

# **HIV/AIDS**

## **Surveillance Supplemental Report**

==== Volume 13, Number 2 ====

### **Cases of HIV Infection and AIDS in Urban and Rural Areas of the United States, 2006**



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



The *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report* is published by the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Atlanta, Georgia.

Data are presented for cases of HIV infection and AIDS reported to CDC through June 2007. All data are provisional.

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### **Suggested citation**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in urban and rural areas of the United States, 2006. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2008;13(No. 2):[inclusive page numbers]. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/#supplemental>.

**On the Web:** <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/>

### **Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on HIV infection and AIDS**

CDC-INFO (formerly, the CDC National AIDS Hotline)

1-800-232-4636 (in English, en Español)

1-888-232-6348 (TTY)

E-mail: [cdcinfo@cdc.gov](mailto:cdcinfo@cdc.gov)

### **Acknowledgments**

Publication of this report would not have been possible without the contributions of the state and territorial health departments and the HIV/AIDS surveillance programs that provided surveillance data to CDC.

This report was prepared by the following staff and contractors of the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC: Michael Campsmith, Denise Hughes, Xiaohong Hu, Irene Hall, Marie Morgan (editing), Janet Brzuskiwicz (cover), and Michael Friend (desktop publishing).

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

# Contents

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	<b>Commentary</b>	4
Table 1	Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by area of residence at diagnosis and population size, 2006 and cumulative—United States	6
Table 2	Reported AIDS cases and rates (per 100,000 population) among adults and adolescents, by geographic region and population size, 2006—United States	7
Table 3	Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by geographic region, race/ethnicity, and population size, cumulative through 2006—United States	8
Table 4	Reported AIDS cases and rates (per 100,000 population) among adults and adolescents, by geographic region and race/ethnicity, 2006—United States	9
Table 5	Reported AIDS cases and rates (per 100,000 population) among adults and adolescents, by geographic region and race/ethnicity, 2006—rural and urban areas in the United States	10
Figure 1	Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by geographic region, race/ethnicity, and population size, 2006—United States	12
Figure 2	Percent distribution of estimated AIDS cases among male adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and transmission category, 2006—United States	14
Figure 3	Percent distribution of estimated AIDS cases among female adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and transmission category, 2006—United States	16
Figure 4	Percent distribution of reported AIDS cases among male adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and race/ethnicity, 2006—United States	18
Figure 5	Percent distribution of reported AIDS cases among female adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and race/ethnicity, 2006—United States	20
Figure 6	Percent distribution of reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by population size, 1994 to 2006—United States	22
Figure 7	Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents from rural areas, 2006—United States	22
Figure 8	Reported HIV infection (not AIDS) cases among adults and adolescents from rural areas, 2006—46 states	23
Figure 9	Estimated numbers of adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) and AIDS in rural areas at the end of 2006—United States	23
	<b>Technical Notes</b>	24

Where people reside when they are diagnosed with HIV infection or AIDS has been an important question throughout the epidemic. Along with identification of early epicenters of HIV transmission, HIV surveillance data have allowed the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor the geographic dispersion of HIV in the United States and guide efforts to prevent and control disease.

There are many ways to characterize and define areas by population size; this report uses the Office of Management and Budget designations for metropolitan statistical areas. Persons diagnosed and reported with either HIV or AIDS are assigned, based on the place of residence at diagnosis, to a large metropolitan area (population greater than or equal to 500,000), a medium-size metropolitan area (population 50,000 to 499,999), or a nonmetropolitan area (population of less than 50,000). Historically, the majority of HIV and AIDS cases in the United States have been diagnosed in large metropolitan areas.

Population areas are generally defined as “urban” if they have a population greater than or equal to 50,000. The AIDS epidemic in the United States is still predominately urban: in 2006, 82% of AIDS cases were reported from large metropolitan areas and 11% were reported from medium-size metropolitan areas. However, there is a growing number of people diagnosed and living with HIV infection in nonmetropolitan (i.e., rural) areas. In 2006, 2,696 cases of AIDS were reported among adults and adolescents (age 13 years and older) from rural areas and 26,154 adults and adolescents were estimated to be living with AIDS in rural areas. While the numbers may be small in comparison to urban areas, there are many challenges facing persons diagnosed and living with HIV infection in rural areas today.

As of 2006, data from the U.S. Census showed 65% of the general population of the United States was living in large metropolitan areas, 19% in medium-size metropolitan areas, and 17% in nonmetropolitan areas. Overall distribution of population by geographic region was: 18% in the Northeast, 36% in the South, 22% in the Midwest, and 23% in the West. (See Technical Notes for a description of the states in each region.)

In 2006, 67% of all rural AIDS cases among adults and adolescents were reported from the South, 14% were reported from the Midwest, 12% were reported from the Northeast, and 7% were reported from the West. There were also differences in the percentage of rural cases within each geographic region: in the Northeast and West 3% of all AIDS cases in 2006 were reported from rural areas, in the Midwest this was 8%, and in the South this was 10%

Data for this supplement were collected by state and local health departments using the HIV/AIDS Reporting System. Data on AIDS cases by year of report are included from the 50 states and District of Columbia; data on cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) by year of report are included from the 46 states that had implemented name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2006. The supplement also includes estimated data on diagnoses of HIV infection (not AIDS) from the 33 states that have had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting for a sufficient length of time (at least 4 years) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of data to monitor trends (see Technical Notes). Data on transmission category have been statistically adjusted to redistribute cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor (see Technical Notes). Data are presented by either state or geographic region to highlight similarities and differences. Although greater numbers of cases generally correspond to large metropolitan areas, the importance of cases in the medium-size metropolitan and nonmetropolitan (rural) areas should be noted. Persons with HIV or AIDS who reside in rural areas may be geographically dispersed throughout an entire state; this dispersion may pose unique challenges to the delivery of HIV-related services.

Table 1 displays AIDS cases by state of residence at diagnosis and the population size of the area of residence, reported in 2006 and cumulative. In 2006, New York reported the highest number of AIDS cases (5,436) and North Dakota reported the lowest number (6). Table 2 shows reported AIDS rates (per 100,000 population) in 2006, by geographic region and population size. The highest rates by each population size—large metropolitan, medium metropolitan, and nonmetropolitan—occurred in the South. Table 3

displays reported AIDS cases by geographic region, race/ethnicity, and population size, cumulative through 2006. The cumulative number of reported AIDS cases was highest among blacks/African Americans in large metropolitan areas from the South and Northeast. This table also shows that the greatest numbers of cumulative AIDS cases were from the South, regardless of the population size. In Table 4, blacks/African Americans had the highest rate of AIDS cases reported in 2006 in all four geographic regions of the country. Table 5 shows reported AIDS cases and rates in 2006 by geographic region and race/ethnicity, comparing rural areas versus urban areas. The greatest number of AIDS cases among blacks/African Americans in rural areas (1,118) was reported from the South. The reported AIDS rate for blacks/African Americans in rural areas was highest in the Northeast, followed by the Midwest, South, and West; the reported AIDS rates for Hispanics/Latinos in rural areas followed a similar pattern.

Figure 1 is a graphical representation of AIDS cases by geographic region, race/ethnicity, and population size, reported in 2006. The percent distribution of estimated AIDS cases among males by geographic region, population size, and HIV transmission category are displayed in Figure 2. Male-to-male sexual contact accounted for the greatest percentage of cases for all regions and all areas of residence. In the Northeast, injection drug use accounted for one-quarter to one-third of estimated AIDS cases, depending on the population size. In Figure 3, the percent distribution of estimated AIDS cases among females is displayed by geographic region, population size, and HIV transmission category. For females, high-risk heterosexual contact (defined as heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high-risk for, HIV infection [such as an injection drug user]) represents the majority of cases for all geographic regions and areas of residence. As with men, injection drug use represents a higher percentage of cases in the Northeast compared to other geographic regions. Figure 4 displays the percent of reported AIDS cases among men by geographic region, population size, and race/ethnicity in 2006; Figure 5 shows similar data for women. Figure 6 shows the distribution of reported AIDS cases by population size from 1994 through 2006; the distribution has remained fairly consistent over that time period. Figures 7 and 8 show the reported AIDS and HIV infection (not AIDS) cases, respectively, in rural

areas by state of residence in 2006; Figure 7 also shows the percentage of rural AIDS cases by state. Finally, Figure 9 displays the estimated number of adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS at the end of 2006 in nonmetropolitan areas by area of residence.

## SUGGESTED READINGS

- CDC. HIV/AIDS surveillance in urban and nonurban areas (*through 2006*). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/>.
- Reif S, Geonnotti KL, Whetten K. HIV infection and AIDS in the deep South. *Am J Public Health* 2006;96:970–973.
- Office of Management and Budget. Standards for defining metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. Federal Register 2000;65(249):82228–82238. <http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/files/00-32997.pdf>.
- Steinberg S, Fleming, P. The geographic distribution of AIDS in the United States: is there a rural epidemic? *J Rural Health* 2000;16:11–19.

**Table 1. Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by area of residence at diagnosis and population size, 2006 and cumulative—United States**

Area of residence	MSA of $\geq 500,000$		MSA of 50,000–499,999		Nonmetropolitan area	
	2006	Cumulative	2006	Cumulative	2006	Cumulative
Alabama	110	2,614	258	4,404	94	1,589
Alaska	0	0	29	436	4	117
Arizona	475	9,469	40	552	20	323
Arkansas	89	1,565	73	1,220	89	1,063
California	3,652	133,066	275	7,981	23	1,074
Colorado	257	7,474	36	756	26	489
Connecticut	377	13,432	20	761	23	495
Delaware	84	2,695	11	328	18	516
District of Columbia	849	17,372	0	0	0	0
Florida	4,085	88,647	623	10,452	205	4,861
Georgia	1,024	23,292	325	5,088	201	3,161
Hawaii	69	2,121	0	0	23	801
Idaho	14	281	8	144	4	134
Illinois	1,191	29,751	94	2,127	96	1,707
Indiana	211	5,085	100	2,334	35	800
Iowa	30	604	34	669	22	452
Kansas	89	1,953	13	313	18	496
Kentucky	108	2,503	46	1,163	48	925
Louisiana	502	12,568	179	3,015	139	2,000
Maine	34	562	10	224	23	321
Maryland	1,558	28,510	28	992	24	460
Massachusetts	505	18,339	24	773	2	53
Michigan	496	11,189	146	3,044	29	687
Minnesota	183	4,239	13	247	14	313
Mississippi	141	2,624	59	1,133	164	2,861
Missouri	385	8,718	41	1,410	40	854
Montana	0	0	5	180	2	176
Nebraska	73	961	20	237	25	274
Nevada	258	4,616	27	955	7	141
New Hampshire	0	0	37	734	18	336
New Jersey	917	43,762	135	4,841	0	2
New Mexico	50	1,404	15	661	27	518
New York	5,169	167,130	135	3,223	132	4,354
North Carolina	533	6,196	352	5,636	341	3,985
North Dakota	0	0	4	81	2	58

**Table 1. Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by area of residence at diagnosis and population size, 2006 and cumulative—United States (cont)**

Area of residence	MSA of $\geq 500,000$		MSA of 50,000–499,999		Nonmetropolitan area	
	2006	Cumulative	2006	Cumulative	2006	Cumulative
Ohio	677	12,865	33	919	53	1,130
Oklahoma	152	3,749	10	202	39	829
Oregon	199	4,365	50	1,022	31	597
Pennsylvania	1,517	28,454	227	3,271	119	1,605
Rhode Island	110	2,573	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	384	7,366	141	2,735	174	3,157
South Dakota	0	0	14	160	4	94
Tennessee	513	9,471	88	1,683	76	1,271
Texas	2,538	57,982	247	6,259	119	2,655
Utah	40	1,743	14	437	2	89
Vermont	0	0	10	189	7	242
Virginia	519	13,723	38	1,647	46	1,385
Washington	295	9,632	68	1,575	26	563
West Virginia	0	57	39	949	28	488
Wisconsin	145	3,190	43	792	28	518
Wyoming	0	0	2	87	6	127
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,607</b>	<b>807,912</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>88,041</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>51,146</b>

Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.

