

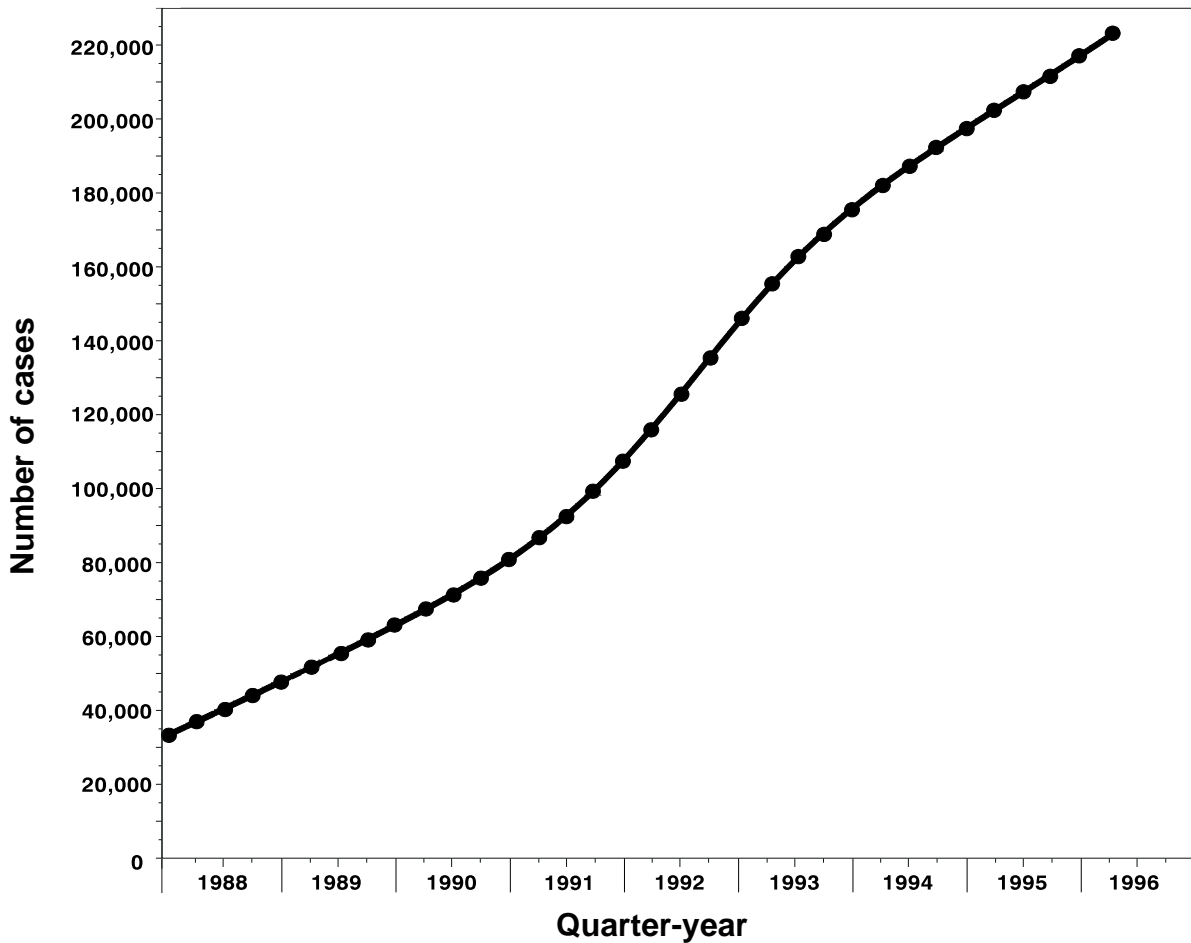
HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through December 1996

Year-end edition Vol. 8, No. 2

Adults/adolescents living with AIDS, by quarter, January 1988 through June 1996, adjusted for reporting delays, United States



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).



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention
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Notice to readers: This issue of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* initiates the following additions/changes: (1) Table 12 (year-end edition only) now separates data on AIDS-indicator conditions into (a) those adults/adolescents reported with severe HIV-related immunosuppression as their only AIDS-indicator condition and (b) adults/adolescents reported with other AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses. The percentages for individual AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses are based upon the number of adults/adolescents with at least one of the illnesses, rather than upon the total number of reported adult/adolescent cases. (2) Rate calculations for (a) the U.S. Pacific Islands, (b) the Asian/Pacific Islander race/ethnicity group, and (c) the overall U.S., now include population estimates for the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

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

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Cover: The graph illustrates a substantial increase in AIDS prevalence in the United States. As of June 1996, the estimated number of adults/adolescents living with AIDS was 223,000, representing an increase of 65 percent since January 1993. This increase reflects both a decline in AIDS deaths and a stable rate of new AIDS cases. See *MMWR* 1997;46:165-73. [Graph by Robert L. Frey, Jr., Ph.D.]

Single copies of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* are available free from the CDC National AIDS Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20849-6003; telephone 1-800-458-5231 or 1-301-217-0023. Individuals or organizations can be added to the mailing list by writing to MASO/MSB/IDS, CDC, Mailstop A-22, 1600 Clifton Rd., N.E., Atlanta, GA 30333. Internet users may view an electronic copy of the *Report* by visiting CDC's home page (<http://www.cdc.gov>) and selecting the topic "Publications & Products." Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on AIDS are available from the CDC National AIDS Hotline: 1-800-342-2437, 1-800-344-7432 (Spanish access), and 1-800-243-7889 (TTY, deaf access).

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Commentary

Following the first reports of cases of AIDS in 1981, AIDS surveillance has monitored the epidemic in the United States. Through December 31, 1996, 581,429 persons with AIDS were reported to CDC by state and local health departments (tables 1-2). Of these, 488,300 (84 percent) were men, 85,500 (15 percent) were women, and 7,629 (1 percent) were children less than 13 years old (tables 4, 5, and 6).

Persons of black or Hispanic race/ethnicity and women continue to represent increasing proportions of persons reported with AIDS. In 1996, blacks represented 41 percent of adults/adolescents reported with AIDS, exceeding the proportion who are white for the first time (table 10). In 1996, the rates per 100,000 population of reported AIDS cases were 89.7, 41.3, and 13.5 among blacks, Hispanics, and whites respectively. The rates were lowest among American Indians/Alaska Natives (10.7) and Asians/Pacific Islanders (5.9). Rates were lower among adult/adolescent women (12.3) than among men (51.9) (table 10). However, in 1996, women represented 20 percent of adults/adolescents reported with AIDS, greater than the proportion in any previous year.

Although the proportion of adult/adolescent AIDS cases who are men who have sex with men has declined to 50 percent of 54,653 men reported in 1996, men who have sex with men continue to account for the largest proportion of reported cases (table 3). Among women, heterosexual contact and injecting drug use accounted for 40 percent and 34 percent, respectively, of cases reported in 1996 (table 5). However, these proportionate distributions by exposure category will increase over time because a large proportion of cases reported in 1996 (15 percent of men [table 4] and 24 percent of women [table 5]) lack risk information and will be updated as additional review of medical records are conducted (figure 7).

The number of AIDS cases reported during 1996 (69,151) was substantially higher (46 percent) than the number reported during 1992, the year before the expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition. To identify adults/adolescents who meet the AIDS-defining immunologic criteria that were added to the case definition in 1993, some states expanded their AIDS case finding methods to include laboratory-initiated reporting of severe immunosuppression. The proportion of adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported based on the immunologic criteria increased from 39 percent of 104,616 cases reported in 1993 to 57 percent of 68,473 cases reported in 1996. The expanded definition had a major impact on patterns of case reporting. Therefore, to monitor temporal trends in the occurrence of AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses, CDC uses statistical methods that take into account the change in the case definition and delays in the reporting of

new AIDS diagnoses and deaths among persons with AIDS (tables 18-20 and cover figure). Delays in completing HIV exposure information is accounted for by reclassifying persons with AIDS who were initially reported without a risk to the HIV exposure categories listed in table 3 based on how such persons were reclassified in the past (figure 7).

From 1994 to 1995 (the most recent annual period for which data are available), the estimated incidence of AIDS-opportunistic illnesses increased slightly (approximately 2 percent). This national composite includes trends which vary by region, race/ethnicity, age, and HIV exposure category (tables 18-20). Leveling or declines occurred in some groups (e.g., whites, men who have sex with men, male injecting drug users, and children less than 13 years old) while increases continue to occur in other groups (e.g., blacks, women, and persons infected through heterosexual contact). These variations highlight the complex and diverse characteristics of the epidemic and emphasize the importance of monitoring epidemic trends at the state, local, and national levels and by exposure category, sex, and racial/ethnic group to enhance the relevance of the data for planning and evaluating prevention and care programs.

Since 1981, the AIDS surveillance case definition has been revised in response to improved laboratory and diagnostic methods, increased knowledge of the natural history of HIV disease, and improved clinical management. The case definition, which was based initially on highly specific clinical signs and symptoms of disease, was expanded in 1985, 1987, and 1993 to include additional clinical conditions, HIV antibody test results, and laboratory measures of the effect of the virus on the immune system (CD4⁺ test results). These revisions to the AIDS surveillance case definition incorporated advances in diagnostic methods and medical practices in order to provide complete, consistent, and reliable information on the numbers of HIV-infected persons with life-threatening opportunistic illnesses (table 12) and deaths among these persons (table 13).

While HIV infection is not reportable uniformly throughout the United States, states that conduct both HIV infection and AIDS case surveillance can estimate the minimum number of persons living with HIV infection or AIDS (table 27). The number of persons who are living with AIDS continues to increase. Through 1996, over 216,000 persons were living with AIDS. However, the cumulative number of persons living with AIDS underrepresents the number of living persons who have been diagnosed with HIV disease because most HIV-infected persons have not yet progressed to AIDS and many persons infected with HIV have not been tested. In 26 states, adults/adolescents who have been diagnosed

with HIV infection in private clinical and public HIV counseling and testing settings are reported confidentially. Among these states, the number of reported adults/adolescents living either with HIV infection or with AIDS as of the end of 1996 (126,491) was 147 percent higher than the number living with AIDS (51,217). However, these data are not adjusted for reporting delays. Using adjustments for delays in reporting of AIDS cases and deaths among these adults/adolescents, the minimum estimate of AIDS prevalence in mid-1996 was approximately 223,000 (see cover figure). This represents a 10 percent increase in AIDS prevalence compared to mid-1995. The increase in AIDS prevalence reflects stable AIDS incidence and declines in AIDS deaths (see *MMWR* 1997;46:165-73). The increasing prevalence of AIDS provides a minimum measure of the growing need for medical and other services for persons with HIV disease and for prevention programs to reduce the number of persons becoming infected with HIV.

