

HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through June 1995

Mid-year Edition Vol. 7, No. 1

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

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About this report

Through June 1995, nearly half a million (476,899) persons have been reported with AIDS. The expanded AIDS surveillance case definition (implemented on January 1, 1993) continues to influence the pattern of AIDS diagnosis and reporting. In the first half of 1995, 37,142 AIDS cases were reported. Although this number exceeds the 23,896 cases reported in the first half of 1992, before the case definition was expanded, it is less than the 61,887 and 40,457 cases reported in the first halves of 1993 and 1994, respectively. Trends in reporting of AIDS cases are expected to continue to stabilize gradually over the next several reporting periods as the surge in cases caused by the expanded definition continues to wane.

Analysis of the absolute numbers of cases reported each year, as presented in this report, continues to provide valuable information on the magnitude of the epidemic in affected communities. The data provide an important profile of young (13 to 24 years) men and women with HIV infection and AIDS, and demonstrate the need for prevention strategies appropriate for these age groups (see Tables 7 and 20). They also profile the characteristics of children with HIV and AIDS, in whom nearly all recent HIV infections occurred perinatally, and emphasize that, to prevent HIV in children, prevention programs need to assist women in reducing their risk of acquiring HIV infection by reducing high risk drug-injection or sexual activities (see Tables 6 and 19). These data will assist states in monitoring the impact of current recommendations to reduce HIV transmission to children through counseling, voluntary testing, and prenatal care services for women.

The expansion of the case definition artifactually distorted the AIDS epidemic curve. Fluctuation in the number of reported cases in recent years has complicated the interpretation of trends in the absolute number of reported cases. However, comparing proportions and relative rates over time permits trends to be monitored. For example, in the two most recent 12-month periods, about 10 percent of persons with AIDS were residents of small metropolitan areas (50,000 to 500,000 population), and about 6 percent were residents of non-metropolitan areas (see Table 2). These percentages are consistent with those reported for 1992 (10 percent and 6 percent, respectively), before the case definition was expanded. They not only reflect the emergence of AIDS outside large metropol-

itan areas (500,000 or more population), but also illustrate that the epidemic remains disproportionately concentrated in large metropolitan areas, where AIDS incidence rates are consistently 2 to 3 times higher than in small metropolitan areas, and about 5 times higher than in non-metropolitan areas.

To monitor trends in the incidence of AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs), CDC is using analytic methods that adjust for the case definition expansion by using comparable definitions over time. The estimated number of persons with AIDS-OIs diagnosed in 1994 (64,300) increased approximately 6 percent over the estimated number in 1993 (see Table 13). In addition, previously reported trends continued: the South and the Northeast accounted for the majority of the estimated number of persons with AIDS-OIs, and blacks and Hispanics accounted for a growing proportion of persons with AIDS-OIs (see Table 14). Although men who have sex with men accounted for the largest proportion of AIDS-OIs, the rate of growth has slowed; persons infected through injecting drug-use and their heterosexual partners accounted for an increasing proportion of persons with AIDS-OIs (see Table 15).

AIDS surveillance data can detect recent shifts in the epidemic: because AIDS develops in a substantial number of HIV-infected persons within a year or two of infection, their characteristics are soon reflected in the surveillance data. For example, emerging trends among women, black and Hispanic minorities, persons in moderate- and small-sized metropolitan statistical areas and in the rural South, persons infected through heterosexual contact, minority homosexual/bisexual men, and young men who have sex with men have all been detected through AIDS surveillance. In addition, timely data from 25 states on characteristics of adults/adolescents with HIV infection (not AIDS) have documented the impact of the epidemic among sexually active and drug-using adolescents at early stages of HIV disease and have highlighted the need for appropriate prevention interventions in these populations (see Table 20).

National population-based HIV/AIDS surveillance data can be used to guide allocation of resources for HIV/AIDS prevention and control. State and local health departments provide surveillance information to assist prevention planning in local communities. Together with data from seroprevalence surveys, behavioral surveys, and vital statistics, HIV/AIDS sur-

veillance data can assist communities in developing HIV needs assessments, health care planning, and community profiles for implementing and evaluating prevention interventions.

Suggested Reading

CDC. AIDS among racial/ethnic minorities—United States, 1993. *MMWR* 1994;43:644-47,653-55.

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS diagnosis and reporting under the expanded surveillance definition for adolescents and adults—United States, 1993. *MMWR* 1994;43:826-31.

CDC. Update: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome—United States, 1994. *MMWR* 1995;44:64-67.

CDC. Update: AIDS among women—United States, 1994. *MMWR* 1995;44:81-84. Erratum: *MMWR* 1995;44:135.

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS among men who have sex with men—United States, 1989-1994. *MMWR* 1995;44:401-04.

Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported July 1993 through June 1994, July 1994 through June 1995;¹ and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1995, United States

State of residence	July 1993– June 1994		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	556	13.3	566	13.4	3,266	52	3,318
Alaska	74	12.4	79	13.0	301	4	305
Arizona	645	16.4	559	13.7	4,047	19	4,066
Arkansas	289	11.9	288	11.7	1,725	25	1,750
California	14,388	46.1	10,989	35.0	82,937	460	83,397
Colorado	880	24.7	718	19.6	4,914	26	4,940
Connecticut	1,303	39.8	1,066	32.5	6,321	140	6,461
Delaware	263	37.7	313	44.3	1,338	11	1,349
District of Columbia	1,575	272.0	1,220	214.0	7,593	115	7,708
Florida	7,750	56.5	9,377	67.2	47,076	1,062	48,138
Georgia	2,240	32.5	2,284	32.4	13,203	140	13,343
Hawaii	318	27.3	263	22.3	1,667	13	1,680
Idaho	55	5.0	57	5.0	303	2	305
Illinois	2,748	23.5	2,785	23.7	15,306	171	15,477
Indiana	723	12.7	524	9.1	3,538	28	3,566
Iowa	99	3.5	145	5.1	794	8	802
Kansas	266	10.5	284	11.1	1,508	9	1,517
Kentucky	300	7.9	311	8.1	1,671	13	1,684
Louisiana	1,226	28.6	1,124	26.0	6,995	92	7,087
Maine	137	11.1	139	11.2	644	6	650
Maryland	2,235	45.1	2,951	58.9	11,613	224	11,837
Massachusetts	2,024	33.6	1,396	23.1	9,874	163	10,037
Michigan	1,080	11.4	1,071	11.3	6,728	75	6,803
Minnesota	392	8.7	413	9.0	2,529	17	2,546
Mississippi	411	15.6	414	15.5	2,156	37	2,193
Missouri	815	15.6	696	13.2	5,934	41	5,975
Montana	30	3.6	24	2.8	176	2	178
Nebraska	106	6.6	111	6.8	639	7	646
Nevada	444	32.1	413	28.3	2,368	20	2,388
New Hampshire	90	8.0	116	10.2	560	7	567
New Jersey	5,220	66.4	4,764	60.3	26,562	600	27,162
New Mexico	163	10.1	228	13.8	1,175	4	1,179
New York	15,122	83.3	12,578	69.2	86,318	1,704	88,022
North Carolina	1,295	18.6	1,015	14.4	5,828	81	5,909
North Dakota	27	4.2	7	1.1	64	-	64
Ohio	1,359	12.3	1,188	10.7	7,044	82	7,126
Oklahoma	346	10.7	266	8.2	2,301	17	2,318
Oregon	577	19.0	506	16.4	3,151	13	3,164
Pennsylvania	2,815	23.4	2,678	22.2	13,822	207	14,029
Rhode Island	277	27.7	291	29.2	1,324	15	1,339
South Carolina	1,170	32.2	995	27.2	4,817	58	4,875
South Dakota	17	2.4	20	2.8	91	4	95
Tennessee	851	16.7	883	17.1	4,222	37	4,259
Texas	5,841	32.4	5,153	28.0	32,732	270	33,002
Utah	136	7.3	153	8.0	1,074	20	1,094
Vermont	81	14.1	32	5.5	243	3	246
Virginia	1,369	21.1	1,150	17.6	6,829	125	6,954
Washington	1,182	22.5	933	17.5	6,394	22	6,416
West Virginia	78	4.3	114	6.3	536	6	542
Wisconsin	401	7.9	366	7.2	2,323	23	2,346
Wyoming	20	4.3	13	2.7	121	-	121
Subtotal	81,809	31.7	74,029	28.4	454,695	6,280	460,975
Guam	1	0.7	-	-	14	-	14
Pacific Islands, U.S.	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Puerto Rico	2,616	72.5	2,582	71.0	14,937	320	15,257
Virgin Islands, U.S.	38	36.8	62	59.7	234	9	243
Total²	84,577	32.3	76,802	29.1	470,288	6,611	476,899

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported in the two most recent 12-month reporting periods.