**Table 2. Reported AIDS cases and rates (per 100,000 population) among adults and adolescents, by geographic region and population size, 2006—United States**

Region	MSA of $\geq 500,000$		MSA of 50,000–499,999		Nonmetropolitan area	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Northeast	8,629	23.8	598	11.6	324	7.1
Midwest	3,480	11.5	555	4.8	366	2.8
South	13,189	25.4	2,517	12.9	1,805	9.8
West	5,309	13.0	569	5.7	201	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,607</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>6.4</b>

Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.

**Table 3. Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by geographic region, race/ethnicity, and population size, cumulative through 2006—United States**

Region	MSA of $\geq 500,000$	MSA of 50,000–499,999	Nonmetropolitan area
	No.	No.	No.
<b>Northeast</b>			
White	79,266	5,996	3,492
Black/African American	123,039	5,000	1,979
Hispanic/Latino	67,653	2,734	1,797
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,530	20	9
American Indian/Alaska Native	203	14	20
Other <sup>a</sup>	2,561	252	111
Total	274,252	14,016	7,408
<b>Midwest</b>			
White	35,374	8,103	5,463
Black/African American	35,912	3,439	1,326
Hispanic/Latino	6,342	607	467
Asian/Pacific Islander	297	65	21
American Indian/Alaska Native	247	74	88
Other <sup>a</sup>	383	45	18
Total	78,555	12,333	7,383
<b>South</b>			
White	98,070	19,569	11,640
Black/African American	149,014	23,816	17,650
Hispanic/Latino	31,499	3,165	1,544
Asian/Pacific Islander	732	126	42
American Indian/Alaska Native	473	77	246
Other <sup>a</sup>	1,146	153	84
Total	280,934	46,906	31,206
<b>West</b>			
White	103,285	10,098	3,685
Black/African American	28,493	1,629	255
Hispanic/Latino	36,334	2,521	676
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,353	188	189
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,145	292	317
Other <sup>a</sup>	561	58	27
Total	174,171	14,786	5,149
<b>Total</b>	<b>807,912</b>	<b>88,041</b>	<b>51,146</b>

Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



**Table 4. Reported AIDS cases and rates (per 100,000 population) among adults and adolescents, by geographic region and race/ethnicity, 2006—United States**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>Northeast</b>	White	2,403	7.1
	Black/African American	4,452	88.4
	Hispanic/Latino	2,455	51.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	125	5.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	16	12.5
	Other <sup>a</sup>	184	0.0
	Total <sup>b</sup>	9,635	21.0
<b>Midwest</b>	White	1,649	3.7
	Black/African American	2,172	40.1
	Hispanic/Latino	469	16.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	53	4.0
	American Indian/Alaska Native	26	7.7
	Other <sup>a</sup>	37	0.0
	Total <sup>b</sup>	4,406	8.0
<b>South</b>	White	4,433	7.6
	Black/African American	10,766	65.0
	Hispanic/Latino	2,271	19.6
	Asian/Pacific Islander	82	3.5
	American Indian/Alaska Native	38	6.1
	Other <sup>a</sup>	100	0.0
	Total <sup>b</sup>	17,690	19.7
<b>West</b>	White	2,766	8.3
	Black/African American	1,142	41.8
	Hispanic/Latino	1,816	13.1
	Asian/Pacific Islander	257	4.6
	American Indian/Alaska Native	85	9.5
	Other <sup>a</sup>	33	0.0
	Total <sup>b</sup>	6,099	10.8

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

<sup>b</sup> Includes persons without a metropolitan statistical area designation.

**Table 5. Reported AIDS cases and rates (per 100,000 population) among adults and adolescents, by geographic region and race/ethnicity, 2006—rural and urban areas in the United States**

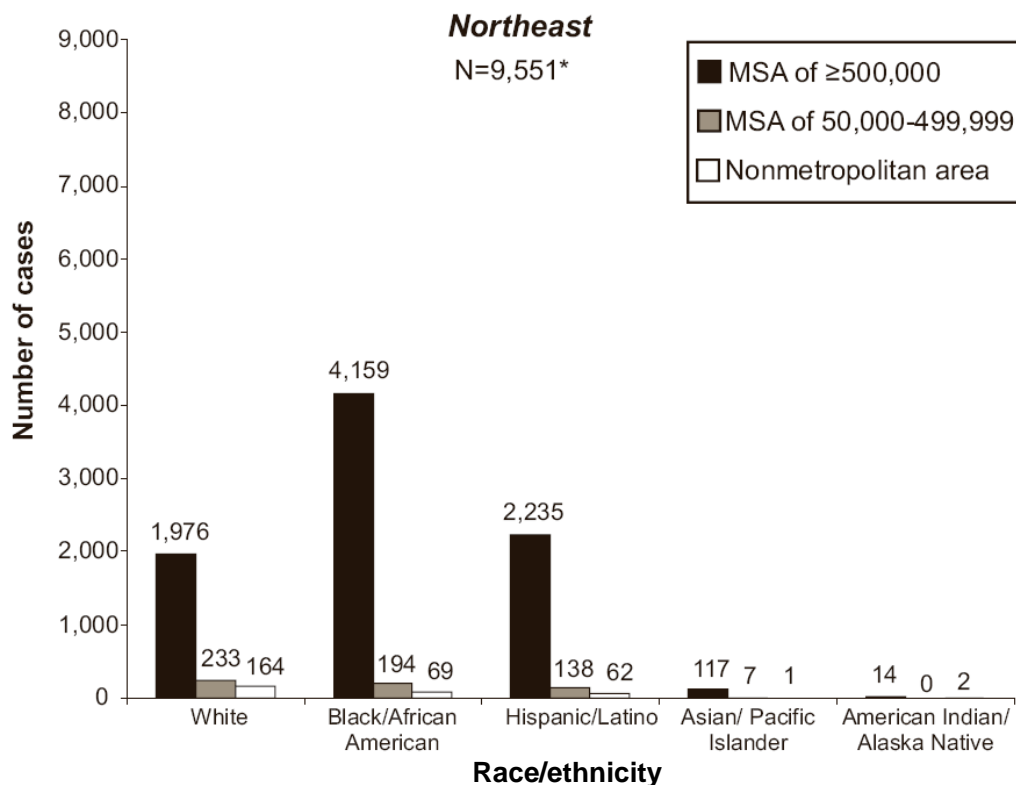
<b>Region</b>	<b>Race/ethnicity</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>
<b>Rural areas (&lt;50,000 population)</b>			
<b>Northeast</b>	White	164	3.8
	Black/African American	69	67.1
	Hispanic/Latino	62	62.3
	Asian/Pacific Islander	1	2.7
	American Indian/Alaska Native	2	10.0
	Other <sup>a</sup>	26	0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Midwest</b>	White	224	1.8
	Black/African American	90	38.3
	Hispanic/Latino	43	11.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	4	4.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	3	1.9
	Other <sup>a</sup>	2	0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>South</b>	White	537	3.9
	Black/African American	1,118	36.8
	Hispanic/Latino	122	10.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	5	4.5
	American Indian/Alaska Native	12	4.7
	Other <sup>a</sup>	11	0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,805</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>West</b>	White	126	2.9
	Black/African American	15	25.1
	Hispanic/Latino	37	5.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	3	1.3
	American Indian/Alaska Native	17	4.9
	Other <sup>a</sup>	3	0.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Overall Rural Total</b>		<b>2,696</b>	<b>6.4</b>

**Table 5. Reported AIDS cases and rates (per 100,000 population) among adults and adolescents, by geographic region and race/ethnicity, 2006—rural and urban areas in the United States (cont)**

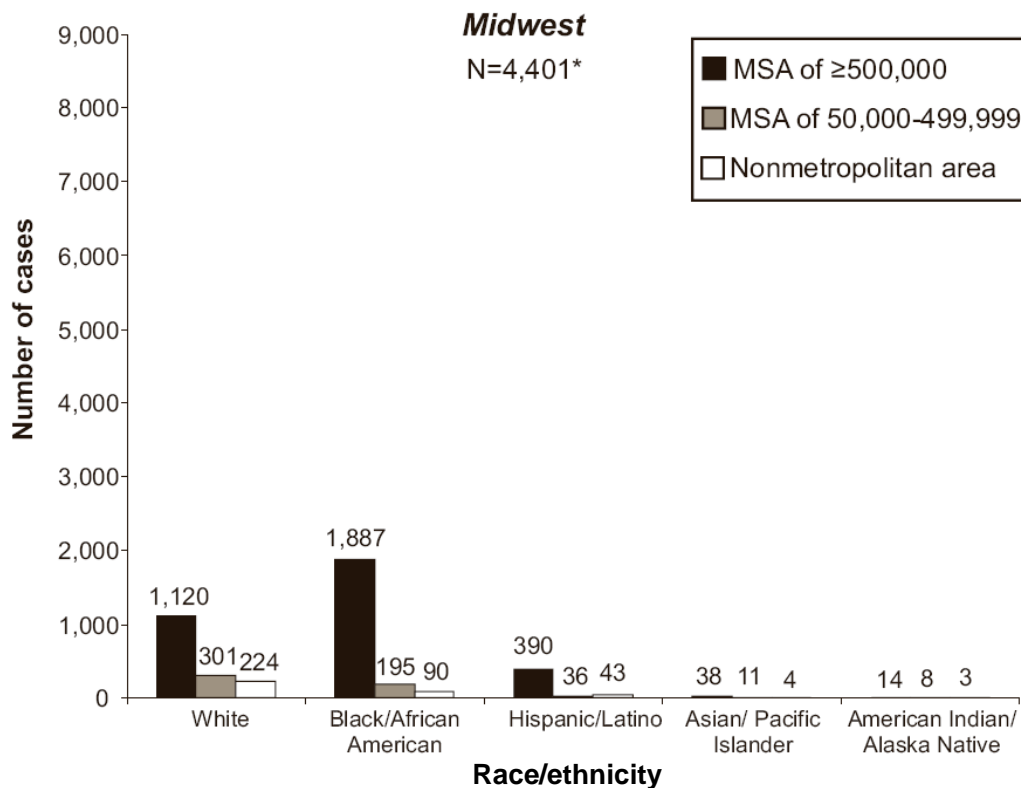
Region	Race/ethnicity	No.	Rate
<b>Urban areas (≥50,000 population)</b>			
<b>Northeast</b>	White	2,209	7.5
	Black/African American	4,353	88.3
	Hispanic/Latino	2,373	51.0
	Asian/Pacific Islander	124	5.4
	American Indian/Alaska Native	14	13.0
	Other <sup>a</sup>	154	0.0
	Total	9,227	22.3
<b>Midwest</b>	White	1,421	4.4
	Black/African American	2,082	40.1
	Hispanic/Latino	426	16.8
	Asian/Pacific Islander	49	4.0
	American Indian/Alaska Native	22	12.2
	Other <sup>a</sup>	35	0.0
	Total	4,035	9.7
<b>South</b>	White	3,848	8.6
	Black/African American	9,542	70.6
	Hispanic/Latino	2,124	20.4
	Asian/Pacific Islander	77	3.5
	American Indian/Alaska Native	26	7.1
	Other <sup>a</sup>	89	0.0
	Total	15,706	22.0
<b>West</b>	White	2,628	9.1
	Black/African American	1,123	42.0
	Hispanic/Latino	1,778	13.5
	Asian/Pacific Islander	254	4.7
	American Indian/Alaska Native	65	11.8
	Other <sup>a</sup>	30	0.0
	Total	5,878	11.6
<b>Overall Urban Total</b>		<b>34,846</b>	<b>17.0</b>

