

HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through June 1997

Midyear Edition Vol. 9, No. 1

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Notice to readers: This issue of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* includes six new tables and a figure. Tables 16 through 18 present estimated deaths of persons with AIDS. Tables 19 through 21 present estimates of persons living with AIDS. Figure 6 presents the estimated incidence of AIDS, AIDS-opportunistic illnesses, and deaths of persons with AIDS. See Commentary.

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

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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).

Single copies of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* are available free from the CDC National AIDS Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20849-6003; telephone 1-800-458-5231 or 1-301-519-0459. Individuals or organizations can be added to the mailing list by writing to MASO/MSB/IDS, CDC, Mailstop A-22, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333. Internet users may view an electronic copy of the *Report* by visiting CDC's home page (www.cdc.gov) and selecting the topic "Publications, Software, & Products." Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on AIDS are available from the CDC National AIDS Hotline: 1-800-342-2437, 1-800-344-7432 (Spanish access), and 1-800-243-7889 (TTY, deaf access).

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

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Commentary

In addition to the importance of HIV/AIDS surveillance data for tracking and forecasting trends in the epidemic, data on the number of persons reported with AIDS are used to target and allocate resources for prevention and treatment services. Some of the tables and figures presented in the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* include *counts of cases* (e.g., tables 1-3, 22; figures 3-5) which represent the number of individuals reported with AIDS or HIV infection. The number of cases reported cumulatively or during a recent time period indicates the size and characteristics of the populations affected by the epidemic and the distribution and impact of HIV/AIDS nationally.

Through June 30, 1997, a cumulative total of 612,078 persons with AIDS were reported to CDC by state and territorial health departments (table 1). Of these, 84 percent were adult/adolescent men, 15 percent were adult/adolescent women, and 1 percent were children (under 13 years of age). Of adults/adolescents reported during the last 12 months (July 1996–June 1997), 36 percent were white, 43 percent were black, and 20 percent were Hispanic. Men who have sex with men accounted for the largest proportion of reported cases (38 percent). Among 609 children reported in the last 12 months, 15 percent were white, 63 percent were black, and 21 percent were Hispanic (table 6). Over 90 percent of these children were infected perinatally. In addition, 29 states that conduct HIV case surveillance of adults, adolescents, and/or children reported 86,972 persons who were diagnosed with HIV (excluding persons tested anonymously) but not yet diagnosed with AIDS (table 22). The demographic and risk/exposure characteristics of reported cases of AIDS and HIV are presented in tables 1-12 and 22-28.

Many factors affect the number of cases of HIV or AIDS that will be reported to CDC in any given time period. Current and historic HIV transmission patterns, patterns of HIV testing and access to care, the impact of therapy on the course of HIV disease, and variations in surveillance prac-

tices over time or from one jurisdiction to another are factors that affect the interpretation of surveillance case report data.

Tables 16-21 and figure 6 have been added to this edition of the surveillance report to more fully represent current trends in the epidemic. In addition to the estimated numbers of cases diagnosed with AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs) presented in tables 13-15, this report includes estimated numbers of deaths of persons reported with AIDS, and estimates of the prevalence of AIDS. CDC has received requests for data describing trends in AIDS prevalence and deaths. These data are of interest as a measure of the impact of antiretroviral therapy on AIDS trends. Because they do not represent actual counts of persons with AIDS who were reported to CDC, the estimates are presented as rounded numbers in the tables.

In 1996, the estimated number of persons diagnosed with an AIDS-OI decreased for the first time, from 61,300 estimated cases in 1995 to 57,200 in 1996 (tables 13-15). The actual decrease in AIDS-OI incidence is likely to be greater than the estimated decrease in this report. The estimates of AIDS-OI incidence are based on the estimates of disease progression rates among persons enrolled in CDC's Adult/adolescent Spectrum of Disease Project, but there are not yet sufficient data to estimate the effects of the use of recently available antiretroviral treatments. Also for the first time in 1996, the estimated deaths among persons with AIDS declined to 39,200 from 50,700 in 1995 (tables 16-18). The cumulative number of persons estimated to have been diagnosed with AIDS based on the 1993 case definition and who have not been reported as deceased (i.e., the estimated number of prevalent AIDS cases or persons who are living with AIDS), continued to increase, from 215,000 estimated cases in 1995 to 239,000 cases in 1996 (tables 19-21).

The estimates are derived from models which adjust surveillance data to account for delays in reporting cases to CDC and for changes in the

AIDS case definition over time. Estimates of AIDS incidence and deaths are not adjusted for incomplete reporting. To illustrate how these estimates are used to monitor trends, figure 6 presents three estimated incidence curves. The top curve represents the number of cases diagnosed with AIDS using the 1993 definition criteria after adjustments for reporting delays. It represents the distribution of all cases diagnosed with AIDS and illustrates the distorting effect of the change in the case definition. The middle curve represents the estimated number of cases diagnosed with AIDS-OIs and accounts for the change in case definition and reporting delays. It shows the gradual slowing in the growth of the epidemic during the mid-1990's and the recent decline in AIDS-OI incidence using consistent diagnostic criteria over time. The bottom curve represents the reported number of deaths of persons with AIDS using the 1993 case definition after adjustments for reporting delays. It shows the substantial recent decline in deaths of persons with AIDS. The convergence of the top and middle curves in figure 6 illustrates that the temporary distorting effect that the expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition had on temporal trends has waned. In the near future, it will no longer be necessary to adjust for the effect of the 1993 expanded case definition when presenting estimated numbers of AIDS cases diagnosed in a given year or when comparing trends in diagnoses over time, from approximately 1996 forward.

The estimation procedures and the sources of data included in the models are described in the Technical Notes of this report. Because the analysis and interpretation of surveillance data require an understanding of how the data are collected, reported, and analyzed, as well as their uses and limitations, readers of this report are encouraged to review the Technical Notes and consult the references listed under Suggested Reading.

Suggested Reading

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS incidence—United States, 1996. *MMWR* 1997;46: 861-67.

CDC. Update: trends in AIDS incidence, deaths, and prevalence—United States, 1996. *MMWR* 1997;46:165-73.

CDC. AIDS among children—United States, 1996. *MMWR* 1996;45:1005-10.

CDC. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 1996;8 (No.2):1-39.

CDC. AIDS associated with injecting-drug use—United States, 1995. *MMWR* 1996;45: 392-98.

CDC. First 500,000 AIDS cases—United States, 1995. *MMWR* 1995;44:849-53.

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

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

Table 1. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by state, reported July 1995 through June 1996, July 1996 through June 1997; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1997, United States

State of residence	July 1995– June 1996		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	664	15.6	521	12.2	4,441	63	4,504
Alaska	37	6.1	44	7.2	380	5	385
Arizona	656	15.2	532	12.0	5,237	21	5,258
Arkansas	285	11.5	243	9.7	2,238	32	2,270
California	10,540	33.4	8,177	25.7	101,020	549	101,569
Colorado	597	15.9	432	11.3	5,935	27	5,962
Connecticut	1,518	46.4	1,198	36.6	9,002	172	9,174
Delaware	319	44.5	264	36.4	1,908	14	1,922
District of Columbia	1,049	189.2	1,196	220.2	9,799	147	9,946
Florida	7,686	54.2	6,725	46.7	60,930	1,270	62,200
Georgia	2,495	34.6	2,108	28.7	17,808	177	17,985
Hawaii	207	17.6	144	12.2	2,014	14	2,028
Idaho	45	3.9	44	3.7	392	2	394
Illinois	2,148	18.2	1,753	14.8	19,095	224	19,319
Indiana	653	11.3	564	9.7	4,746	33	4,779
Iowa	129	4.5	105	3.7	1,020	8	1,028
Kansas	256	10.0	189	7.3	1,909	10	1,919
Kentucky	314	8.1	405	10.4	2,380	21	2,401
Louisiana	1,361	31.4	1,232	28.3	9,548	112	9,660
Maine	80	6.5	55	4.4	774	9	783
Maryland	2,287	45.4	2,175	42.9	15,955	268	16,223
Massachusetts	1,294	21.3	1,126	18.5	12,331	192	12,523
Michigan	1,032	10.8	949	9.9	8,681	89	8,770
Minnesota	322	7.0	248	5.3	3,075	20	3,095
Mississippi	414	15.4	448	16.5	3,006	44	3,050
Missouri	845	15.9	691	12.9	7,437	50	7,487
Montana	30	3.4	42	4.8	246	3	249
Nebraska	98	6.0	99	6.0	834	9	843
Nevada	457	29.8	466	29.1	3,275	25	3,300
New Hampshire	99	8.6	68	5.8	721	8	729
New Jersey	3,981	50.1	3,777	47.3	34,178	693	34,871
New Mexico	113	6.7	229	13.4	1,517	5	1,522
New York	13,242	72.8	12,525	68.9	111,541	2,008	113,549
North Carolina	977	13.6	859	11.7	7,637	105	7,742
North Dakota	10	1.6	10	1.6	85	–	85
Ohio	1,107	9.9	930	8.3	9,001	108	9,109
Oklahoma	279	8.5	288	8.7	2,861	25	2,886
Oregon	500	15.9	357	11.1	4,007	14	4,021
Pennsylvania	2,266	18.8	2,127	17.6	18,136	252	18,388
Rhode Island	181	18.3	162	16.4	1,652	16	1,668
South Carolina	967	26.4	815	22.0	6,592	69	6,661
South Dakota	17	2.3	10	1.4	118	4	122
Tennessee	901	17.2	796	15.0	5,901	46	5,947
Texas	4,375	23.3	4,928	25.8	41,863	322	42,185
Utah	197	10.1	159	7.9	1,429	20	1,449
Vermont	40	6.8	32	5.4	313	3	316
Virginia	1,506	22.8	1,255	18.8	9,548	151	9,699
Washington	773	14.2	764	13.8	7,898	32	7,930
West Virginia	147	8.1	113	6.2	793	8	801
Wisconsin	326	6.4	253	4.9	2,892	24	2,916
Wyoming	14	2.9	17	3.5	151	2	153
Subtotal	69,836	26.6	62,649	23.6	584,250	7,525	591,775
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations							
Guam	4	2.8	2	1.4	19	–	19
Pacific Islands, U.S.	–	–	2	0.7	4	–	4
Puerto Rico	2,135	56.9	2,210	58.4	19,220	363	19,583
Virgin Islands, U.S.	32	30.6	56	53.4	317	13	330
Total¹	72,085	27.0	64,966	24.1	604,176	7,902	612,078

¹U.S. totals presented in this report include data from the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia), and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. See Technical Notes. Totals include 367 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 1995 through June 1996, July 1996 through June 1997; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1997, United States

