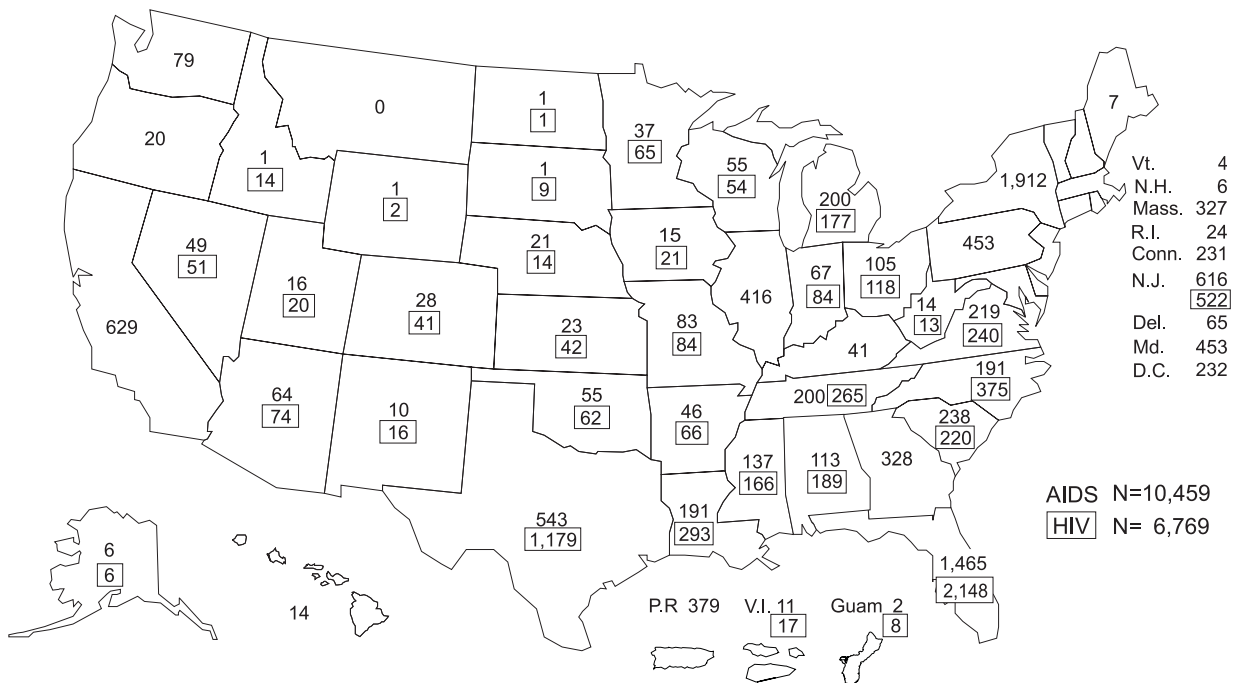


Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through December 2000, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ¹			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	13,562	(43)	355,409	(56)	–	–	–	–	13,562	(32)	355,409	(46)
Injecting drug use	5,922	(19)	140,536	(22)	2,609	(25)	52,991	(41)	8,531	(20)	193,527	(25)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,548	(5)	48,989	(8)	–	–	–	–	1,548	(4)	48,989	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	93	(0)	4,907	(1)	3	(0)	283	(0)	96	(0)	5,190	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,549	(8)	29,460	(5)	3,981	(38)	52,520	(40)	6,530	(16)	81,981	(11)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	519		9,225		977		20,610		1,496		29,835	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		–		175		3,561		175		3,561	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	4		64		12		416		16		480	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	21		417		23		601		44		1,018	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2,005		19,754		2,794		27,332		4,799		47,087	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	144	(0)	4,971	(1)	138	(1)	3,806	(3)	282	(1)	8,777	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	7,683	(24)	51,179	(8)	3,728	(36)	20,504	(16)	11,411	(27)	71,686	(9)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	31,501	(100)	635,451	(100)	10,459	(100)	130,104	(100)	41,960	(100)	765,559	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(1)	230	(5)	–	–	7	(0)	1	(1)	237	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: ⁴	80	(92)	4,030	(88)	97	(89)	4,103	(95)	177	(90)	8,133	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	18		1,590		22		1,582		40		3,172	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	8		757		12		716		20		1,473	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		85		4		91		4		176	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		17		1		16		1		33	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		11		–		14		–		25	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	25		610		29		652		54		1,262	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1		74		1		79		2		153	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	28		886		28		953		56		1,839	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	–	–	241	(5)	2	(2)	141	(3)	2	(1)	382	(4)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁵	6	(7)	70	(2)	10	(9)	86	(2)	16	(8)	156	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	87	(100)	4,571	(100)	109	(100)	4,337	(100)	196	(100)	8,908	(100)
Total	31,588		640,022		10,568		134,441		42,156		774,467	

¹Includes 4 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.

³Forty-one 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.

⁴Thirty-three adults/adolescents are included in the "other" exposure category who were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. See *MMWR* 1993;42:329-31, *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51, and XI International Conference on AIDS; Vancouver, Canada: July 7-12, 1996;1:179 [abstract Mo.D.1728]. One person was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. Additionally, 180 persons acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 180 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category. See Technical Notes.

⁵Includes 3 children who 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).

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

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ³			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	6,302	(43)	44,467	(46)	–	–	–	–	6,302	(29)	44,467	(33)
Injecting drug use	1,367	(9)	13,142	(13)	855	(13)	7,383	(19)	2,223	(10)	20,526	(15)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	643	(4)	6,042	(6)	–	–	–	–	643	(3)	6,042	(4)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	23	(0)	442	(0)	8	(0)	28	(0)	31	(0)	470	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,231	(8)	7,105	(7)	2,448	(36)	15,724	(41)	3,680	(17)	22,830	(17)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	218		1,528		422		4,056		640		5,584	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		–		153		1,171		153		1,171	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		13		14		129		16		142	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	7		82		11		109		18		191	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1,004		5,482		1,848		10,259		2,853		15,742	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	54	(0)	401	(0)	51	(1)	429	(1)	105	(0)	830	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	5,087	(35)	26,113	(27)	3,407	(50)	14,590	(38)	8,496	(40)	40,712	(30)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	14,707	(100)	97,712	(100)	6,769	(100)	38,154	(100)	21,480	(100)	135,877	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	(4)	98	(9)	–	–	1	(0)	4	(2)	99	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	90	(85)	878	(83)	106	(90)	982	(91)	196	(88)	1,860	(87)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	21		274		20		271		41		545	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	9		116		10		140		19		256	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	2		16		–		16		2		32	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		2		2		5		2		7	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		7		–		5		1		12	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	25		195		40		248		65		443	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		10		1		11		1		21	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	32		258		33		286		65		544	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	15	(1)	–	–	22	(2)	–	–	37	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ⁴	12	(11)	68	(6)	12	(10)	70	(7)	24	(11)	138	(6)
Pediatric subtotal	106	(100)	1,059	(100)	118	(100)	1,075	(100)	224	(100)	2,134	(100)
Total	14,813		98,771		6,887		39,229		21,704		138,011	