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

**Figure 1. Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by geographic region, race/ethnicity, and population size, 2006—United States**

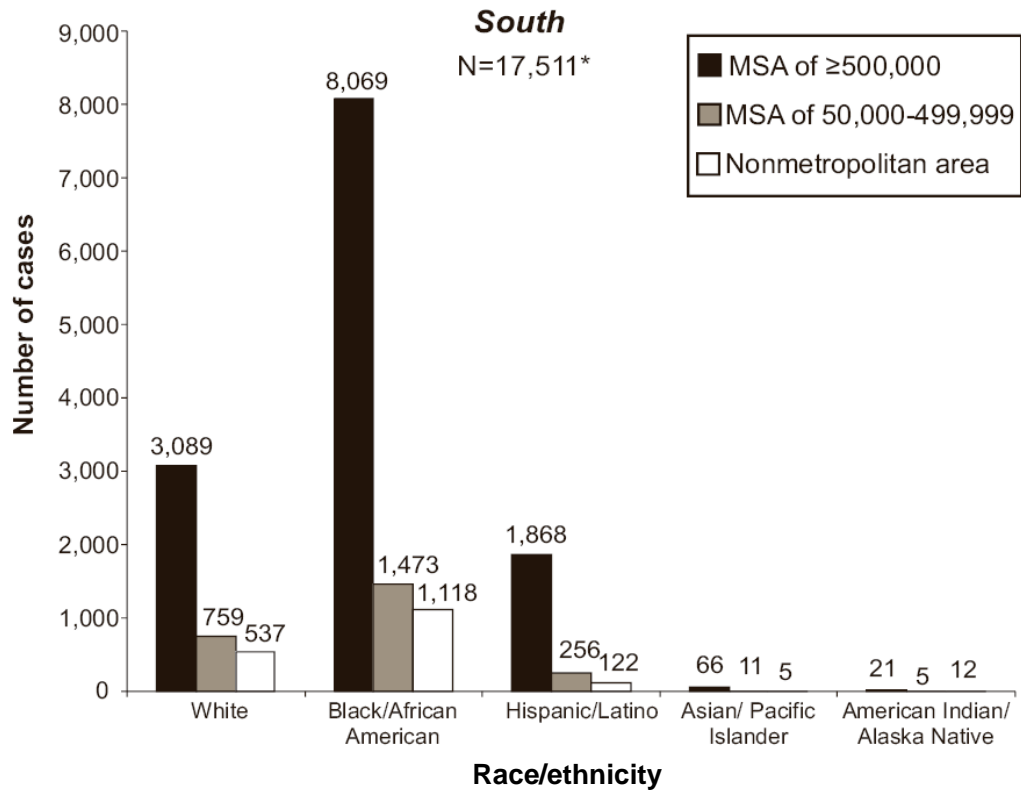


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.  
\*Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races.

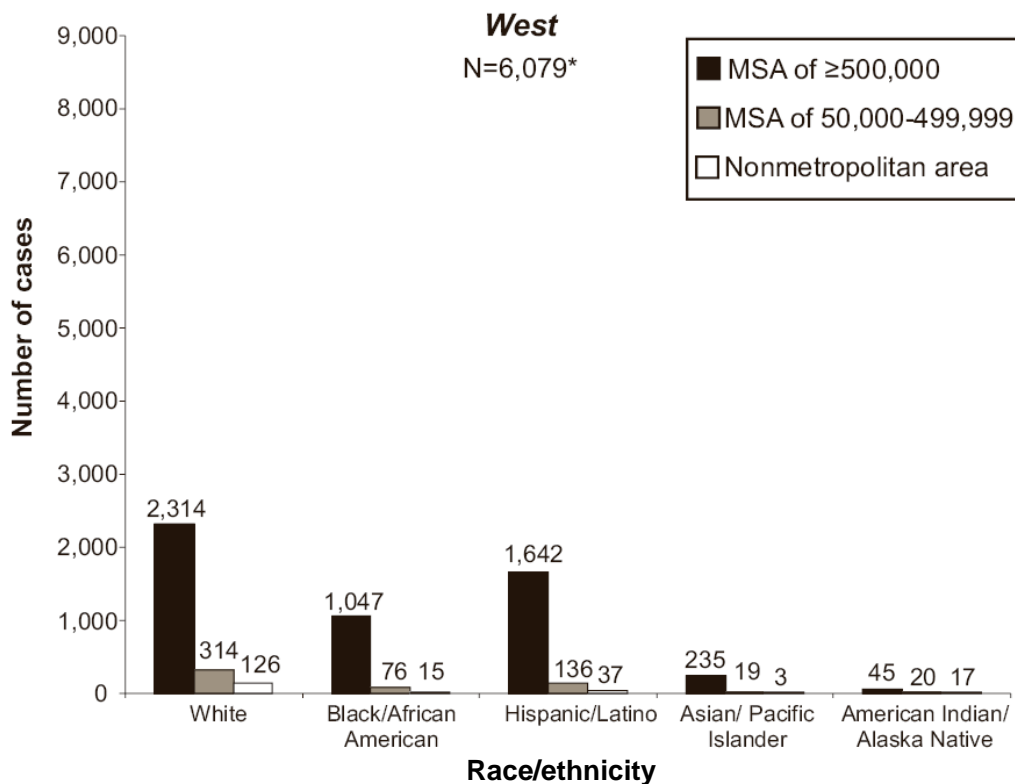


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.  
\*Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races.

**Figure 1. Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by geographic region, race/ethnicity, and population size, 2006—United States (cont)**

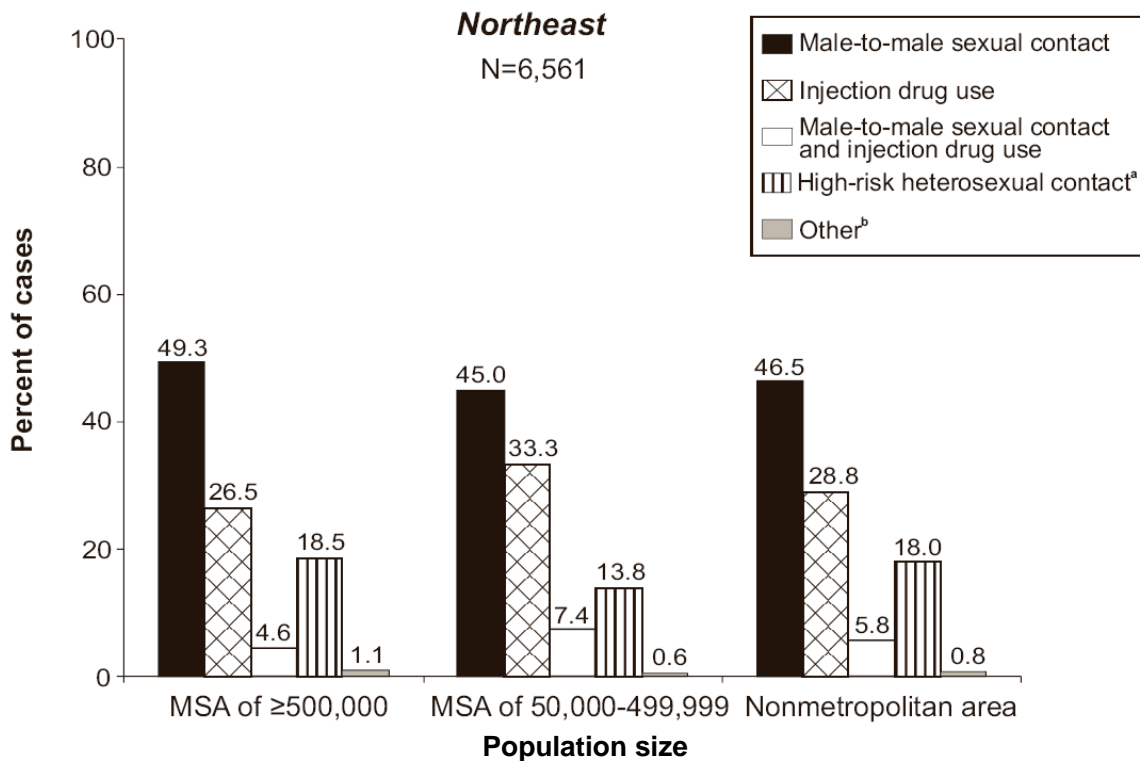


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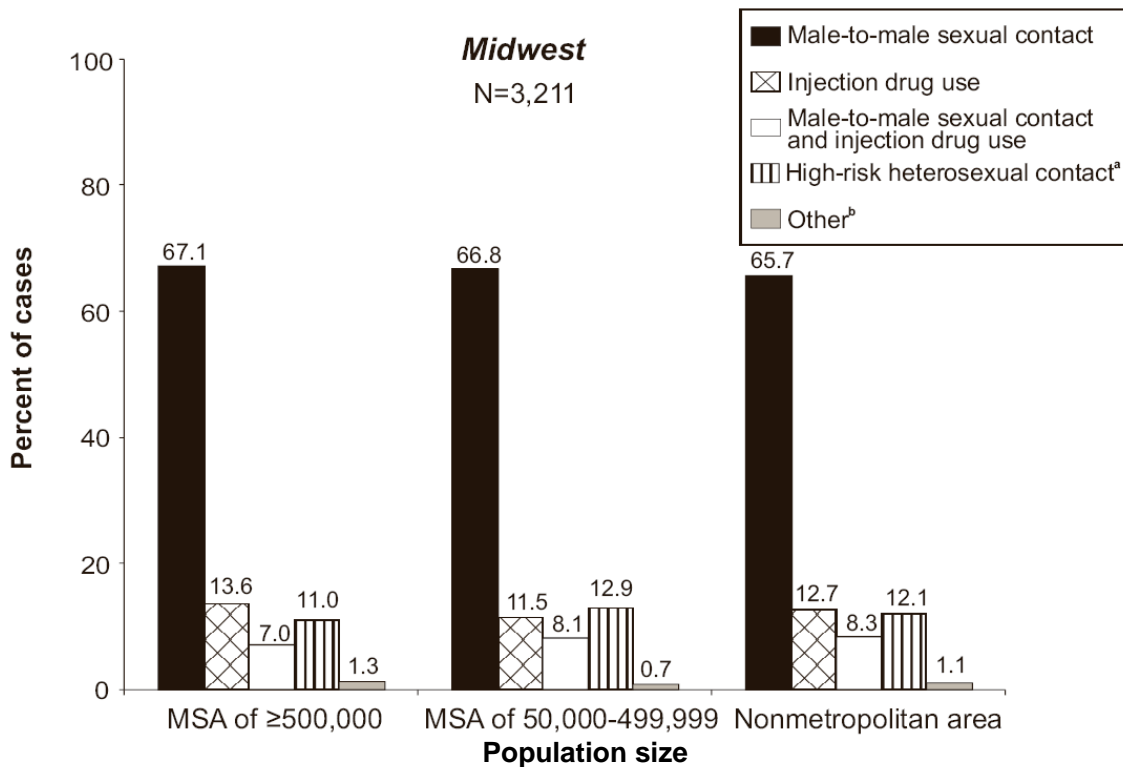
**Figure 2. Percent distribution of estimated AIDS cases among male adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and transmission category, 2006—United States**



Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.

