

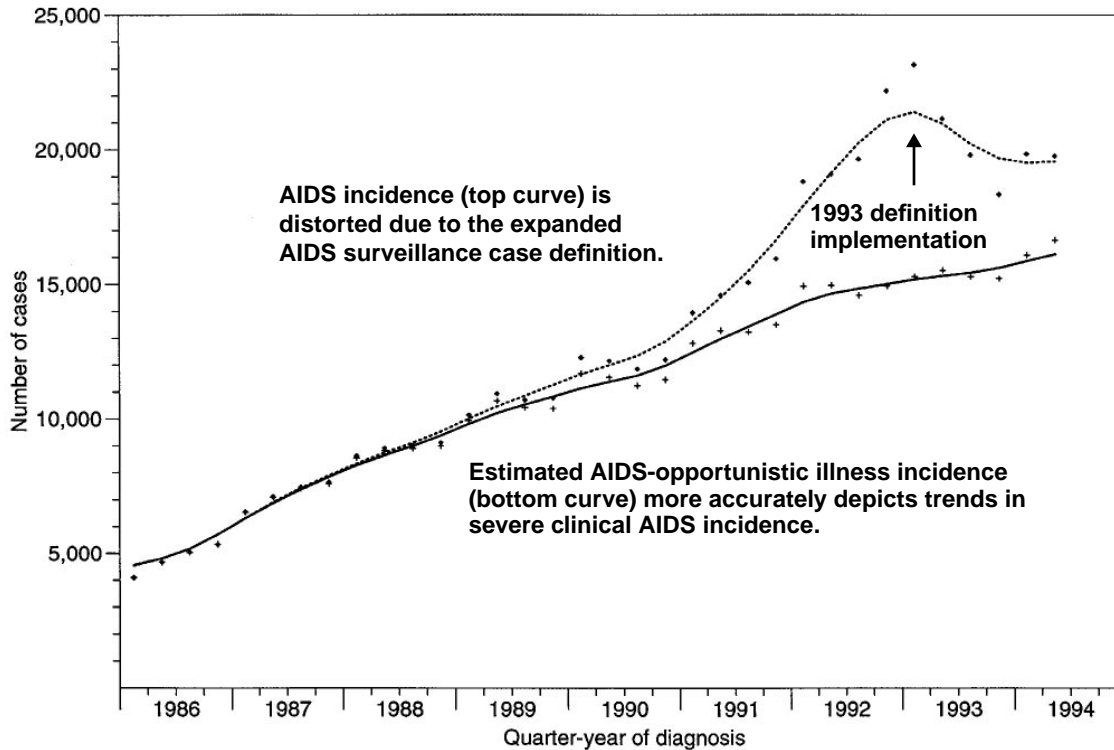
HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through December 1994

Year-end Edition Vol. 6, No. 2

AIDS incidence, and estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, adjusted for delays in reporting, by quarter-year of diagnosis, January 1986 through June 1994, United States¹



¹See Technical Notes.

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



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Summary of findings

Trends in AIDS surveillance

Implementation of the expanded AIDS surveillance case definition on January 1, 1993, continued to influence diagnosis and reporting of AIDS in 1994, but to a lesser degree than in 1993. The number of AIDS cases reported in 1994 (80,691) declined from the number reported in 1993 (106,618), but remained substantially higher than the number reported in 1992 (47,572; see *MMWR* 1995;44:64-67). The expanded case definition includes conditions that occur earlier in HIV disease and therefore includes severely immunosuppressed persons more recently infected with HIV. Persons diagnosed with these conditions before January 1993 were reported to CDC during 1993 and 1994, and accounted for the substantial increase in the numbers of reported cases. Because temporal trends in AIDS incidence for 1993 and 1994 were distorted by these large proportionate increases, methods were needed to adjust for the change in the case definition. This issue of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* presents these adjustments (Tables 18, 19, and 20, and the cover graph), as well as data on HIV and AIDS cases reported in 1993, 1994, and cumulatively.

In 1994, as in previous years, the AIDS epidemic continued to affect primarily men who have sex with men. Men represented 82 percent of AIDS cases reported among adults/adolescents (13 years old or older); men who have sex with men continued to account for the largest proportion (44 percent) of all cases reported among adults/adolescents. The estimated incidence of AIDS-opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs) increased 13 percent from 1990 to 1993 among men who have sex with men (Table 20).

In 1994, young men represented a population at high risk for HIV. Among men 20 to 24 years old reported with AIDS, 60 percent reported sex with men. This percentage is higher than the percentage of men who have sex with men among all men reported with AIDS (53 percent). Heterosexual injecting drug users and injecting drug users who have sex with other men accounted for 24 percent and 6 percent of cases among men, respectively.

The proportion of cases among women has increased steadily during the past decade (*MMWR* 1995;44:81-84 and erratum *MMWR* 1995;44:135). AIDS among women represented 18 percent of

adults/adolescents with AIDS reported in 1994. Among women reported with AIDS in 1994, most were infected with HIV through injecting drug use (41 percent) or heterosexual contact with a man who was at risk for or had HIV infection or AIDS (38 percent). Nineteen percent of women with AIDS were reported without risk for HIV exposure. These cases will be investigated by state and local health departments. Most women initially reported without a risk are found to have become infected through heterosexual contact (66 percent) or injecting drug use (27 percent; see Figure 7). However, some of the cases reported without risk of HIV exposure are likely to represent unrecognized heterosexual transmission. Among women, estimated AIDS-OI incidence is increasing most rapidly among those infected heterosexually (Table 20).

The epidemic in children (less than 13 years old) is closely associated with the epidemic in women. In 1994, 1,017 pediatric AIDS cases were reported, an 8 percent increase from the number reported in 1993. Of these, 92 percent were acquired perinatally; the mothers of these children were exposed to HIV through injecting drug use (30 percent) and heterosexual contact with an infected man (36 percent). For 34 percent of mothers, their risk of exposure was not reported. Future trends in AIDS incidence among children will be affected by current Public Health Service recommendations for routine counseling and voluntary prenatal HIV testing for women, and the use of zidovudine to prevent perinatal transmission (*MMWR* 1994;43[no. RR-11]:1-20).

Estimated AIDS-OI incidence increased more rapidly during 1990-1993 among blacks and Hispanics than among whites (Table 19). Among reported cases, 1994 was the first year when blacks and Hispanics together accounted for the majority (53 percent) of all cases reported among men. As in past years, most women reported with AIDS were black or Hispanic (57 percent and 20 percent, respectively). Although AIDS surveillance case reports do not record measures of socioeconomic status, or other social/cultural factors that may predict risk of exposure to HIV, the disproportionate impact of the epidemic on minority communities is reflected in AIDS incidence rates which are 6 times and 3 times higher, respectively, among blacks and Hispanics than among whites.

From 1990 to 1993, the estimated incidence of AIDS-OIs increased in the Northeast and South, whereas it leveled in the Midwest and West (Table 18). The majority of reported cases (58 percent) in 1994, as in previous years, were residents of five states: New York, California, Florida, Texas, and New Jersey. In both 1993 and 1994, 84 percent of reported cases were among residents of large metropolitan areas (500,000 or more population).

HIV infection (not AIDS)

As of December 31, 1994, 25 states required confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Two states, Connecticut and Texas, required reporting by name of children with HIV infection. Consistent with the temporal changes in the characteristics of persons reported with AIDS, persons reported with HIV infection (not AIDS) from states that require confidential reporting are disproportionately racial/ethnic minorities, younger, and female. Although HIV reporting does not measure HIV incidence or prevalence, these reports represent persons who are more recently infected and more likely to be alive than persons reported with AIDS; thus HIV reporting may be particularly useful in directing and evaluating HIV prevention activities within states and local communities. In these states, reports of children perinatally exposed to HIV (with subsequent follow-up to determine infection status) will be useful in evaluating implementation of guidelines to prevent perinatal transmission.

This issue of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* includes a new table (Table 24) that displays pediatric HIV infection (not AIDS) cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity. In addition, Table 27 has been revised to tabulate persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) and living with AIDS by adult and pediatric age group, as well as by state.

Summary

Data presented in this report show that men who have sex with men continue to be most severely affected by the AIDS epidemic. However, comparisons between AIDS cases reported in 1994 and in earlier years, and temporal trends in estimated AIDS-OI incidence, indicate that women, blacks and Hispanics, and persons with heterosexually acquired HIV infections account for dynamic growth in the epidemic. Injecting drug use and sex with at-risk partners, especially among heterosexuals and young

homosexual/bisexual men, continue to challenge HIV prevention programs. As the epidemic evolves, HIV/AIDS surveillance data continue to reflect past transmission patterns, and to assist in directing HIV prevention efforts.

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

State of residence	1993		1994		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children < 13 years old	Total
Alabama	733	17.5	582	13.8	2,975	48	3,023
Alaska	69	11.5	59	9.7	254	4	258
Arizona	1,219	30.9	612	15.0	3,756	18	3,774
Arkansas	402	16.6	284	11.6	1,588	24	1,612
California	18,690	59.9	12,136	38.6	77,672	412	78,084
Colorado	1,322	37.1	816	22.3	4,546	25	4,571
Connecticut	1,754	53.5	912	27.8	5,619	135	5,754
Delaware	374	53.5	271	38.4	1,173	11	1,184
District of Columbia	1,588	274.2	1,399	245.4	7,026	103	7,129
Florida	10,958	79.8	8,617	61.8	42,979	999	43,978
Georgia	2,842	41.2	2,245	31.8	12,105	123	12,228
Hawaii	359	30.8	216	18.3	1,527	13	1,540
Idaho	71	6.5	61	5.4	277	2	279
Illinois	2,960	25.3	3,104	26.4	14,089	166	14,255
Indiana	948	16.6	622	10.8	3,287	27	3,314
Iowa	204	7.2	130	4.6	750	8	758
Kansas	354	14.0	245	9.6	1,326	8	1,334
Kentucky	322	8.5	320	8.4	1,517	13	1,530
Louisiana	1,439	33.5	1,239	28.7	6,525	86	6,611
Maine	149	12.0	117	9.4	574	5	579
Maryland	2,520	50.8	2,722	54.4	10,332	202	10,534
Massachusetts	2,698	44.8	1,401	23.2	9,101	153	9,254
Michigan	1,821	19.3	1,035	10.9	6,168	72	6,240
Minnesota	661	14.6	422	9.2	2,330	16	2,346
Mississippi	443	16.8	433	16.2	1,951	30	1,981
Missouri	1,722	32.9	713	13.5	5,596	39	5,635
Montana	32	3.8	30	3.5	167	2	169
Nebraska	179	11.1	89	5.5	570	6	576
Nevada	637	46.1	387	26.6	2,145	17	2,162
New Hampshire	124	11.0	92	8.1	504	7	511
New Jersey	5,374	68.4	4,993	63.2	24,523	566	25,089
New Mexico	293	18.1	211	12.8	1,066	4	1,070
New York	17,383	95.8	14,944	82.2	81,579	1,618	83,197
North Carolina	1,371	19.7	1,187	16.8	5,341	78	5,419
North Dakota	11	1.7	20	3.1	59	—	59
Ohio	1,577	14.3	1,184	10.7	6,434	75	6,509
Oklahoma	724	22.4	269	8.3	2,153	17	2,170
Oregon	774	25.5	606	19.6	2,930	12	2,942
Pennsylvania	3,192	26.5	2,528	21.0	12,555	199	12,754
Rhode Island	347	34.7	276	27.7	1,187	15	1,202
South Carolina	1,471	40.5	1,158	31.6	4,385	56	4,441
South Dakota	29	4.0	19	2.6	81	4	85
Tennessee	1,203	23.6	764	14.8	3,801	32	3,833
Texas	7,492	41.6	5,879	32.0	30,460	252	30,712
Utah	264	14.2	152	8.0	1,004	20	1,024
Vermont	73	12.7	38	6.5	229	3	232
Virginia	1,623	25.1	1,162	17.7	6,202	116	6,318
Washington	1,558	29.6	932	17.4	5,901	21	5,922
West Virginia	106	5.8	96	5.3	496	6	502
Wisconsin	729	14.5	379	7.5	2,157	23	2,180
Wyoming	40	8.5	18	3.8	115	—	115
Subtotal	103,228	40.0	78,126	30.0	421,087	5,891	426,978
Guam	2	1.4	1	0.7	14	—	14
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Puerto Rico	3,196	88.6	2,359	64.8	13,592	308	13,900
Virgin Islands, U.S.	60	58.0	52	50.1	214	6	220
Total²	106,618	40.7	80,691	30.5	435,319	6,209	441,528

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of reported cases for 1993 and 1994.