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

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

³Includes 11 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

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

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	524	(0)	2,129	(1)	768	(1)	17	(0)	12	(1)	3,454	(1)
5-12	341	(0)	475	(0)	282	(0)	10	(0)	6	(0)	1,117	(0)
13-19	874	(0)	919	(0)	523	(0)	25	(1)	22	(1)	2,366	(0)
20-24	7,761	(3)	7,160	(3)	4,297	(4)	174	(3)	81	(4)	19,499	(3)
25-29	38,283	(13)	25,564	(12)	16,507	(14)	626	(13)	334	(18)	81,411	(13)
30-34	69,614	(23)	44,093	(21)	27,268	(24)	1,085	(22)	497	(26)	142,702	(22)
35-39	69,257	(23)	48,397	(23)	25,680	(22)	1,089	(22)	425	(22)	145,053	(23)
40-44	50,497	(17)	38,662	(18)	18,124	(16)	860	(17)	281	(15)	108,580	(17)
45-49	30,632	(10)	22,833	(11)	10,206	(9)	529	(11)	119	(6)	64,411	(10)
50-54	16,650	(6)	11,778	(5)	5,442	(5)	281	(6)	54	(3)	34,258	(5)
55-59	8,923	(3)	6,420	(3)	2,989	(3)	162	(3)	34	(2)	18,557	(3)
60-64	4,916	(2)	3,510	(2)	1,649	(1)	69	(1)	18	(1)	10,174	(2)
65 or older	4,051	(1)	2,957	(1)	1,334	(1)	70	(1)	14	(1)	8,439	(1)
Male subtotal	302,323	(100)	214,898	(100)	115,069	(100)	4,997	(100)	1,897	(100)	640,022	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	496	(2)	2,126	(3)	763	(3)	15	(2)	13	(3)	3,418	(3)
5-12	187	(1)	501	(1)	219	(1)	9	(1)	–	–	919	(1)
13-19	273	(1)	1,122	(1)	286	(1)	8	(1)	4	(1)	1,695	(1)
20-24	1,671	(6)	4,443	(6)	1,536	(6)	41	(6)	34	(8)	7,733	(6)
25-29	4,633	(16)	11,108	(14)	4,157	(16)	102	(14)	62	(14)	20,083	(15)
30-34	6,464	(22)	16,777	(22)	6,077	(23)	136	(19)	100	(23)	29,608	(22)
35-39	5,812	(20)	16,914	(22)	5,475	(21)	133	(18)	85	(19)	28,459	(21)
40-44	3,848	(13)	11,949	(15)	3,613	(14)	109	(15)	57	(13)	19,597	(15)
45-49	2,072	(7)	6,079	(8)	2,028	(8)	72	(10)	40	(9)	10,313	(8)
50-54	1,183	(4)	3,016	(4)	1,114	(4)	29	(4)	20	(5)	5,367	(4)
55-59	756	(3)	1,649	(2)	682	(3)	25	(3)	15	(3)	3,128	(2)
60-64	480	(2)	973	(1)	363	(1)	26	(4)	5	(1)	1,849	(1)
65 or older	959	(3)	967	(1)	312	(1)	26	(4)	4	(1)	2,272	(2)
Female subtotal	28,834	(100)	77,624	(100)	26,625	(100)	731	(100)	439	(100)	134,441	(100)
Total²	331,160		292,522		141,694		5,728		2,337		774,467	

¹Includes 838 males and 187 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

²Includes 1 male whose age at diagnosis is unknown, and 4 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	170	(0)	525	(1)	89	(1)	4	(1)	2	(0)	794	(1)
5-12	99	(0)	117	(0)	40	(0)	3	(1)	-	-	265	(0)
13-19	814	(2)	1,398	(3)	150	(2)	9	(2)	17	(3)	2,412	(2)
20-24	5,196	(12)	5,471	(12)	987	(12)	57	(14)	113	(18)	11,951	(12)
25-29	9,278	(22)	7,866	(17)	1,806	(21)	89	(22)	156	(24)	19,468	(20)
30-34	9,912	(23)	9,317	(21)	1,978	(23)	115	(28)	140	(22)	21,759	(22)
35-39	7,670	(18)	8,404	(19)	1,637	(19)	52	(13)	104	(16)	18,125	(18)
40-44	4,547	(11)	5,934	(13)	917	(11)	39	(10)	57	(9)	11,672	(12)
45-49	2,361	(6)	3,273	(7)	496	(6)	18	(4)	25	(4)	6,280	(6)
50-54												
	1,243	(3)	1,546	(3)	227	(3)	10	(2)	12	(2)	3,092	(3)
55-59	528	(1)	797	(2)	111	(1)	4	(1)	8	(1)	1,469	(1)
60-64	298	(1)	388	(1)	63	(1)	2	(0)	3	(0)	765	(1)
65 or older	268	(1)	376	(1)	58	(1)	3	(1)	2	(0)	719	(1)
Male subtotal	42,384	(100)	45,412	(100)	8,559	(100)	405	(100)	639	(100)	98,771	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	163	(2)	588	(2)	89	(3)	5	(3)	8	(3)	860	(2)
5-12	44	(0)	131	(0)	32	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)	215	(1)
13-19	628	(7)	2,320	(9)	172	(6)	7	(5)	21	(9)	3,167	(8)
20-24	1,561	(17)	4,284	(16)	428	(15)	36	(25)	42	(18)	6,407	(16)
25-29	1,834	(20)	4,985	(19)	570	(20)	35	(24)	38	(16)	7,527	(19)
30-34	1,782	(20)	4,982	(19)	591	(21)	23	(16)	41	(18)	7,500	(19)
35-39	1,412	(15)	3,961	(15)	396	(14)	13	(9)	42	(18)	5,881	(15)
40-44	775	(8)	2,587	(10)	249	(9)	11	(8)	27	(12)	3,688	(9)
45-49	467	(5)	1,314	(5)	167	(6)	5	(3)	9	(4)	1,985	(5)
50-54	208	(2)	637	(2)	75	(3)	2	(1)	1	(0)	930	(2)
55-59	111	(1)	338	(1)	49	(2)	2	(1)	-	-	509	(1)
60-64	50	(1)	185	(1)	24	(1)	-	-	1	(0)	260	(1)
65 or older	87	(1)	192	(1)	16	(1)	2	(1)	-	-	300	(1)
Female subtotal	9,122	(100)	26,504	(100)	2,858	(100)	143	(100)	232	(100)	39,229	(100)
Total⁴	51,507		71,920		11,417		548		871		138,011	

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

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

³Includes 1,372 males, 370 females, and 6 persons of unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

⁴Includes 11 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	7,097	(62)	223,470	(74)	3,960	(30)	78,651	(37)	2,241	(36)	48,287	(42)
Injecting drug use	1,203	(10)	28,050	(9)	3,040	(23)	71,747	(34)	1,630	(26)	40,025	(35)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	734	(6)	24,958	(8)	531	(4)	15,848	(7)	261	(4)	7,673	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	71	(1)	3,793	(1)	11	(0)	571	(0)	8	(0)	437	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	378	(3)	5,586	(2)	1,587	(12)	16,993	(8)	549	(9)	6,598	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	108		1,958		303		5,390		103		1,806	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		31		2		21		1		11	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	6		157		11		161		4		89	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	263		3,440		1,271		11,421		441		4,692	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	53	(0)	3,173	(1)	64	(0)	1,077	(1)	25	(0)	592	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	1,930	(17)	12,428	(4)	4,025	(30)	27,407	(13)	1,571	(25)	10,407	(9)
Total	11,466	(100)	301,458	(100)	13,218	(100)	212,294	(100)	6,285	(100)	114,019	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²							
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total					
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)				
Men who have sex with men	159	(53)	3,562	(72)	72	(53)	1,067	(57)	13,562	(43)	355,409	(56)
Injecting drug use	16	(5)	258	(5)	22	(16)	296	(16)	5,922	(19)	140,536	(22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	9	(3)	184	(4)	11	(8)	308	(16)	1,548	(5)	48,989	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(1)	70	(1)	–	–	30	(2)	93	(0)	4,907	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	26	(9)	198	(4)	8	(6)	54	(3)	2,549	(8)	29,460	(5)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	4		51		1		15		519		9,225	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		–		–		4		64	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		7		–		2		21		417	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	22		139		7		37		2,005		19,754	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(0)	112	(2)	1	(1)	9	(0)	144	(0)	4,971	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	86	(29)	586	(12)	21	(16)	115	(6)	7,683	(24)	51,179	(8)
Total	300	(100)	4,970	(100)	135	(100)	1,879	(100)	31,501	(100)	635,451	(100)

¹See Technical Notes.