The HIV/AIDS surveillance system must reflect the latest advances in monitoring and treating HIV disease. Improved survival among persons with HIV/AIDS, which is occurring in response to improvements in medical care and increased availability of antiretroviral therapies and prophylaxis for severe opportunistic infections, will affect efforts to monitor the HIV epidemic based on the current

AIDS surveillance case definition. In the future, the HIV/AIDS surveillance system must continue to adapt to changes in the diagnosis and clinical management of HIV disease to ensure that surveillance data are useful for planning and evaluating programs for HIV prevention and care.

Suggested Reading

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

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

CDC. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 1996;8(no. 1):1-33.

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

CDC. Update: mortality attributable to HIV infection among persons aged 25-44 years—United States, 1994. *MMWR* 1996;45:121-25.

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

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

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

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

State of residence	1995		1996		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	637	15.0	607	14.2	4,203	63	4,266
Alaska	69	11.5	36	5.9	358	5	363
Arizona	675	15.7	594	13.4	5,017	21	5,038
Arkansas	277	11.1	269	10.7	2,128	30	2,158
California	11,054	35.0	9,610	30.1	97,623	534	98,157
Colorado	672	17.9	522	13.7	5,728	27	5,755
Connecticut	1,645	50.3	1,112	34.0	8,347	170	8,517
Delaware	316	44.1	285	39.3	1,764	13	1,777
District of Columbia	1,027	185.2	1,262	232.3	9,272	142	9,414
Florida	7,979	56.3	7,330	50.9	57,678	1,233	58,911
Georgia	2,310	32.0	2,411	32.8	16,829	175	17,004
Hawaii	258	21.9	198	16.7	1,979	14	1,993
Idaho	48	4.1	39	3.3	364	2	366
Illinois	2,215	18.8	2,199	18.6	18,355	216	18,571
Indiana	523	9.0	596	10.2	4,391	33	4,424
Iowa	116	4.1	112	3.9	975	8	983
Kansas	304	11.9	239	9.3	1,836	10	1,846
Kentucky	296	7.7	401	10.3	2,205	19	2,224
Louisiana	1,079	24.9	1,470	33.8	9,016	110	9,126
Maine	129	10.4	50	4.0	747	8	755
Maryland	2,567	50.9	2,253	44.4	15,037	261	15,298
Massachusetts	1,438	23.7	1,307	21.5	11,880	187	12,067
Michigan	1,193	12.5	965	10.1	8,300	86	8,386
Minnesota	365	7.9	304	6.5	2,980	19	2,999
Mississippi	440	16.3	450	16.6	2,820	41	2,861
Missouri	786	14.8	858	16.0	7,209	50	7,259
Montana	25	2.9	34	3.9	225	2	227
Nebraska	115	7.0	100	6.1	780	9	789
Nevada	494	32.2	427	26.6	3,047	21	3,068
New Hampshire	110	9.6	93	8.0	705	7	712
New Jersey	4,400	55.3	3,613	45.2	32,256	670	32,926
New Mexico	164	9.7	205	12.0	1,437	5	1,442
New York	12,369	68.0	12,379	68.1	104,961	1,936	106,897
North Carolina	1,000	13.9	895	12.2	7,210	103	7,313
North Dakota	5	0.8	12	1.9	78	—	78
Ohio	1,101	9.9	1,161	10.4	8,637	106	8,743
Oklahoma	295	9.0	272	8.2	2,708	23	2,731
Oregon	458	14.5	463	14.5	3,848	14	3,862
Pennsylvania	2,370	19.7	2,348	19.5	17,190	233	17,423
Rhode Island	221	22.3	178	18.0	1,574	16	1,590
South Carolina	976	26.6	869	23.5	6,207	66	6,273
South Dakota	18	2.5	14	1.9	114	4	118
Tennessee	892	17.0	826	15.5	5,492	44	5,536
Texas	4,456	23.7	4,830	25.3	39,572	299	39,871
Utah	164	8.4	196	9.8	1,365	20	1,385
Vermont	43	7.4	25	4.2	295	3	298
Virginia	1,605	24.3	1,195	17.9	8,960	144	9,104
Washington	882	16.2	804	14.5	7,563	28	7,591
West Virginia	125	6.8	121	6.6	737	8	745
Wisconsin	349	6.8	270	5.2	2,762	24	2,786
Wyoming	18	3.8	7	1.5	140	—	140
Subtotal	71,073	27.0	66,816	25.2	554,904	7,262	562,166
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations							
Guam	—	—	4	2.8	17	—	17
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	1	0.4	3	—	3
Puerto Rico	2,578	68.7	2,243	59.0	18,230	353	18,583
Virgin Islands, U.S.	39	37.4	18	17.2	266	12	278
Total²	73,767	27.6	69,151	25.6	573,800	7,629	581,429

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

²U.S. totals presented in this report include data from the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia), and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. See Technical Notes. Totals include 382 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 1995 and 1996;¹ and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through December 1996, United States

Metropolitan area of residence	1995		1996		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	38	5.6	55	8.1	372	—	372
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	202	22.9	182	20.7	1,217	20	1,237
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	92	13.9	115	17.2	796	2	798
Allentown, Pa.	88	14.4	113	18.4	601	7	608
Ann Arbor, Mich.	52	10.0	28	5.3	297	7	304
Atlanta, Ga.	1,580	45.9	1,642	46.4	12,028	93	12,121
Austin, Tex.	322	32.0	280	26.9	2,906	17	2,923
Bakersfield, Calif.	124	20.1	114	18.3	721	4	725
Baltimore, Md.	1,711	69.3	1,525	61.6	9,951	182	10,133
Baton Rouge, La.	121	21.5	332	58.5	1,183	18	1,201
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	556	42.5	473	36.1	4,237	68	4,305
Birmingham, Ala.	194	21.8	203	22.7	1,320	19	1,339
Boston, Mass.	1,254	21.7	1,102	19.0	10,504	163	10,667
Buffalo, N.Y.	84	7.1	165	14.0	1,039	10	1,049
Charlotte, N.C.	241	18.7	181	13.7	1,479	18	1,497
Chicago, Ill.	1,907	24.8	1,841	23.8	15,946	193	16,139
Cincinnati, Ohio	190	12.0	210	13.1	1,489	13	1,502
Cleveland, Ohio	426	19.1	302	13.5	2,495	36	2,531
Columbus, Ohio	194	13.5	205	14.2	1,804	10	1,814
Dallas, Tex.	1,284	43.2	892	29.3	9,574	35	9,609
Dayton, Ohio	46	4.8	140	14.7	771	16	787
Denver, Colo.	522	28.5	391	20.9	4,612	19	4,631
Detroit, Mich.	791	18.4	706	16.3	5,787	62	5,849
El Paso, Tex.	139	20.5	113	16.5	661	2	663
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	1,258	89.0	1,203	83.6	9,161	209	9,370
Fort Worth, Tex.	211	14.1	241	15.8	2,402	22	2,424
Fresno, Calif.	144	17.0	139	16.1	925	13	938
Gary, Ind.	76	12.2	79	12.7	506	3	509
Grand Rapids, Mich.	96	9.6	55	5.4	578	3	581
Greensboro, N.C.	201	17.9	119	10.4	1,199	19	1,218
Greenville, S.C.	125	14.1	145	16.2	1,024	2	1,026
Harrisburg, Pa.	126	20.6	86	14.0	633	5	638
Hartford, Conn.	559	50.3	378	34.1	2,840	46	2,886
Honolulu, Hawaii	179	20.6	136	15.6	1,445	11	1,456
Houston, Tex.	1,166	31.3	1,719	45.3	14,171	122	14,293
Indianapolis, Ind.	229	15.5	265	17.8	2,117	13	2,130
Jacksonville, Fla.	452	46.0	368	36.5	3,259	64	3,323
Jersey City, N.J.	762	138.2	538	97.7	5,208	109	5,317
Kansas City, Mo.	349	20.9	307	18.2	3,220	12	3,232
Knoxville, Tenn.	69	10.8	68	10.5	502	5	507
Las Vegas, Nev.	385	33.7	347	28.9	2,402	20	2,422
Little Rock, Ark.	86	15.8	93	17.0	778	10	788
Los Angeles, Calif.	3,962	43.6	3,715	40.7	34,426	217	34,643
Louisville, Ky.	143	14.5	232	23.4	1,034	12	1,046
Memphis, Tenn.	322	30.2	294	27.3	1,962	14	1,976
Miami, Fla.	2,348	114.8	2,063	99.4	17,854	438	18,292
Middlesex, N.J.	349	32.3	285	26.1	2,531	63	2,594
Milwaukee, Wis.	195	13.4	137	9.4	1,486	14	1,500
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	314	11.5	275	9.9	2,636	16	2,652
Mobile, Ala.	115	22.4	80	15.4	810	11	821
Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.	339	32.2	242	22.7	2,265	53	2,318
Nashville, Tenn.	275	25.1	269	24.1	1,712	15	1,727
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	580	21.8	647	24.3	5,067	82	5,149
New Haven, Conn.	942	57.9	608	37.3	4,798	117	4,915
New Orleans, La.	589	44.8	764	58.2	5,154	55	5,209
New York, N.Y.	10,478	121.4	10,385	120.1	90,032	1,767	91,799
Newark, N.J.	1,675	86.4	1,434	73.9	12,920	293	13,213
Norfolk, Va.	599	39.0	434	28.2	2,448	52	2,500
Oakland, Calif.	655	29.9	629	28.5	6,534	36	6,570
Oklahoma City, Okla.	121	11.9	121	11.8	1,244	6	1,250

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area with 500,000 or more population, reported in 1995 and 1996;¹ and cumulative totals, by area and age group, through December 1996, United States (continued)