²Totals include 408 persons whose state of residence is unknown.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported July 1993 through June 1994, July 1994 through June 1995;¹ and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1995, United States

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1993– June 1994		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	62	9.2	47	6.9	311	-	311
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	146	16.7	169	19.3	938	20	958
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	79	12.5	108	16.7	649	2	651
Allentown, Pa.	98	16.1	94	15.4	450	5	455
Ann Arbor, Mich.	38	7.5	36	7.0	246	5	251
Atlanta, Ga.	1,499	46.4	1,600	48.0	9,537	74	9,611
Austin, Tex.	528	56.6	388	40.3	2,486	16	2,502
Bakersfield, Calif.	129	21.5	76	12.5	516	3	519
Baltimore, Md.	1,478	60.5	2,058	83.7	7,590	161	7,751
Baton Rouge, La.	175	31.6	168	30.1	785	13	798
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	788	60.7	614	47.1	3,488	59	3,547
Birmingham, Ala.	193	22.3	158	18.1	1,020	14	1,034
Boston, Mass.	1,754	30.8	1,217	21.2	8,777	143	8,920
Buffalo, N.Y.	104	8.7	107	9.0	854	10	864
Charleston, S.C.	187	35.6	152	29.1	913	10	923
Charlotte, N.C.	260	21.1	220	17.5	1,191	12	1,203
Chicago, Ill.	2,381	31.3	2,479	32.3	13,406	152	13,558
Cincinnati, Ohio	225	14.3	220	13.9	1,151	12	1,163
Cleveland, Ohio	343	15.4	474	21.3	2,101	32	2,133
Columbus, Ohio	360	25.5	191	13.4	1,504	8	1,512
Dallas, Tex.	1,171	41.2	1,422	49.1	8,124	34	8,158
Dayton, Ohio	106	11.1	52	5.4	615	8	623
Denver, Colo.	676	38.4	569	31.7	4,000	18	4,018
Detroit, Mich.	659	15.3	778	18.1	4,690	55	4,745
El Paso, Tex.	82	12.7	116	17.4	482	2	484
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,130	83.7	1,609	116.3	7,466	173	7,639
Fort Worth, Tex.	321	22.4	550	37.6	2,092	21	2,113
Fresno, Calif.	155	18.8	123	14.7	729	8	737
Gary, Ind.	74	12.0	97	15.6	401	2	403
Grand Rapids, Mich.	85	8.7	69	7.0	463	3	466
Greensboro, N.C.	169	15.5	206	18.6	976	12	988
Greenville, S.C.	232	26.9	143	16.4	823	2	825
Harrisburg, Pa.	106	17.5	89	14.6	483	5	488
Hartford, Conn.	587	52.4	393	35.2	2,158	36	2,194
Honolulu, Hawaii	224	25.9	191	21.8	1,237	10	1,247
Houston, Tex.	2,082	58.0	1,337	36.6	11,904	104	12,008
Indianapolis, Ind.	413	28.6	216	14.8	1,721	11	1,732
Jacksonville, Fla.	347	36.1	478	49.2	2,738	61	2,799
Jersey City, N.J.	777	140.6	887	160.6	4,321	99	4,420
Kansas City, Mo.	352	21.6	304	18.5	2,770	11	2,781
Knoxville, Tenn.	106	17.1	89	14.1	401	4	405
Las Vegas, Nev.	343	33.9	337	31.3	1,850	19	1,869
Little Rock, Ark.	98	18.4	96	17.9	643	9	652
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,786	52.4	3,979	43.5	28,850	188	29,038
Louisville, Ky.	130	13.3	142	14.5	737	8	745
Memphis, Tenn.	308	29.6	334	31.6	1,521	12	1,533
Miami, Fla.	2,924	146.0	2,980	147.2	14,835	373	15,208
Middlesex, N.J.	361	34.2	392	36.7	2,163	60	2,223
Milwaukee, Wis.	218	15.0	212	14.6	1,263	14	1,277
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	334	12.6	369	13.7	2,235	14	2,249
Mobile, Ala.	86	17.0	104	20.3	665	9	674
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	335	32.8	351	33.9	1,865	48	1,913
Nashville, Tenn.	241	23.1	289	27.0	1,310	14	1,324
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	573	21.7	552	20.8	4,119	75	4,194
New Haven, Conn.	612	37.6	580	35.7	3,650	98	3,748
New Orleans, La.	701	53.8	612	46.8	4,106	50	4,156
New York, N.Y.	13,431	156.7	10,780	125.6	74,312	1,547	75,859
Newark, N.J.	2,136	110.8	1,741	90.0	10,621	262	10,883
Norfolk, Va.	371	24.5	392	25.6	1,658	43	1,701
Oakland, Calif.	968	44.6	745	34.1	5,615	32	5,647

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported July 1993 through June 1994, July 1994 through June 1995;¹ and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1995, United States — Continued

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1993– June 1994		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Oklahoma City, Okla.	141	14.2	100	9.9	1,055	2	1,057
Omaha, Nebr.	70	10.6	77	11.6	454	2	456
Orange County, Calif.	569	22.6	543	21.4	3,775	24	3,799
Orlando, Fla.	430	32.2	747	54.9	3,320	57	3,377
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,258	45.7	2,039	41.2	10,699	173	10,872
Phoenix, Ariz.	431	18.0	393	15.9	2,904	11	2,915
Pittsburgh, Pa.	269	11.2	329	13.7	1,599	10	1,609
Portland, Oreg.	443	26.9	398	23.7	2,650	8	2,658
Providence, R.I.	261	28.6	273	29.9	1,242	14	1,256
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	266	28.4	186	19.3	1,205	19	1,224
Richmond, Va.	258	28.5	227	24.8	1,430	19	1,449
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	976	34.0	830	28.6	4,252	41	4,293
Rochester, N.Y.	193	17.7	218	20.0	1,124	8	1,132
Sacramento, Calif.	434	30.3	356	24.7	2,142	21	2,163
Saint Louis, Mo.	442	17.5	382	15.1	2,927	26	2,953
Salt Lake City, Utah	119	10.3	126	10.7	942	14	956
San Antonio, Tex.	636	45.2	384	26.7	2,438	22	2,460
San Diego, Calif.	1,221	46.7	952	36.2	6,758	39	6,797
San Francisco, Calif.	3,433	209.6	2,163	131.4	21,795	33	21,828
San Jose, Calif.	479	31.0	291	18.7	2,146	11	2,157
San Juan, P.R.	1,553	82.0	1,542	80.6	9,351	209	9,560
Sarasota, Fla.	183	35.8	170	32.8	876	18	894
Scranton, Pa.	36	5.6	49	7.7	269	3	272
Seattle, Wash.	770	35.7	658	30.2	4,673	13	4,686
Springfield, Mass.	265	44.3	185	31.1	967	19	986
Stockton, Calif.	135	26.4	48	9.3	450	12	462
Syracuse, N.Y.	96	12.7	120	15.9	697	7	704
Tacoma, Wash.	127	20.1	82	12.8	511	7	518
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	778	36.4	830	38.5	5,116	73	5,189
Toledo, Ohio	52	8.5	47	7.7	351	7	358
Tucson, Ariz.	165	23.2	118	16.1	859	6	865
Tulsa, Okla.	117	15.8	81	10.9	702	6	708
Ventura, Calif.	79	11.4	72	10.2	509	2	511
Washington, D.C.	2,742	62.1	2,160	48.3	13,426	200	13,626
West Palm Beach, Fla.	586	62.9	864	90.5	4,203	152	4,355
Wichita, Kans.	72	14.3	98	19.3	428	2	430
Wilmington, Del.	219	41.0	256	47.5	1,043	9	1,052
Youngstown, Ohio	33	5.5	35	5.8	209	-	209
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	70,974	44.0	63,710	39.1	398,022	5,604	403,626
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>69,653</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>62,408</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>390,951</i>	<i>5,501</i>	<i>396,452</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>1,321</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>1,302</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>7,071</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>7,174</i>
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	8,400	17.7	7,905	16.5	45,419	623	46,042
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>7,891</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>7,402</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>42,662</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>43,232</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>509</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>503</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>2,757</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>2,810</i>
Non-metropolitan areas	4,699	8.9	4,617	8.6	24,740	369	25,109
Total²	84,577	32.3	76,802	29.1	470,288	6,611	476,899

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported in the two most recent 12-month reporting periods.

²Totals include 2,122 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported July 1993 through June 1994, July 1994 through June 1995;¹ and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through June 1995, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ²					
	July 1993–June 1994		July 1994–June 1995		July 1993–June 1994		July 1994–June 1995		July 1993–June 1994		July 1994–June 1995		Cumulative total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	38,504	(55)	32,448	(52)	–	–	–	–	38,504	(46)	32,448	(43)	244,235	(52)
Injecting drug use	17,468	(25)	14,728	(24)	6,343	(45)	5,421	(39)	23,811	(28)	20,149	(27)	118,694	(25)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	4,765	(7)	3,609	(6)	–	–	–	–	4,765	(6)	3,609	(5)	31,024	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	583	(1)	430	(1)	19	(0)	23	(0)	602	(1)	453	(1)	3,872	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,914	(4)	2,974	(5)	5,685	(40)	5,204	(38)	8,600	(10)	8,178	(11)	35,683	(8)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1,004		903		2,299		1,893		3,303		2,796		17,118	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		–		441		346		441		346		1,999	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	3		6		61		57		64		63		299	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	61		65		82		57		143		122		692	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1,846		2,000		2,802		2,851		4,649		4,851		15,575	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ⁴	468	(1)	382	(1)	361	(3)	305	(2)	829	(1)	687	(1)	7,128	(2)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁵	4,745	(7)	7,414	(12)	1,734	(12)	2,885	(21)	6,479	(8)	10,301	(14)	29,652	(6)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	69,447	(100)	61,985	(100)	14,142	(100)	13,838	(100)	83,590	(100)	75,825	(100)	470,288	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	16	(3)	11	(2)	1	(0)	–	–	17	(2)	11	(1)	226	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: ⁵	443	(92)	419	(88)	478	(95)	462	(92)	921	(93)	881	(90)	5,925	(90)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	153		120		160		136		313		256		2,471	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	74		70		71		69		145		139		1,107	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5		10		5		10		10		20		120	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		1		–		1		1		2		24	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	3		1		1		3		4		4		27	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	70		91		85		89		155		180		676	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	12		2		10		5		22		7		140	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	125		124		146		149		271		273		1,360	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	17	(4)	23	(5)	13	(3)	14	(3)	30	(3)	37	(4)	359	(5)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁵	6	(1)	24	(5)	13	(3)	24	(5)	19	(2)	48	(5)	101	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	482	(100)	477	(100)	505	(100)	500	(100)	987	(100)	977	(100)	6,611	(100)
Total	69,929		62,462		14,647		14,338		84,577		76,802		476,899	

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported in the two most recent 12-month reporting periods.