²Totals include 414 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 in 1993 and 1994;¹ and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through December 1994, United States

Metropolitan area of residence	1993		1994		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	54	8.0	46	6.8	283	—	283
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	220	25.2	143	16.3	838	19	857
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	168	26.7	89	13.8	587	2	589
Allentown, Pa.	119	19.5	76	12.4	402	5	407
Ann Arbor, Mich.	63	12.4	24	4.7	219	4	223
Atlanta, Ga.	1,953	60.5	1,535	46.1	8,794	64	8,858
Austin, Tex.	656	70.4	458	47.5	2,319	16	2,335
Bakersfield, Calif.	172	28.7	103	16.9	489	3	492
Baltimore, Md.	1,775	72.6	1,889	76.8	6,765	150	6,915
Baton Rouge, La.	204	36.9	177	31.7	731	13	744
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	776	59.8	653	50.1	3,235	57	3,292
Birmingham, Ala.	275	31.8	165	18.9	928	11	939
Boston, Mass.	2,421	42.5	1,196	20.9	8,118	134	8,252
Buffalo, N.Y.	201	16.9	101	8.5	794	10	804
Charleston, S.C.	291	55.4	164	31.4	835	9	844
Charlotte, N.C.	349	28.3	187	14.8	1,062	11	1,073
Chicago, Ill.	2,499	32.8	2,770	36.1	12,342	147	12,489
Cincinnati, Ohio	274	17.4	241	15.2	1,091	12	1,103
Cleveland, Ohio	451	20.3	303	13.6	1,771	30	1,801
Columbus, Ohio	333	23.6	279	19.6	1,420	6	1,426
Dallas, Tex.	1,863	65.5	1,359	46.9	7,417	27	7,444
Dayton, Ohio	151	15.7	84	8.8	594	8	602
Denver, Colo.	1,114	63.2	616	34.3	3,706	17	3,723
Detroit, Mich.	1,258	29.2	694	16.1	4,304	54	4,358
El Paso, Tex.	117	18.1	89	13.4	410	2	412
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,270	94.0	1,468	106.1	6,817	162	6,979
Fort Worth, Tex.	439	30.6	560	38.2	1,979	20	1,999
Fresno, Calif.	183	22.2	105	12.6	656	8	664
Gary, Ind.	87	14.1	99	16.0	359	2	361
Grand Rapids, Mich.	131	13.4	86	8.7	432	3	435
Greensboro, N.C.	188	17.2	207	18.7	888	12	900
Greenville, S.C.	272	31.5	191	21.9	761	2	763
Harrisburg, Pa.	81	13.4	93	15.3	418	5	423
Hartford, Conn.	624	55.7	391	35.0	1,921	31	1,952
Honolulu, Hawaii	275	31.7	149	17.0	1,135	10	1,145
Houston, Tex.	2,561	71.4	1,890	51.7	11,316	98	11,414
Indianapolis, Ind.	496	34.4	306	20.9	1,619	10	1,629
Jacksonville, Fla.	909	94.5	273	28.1	2,472	58	2,530
Jersey City, N.J.	725	131.2	840	152.1	3,955	92	4,047
Kansas City, Mo.	762	46.7	312	18.9	2,600	11	2,611
Knoxville, Tenn.	99	16.0	112	17.7	369	3	372
Las Vegas, Nev.	491	48.6	328	30.5	1,681	16	1,697
Little Rock, Ark.	148	27.8	95	17.7	600	9	609
Los Angeles, Calif.	6,047	66.2	4,337	47.4	27,084	163	27,247
Louisville, Ky.	160	16.4	136	13.9	664	8	672
Memphis, Tenn.	461	44.2	277	26.2	1,356	11	1,367
Miami, Fla.	3,567	178.1	3,105	153.3	13,696	354	14,050
Middlesex, N.J.	403	38.1	421	39.4	2,008	54	2,062
Milwaukee, Wis.	368	25.3	213	14.6	1,160	14	1,174
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	579	21.8	373	13.9	2,060	13	2,073
Mobile, Ala.	110	21.8	110	21.5	619	9	628
Monmouth-Ocean City, N.J.	427	41.8	347	33.5	1,695	45	1,740
Nashville, Tenn.	357	34.2	220	20.6	1,182	12	1,194
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	985	37.3	567	21.4	3,864	74	3,938
New Haven, Conn.	990	60.8	449	27.6	3,257	98	3,355
New Orleans, La.	740	56.7	697	53.2	3,819	48	3,867
New York, N.Y.	14,665	171.1	13,169	153.4	70,471	1,463	71,934
Newark, N.J.	2,086	108.2	1,895	98.0	9,848	248	10,096
Norfolk, Va.	339	22.4	355	23.2	1,432	41	1,473
Oakland, Calif.	1,293	59.6	977	44.8	5,297	29	5,326

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

Metropolitan area of residence	1993		1994		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Oklahoma City, Okla.	304	30.5	114	11.3	1,001	2	1,003
Omaha, Nebr.	133	20.2	54	8.1	404	1	405
Orange County, Calif.	761	30.3	507	19.9	3,500	23	3,523
Orlando, Fla.	922	69.1	580	42.6	2,940	53	2,993
Philadelphia, Pa.	2,642	53.5	1,949	39.4	9,731	166	9,897
Phoenix, Ariz.	857	35.8	432	17.5	2,705	10	2,715
Pittsburgh, Pa.	290	12.0	299	12.4	1,484	10	1,494
Portland, Oreg.	678	41.2	484	28.9	2,484	8	2,492
Providence, R.I.	324	35.4	260	28.5	1,114	14	1,128
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	230	24.5	269	27.9	1,118	19	1,137
Richmond, Va.	403	44.5	226	24.7	1,303	17	1,320
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	1,196	41.7	884	30.4	3,866	34	3,900
Rochester, N.Y.	245	22.5	218	20.0	1,010	8	1,018
Sacramento, Calif.	492	34.4	320	22.2	1,899	18	1,917
Saint Louis, Mo.	876	34.7	368	14.5	2,748	25	2,773
Salt Lake City, Utah	237	20.5	130	11.0	887	14	901
San Antonio, Tex.	475	33.8	548	38.1	2,234	21	2,255
San Diego, Calif.	1,698	65.0	969	36.8	6,247	37	6,284
San Francisco, Calif.	4,655	284.2	2,601	158.0	20,719	31	20,750
San Jose, Calif.	554	35.9	391	25.1	2,017	11	2,028
San Juan, P.R.	1,953	103.1	1,484	77.6	8,585	205	8,790
Sarasota, Fla.	162	31.7	195	37.7	786	18	804
Scranton, Pa.	59	9.2	37	5.8	237	3	240
Seattle, Wash.	1,112	51.5	603	27.7	4,300	12	4,312
Springfield, Mass.	237	39.7	223	37.4	857	18	875
Stockton, Calif.	105	20.6	114	22.0	434	12	446
Syracuse, N.Y.	182	24.1	91	12.1	628	7	635
Tacoma, Wash.	153	24.2	84	13.2	469	7	476
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	1,431	67.0	751	34.8	4,774	71	4,845
Toledo, Ohio	94	15.3	54	8.8	333	7	340
Tucson, Ariz.	274	38.6	137	18.7	792	6	798
Tulsa, Okla.	241	32.6	79	10.6	657	6	663
Ventura, Calif.	132	19.0	64	9.1	460	2	462
Washington, D.C.	2,788	63.1	2,375	53.1	12,350	177	12,527
West Palm Beach, Fla.	860	92.3	719	75.3	3,793	137	3,930
Wichita, Kans.	100	19.8	68	13.4	357	2	359
Wilmington, Del.	288	53.9	226	41.9	905	9	914
Youngstown, Ohio	35	5.8	34	5.6	193	—	193
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	89,253	55.3	67,535	41.4	369,265	5,268	374,533
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>87,603</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>66,296</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>362,894</i>	<i>5,170</i>	<i>368,064</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>1,650</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>1,239</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>6,371</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>6,469</i>
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	11,098	23.6	7,854	16.5	41,561	586	42,147
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>10,487</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>7,333</i>	<i>17.3</i>	<i>39,030</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>39,564</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>521</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>2,531</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>2,583</i>
Non-metropolitan areas	5,763	10.8	4,679	8.7	22,528	338	22,866
Total¹	106,618	40.7	80,691	30.5	435,319	6,209	441,528

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of reported cases for 1993 and 1994.

²Totals include 1,982 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

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

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ²				Cumulative Total ³	
	1993		1994		1993		1994		1993		1994		No.	(%)
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	50,389	(57)	34,974	(53)	—	—	—	—	50,389	(48)	34,974	(44)	228,954	(53)
Injecting drug use	21,697	(24)	15,968	(24)	8,095	(48)	5,749	(41)	29,792	(28)	21,717	(27)	109,393	(25)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6,651	(7)	3,853	(6)	—	—	—	—	6,651	(6)	3,853	(5)	28,521	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1,070	(1)	483	(1)	27	(0)	18	(0)	1,097	(1)	501	(1)	3,642	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3,380	(4)	2,946	(4)	6,413	(38)	5,353	(38)	9,793	(9)	8,300	(10)	31,663	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	1,270		920		2,953		2,032		4,223		2,952		15,758	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—		—		549		363		549		363		1,798	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	10		3		70		55		80		58		266	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	74		61		117		64		191		125		628	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2,026		1,962		2,724		2,839		4,750		4,802		13,213	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ⁴	653	(1)	432	(1)	520	(3)	319	(2)	1,173	(1)	751	(1)	6,866	(2)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁵	5,038	(6)	6,935	(11)	1,743	(10)	2,642	(19)	6,781	(6)	9,578	(12)	26,280	(6)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	88,878	(100)	65,591	(100)	16,798	(100)	14,081	(100)	105,676	(100)	79,674	(100)	435,319	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	19	(4)	12	(2)	1	(0)	—	—	20	(2)	12	(1)	221	(4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: ⁵	432	(92)	455	(90)	454	(96)	478	(93)	886	(94)	933	(92)	5,541	(89)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	141		136		161		142		302		278		2,338	
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	81		70		69		69		150		139		1,038	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	5		8		4		7		9		15		107	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		2		1		—		1		2		24	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		3		1		2		3		5		25	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	59		86		62		87		121		173		583	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	15		4		10		4		25		8		122	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	129		146		146		167		275		313		1,304	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	16	(3)	15	(3)	10	(2)	13	(3)	26	(3)	28	(3)	357	(6)
Risk not reported or identified	4	(1)	22	(4)	6	(1)	22	(4)	10	(1)	44	(4)	90	(1)
Pediatric subtotal	471	(100)	504	(100)	471	(100)	513	(100)	942	(100)	1,017	(100)	6,209	(100)
Total	89,349		66,095		17,269		14,594		106,618		80,691		441,528	

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of reported cases for 1993 and 1994.

