

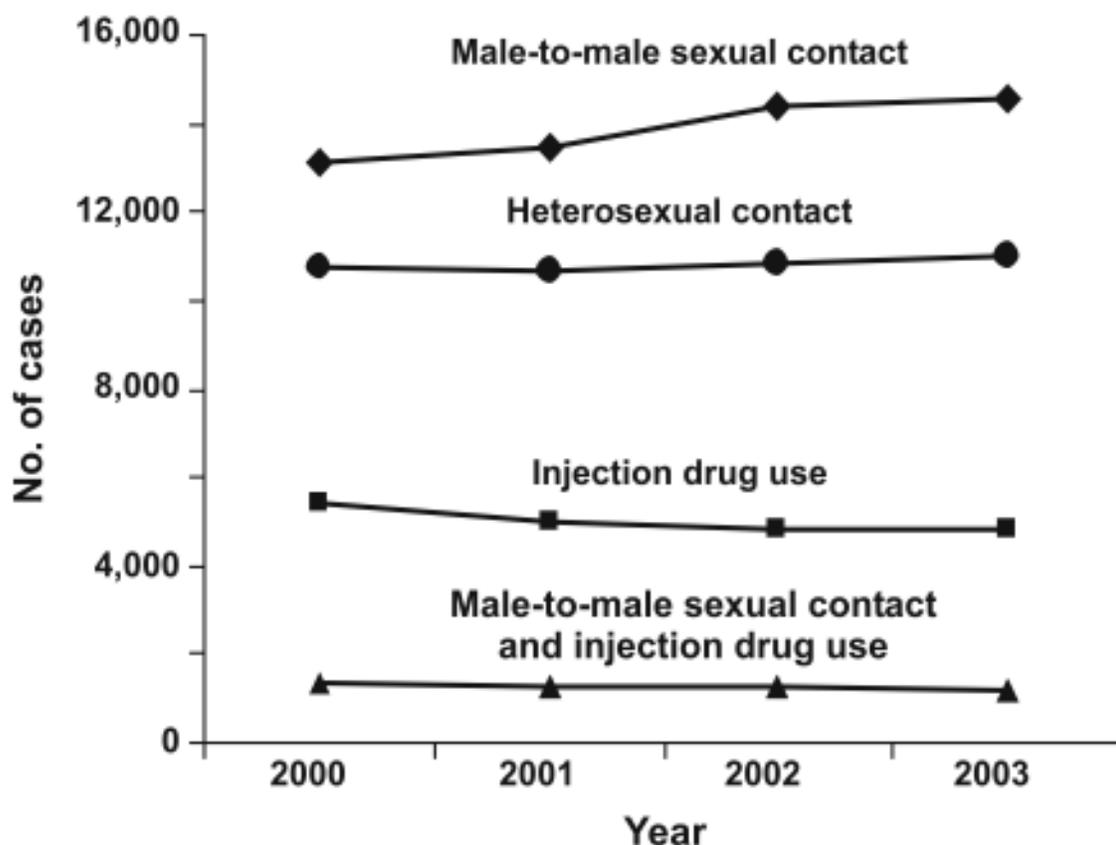
# HIV/AIDS

## Surveillance Report

Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States, 2003

Vol. 15

Cases of HIV/AIDS among persons age 13 and older, by year of diagnosis and transmission category, 2000–2003—33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting



Note. Reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor.



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

# Contents

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Commentary .....	5
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## Section 1 Cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS

Table 1.	Estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics of persons, 2000–2003—33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting .....	10
Table 2.	Estimated distribution of persons with and persons without a diagnosis of AIDS within 12 months of diagnosis of HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2002—33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting .....	11
Table 3.	Estimated numbers of AIDS cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics of persons, 1999–2003—United States .....	12
Table 4.	Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis and transmission category, 1999–2003—United States .....	13
Figure 1.	Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis, 1992–2003—United States .....	13
Table 5.	Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age category, and sex, 2003—50 states and the District of Columbia .....	14
Table 6.	Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in adult or adolescent Hispanics, by transmission category and place of birth, 2003—United States .....	15

## Section 2 Deaths

Table 7.	Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 1999–2003—United States .....	16
----------	--	----

## Section 3 Persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection

Table 8.	Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2000–2003—33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting .....	17
Table 9.	Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2003, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting .....	18
Map 1.	Estimated rates for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS (per 100,000 population), 2003—United States .....	19
Map 2.	Estimated rates for children <13 years of age living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS (per 100,000 population), 2003—United States .....	19
Table 10.	Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 1999–2003—United States .....	20
Table 11.	Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS at the end of 2003, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—United States .....	21
Table 12.	Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2003, by state or area of residence and age category—United States .....	22

## Section 4 Survival after AIDS diagnosis

Table 13.	Proportion of persons surviving for more than 12, 24, and 36 months after an AIDS diagnosis in 1999, by selected characteristics—United States .....	24
Figure 2.	Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1995–2002	

	and by year of diagnosis—United States .....	25
Figure 3.	Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1995–2002 and by age group—United States .....	25
Figure 4.	Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1995–2002 and by race/ethnicity—United States .....	26

## **Section 5 Reports of cases of AIDS, HIV infection, and HIV/AIDS**

Table 14.	Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population) by area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2003—United States .....	27
Table 15.	Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population) by metropolitan area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2003—United States.....	29
Table 16.	Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2003—41 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting .....	31
Table 17.	Reported AIDS cases, by age category, transmission category, and sex, cumulative through 2003—United States .....	32
Table 18.	Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by age category, transmission category, and sex, cumulative through 2003—41 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting .....	33
Table 19.	Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2003—United States .....	34
Table 20.	Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2003—41 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting .....	35
Table 21.	Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2003—United States .....	36
Table 22.	Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2003—41 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting .....	37
Table 23.	Reported cases of HIV/AIDS in infants born to HIV-infected mothers, by year of report and selected characteristics 1994–2003—25 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting .....	38

## **Technical Notes ..... 39**

## **Web addresses for state HIV infection and AIDS Surveillance Reports ..... 46**

# Commentary

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Since the use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in the United States became widespread during 1996, trends in AIDS incidence have become less reflective of underlying trends in HIV transmission. To better monitor the patterns of HIV diagnoses, most states have implemented HIV surveillance. The figure on the cover depicts the estimated number of cases of HIV/AIDS among adults and adolescents, from 2000 through 2003, by transmission category for persons residing in the 33 areas with integrated HIV and AIDS surveillance since at least 1999. The term *HIV/AIDS* is used to refer to persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection, regardless of their AIDS status at diagnosis. From 2000 through 2003, the total number of new cases of HIV/AIDS in the 33 areas increased slightly. HIV/AIDS prevalence (i.e., the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS) also increased during this time: at the end of 2003, an estimated 351,614 persons in the 33 areas were living with HIV/AIDS. According to the number of reported AIDS cases, these 33 areas represent approximately 43% of the epidemic in the United States.

Some persons with a newly diagnosed case of HIV infection were infected recently; others were infected some time in the past. Therefore, new HIV diagnoses do not necessarily reflect trends in HIV incidence (i.e., new infections). One method for estimating HIV incidence is to apply the serologic testing algorithm for recent HIV seroconversion (STARHS) to the serum specimens from which recent HIV diagnoses were made. A total of 33 areas are using this method: 5 areas were funded in FY 2002 to pilot this method, 19 additional areas were funded in FY 2003, and another 9 areas were funded in FY 2004. The monitoring of HIV incidence will be critical in evaluating progress toward CDC's HIV Prevention Strategic Plan goal of reducing the number of new HIV infections in the United States from 40,000 to 20,000 per year.

Surveillance data on HIV infection provide a more complete picture of the epidemic and the need for prevention and care services than does the picture provided by AIDS data alone. Such comprehensive information is needed to allocate resources and evaluate program effectiveness. The 2003 *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* presents data on cases of HIV/AIDS. For analyses of HIV/AIDS data, we used data from 33 areas (i.e., 32 states and the U.S. Virgin

Islands) with mature HIV reporting systems (i.e., HIV reporting at least since 1999) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends. Tables 1, 2, 8, and 9 summarize cases and prevalence of HIV/AIDS. For analyses of AIDS cases, we used data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations.

This report is organized in 5 sections: (1) cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS, (2) deaths of persons with AIDS, (3) persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection (not AIDS), (4) length of survival after AIDS diagnosis, and (5) reports of cases of AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and HIV/AIDS. In Sections 1–3, we present point estimates of case counts that have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. CDC routinely adjusts data for the presentation of trends in the epidemic. Data to estimate the number of cases of HIV/AIDS or AIDS; the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection (not AIDS); and the number of deaths among persons with AIDS have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths. To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report, to eliminate artifacts of reporting in the surveillance system. Therefore, for trends, you are encouraged to use the tables in Sections 1–3 that present trends by year of diagnosis, year of death, or year-end prevalence. Section 4 presents estimates of survival for persons whose AIDS diagnosis was made during 1999 (Table 13) and for persons whose diagnosis was made during 1995–2002 (Figures 2–4). Proportions of persons who survived for various lengths of time after diagnosis are presented by year of diagnosis, age group, race/ethnicity, and HIV transmission category. Finally, Section 5 presents reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) and cases of AIDS reported through 2003. The areas included in tabulations of reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date that confidential name-based HIV infection reporting was implemented. For Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22, we used data from 41 areas to describe reports of HIV infection. These data have not been adjusted for delays in reporting and are presented by year of report to CDC. Tables that present cases by year of

report represent the most up-to-date information reported to CDC; however, cases by year of report do not represent incident cases, the most recent diagnoses, trends, or deaths.

## Highlights of Analyses Cases of HIV/AIDS and cases of AIDS

### *Cases of HIV/AIDS*

From 2000 through 2003, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases in the 33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting remained relatively stable. See Table 1 for data on persons in this category. The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased approximately 1% from the end of 2002 (31,805) through the end of 2003 (32,048).

- **Age group:** From 2000 through 2003, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased slightly among children less than 13 years of age and in the age group 25–34 years, remained stable in the age group 35–44 years, and increased in the following age groups: 13–14, 15–24, 45–54, 55–64, and 65 years and older. The age group 25–34 years represented 27% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003.
- **Race/ethnicity:** From 2000 through 2003, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased among whites, Hispanics, and Asians/Pacific Islanders, remained stable among American Indians/Alaska Natives and decreased among blacks. Blacks accounted for 50% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003.
- **Sex:** From 2000 through 2003, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased 5% among males and decreased 2% among females. In 2003, males accounted for 72% of all HIV/AIDS cases among adults and adolescents.
- **Transmission category:** From 2000 through 2003, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased each year among men who have sex with men (MSM) and among heterosexual adults and adolescents. In addition, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased among injection drug users (IDUs), MSM who were also IDUs, and among children. MSM (45%) and persons exposed through heterosexual contact (34%) accounted for 79% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003.

Of all HIV infections diagnosed in 2002, 38% progressed to AIDS within 12 months after HIV infection was diagnosed. AIDS was diagnosed within 12 months after the diagnosis of HIV infection for a

larger proportion of persons aged 35 years and older, Hispanics, IDUs, and persons exposed through heterosexual contact (Table 2).

### *Cases of AIDS*

During 1999–2001, decreases in the annual number AIDS cases began to level; however, after 2001, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased each year (Table 3). In 2003, the estimated rate of AIDS cases in the United States was 14.5 per 100,000 population (Table 5).

- **Age group:** From 1999 through 2003, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased 68% among children and 15% in the age group 25–34 years and remained stable in the age group 13–14 years (Table 3). The estimated number of AIDS cases increased in the following age groups: 15–24, 35–44, 45–54, 55–64, and 65 years and older. The age group 35–44 years represented 41% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003.
- **Race/ethnicity:** From 1999 through 2003, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among whites and increased among blacks, Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and among American Indians/Alaska Natives (Table 3). In 2003, rates of AIDS cases were 58.2 per 100,000 in the black population, 20.0 per 100,000 in the Hispanic population, 8.1 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 6.1 in the white population, and 4.0 per 100,000 in the Asian/Pacific Islander population (Table 5).
- **Sex:** From 1999 through 2003, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased 15% among females and 1% among males. Males accounted for 73% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2003 among adults and adolescents in the United States (Table 3). Rates of AIDS cases in 2003 were 26.6 per 100,000 among males and 9.2 per 100,000 among females (Table 5).
- **Transmission category:** From 1999 through 2003, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and among MSM who were also IDUs (Table 3). From 1999 through 2000, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased slightly among MSM; however, during 2001–2003, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased. Among persons exposed through heterosexual contact, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased each year from 1999 through 2003.

- **Region:** In 2003, compared with 2002, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased 9% in the Northeast, 6% in the South, and 4% in the Midwest and decreased 3% in the West.

## Deaths

The estimated number of deaths among persons with AIDS remained relatively stable from 1999 through 2003 (Table 7).

- **Age group:** From 1999 through 2003, the estimated number of deaths decreased among children less than 13 years of age and in the age groups 13–14, 25–34 and 35–44 years. The estimated number of deaths increased in the age groups 45–54, 55–64, and 65 years and older, and remained stable in the age group 15–24 years.
- **Race/ethnicity:** From 1999 through 2003, the estimated number of deaths among persons with AIDS decreased among whites and Asians/Pacific Islanders, increased among Hispanics, and remained stable among blacks and American Indians/Alaska Natives.
- **Sex and transmission category:** From 1999 through 2003, among males, the estimated number of deaths of MSM and IDUs decreased. Among females, the estimated number of deaths of IDUs remained stable. Among adults and adolescents of both sexes exposed through heterosexual contact, the estimated number of deaths increased from 1999 through 2001, decreased slightly in 2002, and then increased again in 2003.
- **Region:** The estimated number of deaths in 2003 compared with 2002 decreased in the Midwest; the South; and U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations and increased in the Northeast and the West.

## Persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS

### *Persons living with HIV/AIDS*

The estimated number of persons living with HIV/AIDS has increased steadily in the 33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 8). At the end of 2003, an estimated 351,614 persons were living with HIV/AIDS in the 33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since 1999:

- By age group, 41% were in the age group 35–44 years.

- By race/ethnicity, 48% were black, 38% white, 12% Hispanic, and less than 1% each were American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander.
- By sex, 75% of adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS were male.
- Of the estimated 259,609 male adults and adolescents (13 years of age and older) living with HIV/AIDS, 62% were MSM, 16% were IDUs, 13% had been exposed through heterosexual contact, and 8% were MSM who also were IDUs. Of the estimated 87,940 female adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 73% had been exposed through heterosexual contact, and 25% had been exposed through injection drug use. Of the estimated 4,062 children living with HIV/AIDS, 92% had been exposed perinatally.

### *Prevalence rates of HIV infection (not AIDS)*

In the 33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting, the prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among adults and adolescents was estimated at 127.8 per 100,000 at the end of 2003 (Map 1). The rate for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from an estimated 13.6 per 100,000 (North Dakota) to an estimated 282.5 per 100,000 (U.S. Virgin Islands). The prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among children residing in the 33 areas was an estimated 5.6 per 100,000 at the end of 2003 (Map 2). The rate for children living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from an estimated zero per 100,000 in Alaska and New Mexico to an estimated 19.0 per 100,000 in New Jersey.

### *Persons living with AIDS*

AIDS prevalence has also increased steadily since 1999 (Table 10). At the end of 2003, an estimated 405,926 persons in the United States were living with AIDS:

- By age group, 41% were in the age group 35–44 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 42% were black, 36% white, 20% Hispanic, 1% Asian/Pacific Islander and less than 1% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- By sex, 77% of adults living with AIDS were men.
- By region, 39% resided in the South, 29% in the Northeast, 19% in the West, 10% in the Midwest, and 3% in the U.S. territories.

- Of the estimated 313,183 male adults and adolescents (13 years of age and older) living with AIDS, 58% were MSM, 22% were IDUs, 11% had been exposed through heterosexual contact, and 8% were MSM who were also IDUs. Of the estimated 88,815 female adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 63% had been exposed through heterosexual contact, and 35% had been exposed through injection drug use.

### *AIDS prevalence rates*

In the United States, the prevalence rate of AIDS among adults and adolescents was estimated at 167.3 per 100,000 at the end of 2003 (Map 1). The rate for adults and adolescents living with AIDS ranged from an estimated 4.1 per 100,000 (U.S. Pacific Islands) to an estimated 1,833.2 per 100,000 (District of Columbia). The prevalence rate of AIDS among children in the United States was estimated at 3.7 per 100,000 at the end of 2003 (Map 2). The rate for children living with AIDS ranged from an estimated zero per 100,000 in Guam, Idaho, Montana, and the U.S. Pacific Islands to an estimated 74.5 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia.

### **Survival after AIDS diagnosis**

Table 13 is limited to data on AIDS cases diagnosed in 1999 in order to describe the survival of persons whose diagnosis was made relatively recently, but far enough in the past to permit a meaningful measure of survival. Figures 2, 3, and 4 illustrate the proportion of surviving persons among persons whose diagnoses were made over a longer period, 1995 through 2002.

- Survival (the estimated proportion of persons surviving a given length of time after diagnosis) increased with the year of diagnosis for diagnoses made during 1995–2002. Year-to-year differences were small during 1998–2002 (Figure 2).
- Survival decreased as age at diagnosis increased among persons at least 35 years old at diagnosis and in comparison with persons younger than 35. Survival was similar for the age groups less than 35 years (Figure 3).
- Survival was greatest among MSM and among children with perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 13). Survival was intermediate among men and women who had heterosexual contact with someone known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection, as well as among MSM

who also were IDUs. Survival was lowest among men and women who were IDUs.

- Survival, particularly at more than 48 months after diagnosis, was greater among Hispanics, non-Hispanic whites, and Asians/Pacific Islanders than among non-Hispanic blacks (Figure 4). Results were unstable or inconsistent for American Indians/Alaska Natives because the numbers of persons in this racial/ethnic category were small.

### **Reports of Cases of AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and HIV/AIDS**

Tables 14–23 describe reports of cases of AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and of HIV/AIDS. Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22 are based on reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) through 2003 from the 41 areas that had implemented name-based HIV infection reporting. Note that not all cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS reported in 2003 reflected new diagnoses; rather, the reported cases include cases diagnosed during earlier years.

#### *Reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS)*

Through 2003, a total of 221,065 persons were reported as having HIV infection (not AIDS) in the 41 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 16). Five states (New York, Florida, New Jersey, Texas, and North Carolina) reported 115,348 (52%) of the 221,065 cumulative cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) reported to CDC. In 2003, 3 states (Florida, New York, and Texas) reported 18,162 (55%) of the 33,301 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

- By sex, in 2003, 69% of the 32,842 reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) among adults and adolescents were in males, and 31% were in females (Table 18).
- In 2003, 459 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) in children were reported.

#### *Reports of AIDS cases*

Through 2003, a total of 902,223 persons had been reported as having AIDS in the United States, dependencies, possessions, and associated nations (Table 14). Three states (California, Florida, and New York) reported 43% of the cumulative AIDS cases, and 38% of AIDS cases reported to CDC in 2003. In the United States, the rate of reported AIDS cases in 2003 was 15.2 per 100,000 population. The

rate of reported AIDS cases ranged from 0.5 per 100,000 (North Dakota) to 170.6 per 100,000 (District of Columbia).

- By sex, in 2003, males accounted for 74% and females for 26% of 44,811 reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents (Table 17).
- In 2003, 152 AIDS cases in children were reported.

### **Additional Resources**

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

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

### **Suggested Readings**

CDC. Advancing HIV prevention: new strategies for a changing epidemic—United States, 2003. *MMWR* 2003;52:329-332.

CDC. Diagnosis and reporting of HIV and AIDS in 25 states—United States, 1994–2000. *MMWR* 2002;51:595-598.

CDC. Guidelines for national HIV case surveillance, including monitoring for HIV infection and AIDS. *MMWR* 1999;48(No. RR-13):1-31.

CDC. *HIV Prevention Strategic Plan Through 2005*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2001. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/partners/psp.htm>.

CDC. Increases in HIV diagnoses—29 states, 1999–2002. *MMWR* 2003;52:1145-1148.

CDC. Update: the AIDS epidemic in the United States, 2001. *MMWR* 2002;51:592-595.

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

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.

Nakashima AK, Fleming PL. HIV/AIDS surveillance in the United States, 1981–2001. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2003;32:68-85.

**Table 1. Estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics of persons, 2000–2003—33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting**

	Year of diagnosis			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Age at diagnosis (yrs)</b>				
<13	196	238	210	161
13–14	36	43	36	50
15–24	3,502	3,568	3,601	3,847
25–34	9,340	8,920	9,001	8,722
35–44	11,312	11,072	11,382	11,299
45–54	4,924	5,179	5,504	5,821
55–64	1,412	1,496	1,614	1,681
≥65	439	485	457	466
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>				
White, not Hispanic	9,962	9,803	10,214	10,322
Black, not Hispanic	16,257	16,042	16,216	16,165
Hispanic	4,340	4,560	4,833	4,963
Asian/Pacific Islander	177	162	187	273
American Indian/Alaska Native	178	164	185	188
<b>Transmission category</b>				
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>				
Male-to-male sexual contact	13,112	13,483	14,355	14,532
Injection drug use	3,539	3,298	3,227	3,189
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,364	1,302	1,256	1,224
Heterosexual contact	3,876	3,879	3,949	4,041
Other <sup>a</sup>	172	172	175	168
Subtotal	22,064	22,134	22,963	23,153
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>				
Injection drug use	1,884	1,722	1,621	1,628
Heterosexual contact	6,854	6,770	6,870	6,942
Other <sup>a</sup>	160	138	142	163
Subtotal	8,899	8,630	8,633	8,733
<b>Child(&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>				
Perinatal	175	218	193	147
Other <sup>b</sup>	22	20	17	15
Subtotal	197	238	210	162
<b>Subtotal for 32 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting</b>	<b>31,104</b>	<b>30,953</b>	<b>31,749</b>	<b>31,994</b>
<b>Subtotal for U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>31,161</b>	<b>31,002</b>	<b>31,805</b>	<b>32,048</b>

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

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection. This includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection only, a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later AIDS diagnosis, and concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

Since 1999, the following 33 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Since July 1997, Florida has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

<sup>a</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>b</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>c</sup> Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

**Table 2. Estimated distribution of persons with and persons without a diagnosis of AIDS within 12 months of diagnosis of HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2002—33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting**

	AIDS diagnoses					
	≥12 Months after diagnosis of HIV infection		<12 Months after diagnosis of HIV infection		Total	
	No.	(%) <sup>a</sup>	No.	(%) <sup>a</sup>	No.	(%) <sup>a</sup>
<b>Age at diagnosis (yrs)</b>						
<13	165	78	45	22	210	100
13—14	28	78	8	22	36	100
15—24	2,979	83	619	17	3,599	100
25—34	6,059	67	2,937	33	8,995	100
35—44	6,568	58	4,811	42	11,379	100
45—54	2,845	52	2,655	48	5,499	100
55—64	745	46	869	54	1,614	100
≥65	189	41	269	59	457	100
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic	6,377	62	3,831	38	10,207	100
Black, not Hispanic	10,119	62	6,092	38	16,211	100
Hispanic	2,751	57	2,079	43	4,830	100
Asian/Pacific Islander	119	64	67	36	186	100
American Indian/Alaska Native	118	64	67	36	185	100
<b>Transmission category</b>						
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>						
Male-to-male sexual contact	8,691	61	5,655	39	14,346	100
Injection drug use	1,728	54	1,497	46	3,225	100
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	752	60	504	40	1,256	100
Heterosexual contact	2,297	58	1,651	42	3,947	100
Other <sup>b</sup>	87	50	87	50	174	100
Subtotal	13,556	59	9,393	41	22,949	100
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>						
Injection drug use	1,075	66	545	34	1,621	100
Heterosexual contact	4,712	69	2,157	31	6,869	100
Other <sup>b</sup>	69	49	72	51	142	100
Subtotal	5,857	68	2,774	32	8,631	100
<b>Child(&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>						
Perinatal	149	77	44	23	193	100
Other <sup>c</sup>	16	93	1	7	17	100
Subtotal	165	78	45	22	210	100
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>19,577</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12,213</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>31,790</b>	<b>100</b>

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

Data include persons in whom AIDS has developed and persons whose first diagnosis of HIV infection and the diagnosis of AIDS were made at the same time.

Data exclude 15 persons whose month of diagnosis of HIV infection is unknown.

Since 1999, the following 33 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Since July 1997, Florida has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

<sup>a</sup> Percentages represent proportions of the total number of diagnoses of HIV/AIDS made during 2002 for the corresponding group (see row entries).

<sup>b</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>c</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>d</sup> Includes 170 persons of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

**Table 3. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics of persons, 1999–2003— United States**

	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
<b>Age at diagnosis (yrs)</b>						
<13	187	117	119	105	59	9,419
13–14	57	56	76	68	59	891
15–24	1,541	1,642	1,625	1,810	1,991	37,599
25–34	11,349	10,385	9,947	9,504	9,605	311,137
35–44	17,165	17,295	16,890	17,008	17,633	365,432
45–54	8,099	8,566	8,929	9,310	10,051	148,347
55–64	2,218	2,422	2,468	2,724	2,888	43,451
≥65	739	783	779	759	886	13,711
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic	12,626	12,047	11,620	11,960	12,222	376,834
Black, not Hispanic	19,960	20,312	20,291	20,476	21,304	368,169
Hispanic	8,141	8,233	8,204	8,021	8,757	172,993
Asian/Pacific Islander	369	373	409	452	497	7,166
American Indian/Alaska Native	162	186	179	196	196	3,026
<b>Transmission category</b>						
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>						
Male-to-male sexual contact	16,556	16,272	16,383	16,971	17,969	440,887
Injection drug use	7,710	7,425	6,772	6,406	6,353	175,988
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2,323	2,071	2,026	1,942	1,877	62,418
Heterosexual contact	4,243	4,299	4,578	4,890	5,133	56,403
Other <sup>b</sup>	328	319	315	308	281	14,191
Subtotal	31,159	30,387	30,074	30,517	31,614	749,887
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>						
Injection drug use	3,448	3,498	3,269	3,024	3,096	70,558
Heterosexual contact	6,350	7,011	7,119	7,380	8,127	93,586
Other <sup>b</sup>	212	254	251	261	276	6,535
Subtotal	10,010	10,763	10,639	10,666	11,498	170,679
<b>Child(&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>						
Perinatal	185	115	116	103	58	8,749
Other <sup>c</sup>	3	2	3	3	1	670
Subtotal	187	117	119	105	59	9,419
<b>Region of residence</b>						
Northeast	11,885	12,516	11,350	10,551	11,461	285,040
Midwest	4,069	4,139	4,094	4,337	4,498	91,926
South	17,224	16,757	17,693	18,482	19,609	337,409
West	6,892	6,661	6,468	6,843	6,667	186,100
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,286	1,194	1,228	1,075	935	29,511
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>41,356</b>	<b>41,267</b>	<b>40,833</b>	<b>41,289</b>	<b>43,171</b>	<b>929,985</b>

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons with a diagnosis of AIDS from the beginning of the epidemic through 2003.