²Includes 831 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	3,458	(60)	26,135	(62)	1,814	(28)	14,023	(31)	877	(45)	3,499	(42)
Injecting drug use	416	(7)	3,557	(8)	725	(11)	7,876	(18)	207	(11)	1,552	(18)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	355	(6)	3,363	(8)	211	(3)	2,151	(5)	62	(3)	413	(5)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	16	(0)	334	(1)	3	(0)	90	(0)	4	(0)	12	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	177	(3)	1,267	(3)	898	(14)	5,174	(12)	135	(7)	578	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	54		331		132		1,033		30		142	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		3		1		10		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		21		5		56		1		3	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	121		912		760		4,075		104		433	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	22	(0)	185	(0)	29	(0)	182	(0)	2	(0)	25	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	1,298	(23)	7,274	(17)	2,848	(44)	15,274	(34)	671	(34)	2,351	(28)
Total	5,742	(100)	42,115	(100)	6,528	(100)	44,770	(100)	1,958	(100)	8,430	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	49	(48)	210	(53)	52	(46)	327	(51)	6,302	(43)	44,467	(46)
Injecting drug use	2	(2)	18	(5)	12	(11)	79	(12)	1,367	(9)	13,142	(13)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	(1)	8	(2)	10	(9)	84	(13)	643	(4)	6,042	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	2	(1)	–	–	1	(0)	23	(0)	442	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	2	(2)	23	(6)	11	(10)	38	(6)	1,231	(8)	7,105	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		6		2		13		218		1,528	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		2		13	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		2		–		–		7		82	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2		15		9		25		1,004		5,482	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	4	(1)	–	–	1	(0)	54	(0)	401	(0)
Risk not reported or identified	47	(46)	133	(33)	28	(25)	107	(17)	5,087	(35)	26,113	(27)
Total	102	(100)	398	(100)	113	(100)	637	(100)	14,707	(100)	97,712	(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 1,362 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	Cumulative total		Cumulative total		Cumulative total	
	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	607 (32)	11,714 (42)	1,468 (22)	30,745 (41)	502 (27)	10,171 (40)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	105 (0)	2 (0)	112 (0)	–	55 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	678 (36)	11,280 (40)	2,449 (37)	28,608 (38)	791 (43)	12,085 (47)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	229	4,551	559	10,537	178	5,355
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	51	1,507	86	1,407	29	547
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	286	4	84	1	39
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	11	312	8	166	3	99
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	380	4,624	1,792	16,414	580	6,045
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	38 (2)	1,826 (6)	76 (1)	1,307 (2)	18 (1)	554 (2)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	572 (30)	3,226 (11)	2,550 (39)	14,225 (19)	544 (29)	2,778 (11)
Total	1,895 (100)	28,151 (100)	6,545 (100)	74,997 (100)	1,855 (100)	25,643 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	Cumulative total		Cumulative total		Cumulative total	
	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Injecting drug use	2 (3)	110 (16)	28 (41)	190 (45)	2,609 (25)	52,991 (41)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	6 (1)	1 (1)	3 (1)	3 (0)	283 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	33 (43)	346 (49)	26 (38)	157 (37)	3,981 (38)	52,520 (40)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	2	83	9	72	977	20,610
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	3	71	6	23	175	3,561
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	5	–	2	12	416
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1	20	–	3	23	601
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	27	167	11	57	2,794	27,332
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4 (5)	100 (14)	–	14 (3)	138 (1)	3,806 (3)
Risk not reported or identified	38 (49)	145 (21)	13 (19)	62 (15)	3,728 (36)	20,504 (16)
Total	77 (100)	707 (100)	68 (100)	426 (100)	10,459 (100)	130,104 (100)

¹See Technical Notes.

²Includes 179 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	323	(23)	2,394	(27)	454	(10)	4,367	(17)	64	(10)	520	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(0)	12	(0)	7	(0)	16	(0)	–	–	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	503	(36)	3,808	(43)	1,632	(36)	10,466	(41)	265	(43)	1,243	(45)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	115		1,212		243		2,384		52		398	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	44		399		84		693		20		63	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	6		80		7		42		–		4	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	4		36		6		59		1		13	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	334		2,081		1,292		7,288		192		765	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10	(1)	138	(2)	36	(1)	259	(1)	4	(1)	25	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	572	(41)	2,563	(29)	2,440	(53)	10,677	(41)	279	(46)	949	(35)
Total	1,409	(100)	8,915	(100)	4,569	(100)	25,785	(100)	612	(100)	2,737	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	2	(6)	11	(8)	11	(20)	71	(32)	855	(13)	7,383	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	(0)	28	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	18	(51)	66	(49)	21	(38)	92	(41)	2,448	(36)	15,724	(41)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	2		11		8		42		422		4,056	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	2		3		1		6		153		1,171	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		1		2		14		129	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		1		11		109	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	14		52		11		41		1,848		10,259	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(3)	3	(2)	–	–	2	(1)	51	(1)	429	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	14	(40)	56	(41)	23	(42)	57	(26)	3,407	(50)	14,590	(38)
Total	35	(100)	136	(100)	55	(100)	222	(100)	6,769	(100)	38,154	(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 359 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 2000, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	48	(30)	803	(34)	426	(53)	11,993	(62)
Injecting drug use	10	(6)	148	(6)	83	(10)	2,353	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	(3)	123	(5)	28	(3)	2,023	(10)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(2)	756	(32)	19	(2)	663	(3)
Heterosexual contact:	18	(11)	107	(5)	68	(8)	973	(5)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	2		24		7		283	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		2		–		4	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		1		15	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	15		81		60		671	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(2)	95	(4)	1	(0)	107	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	71	(45)	334	(14)	176	(22)	1,387	(7)
Male subtotal	158	(100)	2,366	(100)	801	(100)	19,499	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	12	(7)	227	(13)	65	(12)	2,015	(26)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	13	(1)	–	–	16	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	73	(40)	877	(52)	257	(47)	4,233	(55)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	14		285		31		1,565	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	2		46		14		296	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		15		–		54	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		2		–		24	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	57		529		212		2,294	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(3)	98	(6)	3	(1)	116	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	93	(51)	480	(28)	220	(40)	1,353	(17)
Female subtotal	184	(100)	1,695	(100)	545	(100)	7,733	(100)
Total	342		4,061		1,346		27,232	

¹See Technical Notes.

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

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	203	(59)	1,246	(52)	758	(53)	6,691	(56)
Injecting drug use	7	(2)	110	(5)	64	(4)	674	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	12	(3)	115	(5)	71	(5)	795	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(1)	106	(4)	7	(0)	85	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	12	(3)	164	(7)	100	(7)	784	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1		26		7		108	
<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>	11		136		93		669	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	12	(0)	2	(0)	28	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	110	(32)	659	(27)	435	(30)	2,894	(24)
Male subtotal	347	(100)	2,412	(100)	1,437	(100)	11,951	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	25	(5)	232	(7)	93	(9)	770	(12)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	1	(0)	5	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	201	(38)	1,544	(49)	403	(38)	2,947	(46)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	21		257		40		628	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	12		112		27		240	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		22		4		40	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		4		1		18	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	166		1,149		331		2,021	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(1)	20	(1)	5	(0)	30	(0)
Risk not reported or identified	303	(57)	1,371	(43)	555	(53)	2,655	(41)
Female subtotal	532	(100)	3,167	(100)	1,057	(100)	6,407	(100)
Total⁴	879		5,580		2,496		18,360	

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

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

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

⁴Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	159	(10)	–	–	34	(1)	–	–	38	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	28	(90)	1,173	(76)	115	(91)	5,010	(96)	31	(94)	1,875	(92)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	8		486		24		1,915		6		746	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	5		232		10		735		4		493	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		65		1		67		2		41	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		18		–		7		–		8	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		8		–		8		–		9	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	8		149		38		834		8		264	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	2		44		–		74		–		34	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	3		171		42		1,370		11		280	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	189	(12)	1	(1)	89	(2)	–	–	93	(5)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	3	(10)	27	(2)	11	(9)	98	(2)	2	(6)	26	(1)
Total	31	(100)	1,548	(100)	127	(100)	5,231	(100)	33	(100)	2,032	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	3	(6)	–	–	2	(6)	1	(1)	237	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	2	(67)	33	(65)	1	(100)	28	(90)	177	(90)	8,133	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	1		6		1		14		40		3,172	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1		6		–		6		20		1,473	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		2		–		–		4		176	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		1		33	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		–		25	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	–		9		–		4		54		1,262	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		1		–		–		2		153	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–		9		–		4		56		1,839	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(33)	11	(22)	–	–	–	–	2	(1)	382	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	4	(8)	–	–	1	(3)	16	(8)	156	(2)
Total	3	(100)	51	(100)	1	(100)	31	(100)	196	(100)	8,908	(100)

¹See table 5, footnote 5 and Technical Notes.