²Includes 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

³Includes 7 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *JAMA* 1992;267:2775-79.

⁴Thirty-one adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Eight additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 8 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

⁵See Table 16 and Figure 7 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 13 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 13 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 in 1994, and cumulative totals, through December 1994, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	21,536	(72)	153,150	(77)	7,959	(35)	44,597	(40)	4,945	(41)	28,232	(45)
Injecting drug use	3,224	(11)	16,632	(8)	8,290	(36)	40,580	(37)	4,385	(36)	23,911	(38)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,990	(7)	15,503	(8)	1,251	(5)	8,479	(8)	559	(5)	4,275	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	353	(1)	2,848	(1)	68	(0)	338	(0)	48	(0)	285	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	584	(2)	2,374	(1)	1,651	(7)	5,876	(5)	689	(6)	2,320	(4)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	192		1,069		529		2,789		193		839	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		14		2		4		–		6	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	23		95		17		79		19		60	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	368		1,196		1,103		3,004		477		1,415	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	220	(1)	2,711	(1)	137	(1)	790	(1)	59	(0)	443	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	2,003	(7)	5,604	(3)	3,482	(15)	10,298	(9)	1,331	(11)	3,468	(6)
Total	29,910	(100)	198,822	(100)	22,838	(100)	110,958	(100)	12,016	(100)	62,934	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	377	(73)	2,085	(78)	94	(51)	544	(61)	34,974	(53)	228,954	(61)
Injecting drug use	22	(4)	120	(4)	32	(17)	110	(12)	15,968	(24)	81,491	(22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	18	(3)	84	(3)	31	(17)	155	(17)	3,853	(6)	28,521	(8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	(1)	41	(2)	6	(3)	24	(3)	483	(1)	3,545	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	19	(4)	49	(2)	2	(1)	12	(1)	2,946	(4)	10,641	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	6		17		–		4		920		4,719	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		3		24	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		3		1		1		61		239	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	12		29		1		7		1,962		5,659	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	11	(2)	84	(3)	2	(1)	7	(1)	432	(1)	4,047	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	66	(13)	204	(8)	17	(9)	36	(4)	6,935	(11)	19,690	(5)
Total	518	(100)	2,667	(100)	184	(100)	888	(100)	65,591	(100)	376,889	(100)

¹See Figure 7.

²Includes 620 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	1,259	(40)	6,141	(43)	3,360	(42)	16,069	(50)	1,099	(39)	5,519	(46)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	11	(0)	65	(0)	7	(0)	25	(0)	–	–	6	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,243	(39)	5,207	(37)	2,777	(35)	10,481	(33)	1,291	(46)	5,125	(43)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	503		2,408		1,013		5,498		498		3,045	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	154		853		140		646		59		253	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	36		189		11		32		7		16	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	34		218		17		89		12		69	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	516		1,539		1,596		4,216		715		1,742	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	129	(4)	1,551	(11)	133	(2)	776	(2)	48	(2)	413	(3)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	506	(16)	1,202	(8)	1,739	(22)	4,470	(14)	376	(13)	846	(7)
Total	3,148	(100)	14,166	(100)	8,016	(100)	31,821	(100)	2,814	(100)	11,909	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	7	(14)	48	(17)	20	(48)	79	(50)	5,749	(41)	27,902	(48)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(0)	–	–	–	–	18	(0)	97	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	22	(45)	129	(44)	18	(43)	56	(35)	5,353	(38)	21,021	(36)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	7		40		11		34		2,032		11,039	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	7		38		3		6		363		1,798	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		3		–		2		55		242	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		12		–		–		64		389	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	6		36		4		14		2,839		7,553	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(16)	68	(23)	1	(2)	10	(6)	319	(2)	2,819	(5)
Risk not reported or identified	12	(24)	44	(15)	3	(7)	14	(9)	2,642	(19)	6,589	(11)
Total	49	(100)	290	(100)	42	(100)	159	(100)	14,081	(100)	58,428	(100)

¹See Figure 7.

²Includes 83 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	(4)	150	(13)	4	(1)	32	(1)	1	(0)	34	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	114	(84)	815	(70)	591	(94)	3,335	(95)	216	(92)	1,341	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	37		353		165		1,388		74		579	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	22		158		75		498		42		376	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	2		40		5		37		7		28	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		15		–		6		–		3	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		8		1		8		2		9	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	21		75		111		372		38		127	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	3		33		5		63		–		25	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	25		133		229		963		53		194	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	8	(6)	178	(15)	7	(1)	81	(2)	13	(6)	88	(6)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	7	(5)	15	(1)	29	(5)	56	(2)	6	(3)	17	(1)
Total	135	(100)	1,158	(100)	631	(100)	3,504	(100)	236	(100)	1,480	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(10)	4	(12)	–	–	1	(6)	12	(1)	221	(4)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	8	(80)	20	(59)	1	(100)	17	(94)	933	(92)	5,541	(89)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	1		4		–		8		278		2,338	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		2		–		2		139		1,038	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		2		–		–		15		107	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		2		24	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		5		25	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2		4		–		2		173		583	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		1		–		–		8		122	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	4		7		1		5		313		1,304	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	9	(26)	–	–	–	–	28	(3)	357	(6)
Risk not reported or identified	1	(10)	1	(3)	–	–	–	–	44	(4)	90	(1)
Total	10	(100)	34	(100)	1	(100)	18	(100)	1,017	(100)	6,209	(100)

¹See Figure 7, footnote 1.

²Includes 15 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Male exposure category	13-19 years old						20-24 years old					
	1993		1994		Cumulative total		1993		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	112	(29)	63	(26)	417	(32)	1,674	(60)	1,105	(60)	8,110	(63)
Injecting drug use	22	(6)	13	(5)	85	(7)	356	(13)	228	(12)	1,629	(13)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	13	(3)	6	(3)	60	(5)	260	(9)	130	(7)	1,405	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	187	(49)	102	(43)	570	(44)	173	(6)	66	(4)	475	(4)
Heterosexual contact:	11	(3)	11	(5)	32	(2)	136	(5)	88	(5)	405	(3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	5		2		13		55		25		179	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		1		–		–		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		2		3		10	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	6		8		18		79		60		215	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	13	(3)	12	(5)	56	(4)	17	(1)	16	(1)	96	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	27	(7)	32	(13)	84	(6)	171	(6)	224	(12)	680	(5)
Male subtotal	385	(100)	239	(100)	1,304	(100)	2,787	(100)	1,857	(100)	12,800	(100)
Female exposure category												
Injecting drug use	21	(10)	14	(8)	116	(18)	343	(31)	176	(21)	1,241	(33)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(0)	3	(2)	8	(1)	5	(0)	1	(0)	11	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	129	(64)	79	(44)	342	(52)	602	(54)	426	(52)	1,897	(50)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	49		29		170		292		143		1,005	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	10		2		17		43		20		151	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		3		9		9		9		35	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		1		4		2		10	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	69		45		145		254		252		696	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	12	(6)	10	(6)	52	(8)	18	(2)	6	(1)	90	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	38	(19)	72	(40)	143	(22)	155	(14)	218	(26)	536	(14)
Female subtotal	201	(100)	178	(100)	661	(100)	1,123	(100)	827	(100)	3,775	(100)
Total	586		417		1,965		3,910		2,684		16,575	

¹See Technical Notes for a discussion of the impact of the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents (implemented January 1, 1993) on the number of reported cases for 1993 and 1994.

²See Figure 7.

Table 8. AIDS cases by age at diagnosis and exposure category, reported through December 1994, United States

Age at diagnosis (years)	Men who have sex with men		Injecting drug use		Men who have sex with men and inject drugs		Hemophilia/coagulation disorder		Heterosexual contact	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	(0)	—	—
5-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	209	(5)	—	—
13-19	417	(0)	201	(0)	60	(0)	578	(15)	374	(1)
20-24	8,110	(4)	2,870	(3)	1,405	(5)	486	(13)	2,302	(7)
25-29	36,358	(16)	12,549	(11)	5,549	(19)	557	(14)	5,864	(19)
30-34	55,244	(24)	25,773	(24)	8,180	(29)	541	(14)	7,025	(22)
35-39	49,437	(22)	30,200	(28)	6,889	(24)	455	(12)	5,694	(18)
40-44	34,960	(15)	21,365	(20)	3,743	(13)	344	(9)	3,707	(12)
45-49	21,103	(9)	9,461	(9)	1,632	(6)	251	(6)	2,378	(8)
50-54	11,553	(5)	4,005	(4)	638	(2)	134	(3)	1,656	(5)
55-59	6,440	(3)	1,826	(2)	280	(1)	95	(2)	1,126	(4)
60-64	3,360	(1)	729	(1)	97	(0)	92	(2)	743	(2)
65 or older	1,972	(1)	412	(0)	48	(0)	109	(3)	794	(3)
Total	228,954	(100)	109,393	(100)	28,521	(100)	3,863	(100)	31,663	(100)

Age at diagnosis (years)	Receipt of transfusion		Mother with/ at risk for HIV infection		Other/risk not reported or identified ¹		Total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	147	(2)	4,762	(86)	56	(0)	4,977	(1)
5-12	210	(3)	779	(14)	34	(0)	1,232	(0)
13-19	108	(1)	13	(0)	214	(1)	1,965	(0)
20-24	186	(3)	—	(0)	1,216	(5)	16,575	(4)
25-29	489	(7)	—	(0)	3,705	(14)	65,071	(15)
30-34	663	(9)	—	(0)	5,396	(20)	102,822	(23)
35-39	715	(10)	—	(0)	4,758	(18)	98,148	(22)
40-44	677	(9)	—	(0)	3,643	(14)	68,439	(16)
45-49	527	(7)	—	(0)	2,446	(9)	37,798	(9)
50-54	565	(8)	—	(0)	1,753	(7)	20,304	(5)
55-59	593	(8)	—	(0)	1,315	(5)	11,675	(3)
60-64	708	(10)	—	(0)	883	(3)	6,612	(1)
65 or older	1,635	(23)	—	(0)	938	(4)	5,908	(1)
Total²	7,223	(100)	5,554	(100)	26,357	(100)	441,528	(100)

¹See Figure 7.