<sup>a</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

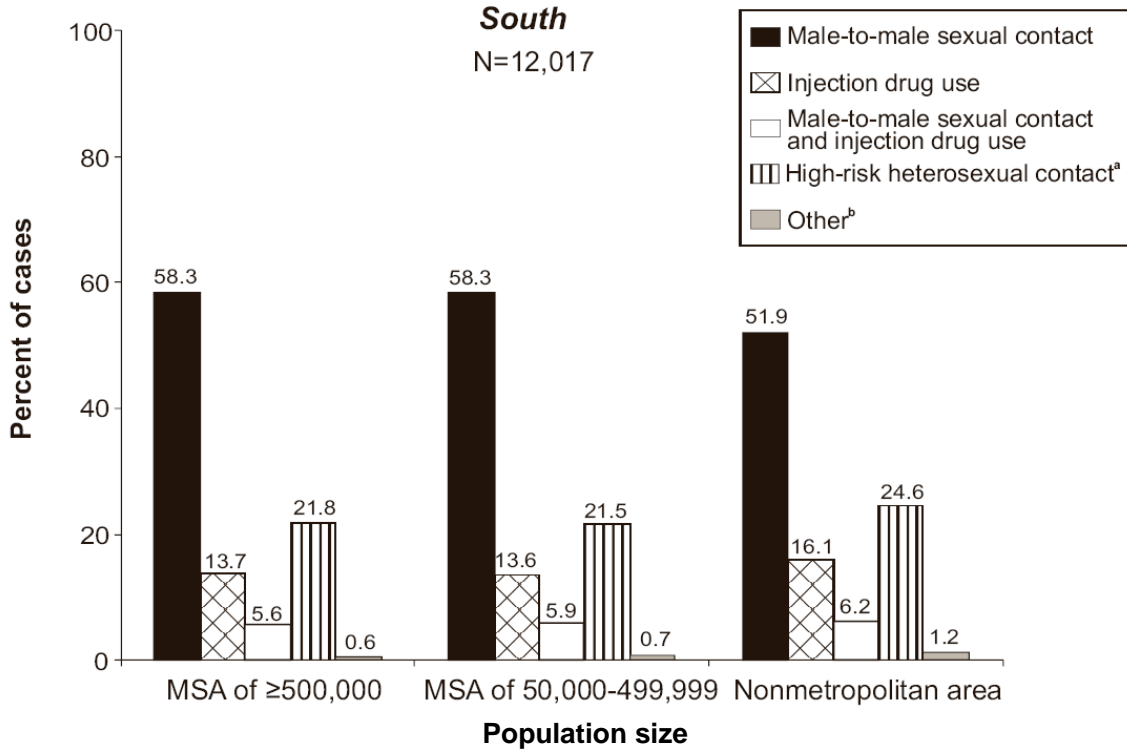


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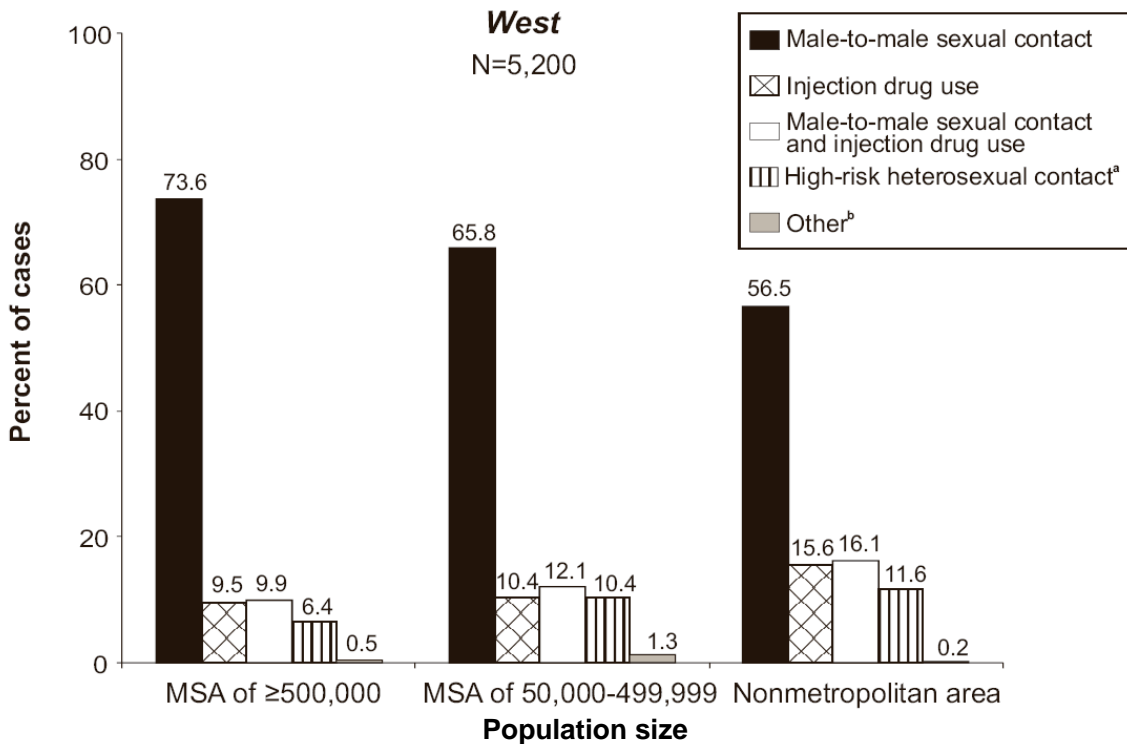
**Figure 2. Percent distribution of estimated AIDS cases among male adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and transmission category, 2006—United States (cont)**



Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.

<sup>a</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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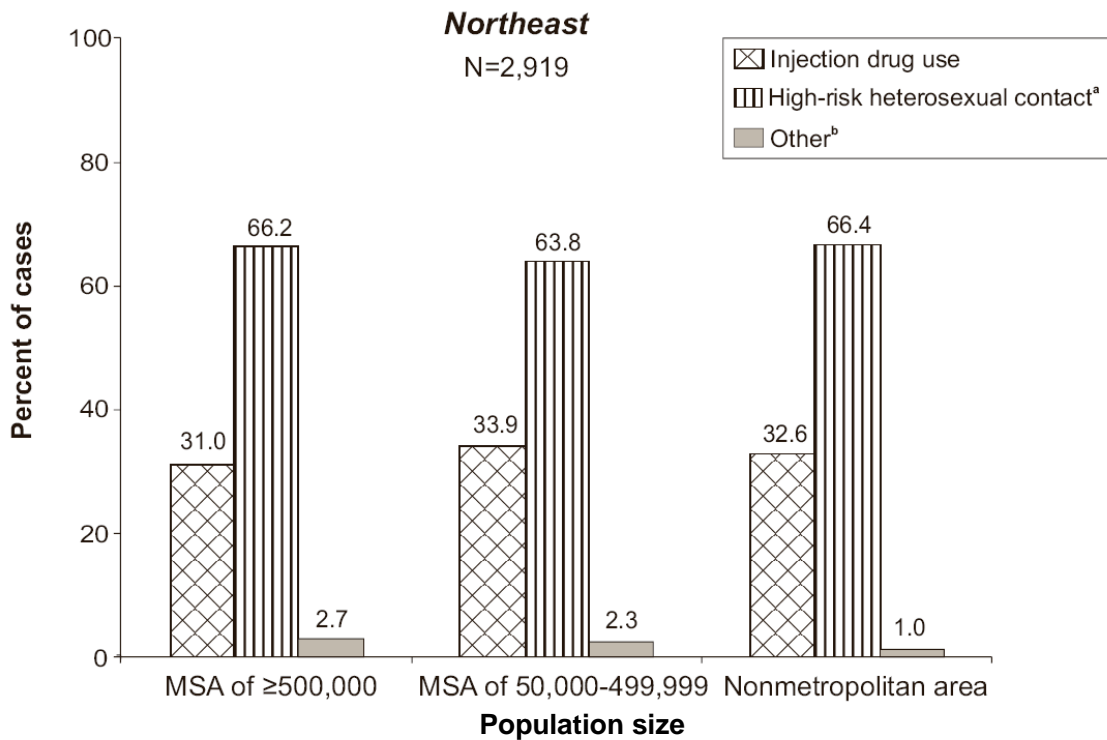


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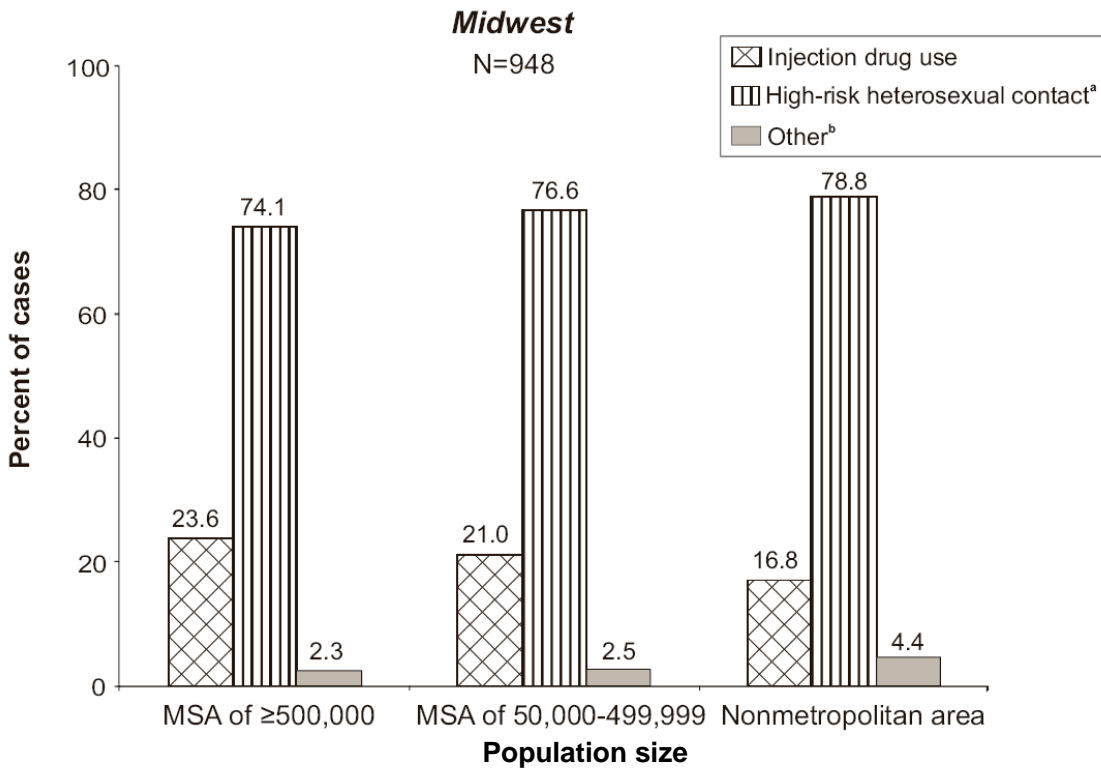
**Figure 3. Percent distribution of estimated AIDS cases among female adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and transmission category, 2006—United States**



Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.