²Includes 15 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	(11)	73	(15)	–	–	18	(1)	–	–	5	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	30	(83)	362	(76)	136	(91)	1,250	(92)	27	(87)	222	(89)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>		5		110		31		369		4		57
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		6		78		10		136		3		39
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>		1		8		1		16		–		4
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		2		5		–		1		–		–
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		–		3		–		4		1		5
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		12		73		40		310		11		55
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>		–		8		1		11		–		2
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>		4		77		53		403		8		60
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	19	(4)	–	–	11	(1)	–	–	6	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ³	2	(6)	22	(5)	14	(9)	82	(6)	4	(13)	17	(7)
Total	36	(100)	476	(100)	150	(100)	1,361	(100)	31	(100)	250	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ⁴							
	2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total		2000		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	2	(14)	–	–	–	–	4	(2)	99	(5)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	1	(50)	8	(57)	1	(50)	9	(75)	196	(88)	1,860	(87)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>		–		2		1		3		41		545
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>		–		–		–		2		19		256
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>		–		2		–		1		2		32
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		–		–		–		1		2		7
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		–		–		–		–		1		12
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		1		3		–		–		65		443
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>		–		–		–		–		1		21
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>		–		1		–		2		65		544
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	1	(7)	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	1	(50)	3	(21)	1	(50)	3	(25)	24	(11)	138	(6)
Total	2	(100)	14	(100)	2	(100)	12	(100)	224	(100)	2,134	(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 21 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported in 2000, United States

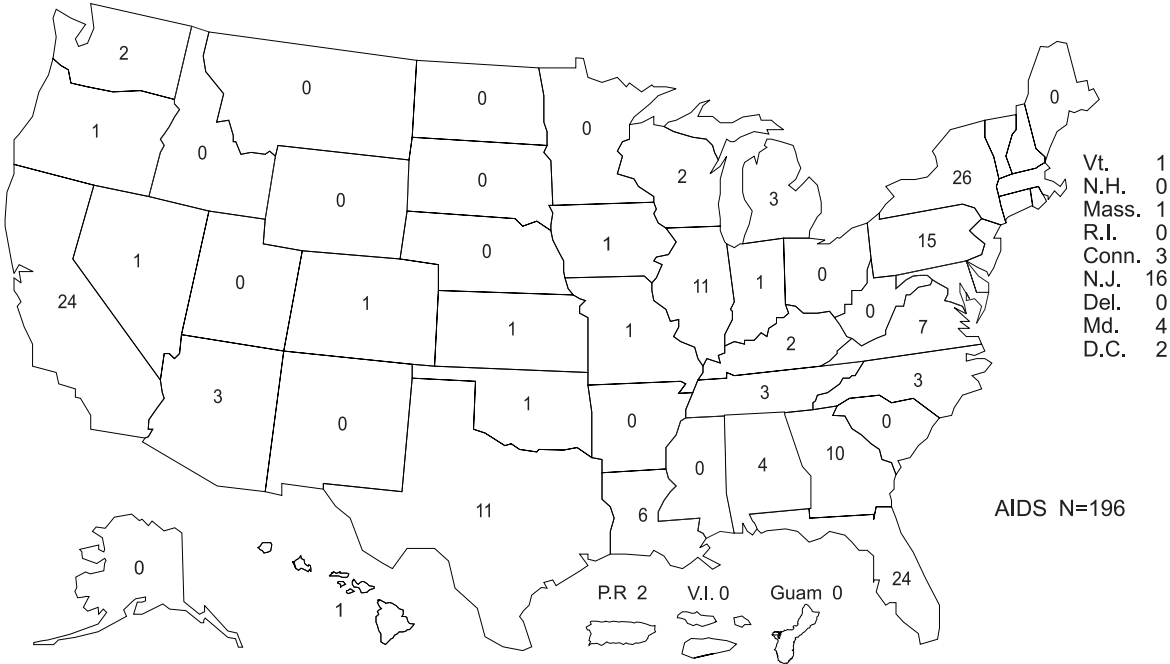


Table 17. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through December 2000, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	339,252	(44)
Injecting drug use	151,982	(20)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4,219	(1)
Heterosexual contact	80,128	(10)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	8,764	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination ²	13	(0)
Other ³	214	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	584,572	(76)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	41,390	(5)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	192	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	12,041	(2)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,537	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	215	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	38,321	(5)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,728	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	124	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	809	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,853	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	53	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	6,669	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	646	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	25	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	44	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	312	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	90	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	38	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,127	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	38	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	17	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	16	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	192	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	6	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	26	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	6	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	109,515	(14)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	71,472	(9)
Total	765,559	(100)

¹Includes 41 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.

³"Other" also includes 180 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. See Technical Notes.

⁴See Technical Notes.

Table 18. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex, reported in 2000, 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	11,466	14.0	1,895	2.2	13,361	7.9	31	0.1	13,392	6.6
Black, not Hispanic	13,218	107.0	6,545	45.9	19,763	74.2	127	1.7	19,890	58.1
Hispanic	6,285	47.2	1,855	13.8	8,140	30.4	33	0.3	8,173	22.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	300	7.2	77	1.7	377	4.3	3	0.1	380	3.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	135	17.3	68	8.3	203	12.7	1	0.2	204	9.8
Total¹	31,501	28.0	10,459	8.7	41,960	18.0	196	0.4	42,156	14.7

¹Totals include 117 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 19. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth, reported in 2000, 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	853	(30)	227	(36)	59	(35)	459	(44)	2,241	(28)
Injecting drug use	684	(24)	31	(5)	17	(10)	98	(9)	2,132	(26)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	118	(4)	13	(2)	5	(3)	24	(2)	261	(3)
Heterosexual contact	311	(11)	116	(18)	20	(12)	144	(14)	1,340	(16)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	13	(0)	11	(2)	–	–	15	(1)	51	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	863	(30)	232	(37)	66	(40)	305	(29)	2,115	(26)
Total	2,842	(100)	630	(100)	167	(100)	1,045	(100)	2,029	(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 234 Hispanics born in locations other than those listed, and 1,193 Hispanics whose place of birth is unknown.

³See Technical Notes.