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1995– June 1996		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	33	4.9	75	11.0	418	–	418
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	210	23.8	193	22.0	1,340	20	1,360
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	53	8.0	135	20.1	838	2	840
Allentown, Pa.	105	17.1	78	12.7	629	8	637
Ann Arbor, Mich.	38	7.3	24	4.5	304	7	311
Atlanta, Ga.	1,768	51.4	1,416	40.0	12,734	93	12,827
Austin, Tex.	293	29.1	276	26.5	3,041	19	3,060
Bakersfield, Calif.	167	27.1	66	10.6	738	4	742
Baltimore, Md.	1,516	61.4	1,529	61.8	10,583	186	10,769
Baton Rouge, La.	221	39.2	273	48.1	1,279	18	1,297
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	490	37.5	520	39.7	4,489	69	4,558
Birmingham, Ala.	211	23.7	156	17.4	1,385	19	1,404
Boston, Mass.	1,129	19.6	952	16.4	10,895	168	11,063
Buffalo, N.Y.	46	3.9	385	32.8	1,273	15	1,288
Charlotte, N.C.	198	15.3	156	11.8	1,538	19	1,557
Chicago, Ill.	1,809	23.5	1,437	18.6	16,544	199	16,743
Cincinnati, Ohio	272	17.1	117	7.3	1,532	14	1,546
Cleveland, Ohio	246	11.0	277	12.4	2,613	36	2,649
Columbus, Ohio	192	13.4	176	12.2	1,857	12	1,869
Dallas, Tex.	1,007	33.8	904	29.7	10,017	35	10,052
Dayton, Ohio	116	12.2	91	9.6	808	15	823
Denver, Colo.	447	24.4	327	17.5	4,767	19	4,786
Detroit, Mich.	724	16.8	578	13.4	5,984	64	6,048
El Paso, Tex.	120	17.7	114	16.7	715	2	717
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,221	86.4	1,127	78.4	9,713	224	9,937
Fort Worth, Tex.	199	13.3	310	20.3	2,580	25	2,605
Fresno, Calif.	145	17.1	89	10.3	953	13	966
Gary, Ind.	67	10.8	87	14.0	553	3	556
Grand Rapids, Mich.	85	8.5	69	6.8	608	3	611
Greensboro, N.C.	177	15.7	102	8.9	1,246	19	1,265
Greenville, S.C.	138	15.6	124	13.8	1,081	2	1,083
Harrisburg, Pa.	93	15.2	104	16.9	683	5	688
Hartford, Conn.	511	46.0	412	37.1	3,065	46	3,111
Honolulu, Hawaii	141	16.2	95	10.9	1,468	11	1,479
Houston, Tex.	1,332	35.8	1,806	47.6	14,988	136	15,124
Indianapolis, Ind.	332	22.5	229	15.3	2,285	13	2,298
Jacksonville, Fla.	386	39.3	367	36.4	3,458	65	3,523
Jersey City, N.J.	631	114.5	605	109.8	5,528	113	5,641
Kansas City, Mo.	342	20.4	228	13.5	3,302	12	3,314
Knoxville, Tenn.	65	10.1	65	10.0	529	6	535
Las Vegas, Nev.	374	32.7	382	31.8	2,597	24	2,621
Little Rock, Ark.	86	15.8	96	17.5	821	10	831
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,889	42.8	3,232	35.4	35,753	221	35,974
Louisville, Ky.	150	15.2	248	25.0	1,128	14	1,142
Memphis, Tenn.	302	28.3	290	26.9	2,103	15	2,118
Miami, Fla.	2,356	115.1	1,799	86.6	18,757	448	19,205
Middlesex, N.J.	330	30.6	261	23.9	2,652	66	2,718
Milwaukee, Wis.	162	11.1	151	10.4	1,573	14	1,587
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	278	10.2	220	8.0	2,720	16	2,736
Mobile, Ala.	109	21.2	84	16.2	855	11	866
Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.	288	27.4	236	22.2	2,380	59	2,439
Nashville, Tenn.	293	26.8	272	24.3	1,867	16	1,883
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	639	24.1	664	25.0	5,395	83	5,478
New Haven, Conn.	855	52.6	670	41.1	5,160	120	5,280
New Orleans, La.	730	55.5	640	48.7	5,461	56	5,517

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported July 1995 through June 1996, July 1996 through June 1997; and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through June 1997, United States — Continued

Metropolitan area of residence	July 1995– June 1996		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
New York, N.Y.	11,303	131.0	10,129	117.2	95,275	1,828	97,103
Newark, N.J.	1,525	78.7	1,552	80.0	13,729	297	14,026
Norfolk, Va.	545	35.5	492	31.9	2,676	57	2,733
Oakland, Calif.	663	30.2	548	24.8	6,787	39	6,826
Oklahoma City, Okla.	117	11.5	153	14.9	1,331	7	1,338
Omaha, Nebr.	64	9.5	72	10.6	588	3	591
Orange County, Calif.	514	19.8	358	13.6	4,636	27	4,663
Orlando, Fla.	589	42.5	495	34.9	4,387	68	4,455
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,697	34.3	1,589	32.1	13,908	211	14,119
Phoenix, Ariz.	462	17.4	333	12.1	3,698	12	3,710
Pittsburgh, Pa.	227	9.5	179	7.5	1,996	16	2,012
Portland, Oreg.	354	20.6	269	15.3	3,270	8	3,278
Providence, R.I.	167	18.4	154	17.0	1,548	15	1,563
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	173	17.4	152	14.8	1,528	21	1,549
Richmond, Va.	279	30.1	246	26.3	1,946	25	1,971
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	658	22.2	562	18.6	5,423	47	5,470
Rochester, N.Y.	323	29.7	302	27.8	1,741	11	1,752
Sacramento, Calif.	277	19.0	213	14.4	2,611	24	2,635
Saint Louis, Mo.	436	17.2	418	16.4	3,766	31	3,797
Salt Lake City, Utah	175	14.6	141	11.6	1,257	14	1,271
San Antonio, Tex.	374	25.6	369	24.8	3,166	26	3,192
San Diego, Calif.	1,140	43.4	810	30.5	8,689	49	8,738
San Francisco, Calif.	1,785	108.5	1,376	83.1	24,748	37	24,785
San Jose, Calif.	296	18.8	217	13.6	2,662	13	2,675
San Juan, P.R.	1,300	66.3	1,381	70.2	12,048	228	12,276
Sarasota, Fla.	122	23.2	108	20.4	1,102	21	1,123
Scranton, Pa.	32	5.1	39	6.2	337	4	341
Seattle, Wash.	540	24.5	496	22.2	5,689	18	5,707
Springfield, Mass.	169	28.5	157	26.5	1,288	23	1,311
Stockton, Calif.	81	15.4	64	12.0	592	13	605
Syracuse, N.Y.	78	10.4	182	24.4	952	7	959
Tacoma, Wash.	69	10.6	62	9.4	636	8	644
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	752	34.5	656	29.8	6,485	85	6,570
Toledo, Ohio	65	10.6	56	9.2	468	10	478
Tucson, Ariz.	144	19.1	141	18.4	1,145	6	1,151
Tulsa, Okla.	90	12.0	83	11.0	872	8	880
Ventura, Calif.	89	12.6	68	9.5	665	2	667
Washington, D.C.	2,066	45.8	2,019	44.2	17,426	252	17,678
West Palm Beach, Fla.	833	85.3	725	73.0	5,694	186	5,880
Wichita, Kans.	78	15.3	61	11.9	562	2	564
Wilmington, Del.	272	49.8	216	39.2	1,526	9	1,535
Youngstown, Ohio	29	4.8	27	4.5	264	–	264
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	59,069	36.0	52,989	32.0	506,700	6,680	513,380
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>57,848</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>51,785</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>497,218</i>	<i>6,560</i>	<i>503,778</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>1,221</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>1,204</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>9,482</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>9,602</i>
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	7,825	16.0	7,160	14.5	61,181	758	61,939
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>7,345</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>6,694</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>57,450</i>	<i>694</i>	<i>58,144</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>480</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>466</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>3,731</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>3,795</i>
Nonmetropolitan areas	4,696	8.7	4,353	8.0	33,634	444	34,078
Total¹	72,085	27.0	64,966	24.1	604,176	7,902	612,078

¹Totals include 2,681 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported July 1995 through June 1996, July 1996 through June 1997; and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through June 1997, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals					
	July 1995–June 1996		July 1996–June 1997		July 1995–June 1996		July 1996–June 1997		July 1995–June 1996		July 1996–June 1997		Cumulative total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	29,773	(52)	24,146	(48)	–	–	–	–	29,773	(42)	24,146	(38)	298,699	(49)
Injecting drug use	13,701	(24)	11,576	(23)	5,219	(37)	4,574	(33)	18,920	(27)	16,150	(25)	154,664	(26)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,528	(6)	2,684	(5)	–	–	–	–	3,528	(5)	2,684	(4)	38,923	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	366	(1)	250	(0)	27	(0)	15	(0)	393	(1)	265	(0)	4,567	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3,249	(6)	3,357	(7)	5,940	(43)	5,459	(40)	9,189	(13)	8,816	(14)	54,571	(9)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	969		794		2,078		1,666		3,047		2,460		22,890	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		–		400		298		400		298		2,768	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	11		5		37		36		48		41		390	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	37		33		69		40		106		73		867	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2,232		2,525		3,356		3,419		5,588		5,944		27,656	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	323	(1)	245	(0)	274	(2)	244	(2)	597	(1)	489	(1)	8,075	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	6,497	(11)	8,385	(17)	2,479	(18)	3,422	(25)	8,976	(13)	11,807	(18)	44,677	(7)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	57,437	(100)	50,643	(100)	13,939	(100)	13,714	(100)	71,376	(100)	64,357	(100)	604,176	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(1)	3	(1)	–	–	1	(0)	2	(0)	4	(1)	232	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection ³	331	(93)	291	(91)	335	(95)	261	(90)	666	(94)	552	(91)	7,157	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	96		79		92		61		188		140		2,878	
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	55		36		44		36		99		72		1,304	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	4		7		7		4		11		11		161	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		2		1		–		1		2		27	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		–		–		26	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	60		59		62		58		122		117		982	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	2		5		1		5		3		10		150	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	114		103		128		97		242		200		1,629	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	10	(3)	2	(1)	2	(1)	3	(1)	12	(2)	5	(1)	375	(5)
Risk not reported or identified ³	13	(4)	24	(8)	16	(5)	24	(8)	29	(4)	48	(8)	138	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	356	(100)	320	(100)	353	(100)	289	(100)	709	(100)	609	(100)	7,902	(100)
Total	57,793		50,963		14,292		14,003		72,085		64,966		612,078	

¹Includes 11 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

²Thirty-seven adults/adolescents and 3 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Twelve additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 12 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.