Metropolitan area of residence	1995		1996		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Omaha, Nebr.	79	11.8	74	10.9	553	3	556
Orange County, Calif.	569	21.9	431	16.3	4,490	27	4,517
Orlando, Fla.	704	50.8	527	37.2	4,154	68	4,222
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,805	36.4	1,679	33.9	13,130	195	13,325
Phoenix, Ariz.	503	18.9	380	13.8	3,579	12	3,591
Pittsburgh, Pa.	233	9.8	197	8.3	1,910	11	1,921
Portland, Oreg.	342	19.9	325	18.5	3,146	8	3,154
Providence, R.I.	206	22.7	168	18.5	1,475	15	1,490
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	171	17.2	156	15.2	1,441	21	1,462
Richmond, Va.	289	31.2	239	25.6	1,819	23	1,842
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	762	25.7	655	21.7	5,240	46	5,286
Rochester, N.Y.	297	27.3	288	26.5	1,589	9	1,598
Sacramento, Calif.	375	25.7	257	17.3	2,518	24	2,542
Saint Louis, Mo.	422	16.6	479	18.8	3,636	31	3,667
Salt Lake City, Utah	136	11.4	181	14.9	1,204	14	1,218
San Antonio, Tex.	415	28.4	383	25.7	3,016	26	3,042
San Diego, Calif.	1,062	40.4	984	37.1	8,268	48	8,316
San Francisco, Calif.	2,117	128.7	1,572	95.0	24,237	35	24,272
San Jose, Calif.	263	16.7	244	15.3	2,522	12	2,534
San Juan, P.R.	1,493	76.3	1,395	70.4	11,418	221	11,639
Sarasota, Fla.	154	29.3	110	20.8	1,045	21	1,066
Scranton, Pa.	47	7.4	38	6.1	319	4	323
Seattle, Wash.	636	28.9	584	26.1	5,506	15	5,521
Springfield, Mass.	186	31.3	198	33.5	1,236	22	1,258
Stockton, Calif.	72	13.7	55	10.3	559	12	571
Syracuse, N.Y.	105	14.0	115	15.4	844	7	851
Tacoma, Wash.	72	11.1	65	9.9	602	8	610
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	703	32.2	793	36.1	6,235	83	6,318
Toledo, Ohio	38	6.2	75	12.3	447	10	457
Tucson, Ariz.	121	16.0	157	20.4	1,071	6	1,077
Tulsa, Okla.	92	12.3	87	11.5	831	7	838
Ventura, Calif.	71	10.0	107	15.0	640	2	642
Washington, D.C.	2,124	47.1	2,160	47.3	16,543	244	16,787
West Palm Beach, Fla.	804	82.3	848	85.4	5,382	179	5,561
Wichita, Kans.	97	19.1	81	15.8	534	2	536
Wilmington, Del.	265	48.5	239	43.4	1,403	9	1,412
Youngstown, Ohio	40	6.7	20	3.3	252	-	252
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	60,502	36.9	56,556	34.1	481,867	6,443	488,310
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>59,152</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>55,369</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>472,970</i>	<i>6,328</i>	<i>479,298</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>1,350</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>1,187</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>8,897</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>9,012</i>
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population	8,146	16.6	7,424	15.0	57,795	731	58,526
<i>Central counties</i>	<i>7,689</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>6,913</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>54,273</i>	<i>670</i>	<i>54,943</i>
<i>Outlying counties</i>	<i>457</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>511</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>3,522</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>3,583</i>
Nonmetropolitan areas	4,723	8.7	4,605	8.4	31,608	435	32,043
Total²	73,767	27.6	69,151	25.6	573,800	7,629	581,429

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

²Totals include 2,550 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported in 1995 and 1996,¹ and cumulative totals, by age group and exposure category, through December 1996, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals					
	1995		1996		1995		1996		1995		1996		Cumulative total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	31,283	(53)	27,316	(50)	–	–	–	–	31,283	(43)	27,316	(40)	287,576	(50)
Injecting drug use	14,313	(24)	12,333	(23)	5,411	(40)	4,694	(34)	19,724	(27)	17,027	(25)	146,359	(26)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,783	(6)	2,967	(5)	–	–	–	–	3,783	(5)	2,967	(4)	37,152	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	421	(1)	301	(1)	23	(0)	17	(0)	444	(1)	318	(0)	4,443	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3,035	(5)	3,299	(6)	5,696	(42)	5,522	(40)	8,731	(12)	8,821	(13)	49,764	(9)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	963		879		2,061		1,911		3,024		2,790		21,743	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		–		401		306		401		306		2,574	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	10		7		53		35		63		42		371	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	58		38		60		68		118		106		847	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2,004		2,375		3,121		3,202		5,125		5,577		24,229	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	352	(1)	281	(1)	287	(2)	270	(2)	639	(1)	551	(1)	7,888	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	6,098	(10)	8,156	(15)	2,265	(17)	3,317	(24)	8,363	(11)	11,473	(17)	40,618	(7)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	59,285	(100)	54,653	(100)	13,682	(100)	13,820	(100)	72,967	(100)	68,473	(100)	573,800	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category														
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	(1)	4	(1)	–	–	1	(0)	5	(1)	5	(1)	231	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: ⁴	353	(91)	304	(88)	393	(95)	302	(90)	746	(93)	606	(89)	6,891	(90)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	107		81		112		71		219		152		2,792	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	60		43		57		41		117		84		1,269	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	7		3		5		9		12		12		146	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		1		2		–		2		1		26	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		2		1		2		1		26	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	69		54		72		62		141		116		909	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	2		4		2		5		4		9		149	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	108		118		141		113		249		231		1,574	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	18	(5)	6	(2)	8	(2)	3	(1)	26	(3)	9	(1)	373	(5)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	10	(3)	30	(9)	13	(3)	28	(8)	23	(3)	58	(9)	134	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	386	(100)	344	(100)	414	(100)	334	(100)	800	(100)	678	(100)	7,629	(100)
Total	59,671		54,997		14,096		14,154		73,767		69,151		581,429	

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

²Includes 9 persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

³Thirty-six adults/adolescents and 3 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Twelve additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 12 received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

⁴See table 16 and figure 7 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 49 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 49 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 1996, and cumulative totals, through December 1996, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	1996		1996		1996	
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total
Men who have sex with men	16,224 (70)	188,022 (76)	6,678 (33)	58,795 (39)	3,965 (38)	36,928 (44)
Injecting drug use	2,530 (11)	21,874 (9)	6,349 (31)	54,332 (36)	3,377 (33)	31,082 (37)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,495 (6)	19,590 (8)	1,011 (5)	11,568 (8)	421 (4)	5,635 (7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	208 (1)	3,366 (1)	52 (0)	450 (0)	32 (0)	363 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	609 (3)	3,560 (1)	1,871 (9)	9,495 (6)	785 (8)	3,855 (5)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	178	1,434	481	3,826	212	1,263
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	3	21	4	12	–	7
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	12	134	16	116	9	74
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	416	1,971	1,370	5,541	564	2,511
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	145 (1)	2,991 (1)	86 (0)	925 (1)	44 (0)	504 (1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	2,130 (9)	8,058 (3)	4,152 (21)	15,848 (10)	1,713 (17)	5,556 (7)
Total	23,341 (100)	247,461 (100)	20,199 (100)	151,413 (100)	10,337 (100)	83,923 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	1996		1996		1996	
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total
Men who have sex with men	316 (66)	2,768 (76)	87 (52)	778 (60)	27,316 (50)	287,576 (59)
Injecting drug use	27 (6)	188 (5)	30 (18)	192 (15)	12,333 (23)	107,784 (22)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	13 (3)	120 (3)	23 (14)	219 (17)	2,967 (5)	37,152 (8)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6 (1)	58 (2)	2 (1)	26 (2)	301 (1)	4,269 (1)
Heterosexual contact:	20 (4)	91 (2)	10 (6)	26 (2)	3,299 (6)	17,040 (3)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	3	23	5	13	879	6,561
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	–	–	–	7	40
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1	7	–	1	38	333
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	16	61	5	12	2,375	10,106
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	4 (1)	98 (3)	1 (1)	6 (0)	281 (1)	4,534 (1)
Risk not reported or identified	94 (20)	320 (9)	13 (8)	53 (4)	8,156 (15)	29,945 (6)
Total	480 (100)	3,643 (100)	166 (100)	1,300 (100)	54,653 (100)	488,300 (100)

¹See figure 7.

²Includes 560 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	1996		1996		1996	
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total
Injecting drug use	1,105 (38)	8,620 (43)	2,713 (33)	22,195 (47)	845 (32)	7,539 (44)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5 (0)	90 (0)	7 (0)	55 (0)	4 (0)	26 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,165 (40)	7,755 (39)	3,038 (37)	16,726 (35)	1,257 (48)	7,919 (46)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	429	3,385	977	7,534	488	4,146
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	110	1,156	137	961	49	388
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	18	241	10	54	6	30
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	31	268	20	136	14	92
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	577	2,705	1,894	8,041	700	3,263
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	76 (3)	1,711 (9)	133 (2)	1,045 (2)	47 (2)	498 (3)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	537 (19)	1,850 (9)	2,256 (28)	7,346 (16)	476 (18)	1,348 (8)
Total	2,888 (100)	20,026 (100)	8,147 (100)	47,367 (100)	2,629 (100)	17,330 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	1996		1996		1996	
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total
Injecting drug use	7 (9)	76 (17)	18 (44)	114 (47)	4,694 (34)	38,575 (45)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1 (1)	3 (1)	–	–	17 (0)	174 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	36 (44)	205 (46)	16 (39)	92 (38)	5,522 (40)	32,724 (38)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	10	60	5	48	1,911	15,182
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4	51	3	13	306	2,574
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	4	–	2	35	331
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	3	17	–	–	68	514
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	18	73	8	29	3,202	14,123
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	13 (16)	87 (19)	1 (2)	11 (5)	270 (2)	3,354 (4)
Risk not reported or identified	24 (30)	76 (17)	6 (15)	27 (11)	3,317 (24)	10,673 (12)
Total	81 (100)	447 (100)	41 (100)	244 (100)	13,820 (100)	85,500 (100)

¹See figure 7.

²Includes 86 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic	
	1996		1996		1996	
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2 (2)	157 (11)	2 (0)	34 (1)	1 (1)	36 (2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	86 (88)	1,006 (73)	385 (90)	4,201 (95)	130 (90)	1,619 (91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	21	421	99	1,683	32	668
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	12	193	44	623	25	441
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	6	56	5	52	1	36
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	16	–	5	–	5
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–	10	–	8	1	8
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	19	114	65	589	31	195
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	3	43	3	74	3	31
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	24	153	169	1,167	37	235
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2 (2)	183 (13)	5 (1)	89 (2)	2 (1)	91 (5)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	8 (8)	23 (2)	37 (9)	85 (2)	12 (8)	24 (1)
Total	98 (100)	1,369 (100)	429 (100)	4,409 (100)	145 (100)	1,770 (100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	1996		1996		1996	
	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total	No.	Cumulative total
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	3 (7)	–	1 (4)	5 (1)	231 (3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	1 (100)	27 (66)	3 (100)	24 (96)	606 (89)	6,891 (90)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–	4	–	11	152	2,792
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–	4	3	7	84	1,269
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–	2	–	–	12	146
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–	–	–	–	1	26
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–	–	–	–	1	26
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1	7	–	1	116	909
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–	1	–	–	9	149
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–	9	–	5	231	1,574
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	10 (24)	–	–	9 (1)	373 (5)
Risk not reported or identified	–	1 (2)	–	–	58 (9)	134 (2)
Total	1 (100)	41 (100)	3 (100)	25 (100)	678 (100)	7,629 (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 1995 and 1996,¹ and cumulative totals through December 1996, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old			20-24 years old			
	1995		Cumulative total	1995		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No. (%)	No.	(%)	No. (%)	
Men who have sex with men	86	(36)	75 (35)	582 (33)	960 (59)	797 (58)	9,903 (63)
Injecting drug use	17	(7)	12 (6)	110 (6)	183 (11)	148 (11)	1,967 (12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	9	(4)	4 (2)	77 (4)	121 (7)	72 (5)	1,670 (11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	80	(33)	54 (25)	703 (40)	67 (4)	44 (3)	582 (4)
Heterosexual contact:	7	(3)	17 (8)	55 (3)	121 (7)	92 (7)	605 (4)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	2		3	17	37	12	220
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		–	1	2	1	4
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		1	1	1	–	11
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	4		13	36	81	79	370
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10	(4)	10 (5)	75 (4)	8 (0)	6 (0)	101 (1)
Risk not reported or identified ²	33	(14)	45 (21)	142 (8)	166 (10)	205 (15)	910 (6)
Male subtotal	242	(100)	217 (100)	1,744 (100)	1,626 (100)	1,364 (100)	15,738 (100)
Female exposure category							
Injecting drug use	11	(7)	14 (8)	154 (15)	168 (21)	122 (15)	1,586 (30)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(1)	1 (1)	11 (1)	2 (0)	1 (0)	13 (0)
Heterosexual contact:	91	(57)	86 (46)	547 (54)	445 (56)	450 (56)	2,839 (53)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	24		19	220	142	129	1,293
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	6		4	31	30	25	213
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		–	13	6	4	48
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		1	2	6	4	20
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	59		62	281	261	288	1,265
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(4)	13 (7)	72 (7)	14 (2)	7 (1)	111 (2)
Risk not reported or identified	51	(32)	72 (39)	226 (22)	168 (21)	227 (28)	810 (15)
Female subtotal	160	(100)	186 (100)	1,010 (100)	797 (100)	807 (100)	5,359 (100)
Total	402		403	2,754	2,423	2,171	21,097