²Includes 2 persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

Table 9. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1994, 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	390	(0)	1,494	(1)	603	(1)	14	(1)	9	(1)	2,514	(1)
5-12	277	(0)	251	(0)	185	(0)	8	(0)	1	(0)	723	(0)
13-19	605	(0)	406	(0)	264	(0)	15	(1)	12	(1)	1,304	(0)
20-24	5,767	(3)	4,331	(4)	2,548	(4)	92	(3)	43	(5)	12,800	(3)
25-29	28,373	(14)	15,609	(14)	10,128	(16)	354	(13)	185	(21)	54,733	(14)
30-34	46,812	(23)	25,055	(22)	15,515	(24)	592	(22)	242	(27)	88,351	(23)
35-39	44,387	(22)	26,092	(23)	14,159	(22)	577	(21)	175	(19)	85,544	(23)
40-44	31,970	(16)	18,598	(17)	9,491	(15)	472	(18)	120	(13)	60,754	(16)
45-49	18,938	(9)	9,796	(9)	5,125	(8)	263	(10)	54	(6)	34,228	(9)
50-54	10,147	(5)	5,297	(5)	2,693	(4)	140	(5)	28	(3)	18,332	(5)
55-59	5,743	(3)	2,955	(3)	1,568	(2)	81	(3)	13	(1)	10,388	(3)
60-64	3,326	(2)	1,564	(1)	834	(1)	35	(1)	10	(1)	5,778	(2)
65 or older	2,754	(1)	1,255	(1)	608	(1)	46	(2)	6	(1)	4,676	(1)
Male subtotal	199,489	(100)	112,703	(100)	63,722	(100)	2,689	(100)	898	(100)	380,126	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	382	(3)	1,503	(4)	556	(4)	6	(2)	8	(5)	2,463	(4)
5-12	109	(1)	256	(1)	136	(1)	6	(2)	—	—	509	(1)
13-19	126	(1)	421	(1)	108	(1)	4	(1)	1	(1)	661	(1)
20-24	894	(6)	2,010	(6)	835	(7)	15	(5)	17	(10)	3,775	(6)
25-29	2,607	(18)	5,379	(16)	2,275	(18)	31	(10)	34	(20)	10,337	(17)
30-34	3,346	(23)	7,919	(24)	3,081	(24)	60	(20)	43	(26)	14,471	(24)
35-39	2,743	(19)	7,290	(22)	2,463	(20)	53	(18)	29	(17)	12,603	(21)
40-44	1,631	(11)	4,496	(13)	1,489	(12)	43	(14)	17	(10)	7,685	(13)
45-49	872	(6)	1,934	(6)	723	(6)	29	(10)	7	(4)	3,570	(6)
50-54	501	(3)	1,031	(3)	419	(3)	15	(5)	3	(2)	1,972	(3)
55-59	416	(3)	600	(2)	255	(2)	10	(3)	4	(2)	1,287	(2)
60-64	310	(2)	376	(1)	131	(1)	14	(5)	3	(2)	834	(1)
65 or older	720	(5)	365	(1)	129	(1)	16	(5)	1	(1)	1,232	(2)
Female subtotal	14,657	(100)	33,580	(100)	12,601	(100)	302	(100)	167	(100)	61,400	(100)
Total²	214,146		146,285		76,323		2,991		1,065		441,528	

¹Includes 625 males and 93 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Table 10. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex, reported in 1994, United States

Race/ethnicity	Adults/adolescents						Children <13 years		Total	
	Males		Females		Total		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate				
White, not Hispanic	29,910	38.9	3,148	3.8	33,058	20.8	135	0.4	33,193	17.2
Black, not Hispanic	22,838	208.0	8,016	62.7	30,856	129.8	631	8.4	31,487	100.8
Hispanic	12,016	109.8	2,814	26.0	14,830	68.2	236	3.0	15,066	51.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	518	15.3	49	1.3	567	8.0	10	0.5	577	6.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	184	26.8	42	5.8	226	16.1	1	0.2	227	12.0
Total¹	65,591	63.7	14,081	12.8	79,674	37.4	1,017	2.0	80,691	30.5

¹Totals include 141 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown, and 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 11. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through December 1994, United States

Definition category	Period of diagnosis											
	Before 1991		1991		1992		1993		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	146,439	(74)	32,695	(56)	33,818	(45)	22,116	(31)	10,781	(26)	245,849	(56)
1987 definition	43,807	(22)	17,005	(29)	19,470	(26)	13,235	(19)	6,755	(16)	100,272	(23)
1993 definition ¹	6,330	(3)	8,205	(14)	21,436	(29)	35,862	(50)	23,574	(57)	95,407	(22)
<i>Pulmonary tuberculosis</i>	1,096		993		1,700		1,835		808		6,432	
<i>Recurrent pneumonia</i>	256		219		519		1,002		553		2,549	
<i>Invasive cervical cancer</i>	46		34		73		95		71		319	
<i>Severe HIV-related immunosuppression²</i>	4,950		6,974		19,167		32,961		22,158		86,210	
Total	196,576	(100)	57,905	(100)	74,724	(100)	71,213	(100)	41,110	(100)	441,528	(100)

¹Persons who meet only the 1993 AIDS surveillance 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/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage less than 14 in persons with laboratory confirmation of HIV infection.

Table 12. AIDS-indicator conditions reported in 1994, by age group, United States

AIDS-indicator conditions	Adults/ adolescents		Children <13 years old	
	No.	(%) ¹	No.	(%) ¹
Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent	NA ²		193	(19)
Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs	838	(1)	30	(3)
Candidiasis of esophagus				
Definitive diagnosis	3,269	(4)	67	(7)
Presumptive diagnosis	2,524	(3)	83	(8)
Carcinoma, invasive cervical	207	(0)	NA ³	
Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary	143	(0)	—	—
Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary	1,816	(2)	7	(1)
Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal	898	(1)	19	(2)
Cytomegalovirus disease other than retinitis	1,852	(2)	90	(9)
Cytomegalovirus retinitis				
Definitive diagnosis	1,144	(1)	14	(1)
Presumptive diagnosis	681	(1)	3	(0)
Herpes simplex, with esophagitis, pneumonitis, or chronic mucocutaneous ulcers	2,137	(3)	43	(4)
Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary	333	(0)	—	—
HIV encephalopathy (dementia)	2,080	(3)	154	(15)
HIV wasting syndrome	7,636	(10)	171	(17)
Immunosuppression, severe HIV-related ⁴	64,475	(81)	NA ³	
Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal	46	(0)	1	(0)
Kaposi's sarcoma				
Definitive diagnosis	2,564	(3)	—	—
Presumptive diagnosis	903	(1)	—	—
Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia and/or pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia				
Definitive diagnosis	NA ²		106	(10)
Presumptive diagnosis	NA ²		125	(12)
Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)	239	(0)	2	(0)
Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)	731	(1)	4	(0)
Lymphoma, primary in brain	243	(0)	3	(0)
<i>Mycobacterium avium</i> or <i>M. kansasii</i> , disseminated or extrapulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	2,019	(3)	44	(4)
Presumptive diagnosis	459	(1)	8	(1)
<i>M. tuberculosis</i> , disseminated or extrapulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	637	(1)	4	(0)
Presumptive diagnosis	150	(0)	—	—
<i>M. tuberculosis</i> , pulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	2,565	(3)	NA ³	
Presumptive diagnosis	827	(1)	NA ³	
Mycobacterial disease, other, disseminated or extrapulmonary				
Definitive diagnosis	354	(0)	4	(0)
Presumptive diagnosis	156	(0)	2	(0)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii</i> pneumonia				
Definitive diagnosis	9,878	(12)	181	(18)
Presumptive diagnosis	5,309	(7)	72	(7)
Pneumonia, recurrent				
Definitive diagnosis	1,662	(2)	NA ³	
Presumptive diagnosis	590	(1)	NA ³	
Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy	399	(1)	3	(0)
Salmonella septicemia, recurrent	100	(0)	NA ⁵	
Toxoplasmosis of brain				
Definitive diagnosis	868	(1)	3	(0)
Presumptive diagnosis	1,013	(1)	6	(1)

¹Percentages are based upon 79,674 adult/adolescent and 1,017 pediatric cases reported to CDC in 1994. The sum of percentages is greater than 100 because some patients have more than one condition.

²Not applicable as indicator of AIDS in adults/adolescents.

³Not applicable as indicator of AIDS in children.

⁴Defined as CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4⁺ percentage less than 14 in adults/adolescents who meet the AIDS surveillance case definition.

⁵Tabulated above in "bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent."

Table 13. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates,¹ and deaths, by half-year and age group, through December 1994, United States

Half-year	Adults/adolescents			Children <13 years old		
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	88	87.5	30	8	75.0	1
1981 Jan.–June	102	90.2	37	10	80.0	2
July–Dec.	199	92.5	83	6	83.3	6
1982 Jan.–June	420	93.3	151	14	92.9	10
July–Dec.	723	91.1	295	16	87.5	4
1983 Jan.–June	1,331	93.8	525	32	100.0	14
July–Dec.	1,690	93.8	945	43	90.7	16
1984 Jan.–June	2,649	93.4	1,422	52	86.5	26
July–Dec.	3,481	93.6	2,014	63	87.3	24
1985 Jan.–June	5,085	92.6	2,866	107	80.4	47
July–Dec.	6,506	92.7	3,965	136	83.1	70
1986 Jan.–June	8,622	91.8	5,185	142	83.8	68
July–Dec.	10,192	92.1	6,690	193	76.2	97
1987 Jan.–June	13,435	90.9	7,785	226	77.0	121
July–Dec.	14,840	88.9	8,228	267	72.3	171
1988 Jan.–June	17,259	86.7	9,663	262	68.7	138
July–Dec.	17,759	86.7	11,033	346	64.7	179
1989 Jan.–June	20,702	83.1	12,679	371	63.1	173
July–Dec.	21,075	81.5	14,586	346	65.9	193
1990 Jan.–June	23,706	78.3	14,970	379	60.2	194
July–Dec.	23,298	75.4	15,906	395	50.6	199
1991 Jan.–June	27,533	70.8	16,955	392	50.8	172
July–Dec.	29,599	65.4	18,822	381	45.9	216
1992 Jan.–June	35,524	55.7	18,940	458	42.1	186
July–Dec.	38,330	47.3	19,964	412	42.0	217
1993 Jan.–June	39,077	33.1	20,317	394	32.7	241
July–Dec.	31,363	25.4	21,114	379	29.6	248
1994 Jan.–June	28,176	15.9	20,514	270	20.0	236
July–Dec.	12,555	8.3	11,462	109	11.9	118
Total²	435,319	61.4	267,479	6,209	54.6	3,391

¹Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. For example, during the interval January through June 1982, AIDS was diagnosed in 420 adults/adolescents. Through December 1994, 392 of these 420 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 93.3 (392 divided by 420, 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 333 adults/adolescents and 4 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 14. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex, occurring in 1992 and 1993; and cumulative totals reported through December 1994, United States¹