³See table 11 and figure 7 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 63 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 63 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 1996 through June 1997, and cumulative totals, through June 1997, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	13,805	(68)	194,042	(76)	6,251	(32)	61,894	(38)	3,675	(37)	38,765	(44)
Injecting drug use	2,302	(11)	22,962	(9)	5,984	(31)	57,409	(36)	3,198	(32)	32,724	(37)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,309	(6)	20,385	(8)	951	(5)	12,246	(8)	391	(4)	5,915	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	181	(1)	3,442	(1)	36	(0)	466	(0)	26	(0)	376	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	585	(3)	3,881	(2)	1,883	(10)	10,511	(7)	841	(8)	4,263	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	151		1,505		451		4,036		182		1,323	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		24		3		12		1		8	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	14		138		14		120		5		75	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	419		2,214		1,415		6,343		653		2,857	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	119	(1)	3,043	(1)	81	(0)	960	(1)	39	(0)	516	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	2,026	(10)	8,598	(3)	4,425	(23)	17,498	(11)	1,738	(18)	6,197	(7)
Total	20,327	(100)	256,353	(100)	19,611	(100)	160,984	(100)	9,908	(100)	88,756	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²							
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total					
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)				
Men who have sex with men	267	(60)	2,884	(75)	91	(51)	822	(59)	24,146	(48)	298,699	(58)
Injecting drug use	23	(5)	203	(5)	34	(19)	210	(15)	11,576	(23)	113,635	(22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	9	(2)	128	(3)	22	(12)	231	(17)	2,684	(5)	38,923	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	(1)	61	(2)	2	(1)	27	(2)	250	(0)	4,378	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	32	(7)	111	(3)	8	(4)	28	(2)	3,357	(7)	18,811	(4)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	6		27		3		12		794		6,906	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		5		44	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		7		–		1		33		342	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	26		77		5		15		2,525		11,519	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	(1)	98	(3)	2	(1)	7	(1)	245	(0)	4,634	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	106	(24)	365	(9)	20	(11)	65	(5)	8,385	(17)	32,854	(6)
Total	444	(100)	3,850	(100)	179	(100)	1,390	(100)	50,643	(100)	511,934	(100)

¹See figure 7.

²Includes 601 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 5. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1996 through June 1997, and cumulative totals, through June 1997, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1,039	(38)	9,156	(43)	2,627	(32)	23,646	(46)	866	(33)	7,984	(43)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(0)	89	(0)	8	(0)	63	(0)	3	(0)	32	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,082	(40)	8,338	(39)	3,080	(38)	18,482	(36)	1,236	(47)	8,596	(46)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	375		3,567		880		7,961		399		4,335	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	102		1,224		136		1,043		48		426	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	19		250		12		59		4		30	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	15		275		17		142		7		91	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	571		3,022		2,035		9,277		778		3,714	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	73	(3)	1,733	(8)	126	(2)	1,098	(2)	37	(1)	508	(3)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	526	(19)	2,003	(9)	2,321	(28)	8,121	(16)	511	(19)	1,543	(8)
Total	2,722	(100)	21,319	(100)	8,162	(100)	51,410	(100)	2,653	(100)	18,663	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	9	(11)	80	(17)	18	(45)	124	(48)	4,574	(33)	41,029	(44)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(1)	4	(1)	1	(3)	1	(0)	15	(0)	189	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	36	(44)	219	(46)	12	(30)	95	(36)	5,459	(40)	35,760	(39)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	8		63		3		49		1,666		15,984	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5		54		3		15		298		2,768	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		5		–		2		36		346	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		16		–		–		40		525	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	21		81		6		29		3,419		16,137	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(7)	87	(18)	1	(3)	12	(5)	244	(2)	3,441	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	30	(37)	89	(19)	8	(20)	29	(11)	3,422	(25)	11,823	(13)
Total	82	(100)	479	(100)	40	(100)	261	(100)	13,714	(100)	92,242	(100)

¹See figure 7.

²Includes 110 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 6. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1996 through June 1997, and cumulative totals, through June 1997, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(2)	157	(11)	1	(0)	34	(1)	1	(1)	37	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	81	(90)	1,037	(74)	345	(90)	4,374	(95)	121	(93)	1,679	(92)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	20		433		88		1,740		32		685	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	10		199		42		648		16		444	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	7		65		3		56		1		38	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		16		–		5		1		6	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		11		–		8		–		7	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	19		121		69		634		29		214	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	4		42		3		76		3		31	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	20		150		140		1,207		39		254	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	183	(13)	3	(1)	90	(2)	1	(1)	92	(5)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	6	(7)	23	(2)	34	(9)	88	(2)	7	(5)	25	(1)
Total	90	(100)	1,400	(100)	383	(100)	4,586	(100)	130	(100)	1,833	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	3	(7)	–	–	1	(4)	4	(1)	232	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	–	–	27	(66)	4	(100)	25	(96)	552	(91)	7,157	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–		4		–		11		140		2,878	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		4		4		8		72		1,304	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		2		–		–		11		161	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		2		27	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		–		26	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	–		8		–		2		117		982	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		1		–		–		10		150	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–		8		–		4		200		1,629	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	10	(24)	–	–	–	–	5	(1)	375	(5)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	1	(2)	–	–	–	–	48	(8)	138	(2)
Total	–	–	41	(100)	4	(100)	26	(100)	609	(100)	7,902	(100)

¹See figure 7, footnote 1.

²Includes 16 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 7. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported July 1995 through June 1996, July 1996 through June 1997; and cumulative totals through June 1997, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old						20-24 years old					
	July 1995– June 1996		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1995– June 1996		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	68	(34)	85	(39)	629	(34)	874	(59)	750	(57)	10,259	(63)
Injecting drug use	11	(5)	8	(4)	114	(6)	185	(12)	123	(9)	2,038	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6	(3)	5	(2)	83	(4)	100	(7)	67	(5)	1,717	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	63	(31)	38	(17)	713	(38)	69	(5)	31	(2)	599	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	11	(5)	15	(7)	62	(3)	95	(6)	99	(8)	655	(4)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	3		1		17		17		17		230	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		2		3		–		4	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		1		1		–		–		11	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	8		13		42		75		82		410	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(4)	11	(5)	80	(4)	6	(0)	5	(0)	103	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	35	(17)	56	(26)	171	(9)	159	(11)	234	(18)	979	(6)
Male subtotal	202	(100)	218	(100)	1,852	(100)	1,488	(100)	1,309	(100)	16,350	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	12	(7)	15	(9)	164	(15)	146	(18)	118	(15)	1,650	(29)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	10	(1)	2	(0)	1	(0)	14	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	100	(56)	71	(41)	590	(54)	445	(56)	439	(56)	3,067	(54)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	23		16		229		139		101		1,337	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4		6		34		29		22		226	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		–		13		4		3		49	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		1		2		6		2		21	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	72		48		312		267		311		1,434	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	(4)	10	(6)	76	(7)	9	(1)	7	(1)	112	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	59	(33)	76	(44)	261	(24)	192	(24)	222	(28)	877	(15)
Female subtotal	178	(100)	172	(100)	1,101	(100)	794	(100)	787	(100)	5,720	(100)
Total	380		390		2,953		2,282		2,096		22,070	

¹See figure 7.

Table 8. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1997, 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	480	(0)	1,911	(1)	703	(1)	15	(0)	11	(1)	3,124	(1)
5-12	310	(0)	378	(0)	245	(0)	8	(0)	2	(0)	945	(0)
13-19	773	(0)	653	(0)	386	(0)	21	(1)	17	(1)	1,852	(0)
20-24	6,929	(3)	5,746	(4)	3,458	(4)	131	(3)	63	(4)	16,350	(3)
25-29	34,486	(13)	21,058	(13)	13,613	(15)	474	(12)	269	(19)	69,978	(14)
30-34	60,527	(24)	34,920	(21)	21,615	(24)	865	(22)	374	(27)	118,424	(23)
35-39	57,986	(23)	37,336	(23)	19,989	(22)	844	(22)	304	(22)	116,601	(23)
40-44	42,054	(16)	28,422	(17)	13,800	(15)	683	(18)	204	(15)	85,274	(17)
45-49	25,152	(10)	15,671	(10)	7,580	(8)	388	(10)	83	(6)	48,928	(9)
50-54	13,461	(5)	8,142	(5)	3,936	(4)	211	(5)	32	(2)	25,815	(5)
55-59	7,378	(3)	4,566	(3)	2,217	(2)	126	(3)	23	(2)	14,330	(3)
60-64	4,162	(2)	2,487	(2)	1,215	(1)	55	(1)	13	(1)	7,942	(2)
65 or older	3,445	(1)	1,983	(1)	947	(1)	52	(1)	8	(1)	6,440	(1)
Male subtotal	257,143	(100)	163,273	(100)	89,704	(100)	3,873	(100)	1,403	(100)	516,003	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	458	(2)	1,907	(4)	700	(4)	11	(2)	13	(5)	3,097	(3)
5-12	152	(1)	390	(1)	185	(1)	7	(1)	—	—	736	(1)
13-19	190	(1)	725	(1)	178	(1)	6	(1)	1	(0)	1,101	(1)
20-24	1,313	(6)	3,153	(6)	1,195	(6)	29	(6)	25	(9)	5,720	(6)
25-29	3,756	(17)	8,066	(15)	3,303	(17)	58	(12)	44	(16)	15,233	(16)
30-34	5,062	(23)	12,186	(23)	4,682	(24)	99	(20)	68	(25)	22,135	(23)
35-39	4,281	(20)	11,835	(22)	3,925	(20)	90	(18)	53	(19)	20,213	(21)
40-44	2,720	(12)	7,791	(15)	2,500	(13)	69	(14)	27	(10)	13,119	(14)
45-49	1,421	(6)	3,555	(7)	1,315	(7)	50	(10)	21	(8)	6,374	(7)
50-54	785	(4)	1,812	(3)	698	(4)	24	(5)	11	(4)	3,333	(3)
55-59	556	(3)	1,043	(2)	446	(2)	16	(3)	6	(2)	2,069	(2)
60-64	394	(2)	633	(1)	223	(1)	18	(4)	3	(1)	1,272	(1)
65 or older	841	(4)	611	(1)	198	(1)	20	(4)	2	(1)	1,673	(2)
Female subtotal	21,929	(100)	53,707	(100)	19,548	(100)	497	(100)	274	(100)	96,075	(100)
Total	279,072		216,980		109,252		4,370		1,677		612,078	