Table 20. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex, occurring in 1998 and 1999; and cumulative totals reported through December 2000, United States¹

Race/ethnicity and age at death ²	Males			Females			Both sexes ³		
	1998	1999	Cumulative total	1998	1999	Cumulative total	1998	1999	Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic									
Under 15	6	7	568	6	4	422	12	11	990
15-24	33	19	2,541	11	12	480	44	31	3,021
25-34	869	598	54,902	156	132	4,692	1,025	730	59,594
35-44	2,202	1,710	81,121	288	281	5,213	2,490	1,991	86,335
45-54	1,328	1,169	37,252	127	141	2,052	1,455	1,310	39,304
55 or older	561	475	15,732	62	51	1,751	623	526	17,483
All ages	4,999	3,978	192,276	650	621	14,632	5,649	4,599	206,909
Black, not Hispanic									
Under 15	30	37	1,444	48	28	1,424	78	65	2,868
15-24	70	51	2,459	87	76	1,447	157	127	3,906
25-34	1,073	859	33,731	648	548	11,968	1,721	1,407	45,699
35-44	2,324	2,156	50,579	1,014	993	15,121	3,338	3,149	65,700
45-54	1,605	1,561	22,923	510	507	5,465	2,115	2,068	28,388
55 or older	699	690	9,768	214	215	2,406	913	905	12,174
All ages	5,801	5,354	121,030	2,521	2,367	37,862	8,322	7,721	158,892
Hispanic									
Under 15	10	10	632	9	14	583	19	24	1,215
15-24	31	18	1,342	12	17	486	43	35	1,828
25-34	509	416	20,387	179	148	4,580	688	564	24,967
35-44	1,059	900	26,518	276	277	5,013	1,335	1,177	31,531
45-54	576	502	10,859	127	154	1,846	703	656	12,705
55 or older	276	261	4,514	68	46	874	344	307	5,388
All ages	2,461	2,107	64,305	671	656	13,393	3,132	2,763	77,698
Asian/Pacific Islander									
Under 15	–	–	19	–	1	16	–	1	35
15-24	1	2	37	–	1	6	1	3	43
25-34	28	12	720	6	5	82	34	17	802
35-44	39	42	1,141	8	1	104	47	43	1,245
45-54	18	21	551	3	7	67	21	28	618
55 or older	11	7	254	4	2	54	15	9	308
All ages	97	84	2,724	21	17	331	118	101	3,055
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Under 15	–	–	12	–	–	8	–	–	20
15-24	–	–	26	–	–	3	–	–	29
25-34	20	12	388	6	3	74	26	15	462
35-44	21	17	405	8	7	73	29	24	478
45-54	9	12	137	1	1	29	10	13	166
55 or older	6	2	46	–	3	13	6	5	59
All ages	56	43	1,017	15	14	200	71	57	1,217
All racial/ethnic groups									
Under 15	46	54	2,677	63	47	2,454	109	101	5,131
15-24	135	90	6,410	110	106	2,424	245	196	8,834
25-34	2,501	1,899	110,187	995	836	21,402	3,496	2,735	131,589
35-44	5,651	4,831	159,883	1,595	1,561	25,537	7,246	6,392	185,421
45-54	3,539	3,268	71,770	768	810	9,464	4,307	4,078	81,234
55 or older	1,553	1,435	30,338	348	317	5,101	1,901	1,752	35,439
All ages	13,425	11,577	381,611	3,879	3,677	66,448	17,304	15,254	448,060

¹Data tabulations for 1998 and 1999 are based on date of death occurrence. Data for deaths occurring in 2000 are incomplete and not tabulated separately, but are included in the cumulative totals. Tabulations for 1998 and 1999 may increase as additional deaths are reported to CDC.

²Data tabulated under "all ages" include 412 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 289 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

³Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

Table 21. AIDS cases and deaths, by year and age group, through December 2000, 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	92	29	8	1
1981	321	122	16	8
1982	1,168	452	31	13
1983	3,075	1,480	77	30
1984	6,243	3,470	121	52
1985	11,783	6,872	250	119
1986	19,040	11,988	339	167
1987	28,586	16,167	506	294
1988	35,481	20,883	618	321
1989	42,744	27,639	730	372
1990	48,697	31,382	814	400
1991	59,706	36,635	813	398
1992	78,646	41,197	949	426
1993	78,948	44,914	923	542
1994	72,174	49,548	814	586
1995	69,098	50,260	676	538
1996	60,216	37,049	500	426
1997	48,467	21,188	300	211
1998	40,567	17,186	217	118
1999	36,575	15,147	150	107
2000	23,932	8,867	56	44
Total²	765,559	442,882	8,908	5,178

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 407 adults/adolescents and 5 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 22. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed 1999, and cumulative totals through 1999, United States¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	7,642	(71)	229,007	(77)	5,727	(42)	86,381	(42)	3,048	(46)	51,361	(46)
Injecting drug use	1,528	(14)	29,283	(10)	4,542	(33)	78,644	(38)	2,171	(33)	42,945	(38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	833	(8)	25,301	(8)	786	(6)	16,981	(8)	348	(5)	8,059	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	76	(1)	3,873	(1)	33	(0)	722	(0)	14	(0)	505	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	555	(5)	6,462	(2)	2,533	(18)	21,198	(10)	945	(14)	8,251	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	150		2,217		560		6,455		208		2,233	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		35		5		25		1		12	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	7		175		21		196		6		107	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	397		4,035		1,947		14,522		730		5,899	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	75	(1)	3,346	(1)	74	(1)	1,243	(1)	37	(1)	668	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	18	(0)	520	(0)	47	(0)	2,212	(1)	30	(0)	316	(0)
Total	10,727	(100)	297,792	(100)	13,742	(100)	207,381	(100)	6,593	(100)	112,105	(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	205	(65)	3,729	(76)	68	(59)	1,097	(60)	16,736	(53)	372,014	(60)
Injecting drug use	41	(13)	437	(9)	26	(22)	311	(17)	8,341	(26)	151,873	(24)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	10	(3)	204	(4)	13	(11)	311	(17)	1,995	(6)	50,884	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(1)	75	(2)	–	(0)	30	(2)	127	(0)	5,214	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	47	(15)	285	(6)	7	(6)	64	(3)	4,098	(13)	36,333	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	10		74		1		19		930		11,012	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		–		–		7		73	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		8		1		2		36		489	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	37		202		5		43		3,125		24,759	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(2)	116	(2)	1	(1)	10	(1)	193	(1)	5,393	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	2	(1)	33	(1)	1	(1)	6	(0)	99	(0)	3,092	(0)
Total	313	(100)	4,879	(100)	116	(100)	1,829	(100)	31,589	(100)	624,803	(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 23. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 1999, and cumulative totals through 1999, United States¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	710	(41)	12,275	(45)	2,179	(34)	33,833	(47)	629	(35)	10,854	(43)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	(0)	136	(0)	23	(0)	242	(0)	7	(0)	96	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	972	(56)	12,914	(47)	4,058	(63)	35,771	(49)	1,132	(63)	13,495	(54)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	333		5,115		1,019		12,685		321		5,822	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	93		1,716		141		1,740		35		615	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	8		306		8		91		2		42	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	10		338		17		197		7		104	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	528		5,439		2,873		21,058		767		6,912	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	44	(3)	1,949	(7)	117	(2)	1,543	(2)	21	(1)	597	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	15	(1)	231	(1)	36	(1)	955	(1)	10	(1)	89	(0)
Total	1,746	(100)	27,505	(100)	6,413	(100)	72,344	(100)	1,799	(100)	25,131	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	15	(21)	142	(21)	19	(40)	191	(48)	3,558	(35)	57,379	(45)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	(0)	7	(1)	–	(0)	3	(1)	35	(0)	488	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	51	(72)	411	(61)	26	(55)	179	(45)	6,248	(62)	62,851	(50)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	7		106		10		81		1,691		23,833	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	7		77		3		22		279		4,178	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		5		1		2		19		446	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		19		1		3		35		664	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	37		204		11		71		4,224		33,730	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(7)	102	(15)	1	(2)	16	(4)	188	(2)	4,211	(3)
Risk not reported or identified	–	(0)	11	(2)	1	(2)	6	(2)	63	(1)	1,294	(1)
Total	71	(100)	673	(100)	47	(100)	395	(100)	10,092	(100)	126,223	(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.