Race/ethnicity and age at death ²	Males			Females			Both sexes ³		
	1992	1993	Cumulative total	1992	1993	Cumulative total	1992	1993	Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic									
Under 15	54	47	408	27	43	295	81	90	703
15-24	181	181	2,084	39	44	313	220	225	2,397
25-34	5,429	5,432	40,377	377	435	2,709	5,806	5,867	43,086
35-44	7,844	8,007	53,979	382	537	2,404	8,226	8,544	56,383
45-54	3,460	3,630	23,330	167	196	918	3,627	3,826	24,248
55 or older	1,372	1,304	10,298	144	121	1,191	1,516	1,425	11,489
All ages	18,340	18,602	130,679	1,136	1,376	7,846	19,476	19,978	138,525
Black, not Hispanic									
Under 15	122	136	925	105	136	923	227	272	1,848
15-24	225	202	1,782	105	133	792	330	335	2,574
25-34	2,913	3,129	21,699	912	1,027	6,524	3,825	4,157	28,224
35-44	4,342	4,902	27,671	1,208	1,367	6,835	5,550	6,269	34,506
45-54	1,627	1,960	10,131	282	403	1,863	1,909	2,363	11,994
55 or older	730	785	4,330	157	184	942	887	969	5,272
All ages	9,960	11,114	66,637	2,769	3,250	17,911	12,729	14,365	84,549
Hispanic									
Under 15	57	61	430	37	54	381	94	115	811
15-24	102	100	1,005	42	54	324	144	154	1,329
25-34	1,907	1,896	13,576	395	392	2,592	2,302	2,288	16,168
35-44	2,333	2,502	15,321	376	490	2,316	2,709	2,992	17,637
45-54	923	935	5,659	121	164	719	1,044	1,099	6,378
55 or older	352	390	2,308	60	74	349	412	464	2,657
All ages	5,675	5,885	38,366	1,031	1,228	6,698	6,706	7,113	45,064
Asian/Pacific Islander									
Under 15	1	2	16	—	3	6	1	5	22
15-24	1	6	26	—	1	5	1	7	31
25-34	56	70	462	3	6	41	59	76	503
35-44	102	109	653	9	13	56	111	122	709
45-54	54	52	333	6	6	35	60	58	368
55 or older	12	16	124	4	4	28	16	20	152
All ages	226	255	1,614	22	33	172	248	288	1,786
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Under 15	—	2	10	—	1	4	—	3	14
15-24	1	3	20	—	—	2	1	3	22
25-34	36	42	206	4	4	27	40	46	233
35-44	19	42	167	4	4	22	23	46	189
45-54	5	14	59	—	1	6	5	15	65
55 or older	4	6	25	—	1	3	4	7	28
All ages	65	109	492	8	11	64	73	120	556
All racial/ethnic groups									
Under 15	234	248	1,790	172	237	1,615	406	485	3,405
15-24	510	493	4,921	186	232	1,437	696	725	6,358
25-34	10,358	10,580	76,407	1,694	1,864	11,904	12,052	12,445	88,312
35-44	14,667	15,581	97,941	1,985	2,417	11,657	16,652	17,998	109,598
45-54	6,080	6,604	39,569	577	770	3,548	6,657	7,374	43,117
55 or older	2,477	2,507	17,119	365	384	2,516	2,842	2,891	19,635
All ages	34,328	36,015	238,125	4,979	5,904	32,744	39,307	41,920	270,870

¹Data tabulations for 1992 and 1993 are based on date of death occurrence. Data for deaths occurring in 1994 are incomplete and not tabulated separately, but are included in the cumulative totals. Tabulations for 1992 and 1993 may increase as additional deaths are reported to CDC.

²Data tabulated under "all ages" include 445 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 390 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

³Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

Table 15. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth, reported in 1994, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Place of birth											
	United States ¹		Central/South America		Cuba		Mexico		Puerto Rico		Totals ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	1,956	(36)	472	(53)	382	(58)	641	(60)	657	(17)	4,945	(33)
Injecting drug use	2,086	(39)	46	(5)	56	(9)	79	(7)	2,004	(51)	5,484	(37)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	250	(5)	26	(3)	19	(3)	38	(4)	170	(4)	559	(4)
Heterosexual contact	537	(10)	120	(13)	42	(6)	96	(9)	817	(21)	1,980	(13)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	55	(1)	15	(2)	7	(1)	29	(3)	24	(1)	155	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	525	(10)	218	(24)	150	(23)	185	(17)	249	(6)	1,707	(12)
Total	5,409	(100)	897	(100)	656	(100)	1,068	(100)	3,921	(100)	14,830	(100)

¹Excludes persons born in U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. Ancestry data for U.S.-born Hispanics are not collected.

²Includes 442 persons born in locations other than those listed, and 2,437 persons whose place of birth is unknown.

³See Figure 7.

Table 16. Health-care workers with documented and possible occupationally acquired AIDS/HIV infection, by occupation, reported through December 1994, United States¹

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	6
Embalmer/morgue technician	—	2
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	9
Health aide/attendant	1	9
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	7
Laboratory technician, clinical	15	14
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	2	1
Nurse	13	20
Physician, nonsurgical	6	9
Physician, surgical	—	3
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	2
Technician, surgical	2	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	—	4
Other health-care occupations	—	2
Total	42	91

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: 36 had percutaneous exposure, 4 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Thirty-eight exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 2 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Seventeen 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 17. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through December 1994, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	220,470	(51)
Injecting drug use	90,644	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2,809	(1)
Heterosexual contact	30,691	(7)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	6,858	(2)
Receipt of transplant of tissues/organs or artificial insemination ²	8	(0)
Other ³	36	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	351,516	(81)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	25,075	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	113	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	5,176	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2,942	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	143	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	16,631	(4)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,308	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	50	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	756	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	971	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	32	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	2,795	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	486	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	11	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	29	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	210	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	35	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	28	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	591	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	27	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	6	(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	112	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	4	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	2	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	57,559	(13)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	26,244	(6)
Total	435,319	(100)

¹Includes 31 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

²Eight adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Three of the 8 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

³See Table 16 and Figure 7 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 13 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 in 1994, United States

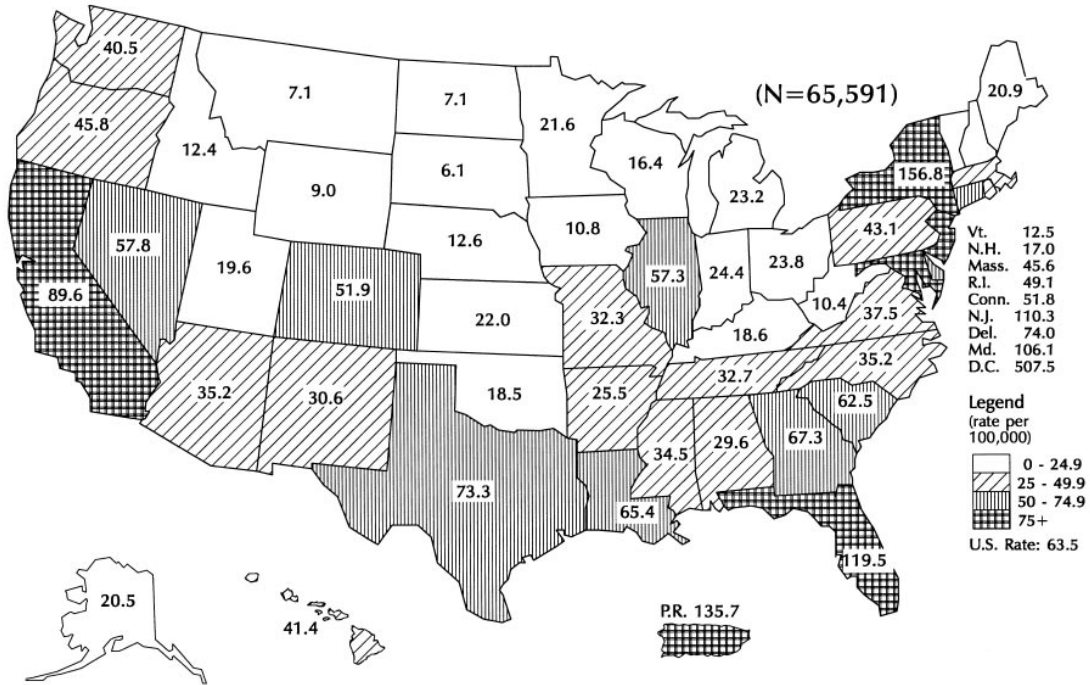


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported in 1994, United States