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

²See figure 7.

Table 8. AIDS cases by age at diagnosis and exposure category, reported through December 1996, 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	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	(5)	—	—
13-19	582	(0)	264	(0)	77	(0)	714	(15)	602	(1)
20-24	9,903	(3)	3,553	(2)	1,670	(4)	595	(13)	3,444	(7)
25-29	44,302	(15)	15,544	(11)	6,834	(18)	710	(15)	8,640	(17)
30-34	70,071	(24)	32,720	(22)	10,562	(28)	674	(14)	11,007	(22)
35-39	62,541	(22)	39,910	(27)	9,109	(25)	550	(12)	9,231	(19)
40-44	44,211	(15)	30,344	(21)	5,129	(14)	411	(9)	6,165	(12)
45-49	26,723	(9)	14,089	(10)	2,277	(6)	288	(6)	3,967	(8)
50-54	14,592	(5)	5,764	(4)	912	(2)	162	(3)	2,617	(5)
55-59	7,985	(3)	2,541	(2)	375	(1)	110	(2)	1,754	(4)
60-64	4,139	(1)	1,044	(1)	145	(0)	103	(2)	1,102	(2)
65 or older	2,527	(1)	586	(0)	62	(0)	126	(3)	1,235	(2)
Total	287,576	(100)	146,359	(100)	37,152	(100)	4,674	(100)	49,764	(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	141	(2)	5,804	(84)	75	(0)	6,032	(1)
5-12	232	(3)	1,087	(16)	59	(0)	1,597	(0)
13-19	147	(2)	49	(1)	319	(1)	2,754	(0)
20-24	212	(3)	—	—	1,720	(4)	21,097	(4)
25-29	591	(7)	—	—	5,186	(13)	81,807	(14)
30-34	814	(10)	—	—	8,065	(20)	133,913	(23)
35-39	849	(10)	—	—	7,623	(19)	129,813	(22)
40-44	827	(10)	—	—	5,899	(14)	92,986	(16)
45-49	636	(8)	—	—	4,026	(10)	52,006	(9)
50-54	649	(8)	—	—	2,818	(7)	27,514	(5)
55-59	649	(8)	—	—	2,098	(5)	15,512	(3)
60-64	773	(9)	—	—	1,410	(3)	8,716	(1)
65 or older	1,741	(21)	—	—	1,405	(3)	7,682	(1)
Total	8,261	(100)	6,940	(100)	40,703	(100)	581,429	(100)

¹See figure 7.

Table 9. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1996, 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	467	(0)	1,842	(1)	680	(1)	15	(0)	10	(1)	3,017	(1)
5-12	307	(0)	352	(0)	233	(0)	8	(0)	2	(0)	904	(0)
13-19	751	(0)	605	(0)	350	(0)	20	(1)	16	(1)	1,744	(0)
20-24	6,776	(3)	5,471	(4)	3,288	(4)	122	(3)	57	(4)	15,738	(3)
25-29	33,591	(14)	20,125	(13)	13,010	(15)	465	(13)	254	(19)	67,517	(14)
30-34	58,468	(24)	33,059	(22)	20,470	(24)	807	(22)	347	(26)	113,267	(23)
35-39	55,845	(22)	35,168	(23)	18,918	(22)	789	(22)	285	(22)	111,145	(23)
40-44	40,491	(16)	26,584	(17)	12,971	(15)	644	(18)	187	(14)	80,976	(16)
45-49	24,127	(10)	14,484	(9)	7,106	(8)	371	(10)	81	(6)	46,219	(9)
50-54	12,936	(5)	7,584	(5)	3,689	(4)	204	(6)	31	(2)	24,471	(5)
55-59	7,104	(3)	4,221	(3)	2,101	(2)	121	(3)	21	(2)	13,588	(3)
60-64	4,039	(2)	2,282	(1)	1,147	(1)	50	(1)	13	(1)	7,536	(2)
65 or older	3,333	(1)	1,830	(1)	873	(1)	50	(1)	8	(1)	6,099	(1)
Male subtotal	248,235 (100)		153,607 (100)		84,836 (100)		3,666 (100)		1,312 (100)		492,221 (100)	
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	453	(2)	1,852	(4)	678	(4)	11	(2)	13	(5)	3,015	(3)
5-12	142	(1)	363	(1)	179	(1)	7	(2)	—	—	693	(1)
13-19	182	(1)	659	(1)	161	(1)	6	(1)	1	(0)	1,010	(1)
20-24	1,246	(6)	2,923	(6)	1,138	(6)	25	(5)	24	(9)	5,359	(6)
25-29	3,545	(17)	7,541	(15)	3,103	(17)	55	(12)	43	(17)	14,290	(16)
30-34	4,780	(23)	11,322	(23)	4,359	(24)	91	(20)	61	(24)	20,646	(23)
35-39	3,978	(19)	10,888	(22)	3,644	(20)	86	(18)	47	(18)	18,668	(21)
40-44	2,532	(12)	7,092	(14)	2,288	(13)	65	(14)	25	(10)	12,010	(13)
45-49	1,304	(6)	3,213	(6)	1,196	(7)	45	(10)	21	(8)	5,787	(6)
50-54	727	(4)	1,640	(3)	639	(4)	23	(5)	11	(4)	3,043	(3)
55-59	534	(3)	959	(2)	411	(2)	14	(3)	5	(2)	1,924	(2)
60-64	376	(2)	578	(1)	204	(1)	18	(4)	4	(2)	1,180	(1)
65 or older	822	(4)	552	(1)	187	(1)	19	(4)	2	(1)	1,583	(2)
Female subtotal	20,621 (100)		49,582 (100)		18,187 (100)		465 (100)		257 (100)		89,208 (100)	
Total	268,856		203,189		103,023		4,131		1,569		581,429	

¹Includes 565 males and 96 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 10. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex, reported in 1996, United States

Race/ethnicity	Adults/adolescents						Children <13 years old		Total	
	Males		Females		Total		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate				
White, not Hispanic	23,341	29.9	2,888	3.5	26,229	16.2	98	0.3	26,327	13.5
Black, not Hispanic	20,199	177.6	8,147	61.7	28,346	115.3	429	5.7	28,775	89.7
Hispanic	10,337	88.9	2,629	22.7	12,966	55.8	145	1.7	13,111	41.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	480	13.6	81	2.1	561	7.5	1	0.0	562	5.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	166	23.2	41	5.4	207	14.1	3	0.6	210	10.7
Total¹	54,653	51.9	13,820	12.3	68,473	31.4	678	1.3	69,151	25.6

¹Totals include 166 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 11. AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and definition category, diagnosed through December 1996, United States

Definition category	Period of diagnosis											
	Before 1993		1993		1994		1995		1996		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Pre-1987 definition	220,404	(65)	28,265	(36)	22,084	(32)	16,449	(27)	8,227	(22)	295,429	(51)
1987 definition	80,917	(24)	14,992	(19)	11,942	(17)	9,305	(15)	4,736	(13)	121,892	(21)
1993 definition ¹	35,201	(10)	34,384	(44)	34,933	(51)	35,860	(58)	23,730	(65)	164,108	(28)
<i>Pulmonary tuberculosis</i>	3,702		1,788		1,356		975		470		8,291	
<i>Recurrent pneumonia</i>	1,151		1,102		935		816		398		4,402	
<i>Invasive cervical cancer</i>	173		101		122		75		18		489	
<i>Severe HIV-related immunosuppression²</i>	30,253		31,445		32,563		34,014		22,856		151,131	
Total	336,522	(100)	77,641	(100)	68,959	(100)	61,614	(100)	36,693	(100)	581,429	(100)

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

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

Table 12. AIDS-indicator conditions reported in 1996, by age group, United States

AIDS-indicator conditions	Adults/ adolescents		Children <13 years old	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
AIDS-defining opportunistic illness ¹	29, 227	(43)	678	(100)
<i>Bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent</i>		NA ²	138	(20)
<i>Candidiasis of bronchi, trachea, or lungs</i>	654	(2)	20	(3)
<i>Candidiasis of esophagus</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	2,708	(9)	42	(6)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	1,621	(6)	45	(7)
<i>Carcinoma, invasive cervical</i>	120	(0)		NA ³
<i>Coccidioidomycosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary</i>	122	(0)	1	(0)
<i>Cryptococcosis, extrapulmonary</i>	1,455	(5)	1	(0)
<i>Cryptosporidiosis, chronic intestinal</i>	555	(2)	20	(3)
<i>Cytomegalovirus disease other than retinitis</i>	1,363	(5)	37	(5)
<i>Cytomegalovirus retinitis</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	801	(3)	7	(1)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	428	(1)	3	(0)
<i>Herpes simplex, with esophagitis, pneumonitis, or chronic mucocutaneous ulcers</i>	1,676	(6)	31	(5)
<i>Histoplasmosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary</i>	247	(1)	–	–
<i>HIV encephalopathy (dementia)</i>	1,680	(6)	114	(17)
<i>HIV wasting syndrome</i>	5,592	(19)	100	(15)
<i>Isosporiasis, chronic intestinal</i>	29	(0)	–	–
<i>Kaposi's sarcoma</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	1,789	(6)	–	–
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	630	(2)	–	–
<i>Lymphoid interstitial pneumonia and/or pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>		NA ²	71	(10)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>		NA ²	70	(10)
<i>Lymphoma, Burkitt's (or equivalent term)</i>	176	(1)	3	(0)
<i>Lymphoma, immunoblastic (or equivalent term)</i>	624	(2)	6	(1)
<i>Lymphoma, primary in brain</i>	230	(1)	1	(0)
<i>Mycobacterium avium or M. kansasii, disseminated or extrapulmonary</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	1,485	(5)	34	(5)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	257	(1)	7	(1)
<i>M. tuberculosis, disseminated or extrapulmonary</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	460	(2)	1	(0)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	80	(0)	–	–
<i>M. tuberculosis, pulmonary</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	1,310	(4)		NA ³
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	227	(1)		NA ³
<i>Mycobacterial disease, other, disseminated or extrapulmonary</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	324	(1)	4	(1)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	74	(0)	3	(0)
<i>Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	7,473	(26)	119	(18)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	3,888	(13)	43	(6)
<i>Pneumonia, recurrent</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	1,267	(4)		NA ³
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	374	(1)		NA ³
<i>Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy</i>	286	(1)	1	(0)
<i>Salmonella septicemia, recurrent</i>	87	(0)		NA ⁴
<i>Toxoplasmosis of brain</i>				
<i>Definitive diagnosis</i>	695	(2)	1	(0)
<i>Presumptive diagnosis</i>	673	(2)	1	(0)
Immunosuppression, severe HIV-related ⁵	39,246	(57)	NA ³	
Total	68,473	(100)	678	(100)