<sup>a</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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



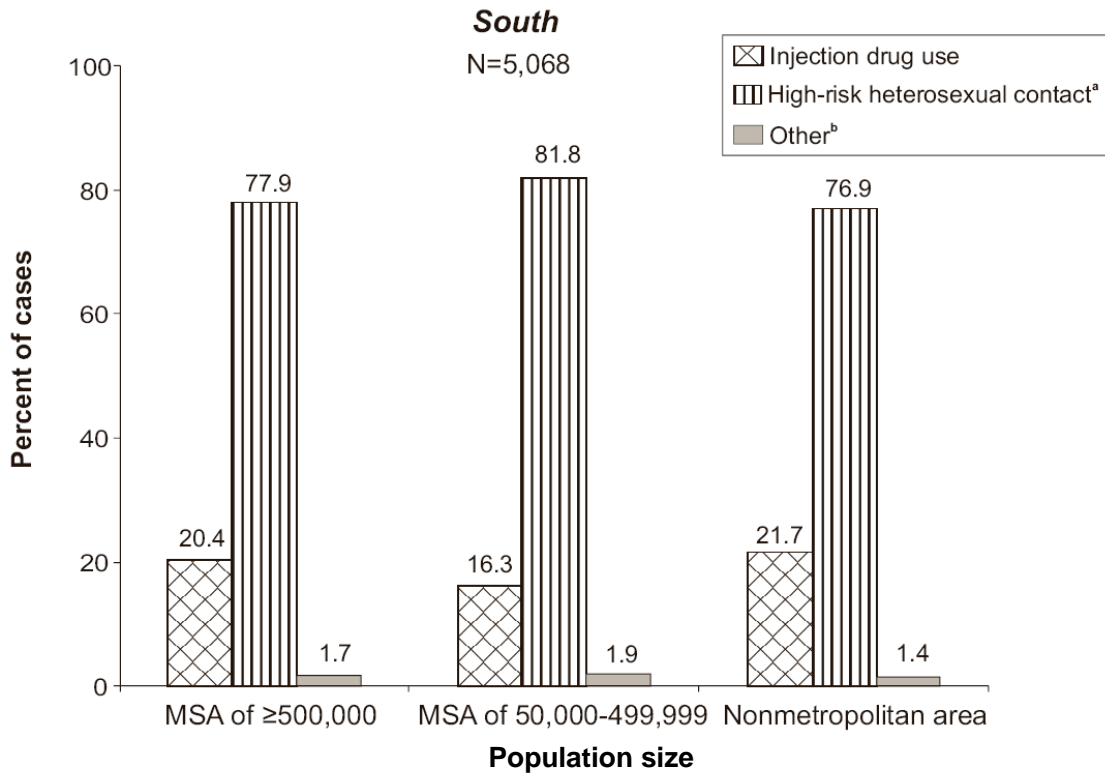
Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.

<sup>a</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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



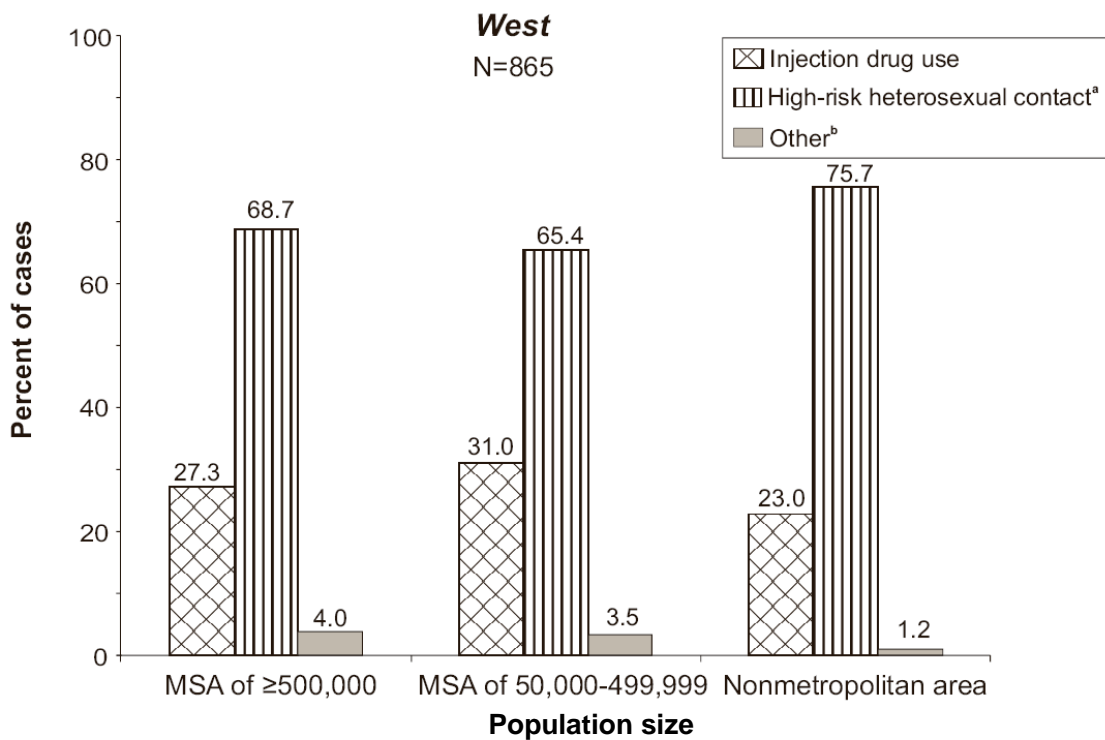
**Figure 3. Percent distribution of estimated AIDS cases among female adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and transmission category, 2006—United States (cont)**



Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.

<sup>a</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

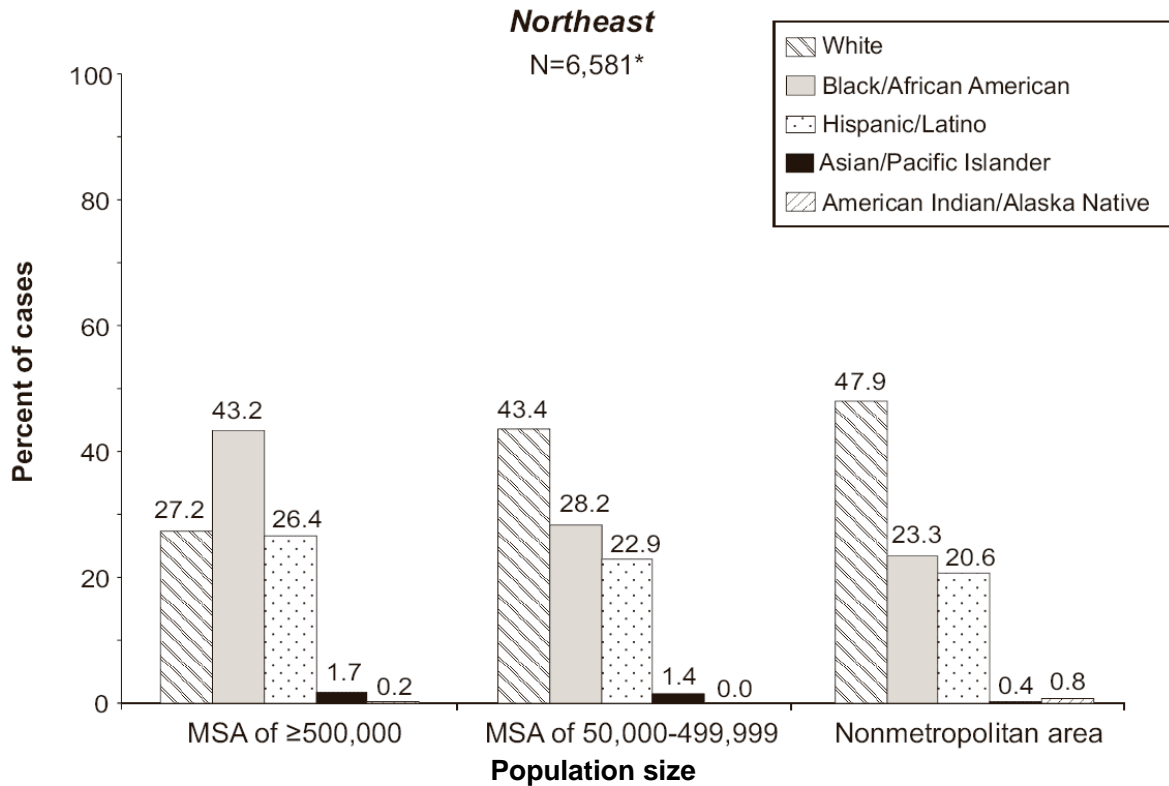


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.

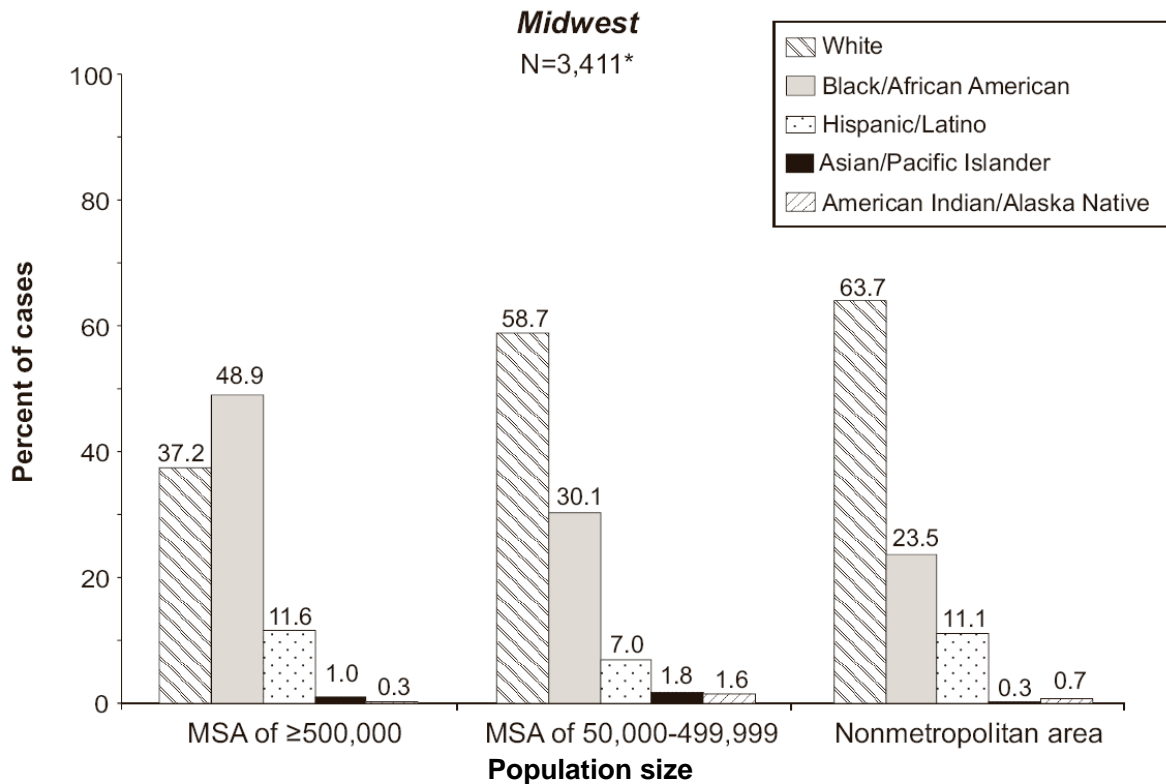
<sup>a</sup> Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