²Includes 4 persons whose sex is unknown.

³Includes 7 persons reported with AIDS who are infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603–06.

⁴Thirty-three adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Ten additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 10 received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726–32.

⁵See Table 11 and Figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 25 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 25 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category.

Table 4. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals, through June 1995, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	19,837	(71)	162,549	(77)	7,543	(34)	48,167	(40)	4,568	(40)	30,303	(45)
Injecting drug use	2,943	(11)	17,915	(8)	7,652	(35)	44,054	(36)	4,049	(36)	25,742	(38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,840	(7)	16,651	(8)	1,219	(6)	9,388	(8)	498	(4)	4,691	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	323	(1)	3,008	(1)	54	(0)	365	(0)	41	(0)	304	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	584	(2)	2,663	(1)	1,667	(8)	6,653	(5)	700	(6)	2,647	(4)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	185		1,164		519		3,032		193		931	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	4		16		2		4		–		6	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	30		110		18		90		16		66	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	365		1,373		1,128		3,527		491		1,644	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	208	(1)	2,797	(1)	119	(1)	829	(1)	43	(0)	450	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	2,127	(8)	6,273	(3)	3,744	(17)	11,561	(10)	1,426	(13)	3,914	(6)
Total	27,862	(100)	211,856	(100)	21,998	(100)	121,017	(100)	11,325	(100)	68,051	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	347	(72)	2,263	(78)	106	(54)	618	(61)	32,448	(52)	244,235	(60)
Injecting drug use	26	(5)	132	(5)	39	(20)	135	(13)	14,728	(24)	88,121	(22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	16	(3)	92	(3)	33	(17)	175	(17)	3,609	(6)	31,024	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	8	(2)	46	(2)	2	(1)	24	(2)	430	(1)	3,755	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	16	(3)	57	(2)	3	(2)	17	(2)	2,974	(5)	12,049	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	3		17		2		8		903		5,154	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		6		26	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		4		–		1		65		272	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	12		36		1		8		2,000		6,597	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	9	(2)	89	(3)	2	(1)	6	(1)	382	(1)	4,183	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	61	(13)	223	(8)	13	(7)	35	(3)	7,414	(12)	22,095	(5)
Total	483	(100)	2,902	(100)	198	(100)	1,010	(100)	61,985	(100)	405,462	(100)

¹See Figure 6.

²Includes 626 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals, through June 1995, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1,238	(40)	6,739	(43)	3,119	(40)	17,601	(50)	1,030	(37)	6,043	(45)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	15	(0)	78	(1)	5	(0)	25	(0)	3	(0)	13	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,167	(38)	5,786	(37)	2,664	(34)	11,767	(33)	1,330	(47)	5,846	(44)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	455		2,639		892		5,891		531		3,341	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	142		934		127		717		68		297	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	41		211		10		37		5		20	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	26		229		20		105		8		69	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	503		1,773		1,615		5,017		718		2,119	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	117	(4)	1,596	(10)	125	(2)	834	(2)	55	(2)	436	(3)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	535	(17)	1,371	(9)	1,934	(25)	5,145	(15)	391	(14)	955	(7)
Total	3,072	(100)	15,570	(100)	7,847	(100)	35,372	(100)	2,809	(100)	13,293	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	13	(22)	59	(18)	15	(47)	84	(49)	5,421	(39)	30,573	(47)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(0)	–	–	–	–	23	(0)	117	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	24	(40)	144	(44)	14	(44)	63	(36)	5,204	(38)	23,633	(36)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	7		43		7		36		1,893		11,964	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5		41		4		8		346		1,999	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		3		–		2		57		273	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		15		–		–		57		420	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	9		42		3		17		2,851		8,977	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(13)	68	(21)	–	–	10	(6)	305	(2)	2,945	(5)
Risk not reported or identified	15	(25)	53	(16)	3	(9)	16	(9)	2,885	(21)	7,554	(12)
Total	60	(100)	325	(100)	32	(100)	173	(100)	13,838	(100)	64,822	(100)

¹See Figure 6.

²Includes 89 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals, through June 1995, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	(6)	156	(13)	1	(0)	32	(1)	1	(0)	34	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	115	(80)	868	(71)	528	(92)	3,578	(95)	228	(92)	1,424	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>			32		149		1,470		73		609	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>			20		70		541		48		395	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>			5		8		41		7		33	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>			1		–		5		1		4	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>			1		1		9		2		8	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>			24		111		440		42		138	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>			1		4		73		2		27	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>			31		185		999		53		210	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	16	(11)	178	(15)	8	(1)	80	(2)	12	(5)	91	(6)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	4	(3)	14	(1)	36	(6)	68	(2)	6	(2)	17	(1)
Total	144	(100)	1,216	(100)	573	(100)	3,758	(100)	247	(100)	1,566	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	3	(8)	–	–	1	(5)	11	(1)	226	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	5	(63)	24	(63)	2	(100)	18	(95)	881	(90)	5,925	(90)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>			4		1		9		256		2,471	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>			3		–		4		139		1,107	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>			2		–		–		20		120	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>			–		–		–		2		24	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>			–		–		–		4		27	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>			2		–		1		180		676	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>			1		–		–		7		140	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>			2		1		4		273		1,360	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(13)	9	(24)	–	–	–	–	37	(4)	359	(5)
Risk not reported or identified	2	(25)	2	(5)	–	–	–	–	48	(5)	101	(2)
Total	8	(100)	38	(100)	2	(100)	19	(100)	977	(100)	6,611	(100)

¹See Figure 6, footnote 1.

²Includes 14 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported July 1993 through June 1994, July 1994 through June 1995;¹ and cumulative totals through June 1995, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old						20-24 years old					
	July 1993– June 1994		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1993– June 1994		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	75	(29)	82	(32)	471	(33)	1,250	(60)	1,029	(60)	8,613	(63)
Injecting drug use	15	(6)	16	(6)	92	(6)	275	(13)	207	(12)	1,727	(13)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	10	(4)	10	(4)	68	(5)	178	(9)	112	(7)	1,486	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	112	(43)	89	(35)	613	(43)	85	(4)	55	(3)	501	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	10	(4)	10	(4)	36	(3)	95	(5)	108	(6)	456	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	3		1		13		26		37		196	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		1		–		–		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		2		2		11	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	7		8		22		67		69		248	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	15	(6)	11	(4)	60	(4)	17	(1)	10	(1)	99	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	21	(8)	39	(15)	97	(7)	171	(8)	200	(12)	717	(5)
Male subtotal	258	(100)	257	(100)	1,437	(100)	2,071	(100)	1,721	(100)	13,599	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	18	(11)	14	(7)	122	(16)	223	(27)	183	(22)	1,351	(33)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(1)	3	(2)	9	(1)	2	(0)	2	(0)	12	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	93	(55)	89	(48)	397	(53)	455	(54)	423	(51)	2,093	(50)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	32		27		186		189		129		1,058	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5		6		22		31		23		165	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		3		10		13		6		41	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		1		2		3		12	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	55		53		178		220		262		817	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	(4)	13	(7)	57	(8)	12	(1)	10	(1)	98	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	49	(29)	68	(36)	162	(22)	149	(18)	209	(25)	592	(14)
Female subtotal	169	(100)	187	(100)	747	(100)	841	(100)	827	(100)	4,146	(100)
Total	427		444		2,184		2,912		2,548		17,745	

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of cases reported in the two most recent 12-month reporting periods.

²See Figure 6.

Table 8. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1995, United States

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	401	(0)	1,593	(1)	630	(1)	15	(1)	9	(1)	2,651	(1)
5-12	288	(0)	270	(0)	193	(0)	8	(0)	1	(0)	761	(0)
13-19	649	(0)	468	(0)	288	(0)	18	(1)	13	(1)	1,437	(0)
20-24	6,054	(3)	4,641	(4)	2,735	(4)	99	(3)	48	(5)	13,599	(3)
25-29	29,889	(14)	16,854	(14)	10,851	(16)	384	(13)	210	(21)	58,268	(14)
30-34	49,941	(23)	27,096	(22)	16,750	(24)	646	(22)	272	(27)	94,836	(23)
35-39	47,371	(22)	28,321	(23)	15,311	(22)	630	(22)	199	(20)	91,986	(22)
40-44	34,274	(16)	20,518	(17)	10,332	(15)	509	(17)	142	(14)	65,883	(16)
45-49	20,271	(10)	10,877	(9)	5,608	(8)	281	(10)	63	(6)	37,156	(9)
50-54	10,900	(5)	5,863	(5)	2,923	(4)	154	(5)	30	(3)	19,899	(5)
55-59	6,082	(3)	3,236	(3)	1,677	(2)	90	(3)	15	(1)	11,128	(3)
60-64	3,514	(2)	1,746	(1)	908	(1)	42	(1)	11	(1)	6,230	(2)
65 or older	2,911	(1)	1,397	(1)	668	(1)	49	(2)	7	(1)	5,040	(1)
Male subtotal	212,545	(100)	122,880	(100)	68,874	(100)	2,925	(100)	1,020	(100)	408,874	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	406	(3)	1,606	(4)	596	(4)	9	(3)	9	(5)	2,634	(4)
5-12	121	(1)	289	(1)	147	(1)	6	(2)	—	—	565	(1)
13-19	140	(1)	482	(1)	119	(1)	4	(1)	1	(1)	747	(1)
20-24	980	(6)	2,217	(6)	910	(6)	16	(5)	18	(10)	4,146	(6)
25-29	2,825	(18)	5,885	(16)	2,488	(18)	36	(11)	36	(20)	11,280	(17)
30-34	3,695	(23)	8,692	(23)	3,412	(24)	70	(21)	44	(24)	15,936	(23)
35-39	3,043	(19)	8,140	(22)	2,766	(20)	61	(18)	35	(19)	14,075	(21)
40-44	1,850	(11)	5,085	(14)	1,663	(12)	50	(15)	19	(10)	8,676	(13)
45-49	953	(6)	2,208	(6)	852	(6)	28	(8)	8	(4)	4,054	(6)
50-54	565	(4)	1,166	(3)	479	(3)	16	(5)	4	(2)	2,233	(3)
55-59	445	(3)	660	(2)	303	(2)	10	(3)	4	(2)	1,424	(2)
60-64	326	(2)	422	(1)	151	(1)	16	(5)	3	(2)	918	(1)
65 or older	748	(5)	415	(1)	150	(1)	18	(5)	1	(1)	1,333	(2)
Female subtotal	16,097	(100)	37,267	(100)	14,036	(100)	340	(100)	182	(100)	68,021	(100)
Total²	228,644		160,148		82,910		3,265		1,202		476,899	