¹Includes 607 males and 120 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths, by half-year and age group, through June 1997, United States¹

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	85	91.8	29	8	75.0	1
1981 Jan.–June	107	88.8	37	10	80.0	2
July–Dec.	206	93.7	83	6	100.0	6
1982 Jan.–June	437	92.9	151	14	92.9	10
July–Dec.	727	92.3	296	17	82.4	4
1983 Jan.–June	1,352	94.3	527	33	100.0	14
July–Dec.	1,717	94.2	949	44	93.2	16
1984 Jan.–June	2,691	93.8	1,428	53	86.8	27
July–Dec.	3,513	94.2	2,026	66	86.4	24
1985 Jan.–June	5,175	92.9	2,875	113	82.3	47
July–Dec.	6,552	93.4	3,979	140	87.1	72
1986 Jan.–June	8,702	92.4	5,203	144	85.4	70
July–Dec.	10,254	92.9	6,729	199	80.9	98
1987 Jan.–June	13,556	91.8	7,813	229	80.3	121
July–Dec.	14,908	90.6	8,285	269	77.3	173
1988 Jan.–June	17,419	88.8	9,716	265	69.8	140
July–Dec.	17,887	88.9	11,070	347	70.0	179
1989 Jan.–June	21,039	86.2	12,755	367	69.5	175
July–Dec.	21,341	85.5	14,653	348	71.3	192
1990 Jan.–June	24,372	83.4	15,068	392	65.3	196
July–Dec.	23,749	82.2	16,052	408	60.0	199
1991 Jan.–June	28,462	79.6	17,129	409	60.6	174
July–Dec.	30,575	77.5	19,046	394	56.6	220
1992 Jan.–June	37,250	72.3	19,681	488	54.7	194
July–Dec.	40,169	69.0	20,906	448	57.1	226
1993 Jan.–June	42,367	59.8	21,309	439	51.9	254
July–Dec.	35,204	55.1	22,460	442	51.6	268
1994 Jan.–June	36,660	47.5	23,388	418	47.4	295
July–Dec.	32,786	40.4	24,275	351	44.4	253
1995 Jan.–June	34,505	31.5	23,806	303	32.7	263
July–Dec.	29,292	24.0	23,474	291	26.8	236
1996 Jan.–June	28,453	16.9	19,658	232	20.7	214
July–Dec.	21,341	12.1	13,852	150	12.7	159
1997 Jan.–June	11,323	6.4	5,551	65	10.8	71
Total²	604,176	62.0	374,656	7,902	58.2	4,602

¹Persons whose vital status is unknown are included in counts of diagnosed cases, but excluded from counts of deaths. Case-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 437 adults/adolescents. Through June 1997, 406 of these 437 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 92.9 (406 divided by 437, 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 397 adults/adolescents and 9 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 1997, United States

Definition category	Period of diagnosis											
	Before July 1993		July 1993–June 1994		July 1994–June 1995		July 1995–June 1996		July 1996–June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	237,185	(62)	25,141	(35)	20,273	(30)	14,650	(25)	6,988	(21)	304,237	(50)
1987 definition	89,533	(24)	13,399	(18)	11,125	(16)	8,272	(14)	4,250	(13)	126,579	(21)
1993 definition ¹	53,544	(14)	34,184	(47)	36,547	(54)	35,346	(61)	21,641	(66)	181,262	(30)
<i>Pulmonary tuberculosis</i>	4,777		1,648		1,277		855		418		8,975	
<i>Recurrent pneumonia</i>	1,812		1,055		882		732		367		4,848	
<i>Invasive cervical cancer</i>	238		127		113		51		29		558	
<i>Severe HIV-related immunosuppression</i> ²	46,823		31,402		34,308		33,732		20,833		167,098	
Total	380,262	(100)	72,724	(100)	67,945	(100)	58,268	(100)	32,879	(100)	612,078	(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 1997, United States¹

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	–	7
Embalmer/morgue technician	–	2
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	–	10
Health aide/attendant	1	12
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	7
Laboratory technician, clinical	16	16
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	3	1
Nurse	21	29
Physician, nonsurgical	6	10
Physician, surgical	–	6
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	3
Technician, surgical	2	2
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	–	5
Other health care occupations	–	2
Total	52	114

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: 45 had percutaneous exposure, 5 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Forty-seven 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-four 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 1997, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	286,611	(47)
Injecting drug use	124,684	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3,673	(1)
Heterosexual contact	53,119	(9)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	8,063	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination ²	12	(0)
Other ³	95	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	476,257	(79)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	33,600	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	151	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	8,366	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,260	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	182	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	27,251	(5)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,541	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	83	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	779	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,452	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	43	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	4,528	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	573	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	20	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	34	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	252	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	60	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	36	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	892	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	32	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact;	8	(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	153	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	18	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	83,337	(14)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	44,582	(7)
Total	604,176	(100)

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

²Twelve adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 12 received tissue or organs from a single 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 7 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 63 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

⁴See figure 7.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1996 through June 1997, United States

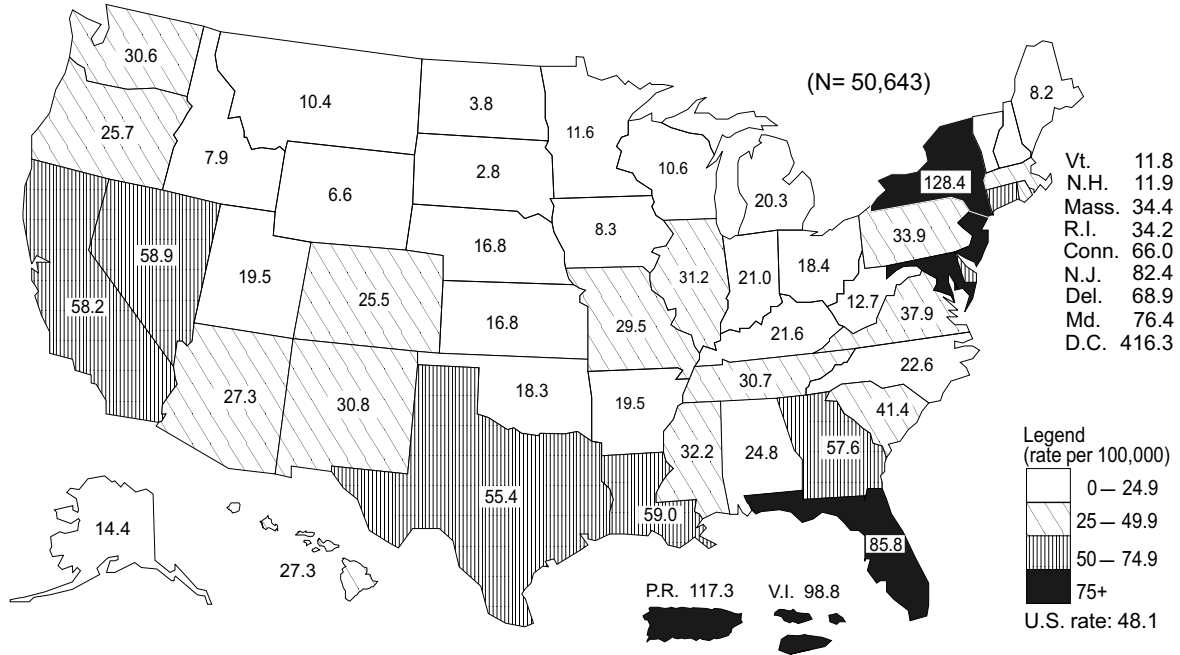


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported July 1996 through June 1997, United States

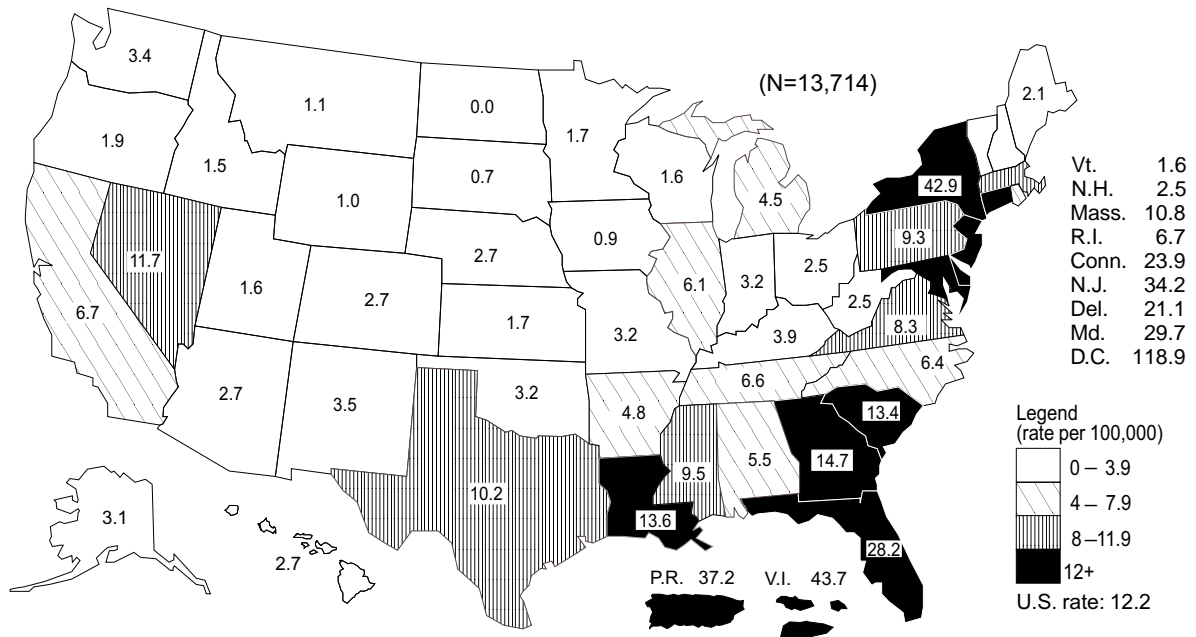


Figure 3. Male/adult adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1996 through June 1997, United States