¹Percentages for individual AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses are based upon 29,227 adults/adolescents and 678 children reported to CDC in 1996, with at least one of the illnesses listed above. The sum of percentages is greater than 100 because some patients are reported with more than one illness. Of persons reported with AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses, 69 percent also were reported with severe HIV-related immunosuppression.

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

³Not applicable as indicator of AIDS in children.

⁴Tabulated above in "bacterial infections, multiple or recurrent."

⁵Defined as a CD4+ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200 cells/μL or a CD4+ percentage less than 14 in adults/adolescents who meet the AIDS surveillance case definition. In 1996, 59,284 adults/adolescents were reported with severe HIV-related immunosuppression. The 39,246 adults/adolescents presented on this table are those persons reported with immunosuppression as their only AIDS-indicator condition. These persons may also have other AIDS-indicator conditions that are unreported.

Table 13. AIDS cases, case-fatality rates, and deaths, by half-year and age group, through December 1996, United States¹

Half-year	Adults/adolescents			Children <13 years old		
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Case-fatality rate	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	86	91.9	30	8	75.0	1
1981 Jan.-June	106	89.6	37	10	80.0	2
July-Dec.	205	93.2	83	6	83.3	6
1982 Jan.-June	436	92.2	151	15	93.3	10
July-Dec.	728	91.8	295	17	82.4	4
1983 Jan.-June	1,352	94.2	527	33	100.0	14
July-Dec.	1,712	94.3	947	44	93.2	16
1984 Jan.-June	2,686	93.6	1,429	54	87.0	27
July-Dec.	3,506	94.0	2,020	65	86.2	24
1985 Jan.-June	5,158	92.8	2,878	109	81.7	47
July-Dec.	6,556	93.3	3,974	142	87.3	72
1986 Jan.-June	8,701	92.3	5,199	144	85.4	70
July-Dec.	10,249	92.7	6,729	199	79.4	98
1987 Jan.-June	13,549	91.6	7,805	230	80.0	121
July-Dec.	14,897	90.4	8,261	270	76.3	173
1988 Jan.-June	17,389	88.6	9,700	264	69.3	140
July-Dec.	17,872	88.5	11,067	346	69.1	179
1989 Jan.-June	20,991	85.7	12,734	366	67.8	174
July-Dec.	21,319	84.9	14,632	348	70.7	191
1990 Jan.-June	24,284	82.7	15,046	390	64.4	195
July-Dec.	23,690	81.4	16,025	406	58.9	200
1991 Jan.-June	28,340	78.5	17,088	406	59.6	173
July-Dec.	30,461	76.2	18,978	393	54.2	219
1992 Jan.-June	37,082	70.5	19,582	485	52.8	194
July-Dec.	39,975	66.9	20,807	442	55.9	224
1993 Jan.-June	41,908	56.9	21,110	436	49.5	255
July-Dec.	34,859	52.0	22,258	438	48.9	266
1994 Jan.-June	36,072	43.9	23,173	408	43.4	289
July-Dec.	32,137	36.3	23,927	342	41.5	247
1995 Jan.-June	33,230	27.5	22,952	290	30.0	254
July-Dec.	27,830	19.8	22,332	264	23.5	227
1996 Jan.-June	25,253	12.6	17,972	195	15.4	197
July-Dec.	11,181	7.2	7,438	64	9.4	88
Total²	573,800	62.3	357,598	7,629	57.8	4,406

¹Persons whose vital status is unknown are included in counts of diagnosed cases, but excluded from counts of deaths. Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. For example, during the interval January through June 1982, AIDS was diagnosed in 436 adults/adolescents. Through December 1996, 402 of these 436 were reported as dead. Therefore, the case fatality rate is 92.2 (402 divided by 436, 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 412 adults/adolescents and 9 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 1994 and 1995; and cumulative totals reported through December 1996, United States¹

Race/ethnicity and age at death ²	Males			Females			Both sexes		
	1994	1995	Cumulative total	1994	1995	Cumulative total	1994	1995	Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic									
Under 15	52	47	508	43	43	376	95	90	884
15-24	165	139	2,359	46	51	413	211	190	2,772
25-34	5,431	4,623	49,441	582	547	3,791	6,013	5,170	53,232
35-44	8,854	8,053	69,572	633	636	3,699	9,487	8,689	73,271
45-54	3,950	3,795	30,737	237	243	1,409	4,187	4,038	32,146
55 or older	1,420	1,361	13,010	137	113	1,457	1,557	1,474	14,467
All ages	19,872	18,018	165,841	1,678	1,633	11,173	21,550	19,651	177,014
Black, not Hispanic									
Under 15	135	134	1,198	160	129	1,210	295	263	2,408
15-24	192	190	2,150	163	172	1,104	355	362	3,254
25-34	3,472	3,258	28,206	1,250	1,314	9,106	4,722	4,572	37,312
35-44	5,693	5,777	39,152	1,757	1,774	10,481	7,450	7,551	49,633
45-54	2,443	2,617	15,542	585	627	3,183	3,028	3,244	18,725
55 or older	1,017	1,034	6,547	251	297	1,486	1,268	1,331	8,033
All ages	12,952	13,010	92,925	4,166	4,313	26,613	17,118	17,323	119,538
Hispanic									
Under 15	62	55	553	67	55	500	129	110	1,053
15-24	110	93	1,185	42	34	413	152	127	1,598
25-34	2,047	1,957	17,449	555	496	3,671	2,602	2,453	21,120
35-44	2,936	2,869	21,156	591	626	3,614	3,527	3,495	24,770
45-54	1,244	1,222	8,163	196	255	1,218	1,440	1,477	9,381
55 or older	480	480	3,285	87	108	581	567	588	3,866
All ages	6,879	6,676	51,843	1,538	1,574	10,013	8,417	8,250	61,856
Asian/Pacific Islander									
Under 15	3	2	18	4	2	13	7	4	31
15-24	2	3	31	—	—	5	2	3	36
25-34	110	71	617	14	8	64	124	79	681
35-44	127	139	930	7	10	79	134	149	1,009
45-54	82	56	449	7	5	44	89	61	493
55 or older	28	29	188	3	2	36	31	31	224
All ages	352	300	2,234	35	27	243	387	327	2,477
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Under 15	2	—	10	1	2	8	3	2	18
15-24	4	2	22	—	1	3	4	3	25
25-34	40	50	291	8	9	48	48	59	339
35-44	52	67	280	8	6	39	60	73	319
45-54	14	17	89	1	5	13	15	22	102
55 or older	4	6	35	—	3	7	4	9	42
All ages	116	142	730	18	26	118	134	168	848
All racial/ethnic groups									
Under 15	254	238	2,288	277	231	2,111	531	469	4,399
15-24	473	428	5,752	251	258	1,939	724	686	7,691
25-34	11,107	9,976	96,069	2,409	2,375	16,684	13,516	12,351	112,753
35-44	17,675	16,921	131,200	2,997	3,053	17,922	20,672	19,974	149,122
45-54	7,735	7,716	55,021	1,026	1,136	5,871	8,761	8,852	60,892
55 or older	2,953	2,910	23,083	479	523	3,569	3,432	3,433	26,652
All ages	40,197	38,189	313,818	7,439	7,576	48,186	47,636	45,765	362,004

¹Data tabulations for 1994 and 1995 are based on date of death occurrence. Data for deaths occurring in 1996 are incomplete and not tabulated separately, but are included in the cumulative totals. Tabulations for 1994 and 1995 may increase as additional deaths are reported to CDC. Excludes persons whose vital status is unknown.

²Data tabulated under "all ages" include 495 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 271 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 15. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth, reported in 1996, 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	1,497	(36)	343	(42)	157	(41)	584	(53)	580	(16)	3,965	(31)
Injecting drug use	1,404	(34)	53	(7)	28	(7)	70	(6)	1,743	(47)	4,222	(33)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	175	(4)	8	(1)	9	(2)	30	(3)	132	(4)	421	(3)
Heterosexual contact	477	(12)	123	(15)	24	(6)	129	(12)	939	(25)	2,042	(16)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	32	(1)	12	(1)	4	(1)	23	(2)	26	(1)	127	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	551	(13)	269	(33)	158	(42)	268	(24)	285	(8)	2,189	(17)
Total	4,136	(100)	808	(100)	380	(100)	1,104	(100)	3,705	(100)	12,966	(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 298 Hispanics born in locations other than those listed, and 2,535 Hispanics 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 1996, United States¹

Occupation	Documented occupational transmission ²	Possible occupational transmission ³
	No.	No.
Dental worker, including dentist	—	7
Embalmer/morgue technician	—	3
Emergency medical technician/paramedic	—	10
Health aide/attendant	1	12
Housekeeper/maintenance worker	1	7
Laboratory technician, clinical	16	16
Laboratory technician, nonclinical	3	—
Nurse	21	28
Physician, nonsurgical	6	11
Physician, surgical	—	6
Respiratory therapist	1	2
Technician, dialysis	1	2
Technician, surgical	2	1
Technician/therapist, other than those listed above	—	5
Other health care occupations	—	1
Total	52	111

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

²Health care workers who had documented HIV seroconversion after occupational exposure or had other laboratory evidence of occupational infection: 45 had percutaneous exposure, 5 had mucocutaneous exposure, 1 had both percutaneous and mucocutaneous exposures, and 1 had an unknown route of exposure. Forty-seven exposures were to blood from an HIV-infected person, 1 to visibly bloody fluid, 1 to an unspecified fluid, and 3 to concentrated virus in a laboratory. Twenty-four of these health care workers developed AIDS.