¹Includes 630 males, 99 females, and 1 person with unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

²Includes 4 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates,¹ and deaths, by half-year and age group, through June 1995, United States

Half-year	Adults/adolescents			Children <13 years old		
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	86	90.7	30	8	75.0	1
1981 Jan.-June	104	90.4	37	10	80.0	2
July-Dec.	203	92.1	83	6	83.3	6
1982 Jan.-June	428	93.2	151	15	93.3	10
July-Dec.	725	91.6	295	16	87.5	4
1983 Jan.-June	1,343	94.2	525	32	100.0	14
July-Dec.	1,700	94.2	945	44	90.9	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,667	93.6	1,423	52	88.5	26
July-Dec.	3,494	93.7	2,015	63	87.3	24
1985 Jan.-June	5,120	92.7	2,869	108	81.5	47
July-Dec.	6,529	93.1	3,973	137	85.4	72
1986 Jan.-June	8,647	92.1	5,185	143	83.2	68
July-Dec.	10,210	92.3	6,696	195	77.9	97
1987 Jan.-June	13,476	91.1	7,798	228	78.1	121
July-Dec.	14,860	89.4	8,233	269	73.6	171
1988 Jan.-June	17,283	87.5	9,671	262	68.3	137
July-Dec.	17,769	87.3	11,032	348	65.5	179
1989 Jan.-June	20,799	84.1	12,694	368	64.4	173
July-Dec.	21,131	82.8	14,592	345	67.5	194
1990 Jan.-June	23,901	80.0	14,995	386	60.6	193
July-Dec.	23,403	77.7	15,952	402	54.0	199
1991 Jan.-June	27,836	73.7	16,993	400	52.0	174
July-Dec.	29,924	69.3	18,861	389	48.1	218
1992 Jan.-June	36,048	61.3	19,247	473	44.4	190
July-Dec.	38,962	54.4	20,416	425	47.3	219
1993 Jan.-June	40,147	41.3	20,571	413	37.8	244
July-Dec.	32,818	34.0	21,503	396	36.9	254
1994 Jan.-June	32,090	24.2	22,091	345	26.7	271
July-Dec.	25,577	15.8	21,475	243	20.6	215
1995 Jan.-June	13,008	7.8	11,112	90	8.9	112
Total²	470,288	62.1	291,815	6,611	55.3	3,658

¹Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. For example, during the interval January through June 1982, AIDS was diagnosed in 428 adults/adolescents. Through June 1995, 399 of these 428 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case-fatality rate is 93.2 (399 divided by 428, multiplied by 100). The case-fatality rates shown here may be underestimates because of incomplete reporting of deaths. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

²Death totals include 352 adults/adolescents and 7 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 10. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through June 1995, United States

Definition category	Period of diagnosis											
	Before July 1991		July 1991– June 1992		July 1992– June 1993		July 1993– June 1994		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	163,750	(73)	34,781	(52)	30,933	(39)	19,976	(30)	9,831	(25)	259,271	(54)
1987 definition	52,050	(23)	18,514	(28)	17,522	(22)	11,591	(18)	6,084	(16)	105,761	(22)
1993 definition ¹	9,751	(4)	13,539	(20)	31,492	(39)	34,082	(52)	23,003	(59)	111,867	(23)
<i>Pulmonary tuberculosis</i>	1,616		1,276		1,891		1,480		528		6,791	
<i>Recurrent pneumonia</i>	380		370		926		914		439		3,029	
<i>Invasive cervical cancer</i>	68		51		98		115		43		375	
<i>Severe HIV-related immunosuppression</i> ²	7,720		11,867		28,609		31,603		22,002		101,801	
Total	225,551	(100)	66,834	(100)	79,947	(100)	65,649	(100)	38,918	(100)	476,899	(100)

¹Persons who meet only the 1993 AIDS case definition and whose date of diagnosis is before January 1993 were diagnosed retrospectively. The sum of diagnoses listed for the four conditions under the 1993 definition do not equal the 1993 definition total because some persons have more than one diagnosis from the added conditions of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer.

²Defined as CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/μL or a CD4⁺ percentage less than 14 in persons with laboratory confirmation of HIV infection.

Table 11. Health care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through June 1995, United States¹

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	–	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	–	2
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	–	9
Health aide/attendant	1	11
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	7
Laboratory technician, clinical	15	14
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	3	0
Nurse	16	23
Physician, nonsurgical	6	10
Physician, surgical	–	4
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	2
Technician, surgical	2	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	–	4
Other health care occupations	–	2
Total	46	97

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

²Health care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure or had other laboratory evidence of occupational infection: 40 had percutaneous exposure, 4 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Forty-one exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 3 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Twenty of these health care workers developed AIDS.

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

Table 12. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through June 1995, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	235,025	(50)
Injecting drug use	97,574	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3,024	(1)
Heterosexual contact	34,597	(7)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	7,118	(2)
Receipt of transplant of tissues/organs or artificial insemination ²	10	(0)
Other ³	52	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	377,400	(80)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	27,164	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	118	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	5,814	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,009	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	155	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	18,841	(4)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,384	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	55	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	766	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,086	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	34	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	3,170	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	509	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	12	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	30	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	223	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	36	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	29	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	660	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	27	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact;	7	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	125	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	4	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	15	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	63,288	(13)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	29,600	(6)
Total	470,288	(100)

¹Includes 33 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

²Ten adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 10 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

³See Table 11 and Figure 6 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 25 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

⁴See Figure 6.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1994 through June 1995, United States

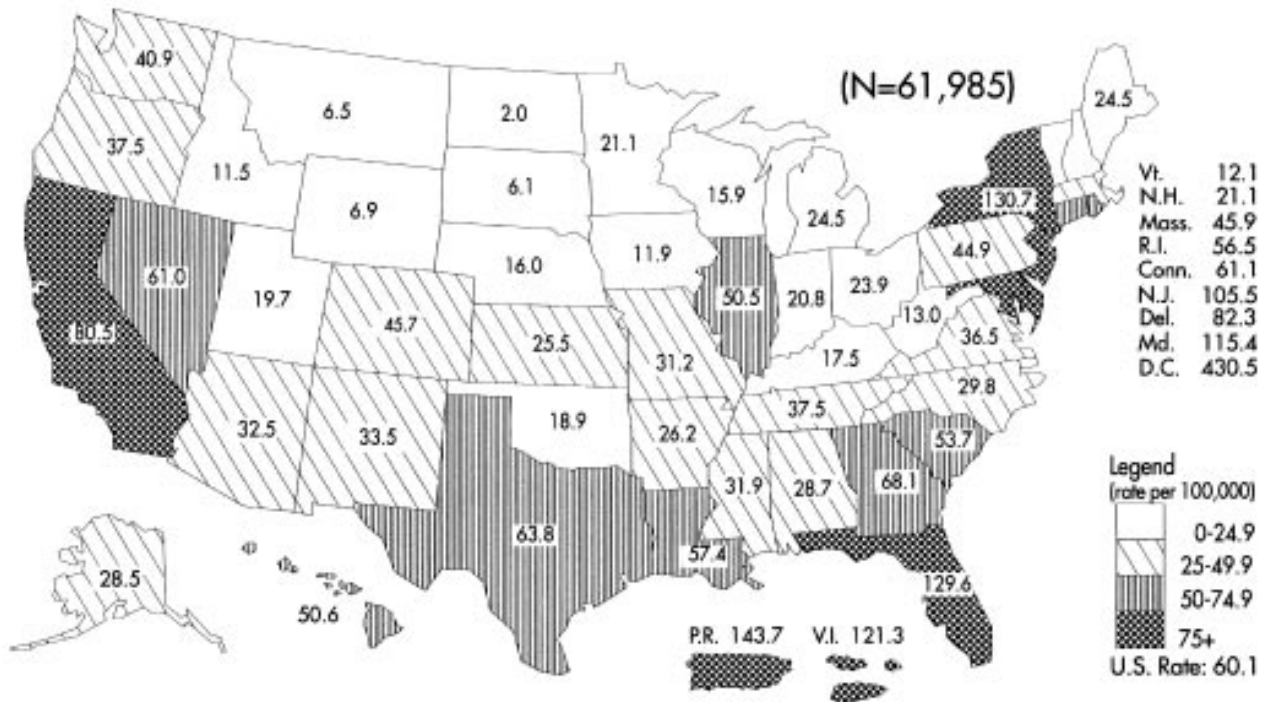


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1994 through June 1995, United States