<sup>b</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>c</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>d</sup> Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Cumulative total includes 1796 persons of unknown race or multiple races and 1 person of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

**Table 4. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis and transmission category, 1999–2003—United States**

	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic	18	12	15	13	9	1,620
Black, not Hispanic	133	86	78	68	40	5,562
Hispanic	34	17	24	22	7	2,128
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2	2	1	0	56
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	30
<b>Transmission category</b>						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	0	234
Mother with, or at risk for, HIV infection	185	115	116	103	58	8,749
<i>Injection drug use</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>3,326</i>
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1,541</i>
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>203</i>
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>37</i>
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>28</i>
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>1,490</i>
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>156</i>
<i>Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>1,968</i>
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	1	0	1	0	391
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3	1	3	2	1	45
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>187</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>9,419</b>

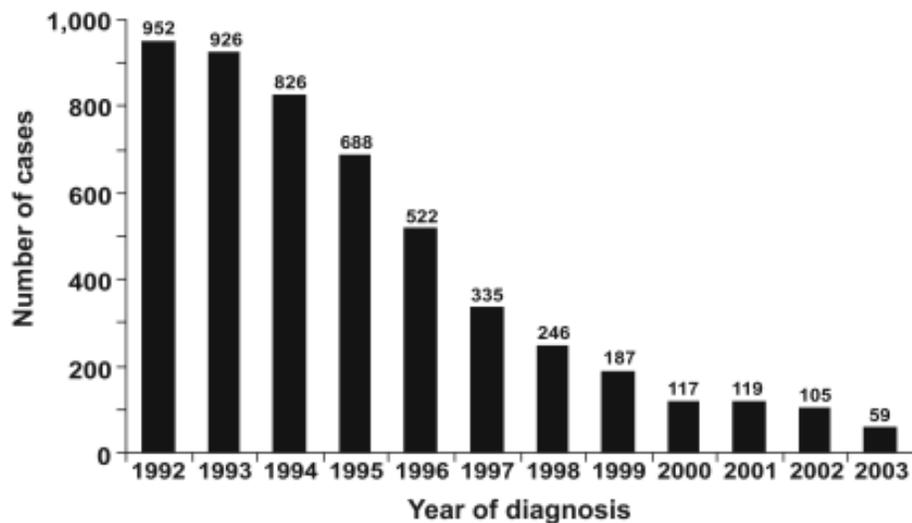
Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk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

<sup>a</sup> Includes children with a diagnosis of AIDS, from the beginning of the epidemic through 2003.

<sup>b</sup> Includes children of unknown race or multiple races. Cumulative total includes 24 children of unknown race or multiple races.

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

**Figure 1. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis, 1992–2003—United States**



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

**Table 5. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age category, and sex, 2003—50 States and the District of Columbia**

Race/ethnicity	Adults or adolescents						Children (<13 yrs)		Total	
	Males		Females		Total		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate				
White, not Hispanic	10,450	12.8	1,725	2.0	12,175	7.2	9	0.0	12,184	6.1
Black, not Hispanic	13,624	103.8	7,551	50.2	21,174	75.2	40	0.5	21,214	58.2
Hispanic	6,087	40.3	1,744	12.4	7,831	26.8	7	0.1	7,839	20.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	408	8.3	86	1.6	494	4.8	0	0	494	4.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	150	16.2	46	4.8	196	10.4	0	0	196	8.1
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>30,851</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>11,211</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>42,062</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>42,120</b>	<b>14.5</b>

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

Data exclude cases from the U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations, as well as cases in persons whose state or area of residence is unknown, because of the lack of census information by race and age categories for these areas.

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races. Total includes 193 persons of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

**Table 6. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in adult or adolescent Hispanics, by transmission category and place of birth, 2003—United States**

Transmission category	Place of birth											
	United States		Central/South America		Cuba		Mexico		Puerto Rico		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	1,503	40	375	49	108	62	888	61	238	16	3,609	41
Injection drug use	1,018	27	98	13	14	8	135	9	573	39	2,091	24
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	145	4	22	3	7	4	63	4	67	5	345	4
Heterosexual contact	1,024	27	259	34	44	25	351	24	569	39	2,593	30
Other <sup>b</sup>	53	1	10	1	1	0	22	2	10	1	111	1
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,459</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,749</b>	<b>100</b>

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes 189 persons whose place of birth is not among those listed and 963 persons whose place of birth is unknown.

<sup>b</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>c</sup> Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

**Table 7. Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 1999–2003—United States**

	Year of death					Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
<b>Age at death (yrs)</b>						
<13	97	51	48	35	29	5,103
13–14	18	8	4	11	8	252
15–24	232	216	270	199	229	9,789
25–34	3,258	2,823	2,512	2,143	1,928	142,761
35–44	7,706	7,138	7,525	6,896	6,970	216,093
45–54	4,994	5,203	5,548	5,737	5,964	104,064
55–64	1,556	1,631	1,873	1,840	2,146	33,717
≥65	630	670	743	696	741	12,282
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>						
White, not Hispanic	5,834	5,559	5,524	5,128	4,767	230,289
Black, not Hispanic	9,106	8,832	9,345	8,923	9,048	195,891
Hispanic	3,341	3,162	3,435	3,274	3,915	92,370
Asian/Pacific Islander	113	103	108	94	85	3,340
American Indian/Alaska Native	79	67	83	79	78	1,529
<b>Transmission category</b>						
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>						
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,703	6,316	6,479	6,012	6,015	257,898
Injection drug use	4,425	4,182	4,298	4,126	4,166	107,797
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,335	1,334	1,396	1,285	1,233	38,083
Heterosexual contact	1,403	1,417	1,585	1,526	1,644	23,080
Other <sup>b</sup>	194	204	174	166	140	9,846
Subtotal	14,061	13,454	13,932	13,116	13,198	436,704
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>						
Injection drug use	2,051	1,925	1,985	1,956	2,056	39,848
Heterosexual contact	2,157	2,192	2,444	2,335	2,584	37,901
Other <sup>b</sup>	97	92	92	89	95	4,115
Subtotal	4,305	4,209	4,521	4,379	4,736	81,864
<b>Child(&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>						
Perinatal	117	72	67	58	78	4,961
Other <sup>c</sup>	8	5	4	4	5	531
Subtotal	124	78	71	62	83	5,492
<b>Region of residence</b>						
Northeast	5,698	5,294	5,344	5,015	6,140	168,213
Midwest	1,712	1,685	1,839	1,550	1,343	50,258
South	7,406	7,352	7,624	7,526	7,068	178,447
West	2,952	2,681	2,817	2,520	2,588	107,767
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	723	729	900	947	877	19,375
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>18,491</b>	<b>17,741</b>	<b>18,524</b>	<b>17,557</b>	<b>18,017</b>	<b>524,060</b>

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons who died with AIDS, from the beginning of the epidemic through 2003.

<sup>b</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>c</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>d</sup> Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Cumulative total includes 640 persons of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

**Table 8. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS by year and selected characteristics, 2000–2003—33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting**

	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Age as of end of year (yrs)</b>				
<13	2,898	2,867	2,796	2,614
13—14	336	442	519	618
15—24	11,297	11,931	12,409	13,134
25—34	67,688	66,711	66,416	66,446
35—44	124,116	132,137	139,133	145,288
45—54	60,616	70,407	80,757	91,567
55—64	14,579	17,314	20,988	25,237
≥65	4,002	4,840	5,687	6,710
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>				
White, not Hispanic	113,617	120,186	127,257	134,678
Black, not Hispanic	135,562	146,057	156,771	167,938
Hispanic	31,950	35,508	39,358	43,241
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,034	1,171	1,344	1,595
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,508	1,606	1,737	1,873
<b>Transmission category</b>				
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>				
Male-to-male sexual contact	128,956	138,629	149,336	160,433
Injection drug use	36,526	38,098	39,630	41,207
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	19,097	19,642	20,175	20,773
Heterosexual contact	25,262	28,115	31,042	34,124
Other <sup>a</sup>	2,817	2,891	2,972	3,071
Subtotal	212,658	227,375	243,154	259,609
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>				
Injection drug use	19,789	20,650	21,381	22,173
Heterosexual contact	47,963	53,245	58,547	63,981
Other <sup>a</sup>	1,450	1,547	1,660	1,787
Subtotal	69,202	75,442	81,588	87,940
<b>Child(&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>				
Perinatal	3,260	3,434	3,593	3,720
Other <sup>b</sup>	406	393	367	342
Subtotal	3,666	3,827	3,960	4,062
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>285,531</b>	<b>306,649</b>	<b>328,705</b>	<b>351,614</b>

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

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection. This includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV only, a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later AIDS diagnosis, and concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

Since 1999, the following 33 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Since July 1997, Florida has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

<sup>a</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>b</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>c</sup> Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

**Table 9. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2003, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—33 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting**

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	86,674	76	50,675	47	20,498	60	809	67	840	61	160,433	62
Injection drug use	10,550	9	23,658	22	6,365	19	141	12	210	15	41,207	16
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	10,431	9	7,817	7	2,165	6	48	4	187	14	20,773	8
Heterosexual contact	5,178	5	23,513	22	4,814	14	190	16	122	9	34,124	13
Other <sup>b</sup>	1,524	1	1,198	1	276	1	28	2	19	1	3,071	1
Subtotal	114,358	100	106,861	100	34,118	100	1,216	100	1,379	100	259,609	100
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	6,625	34	13,244	23	1,957	23	51	14	164	34	22,173	25
Heterosexual contact	12,494	64	43,957	75	6,498	75	290	81	306	64	63,981	73
Other <sup>b</sup>	447	2	1,118	2	183	2	18	5	7	2	1,787	2
Subtotal	19,566	100	58,319	100	8,638	100	359	100	477	100	87,940	100
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>												
Perinatal	636	84	2,591	94	443	91	15	76	15	88	3,720	92
Other <sup>c</sup>	118	16	165	6	42	9	5	24	2	12	342	8
Subtotal	754	100	2,756	100	485	100	20	100	17	100	4,062	100
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>134,678</b>		<b>167,938</b>		<b>43,241</b>		<b>1,595</b>		<b>1,873</b>		<b>351,614</b>	

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

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection. This includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection only, a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later AIDS diagnosis, and concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

Since 1999, the following 33 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Since July 1997, Florida has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

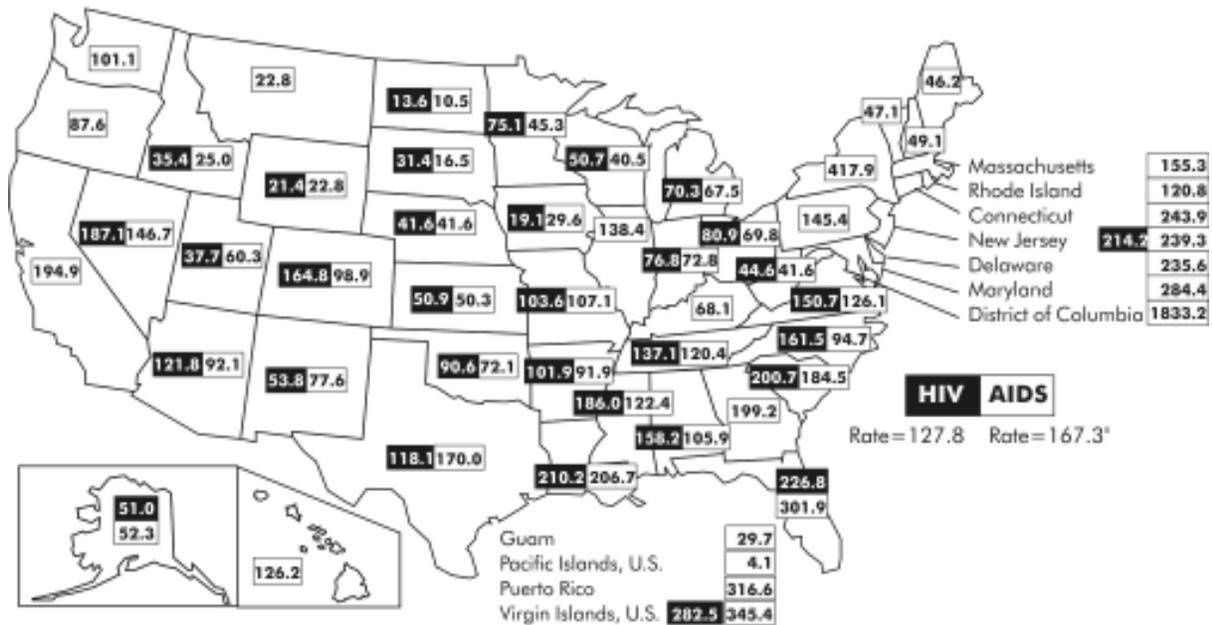
<sup>a</sup> Includes 2289 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

<sup>b</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>c</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>d</sup> Includes 4 persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

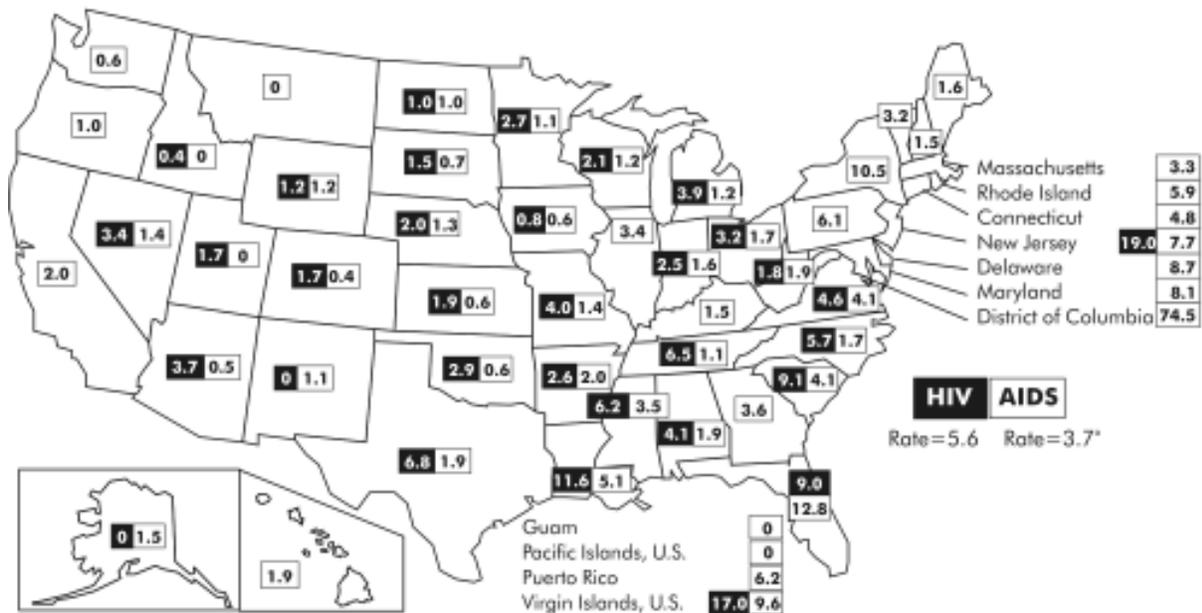
**Map 1. Estimated rates for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS (per 100,000 population), 2003—United States**



Note. Rates adjusted for reporting delays. Rates of HIV infection include only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Since 1989, the following 33 areas with laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

\*Includes persons whose area of residence is unknown.