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

Table 17. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through December 1996, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	276,166	(48)
Injecting drug use	118,446	(21)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3,565	(1)
Heterosexual contact	48,382	(8)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	7,876	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination ²	12	(0)
Other ³	80	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	454,527	(79)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	32,200	(6)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	146	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	7,727	(1)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,228	(1)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	176	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	25,260	(4)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,521	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	78	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	773	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,382	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	41	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	4,183	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	559	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	22	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	32	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	251	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	56	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	34	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	849	(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	8	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	13	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	145	(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	17	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	78,735	(14)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	40,538	(7)
Total	573,800	(100)

¹Includes 36 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

²Twelve adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 12 received tissue or organs from a single donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

³See table 16 and figure 7 for a discussion of the "other" exposure category. "Other" also includes 49 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 1996, United States

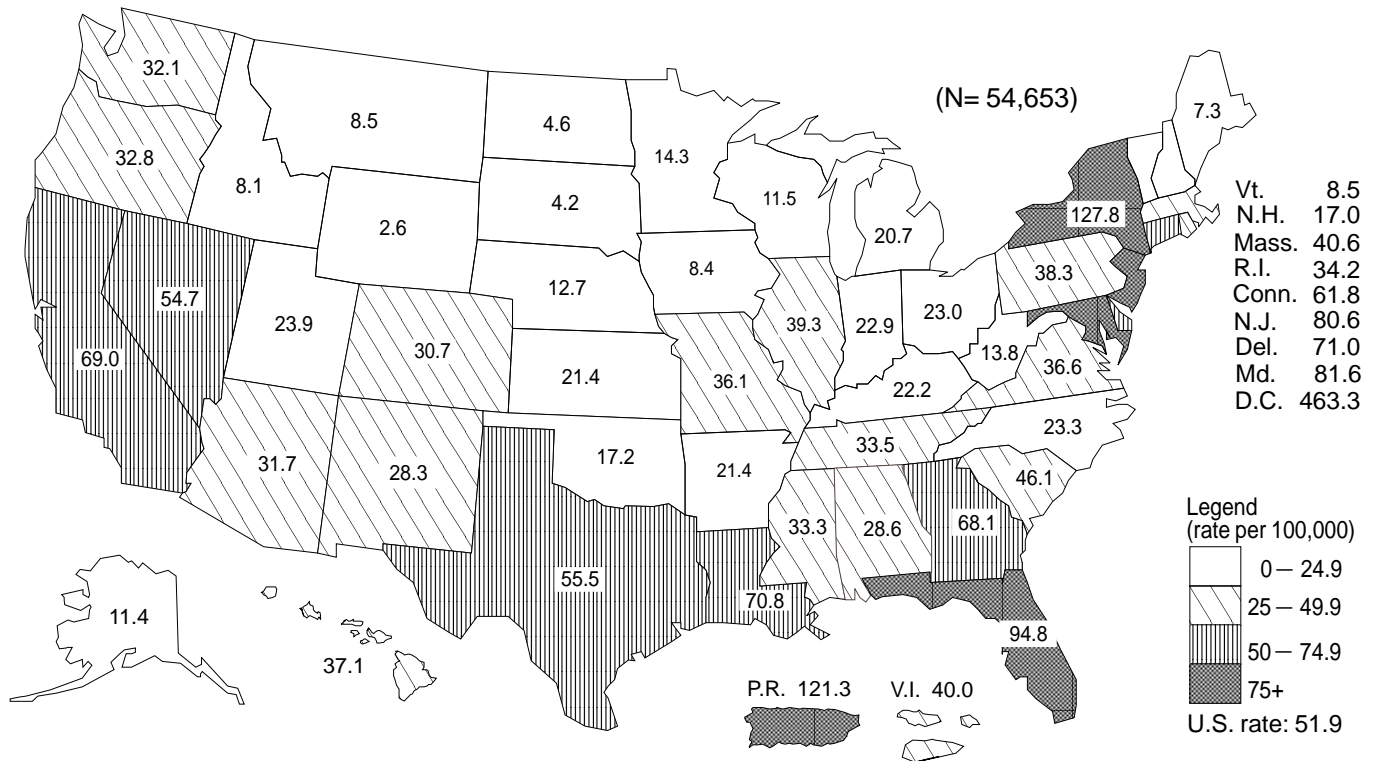


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent AIDS annual rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported in 1996, United States

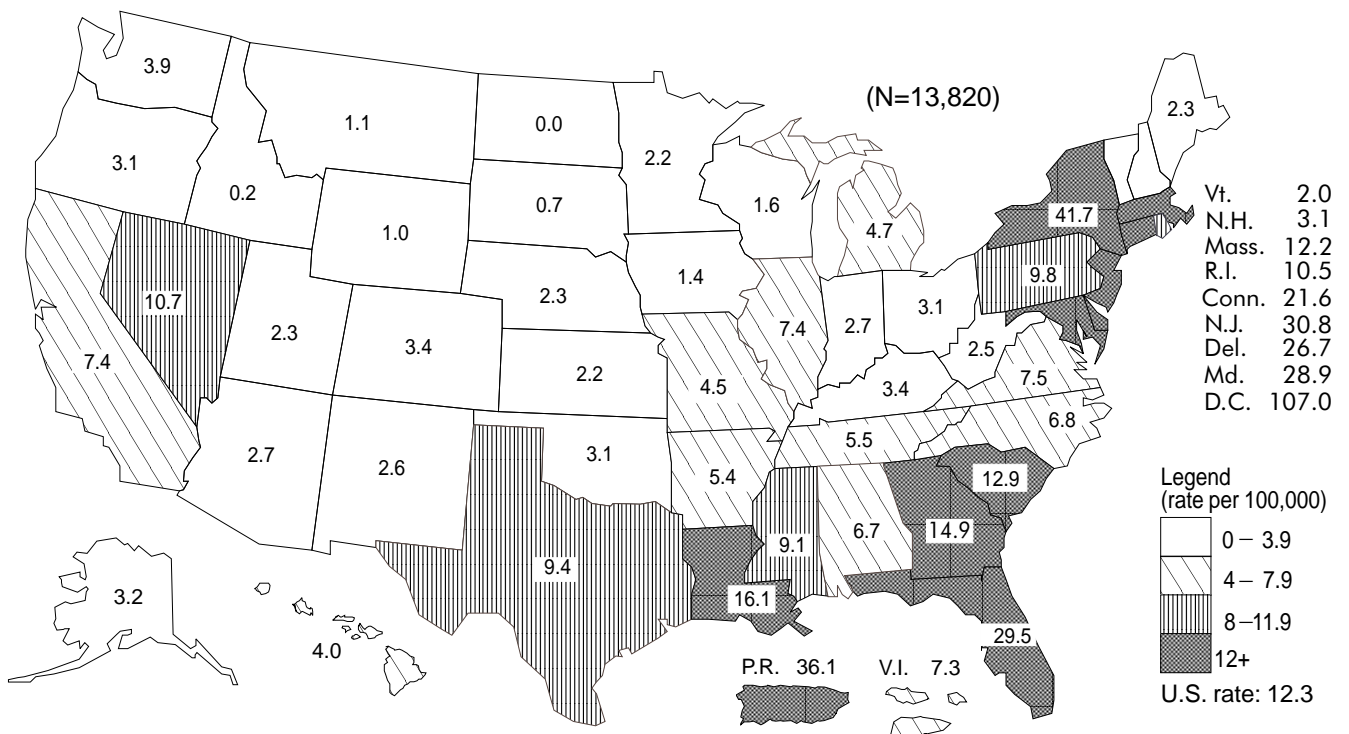


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1996, United States

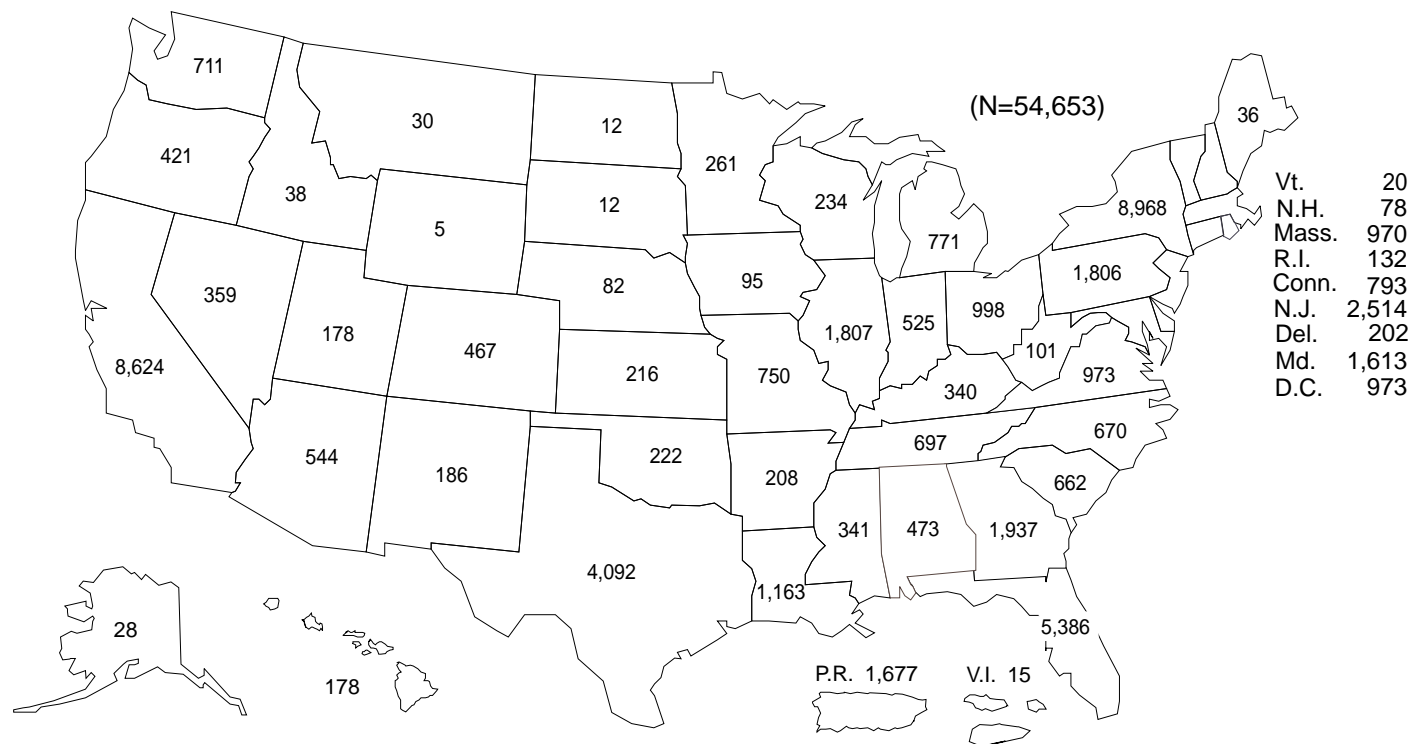


Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported in 1996, United States