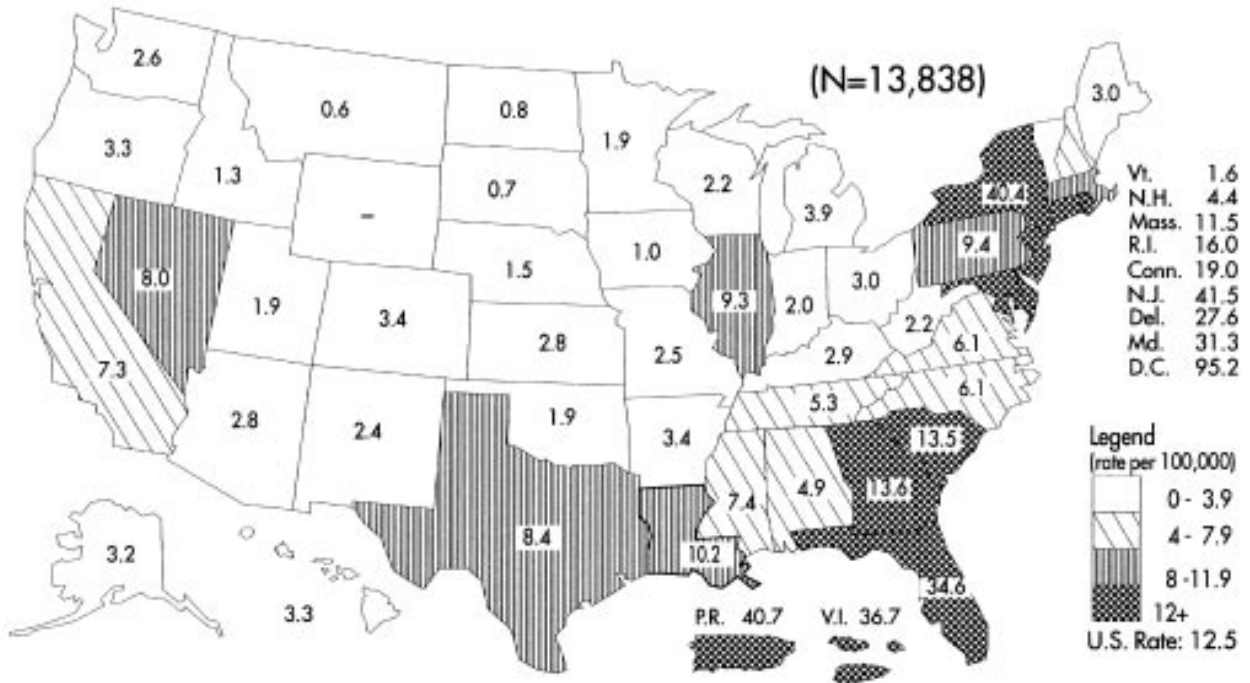


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1994 through June 1995, United States

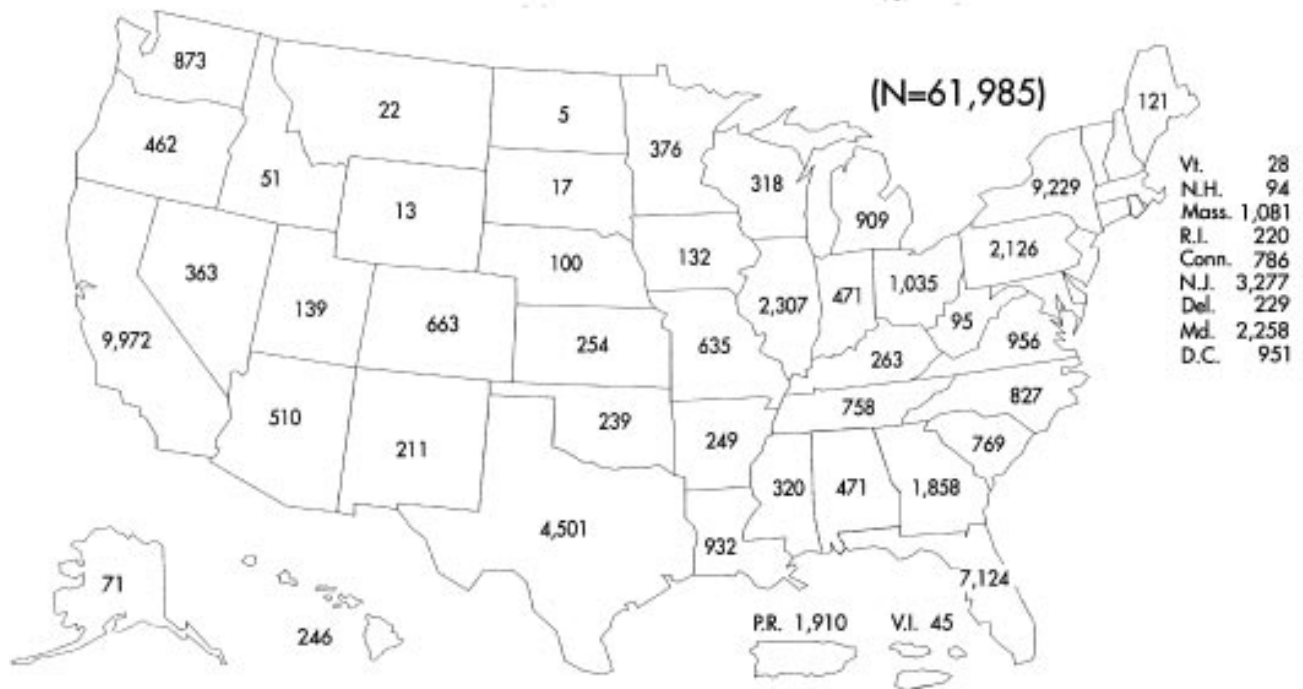


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1994 through June 1995, United States

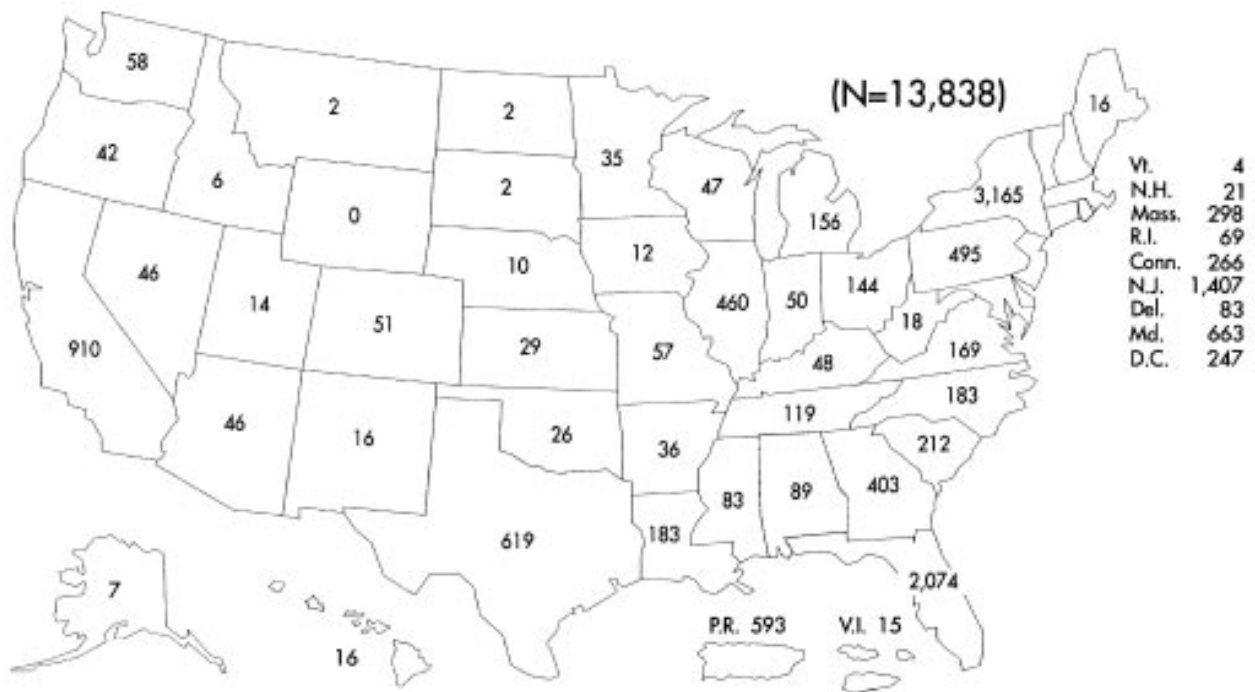
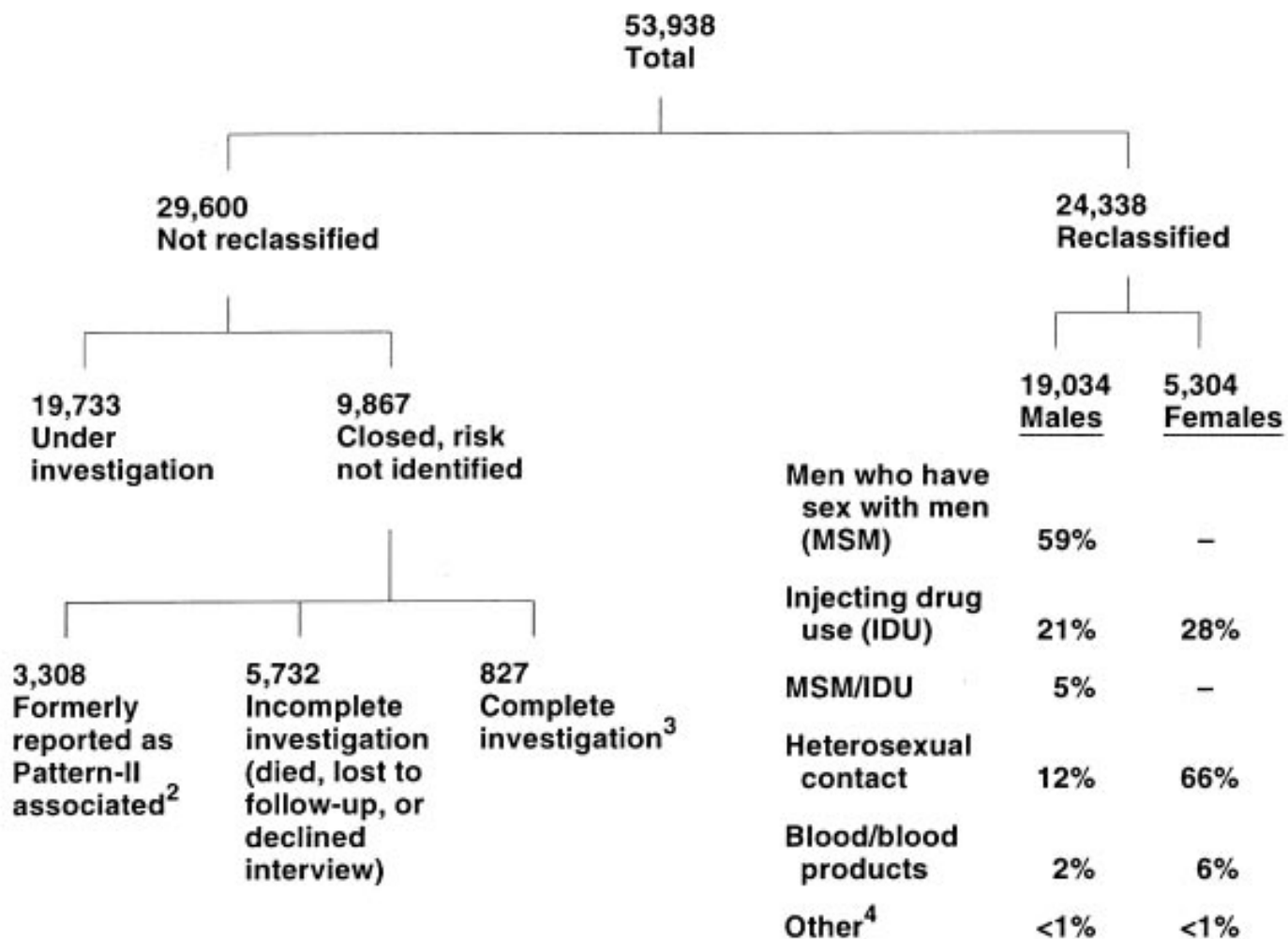


Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported July 1994 through June 1995, United States



Figure 6. Investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through June 1995, United States¹



¹Excludes 101 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in Table 3: 100 whose risk is not identified and 1 who was exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31). An additional 303 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

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

³Investigations of these persons included patient interviews. Based on available information, these persons could not be reclassified into an exposure category. This group includes persons possibly infected through heterosexual contact with a partner who is not known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 827 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

⁴Fifty-two adult/adolescents are included in the "other" exposure category listed here and in Table 3, and were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. See Table 11, *MMWR* 1993;42:329-31, and *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51. One person was infected following intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. Twenty-five persons acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

Table 13. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1994, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of diagnosis				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Northeast	13,900	15,500	17,000	18,600	19,100
Midwest	4,600	5,500	6,300	6,300	6,500
South	15,000	17,400	20,400	21,000	23,500
West	10,600	12,200	13,000	12,500	13,200
Territories	1,700	2,100	2,100	2,200	2,000
Total³	45,800	52,500	58,800	60,600	64,300

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

²Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. See Technical Notes.

³See Technical Notes for a list of states or dependencies and possessions which comprise each region of residence.

³The sum of the regional estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 14. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1994, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of diagnosis				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
White, not Hispanic	22,600	25,200	26,700	25,700	26,400
Black, not Hispanic	14,600	17,400	21,000	23,000	25,300
Hispanic	8,000	9,400	10,400	11,100	11,900
Asian/Pacific Islander	300	360	420	460	480
American Indian/Alaska Native	110	140	160	170	200
Total²	45,800	52,500	58,800	60,600	64,300

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates of less than 200, 200 to 499, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 20, 50, and 100, respectively. See Technical Notes.

²The sum of race/ethnicity estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding. Totals include estimates of persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 15. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1994, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of diagnosis				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Men who have sex with men	25,200	28,300	30,000	29,600	31,300
Injecting drug use	8,700	10,100	12,000	12,700	13,400
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,200	3,500	3,800	3,600	3,500
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	340	380	440	440	420
Heterosexual contact	1,100	1,500	2,100	2,600	3,100
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	440	460	440	380	440
Risk not reported or identified	360	380	440	400	280
Male subtotal	39,300	44,700	49,200	49,700	52,400
Female adult/adolescent exposure category					
Injecting drug use	3,000	3,600	4,300	4,600	4,900
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	20	10	20	20
Heterosexual contact	2,200	2,900	3,800	4,800	5,700
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	320	320	320	340	400
Risk not reported or identified	120	190	200	150	110
Female subtotal	5,700	7,000	8,600	9,900	11,100
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category²	800	830	990	970	850
Total³	45,800	52,500	58,800	60,600	64,300

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and anticipated redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Adult/adolescent and total estimates of less than 200, 200 to 499, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 20, 50, and 100, respectively. Pediatric estimates are rounded to the nearest 10. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. See Technical Notes.

²Estimates are based on cases diagnosed using the 1987 definition, adjusted for reporting delays. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition affected only adult/adolescent cases, not pediatric cases.

³The sum of the exposure category estimates may not equal the subtotal and total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 16. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by state, reported July 1994 through June 1995; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1995; from states with confidential HIV infection reporting

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	July 1994– June 1995	Cumulative totals		
		Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	559	3,764	31	3,795
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	366	3,087	29	3,116
Arkansas (July 1989)	316	1,298	20	1,318
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	461	5,248	26	5,274
Connecticut (July 1992) ¹	22	–	93	93
Idaho (June 1986)	50	343	3	346
Indiana (July 1988)	411	2,563	23	2,586
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	1,161	3,714	42	3,756
Michigan (April 1992)	1,277	2,679	73	2,752
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	309	2,093	22	2,115
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	604	2,893	35	2,928
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	656	3,289	36	3,325
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	417	1,944	20	1,964
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	4,259	10,221	306	10,527
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,427	5,659	46	5,705
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	7	59	–	59
Ohio (June 1990)	575	2,992	26	3,018
Oklahoma (June 1988)	176	1,540	9	1,549
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	736	5,444	73	5,517
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	21	148	5	153
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	1,075	2,989	37	3,026
Texas (Feb. 1994) ¹	145	–	189	189
Utah (April 1989)	89	775	5	780
Virginia (July 1989)	1,000	5,623	57	5,680
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	96	359	2	361
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	252	1,845	23	1,868
Wyoming (June 1989)	9	57	–	57
Subtotal	16,476	70,626	1,231	71,857
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ²	490	1,694	26	1,720
Total	16,966	72,320	1,257	73,577

¹Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only.

²Includes 347 persons reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose state of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 17. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals through June 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	2,615	(57)	15,135	(60)	1,715	(28)	7,883	(31)	265	(29)	1,132	(35)
Injecting drug use	559	(12)	2,274	(9)	1,403	(23)	5,646	(22)	306	(33)	964	(30)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	283	(6)	2,103	(8)	210	(3)	1,272	(5)	27	(3)	203	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	48	(1)	308	(1)	10	(0)	72	(0)	1	(0)	8	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	117	(3)	598	(2)	472	(8)	2,064	(8)	46	(5)	163	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	36		179		139		558		14		61	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		4		2		5		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		16		7		30		–		2	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	81		399		324		1,471		32		100	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	17	(0)	168	(1)	33	(1)	141	(1)	2	(0)	18	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	942	(21)	4,642	(18)	2,226	(37)	8,247	(33)	281	(30)	749	(23)
Total	4,581	(100)	25,228	(100)	6,069	(100)	25,325	(100)	928	(100)	3,237	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	16	(47)	74	(50)	17	(38)	150	(49)	4,675	(39)	24,611	(44)
Injecting drug use	3	(9)	14	(10)	10	(22)	51	(17)	2,296	(19)	9,028	(16)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	(3)	3	(2)	6	(13)	47	(15)	529	(4)	3,655	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	3	(2)	–	–	4	(1)	61	(1)	400	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	1	(3)	6	(4)	2	(4)	10	(3)	644	(5)	2,869	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		3		1		2		193		811	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		2		9	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		7		48	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	–		3		1		8		442		2,001	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(3)	3	(2)	–	–	3	(1)	53	(0)	339	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	12	(35)	44	(30)	10	(22)	44	(14)	3,637	(31)	14,761	(27)
Total	34	(100)	147	(100)	45	(100)	309	(100)	11,895	(100)	55,663	(100)