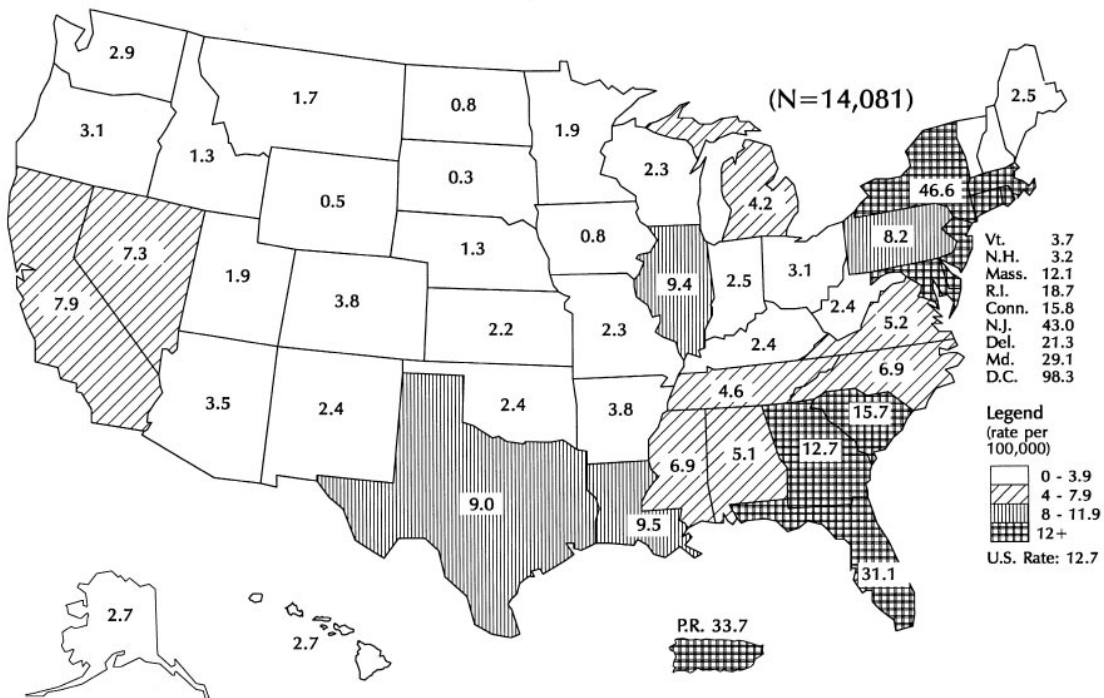


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1994, United States

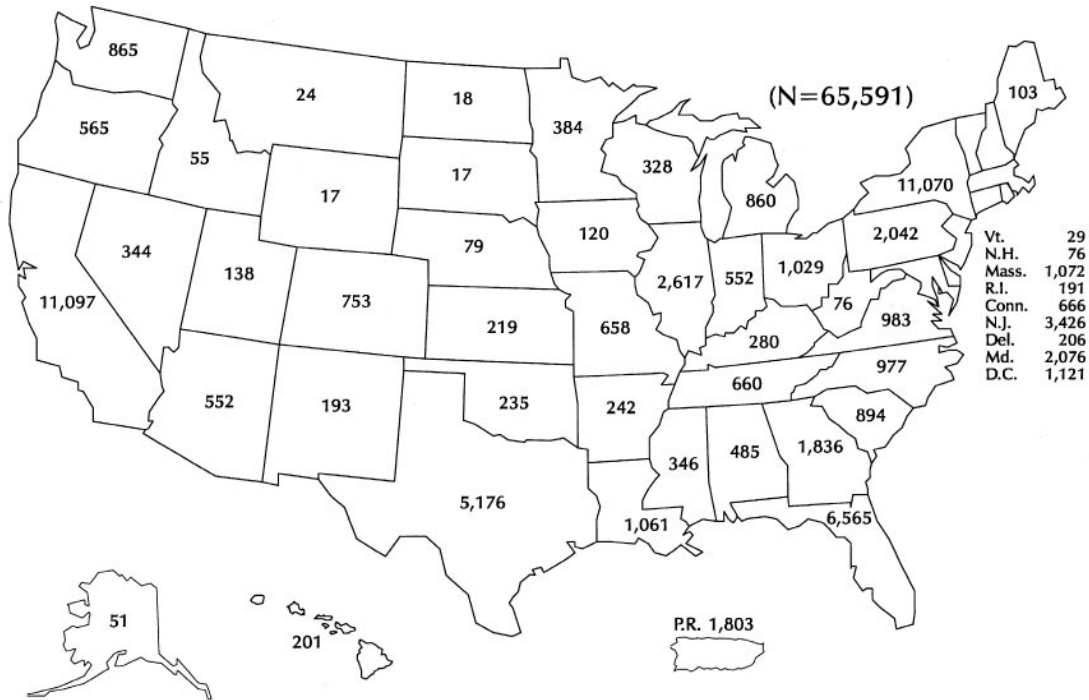


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1994, United States



Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported in 1994, United States

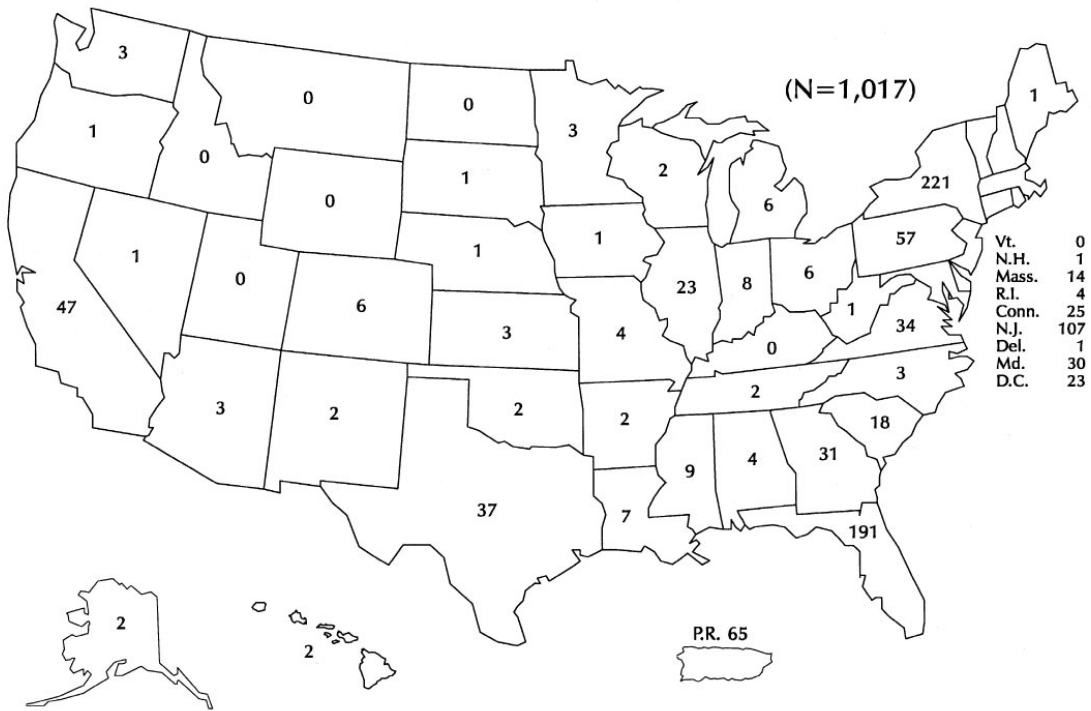


Figure 6. AIDS cases by quarter-year of report and definition category, reported 1984 through 1994, United States

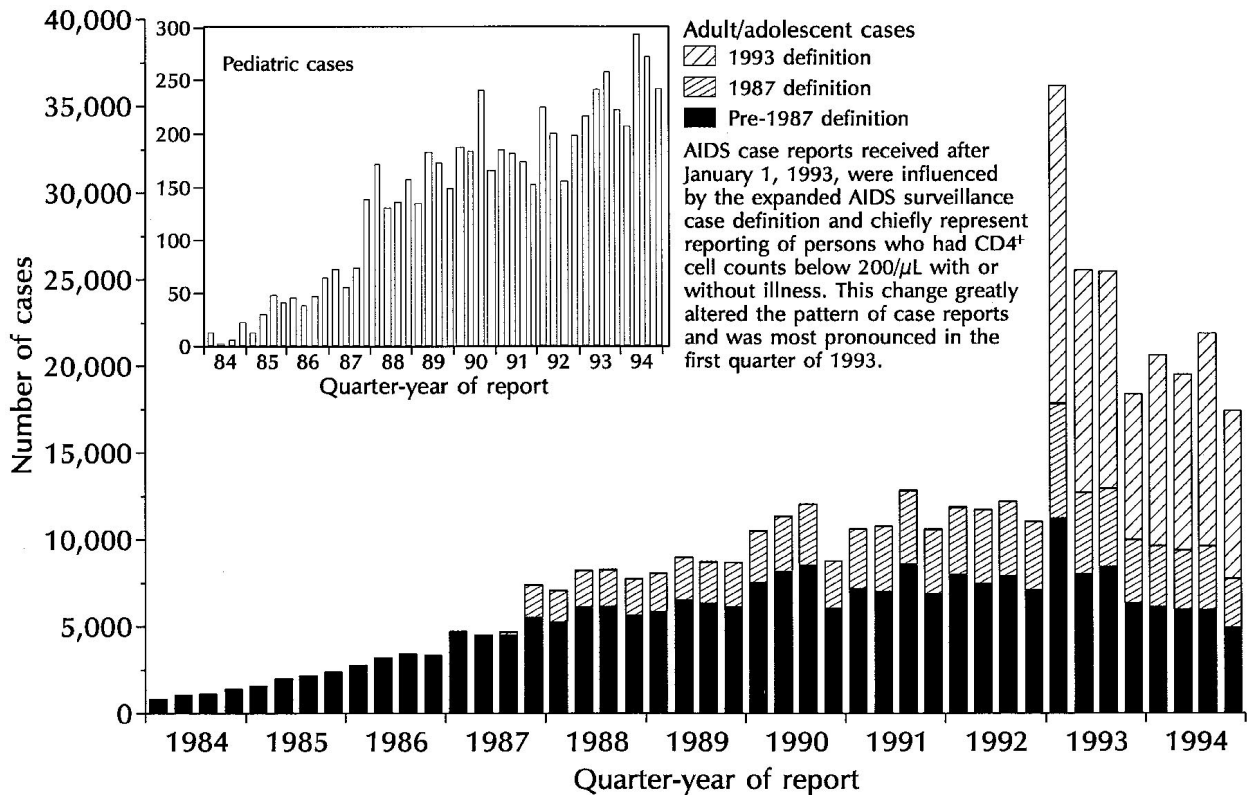
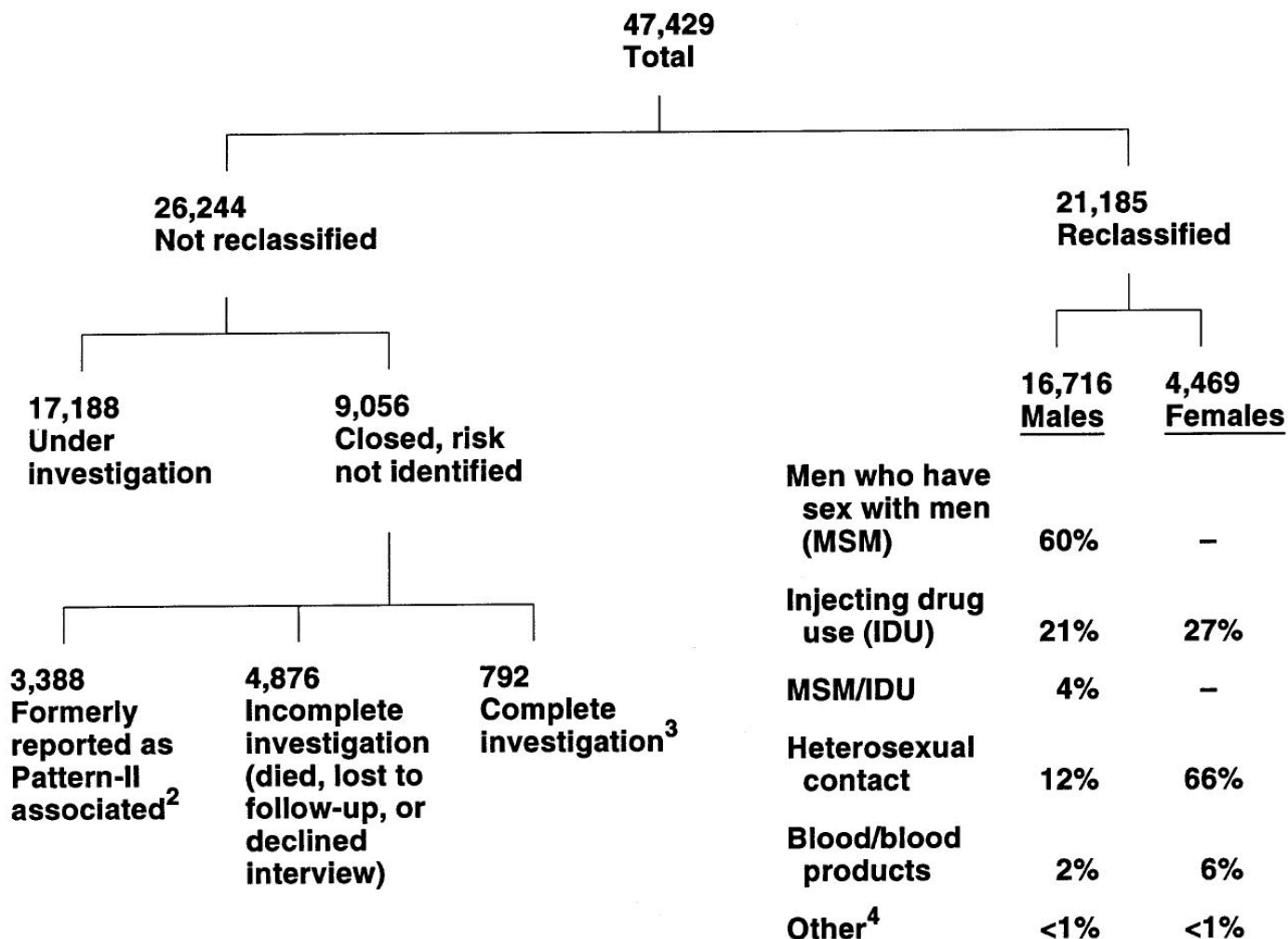


Figure 7. Investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through December 1994, United States¹



¹Excludes 90 children under 13 years of age whose risk is not identified. An additional 286 children who were initially reported without risk information have been reclassified after investigation.