**Map 2. Estimated rates for children <13 years of age living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS (per 100,000 population), 2003—United States**



Note. Rates adjusted for reporting delays. Rates of HIV infection include only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Since 1989, the following 33 areas with laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

\*Includes persons whose area of residence is unknown.

**Table 10. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 1999–2003—United States**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Age as of end of year (yrs)</b>					
<13	3,034	2,843	2,605	2,335	1,998
13–14	440	517	645	728	768
15–24	4,719	4,991	5,229	5,668	6,313
25–34	60,184	56,686	53,687	51,410	49,906
35–44	141,295	151,180	158,173	163,732	168,322
45–54	77,216	89,461	102,252	115,613	129,311
55–64	19,258	22,922	27,197	32,703	38,997
≥65	5,058	6,132	7,251	8,583	10,310
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>					
White, not Hispanic	119,674	126,162	132,258	139,089	146,544
Black, not Hispanic	126,044	137,524	148,469	160,022	172,278
Hispanic	61,194	66,266	71,034	75,782	80,623
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,484	2,755	3,056	3,414	3,826
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,047	1,166	1,262	1,380	1,498
<b>Transmission category</b>					
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>					
Male-to-male sexual contact	140,216	150,172	160,076	171,035	182,989
Injection drug use	58,006	61,249	63,723	66,003	68,191
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	21,667	22,403	23,033	23,690	24,334
Heterosexual contact	20,595	23,478	26,471	29,835	33,324
Other <sup>a</sup>	3,807	3,922	4,062	4,204	4,345
Subtotal	244,291	261,223	277,366	294,767	313,183
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>					
Injection drug use	25,744	27,317	28,602	29,670	30,710
Heterosexual contact	35,603	40,422	45,097	50,142	55,685
Other <sup>a</sup>	1,746	1,908	2,067	2,239	2,420
Subtotal	63,093	69,647	75,765	82,052	88,815
<b>Child(&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>					
Perinatal	3,672	3,714	3,763	3,808	3,788
Other <sup>b</sup>	148	145	145	143	139
Subtotal	3,820	3,860	3,908	3,951	3,927
<b>Region of residence</b>					
Northeast	92,741	99,964	105,970	111,506	116,827
Midwest	31,016	33,470	35,725	38,513	41,668
South	115,991	125,396	135,465	146,421	158,962
West	62,300	66,280	69,931	74,253	78,333
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	9,157	9,621	9,949	10,077	10,136
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>311,205</b>	<b>334,731</b>	<b>357,040</b>	<b>380,771</b>	<b>405,926</b>

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>b</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>c</sup> Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

**Table 11. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS at the end of 2003, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—United States**

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	96,563	75	50,842	44	32,063	51	2,329	73	675	58	182,989	58
Injection drug use	13,594	11	35,335	30	18,606	30	304	9	201	17	68,191	22
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	11,269	9	8,649	7	4,003	6	146	5	186	16	24,334	8
Heterosexual contact	5,040	4	20,111	17	7,637	12	349	11	81	7	33,324	11
Other <sup>b</sup>	1,943	2	1,660	1	623	1	81	3	20	2	4,345	1
Subtotal	128,409	100	116,598	100	62,931	100	3,210	100	1,162	100	313,183	100
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>												
Injection drug use	7,054	40	17,797	33	5,546	33	98	16	132	41	30,710	35
Heterosexual contact	9,963	57	34,025	64	10,894	65	449	75	182	56	55,685	63
Other <sup>b</sup>	547	3	1,397	3	400	2	53	9	11	3	2,420	3
Subtotal	17,565	100	53,219	100	16,839	100	600	100	325	100	88,815	100
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>												
Perinatal	515	90	2,419	98	811	95	16	93	10	100	3,788	96
Other <sup>c</sup>	54	10	42	2	41	5	1	7			139	4
Subtotal	570	100	2,461	100	853	100	17	100	10	100	3,927	100
<b>Total<sup>d</sup></b>	<b>146,544</b>		<b>172,278</b>		<b>80,623</b>		<b>3,826</b>		<b>1,498</b>		<b>405,926</b>	

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

<sup>a</sup> Includes 1156 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

<sup>b</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>c</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>d</sup> Includes 1 person of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

**Table 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2003, by state or area of residence and age category—United States**

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS) <sup>a</sup>			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	5,863	33	5,896	3,924	15	3,940
Alaska	262	0	261	269	2	271
Arizona	5,452	41	5,493	4,122	5	4,127
Arkansas	2,281	13	2,294	2,057	10	2,067
California	—	—	—	55,612	138	55,750
Colorado	6,118	14	6,132	3,672	3	3,675
Connecticut	—	—	—	6,959	30	6,989
Delaware	—	—	—	1,601	12	1,613
District of Columbia	—	—	—	8,785	63	8,848
Florida <sup>b</sup>	32,196	253	32,449	42,861	361	43,223
Georgia	—	—	—	13,963	60	14,023
Hawaii	—	—	—	1,314	4	1,318
Idaho	389	1	390	274	0	274
Illinois	—	—	—	14,241	80	14,321
Indiana	3,874	29	3,902	3,668	18	3,686
Iowa	469	4	473	725	3	728
Kansas	1,133	9	1,143	1,120	3	1,123
Kentucky	—	—	—	2,349	10	2,359
Louisiana	7,675	98	7,773	7,549	43	7,592
Maine	—	—	—	515	3	518
Maryland	—	—	—	12,830	81	12,911
Massachusetts	—	—	—	8,362	35	8,397
Michigan	5,799	72	5,871	5,562	22	5,584
Minnesota	3,136	24	3,160	1,890	10	1,900
Mississippi	4,341	34	4,375	2,856	19	2,875
Missouri	4,881	39	4,920	5,046	14	5,060
Montana	—	—	—	175	0	175
Nebraska	594	6	600	594	4	598
Nevada	3,377	15	3,392	2,648	6	2,654
New Hampshire	—	—	—	526	3	530
New Jersey	15,192	294	15,487	16,969	119	17,089
New Mexico	816	0	816	1,178	4	1,182
New York	—	—	—	66,311	349	66,660
North Carolina	11,118	86	11,204	6,519	25	6,545
North Dakota	72	1	73	56	1	57
Ohio	7,585	66	7,651	6,548	35	6,583
Oklahoma	2,615	18	2,633	2,081	4	2,085
Oregon	—	—	—	2,579	6	2,586
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	15,054	123	15,178
Rhode Island	—	—	—	1,093	10	1,103
South Carolina	6,906	64	6,970	6,349	29	6,379
South Dakota	197	2	199	104	1	105
Tennessee	6,612	66	6,678	5,806	11	5,817
Texas	20,820	305	21,125	29,958	85	30,043
Utah	687	9	696	1,098	0	1,098
Vermont	—	—	—	247	3	250
Virginia	9,182	60	9,242	7,682	53	7,735
Washington	—	—	—	5,102	6	5,108
West Virginia	686	5	690	640	5	645
Wisconsin	2,297	19	2,316	1,837	11	1,848
Wyoming	89	1	90	95	1	96
Subtotal	172,714	1,683	174,396	393,375	1,942	395,317

**Table 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2003, by state or area of residence and age category—United States (continued)**

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS) <sup>a</sup>			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
<b>U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations</b>						
Guam	—	—	—	36	0	35
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	4	0	4
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	9,748	49	9,798
Virgin Islands, U.S.	238	4	243	292	2	294
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>172,952</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>174,639</b>	<b>403,928</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>405,926</b>

*Note.* These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting. Age category is based on age as of end of 2003.

Since 1999, the following 33 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Since July 1997, Florida has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

<sup>a</sup> Includes only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS.

<sup>b</sup> Florida (since July 1997) has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

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

**Table 13. Proportion of persons surviving for more than 12, 24, and 36 months after an AIDS diagnosis in 1999, by selected characteristics—United States**

	No. of persons	Survival in months		
		>12	>24	>36
		Proportion		
<b>Age at diagnosis (yrs)</b>				
<13	172	0.92	0.89	0.89
13—14	55	0.96	0.95	0.93
15—24	1,498	0.95	0.92	0.89
25—34	10,940	0.93	0.90	0.87
35—44	16,419	0.91	0.87	0.84
45—54	7,618	0.86	0.82	0.78
55—64	2,043	0.79	0.74	0.71
≥65	658	0.69	0.62	0.58
<b>Race/ethnicity</b>				
White, not Hispanic	12,095	0.92	0.88	0.86
Black, not Hispanic	19,018	0.89	0.84	0.80
Hispanic	7,685	0.90	0.87	0.84
Asian/Pacific Islander	357	0.91	0.88	0.87
American Indian/Alaska Native	151	0.90	0.85	0.83
<b>Transmission category</b>				
<b>Male adult or adolescent</b>				
Male-to-male sexual contact	13,680	0.92	0.89	0.87
Injection drug use	6,048	0.88	0.82	0.78
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,984	0.92	0.87	0.83
Heterosexual contact	3,050	0.90	0.86	0.82
Other <sup>a</sup>	4,923	0.86	0.82	0.80
Subtotal	29,685	0.90	0.86	0.83
<b>Female adult or adolescent</b>				
Injection drug use	2,689	0.89	0.83	0.78
Heterosexual contact	4,464	0.93	0.89	0.86
Other <sup>a</sup>	2,393	0.88	0.83	0.80
Subtotal	9,546	0.90	0.86	0.82
<b>Child(&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>				
Perinatal	162	0.93	0.90	0.90
Other <sup>b</sup>	10	0.80	0.80	0.80
Subtotal	172	0.92	0.89	0.89
<b>Total<sup>c</sup></b>	<b>39,403</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.86</b>	<b>0.83</b>

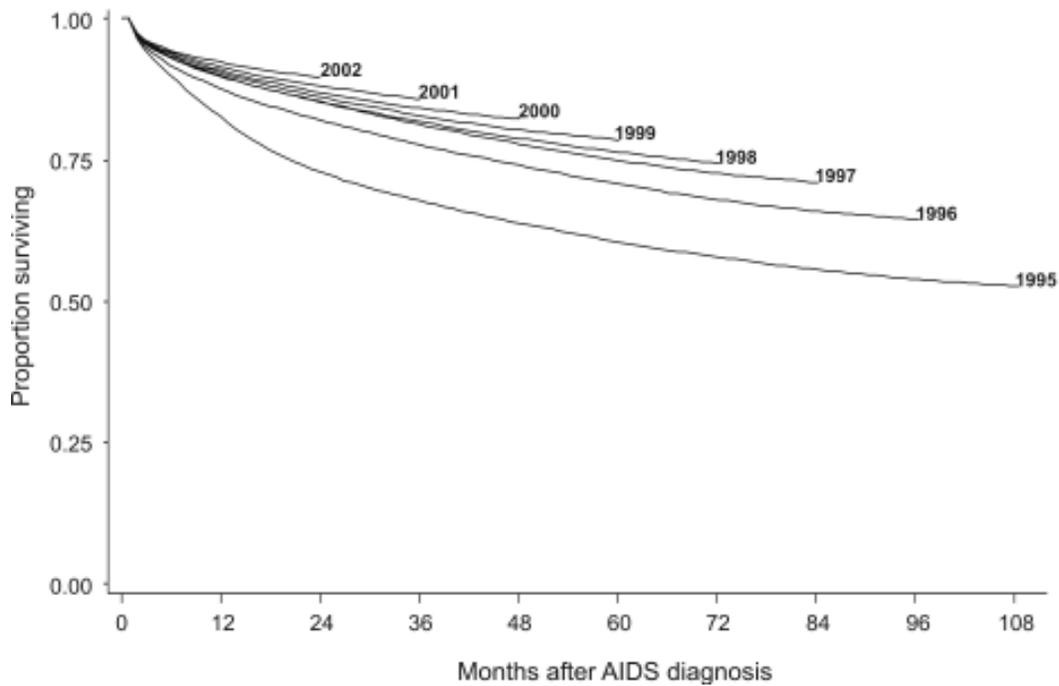
Note. Excludes persons whose date of death is before, or in the same month as, date of diagnosis. Excludes persons whose month of diagnosis or month of death is unknown.