**Figure 4. Percent distribution of reported AIDS cases among male adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and race/ethnicity, 2006—United States**

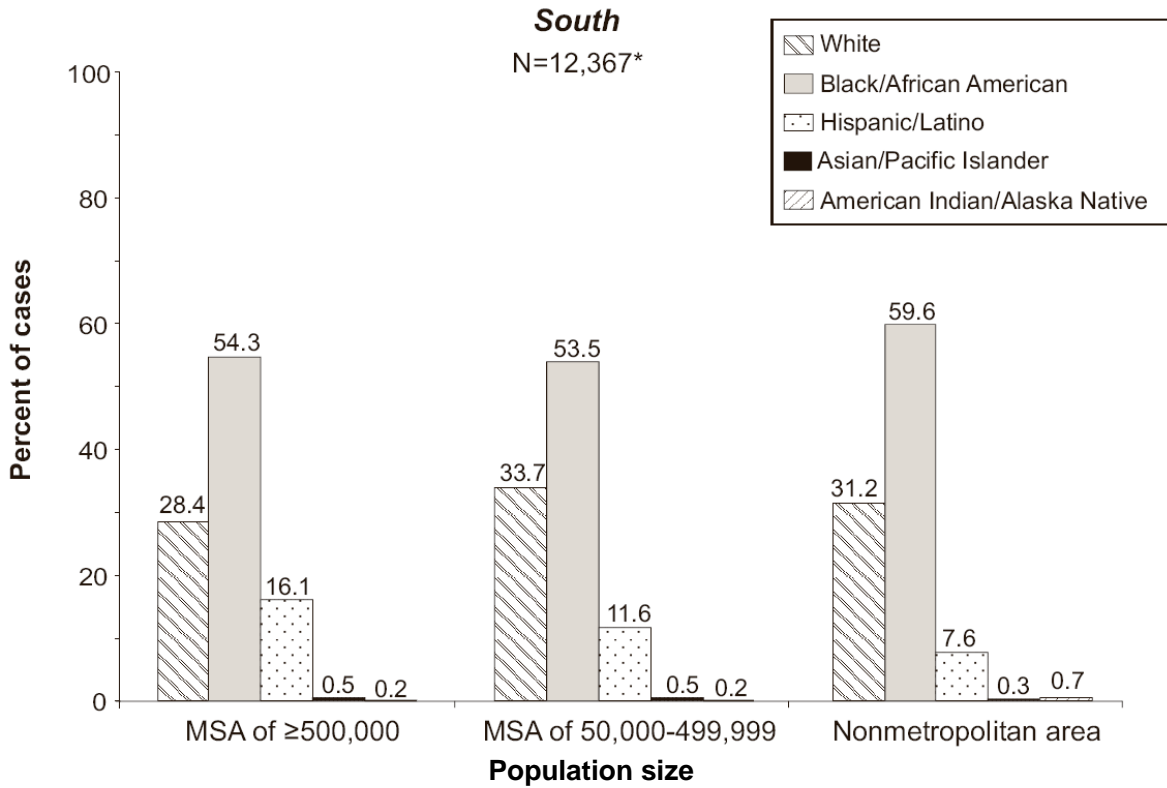


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.  
\* Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races.

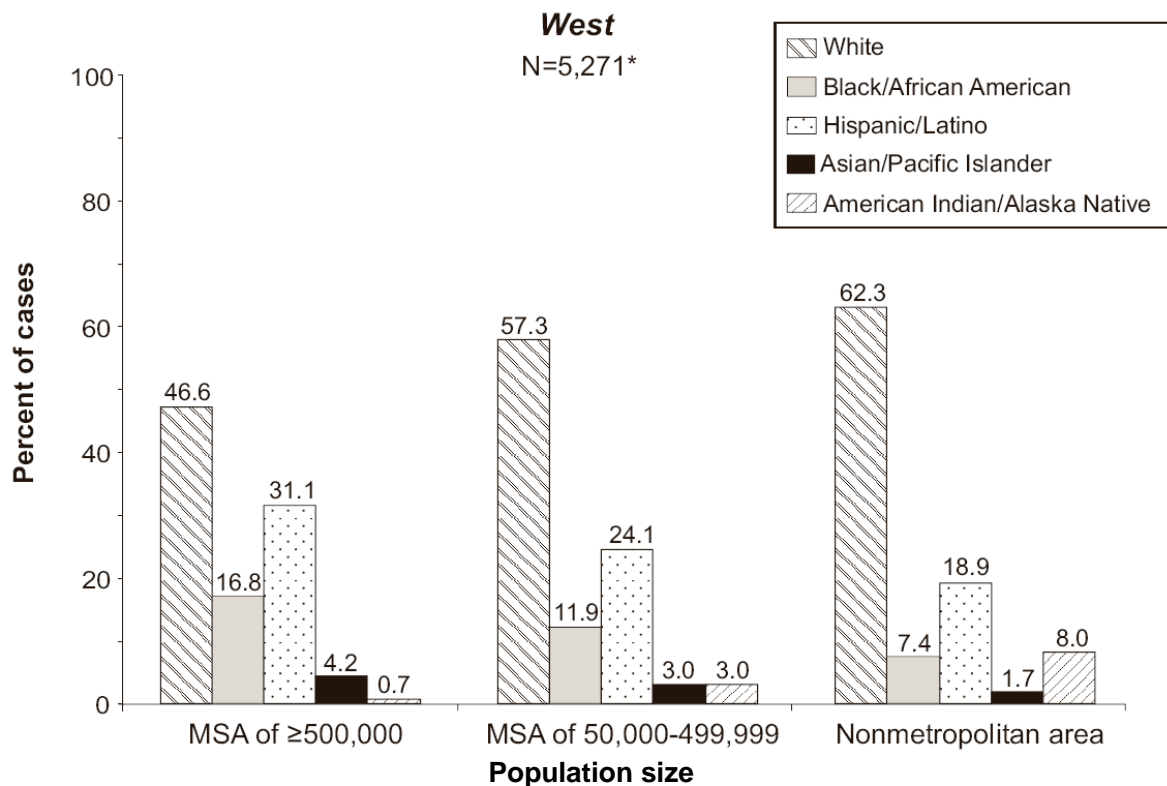


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.  
\* Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races.

**Figure 4. Percent distribution of reported AIDS cases among male adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and race/ethnicity, 2006—United States (cont)**

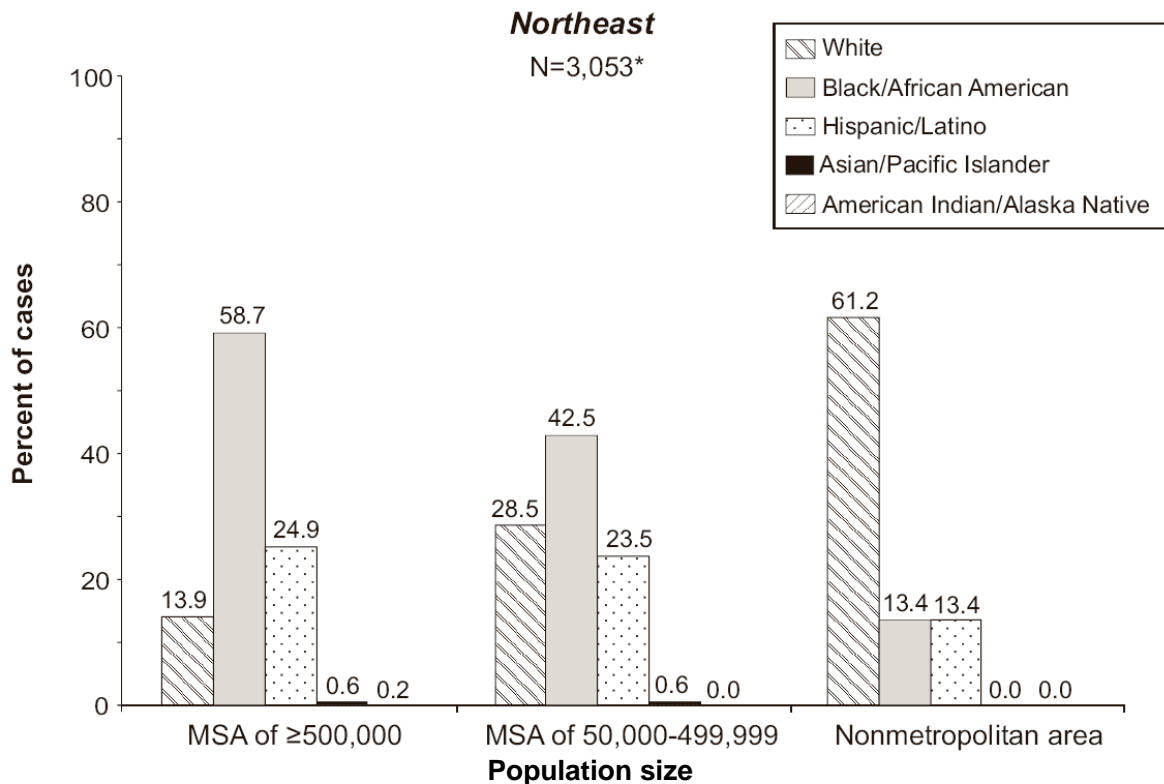


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.  
\* Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races.