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

³Investigations of these persons included patient interviews. Based on available information, these persons could not be reclassified into an exposure category. This group includes persons possibly infected through heterosexual contact with a partner who is not known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection; persons who may choose not to disclose high-risk information; and persons with possible occupational exposure. These 792 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

⁴Twenty-two adult/adolescents are included in the "other" exposure category listed here and in Table 3, and were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health-care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. See Table 16, *MMWR* 1993;42:329-31, and *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51. One person was infected following intentional self-inoculation of blood from an HIV-infected person. Thirteen persons acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13.

Table 18. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1993, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of diagnosis			
	1990	1991	1992	1993
Northeast	14,000	15,800	17,400	19,000
Midwest	4,600	5,500	6,300	6,300
South	15,000	17,400	20,500	21,100
West	10,600	12,200	13,100	12,600
Territories	1,800	2,100	2,100	2,200
Total³	45,900	52,800	59,400	61,300

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

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

²See Technical Notes for a list of states or dependencies and possessions which comprise each region of residence.

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

Table 19. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1993, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of diagnosis			
	1990	1991	1992	1993
White, not Hispanic	22,600	25,200	26,800	25,800
Black, not Hispanic	14,700	17,600	21,300	23,200
Hispanic	8,100	9,500	10,600	11,500
Asian/Pacific Islander	300	360	420	460
American Indian/Alaska Native	110	140	160	170
Total²	45,900	52,800	59,400	61,300

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

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

Table 20. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1993, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of diagnosis			
	1990	1991	1992	1993
Men who have sex with men	24,600	27,500	28,900	27,700
Injecting drug use	8,500	10,000	11,700	12,200
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,000	3,300	3,700	3,300
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	340	380	440	440
Heterosexual contact	950	1,300	1,900	2,200
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	420	440	400	340
Risk not reported or identified	1,600	2,000	2,700	4,000
Male subtotal	39,400	44,900	49,800	50,200
Female adult/adolescent exposure category²				
Injecting drug use	2,900	3,500	4,200	4,400
Heterosexual contact	2,000	2,600	3,400	4,100
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	300	280	280	260
Risk not reported or identified	460	650	900	1,400
Female subtotal	5,700	7,100	8,700	10,200
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category³	800	800	950	950
Total⁴	45,900	52,800	59,400	61,300

¹Estimates are adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. Estimates of 200 to 499, 500 to 999, and 1,000 or more are rounded to the nearest 20, 50, and 100, respectively. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. See Technical Notes.

²Estimates of AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence are not shown for women whose exposure category is "hemophilia/coagulation disorder" because of the small number of women in this exposure category.

³Estimates 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.

⁴The sum of the exposure category estimates may not equal the subtotal and total annual estimates because of rounding.

Table 21. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by state, reported in 1994; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through December 1994, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	1994	Cumulative totals		
		Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	584	3,620	31	3,651
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	409	2,999	25	3,024
Arkansas (July 1989)	295	1,188	12	1,200
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	521	5,074	28	5,102
Connecticut (July 1992) ¹	40	—	90	90
Idaho (June 1986)	54	328	2	330
Indiana (July 1988)	487	2,467	18	2,485
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	1,578	3,333	31	3,364
Michigan (April 1992)	1,200	2,225	72	2,297
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	325	2,045	22	2,067
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	636	2,733	37	2,770
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	625	3,127	32	3,159
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	421	1,849	21	1,870
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	5,037	9,618	284	9,902
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,141	4,917	46	4,963
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	29	57	—	57
Ohio (June 1990)	815	2,927	25	2,952
Oklahoma (June 1988)	197	1,536	9	1,545
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	798	5,276	67	5,343
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	14	135	4	139
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	1,026	2,648	31	2,679
Texas (Feb. 1994) ¹	171	—	171	171
Utah (April 1989)	129	781	5	786
Virginia (July 1989)	1,048	5,405	54	5,459
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	140	365	2	367
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	245	1,816	20	1,836
Wyoming (June 1989)	14	60	—	60
Subtotal	17,979	66,529	1,139	67,668
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ²	623	1,642	20	1,662
Total	18,602	68,171	1,159	69,330

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

²Includes 367 persons reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose state of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

Table 22. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1994, and cumulative totals, through December 1994, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	3,020	(57)	14,514	(60)	1,818	(28)	7,281	(31)	295	(28)	1,074	(35)
Injecting drug use	633	(12)	2,187	(9)	1,582	(24)	5,284	(22)	378	(36)	899	(30)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	376	(7)	2,024	(8)	291	(4)	1,211	(5)	36	(3)	196	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	50	(1)	302	(1)	8	(0)	64	(0)	1	(0)	8	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	142	(3)	570	(2)	479	(7)	1,893	(8)	48	(5)	144	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	41		168		143		508		17		55	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		5		2		5		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		16		7		27		1		2	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	99		381		327		1,353		30		87	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	26	(0)	174	(1)	29	(0)	132	(1)	3	(0)	19	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	1,052	(20)	4,505	(19)	2,325	(36)	7,833	(33)	285	(27)	697	(23)
Total	5,299	(100)	24,276	(100)	6,532	(100)	23,698	(100)	1,046	(100)	3,037	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	20	(45)	69	(50)	23	(41)	149	(50)	5,239	(39)	23,328	(44)
Injecting drug use	5	(11)	13	(9)	12	(21)	48	(16)	2,628	(20)	8,515	(16)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	(2)	3	(2)	10	(18)	45	(15)	714	(5)	3,502	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(5)	3	(2)	–	–	4	(1)	62	(0)	387	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2	(5)	5	(4)	4	(7)	10	(3)	687	(5)	2,659	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		2		–		1		208		745	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		2		10	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		10		45	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1		3		4		9		467		1,859	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	2	(1)	–	–	3	(1)	58	(0)	337	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	14	(32)	44	(32)	7	(13)	42	(14)	3,884	(29)	14,186	(27)
Total	44	(100)	139	(100)	56	(100)	301	(100)	13,272	(100)	52,914	(100)

¹See Table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

³Includes 1,463 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 23. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1994, and cumulative totals, through December 1994, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	330	(30)	1,218	(31)	795	(25)	2,484	(25)	114	(26)	270	(29)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	8	(0)	2	(0)	6	(0)	–	–	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	397	(36)	1,471	(37)	884	(28)	3,270	(33)	122	(28)	338	(36)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	137		572		298		1,071		54		162	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	52		199		78		256		4		13	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	14		50		6		23		–		5	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	8		23		5		25		–		4	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	186		627		497		1,895		64		154	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	19	(2)	104	(3)	54	(2)	168	(2)	5	(1)	18	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ²	363	(33)	1,152	(29)	1,432	(45)	3,979	(40)	191	(44)	307	(33)
Total	1,109	(100)	3,953	(100)	3,167	(100)	9,907	(100)	432	(100)	933	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ³			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	3	(17)	6	(15)	7	(29)	35	(42)	1,256	(26)	4,043	(27)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(0)	14	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	6	(33)	14	(36)	8	(33)	30	(36)	1,433	(30)	5,163	(34)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	3		5		7		19		501		1,839	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	–		–		–		5		135		475	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		20		78	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		14		53	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	3		9		1		6		763		2,718	
Receipt of blood tranfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	1	(3)	–	–	–	–	78	(2)	298	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	9	(50)	18	(46)	9	(38)	19	(23)	2,068	(43)	5,723	(38)
Total	18	(100)	39	(100)	24	(100)	84	(100)	4,837	(100)	15,241	(100)

¹See Table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

³Includes 325 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 24. Pediatric HIV infection cases (not AIDS), by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1994, and cumulative totals, through December 1994, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	12	(10)	66	(22)	6	(2)	25	(4)	6	(8)	9	(6)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	92	(79)	191	(64)	242	(88)	582	(88)	59	(82)	123	(84)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	24		40		68		121		15		26	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	15		21		27		48		13		15	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		3		7		9		1		1	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		2		2		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		2		–		1		–		–	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	19		23		31		56		5		7	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1		2		2		2		1		1	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	30		100		105		343		24		73	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(2)	20	(7)	1	(0)	4	(1)	2	(3)	3	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ³	11	(9)	22	(7)	26	(9)	50	(8)	5	(7)	11	(8)
Total	117	(100)	299	(100)	275	(100)	661	(100)	72	(100)	146	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(20)	–	–	2	(17)	26	(5)	106	(9)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	–	–	1	(20)	4	(80)	8	(67)	406	(83)	923	(80)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–		–		2		2		111		192	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		–		2		2		58		87	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		1		–		–		9		14	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		1		2		3	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		2		3	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	–		–		–		–		56		87	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		–		–		–		4		5	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–		–		–		3		164		532	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	(1)	27	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	1	(100)	3	(60)	1	(20)	2	(17)	52	(11)	103	(9)
Total	1	(100)	5	(100)	5	(100)	12	(100)	489	(100)	1,159	(100)

¹See Table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²All cases listed under the hemophilia/coagulation disorder category occurred among boys.