<sup>a</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

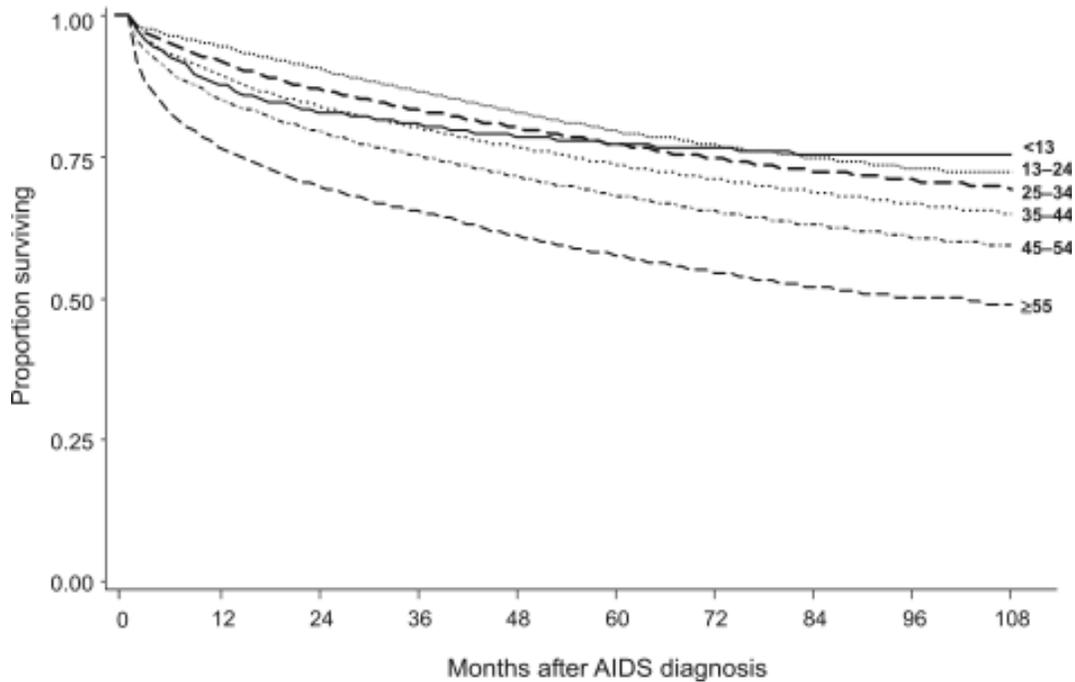
<sup>b</sup> Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

<sup>c</sup> Includes 97 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

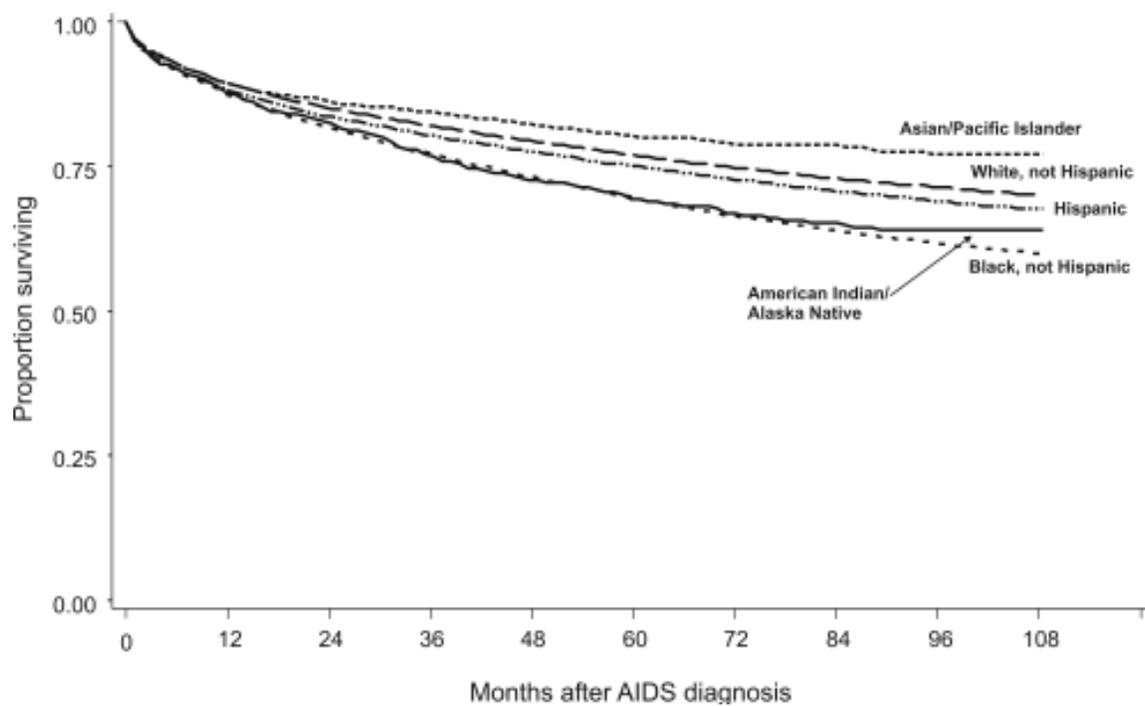
**Figure 2. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1995–2002 and by year of diagnosis— United States**



**Figure 3. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1995–2002 and by age group—United States**



**Figure 4. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1995–2002 and by race/ethnicity—United States**



**Table 14. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2003—United States**

Area of residence	2002		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or	Children	Total
					adolescents	(<13 yrs)	
Alabama	433	9.7	472	10.5	7,531	76	7,607
Alaska	35	5.5	23	3.5	559	6	565
Arizona	633	11.6	614	11.0	9,166	42	9,208
Arkansas	239	8.8	188	6.9	3,543	38	3,581
California	4,228	12.1	5,903	16.6	132,650	642	133,292
Colorado	326	7.2	366	8.0	8,042	31	8,073
Connecticut	611	17.7	736	21.1	13,284	180	13,464
Delaware	193	23.9	213	26.1	3,206	25	3,231
District of Columbia	926	162.7	961	170.6	15,660	181	15,841
Florida	4,979	29.8	4,666	27.4	93,235	1,490	94,725
Georgia	1,471	17.2	1,907	22.0	27,697	218	27,915
Hawaii	131	10.6	110	8.7	2,816	17	2,833
Idaho	31	2.3	26	1.9	569	3	572
Illinois	2,111	16.8	1,730	13.7	29,857	282	30,139
Indiana	491	8.0	507	8.2	7,450	54	7,504
Iowa	90	3.1	77	2.6	1,554	13	1,567
Kansas	71	2.6	116	4.3	2,647	12	2,659
Kentucky	304	7.4	219	5.3	4,162	30	4,192
Louisiana	1,163	26.0	1,041	23.2	15,519	134	15,653
Maine	28	2.2	52	4.0	1,075	9	1,084
Maryland	1,848	33.9	1,570	28.5	26,606	312	26,918
Massachusetts	808	12.6	757	11.8	18,311	214	18,525
Michigan	795	7.9	680	6.7	13,215	111	13,326
Minnesota	162	3.2	177	3.5	4,225	27	4,252
Mississippi	436	15.2	508	17.6	5,742	57	5,799
Missouri	388	6.8	403	7.1	10,346	60	10,406
Montana	17	1.9	7	0.8	363	3	366
Nebraska	71	4.1	59	3.4	1,286	10	1,296
Nevada	313	14.4	277	12.4	5,209	28	5,237
New Hampshire	39	3.1	37	2.9	985	10	995
New Jersey	1,456	17.0	1,516	17.5	45,936	767	46,703
New Mexico	86	4.6	109	5.8	2,381	8	2,389
New York	6,741	35.2	6,684	34.8	160,109	2,337	162,446
North Carolina	1,045	12.6	1,083	12.9	13,335	121	13,456
North Dakota	3	0.5	3	0.5	114	1	115
Ohio	773	6.8	775	6.8	13,373	129	13,502
Oklahoma	205	5.9	213	6.1	4,414	27	4,441
Oregon	300	8.5	242	6.8	5,580	19	5,599
Pennsylvania	1,789	14.5	1,895	15.3	29,639	349	29,988
Rhode Island	107	10.0	102	9.5	2,337	26	2,363
South Carolina	822	20.0	774	18.7	11,724	94	11,818
South Dakota	11	1.4	13	1.7	214	4	218
Tennessee	772	13.3	837	14.3	10,686	54	10,740
Texas	3,076	14.2	3,379	15.3	62,592	391	62,983
Utah	68	2.9	73	3.1	2,156	20	2,176
Vermont	12	1.9	16	2.6	451	6	457
Virginia	948	13.0	777	10.5	15,544	179	15,723
Washington	471	7.8	525	8.6	10,953	34	10,987
West Virginia	82	4.5	94	5.2	1,341	11	1,352
Wisconsin	187	3.4	184	3.4	4,103	33	4,136
Wyoming	11	2.2	8	1.6	210	2	212
Subtotal	42,336	14.7	43,704	15.0	863,702	8,927	872,629

**Table 14. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2003—United States (*continued*)**

Area of residence	2002		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
<b>U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations</b>							
Guam	2	1.2	6	3.7	64	1	65
Pacific Islands, U.S.	0	0.0	1	0.7	2	0	2
Puerto Rico	1,135	29.4	1,065	27.5	27,903	398	28,301
Virgin Islands	54	49.6	34	31.2	585	18	603
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>43,578</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>44,963</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>892,875</b>	<b>9,348</b>	<b>902,223</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons with a diagnosis of AIDS, reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2003.

<sup>b</sup> Includes persons whose state or area of residence is unknown. Cumulative total includes 620 persons whose state or area of residence is unknown.

**Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population) by metropolitan area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2003—United States**

Area of residence	2002		2003		Cumulative through 2003		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or	Children	Total
					adolescents	(<13 yrs)	
Akron, OH	29	4.1	24	3.4	659	1	660
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	108	12.2	101	11.3	2,023	24	2,047
Albuquerque, NM	42	5.7	47	6.3	1,254	2	1,256
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA	54	8.3	82	12.4	1,043	13	1,056
Ann Arbor, MI	18	3.0	20	3.3	450	9	459
Atlanta, GA	1,015	23.2	1,212	27.1	19,248	121	19,369
Austin-San Marcos, TX	215	16.0	153	11.1	4,390	27	4,417
Bakersfield, CA	128	18.5	103	14.4	1,329	8	1,337
Baltimore, MD	1,257	48.4	1,028	39.3	17,833	214	18,047
Baton Rouge, LA	303	49.4	209	33.7	2,620	20	2,640
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	142	10.2	199	14.3	5,938	85	6,023
Birmingham, AL	115	12.3	127	13.5	2,237	23	2,260
Boston-Brockton-Nashua, MA-NH Necma	721	11.7	664	10.8	16,100	190	16,290
Buffalo-Niagra Falls, NY	92	7.9	104	9.0	2,156	19	2,175
Charleston, SC	138	24.5	92	16.1	1,834	17	1,851
Charlotte-Gast.-Rock Hill, NC-SC	219	13.9	262	16.2	2,748	23	2,771
Chicago, IL	1,849	21.9	1,527	18.0	25,806	251	26,057
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN	240	14.4	71	4.2	2,248	16	2,264
Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	170	7.6	199	8.9	3,894	46	3,940
Colorado Springs, CO	23	4.2	38	6.9	534	5	539
Columbia, SC	204	37.0	187	33.5	2,589	18	2,607
Columbus, OH	150	9.5	218	13.6	2,682	13	2,695
Dallas, TX	752	20.1	745	19.5	14,530	37	14,567
Dayton-Springfield, OH	46	4.9	100	10.6	1,201	17	1,218
Daytona Beach, FL	114	22.0	51	9.6	1,393	15	1,408
Denver, CO	230	10.5	261	11.8	6,319	22	6,341
Detroit, MI	579	13.0	483	10.8	9,176	74	9,250
El Paso, TX	79	11.4	92	13.0	1,350	10	1,360
Fort Lauderdale, FL	750	44.0	690	39.9	14,736	257	14,993
Fort Wayne, IN	31	6.1	18	3.5	382	3	385
Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	180	10.0	252	13.7	3,782	27	3,809
Fresno, CA	99	10.3	91	9.2	1,436	15	1,451
Gary, IN	62	9.7	45	7.0	887	6	893
Grand Rapids-Muskegon-Holland, MI	52	4.7	49	4.4	903	5	908
Greensboro/Winstn-Salem/H.Pt., NC	119	9.3	150	11.6	2,056	21	2,077
Greenville-Spartanburg-Andersn, SC	76	7.7	118	11.9	1,798	7	1,805
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA	64	10.1	94	14.7	1,286	11	1,297
Hartford, CT Necma	199	17.0	285	24.2	4,624	47	4,671
Honolulu, HI	86	9.6	84	9.3	2,013	14	2,027
Houston, TX	979	22.2	1,324	29.4	22,014	166	22,180
Indianapolis, IN	275	16.6	263	15.7	3,575	24	3,599
Jacksonville, FL	271	23.5	283	24.0	5,255	73	5,328
Jersey City, NJ	199	32.6	172	28.3	7,096	121	7,217
Kansas City, MO-KS	125	6.8	138	7.5	4,333	13	4,346
Knoxville, TN	46	6.5	56	7.9	858	7	865
Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	88	17.6	115	22.5	1,529	19	1,548
Las Vegas, NV-AZ	290	16.9	258	14.5	4,346	27	4,373
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, AR	89	15.0	53	8.8	1,260	14	1,274
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	1,549	15.9	2,558	25.9	47,136	243	47,379
Louisville, KY-IN	137	13.2	110	10.5	2,025	19	2,044
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	42	6.8	46	7.2	501	11	512
Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL	75	15.1	76	15.0	1,435	11	1,446
Memphis, TN-AR-MS	399	34.5	362	31.0	4,168	19	4,187
Miami, FL	1,139	49.2	1,072	45.8	27,023	502	27,525
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	140	11.6	118	9.7	3,541	73	3,614
Milwaukee-Waukesha, WI	113	7.5	103	6.8	2,284	19	2,303
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	144	4.7	156	5.1	3,757	21	3,778
Mobile, AL	83	15.2	90	16.3	1,448	18	1,466
Monmouth-Ocean, NJ	100	8.6	84	7.1	3,127	64	3,191
Nashville, TN	196	15.4	271	21.0	3,353	17	3,370
Nassau-Suffolk, NJ	259	9.3	258	9.2	7,370	115	7,485
N Havn-Brpt-Dnbry-Wtrbry, CT Necma	358	20.7	396	22.7	7,535	125	7,660
New Orleans, LA	521	39.0	438	32.7	8,125	71	8,196
New York, NY	5,649	60.1	5,580	59.2	135,086	2,092	137,178

**Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population) by metropolitan area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2003—United States (continued)**

Area of residence	2002		2003		Cumulative through 2003		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Newark, NJ	569	27.6	534	25.8	18,519	329	18,848
Norfolk-VA Beach-Newport News, VA	289	18.0	158	9.7	4,494	63	4,557
Oakland, CA	277	11.3	380	15.4	8,913	47	8,960
Oklahoma City, OK	107	9.7	100	8.9	2,097	7	2,104
Omaha, NE-IA	51	7.0	42	5.7	902	3	905
Orange County, CA	228	7.8	251	8.5	6,335	39	6,374
Orlando, FL	528	30.1	487	27.0	7,434	85	7,519
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	1,417	27.6	1,288	24.9	22,737	281	23,018
Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	512	14.7	421	11.7	6,557	28	6,585
Pittsburgh, PA	141	6.0	244	10.4	2,874	19	2,893
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	224	11.2	181	8.9	4,494	9	4,503
Providence-Warwick, RI Necma	100	10.2	92	9.3	2,191	23	2,214
Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	214	16.9	205	15.8	2,565	23	2,588
Richmond-Petersburg, VA	102	10.0	135	13.1	2,946	32	2,978
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	282	8.1	472	13.0	7,933	58	7,991
Rochester, NY	191	17.4	138	12.5	2,786	13	2,799
Sacramento, CA	103	5.9	133	7.4	3,542	24	3,566
St. Louis, MO-IL	218	8.3	224	8.5	5,395	41	5,436
Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT	52	3.8	60	4.3	1,868	14	1,882
San Antonio, TX	200	12.0	166	9.8	4,484	28	4,512
San Diego, CA	467	16.1	516	17.6	11,945	58	12,003
San Francisco, CA	546	31.9	767	45.2	29,609	46	29,655
San Jose, CA	118	7.0	113	6.7	3,466	15	3,481
San Juan-Bayamon, PR	705	35.4	678	33.9	17,497	247	17,744
Sarasota-Bradenton, FL	105	16.9	123	19.4	1,801	25	1,826
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton, PA	24	3.9	33	5.4	497	5	502
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	316	12.8	380	15.3	7,673	19	7,692
Springfield, MA Necma	80	13.1	89	14.4	1,984	25	2,009
Stockton-Lodi, CA	80	13.0	80	12.6	935	13	948
Syracuse, NY	65	8.9	59	8.0	1,497	9	1,506
Tacoma, WA	32	4.4	34	4.6	963	9	972
Tampa-St Pete.-Clearwater, FL	504	20.3	557	22.0	9,933	105	10,038
Toledo, OH	56	9.0	36	5.8	701	12	713
Tucson, AZ	68	7.7	128	14.3	1,834	10	1,844
Tulsa, OK	49	6.0	66	8.0	1,312	10	1,322
Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA	52	9.6	66	12.1	1,551	11	1,562
Ventura, CA	38	4.9	32	4.0	913	3	916
Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	1,832	35.6	1,743	33.3	28,096	304	28,400
West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	571	48.1	446	36.7	8,889	221	9,110
Wichita, KS	21	3.8	41	7.4	809	2	811
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD	154	25.6	170	28.0	2,556	18	2,574
Youngstown-Warren, OH	24	4.1	25	4.3	444	0	444
<b>Metropolitan Areas With 500,000 or More Population</b>	<b>35,728</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>36,548</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>749,638</b>	<b>7,950</b>	<b>757,588</b>
<b>Metropolitan Areas With 50,000 to 499,999 Population</b>	<b>4,337</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>4,608</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>83,394</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>84,226</b>
<b>Nonmetropolitan</b>	<b>3,220</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3,414</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>54,828</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>55,343</b>
<b>Total<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>43,471</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>44,769</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>891,605</b>	<b>9,325</b>	<b>900,930</b>

Note. Includes persons from 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, because of the lack of census information for the U.S dependencies, possessions, and associated nations.

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons whose county of residence is unknown.

MSA definitions for this report can be found at <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/99mfips.txt>.

**Table 16. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2003—41 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting**

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	2003 No.	Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		
		Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	501	6,065	45	6,110
Alaska (Feb. 1999)	39	277	2	279
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	510	5,343	56	5,399
Arkansas (July 1989)	183	2,290	21	2,311
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	365	6,295	28	6,323
Connecticut (July 1992) <sup>b</sup>	1	—	106	106
Florida (July 1997) <sup>c</sup>	5,467	31,191	306	31,497
Georgia (Dec. 2003)	52	502	13	515
Idaho (June 1986)	28	429	4	433
Indiana (July 1988)	336	3,985	46	4,031
Iowa (July 1998)	43	465	6	471
Kansas (July 1999)	93	1,120	14	1,134
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	787	8,030	134	8,164
Michigan (April 1992)	548	6,196	129	6,325
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	225	3,256	35	3,291
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	354	4,548	54	4,602
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	467	4,968	51	5,019
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	48	604	8	612
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	221	3,488	22	3,510
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	1,361	16,382	423	16,805
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	71	775	3	778
New York (June 2000)	8,403	34,194	1,868	36,062
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,315	12,453	133	12,586
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	2	84	1	85
Ohio (June 1990)	786	7,438	89	7,527
Oklahoma (June 1988)	206	2,674	30	2,704
Pennsylvania (Oct. 2002) <sup>d</sup>	2,665	3,258	45	3,303
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	539	7,527	108	7,635
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	18	224	4	228
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	696	6,812	85	6,897
Texas (Jan. 1999) <sup>e</sup>	4,292	18,023	375	18,398
Utah (April 1989)	96	687	11	698
Virginia (July 1989)	723	9,555	81	9,636
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	92	707	6	713
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	172	2,508	32	2,540
Wyoming (June 1989)	10	95	1	96
Subtotal	31,715	212,448	4,375	216,823
<b>U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations</b>				
American Samoa (Aug. 2001)	0	1	0	1
Guam (March 2000)	0	60	0	60
Northern Mariana Islands (Oct. 2001)	0	5	0	5
Puerto Rico (Jan. 2003)	951	965	10	975
Virgin Islands, U.S. (Dec. 1998)	25	243	6	249
<b>Persons reported from states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting, who were residents of other states</b>				
	421	1,981	151	2,132
<b>Total<sup>f</sup></b>	<b>33,301</b>	<b>216,486</b>	<b>4,579</b>	<b>221,065</b>

Note. Includes only persons with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Includes data from 37 states and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States.

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection, reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2003.

<sup>b</sup> Connecticut has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for pediatric cases.

<sup>c</sup> Florida (since July 1997) has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

<sup>d</sup> Pennsylvania (October 2002) implemented confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only in areas outside the city of Philadelphia.

<sup>e</sup> Texas (February 1994 through December 1998) reported only pediatric HIV infection cases.

<sup>f</sup> Includes 812 persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting, but whose area of residence is unknown. Includes 7 children reported from Oregon prior to the change in 2001 from name-based HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases to code-based reporting for all persons with HIV infection.

**Table 17. Reported AIDS cases, by age category, transmission category, and sex, cumulative through 2003—United States**

Transmission category	Males				Females				Total			
	2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	15,859	48	401,392	55	—	—	—	—	15,859	35	401,392	45
Injection drug use	4,866	15	156,575	21	2,262	20	61,621	38	7,128	16	218,196	24
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,695	5	57,998	8	—	—	—	—	1,695	4	57,998	6
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	74	0	5,130	1	11	0	318	0	85	0	5,448	1
Heterosexual contact	3,371	10	40,947	6	5,234	45	70,200	43	8,605	19	111,147	12
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	477	1	10,930	1	985	9	24,148	15	1,462	3	35,078	4
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	0	0	0	0	223	2	4,402	3	223	0	4,402	0
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	0	80	0	16	0	465	0	23	0	545	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	24	0	505	0	37	0	705	0	61	0	1,210	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	2,863	9	29,432	4	3,973	34	40,480	25	6,836	15	69,912	8
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue <sup>b</sup>	111	0	5,219	1	108	1	4,076	2	219	0	9,295	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified <sup>c</sup>	7,274	22	62,217	9	3,946	34	27,181	17	11,220	25	89,399	10
Subtotal	33,250	100	729,478	100	11,561	100	163,396	100	44,811	100	892,875	100
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	227	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	234	3
Mother with the following risk factor for, or documented, HIV infection:	61	87	4,232	88	70	85	4,317	95	131	86	8,549	91
<i>Injection drug use</i>	6	9	1,643	34	11	13	1,645	36	17	11	3,288	35
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	8	11	784	16	6	7	741	16	14	9	1,525	16
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	0	0	95	2	2	2	102	2	2	1	197	2
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	1	21	0	0	0	15	0	1	1	36	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	0	0	11	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	27	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	18	26	705	15	18	22	737	16	36	24	1,442	15
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	0	0	73	2	0	0	83	2	0	0	156	2
<i>Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified</i>	28	40	900	19	33	40	978	21	61	40	1,878	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue <sup>b</sup>	1	1	244	5	1	1	143	3	2	1	387	4
Other/risk factor not reported or identified <sup>d</sup>	8	11	80	2	11	13	98	2	19	13	178	2
Subtotal	70	100	4,783	100	82	100	4,565	100	152	100	9,348	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,320</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>734,261</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,643</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>167,961</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44,963</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>902,223</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons with a diagnosis of AIDS, reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2003. Cumulative total includes 1 person of unknown sex.

<sup>b</sup> AIDS developed in 46 adults/adolescents and 3 children after they received blood that had tested negative for HIV antibodies. AIDS developed in 14 additional adults after they received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 14 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

<sup>c</sup> Includes 36 adults/adolescents who were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. One person was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. For an additional 361 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, AIDS was diagnosed after age 13. These 361 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not the pediatric, transmission category.

<sup>d</sup> Includes 5 children who were exposed to HIV-infected blood as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence: 1 child was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood and 4 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting. Of the 178 children, 23 had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection.

**Table 18. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by age category, transmission category, and sex, cumulative through 2003—41 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting**

Transmission category	Males				Females				Total			
	2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Adult or adolescent</b>												
Male-to-male sexual contact	10,466	46	72,745	48	—	—	—	—	10,466	32	72,745	34
Injection drug use	2,551	11	19,652	13	1,355	14	11,480	18	3,906	12	31,133	14
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	732	3	8,623	6	—	—	—	—	732	2	8,623	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	48	0	520	0	12	0	64	0	60	0	584	0
Heterosexual contact	2,009	9	12,669	8	4,036	40	28,483	45	6,045	18	41,152	19
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	307	1	2,272	1	628	6	5,901	9	935	3	8,173	4
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>					193	2	1,757	3	193	1	1,757	1
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	6	0	25	0	12	0	174	0	18	0	199	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	15	0	116	0	14	0	175	0	29	0	291	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	1,681	7	10,256	7	3,189	32	20,476	32	4,870	15	30,732	14
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	26	0	477	0	61	1	539	1	87	0	1,016	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	7,003	31	38,053	25	4,543	45	23,174	36	11,546	35	61,233	28
Subtotal	22,835	100	152,739	100	10,007	100	63,740	100	32,842	100	216,486	100
<b>Child (&lt;13 yrs at diagnosis)</b>												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	2	107	5	0	0	1	0	5	1	108	2
Mother with the following risk factor for, or documented, HIV infection:	170	74	1,898	83	152	66	2,000	87	322	70	3,898	85
<i>Injection drug use</i>	19	8	516	23	23	10	518	23	42	9	1,034	23
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	14	6	197	9	8	3	196	9	22	5	393	9
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	3	1	26	1	2	1	18	1	5	1	44	1
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	9	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	0	0	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	58	25	422	19	34	15	483	21	92	20	905	20
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1	0	17	1	1	0	16	1	2	0	33	1
<i>Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified</i>	75	33	712	31	84	37	757	33	159	35	1,469	32
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	1	24	1	2	1	27	1	4	1	51	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	53	23	252	11	75	33	270	12	128	28	522	11
Subtotal	230	100	2,281	100	229	100	2,298	100	459	100	4,579	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,065</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155,020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,236</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66,038</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,301</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>221,065</b>	<b>100</b>

Note. Includes only persons with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. See Table 16 for areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting.

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), reported from the beginning of the epidemic through December 2003. Cumulative total includes 7 persons of unknown sex.

**Table 19. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2003—United States**

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	7,679	66	244,758	73	4,699	34	93,413	37	3,054	43	57,128	43
Injection drug use	1,051	9	31,164	9	2,454	18	80,282	32	1,290	18	44,277	33
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	793	7	28,795	9	548	4	19,182	8	311	4	9,313	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	56	0	3,964	1	6	0	599	0	9	0	453	0
Heterosexual contact:	454	4	7,010	2	2,047	15	24,428	10	799	11	9,021	7
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	76	1	2,221	1	253	2	6,410	3	141	2	2,195	2
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	4	0	38	0	2	0	29	0	0	0	11	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	4	0	177	0	11	0	205	0	7	0	109	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	370	3	4,574	1	1,781	13	17,784	7	651	9	6,706	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	30	0	3,227	1	49	0	1,205	0	28	0	646	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,640	14	14,519	4	3,932	29	33,905	13	1,544	22	12,659	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,703</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>333,437</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,735</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>253,014</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,035</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>133,497</b>	<b>100</b>

Transmission category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Total			
	2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	254	56	4,084	69	93	58	1,299	56	15,859	48	401,392	55
Injection drug use	26	6	292	5	22	14	370	16	4,866	15	156,575	21
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	19	4	227	4	15	9	392	17	1,695	5	57,998	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	72	1	1	1	32	1	74	0	5,130	1
Heterosexual contact:	42	9	305	5	11	7	92	4	3,371	10	40,947	6
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	3	1	55	1	2	1	28	1	477	1	10,930	1
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	80	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	1	0	8	0	1	1	3	0	24	0	505	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	38	8	241	4	8	5	61	3	2,863	9	29,432	4
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	1	118	2	0	0	9	0	111	0	5,219	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	110	24	792	13	19	12	130	6	7,274	22	62,217	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,890</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,250</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>729,478</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons with a diagnosis of AIDS, reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2003. Cumulative total includes 1316 males of unknown race or multiple races.