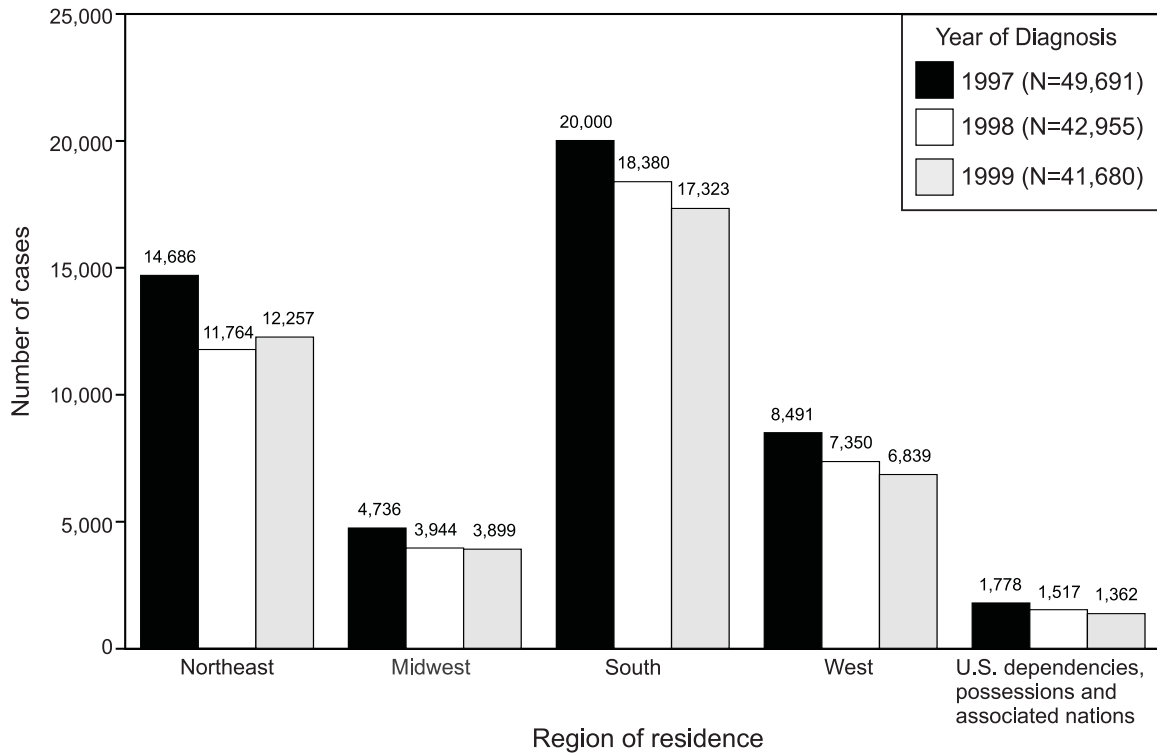
²Totals include estimates of women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 24. Estimated AIDS incidence in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, diagnosed in 1999, and cumulative totals through 1999, United States¹

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	1999		Cumulative total		1999		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	61	(43)	876	(38)	506	(64)	12,402	(65)
Injecting drug use	17	(12)	209	(9)	112	(14)	2,671	(14)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7	(5)	130	(6)	42	(5)	2,080	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	(4)	759	(33)	11	(1)	664	(3)
Heterosexual contact:	20	(14)	140	(6)	110	(14)	1,152	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	4		34		24		338	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		2		–		4	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		3		17	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	16		104		83		793	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	(5)	96	(4)	4	(1)	120	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	24	(17)	100	(4)	3	(0)	106	(1)
Male subtotal	141	(100)	2,310	(100)	788	(100)	19,195	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	26	(17)	319	(20)	100	(21)	2,324	(31)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(1)	17	(1)	1	(0)	26	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	104	(67)	1,071	(66)	368	(77)	4,939	(66)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	22		343		83		1,795	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	3		57		25		342	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		16		2		57	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		3		3		29	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	79		652		255		2,716	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	(5)	104	(6)	7	(1)	147	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	16	(10)	106	(7)	4	(1)	79	(1)
Female subtotal	155	(100)	1,617	(100)	480	(100)	7,515	(100)
Total	296		3,928		1,268		26,712	

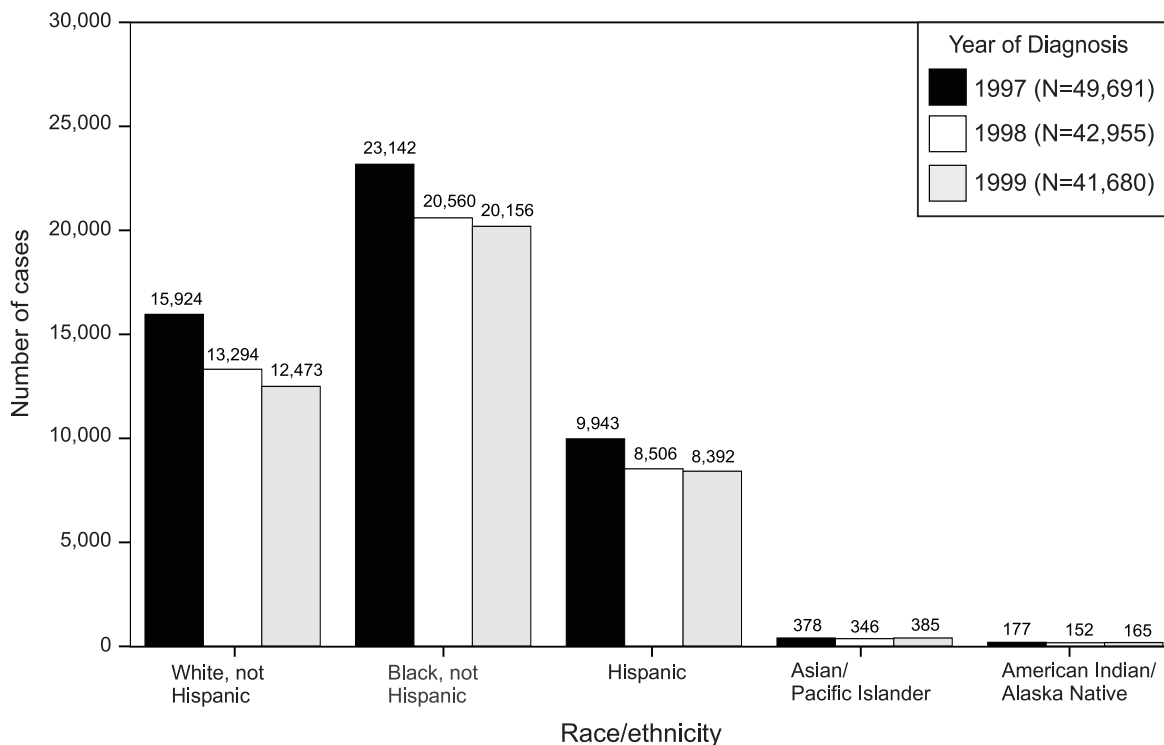
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical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

Figure 6. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1997, 1998 and 1999, United States¹