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

⁴Includes 36 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	1994		Cumulative total		1994		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	124	(48)	543	(42)	787	(52)	4,009	(53)
Injecting drug use	9	(4)	71	(6)	108	(7)	476	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7	(3)	77	(6)	85	(6)	512	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	15	(6)	98	(8)	12	(1)	85	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	15	(6)	85	(7)	84	(6)	391	(5)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	5		17		21		83	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		2		–		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		1		1		3	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	9		65		62		304	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(0)	10	(1)	6	(0)	38	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ²	86	(33)	400	(31)	420	(28)	2,123	(28)
Male subtotal	257	(100)	1,284	(100)	1,502	(100)	7,634	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	20	(6)	90	(8)	85	(12)	395	(15)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(0)	–	–	1	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	106	(33)	472	(41)	243	(34)	1,076	(40)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	27		127		68		329	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	8		32		27		120	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		9		8		26	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		4		1		10	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	67		300		139		591	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(0)	9	(1)	7	(1)	28	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	195	(61)	572	(50)	389	(54)	1,216	(45)
Female subtotal	322	(100)	1,144	(100)	724	(100)	2,716	(100)
Total³	579		2,429		2,226		10,351	

¹See Table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

³Includes 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 26. HIV infection cases (not AIDS) by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1994, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting¹

Male	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	102	(0)	296	(1)	59	(2)	2	(1)	3	(1)	469	(1)
5-12	75	(0)	54	(0)	16	(1)	-	-	2	(1)	156	(0)
13-19	541	(2)	652	(3)	51	(2)	4	(3)	8	(3)	1,284	(2)
20-24	3,626	(15)	3,328	(14)	403	(13)	26	(18)	59	(19)	7,634	(14)
25-29	6,368	(26)	5,214	(22)	786	(25)	38	(27)	92	(30)	12,847	(24)
30-34	5,783	(24)	5,336	(22)	780	(25)	29	(21)	67	(22)	12,338	(23)
35-39	3,844	(16)	4,446	(18)	514	(17)	19	(13)	40	(13)	9,120	(17)
40-44	2,114	(9)	2,622	(11)	287	(9)	13	(9)	20	(7)	5,198	(10)
45-49	1,044	(4)	1,078	(4)	123	(4)	6	(4)	6	(2)	2,341	(4)
50-54	507	(2)	547	(2)	45	(1)	2	(1)	6	(2)	1,140	(2)
55-59	218	(1)	240	(1)	21	(1)	1	(1)	2	(1)	495	(1)
60-64	122	(0)	125	(1)	18	(1)	-	-	1	(0)	273	(1)
65 or older	109	(0)	110	(0)	9	(0)	1	(1)	-	-	244	(0)
Male subtotal	24,453	(100)	24,048	(100)	3,112	(100)	141	(100)	306	(100)	53,539	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	103	(3)	264	(3)	57	(6)	2	(5)	6	(7)	447	(3)
5-12	19	(0)	47	(0)	14	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	86	(1)
13-19	228	(6)	841	(8)	45	(4)	1	(2)	9	(10)	1,144	(7)
20-24	761	(19)	1,749	(17)	135	(13)	9	(21)	16	(18)	2,716	(17)
25-29	998	(24)	2,215	(22)	248	(25)	15	(36)	15	(16)	3,571	(23)
30-34	870	(21)	2,178	(21)	250	(25)	6	(14)	16	(18)	3,391	(21)
35-39	551	(14)	1,551	(15)	116	(12)	2	(5)	17	(19)	2,279	(14)
40-44	234	(6)	784	(8)	73	(7)	2	(5)	8	(9)	1,127	(7)
45-49	151	(4)	290	(3)	30	(3)	2	(5)	2	(2)	496	(3)
50-54	45	(1)	113	(1)	15	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	185	(1)
55-59	42	(1)	89	(1)	15	(1)	-	-	-	-	148	(1)
60-64	24	(1)	45	(0)	6	(1)	-	-	-	-	76	(0)
65 or older	49	(1)	52	(1)	-	-	1	(2)	-	-	108	(1)
Female subtotal	4,075	(100)	10,218	(100)	1,004	(100)	42	(100)	91	(100)	15,774	(100)
Total³	28,529		34,269		4,116		183		397		69,330	

¹See Table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

²Includes 1,479 males and 344 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

³Includes 17 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 27. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection (not AIDS) and with AIDS, by state and age group, reported through December 1994¹

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV (not AIDS) ²			Living with AIDS ³			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	3,544	31	3,575	1,318	16	1,334	4,862	47	4,909
Alaska	—	—	—	101	1	102	101	1	102
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	2,713	22	2,735	1,298	7	1,305	4,011	29	4,040
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,170	12	1,182	811	14	825	1,981	26	2,007
California	—	—	—	27,454	150	27,604	27,454	150	27,604
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	4,955	28	4,983	1,880	11	1,891	6,835	39	6,874
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁴	—	85	85	2,677	75	2,752	2,677	160	2,837
Delaware	—	—	—	520	3	523	520	3	523
District of Columbia	—	—	—	2,926	55	2,981	2,926	55	2,981
Florida	—	—	—	17,890	467	18,357	17,890	467	18,357
Georgia	—	—	—	5,176	63	5,239	5,176	63	5,239
Hawaii	—	—	—	556	6	562	556	6	562
Idaho (June 1986)	264	2	266	116	—	116	380	2	382
Illinois	—	—	—	5,430	84	5,514	5,430	84	5,514
Indiana (July 1988)	2,382	17	2,399	1,456	14	1,470	3,838	31	3,869
Iowa	—	—	—	331	4	335	331	4	335
Kansas	—	—	—	485	2	487	485	2	487
Kentucky	—	—	—	519	8	527	519	8	527
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	3,223	29	3,252	2,675	39	2,714	5,898	68	5,966
Maine	—	—	—	274	4	278	274	4	278
Maryland	—	—	—	4,400	119	4,519	4,400	119	4,519
Massachusetts	—	—	—	3,651	64	3,715	3,651	64	3,715
Michigan (April 1992)	2,004	56	2,060	2,527	31	2,558	4,531	87	4,618
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	1,944	20	1,964	974	10	984	2,918	30	2,948
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	2,669	37	2,706	794	13	807	3,463	50	3,513
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	3,035	32	3,067	2,525	16	2,541	5,560	48	5,608
Montana	—	—	—	64	1	65	64	1	65
Nebraska	—	—	—	230	3	233	230	3	233
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	1,761	20	1,781	909	10	919	2,670	30	2,700
New Hampshire	—	—	—	248	3	251	248	3	251
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	8,590	272	8,862	8,251	230	8,481	16,841	502	17,343
New Mexico	—	—	—	447	2	449	447	2	449
New York	—	—	—	25,417	642	26,059	25,417	642	26,059
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	4,675	45	4,720	2,099	42	2,141	6,774	87	6,861
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	50	—	50	23	—	23	73	—	73
Ohio (June 1990)	1,750	13	1,763	2,321	27	2,348	4,071	40	4,111
Oklahoma (June 1988)	1,493	9	1,502	893	5	898	2,386	14	2,400
Oregon	—	—	—	1,233	3	1,236	1,233	3	1,236
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	5,176	113	5,289	5,176	113	5,289
Rhode Island	—	—	—	509	6	515	509	6	515
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	5,048	65	5,113	2,114	23	2,137	7,162	88	7,250
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	123	4	127	32	2	34	155	6	161
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	2,595	31	2,626	1,839	13	1,852	4,434	44	4,478
Texas (Feb. 1994) ⁴	—	162	162	12,128	119	12,247	12,128	281	12,409
Utah (April 1989)	766	5	771	432	7	439	1,198	12	1,210
Vermont	—	—	—	98	1	99	98	1	99
Virginia (July 1989)	5,267	52	5,319	2,490	64	2,554	7,757	116	7,873
Washington	—	—	—	2,395	11	2,406	2,395	11	2,406
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	341	2	343	202	2	204	543	4	547
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	1,727	19	1,746	959	12	971	2,686	31	2,717
Wyoming (June 1989)	60	—	60	46	—	46	106	—	106
Subtotal	62,149	1,070	63,219	159,319	2,617	161,936	221,468	3,687	225,155
Guam	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	5,586	158	5,744	5,586	158	5,744
Virgin Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	129	5	134	129	5	134
Total	62,149	1,070	63,219	165,038	2,780	167,818	227,187	3,850	231,037

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

²Includes only persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,505 adults/adolescents and 18 children reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting whose state of residence is unknown or are residents of other states.

³Excludes 244 adults/adolescents and 4 children whose state of residence is unknown.

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

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), in 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36 [suppl no. 1S]: 1S-15S), and again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41 [no. RR-17]:1-19; see also *MMWR* 1994;43:160-61,167-70). 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.

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.

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.

Surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS)

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

HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports are not representative of all persons with HIV infection. Because many HIV-reporting states also offer anonymous HIV testing, confidential HIV infection reports are not representative of all persons being tested in these areas. Furthermore, many factors may influence testing 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 15 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. Children less than 15 months of age born to an HIV-infected mother were considered HIV infected if they met the definition stated in the pediatric classification system for HIV infection (see *MMWR* 1987;36:225-30,235) or were diagnosed as HIV infected by a physician. Although many states monitor reports of children born to infected mothers, among children less than 15 months, only those with docu-

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 Table 1.

mented 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.

Tabulation and presentation of HIV infection and AIDS data

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

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

Tabulations of persons living with HIV and AIDS (Table 27, year-end edition only), include persons whose vital status was "alive" as of the last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Caution should be used in interpreting these data because states vary in the frequency with which they review the vital status of persons reported with HIV infection and AIDS. In addition, some cases may be lost to follow-up.

Table 12 (year-end edition only) tabulates AIDS-indicator conditions reported during the last year.

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

Table 2 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population. AIDS case counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on July 1, 1994. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in Table 2 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan Areas 1994" (available by calling the National Technical Information Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB94-165-628). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the *Federal Register* (see *FR* 1990;55:12154-60).

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

Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness

In 1993, the AIDS surveillance case definition was expanded to include a laboratory measure of severe immunosuppression ($CD4^+$ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a percent of total lymphocytes less than 14) and three additional clinical conditions (pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, and invasive cervical cancer). Before 1993, the surveillance definition included only opportunistic illnesses, and trends in the incidence of AIDS were evaluated by examining the number of AIDS opportunistic illnesses (AIDS-OIs) diagnosed per year or quarter (adjusted for reporting delays). Because most HIV-infected persons become severely immunosuppressed before the onset of AIDS-OIs, the addition of the $CD4^+$ criteria has temporarily distorted observed trends in AIDS incidence. To examine trends over time, an additional adjustment is required to estimate when an AIDS-OI will develop in persons who were reported based on the $CD4^+$ criteria. CDC has developed a procedure to estimate the incidence of AIDS-OIs among persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria. Estimates of trends in AIDS-OIs are displayed in the cover graph and in Tables 18, 19, and 20.

The estimated AIDS-OI incidence is the sum of incidence in two groups. The first group is persons reported to AIDS surveillance with AIDS-OIs. Incidence in this group is estimated by adjusting reported cases for delays in case reporting.

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

The estimate of the number of AIDS-OI diagnoses in a particular month among persons reported with AIDS based on the $CD4^+$ criteria is the sum, over all combinations of $CD4^+$ ranges and previous months, of the number of persons expected to be diagnosed with an AIDS-OI in the month for which the estimate is made.

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

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

The curves on the cover graphic were obtained by connecting smoothed values computed for each quarter-year. For each curve, the smoothed value at time t is a weighted average of adjusted incidences in the interval $t \pm 1$ year; the weights decrease for times further from t .

The regions of residence included in Table 18 are defined as follows. Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, 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 36.

Exposure categories

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

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

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

“No risk reported or identified” cases are in persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of exposure categories. Risk not identified cases include persons who are currently under investigation by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category. In general, investigations and follow up for modes of exposure by state health departments are conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allow for

those reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS.

Rates

Rates are calculated on a 12-month basis per 100,000 population for AIDS cases only. Rates are not calculated for HIV infection reports because case counts for HIV infection are believed to be less complete than AIDS case counts. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on official post-census estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions are linear extrapolations of official 1980 and 1990 census counts. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1993 or 1994 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators for computing race-specific rates (Table 10, year-end edition only) are based on 1990 census projections published in U.S. Bureau of Census publication P25-1092, “Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1992 to 2050.” Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period divided by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis of AIDS. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the 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 (see *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1500-05 and *Am J Public Health* 1990;80:1080-86).

Reporting delays

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