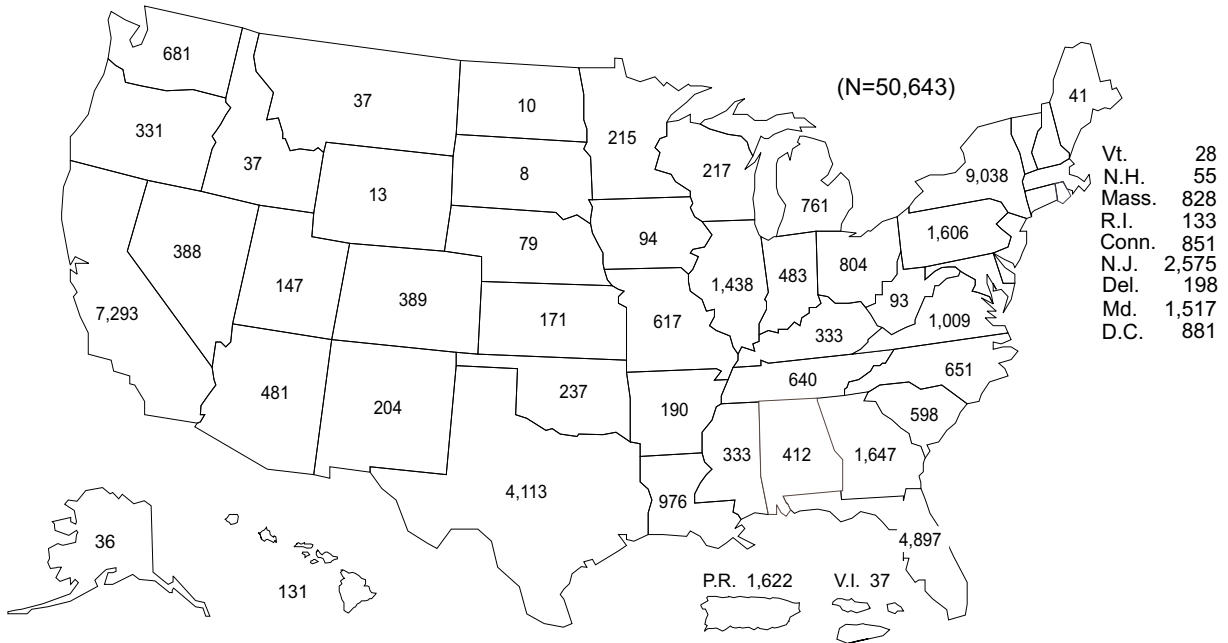


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported July 1996 through June 1997, United States

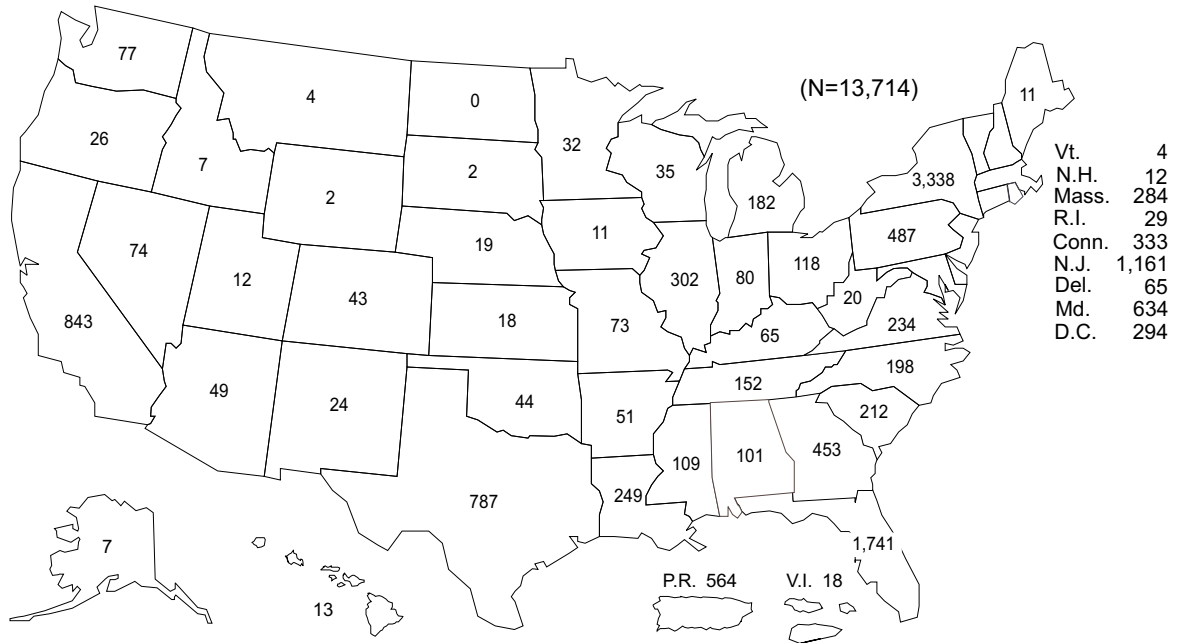


Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported July 1996 through June 1997, United States

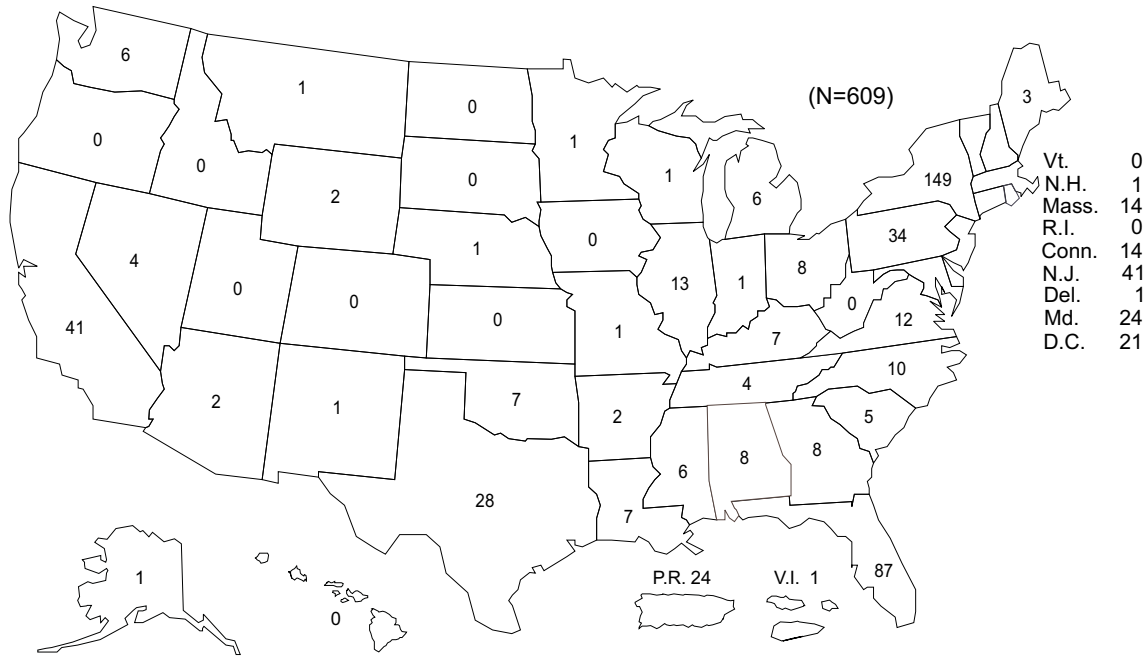
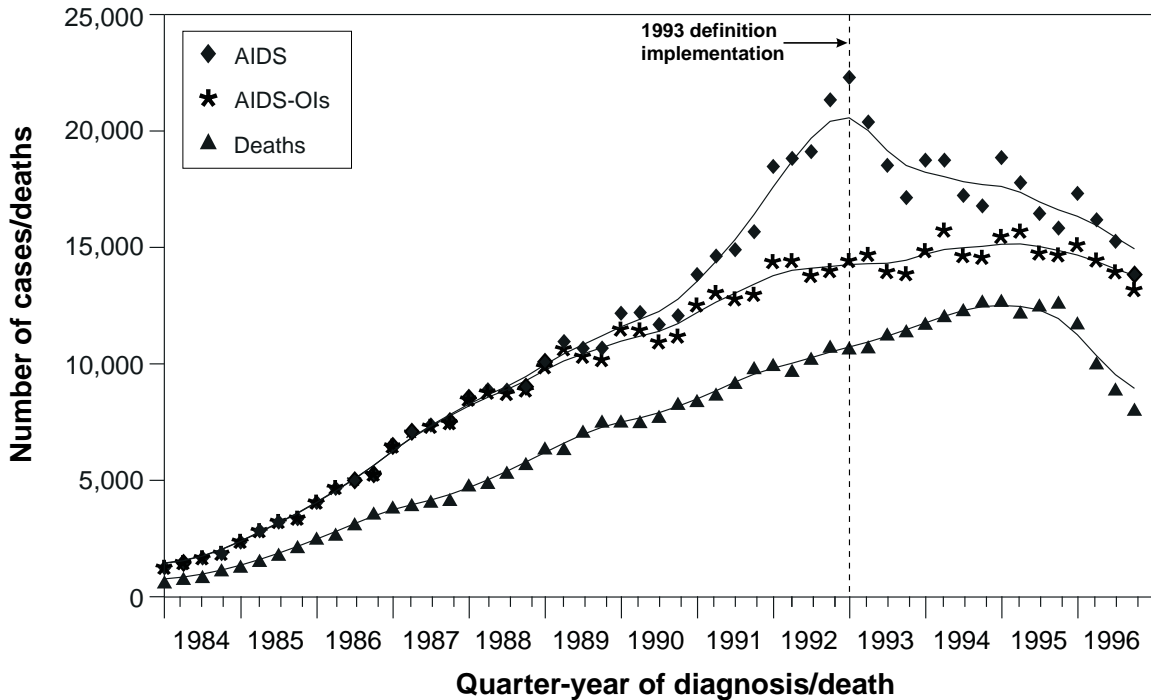
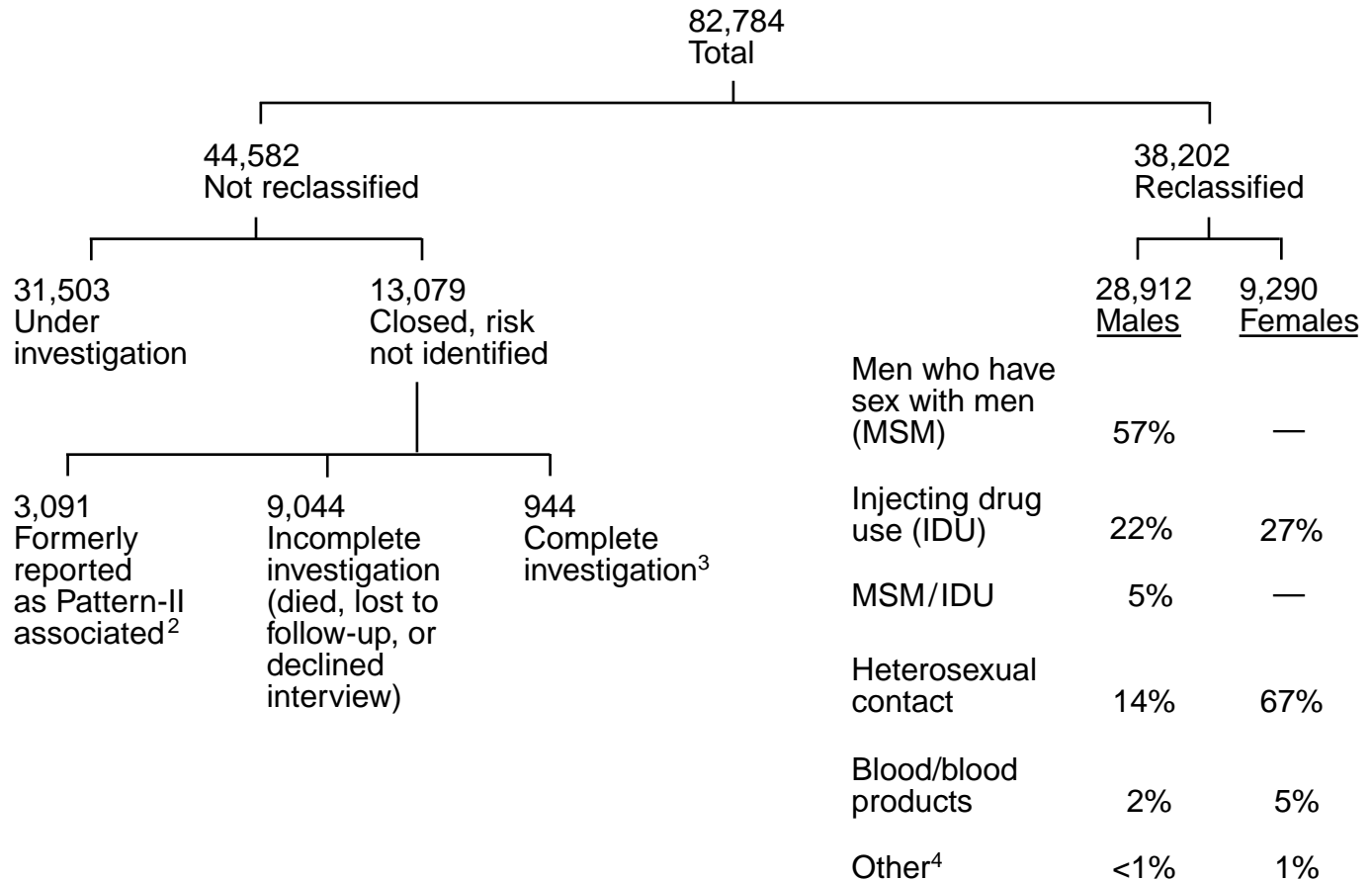