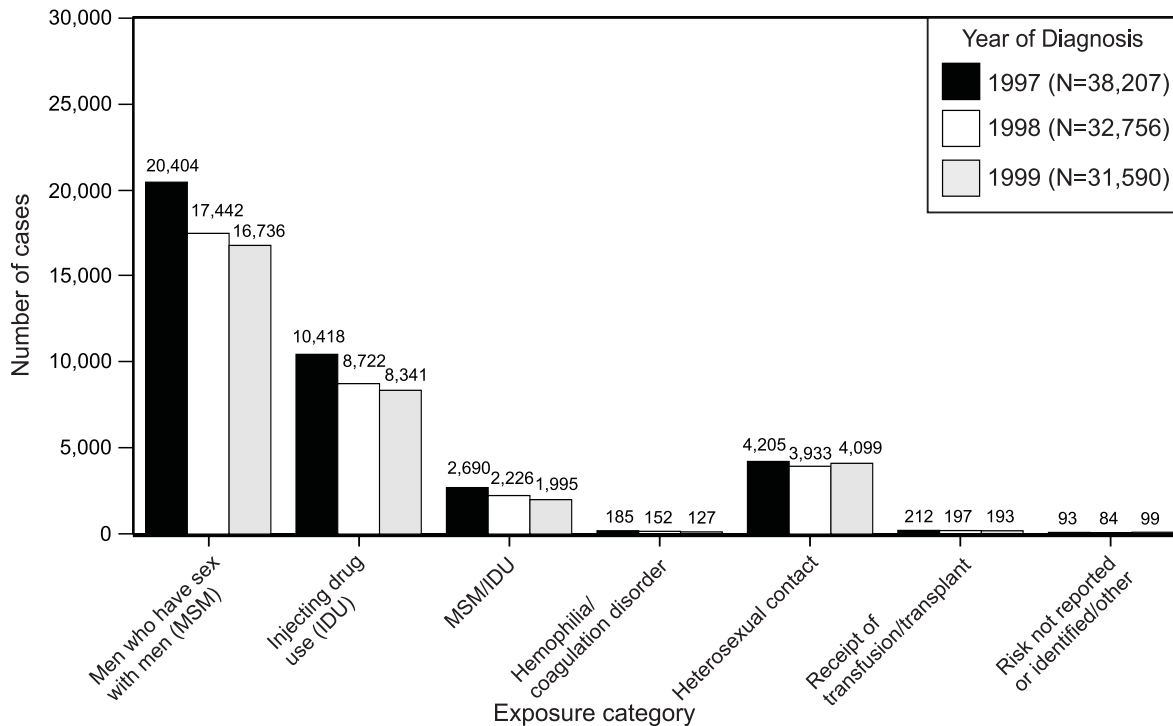
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Totals may vary between tables due to rounding. See Technical Notes for a list of states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

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



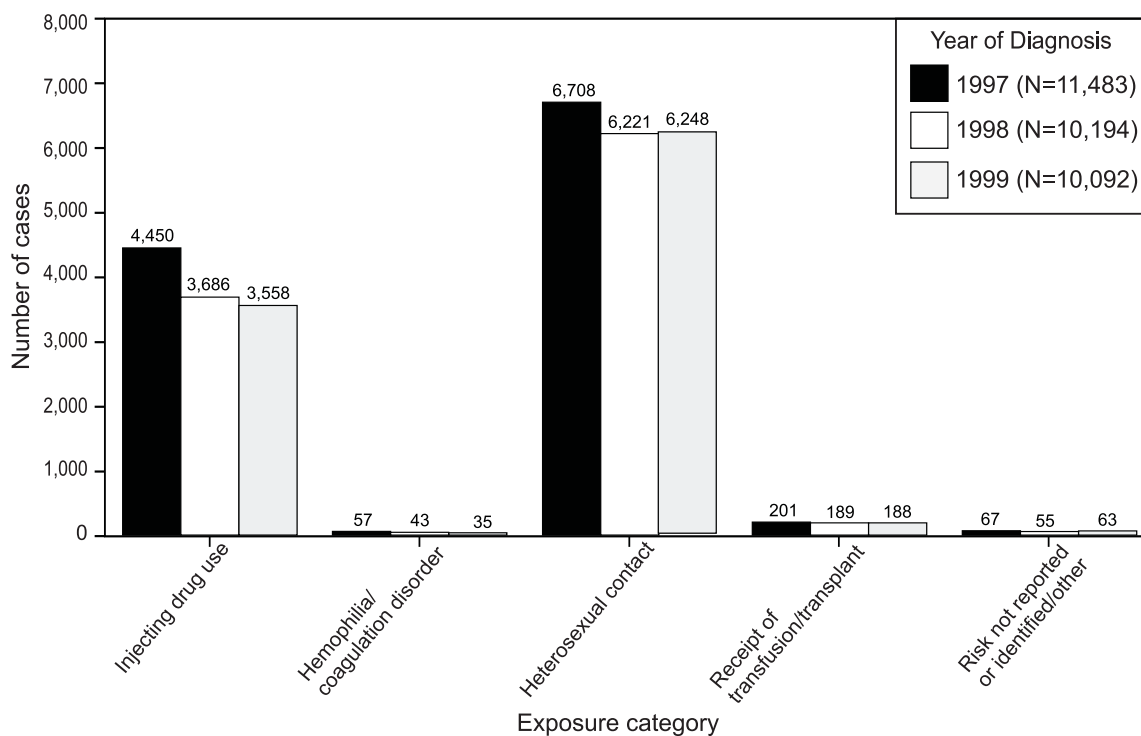
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of persons diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Cases with missing or unknown race/ethnicity data are included in the totals. Totals may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

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



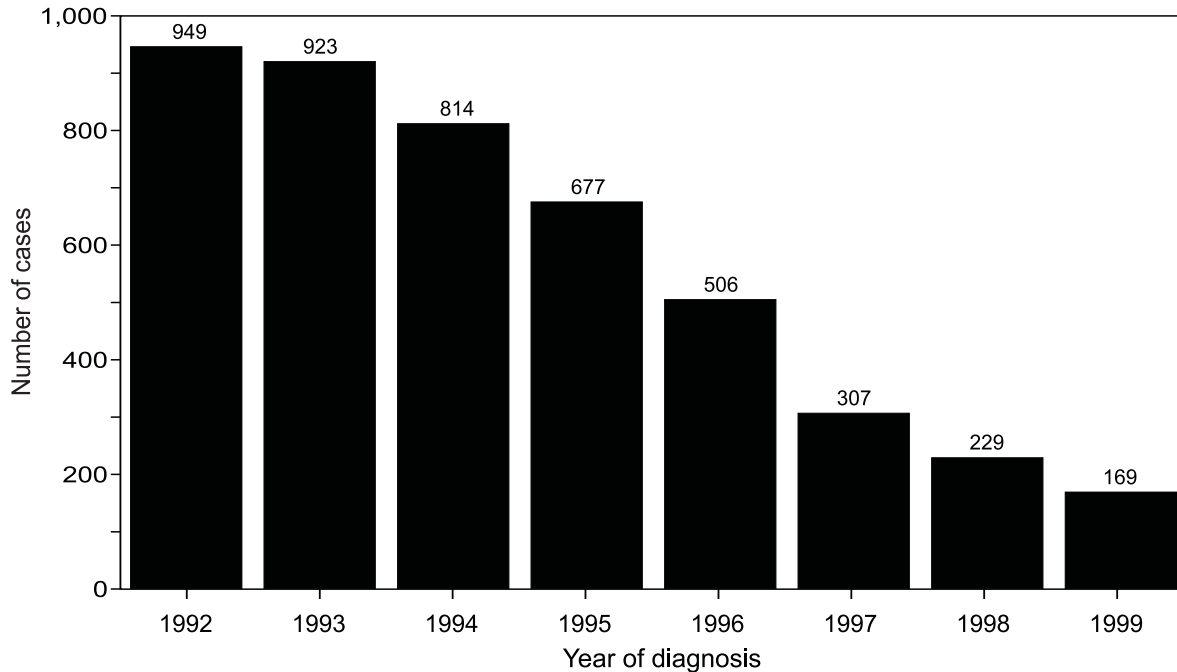
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases of men diagnosed with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of men diagnosed with AIDS adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. Totals may vary between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

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



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

Figure 10. Estimated pediatric AIDS incidence, by year of diagnosis, 1992 through 1999, United States¹



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

Table 25. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Northeast	51,891	59,501	66,230	73,434	81,481	88,204	95,445
Midwest	18,441	20,342	21,832	23,759	26,219	28,283	30,540
South	58,814	68,120	75,674	85,819	97,617	108,855	119,430
West	39,373	42,757	45,484	49,024	53,831	58,026	62,357
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	5,725	6,340	6,790	7,344	8,162	8,918	9,596
Total³	174,244	197,060	216,010	239,382	267,311	292,286	317,368

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.