**Table 20. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2003—41 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting**

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,464	65	41,048	65	2,944	32	21,472	33	1,853	37	8,941	42
Injection drug use	578	7	4,969	8	1,009	11	10,658	16	945	19	3,815	18
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	387	5	4,606	7	192	2	3,011	5	139	3	838	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	33	0	381	1	9	0	107	0	6	0	27	0
Heterosexual contact	307	4	2,053	3	1,212	13	8,681	13	466	9	1,766	8
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	67	1	490	1	163	2	1,445	2	74	1	304	1
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	5	0	7	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	4	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	4	0	27	0	9	0	76	0	2	0	11	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	231	3	1,529	2	1,040	11	7,146	11	389	8	1,447	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	13	0	216	0	8	0	204	0	3	0	46	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,572	19	9,676	15	3,708	41	21,183	32	1,618	32	5,968	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,354</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>62,949</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,082</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65,316</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5,030</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>21,401</b>	<b>100</b>

Transmission category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Total			
	2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	118	59	493	54	49	53	428	55	10,466	46	72,745	48
Injection drug use	9	5	46	5	8	9	89	11	2,551	11	19,652	13
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	5	3	20	2	6	7	103	13	732	3	8,623	6
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	520	0
Heterosexual contact:	7	4	57	6	8	9	51	7	2,009	9	12,669	8
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	1	1	8	1	1	1	16	2	307	1	2,272	1
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	25	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	116	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	6	3	47	5	7	8	35	4	1,681	7	10,256	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	26	0	477	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	60	30	290	32	21	23	111	14	7,003	31	38,053	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>22,835</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>152,739</b>	<b>100</b>

Note. Includes only persons with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS.

Since 2003, the following 41 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Connecticut has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for pediatric cases.

Florida (since July 1997) has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

Pennsylvania (October 2002) implemented confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only in areas outside the city of Philadelphia.

Texas (February 1994 through December 1998) reported only pediatric HIV infection cases.

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), reported from the beginning of the epidemic through December 2003. Cumulative total includes 1378 males of unknown race or multiple races.

**Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2003—United States**

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Injection drug use	557	29	13,695	41	1,277	17	35,767	37	385	18	11,695	37
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	0	117	0	5	0	128	0	3	0	60	0
Heterosexual contact:	809	42	13,877	41	3,253	44	40,193	42	1,055	50	15,294	48
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	220	12	5,293	16	525	7	12,526	13	218	10	6,103	19
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	47	2	1,701	5	118	2	1,885	2	54	3	701	2
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	12	1	314	1	3	0	103	0	1	0	42	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	4	0	334	1	25	0	230	0	7	0	114	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	526	28	6,235	19	2,582	35	25,449	26	775	37	8,334	26
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	18	1	1,868	6	60	1	1,477	2	25	1	604	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	522	27	4,127	12	2,734	37	18,796	20	630	30	3,901	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,684</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>7,329</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96,361</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31,554</b>	<b>100</b>

Transmission category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Totals			
	2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Injection drug use	6	6	121	13	23	39	242	43	2,262	20	61,621	38
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	8	1	0	0	3	1	11	0	318	0
Heterosexual contact:	56	55	459	51	22	37	228	41	5,234	45	70,200	43
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	11	11	104	12	4	7	92	16	985	9	24,148	15
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	3	3	78	9	1	2	29	5	223	2	4,402	3
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	16	0	465	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	1	1	20	2	0	0	3	1	37	0	705	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	41	40	253	28	17	29	102	18	3,973	34	40,480	25
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4	4	101	11	1	2	15	3	108	1	4,076	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	36	35	212	24	13	22	70	13	3,946	34	27,181	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11,561</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>163,396</b>	<b>100</b>

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons with a diagnosis of AIDS, reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2003. Cumulative total includes 338 females of unknown race or multiple races.

**Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2003—41 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting**

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Injection drug use	410	22	3,545	26	565	9	6,255	15	359	18	1,512	18
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	0	22	0	7	0	35	0	1	0	5	0
Heterosexual contact:	824	44	6,054	45	2,328	39	18,258	44	827	42	3,747	46
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	177	9	1,685	13	273	5	3,284	8	169	9	848	10
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	50	3	539	4	107	2	1,034	3	31	2	156	2
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	0	104	1	4	0	59	0	1	0	7	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	3	0	50	0	8	0	89	0	3	0	32	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	587	31	3,676	27	1,936	32	13,792	34	623	32	2,704	33
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	1	152	1	39	1	325	1	9	0	53	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	624	33	3,632	27	3,077	51	16,194	39	774	39	2,877	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,405</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,016</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>41,067</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,194</b>	<b>100</b>

Transmission category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Total			
	2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>		2003		Cumulative through 2003 <sup>a</sup>	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Injection drug use	6	10	20	7	11	25	99	32	1,355	14	11,480	18
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	64	0
Heterosexual contact:	22	35	136	45	11	25	136	44	4,036	40	28,483	45
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	0	0	10	3	5	11	52	17	628	6	5,901	9
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1	2	6	2	2	5	10	3	193	2	1,757	3
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	12	0	174	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	14	0	175	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	21	34	118	39	4	9	71	23	3,189	32	20,476	32
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	6	2	1	2	1	0	61	1	539	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	34	55	141	46	21	48	74	24	4,543	45	23,174	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10,007</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63,740</b>	<b>100</b>

Note. Includes only persons with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS.

Since 2003, the following 41 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Connecticut has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for pediatric cases.

Florida (since July 1997) has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

Pennsylvania (October 2002) implemented confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only in areas outside the city of Philadelphia.

Texas (February 1994 through December 1998) reported only pediatric HIV infection cases.

<sup>a</sup> Includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2003. Cumulative total includes 459 females of unknown race or multiple races.

**Table 23. Reported cases of HIV/AIDS in infants born to HIV-infected mothers, by year of report and selected characteristics, 1994–2003—25 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting**

	Year of report									
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
<b>Child's race/ethnicity</b>										
White, not Hispanic	80	76	49	28	30	20	14	20	22	15
Black, not Hispanic	226	217	171	144	100	83	90	91	68	62
Hispanic	34	24	20	14	11	14	17	15	18	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	4	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
<b>Perinatal transmission category</b>										
Mother with, or at risk for, HIV infection:										
<i>Injection drug use</i>	131	94	82	59	29	28	32	26	10	7
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	70	48	44	31	16	20	12	11	11	6
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	8	10	5	4	2	5	2	5	2	5
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	81	95	53	57	51	31	44	47	39	38
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	5	3	3	3	2	1	0	3	1	0
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	48	68	53	38	42	34	31	34	48	33
<b>Child's diagnosis status<sup>a</sup></b>										
<i>HIV infection</i>	148	158	138	117	103	79	95	91	77	75
<i>AIDS</i>	198	162	102	75	40	41	27	36	34	15
<b>Total<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>346</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>90</b>

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

Data include children with a diagnosis of HIV infection. This includes children with a diagnosis of HIV infection only, a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later AIDS diagnosis, and concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

<sup>a</sup> Status in the surveillance system as of June 2004.

<sup>b</sup> Includes children of unknown or multiple race.

# Technical Notes

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## Surveillance of HIV Infection (not AIDS)

This report includes data from case reports from 41 areas that had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name for adults and adolescents and/or children with confirmed HIV infection (not AIDS), in addition to the reporting of persons with AIDS. Connecticut required reporting by name for children 13 years of age and younger. After the removal of personal identifying information, data from these reports were submitted to CDC (see Table 16 for list of areas). The implementation of HIV reporting has differed from state to state. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS) was not standardized, and the reporting of HIV infections (not AIDS) was based primarily on passive surveillance. The information on many of the cases reported before 1991 is not complete. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infections (not AIDS) by the use of standardized report forms and software.

Data on HIV infection (not AIDS) should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been tested. Many HIV-reporting states offer anonymous HIV testing, and home-collection HIV test kits are widely available in the United States. The results of anonymous tests are not reported to the confidential name-based HIV registries of state and local health departments. Therefore, reports of confidential test results may not represent all persons who tested positive for HIV infection. Furthermore, many factors, including the extent to which testing is routinely offered to specific groups, may influence testing patterns 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.

As of December 31, 2003, 9 areas (California, Hawaii, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia) had implemented a code-based system to conduct case surveillance for HIV infection (not AIDS). Other areas (Delaware, Maine, Montana, Oregon, and Washington) had implemented a name-to-code system for conducting HIV infection surveillance: initially, names are collected, and, after any necessary

public health follow-up, names are converted to codes. Connecticut allows cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) in adults and adolescents to be reported by name or code; New Hampshire allows HIV cases to be reported with or without a name. Data on cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) from these areas are not included in the HIV data tables pending evaluations demonstrating acceptable performance according to CDC guidelines and pending the development of methods for reporting such data to CDC.

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

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

other states. Therefore, when HIV data are presented by state of residence, cases reported before a state initiated reporting may have been reported from other states that did have confidential HIV infection reporting.

Over time, HIV infection may progress to AIDS and be reported to surveillance. Persons with HIV infection (not AIDS) who are later reported as having AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection (not AIDS) tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point on the clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and diagnosis of AIDS differs. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, the reporting and updating of persons' clinical and vital status differ among states. Completeness of reporting for HIV infection (not AIDS) is estimated at more than 85% [4].

## Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations report AIDS cases to CDC by using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 and 1987 [5, 6]. The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 [7; see also 8]. The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The laboratory and diagnostic criteria for the 1987 pediatric case definition [3] were updated in 1994 [9]. Effective January 1, 2000, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection was revised to 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 [1].

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of opportunistic infection). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV infection among persons with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells/ $\mu$ L or a CD4+ percentage of less than 14 and a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, or invasive cervical cancer. For adults, adolescents, and children 18 months of age and older,

the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition incorporates positive test results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA.

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

Although completeness of reporting of AIDS cases to state and local health departments differs by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that the reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85% complete [10–13]. In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic infections diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, for person reported as having AIDS, the reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90% complete [14]. CDC estimates that less than 5% of HIV and AIDS cases in the national surveillance database are duplicates.

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

## Tabulation and Presentation of Data

Data in this report are provisional. This report includes information received by CDC through June 30, 2004. For analyses of cases of HIV infection, we used data from 33 areas (i.e., 32 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands) that have had HIV infection reporting for a sufficient time (i.e., at least since 1999) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends.

This report is organized in 5 sections. In Sections 1–3 (i.e., Tables 1–12, Figure 1, and Maps 1 and 2), data have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths; unreported risk factors have been statistically redistributed to better present the trends in the epidemic and the distribution of risk characteristics among affected populations. To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report. Section 4, which presents survival data, is discussed later in the technical notes. In Section 5 (Tables 14–23), HIV and AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC. Data for the U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations are included in the totals. The U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations comprise Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The last 2 areas constitute the category Pacific Islands, U.S., as listed in this report.

#### *Selection of areas with mature HIV reporting systems for analysis of cases of HIV/AIDS and HIV infection (not AIDS)*

The inclusion of areas with mature (i.e. since at least 1999) confidential name-based HIV reporting for tabulation and presentation of HIV/AIDS and HIV infection (not AIDS) data was based on the date of the implementation of HIV reporting in the area and the ability to calculate 4 years of reporting delays in order to display trends reliably. For this report, 33 areas with laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since 1999 were eligible for inclusion. The 33 areas are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

#### *Selection of areas for analyses of reports of HIV infection (not AIDS)*

Areas included in tabulations for reports of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date of implementation of name-based HIV infection reporting before the end of 2003. For Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22, we used data from 41 areas to describe reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

#### *Age groups*

For Tables 8–12 and Maps 1 and 2, age groups of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS are based on the person's age as of December 31, 2003. For Table 7, age groups of persons who died with AIDS are based on the person's age at the time of death. For all other tables, age groups are based on the person's age at the first documented positive HIV-antibody test result for persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), and age at diagnosis of AIDS for persons with a diagnosis of AIDS. The age category for adults and adolescents comprises persons age 13 years and older; the age category for children comprises children less than 13 years of age.

#### *Race and ethnicity*

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 [15], the Office of Management and Budget announced the Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, also known as Statistical Policy Directive 15. These standards, which superseded the 1977 standards, reflected a change in federal policy regarding the collection of race and ethnicity data; implementation by January 1, 2003 was mandated. At a minimum, data on the following race categories should be collected:

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

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

- Hispanic
- not Hispanic

Because data for this document were compiled from reports to CDC through June 2004, race and ethnicity information were collected under 2 systems. The race and ethnicity categories in the system used through December 2002 are maintained in this document because most case reports were submitted under that system. Persons who reported multiple racial categories or whose race was unknown are included in the total numbers in Tables 1–5, 7–11, 13, and 19–23. Also, persons reported as non-Hispanic may include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

### *Tabulation of cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS*

In this report, the term *HIV/AIDS* is used to refer to 3 categories of cases: (1) new diagnoses of HIV infection (not AIDS), (2) new diagnoses of HIV infection with later diagnoses of AIDS, and (3) concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS. For analyses of HIV/AIDS data, we used data from 33 areas (i.e., 32 states and the U.S. Virgin Islands) that have had HIV infection reporting for a sufficient length of time (i.e., at least since 1999) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends. Tables 1, 2, 8, and 9 summarize cases and prevalence of HIV/AIDS. For analysis of AIDS cases, we used data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories and other associated nations.