Figure 6. Estimated incidence of AIDS, AIDS-opportunistic illness (AIDS-OI), and deaths in persons with AIDS, adjusted for delays in reporting, by quarter-year of diagnosis/death, United States, 1984–1996¹



¹Estimated incidence of AIDS includes persons diagnosed using the 1993 expanded surveillance case definition, including persons whose AIDS diagnosis is based on evidence of severe immunosuppression (HIV-infected persons with CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage of less than 14). Estimated AIDS-OI incidence is the sum of the observed AIDS-OI incidence and the incidence based on estimated dates of AIDS-OI diagnosis for persons reported with AIDS based only on severe immunosuppression. Points on the figure represent quarterly incidence; lines represent smoothed incidence. Estimated incidence of AIDS, estimated AIDS-OIs, and deaths are all adjusted for delays in reporting. Estimates are not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Commentary.

Figure 7. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through June 1997, United States¹



¹Excludes 138 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in table 3: 129 whose risk is not identified, 2 who were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41) and 7 children who had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection (Xth International Conference on AIDS; Yokohama; Japan, Aug. 7-12, 1994;2:258 [abstract PC 0401]). An additional 411 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

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

³Investigations of these persons included patient interviews. Based on available information, these persons could not be reclassified into an exposure category. This group includes persons possibly infected through heterosexual contact with a partner who is not known to be HIV infected or at risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 944 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

⁴Ninety-five adults/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, *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51, and XI International Conference on AIDS; Vancouver, Canada; Jul. 7-12, 1996;1:179 [abstract Mo.D.1728]. One person was infected following intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. Sixty-three 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, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of diagnosis					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Northeast	15,500	16,900	18,100	18,600	19,000	17,400
Midwest	5,400	6,100	6,000	6,100	6,400	5,700
South	17,200	19,800	19,700	21,600	21,700	21,500
West	12,000	12,600	11,900	12,400	12,200	10,700
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	2,050	2,075	2,125	1,925	2,000	1,875
Total³	52,200	57,600	57,900	60,600	61,300	57,200

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, and 5,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, and 100, respectively. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in AIDS-OI incidence, changes over time in AIDS-OI incidence should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

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

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, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of diagnosis					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
White, not Hispanic	25,000	26,100	24,700	25,200	24,500	21,200
Black, not Hispanic	17,300	20,600	21,900	23,500	24,500	24,400
Hispanic	9,400	10,200	10,700	11,200	11,600	10,900
Asian/Pacific Islander	360	420	420	460	470	480
American Indian/ Alaska Native	140	160	170	200	200	190
Total²	52,200	57,600	57,900	60,600	61,300	57,200

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, and 5,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, and 100, respectively. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in AIDS-OI incidence, changes over time in AIDS-OI incidence should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

²Totals 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, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of diagnosis					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Men who have sex with men	28,000	29,200	28,100	29,300	28,600	25,500
Injecting drug use	10,100	11,800	12,400	12,800	12,900	12,100
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,650	3,950	3,600	3,650	3,600	3,050
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	390	440	420	400	360	280
Heterosexual contact	1,500	2,075	2,500	2,900	3,450	3,800
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	430	390	320	350	330	340
Risk not reported or identified	340	360	280	140	140	130
Male subtotal	44,400	48,200	47,600	49,500	49,400	45,200
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	3,700	4,300	4,600	4,750	4,950	4,750
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	20	20	20	20	40	40
Heterosexual contact	2,850	3,650	4,400	5,100	5,900	6,300
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	300	300	280	310	310	310
Risk not reported or identified	160	160	100	70	70	70
Female subtotal	7,000	8,400	9,400	10,300	11,300	11,500
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category²						
	800	940	900	810	660	520
Total³	52,200	57,600	57,900	60,600	61,300	57,200

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. Total estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, and 5,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, and 100, respectively. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in AIDS-OI incidence, changes over time in AIDS-OI incidence should not be computed from these rounded estimates. 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. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of death					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Northeast	11,700	12,900	13,900	15,800	16,100	12,600
Midwest	3,500	4,200	4,750	5,100	5,400	4,050
South	11,300	13,100	14,200	16,000	17,300	14,000
West	8,800	9,600	10,300	10,800	10,100	6,800
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,300	1,375	1,525	1,725	1,725	1,725
Total³	36,600	41,100	44,600	49,400	50,700	39,200

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, and 5,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, and 100, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS, changes over time in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

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

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

Table 17. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of death					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
White, not Hispanic	18,900	20,400	21,400	22,300	21,800	14,700
Black, not Hispanic	11,100	13,300	15,200	17,800	19,100	16,700
Hispanic	6,200	7,100	7,600	8,700	9,100	7,300
Asian/Pacific Islander	250	270	300	400	360	290
American Indian/Alaska Native	90	80	130	140	180	100
Total²	36,600	41,100	44,600	49,400	50,700	39,200

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, and 5,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, and 100, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS, changes over time in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

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

Table 18. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of death					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Men who have sex with men	21,000	22,800	23,700	25,100	24,900	17,300
Injecting drug use	6,800	8,000	9,100	10,200	10,800	9,000
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2,425	2,700	3,000	3,300	3,300	2,500
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	270	320	340	330	310	220
Heterosexual contact	820	1,175	1,525	1,925	2,300	2,125
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	380	330	320	310	280	240
Risk not reported or identified	210	240	200	170	130	80
Male subtotal	31,900	35,600	38,100	41,400	42,000	31,400
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	2,250	2,700	3,050	3,650	3,850	3,450
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	10	20	20	20	20	20
Heterosexual contact	1,625	1,950	2,600	3,450	4,000	3,650
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	250	260	240	240	250	200
Risk not reported or identified	80	120	90	70	60	40
Female subtotal	4,250	5,100	6,000	7,400	8,100	7,300
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category						
	390	420	530	560	530	440
Total²	36,600	41,100	44,600	49,400	50,700	39,200

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. Total estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, and 5,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, and 100, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS, changes over time in the estimates of deaths of persons with AIDS should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

²The sum of the exposure category estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 19. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Northeast	29,100	39,000	50,800	58,100	64,400	71,000
Midwest	10,800	15,100	18,300	20,200	21,600	23,300
South	33,300	46,900	59,400	69,100	76,700	87,700
West	24,300	33,000	38,900	42,400	45,500	49,900
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	3,500	4,600	5,700	6,400	6,800	7,100
Total³	101,000	138,600	173,100	196,200	215,000	239,000

¹Estimates of persons living with AIDS are derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, and 5,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, and 100, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in the estimates of persons living with AIDS, changes over time in the estimates of persons living with AIDS should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

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

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

Table 20. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
White, not Hispanic	51,900	68,000	80,000	86,200	91,100	98,200
Black, not Hispanic	31,200	45,500	60,400	71,500	80,900	92,200
Hispanic	16,800	23,500	30,800	36,000	40,400	45,400
Asian/Pacific Islander	690	1,000	1,275	1,425	1,575	1,850
American Indian/Alaska Native	280	450	540	640	700	800
Total²	101,000	138,600	173,100	196,200	215,000	239,000

¹Estimates of persons living with AIDS are derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, and 5,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, and 100, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

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

Table 21. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year, 1991 through 1996, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year					
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Men who have sex with men	55,400	72,800	86,900	95,500	102,000	111,900
Injecting drug use	17,900	25,800	34,100	39,700	43,800	48,000
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	8,100	10,900	12,800	13,600	14,200	14,700
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	970	1,400	1,575	1,650	1,650	1,650
Heterosexual contact	2,375	4,000	6,000	7,700	9,600	12,300
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	700	860	970	1,050	1,150	1,275
Risk not reported or identified	910	1,125	1,225	1,175	1,200	1,275
Male subtotal	86,400	116,800	143,500	160,400	173,600	191,000
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	6,900	10,100	13,500	15,800	17,800	19,700
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	40	60	80	90	110	130
Heterosexual contact	4,750	7,900	11,800	15,100	18,600	22,900
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	550	690	830	950	1,050	1,225
Risk not reported or identified	340	420	460	460	470	510
Female subtotal	12,500	19,200	26,700	32,500	38,100	44,400
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	2,125	2,650	3,000	3,250	3,400	3,450
Total²	101,000	138,600	173,100	196,200	215,000	239,000

¹Estimates of persons living with AIDS are derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS. Estimated AIDS cases and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. Total estimates of less than 1,000, 1,000 to 2,499, 2,500 to 4,999, and 5,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 10, 25, 50, and 100, respectively. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. Because there is uncertainty in the estimates of persons living with AIDS, changes over time in the estimates of persons living with AIDS should not be computed from these rounded estimates. See Technical Notes.