¹See Table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 1,417 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 18. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals through June 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	291	(28)	1,286	(30)	691	(22)	2,693	(25)	97	(26)	290	(29)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(0)	7	(0)	1	(0)	7	(0)	–	–	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	346	(34)	1,595	(38)	891	(28)	3,660	(33)	113	(30)	382	(38)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>		120		614		276		1,188		49		178
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>		39		207		72		295		5		17
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		11		45		3		24		–		5
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV-infection</i>		4		23		6		27		–		3
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		172		706		534		2,126		59		179
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(1)	102	(2)	53	(2)	188	(2)	2	(1)	18	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ²	381	(37)	1,238	(29)	1,507	(48)	4,425	(40)	159	(43)	308	(31)
Total	1,027	(100)	4,229	(100)	3,143	(100)	10,973	(100)	371	(100)	998	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	2	(13)	6	(14)	7	(30)	40	(40)	1,094	(24)	4,340	(26)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(0)	14	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	4	(27)	15	(35)	6	(26)	34	(34)	1,365	(29)	5,718	(34)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>		1		6		5		22		451		2,015
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>		–		–		–		6		117		527
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>		–		–		–		–		14		74
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>		–		–		–		–		10		53
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>		3		9		1		6		773		3,049
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	1	(2)	1	(4)	1	(1)	64	(1)	316	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	9	(60)	21	(49)	9	(39)	26	(26)	2,120	(46)	6,253	(38)
Total	15	(100)	43	(100)	23	(100)	101	(100)	4,645	(100)	16,642	(100)

¹See Table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 298 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 19. Pediatric HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals through June 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	(9)	68	(21)	3	(1)	22	(3)	4	(7)	9	(6)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	91	(85)	221	(68)	225	(91)	646	(89)	45	(80)	137	(84)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	19		50		65		165		15		35	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	17		31		26		64		10		19	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		2		5		9		–		1	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		1		2		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	3		4		–		1		–		–	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	15		29		36		78		5		14	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	2		3		3		5		1		2	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	34		102		89		322		14		66	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	18	(6)	2	(1)	5	(1)	3	(5)	5	(3)
Risk not reported or identified ²	5	(5)	19	(6)	18	(7)	49	(7)	4	(7)	12	(7)
Total	107	(100)	326	(100)	248	(100)	722	(100)	56	(100)	163	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(20)	–	–	2	(17)	18	(4)	105	(8)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	–	–	1	(20)	2	(100)	8	(67)	370	(87)	1,026	(82)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	3		103		257	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–	–	–	–	2		2		55		116	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	–	1		–	–	–	–	6		13	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		1		3	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3		5	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56		121	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6		10	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–	–	–	–	–	–	2		140		501	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	(2)	30	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	3	(60)	–	–	2	(17)	27	(6)	96	(8)
Total	–	–	5	(100)	2	(100)	12	(100)	423	(100)	1,257	(100)

¹See Table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 29 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 20. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported July 1994 through June 1995, and cumulative totals through June 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total		July 1994– June 1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	108	(46)	583	(43)	728	(53)	4,235	(53)
Injecting drug use	5	(2)	70	(5)	77	(6)	478	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7	(3)	82	(6)	59	(4)	530	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	14	(6)	93	(7)	14	(1)	89	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	9	(4)	90	(7)	84	(6)	428	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		17		24		93	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		2		–		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		1		1		4	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	7		70		59		330	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	11	(1)	4	(0)	38	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ²	91	(39)	434	(32)	401	(29)	2,179	(27)
Male subtotal	234	(100)	1,363	(100)	1,367	(100)	7,977	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	11	(4)	99	(8)	83	(12)	436	(15)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	121	(40)	549	(43)	209	(30)	1,158	(39)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	23		138		50		349	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	6		41		22		128	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		10		7		26	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		4		2		11	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	88		356		128		644	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(1)	11	(1)	6	(1)	28	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	168	(55)	605	(48)	403	(57)	1,337	(45)
Female subtotal	303	(100)	1,264	(100)	701	(100)	2,960	(100)
Total³	537		2,628		2,070		10,940	

¹See Table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²For HIV infection cases (not AIDS), "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

³Includes 4 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 21. HIV infection cases (not AIDS), by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1995, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/ Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	116	(0)	321	(1)	63	(2)	2	(1)	3	(1)	511	(1)
5-12	74	(0)	59	(0)	19	(1)	–	–	2	(1)	161	(0)
13-19	558	(2)	712	(3)	51	(2)	4	(3)	8	(3)	1,363	(2)
20-24	3,744	(15)	3,546	(14)	415	(13)	26	(17)	59	(19)	7,977	(14)
25-29	6,579	(26)	5,477	(21)	833	(25)	41	(28)	95	(30)	13,353	(24)
30-34	6,041	(24)	5,703	(22)	813	(24)	31	(21)	69	(22)	12,998	(23)
35-39	3,975	(16)	4,759	(19)	571	(17)	18	(12)	40	(13)	9,607	(17)
40-44	2,199	(9)	2,831	(11)	322	(10)	14	(9)	22	(7)	5,521	(10)
45-49	1,100	(4)	1,180	(5)	137	(4)	7	(5)	8	(3)	2,516	(4)
50-54	546	(2)	607	(2)	46	(1)	3	(2)	5	(2)	1,243	(2)
55-59	239	(1)	254	(1)	21	(1)	2	(1)	2	(1)	532	(1)
60-64	131	(1)	133	(1)	17	(1)	–	–	1	(0)	287	(1)
65 or older	116	(0)	123	(0)	11	(0)	1	(1)	–	–	266	(0)
Male subtotal	25,418	(100)	25,705	(100)	3,319	(100)	149	(100)	314	(100)	56,335	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	115	(3)	291	(3)	65	(6)	2	(4)	6	(6)	491	(3)
5-12	21	(0)	51	(0)	16	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	93	(1)
13-19	252	(6)	930	(8)	52	(5)	1	(2)	10	(9)	1,264	(7)
20-24	816	(19)	1,924	(17)	149	(14)	10	(22)	19	(18)	2,960	(17)
25-29	1,047	(24)	2,462	(22)	271	(25)	16	(35)	18	(17)	3,888	(23)
30-34	931	(21)	2,406	(21)	255	(24)	9	(20)	20	(19)	3,689	(21)
35-39	590	(14)	1,678	(15)	122	(11)	1	(2)	22	(20)	2,452	(14)
40-44	264	(6)	883	(8)	80	(7)	3	(7)	9	(8)	1,264	(7)
45-49	158	(4)	332	(3)	35	(3)	2	(4)	2	(2)	546	(3)
50-54	53	(1)	148	(1)	15	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	222	(1)
55-59	45	(1)	100	(1)	13	(1)	–	–	–	–	160	(1)
60-64	22	(1)	50	(0)	5	(0)	–	–	–	–	79	(0)
65 or older	51	(1)	60	(1)	1	(0)	–	–	–	–	118	(1)
Female subtotal	4,365	(100)	11,315	(100)	1,079	(100)	46	(100)	108	(100)	17,226	(100)
Total³	29,784		37,022		4,398		195		423		73,577	

¹See Table 16 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²Includes 1,430 males and 313 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

³Includes 16 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 22. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection (not AIDS) and with AIDS, by state and age group, reported through June 1995¹

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV (not AIDS) ²			Living with AIDS ³			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	3,673	31	3,704	1,431	18	1,449	5,104	49	5,153
Alaska	—	—	—	140	1	141	140	1	141
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	2,768	25	2,793	1,343	8	1,351	4,111	33	4,144
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,279	20	1,299	849	15	864	2,128	35	2,163
California	—	—	—	28,622	169	28,791	28,622	169	28,791
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	5,107	26	5,133	2,010	8	2,018	7,117	34	7,151
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁴	—	86	86	3,016	75	3,091	3,016	161	3,177
Delaware	—	—	—	585	4	589	585	4	589
District of Columbia	—	—	—	3,086	62	3,148	3,086	62	3,148
Florida	—	—	—	19,202	495	19,697	19,202	495	19,697
Georgia	—	—	—	5,688	71	5,759	5,688	71	5,759
Hawaii	—	—	—	583	4	587	583	4	587
Idaho (June 1986)	275	3	278	120	—	120	395	3	398
Illinois	—	—	—	5,805	86	5,891	5,805	86	5,891
Indiana (July 1988)	2,475	22	2,497	1,477	14	1,491	3,952	36	3,988
Iowa	—	—	—	345	4	349	345	4	349
Kansas	—	—	—	569	3	572	569	3	572
Kentucky	—	—	—	578	8	586	578	8	586
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	3,585	40	3,625	2,820	45	2,865	6,405	85	6,490
Maine	—	—	—	308	5	313	308	5	313
Maryland	—	—	—	4,889	131	5,020	4,889	131	5,020
Massachusetts	—	—	—	3,623	63	3,686	3,623	63	3,686
Michigan (April 1992)	2,382	62	2,444	2,706	28	2,734	5,088	90	5,178
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	1,985	20	2,005	1,022	11	1,033	3,007	31	3,038
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	2,820	35	2,855	882	19	901	3,702	54	3,756
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	3,203	36	3,239	2,580	15	2,595	5,783	51	5,834
Montana	—	—	—	63	1	64	63	1	64
Nebraska	—	—	—	247	3	250	247	3	250
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	1,849	19	1,868	996	11	1,007	2,845	30	2,875
New Hampshire	—	—	—	273	3	276	273	3	276
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	9,224	295	9,519	9,102	242	9,344	18,326	537	18,863
New Mexico	—	—	—	466	2	468	466	2	468
New York	—	—	—	26,240	671	26,911	26,240	671	26,911
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	5,374	45	5,419	2,363	42	2,405	7,737	87	7,824
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	52	—	52	26	—	26	78	—	78
Ohio (June 1990)	1,911	13	1,924	2,496	30	2,526	4,407	43	4,450
Oklahoma (June 1988)	1,493	9	1,502	946	5	951	2,439	14	2,453
Oregon	—	—	—	1,260	4	1,264	1,260	4	1,264
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	5,725	115	5,840	5,725	115	5,840
Rhode Island	—	—	—	575	5	580	575	5	580
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	5,189	71	5,260	2,248	23	2,271	7,437	94	7,531
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	132	5	137	36	2	38	168	7	175
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	2,918	37	2,955	2,044	14	2,058	4,962	51	5,013
Texas (Feb. 1994) ⁴	—	181	181	13,174	129	13,303	13,174	310	13,484
Utah (April 1989)	760	5	765	458	6	464	1,218	11	1,229
Vermont	—	—	—	102	1	103	102	1	103
Virginia (July 1989)	5,453	55	5,508	2,623	70	2,693	8,076	125	8,201
Washington	—	—	—	2,618	11	2,629	2,618	11	2,629
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	331	2	333	208	2	210	539	4	543
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	1,752	22	1,774	1,024	9	1,033	2,776	31	2,807
Wyoming (June 1989)	56	—	56	46	—	46	102	—	102
Subtotal	66,046	1,165	67,211	169,638	2,763	172,401	235,684	3,928	239,612
Guam	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	5,851	153	6,004	5,851	153	6,004
Virgin Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	134	7	141	134	7	141
Total	66,046	1,165	67,211	175,627	2,923	178,550	241,673	4,088	245,761

¹Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of the last update.