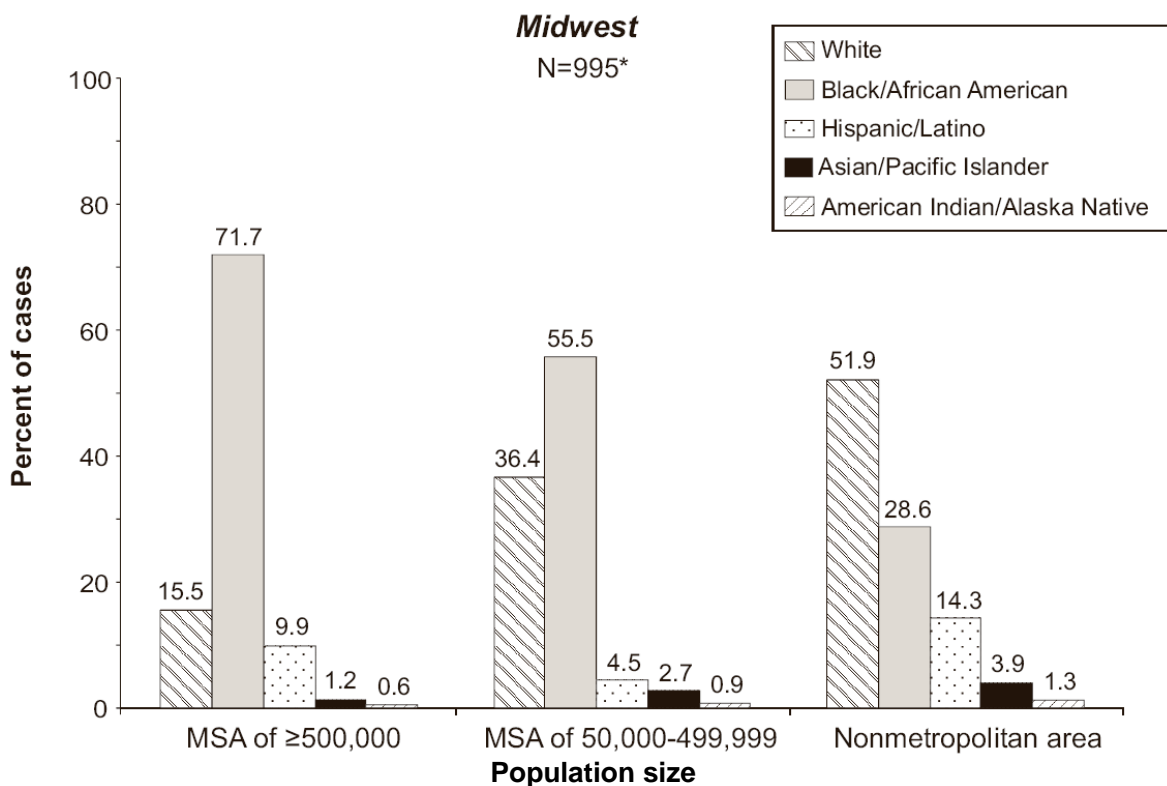


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.  
\* Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races.

**Figure 5. Percent distribution of reported AIDS cases among female adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and race/ethnicity, 2006—United States**

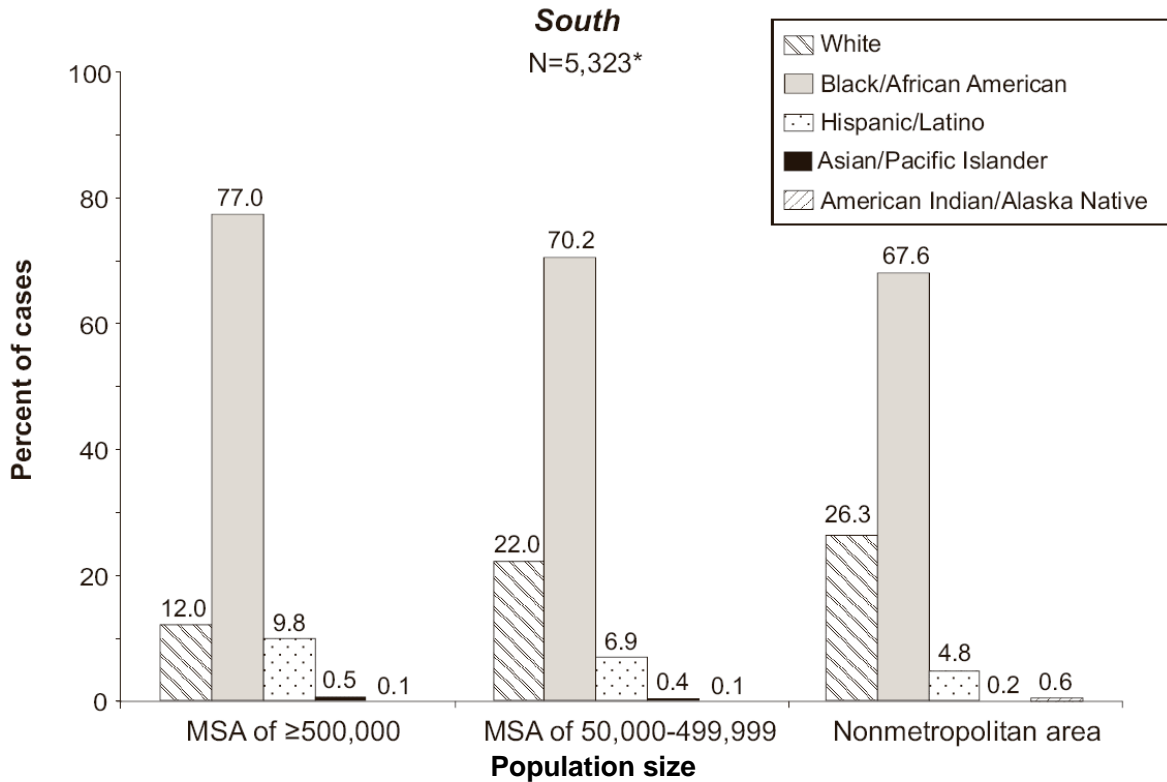


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.  
\* Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races.

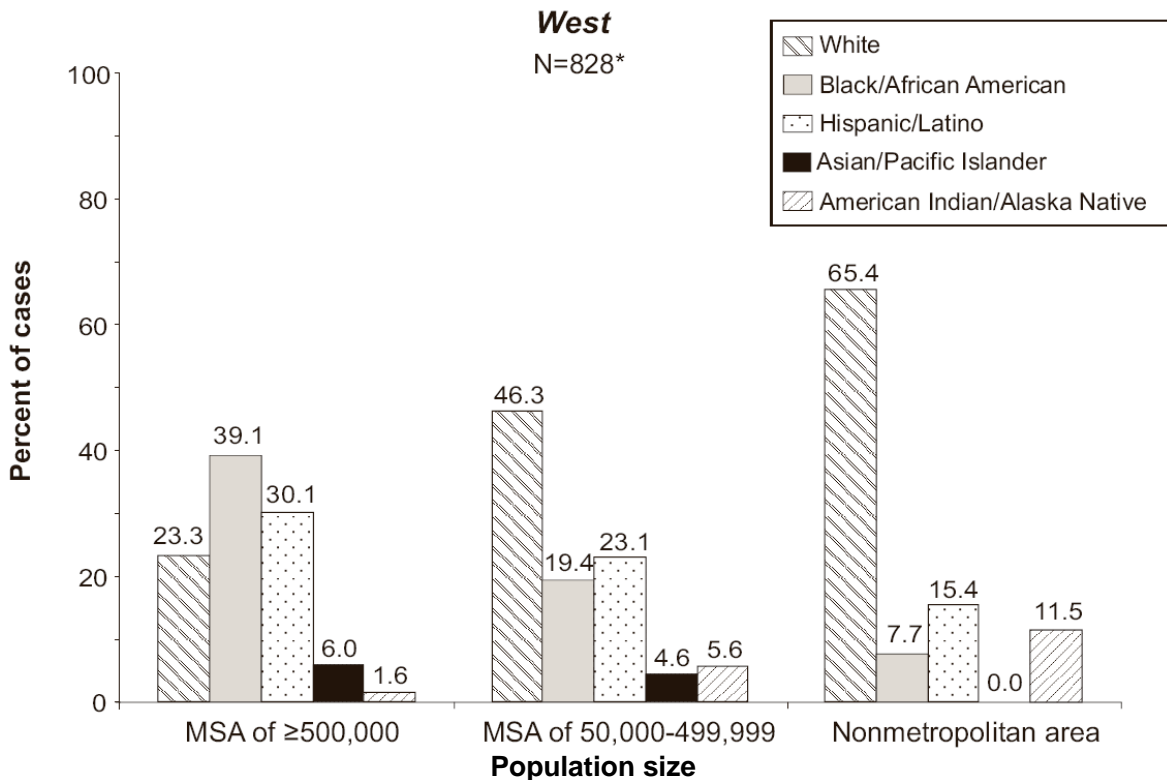


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.  
\* Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races.

**Figure 5. Percent distribution of reported AIDS cases among female adults and adolescents, by geographic region, population size, and race/ethnicity, 2006—United States (cont)**

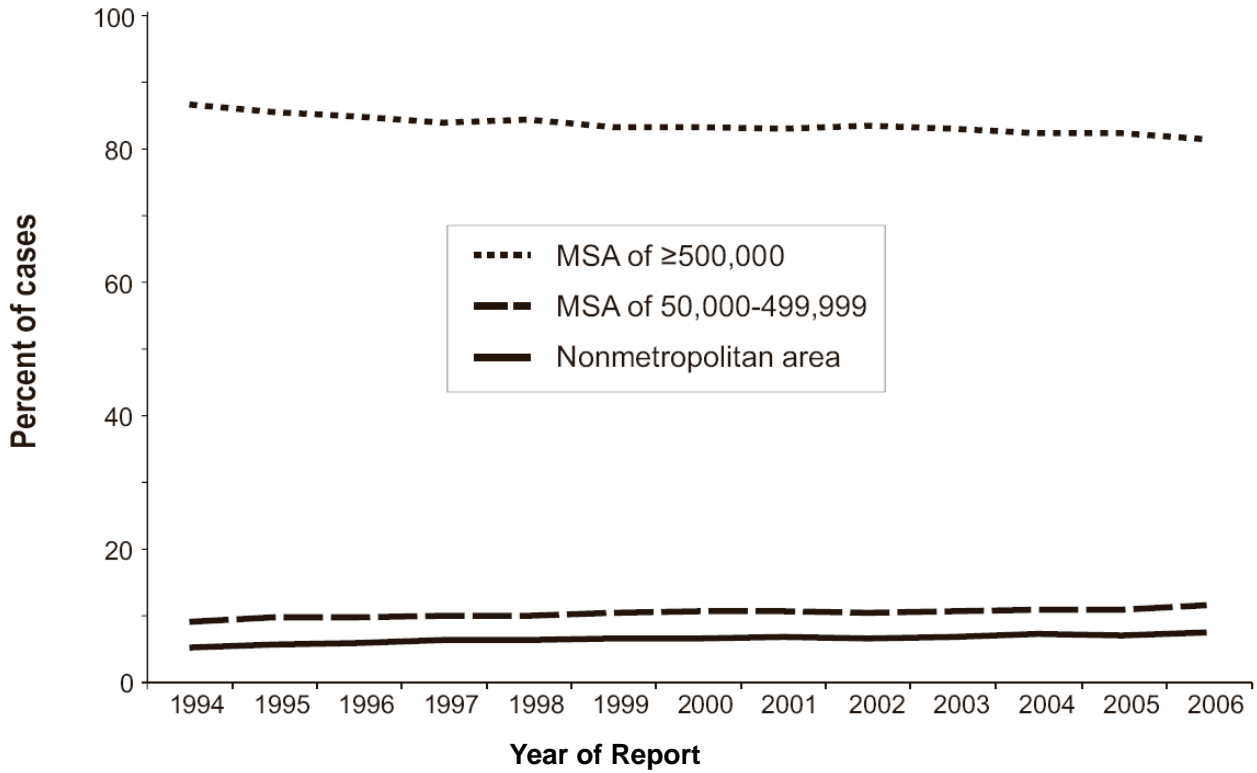


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.  
\* Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races.