²The sum of exposure category estimates may not equal the total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 22. HIV infection cases¹ by state, reported July 1995 through June 1996, July 1996 through June 1997; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through June 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	July 1995– June 1996	July 1996– June 1997	Cumulative totals		
			Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	540	531	4,299	36	4,335
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	374	385	3,537	37	3,574
Arkansas (July 1989)	224	218	1,534	19	1,553
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	359	405	5,154	29	5,183
Connecticut (July 1992) ²	12	11	–	95	95
Idaho (June 1986)	26	33	280	2	282
Indiana (July 1988)	374	469	2,895	23	2,918
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	1,022	1,239	5,128	93	5,221
Michigan (April 1992)	848	745	3,806	96	3,902
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	213	219	2,185	25	2,210
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	536	538	3,489	40	3,529
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	529	533	3,626	42	3,668
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	214	102	315	5	320
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	382	447	2,419	20	2,439
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	1,936	2,282	11,676	330	12,006
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,217	1,008	7,340	95	7,435
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	4	6	63	–	63
Ohio (June 1990)	709	429	3,621	55	3,676
Oklahoma (June 1988)	239	222	1,819	12	1,831
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ²	–	3	–	3	3
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	746	722	5,995	108	6,103
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	17	12	168	5	173
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	861	855	4,178	43	4,221
Texas (Feb. 1994) ²	37	30	–	223	223
Utah (April 1989)	105	88	785	4	789
Virginia (July 1989)	1,188	908	6,595	69	6,664
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	70	66	426	1	427
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	268	246	2,054	30	2,084
Wyoming (June 1989)	7	11	59	–	59
Subtotal	13,057	12,763	83,446	1,540	84,986
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ³	314	348	1,940	46	1,986
Total	13,371	13,111	85,386	1,586	86,972

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

²Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential reporting for children less than 6 years old.

³Includes 294 persons reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose state of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 23. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1996 through June 1997, and cumulative totals through June 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	2,238	(60)	17,382	(61)	1,281	(29)	9,561	(32)	230	(35)	1,360	(35)
Injecting drug use	363	(10)	2,591	(9)	768	(17)	6,279	(21)	152	(23)	1,069	(28)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	227	(6)	2,342	(8)	145	(3)	1,542	(5)	30	(5)	243	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	19	(1)	318	(1)	8	(0)	75	(0)	2	(0)	10	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	113	(3)	719	(3)	400	(9)	2,633	(9)	43	(6)	226	(6)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	25		195		82		648		14		78	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		3		1		7		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	4		19		5		44		–		2	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	84		502		312		1,934		29		146	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	11	(0)	168	(1)	26	(1)	155	(1)	1	(0)	24	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	764	(20)	5,091	(18)	1,801	(41)	9,688	(32)	208	(31)	931	(24)
Total	3,735	(100)	28,611	(100)	4,429	(100)	29,933	(100)	666	(100)	3,863	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	11	(34)	85	(47)	27	(43)	177	(48)	3,824	(42)	28,795	(45)
Injecting drug use	–	–	15	(8)	6	(10)	56	(15)	1,303	(14)	10,074	(16)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2	(6)	4	(2)	4	(6)	51	(14)	411	(5)	4,206	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(3)	2	(1)	–	–	2	(1)	31	(0)	413	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3	(9)	10	(6)	2	(3)	17	(5)	562	(6)	3,621	(6)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	2		5		1		6		124		937	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		1		10	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		10		66	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1		5		1		11		427		2,608	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	1	(1)	–	–	3	(1)	38	(0)	356	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	15	(47)	64	(35)	24	(38)	63	(17)	2,929	(32)	16,605	(26)
Total	32	(100)	181	(100)	63	(100)	369	(100)	9,098	(100)	64,070	(100)

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

²See table 22 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

⁴Includes 1,113 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 24. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1996 through June 1997, and cumulative totals through June 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	181	(22)	1,551	(29)	408	(16)	3,273	(23)	50	(18)	347	(27)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(0)	11	(0)	1	(0)	9	(0)	–	–	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	325	(39)	2,129	(40)	884	(35)	5,262	(37)	120	(44)	520	(41)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	112		798		196		1,583		41		228	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	34		260		52		389		3		20	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7		54		3		29		–		5	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	3		27		8		40		1		5	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	169		990		625		3,221		75		262	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	9	(1)	114	(2)	30	(1)	218	(2)	1	(0)	19	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ³	314	(38)	1,527	(29)	1,215	(48)	5,479	(38)	103	(38)	377	(30)
Total	832	(100)	5,332	(100)	2,538	(100)	14,241	(100)	274	(100)	1,263	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	2	(9)	8	(12)	8	(30)	51	(37)	653	(17)	5,253	(25)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	(0)	20	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	6	(27)	23	(35)	11	(41)	53	(38)	1,352	(36)	8,017	(38)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		6		5		30		357		2,652	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	–		1		1		7		90		681	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		10		88	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		12		72	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	5		16		5		16		883		4,524	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	1	(2)	–	–	1	(1)	40	(1)	355	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	14	(64)	34	(52)	8	(30)	33	(24)	1,701	(45)	7,659	(36)
Total	22	(100)	66	(100)	27	(100)	138	(100)	3,750	(100)	21,304	(100)

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

²See table 22 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

⁴Includes 264 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 25. Pediatric HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported July 1996 through June 1997, and cumulative totals through June 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	July 1996– June 1997	Cumulative total	July 1996– June 1997	Cumulative total	July 1996– June 1997	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1 (2)	65 (17)	–	18 (2)	–	5 (3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	49 (92)	288 (74)	149 (90)	892 (91)	30 (88)	162 (88)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	16	86	48	288	2	39
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	11	57	23	109	8	32
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1	4	1	16	–	2
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	3	–	2	–	–
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–	4	1	3	–	–
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	9	55	31	160	11	33
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1	7	–	10	–	2
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	11	72	45	304	9	54
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	18 (5)	1 (1)	8 (1)	–	4 (2)
Risk not reported or identified ³	3 (6)	18 (5)	16 (10)	61 (6)	4 (12)	13 (7)
Total	53 (100)	389 (100)	166 (100)	979 (100)	34 (100)	184 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ⁴	
	July 1996– June 1997	Cumulative total	July 1996– June 1997	Cumulative total	July 1996– June 1997	Cumulative total
	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)	No. (%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	1 (14)	–	1 (10)	1 (0)	92 (6)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	1 (100)	3 (43)	–	7 (70)	232 (89)	1,360 (86)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–	1	–	3	67	420
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–	–	–	1	43	200
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1	2	–	–	3	25
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	–	–	1	–	6
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–	–	–	–	1	7
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	–	–	–	–	51	248
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–	–	–	–	1	19
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–	–	–	2	66	435
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	–	–	1 (0)	31 (2)
Risk not reported or identified	–	3 (43)	–	2 (20)	27 (10)	103 (6)
Total	1 (100)	7 (100)	–	10 (100)	261 (100)	1,586 (100)

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

²See table 22 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

⁴Includes 17 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 26. HIV infection cases¹ in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported July 1996 through June 1997, and cumulative totals through June 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total		July 1996– June 1997		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	82	(44)	735	(46)	496	(53)	4,818	(54)
Injecting drug use	9	(5)	86	(5)	51	(5)	523	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	8	(4)	90	(6)	39	(4)	586	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	(3)	99	(6)	4	(0)	84	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	12	(6)	107	(7)	45	(5)	493	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		20		3		84	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		–		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		1		1		7	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	12		85		41		401	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	10	(1)	5	(1)	36	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	68	(37)	477	(30)	302	(32)	2,325	(26)
Male subtotal	185	(100)	1,604	(100)	942	(100)	8,865	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	14	(4)	130	(7)	53	(9)	543	(14)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	134	(40)	816	(47)	249	(41)	1,640	(43)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	21		190		55		468	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	9		59		21		157	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	3		15		2		28	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		4		1		16	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	99		548		170		971	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(1)	15	(1)	3	(0)	28	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	186	(55)	793	(45)	300	(50)	1,593	(42)
Female subtotal	336	(100)	1,754	(100)	605	(100)	3,806	(100)
Total⁴	521		3,359		1,548		12,673	

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

²See table 22 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

⁴Includes 3 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 27. HIV infection cases¹ by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through June 1997, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	136	(0)	403	(1)	71	(2)	2	(1)	2	(1)	615	(1)
5-12	82	(0)	76	(0)	25	(1)	1	(1)	1	(0)	190	(0)
13-19	606	(2)	901	(3)	59	(1)	6	(3)	8	(2)	1,604	(2)
20-24	4,089	(14)	4,048	(13)	504	(13)	29	(16)	70	(19)	8,865	(14)
25-29	7,136	(25)	6,153	(20)	969	(24)	49	(27)	104	(28)	14,653	(23)
30-34	6,940	(24)	6,691	(22)	976	(25)	43	(23)	84	(23)	14,993	(23)
35-39	4,628	(16)	5,485	(18)	695	(18)	24	(13)	52	(14)	11,086	(17)
40-44	2,618	(9)	3,557	(12)	381	(10)	16	(9)	26	(7)	6,723	(10)
45-49	1,322	(5)	1,644	(5)	152	(4)	8	(4)	12	(3)	3,210	(5)
50-54	686	(2)	760	(2)	56	(1)	3	(2)	5	(1)	1,542	(2)
55-59	285	(1)	356	(1)	38	(1)	-	-	5	(1)	694	(1)
60-64	155	(1)	180	(1)	19	(0)	1	(1)	3	(1)	366	(1)
65 or older	146	(1)	158	(1)	14	(0)	2	(1)	-	-	334	(1)
Male subtotal	28,829	(100)	30,412	(100)	3,959	(100)	184	(100)	372	(100)	64,875	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	139	(3)	412	(3)	70	(5)	3	(4)	6	(4)	639	(3)
5-12	32	(1)	88	(1)	18	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)	142	(1)
13-19	374	(7)	1,271	(9)	76	(6)	4	(6)	15	(10)	1,754	(8)
20-24	1,022	(19)	2,518	(17)	193	(14)	16	(23)	24	(17)	3,806	(17)
25-29	1,227	(22)	3,068	(21)	313	(23)	16	(23)	23	(16)	4,708	(21)
30-34	1,157	(21)	2,939	(20)	309	(23)	15	(21)	29	(20)	4,515	(20)
35-39	753	(14)	2,195	(15)	179	(13)	7	(10)	24	(17)	3,194	(14)
40-44	359	(7)	1,226	(8)	94	(7)	4	(6)	18	(12)	1,728	(8)
45-49	221	(4)	525	(4)	52	(4)	2	(3)	4	(3)	820	(4)
50-54	84	(2)	234	(2)	24	(2)	1	(1)	1	(1)	348	(2)
55-59	46	(1)	128	(1)	17	(1)	1	(1)	-	-	194	(1)
60-64	31	(1)	62	(0)	4	(0)	-	-	-	-	97	(0)
65 or older	58	(1)	75	(1)	2	(0)	-	-	-	-	140	(1)
Female subtotal	5,503	(100)	14,741	(100)	1,351	(100)	70	(100)	145	(100)	22,085	(100)
Total⁴	34,333		45,156		5,310		254		517		86,972	