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

Table 26. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
White, not Hispanic	80,320	86,417	91,302	98,119	106,734	114,079	121,485
Black, not Hispanic	60,655	71,818	81,152	92,167	105,142	117,110	128,941
Hispanic	31,198	36,448	40,891	46,016	51,927	57,201	62,573
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,292	1,457	1,613	1,854	2,082	2,304	2,579
American Indian/Alaska Native	573	668	723	804	888	966	1,068
Total²	174,244	197,060	216,010	239,382	267,311	292,286	317,368

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

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

Table 27. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by sex, exposure category, and year, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Men who have sex with men	86,443	94,694	100,938	110,272	121,981	132,441	143,108
Injecting drug use	34,400	40,046	44,345	48,763	53,812	58,118	62,418
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	13,854	14,884	15,687	16,453	17,698	18,682	19,553
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,620	1,699	1,729	1,740	1,788	1,825	1,853
Heterosexual contact	6,109	7,903	9,760	12,174	14,907	17,627	20,495
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	893	914	963	1,035	1,140	1,253	1,375
Risk not reported or identified	989	940	937	974	1,023	1,080	1,151
Male subtotal	144,309	161,081	174,361	191,410	212,348	231,022	249,951
Female adult/adolescent exposure category							
Injecting drug use	13,844	16,244	18,352	20,357	22,661	24,457	26,122
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	92	108	137	164	201	229	248
Heterosexual contact	11,822	15,131	18,478	22,566	26,974	31,187	35,445
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	755	843	888	980	1,088	1,203	1,318
Risk not reported or identified	373	376	379	416	463	504	548
Female subtotal	26,886	32,702	38,234	44,484	51,386	57,578	63,682
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category							
	3,049	3,277	3,415	3,487	3,577	3,682	3,732
Total²	174,244	197,060	216,010	239,382	267,311	292,286	317,368

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

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

Table 28. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of death						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Northeast	14,044	15,855	15,849	11,590	6,746	5,110	5,064
Midwest	4,802	5,220	5,457	4,061	2,309	1,904	1,662
South	14,743	16,494	17,344	13,642	8,327	7,252	6,832
West	10,339	10,847	10,540	7,158	3,716	3,175	2,524
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,566	1,756	1,687	1,532	972	768	686
Total³	45,494	50,172	50,877	37,983	22,070	18,210	16,767

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.

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

Table 29. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of death						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
White, not Hispanic	21,780	22,722	22,093	14,656	7,347	5,979	5,084
Black, not Hispanic	15,521	17,970	19,051	15,956	10,364	8,742	8,453
Hispanic	7,748	8,889	9,131	6,925	4,099	3,278	3,042
Asian/Pacific Islander	307	408	367	292	153	124	111
American Indian/Alaska Native	135	154	195	133	93	75	63
Total²	45,494	50,172	50,877	37,983	22,070	18,210	16,767

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

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

Table 30. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death, 1993 through 1999, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of death						
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Men who have sex with men	23,904	25,398	24,914	16,847	8,695	6,983	6,069
Injecting drug use	9,298	10,387	10,786	8,527	5,369	4,416	4,041
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,184	3,503	3,436	2,585	1,445	1,242	1,124
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	356	348	331	248	137	115	98
Heterosexual contact	1,591	2,010	2,388	2,108	1,473	1,214	1,230
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	314	307	262	216	107	83	70
Risk not reported or identified	170	147	102	68	45	29	27
Male subtotal	38,818	42,100	42,220	30,601	17,271	14,081	12,660
Female adult/adolescent exposure category							
Injecting drug use	3,144	3,699	3,812	3,279	2,146	1,891	1,891
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	17	27	30	30	21	15	16
Heterosexual contact	2,656	3,478	3,988	3,434	2,301	2,008	1,989
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	239	225	234	174	94	74	73
Risk not reported or identified	76	56	56	33	20	15	19
Female subtotal	6,132	7,486	8,119	6,950	4,582	4,004	3,989
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	544	586	539	433	218	124	119
Total²	45,494	50,172	50,877	37,983	22,070	18,210	16,767

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

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

Technical Notes

Surveillance of AIDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Surveillance of HIV infection

This report includes HIV case reports from 34 areas that had laws or regulations requiring confidential re-

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.

porting by name of adults/adolescents, and children with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS, through December 31, 2000. Connecticut required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children <13 years of age; and Oregon required reporting for children <6 years of age. After removal of personally identifying information, these reports are submitted to CDC, and are included in this report (see Table 3 for listing). New York initiated HIV case reporting during 2000 and data will be included in future issues of this report. States have initiated HIV reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infections using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies among states.

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

A few areas (IL, KY, MD, MA, VT, PR, and RI) use a code-based system to conduct case surveillance for HIV infection. Other areas (ME, MT, and WA) conduct HIV infection surveillance by initially collecting names and, after any necessary public health follow-up, convert names to codes. Data on cases of HIV infection from these areas are not included in the HIV data tables pending evaluations demonstrating acceptable performance under CDC guidelines and the development of methods to report such data to CDC.

For this report, adults, adolescents and children ≥ 18 months of age, were classified using the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition which incorporates positive results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA

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

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

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

Tabulation and presentation of data

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

Age group tabulations for table 1 are based on the person's calculated age as of December 31, 2000. All other 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 a Census 2000 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/metro-def.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 22, 23, and 24), estimated AIDS incidence trends (figures 6 through 10), estimated persons living with AIDS (tables 25, 26, and 27), and estimated deaths (tables 28, 29, and 30) 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. The date of death for decedents with a missing date of death was imputed as the date that death was reported to CDC less the estimated median months required to report deaths. The median reporting delay for deaths is 3 months. If AIDS diagnosis occurred after the date imputed, then the date of AIDS diagnosis was used as the date of death. 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.

As of September 2000, the procedures for the investigation of cases reported without risk changed from ascertaining risk for all persons reported to population-based sampling and statistical modeling to estimate risk distributions. States continue to investigate any report of an unusual exposure to HIV and report these cases to CDC. CDC will continue to tabulate the number of documented unusual exposures to HIV as reported by the States.

Because recently reported AIDS cases are more likely to be reported as NIR, recent AIDS incidence in some exposure categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For estimated AIDS incidence tables and estimated AIDS trends figures, the adjustment of NIR adult/adolescent cases is based on sex-, race-, and region-specific exposure category redistributions of cases diagnosed from 1990 through 1998 that were initially assigned to the NIR category but have subsequently been reclassified. Similar adjustment of NIR pediatric cases are based on exposure category redistribution of all cases diagnosed between 1990 through 1998 and subsequently reclassified. See *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:547-55 and *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1997;14:465-74.

Trends in AIDS incidence

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

the incidence of AIDS (1993 criteria) in the population and represent persons newly diagnosed with HIV at the time of AIDS, those identified with HIV who did not seek or receive treatment, and those for whom treatment has failed. Thus, despite the effects of treatment on AIDS incidence, AIDS incidence remains an important measure of the impact and need for resources for the severely ill.

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may vary among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, and sex categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 40% of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 80% were reported within 1 year. Among persons with AIDS, estimates in delay of reporting of deaths show that approximately 90% of deaths are reported within 1 year. For HIV infection cases diagnosed since implementation of uniform reporting through the HIV/AIDS reporting system on January 1, 1994, about 68% of all HIV infection cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 92% were reported within 1 year.

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

Rates

Rates are calculated for the 12-month period per 100,000 population for AIDS cases. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on official postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions and associated independent nations are based on official postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1999 or 2000 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing the table of race-specific rates (year-end edition only) are based on 2000 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/www/estimates/nat_90s_1.html). The age/sex/race proportions from the July 2000 estimates were applied to the Census 2000 national population total to estimate the age, sex, and race-specific subpopulations. 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.