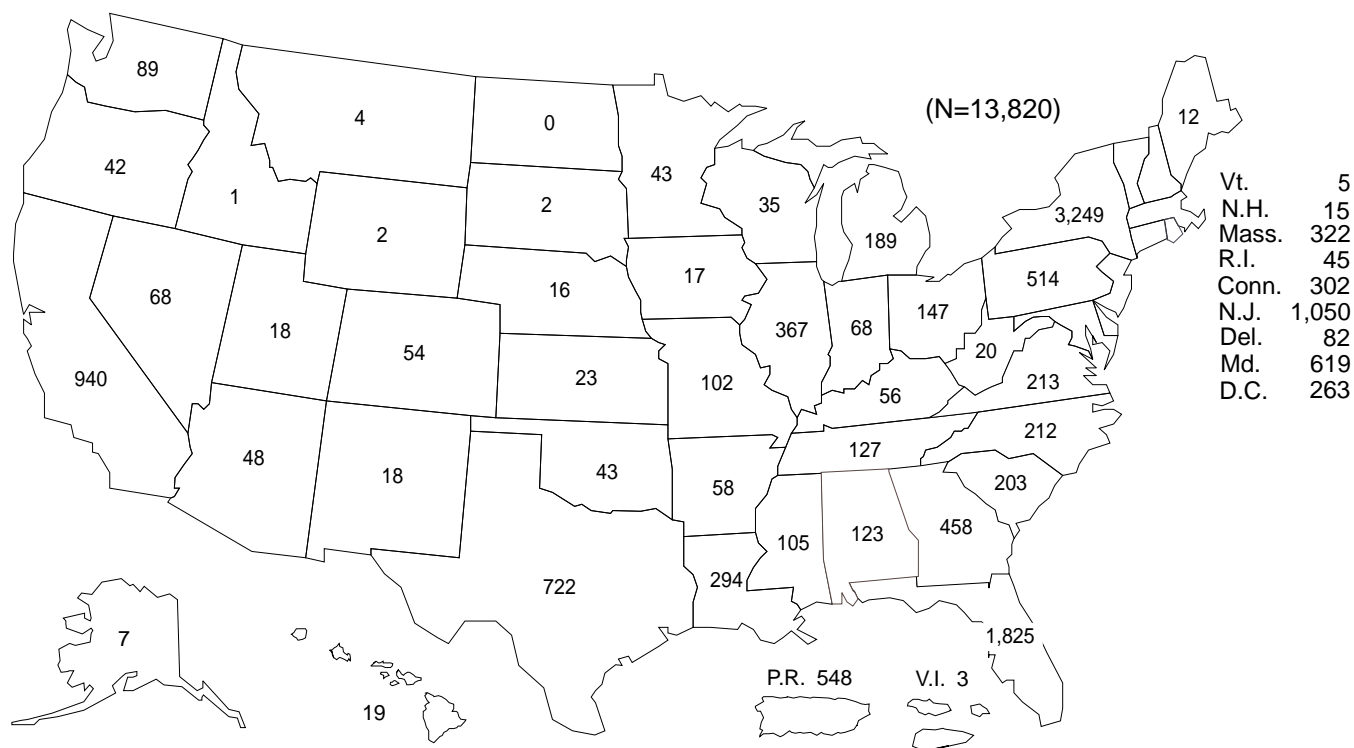


Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported in 1996, United States

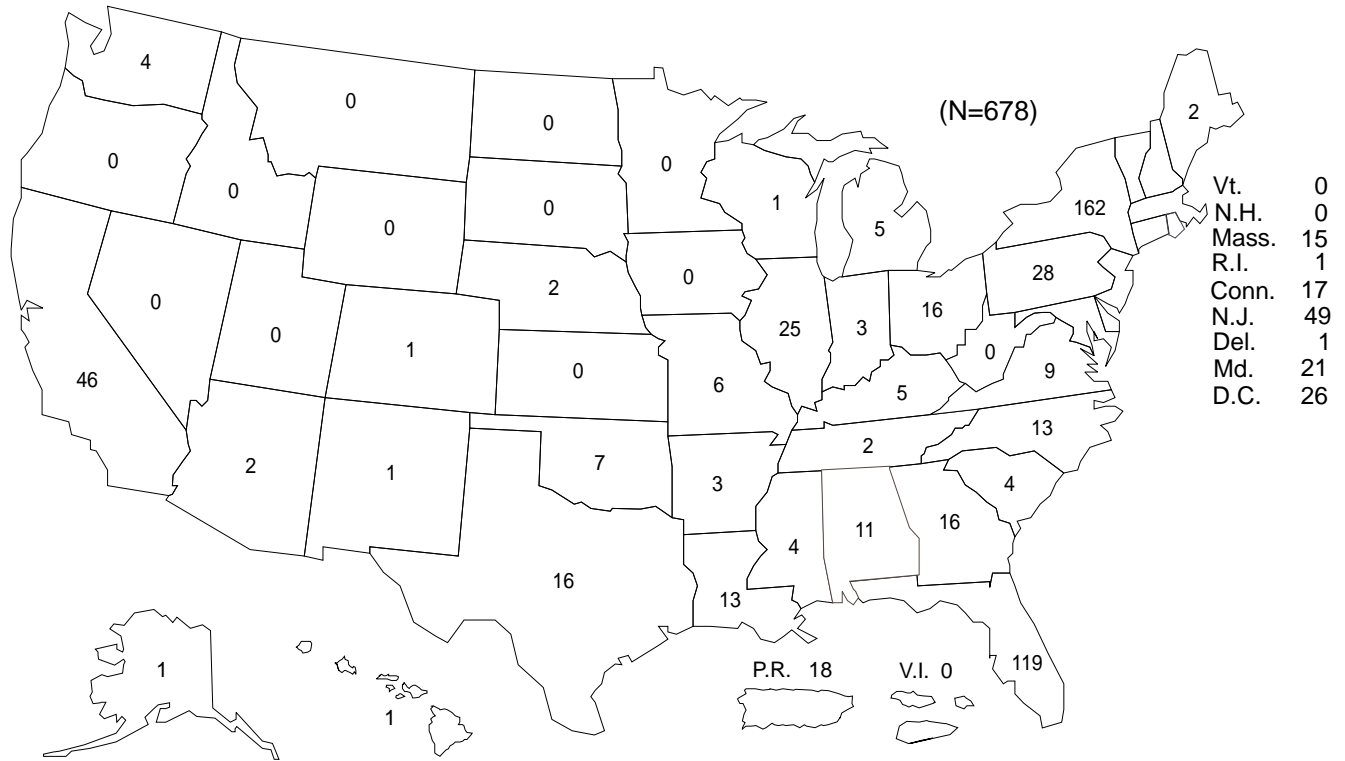


Figure 6. AIDS cases by quarter-year of report and age group, reported 1986 through 1996, United States

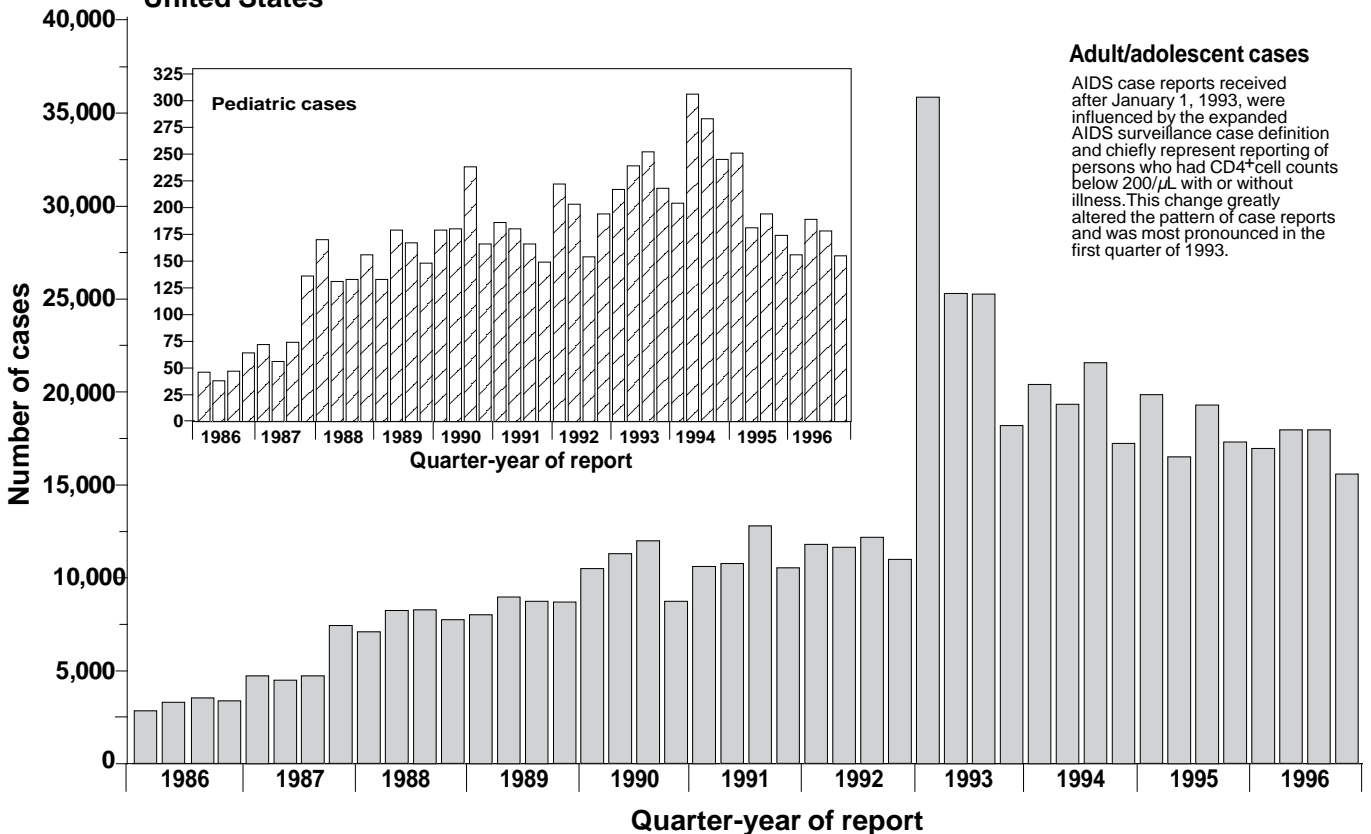
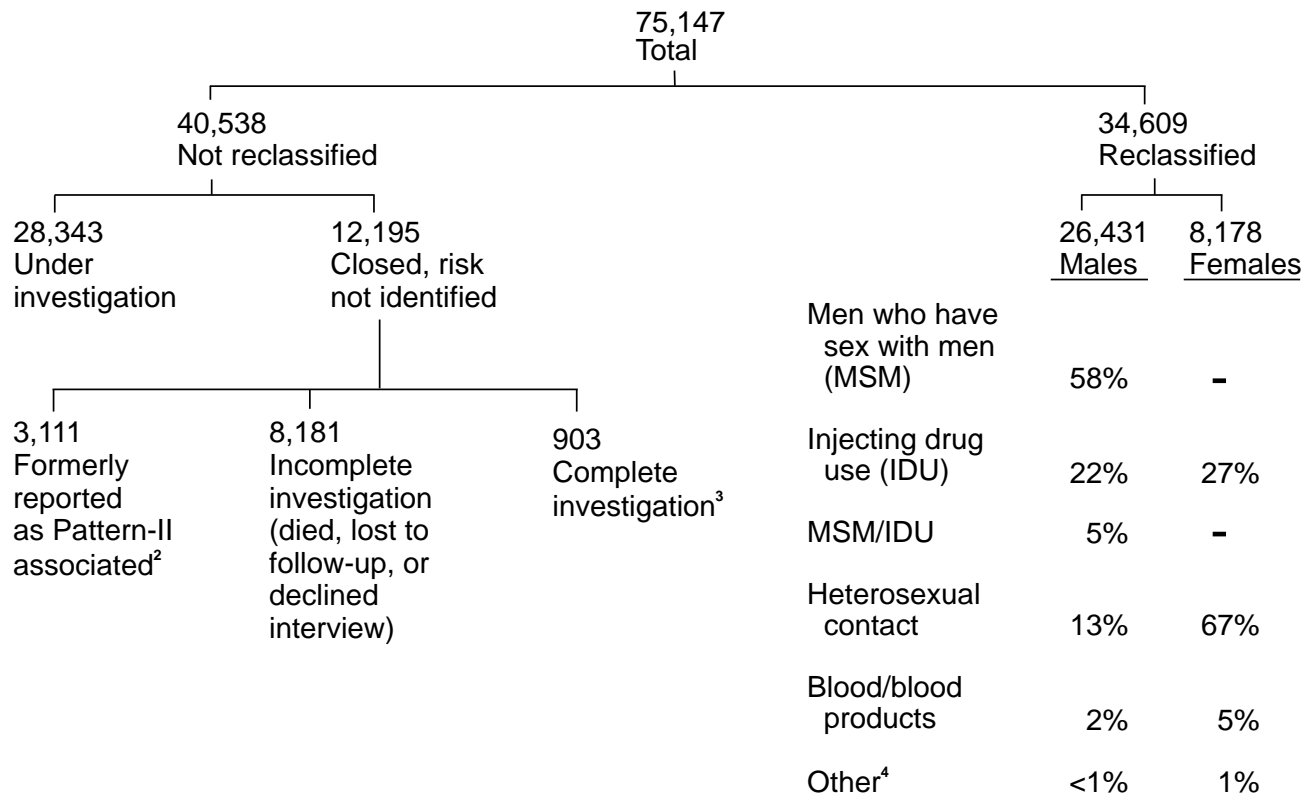