### *Tabulation of persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and HIV infection (not AIDS)*

Tabulation of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or with AIDS (Tables 8–12 and Maps 1 and 2) include persons whose vital status was reported as “alive” as of the last update of the data; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Tabulations of deaths of persons with AIDS (Table 7) include persons whose vital status was reported as “dead” as of the last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Caution should be used in interpreting these data because states differ in how often they review the vital status of persons reported with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or with AIDS. In addition, some cases may be lost to follow-up.

### *Geographic designations*

Regions of residence included in the report are defined as follows.

- **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont
- **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin
- **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia

- **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming
- **U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations:** Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

### *Survival analyses*

For the survival analyses presented in Section 4, Table 13 and Figures 2–4, we used time analysis methods for calculating survival versus death for AIDS case data reported through June 30, 2003. Table 13 was limited to AIDS cases diagnosed in 1999, and Figures 2–4 were limited to cases diagnosed during 1995–2002. Table 13 and the figures were limited to deaths through December 2003; this was done to allow at least 6 months for a death to be reported by June 30, 2004, and to allow at least 1 month after AIDS diagnosis.

### **Transmission Categories**

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

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

Adults and adolescents born in, or who had sex with someone born in, a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant

mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern II countries by the World Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually acquired HIV infection unless they meet the criteria stated in the preceding paragraph. Similar to other cases in persons who were reported without information about a behavioral or a transfusion risk factor for HIV infection, these cases are classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as “no risk factor reported or identified” [16]. Cases in children whose mother was born in, or whose mother had sex with someone born in, Pattern II countries are now classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as “Mother with documented HIV infection, a risk factor for HIV infection, or HIV infection without a specified risk factor.”

Cases in persons with no reported risk factor for HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as “no risk factor reported or identified.” These cases include persons that are being followed up by local health department officials; cases in persons whose risk factor history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and cases in persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no mode of transmission was identified.

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

Because recently reported cases of HIV infection or AIDS are more likely to be reported without sufficient risk factor information, recent AIDS incidence in some transmission categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For tables and figures showing the estimated cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) and AIDS, the adjustment of cases without risk factor information among adults and adolescents is based on the redistributions of transmission category, by specific sex, race, and region, of cases that were diagnosed during 1992–1999 and initially assigned to the “no identified risk

factor” category but that were later reclassified. Similar adjustments of such cases among children are based on transmission-category redistribution of all cases diagnosed during that period and later reclassified [17, 18].

## Reporting Delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may differ among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories; for some AIDS cases, delays have been as long as several years. Adjustments of the estimated data on HIV infection (not AIDS) and on AIDS to account for reporting delays are calculated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure. This procedure not only takes into account the differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories, it is based on the assumption that reporting delays in these categories have not changed over time [19, 20]

## Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of AIDS cases in 2003, as well as for persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) at the end of 2003. Population denominators used to compute these rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on official postcensus estimates for 2003 from the U.S. Census Bureau [21] and bridged-race estimates for 2002 obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics [22]. The bridged estimates are based on the Census 2000 counts and produced under a collaborative agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau. These estimates result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards [15] for the classification of data on race and ethnicity, to the 4 race categories specified in the 1977 standards. Population denominators for U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations were based on official postcensus estimates and Census 2000 counts from the U.S. Census Bureau’s International Database. Each rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases reported during the 12 months in 2003 (or the number of persons living with HIV infection or with AIDS at the end of 2003) by the 2003 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing age-, sex-, and race-specific rates are computed by

applying the age, sex, and race proportions from the bridged-race population estimates for 2000 to the 2003 postcensus estimates of the total population for each state. When bridged-race population denominators for the U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations were not available, proportions from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database for 2000 were used to estimate the age-, and sex-specific subpopulations [23].

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## Web addresses for state or local HIV and AIDS surveillance reports

State or Area	URL for state or local HIV and AIDS surveillance report
Alabama	<a href="http://www.adph.org/aids/Default.asp?TemplateNbr=0&amp;DeptID=96&amp;TemplateId=2187">http://www.adph.org/aids/Default.asp?TemplateNbr=0&amp;DeptID=96&amp;TemplateId=2187</a>
Alaska	<a href="http://www.akepi.org/bulletins/docs/rr2004_01.pdf">http://www.akepi.org/bulletins/docs/rr2004_01.pdf</a>
Arizona	<a href="http://www.hs.state.az.us/phs/hiv/hiv_epi.htm">http://www.hs.state.az.us/phs/hiv/hiv_epi.htm</a>
Arkansas	<a href="http://www.healthyearkansas.com/stats/hiv_aids/123103_report.pdf">http://www.healthyearkansas.com/stats/hiv_aids/123103_report.pdf</a>
California	<a href="http://www.dhs.ca.gov/AIDS/Statistics/default.htm">http://www.dhs.ca.gov/AIDS/Statistics/default.htm</a>
Chicago	<a href="http://www.cityofchicago.org/Health/HIV/RFP0401epidata.html">http://www.cityofchicago.org/Health/HIV/RFP0401epidata.html</a>
Colorado	<a href="http://www.cdph.state.co.us/dc/HIVSTDPROGS.ASP">http://www.cdph.state.co.us/dc/HIVSTDPROGS.ASP</a>
Connecticut	<a href="http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BCH/infectiousdise/2003/final%20pages/aids_surv_home_Z.htm">http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BCH/infectiousdise/2003/final%20pages/aids_surv_home_Z.htm</a>
Delaware	<a href="http://www.state.de.us/dhss/dph/epi/disstats.html">http://www.state.de.us/dhss/dph/epi/disstats.html</a>
District of Columbia	<a href="http://dchealth.dc.gov/about/pdf/epi_profile_2004.shtm">http://dchealth.dc.gov/about/pdf/epi_profile_2004.shtm</a>
Florida	<a href="http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html">http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html</a>
Georgia	<a href="http://health.state.ga.us/programs/stdhiv/index.asp">http://health.state.ga.us/programs/stdhiv/index.asp</a>
Hawaii	<a href="http://www.state.hi.us/health/healthy-lifestyles/std-aids/aids_rep/index.html">http://www.state.hi.us/health/healthy-lifestyles/std-aids/aids_rep/index.html</a>
Houston	<a href="http://www.ci.houston.tx.us/department/health/STD-mainpage.htm">http://www.ci.houston.tx.us/department/health/STD-mainpage.htm</a>
Idaho	<a href="http://www2.state.id.us/dhw/std-aids/facts_and_figures.htm">http://www2.state.id.us/dhw/std-aids/facts_and_figures.htm</a>
Illinois	<a href="http://www.idph.state.il.us/aids/stats.htm">http://www.idph.state.il.us/aids/stats.htm</a>
Indiana	<a href="http://www.in.gov/isdh/programs/hivstd/quarterly/quarterly.htm">http://www.in.gov/isdh/programs/hivstd/quarterly/quarterly.htm</a>
Iowa	<a href="http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/hiv_aids_programs.asp#surveillance">http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/hiv_aids_programs.asp#surveillance</a>
Kansas	<a href="http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hiv-std/surveillance.html">http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hiv-std/surveillance.html</a>
Kentucky	<a href="http://chs.ky.gov/publichealth/hiv-aids-Statistical_Reports.htm">http://chs.ky.gov/publichealth/hiv-aids-Statistical_Reports.htm</a>
Los Angeles	<a href="http://lapublichealth.org/phcommon/public/reports/rptspubdisplay.cfm?unit=hiv&amp;ou=ph&amp;prog=hae">http://lapublichealth.org/phcommon/public/reports/rptspubdisplay.cfm?unit=hiv&amp;ou=ph&amp;prog=hae</a>
Louisiana	<a href="http://www.opd.dhh.state.la.us/HIVAIDS/surveillance/reports.html">http://www.opd.dhh.state.la.us/HIVAIDS/surveillance/reports.html</a>
Maine	<a href="http://www.state.me.us/dhs/boh/ddc/HIV_STD.htm">http://www.state.me.us/dhs/boh/ddc/HIV_STD.htm</a>
Maryland	<a href="http://www.dhmm.state.md.us/AIDS/epictr.htm">http://www.dhmm.state.md.us/AIDS/epictr.htm</a>
Massachusetts	<a href="http://www.state.ma.us/dph/cdc/aids/aidsprog.htm">http://www.state.ma.us/dph/cdc/aids/aidsprog.htm</a>
Michigan	<a href="http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/1,1607,7-132-2944_5320_5331—,00.html">http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/1,1607,7-132-2944_5320_5331—,00.html</a>
Minnesota	<a href="http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/hivstatistics.html">http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/hivstatistics.html</a>
Mississippi	<a href="http://www.msdc.state.ms.us/msdcsite/index.cfm/14,1185,150,html#Mississippi">http://www.msdc.state.ms.us/msdcsite/index.cfm/14,1185,150,html#Mississippi</a>
Missouri	<a href="http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/ehcdp/HIVstatsheet.html">http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/ehcdp/HIVstatsheet.html</a>
Montana	<a href="http://www.dphhs.state.mt.us/hpsd/pubheal/disease/commdis/stats.htm">www.dphhs.state.mt.us/hpsd/pubheal/disease/commdis/stats.htm</a>
Nebraska	<a href="http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/dpc/HIV.htm">http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/dpc/HIV.htm</a>
Nevada	<a href="http://health2k.state.nv.us/hiv/survey/special.htm">http://health2k.state.nv.us/hiv/survey/special.htm</a>
New Hampshire	<a href="http://www.dhhs.state.nh.us/DHHS/BCDCS/default.htm">http://www.dhhs.state.nh.us/DHHS/BCDCS/default.htm</a>
New Jersey	<a href="http://www.state.nj.us/health/aids/aidsqtr.htm">www.state.nj.us/health/aids/aidsqtr.htm</a>
New Mexico	<a href="http://www.aidsinonet.org/nmepi2003/index.php">http://www.aidsinonet.org/nmepi2003/index.php</a>
New York	<a href="http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/research/aids/homeaids.htm">http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/research/aids/homeaids.htm</a>
New York City	<a href="http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/ah/ah.html">http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/ah/ah.html</a>
North Carolina	<a href="http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/hiv/surveillance.html">http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/hiv/surveillance.html</a>
North Dakota	<a href="http://www.ndhiv.com/programs/mediafiles/2002-HIV-Epi-Report.pdf">http://www.ndhiv.com/programs/mediafiles/2002-HIV-Epi-Report.pdf</a>
Ohio	<a href="http://www.odh.state.oh.us/Data/Inf_Dis/hivcov.htm">http://www.odh.state.oh.us/Data/Inf_Dis/hivcov.htm</a>
Oklahoma	<a href="http://www.health.state.ok.us/program/hivstd/epi/stats.htm">www.health.state.ok.us/program/hivstd/epi/stats.htm</a>
Oregon	<a href="http://www.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/hiv/index.cfm">http://www.dhs.state.or.us/publichealth/hiv/index.cfm</a>
Pennsylvania	<a href="http://www.health.state.pa.us/hiv-epi/extranet1.1/index.htm">http://www.health.state.pa.us/hiv-epi/extranet1.1/index.htm</a>
Philadelphia	<a href="http://www.phila.gov/health/units/aaco/aidsphila.html">www.phila.gov/health/units/aaco/aidsphila.html</a>
Rhode Island	<a href="http://www.health.ri.gov/topics/aids.htm">http://www.health.ri.gov/topics/aids.htm</a>
San Francisco	<a href="http://www.dph.sf.ca.us/php/aidssurvunit.htm">www.dph.sf.ca.us/php/aidssurvunit.htm</a>
South Carolina	<a href="http://www.scdhec.net/HS/diseasecont/stdwk/html/surveillance.htm">http://www.scdhec.net/HS/diseasecont/stdwk/html/surveillance.htm</a>
South Dakota	<a href="http://www.state.sd.us/doh/Disease/stats.htm">http://www.state.sd.us/doh/Disease/stats.htm</a>
Tennessee	<a href="http://www.coetenn.com/IndexTNHIVdata.htm">http://www.coetenn.com/IndexTNHIVdata.htm</a>
Texas	<a href="http://www.tdh.state.tx.us/hivstd/stats/default.htm">www.tdh.state.tx.us/hivstd/stats/default.htm</a>
Utah	<a href="http://www.health.utah.gov/els/hiv/aids/survsero.html">www.health.utah.gov/els/hiv/aids/survsero.html</a>
Vermont	<a href="http://www.healthyvermonters.info/hs/epi/cdepi/AIDS/aidshome.shtml">http://www.healthyvermonters.info/hs/epi/cdepi/AIDS/aidshome.shtml</a>
Virginia	<a href="http://www.vdh.state.va.us/std/datahome2.asp">http://www.vdh.state.va.us/std/datahome2.asp</a>
Washington	<a href="http://www.metrokc.gov/health/apu/epi/epistats.htm">www.metrokc.gov/health/apu/epi/epistats.htm</a>
West Virginia	<a href="http://www.wvdhhr.org/bph/oehp/sdc/aids.htm#Surveillance">http://www.wvdhhr.org/bph/oehp/sdc/aids.htm#Surveillance</a>
Wisconsin	<a href="http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/aids-hiv/Stats/AIDS_HIV_StatsRpts_Index.htm">http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/aids-hiv/Stats/AIDS_HIV_StatsRpts_Index.htm</a>
Wyoming	<a href="http://wdhfs.state.wy.us/hiv">http://wdhfs.state.wy.us/hiv</a>

Note. Web sites were not available for the following areas: American Samoa, Federation of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, U.S.