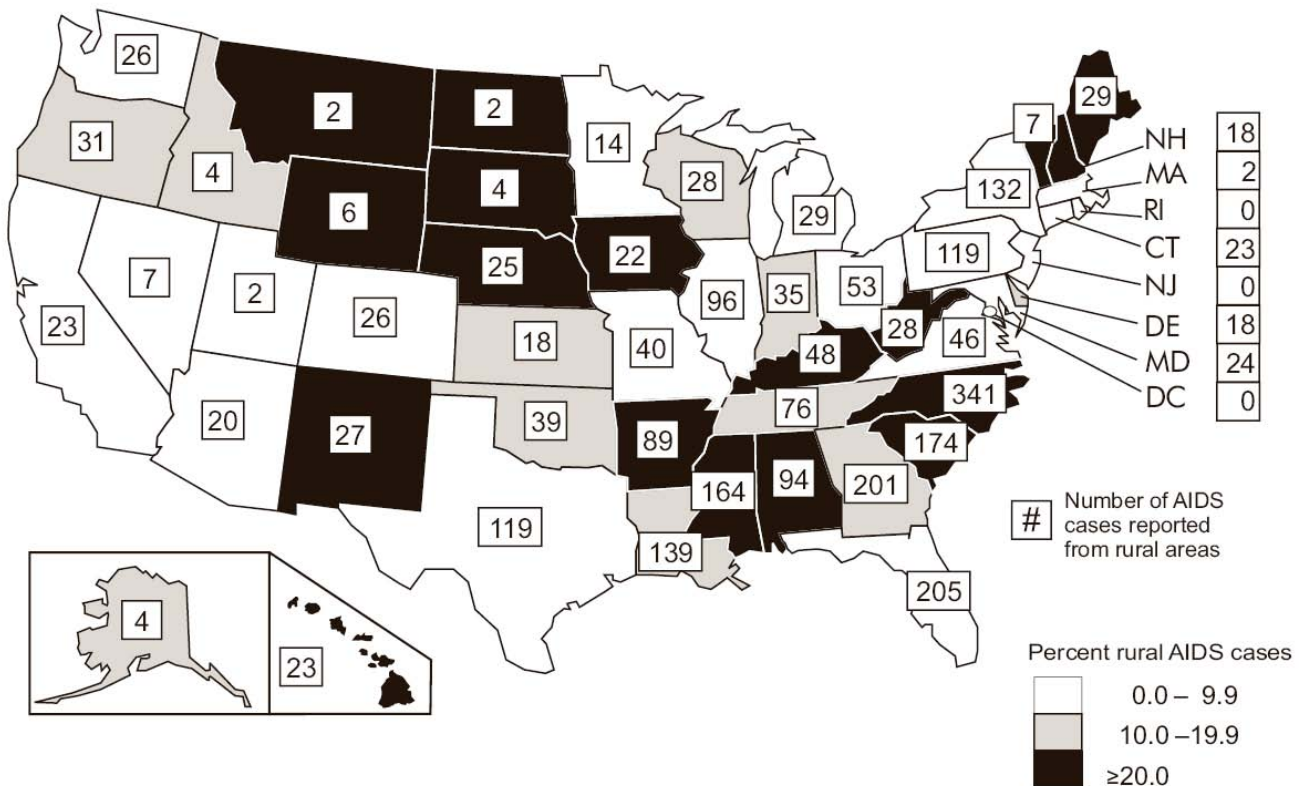
Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.  
\* Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races.

**Figure 6. Percent distribution of reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents, by population size, 1994 to 2006—United States**

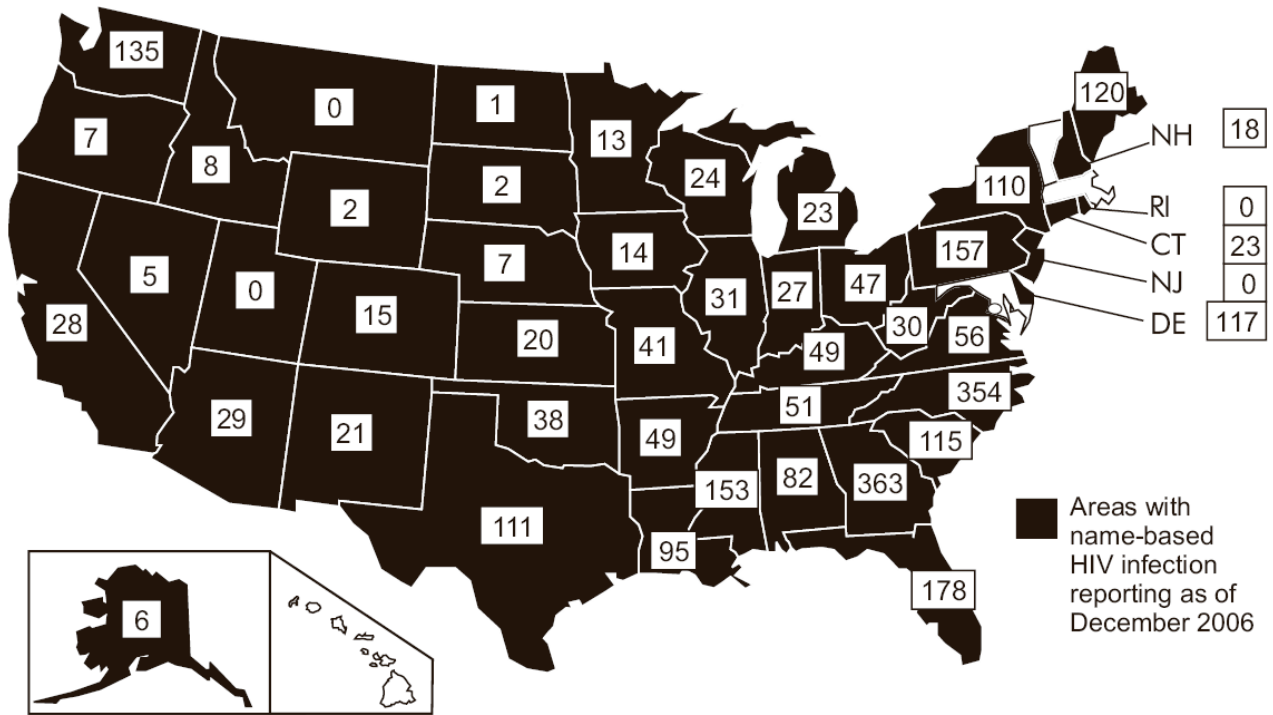


Note. MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area.

**Figure 7. Reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents from rural areas, 2006—United States**

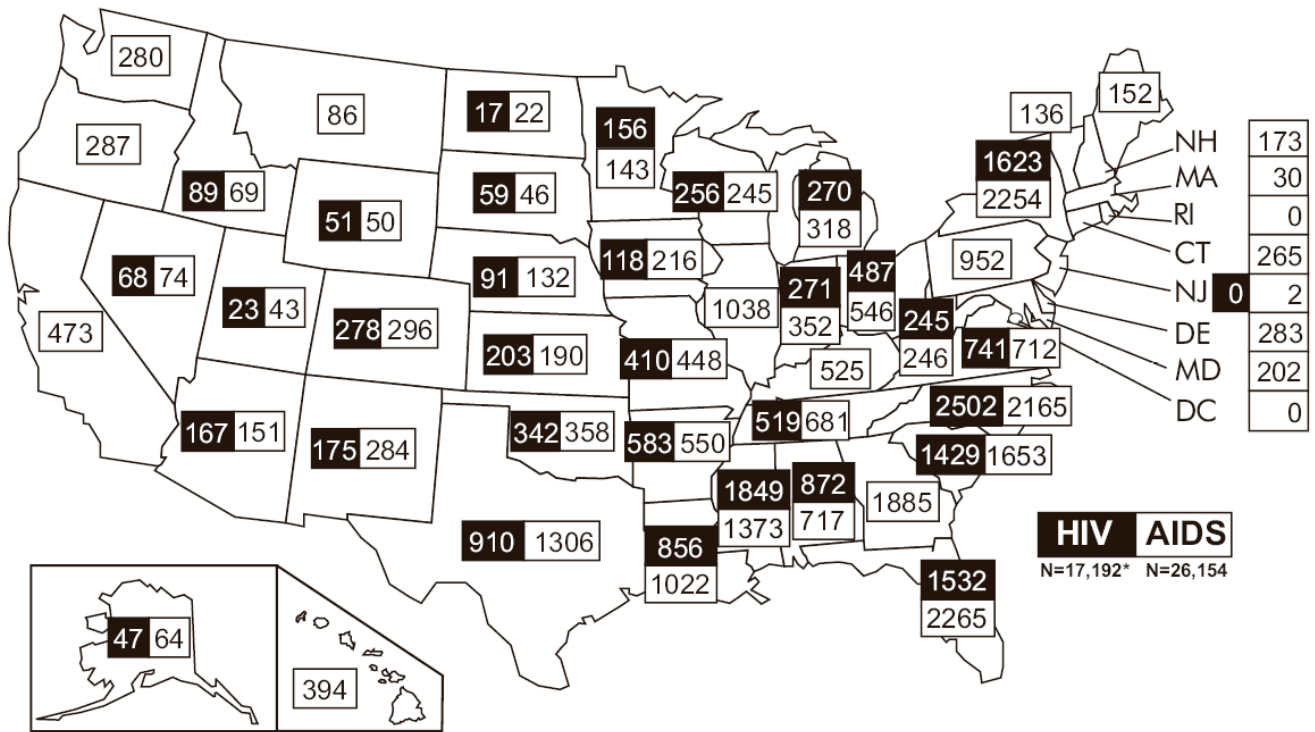


**Figure 8. Reported HIV infection (not AIDS) cases among adults and adolescents from rural areas, 2006—46 states**



The following areas did not conduct name-based HIV surveillance in 2006: District of Columbia (started in November 2006), Hawaii, Maryland, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

**Figure 9. Estimated numbers of adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) and AIDS in rural areas at the end of 2006—United States**



\* From 33 states with name-based HIV reporting since 2003.



This report presents HIV surveillance data collected by state and local health departments in the United States and reported to CDC. Although Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States participate in the national HIV surveillance program, data from those areas are excluded from this report because of the absence of comparable metropolitan area designations in those areas.

CDC publishes both reported case data and estimated case data for HIV and AIDS. Reported cases reflect the number of cases reported in a given period (usually a calendar year), regardless of when they were diagnosed. Estimated cases are the reported cases with appropriate adjustments applied to account for delays in reporting. Estimated cases reflect the number of cases diagnosed and reported within a given period (usually a calendar year). For estimated HIV data, only those areas that have conducted name-based HIV surveillance for at least four years are included; this is to allow for stabilization of the data.

## GEOGRAPHIC DESIGNATIONS

Geographic regions of residence included in this report are defined as follows.

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

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

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

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

## INCLUSION OF AREAS WITH MATURE NAME-BASED HIV REPORTING

The inclusion of areas with mature confidential name-based HIV reporting for the tabulation of HIV infection (not AIDS) data was based on the date HIV reporting was implemented in the area. The areas with confidential name-based HIV reporting since at least 2003 include: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

## TRANSMISSION CATEGORIES

For surveillance purposes, cases of HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and AIDS are counted only once in a 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 both sexual contact with other men and injection drug use; this group makes up a separate transmission category.

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

Tables and figures showing estimated data by HIV transmission category have been adjusted based on the redistribution of transmission category—by specific sex, race, and region—of cases that were diagnosed 3 to 10 years earlier as no identified risk but were later reclassified [1,2].



## REFERENCES

1. Green TA, Karon JM, Nwanyanwu OC. Changes in AIDS incidence trends in the United States. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 1992;5:547–555.
2. Neal JJ, Fleming PL, Green TA, Ward JW. Trends in heterosexually acquired AIDS in the United States, 1988 through 1995. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr Hum Retrovirology* 1997;14:465–474.