²Includes only persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,553 adults/adolescents and 26 children reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting whose state of residence is unknown or are residents of other states.

³Includes 225 adults/adolescents and 2 children whose state of residence is unknown.

⁴Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only.

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States¹ report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (*MMWR* 1985;34:373-75) and 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36[*suppl no. 1S*]:1S-15S). The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41[*no. RR-17*]:1-19; see also *MMWR* 1995;44:160-61,64-7). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The laboratory and diagnostic criteria for the 1987 pediatric case definition (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30,235) were updated in 1994 (*MMWR* 1994;43[*no. RR-12*]:1-19).

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of the opportunistic disease). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV-infected persons with CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage of less than 14, and persons diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer. All conditions added to the 1993 definition require laboratory confirmation of HIV infection. Persons who meet the criteria for more than one definition category are classified hierarchically in the following order: pre-1987, 1987, and 1993. Persons in the 1993 definition category meet only the 1993 definition.

The pediatric case definition incorporates the revised 1994 pediatric classification system for evidence of HIV infection. Children with their first positive results on Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized based on the 1987 classification system. Those tested during or after October 1994 are categorized under the revised 1994 pediatric classification system. For children of any

age with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV-detection test (i.e., HIV culture, HIV PCR, or HIV antigen [p24]) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the diagnosis is confirmed by a clinician. The 1994 pediatric definitions for HIV encephalopathy and HIV wasting syndrome reflect increased knowledge of these conditions in children, and replace the 1987 definitions.

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed AIDS cases to state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85 percent complete (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:257-64 and *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-99). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases.

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

Surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Through December 31, 1994, 25 states had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Two other states, Connecticut and Texas, required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children less than 13 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests in 1985. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Consequently, many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infection using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies greatly among states.

HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports are not representative of all persons with HIV infection. Because many HIV-reporting states also offer anonymous HIV testing, confidential HIV infection reports are not representative of all persons being tested in these areas. Furthermore, many factors may influence testing pat-

¹Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The latter 5 comprise the category "Pacific Islands, U.S." listed in Tables 1 and 22.

terns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability 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 infection reporting.

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

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place will influence the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given annual period may include cases reported during only a portion of the year. Prior to statewide HIV reporting, some states collected reports of HIV infection in selected populations. Therefore, these states have reports prior to initiation of statewide confidential reporting.

Over time, persons with HIV infection will be diagnosed and reported with AIDS. HIV infection cases later reported with AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point in the clinical spectrum of disease, therefore the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS will vary. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, reporting and updating of clinical and vital status of cases vary among states.

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

Tabulation and presentation of HIV infection and AIDS data

Data in this report are provisional. Each issue of this report includes information received by CDC

through the last day of the reporting period. AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC unless otherwise noted. Data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and for associated independent nations are included in the totals.

Age group tabulations are based on the person's age at first documented positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases, and age at diagnosis of AIDS for AIDS cases. Adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age. Age group tabulations for AIDS cases in Table 14 (year-end edition only) are based on age at death.

Tabulations of persons living with HIV and AIDS (Table 22), include persons whose vital status was "alive" 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 vary in the frequency with which they review the vital status of persons reported with HIV infection and AIDS. In addition, some cases may be lost to follow-up.

Table 12 (year-end edition only) tabulates AIDS-indicator conditions reported during the last year. These data are known to underreport AIDS-indicator conditions and should be interpreted with caution. Reported conditions overrepresent initial AIDS-indicator illness because follow-up for subsequent indicator diseases is resource intensive and has not been systematic or standardized in most health departments. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents added reporting of HIV-infected persons with severe HIV-related immunosuppression (CD^+ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 μ L or less than 14 percent). Since implementation of the 1993 definition, approximately half of all cases were reported based only on immunologic criteria; consequently, reporting of AIDS cases based on AIDS-defining opportunistic infections has decreased (see *AIDS* 1994;8:1489-93).

Table 2 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population. AIDS case counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on July 1, 1994. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in Table 2 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan Areas as of June 30, 1995" (available by calling the National Technical Informa-

tion Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB95-208880). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the *Federal Register* (see *FR* 1990;55:12154-60).

The metropolitan areas definitions are the MSAs for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities and counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates presented for the District of Columbia in Table 1 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in Table 2 include persons residing within the several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at first positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases and residence at diagnosis of the first AIDS-indicator condition(s) for AIDS cases.

Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness

In 1993, the AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded to include a laboratory measure of severe immunosuppression ($CD4^+$ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a percent of total lymphocytes less than 14) and three additional clinical conditions (pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer). Before 1993, the surveillance definition included only opportunistic illnesses, and trends in the incidence of AIDS were evaluated by examining the number of AIDS opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs) diagnosed per year or quarter (adjusted for reporting delays). Because most HIV-infected persons become severely immunosuppressed before the onset of AIDS-OIs, the addition of the $CD4^+$ criteria has temporarily distorted observed trends in AIDS incidence. To examine trends over time, an additional adjustment is required to estimate when an AIDS-OI will develop in persons who were reported based on the $CD4^+$ criteria. CDC has developed a procedure to estimate the incidence of AIDS-OIs among persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria. Estimates of trends in AIDS-OIs are displayed in Tables 13, 14, and 15.

The estimated AIDS-OI incidence is the sum of incidence in two groups. The first group is persons reported to AIDS surveillance with AIDS-OIs. Inci-

dence in this group is estimated by adjusting reported cases for delays in case reporting.

The second group is persons reported with AIDS based on a $CD4^+$ count or percent. Most of these persons will eventually have an AIDS-OI diagnosed. CDC has estimated the number of persons who had or will have an AIDS-OI diagnosed after the date of the reported $CD4^+$ count or percent, by month of AIDS-OI diagnosis. To do this, CDC used data from the Adult Spectrum of Disease Project (see *JAMA* 1992;267:1798-1805) to estimate the probability distribution of the time interval between a $CD4^+$ count in a particular range (e.g., 0 to 29 cells/ μ L, 30 to 59 cells/ μ L, etc.) and the diagnosis of an AIDS-OI. This probability distribution is the proportion of persons with a $CD4^+$ count in a given range who will have an AIDS-OI diagnosed 1 month, 2 months, etc., after the reported $CD4^+$ count. The expected number of persons with an AIDS-OI diagnosed in each later month among persons whose $CD4^+$ count was in a particular range during a given month is the product of the number of these persons and the proportion expected to have an AIDS-OI diagnosed in this later month. The estimate of the number of AIDS-OI diagnoses in a particular month among persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria is the sum, over all combinations of $CD4^+$ ranges and previous months, of the number of persons expected to be diagnosed with an AIDS-OI in the month for which the estimate is made.

There is uncertainty in these estimates of AIDS-OI incidence. Some uncertainty is the result of the need to adjust for delays in reporting of AIDS cases. There is additional uncertainty because some persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria die before an AIDS-OI is diagnosed and hence should not contribute to the AIDS-OI incidence estimate. Other persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria have an unreported AIDS-OI diagnosis by the date of the $CD4^+$ determination; the estimation procedure counts their contribution to AIDS-OI incidence later than it should. However, preliminary analyses show that these two sources of bias change estimated AIDS-OI incidence by only a few percentage points.

Reporting delays were estimated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure, taking into account possible differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, and sex categories, but assuming that reporting delays within these groups have not changed over time (see *Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88).

The regions of residence included in Table 13 are defined as follows. Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New

York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest: Indiana, Illinois, 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, Idaho, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; Territories: Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Islands listed on page 30.

Exposure categories

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

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

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

“No risk reported or identified” cases are in persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through

any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Risk not identified cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category. In general, investigations and follow up for modes of exposure by state health departments are conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allow for those reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS. As HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified are diagnosed and reported with AIDS, they are assigned higher priority for follow-up to determine the mode(s) of exposure.

Rates

Rates are calculated on a 12-month basis per 100,000 population for AIDS cases only. Rates are not calculated for HIV infection reports because case counts for HIV infection are believed to be less complete than AIDS case counts. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on official post-census estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions are linear extrapolations of official 1980 and 1990 census counts. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1994 or 1995 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators for computing race-specific rates (Table 10, year-end edition only) are based on 1990 census projections published in U.S. Bureau of Census publication P25-1104, “Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2050.” Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period divided by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis of AIDS. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the num-

ber of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease. Caution should be used in interpreting case-fatality rates because reporting of deaths is incomplete (see *Am J Public Health* 1992; 82:1500-05 and *Am J Public Health* 1990; 80:1080-86).

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) vary widely among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age and sex categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 50 percent of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis, with about 20 percent being reported more than one year after diagnosis. Reporting delay for HIV infection cases is being evaluated.