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

²See table 22 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³Includes 1,119 males, 275 females, and 8 persons of unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

⁴Includes 12 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 28. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection¹ and with AIDS, by state and age group, reported through June 1997²

U.S. state of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV infection ³			Living with AIDS ⁴			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	4,144	35	4,179	1,956	21	1,977	6,100	56	6,156
Alaska	—	—	—	182	2	184	182	2	184
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	3,168	34	3,202	1,806	6	1,812	4,974	40	5,014
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,511	19	1,530	1,077	17	1,094	2,588	36	2,624
California	—	—	—	34,627	205	34,832	34,627	205	34,832
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	4,976	28	5,004	2,352	7	2,359	7,328	35	7,363
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁵	—	87	87	4,344	80	4,424	4,344	167	4,511
Delaware	—	—	—	850	7	857	850	7	857
District of Columbia	—	—	—	4,112	81	4,193	4,112	81	4,193
Florida	—	—	—	25,326	574	25,900	25,326	574	25,900
Georgia	—	—	—	7,662	77	7,739	7,662	77	7,739
Hawaii	—	—	—	682	4	686	682	4	686
Idaho (June 1986)	230	2	232	160	—	160	390	2	392
Illinois	—	—	—	6,493	104	6,597	6,493	104	6,597
Indiana (July 1988)	2,798	22	2,820	2,031	14	2,045	4,829	36	4,865
Iowa	—	—	—	435	4	439	435	4	439
Kansas	—	—	—	712	3	715	712	3	715
Kentucky	—	—	—	963	12	975	963	12	975
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	4,947	86	5,033	3,983	57	4,040	8,930	143	9,073
Maine	—	—	—	337	8	345	337	8	345
Maryland	—	—	—	6,656	147	6,803	6,656	147	6,803
Massachusetts	—	—	—	4,126	76	4,202	4,126	76	4,202
Michigan (April 1992)	3,188	81	3,269	3,459	28	3,487	6,647	109	6,756
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	2,061	23	2,084	1,207	10	1,217	3,268	33	3,301
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	3,372	40	3,412	1,232	21	1,253	4,604	61	4,665
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	3,507	41	3,548	3,211	16	3,227	6,718	57	6,775
Montana	—	—	—	115	1	116	115	1	116
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	301	5	306	327	4	331	628	9	637
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	2,198	19	2,217	1,512	13	1,525	3,710	32	3,742
New Hampshire	—	—	—	379	3	382	379	3	382
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	10,615	318	10,933	11,906	259	12,165	22,521	577	23,098
New Mexico	—	—	—	598	3	601	598	3	601
New York	—	—	—	36,362	729	37,091	36,362	729	37,091
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	6,773	89	6,862	2,797	50	2,847	9,570	139	9,709
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	55	—	55	33	—	33	88	—	88
Ohio (June 1990)	3,224	53	3,277	3,055	36	3,091	6,279	89	6,368
Oklahoma (June 1988)	1,734	11	1,745	1,200	9	1,209	2,934	20	2,954
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ⁵	—	3	3	1,552	5	1,557	1,552	8	1,560
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	7,160	127	7,287	7,160	127	7,287
Rhode Island	—	—	—	686	3	689	686	3	689
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	5,707	106	5,813	2,960	25	2,985	8,667	131	8,798
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	152	5	157	44	1	45	196	6	202
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	4,056	43	4,099	2,722	18	2,740	6,778	61	6,839
Texas (Feb. 1994) ⁵	—	211	211	17,006	127	17,133	17,006	338	17,344
Utah (April 1989)	773	4	777	599	6	605	1,372	10	1,382
Vermont	—	—	—	137	1	138	137	1	138
Virginia (July 1989)	6,177	67	6,244	3,732	81	3,813	9,909	148	10,057
Washington	—	—	—	3,115	14	3,129	3,115	14	3,129
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	396	1	397	330	3	333	726	4	730
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	1,932	29	1,961	1,228	9	1,237	3,160	38	3,198
Wyoming (June 1989)	55	—	55	58	2	60	113	2	115
Subtotal	78,050	1,462	79,512	219,594	3,110	222,704	297,644	4,572	302,216
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations									
Guam	—	—	—	7	—	7	7	—	7
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	6,746	166	6,912	6,746	166	6,912
Virgin Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	166	8	174	166	8	174
Total	78,050	1,462	79,512	226,726	3,285	230,011	304,776	4,747	309,523

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

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

³Includes only persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,789 adults/adolescents and 42 children reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting whose state of residence is unknown or are residents of other states.

⁴Includes 211 adults/adolescents and 1 child whose state of residence is unknown.

⁵Connecticut and Texas have confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; Oregon has confidential infection reporting for children less than 6 years old.

Technical Notes

Surveillance of AIDS

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

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of 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 physician. 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. However, among persons reported with AIDS, reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90 percent complete (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31).

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

Surveillance of HIV infection

Through June 30, 1997, 26 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; and Oregon required reporting for children less than 6 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests 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 among states.

Estimates of the prevalence of HIV infection in the United States in 1992 were between 650,000 and

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 28.

900,000 (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31). However, HIV surveillance reports are not representative of all persons estimated to be infected with HIV; HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. 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 patterns, 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 by a physician as HIV infected. Although many states monitor reports of children born to infected mothers, only those with documented diagnosis of HIV infection are included in this report.

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place will influence the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given annual period may include cases reported 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 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 infection and AIDS (table 28), include persons whose vital status was "alive" as of the last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Tabulations of deaths in persons with AIDS include persons whose vital status was "dead" as of the last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Caution should be used in interpreting these data because states 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 ($CD4^+$ T-lymphocyte count of less than $200/\mu\text{L}$ or less than 14 percent). Since implementation of the 1993 definition, reporting of AIDS cases based on AIDS-defining opportunistic infections has decreased (*AIDS* 1994; 8:1489-93).

Table 2 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with an estimated 1996 population of 500,000 or more. AIDS case counts for metropolitan

areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on July 1, 1996. 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 Information 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 (*FR* 1990;55:12154-60).

The metropolitan area definitions are the MSAs for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities 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.

Estimates of AIDS-opportunistic illness (AIDS-OI) incidence (tables 13, 14, and 15), estimated deaths (tables 16, 17, and 18), and estimated persons living with AIDS (tables 19, 20, and 21) are not counts of actual numbers of persons reported to the surveillance system. The estimates are adjusted for delays in reporting of cases and deaths and are based on a number of assumptions (for example, see "Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness" *infra*). While these tables use the best estimates currently available, there is inherent uncertainty in these estimates. Therefore, the estimates in this report are rounded. Other analyses (J.M. Karon, Estimating the number of AIDS-defining opportunistic illness diagnoses from data collected under the 1993 AIDS surveillance definition, *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, in press) suggest that the uncertainty in these estimates is at least one percent. Therefore, the rounding is to one percent of the upper limit within arbitrarily chosen ranges. State and local surveillance staff are encouraged to adopt similar

rounding conventions when presenting estimates. As is standard computational practice, changes in the estimates of the AIDS-OI incidence, estimates of deaths, and estimates of persons living with AIDS should be computed from unrounded numbers, rather than from rounded numbers. That is, an estimate, such as the percent change in annual incidence, should not be computed from the rounded estimates of AIDS-OI incidence. An estimate of change computed from rounded numbers is especially unreliable if the annual estimates are relatively small.

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" (*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.

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, additional adjustments are 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. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available.

The estimated AIDS-OI incidence is the sum of incidence in two groups. Cases in both groups are adjusted for delays in case reporting. The first group is persons reported to AIDS surveillance with AIDS-OIs.

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 (*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, taking into account the possibility of death before an AIDS-OI diagnosis. 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. 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 this source of bias changes estimated AIDS-OI incidence by only a few percentage points.

Recently reported AIDS cases are more likely to be reported with risk not reported or identified (NIR). Recent AIDS incidence in some exposure categories, therefore, will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. The adjustment of NIR adult/adolescent cases is based on the sex-, race-, and region-specific exposure category redistributions of cases diagnosed from 1989 through 1995 that were initially assigned to the NIR category but have subsequently been reclassified. Similar adjustment of NIR pediatric cases are based on exposure category redistribution of all cases diagnosed between 1989 through 1995 and subsequently reclassified. See *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:547-55 and *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1997;14:465-74.

The regions of residence included in table 13, 16, and 19 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 33.

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may vary among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age and sex categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 50 percent of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis, with about 20 percent being reported more than 1 year after diagnosis. Among persons with AIDS, estimates in delay of reporting of deaths show that approximately 80 percent of deaths are reported within 1 year. Reporting delay for HIV infection cases is being evaluated.

Reporting delay adjustments to tables 13 through 21 were estimated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure, taking into account differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status at diagnosis categories, but assuming that reporting delays within these groups have not changed over time (*Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88).

Rates

Rates are calculated for 12-month period 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 postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions and associated independent nations 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 1995 or 1996 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators for computing race-specific rates (table 10, year-end edition only) are based on 1996 census estimates published in U.S. Bureau of Census publication PE-101PL-57, "U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996." 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 number 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 (*Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1500-05 and *Am J Public Health* 1990;80:1080-86).