Figure 7. Results of investigations of adult/adolescent AIDS cases ever classified as risk not reported or identified, through December 1996, United States¹



¹Excludes 132 children under 13 years of age classified as "other/risk not reported or identified" in table 3; 130 whose risk is not identified and 2 who were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41). An additional 370 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 903 persons report heterosexual contact, sexually transmitted disease infections, non-injecting drug use, hepatitis infections, and occupational exposures to blood or body fluids.

⁴Eighty 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. Forty-nine 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 1995, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of diagnosis					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Northeast	13,900	15,400	16,900	18,100	18,500	18,900
Midwest	4,600	5,400	6,200	6,100	6,200	6,600
South	15,000	17,200	19,900	19,900	21,800	22,100
West	10,600	12,000	12,700	12,000	12,600	12,600
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,800	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,000	2,100
Total³	45,800	52,100	57,800	58,300	61,200	62,200

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. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

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

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

Table 19. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1995, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year of diagnosis					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
White, not Hispanic	22,600	25,000	26,200	24,900	25,500	24,900
Black, not Hispanic	14,600	17,300	20,700	22,000	23,700	24,800
Hispanic	8,100	9,400	10,300	10,700	11,300	11,700
Asian/Pacific Islander	300	360	420	420	460	480
American Indian/Alaska Native	110	140	160	170	200	200
Total²	45,800	52,100	57,800	58,300	61,200	62,200

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. Opportunistic illness refers to AIDS-defining opportunistic illnesses included in the 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

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

Table 20. Estimated AIDS-opportunistic illness incidence, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of diagnosis, 1990 through 1995, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of diagnosis					
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Men who have sex with men	25,100	28,000	29,400	28,400	29,700	29,300
Injecting drug use	8,700	10,100	11,800	12,400	12,900	12,900
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,200	3,600	3,900	3,600	3,600	3,600
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	360	400	440	420	400	380
Heterosexual contact	1,100	1,500	2,100	2,500	2,900	3,400
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	420	440	400	340	360	360
Risk not reported or identified	320	340	380	300	170	190
Male subtotal	39,300	44,400	48,400	47,900	50,000	50,100
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	3,100	3,700	4,300	4,600	4,800	5,000
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	20	20	20	20	30	40
Heterosexual contact	2,200	2,800	3,700	4,500	5,200	6,000
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	300	300	320	300	340	340
Risk not reported or identified	110	170	160	120	80	90
Female subtotal	5,700	7,000	8,500	9,500	10,400	11,400
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category²	800	800	950	900	800	650
Total³	45,800	52,100	57,800	58,300	61,200	62,200

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

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

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

Table 21. HIV infection cases¹ by state, reported in 1995 and 1996; and cumulative totals, by state and age group, through December 1996, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	1995	1996	Cumulative totals		
			Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	552	535	4,177	35	4,212
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	397	342	3,386	34	3,420
Arkansas (July 1989)	263	223	1,468	18	1,486
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	380	446	5,092	28	5,120
Connecticut (July 1992) ²	12	13	—	90	90
Idaho (June 1986)	29	35	269	2	271
Indiana (July 1988)	372	409	2,795	21	2,816
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	891	1,369	4,808	81	4,889
Michigan (April 1992)	926	789	3,600	92	3,692
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	229	246	2,134	25	2,159
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	528	555	3,347	36	3,383
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	546	576	3,471	45	3,516
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	114	163	277	4	281
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	355	479	2,303	21	2,324
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	2,174	2,259	11,380	325	11,705
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,469	1,039	6,928	89	7,017
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	3	7	63	—	63
Ohio (June 1990)	585	703	3,573	50	3,623
Oklahoma (June 1988)	190	234	1,762	12	1,774
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ²	—	3	—	3	3
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	697	777	5,853	98	5,951
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	24	13	164	5	169
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	907	824	3,907	42	3,949
Texas (Feb. 1994) ²	50	17	—	213	213
Utah (April 1989)	70	117	772	4	776
Virginia (July 1989)	1,190	943	6,435	61	6,496
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	70	79	416	1	417
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	289	222	1,993	28	2,021
Wyoming (June 1989)	7	8	62	—	62
Subtotal	13,319	13,425	80,435	1,463	81,898
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ³	319	346	1,860	44	1,904
Total	13,638	13,771	82,295	1,507	83,802

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

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

³Includes 311 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 cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1996, and cumulative totals, through December 1996, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	2,370	(60)	16,704	(61)	1,410	(30)	9,213	(32)	204	(32)	1,299	(35)
Injecting drug use	359	(9)	2,502	(9)	837	(18)	6,189	(21)	183	(29)	1,059	(29)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	268	(7)	2,289	(8)	153	(3)	1,498	(5)	33	(5)	242	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	23	(1)	323	(1)	10	(0)	73	(0)	2	(0)	8	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	108	(3)	687	(2)	416	(9)	2,518	(9)	43	(7)	210	(6)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	28		202		93		648		12		70	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		3		1		7		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	4		19		8		43		1		2	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	76		463		314		1,820		30		138	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	(0)	166	(1)	22	(0)	150	(1)	2	(0)	23	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	821	(21)	4,927	(18)	1,796	(39)	9,297	(32)	175	(27)	862	(23)
Total	3,956	(100)	27,598	(100)	4,644	(100)	28,938	(100)	642	(100)	3,703	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	8	(29)	82	(47)	25	(45)	166	(49)	4,053	(43)	27,700	(45)
Injecting drug use	2	(7)	15	(9)	7	(13)	53	(16)	1,405	(15)	9,882	(16)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2	(7)	4	(2)	7	(13)	48	(14)	466	(5)	4,105	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	2	(1)	–	–	3	(1)	36	(0)	414	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	3	(11)	9	(5)	4	(7)	16	(5)	574	(6)	3,458	(6)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		4		2		5		136		936	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		1		10	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		13		64	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2		5		2		11		424		2,448	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	2	(1)	–	–	3	(1)	31	(0)	349	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	13	(46)	59	(34)	12	(22)	50	(15)	2,955	(31)	16,074	(26)
Total	28	(100)	173	(100)	55	(100)	339	(100)	9,520	(100)	61,982	(100)

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

²See table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

⁴Includes 1,231 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 23. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1996, and cumulative totals, through December 1996, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	227	(25)	1,502	(30)	458	(17)	3,171	(23)	53	(20)	326	(27)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(0)	10	(0)	1	(0)	8	(0)	–	–	–	–
Heterosexual contact:	340	(37)	1,996	(39)	911	(34)	4,894	(36)	114	(43)	492	(41)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	122		757		232		1,514		42		217	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	30		244		57		370		2		18	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	10		51		4		29		–		5	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV-infection</i>	2		25		6		35		1		3	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	176		919		612		2,946		69		249	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	13	(1)	110	(2)	31	(1)	218	(2)	1	(0)	20	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ³	326	(36)	1,445	(29)	1,290	(48)	5,264	(39)	96	(36)	354	(30)
Total	909	(100)	5,063	(100)	2,691	(100)	13,555	(100)	264	(100)	1,192	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	2	(9)	7	(11)	7	(29)	46	(37)	755	(19)	5,078	(25)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	(0)	18	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	4	(18)	19	(31)	12	(50)	52	(41)	1,390	(35)	7,484	(37)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	1		6		6		30		404		2,530	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	1		1		2		7		94		644	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		–		14		85	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		9		63	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2		12		4		15		869		4,162	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	1	(2)	–	–	1	(1)	45	(1)	353	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	16	(73)	34	(56)	5	(21)	27	(21)	1,789	(45)	7,369	(36)
Total	22	(100)	61	(100)	24	(100)	126	(100)	3,983	(100)	20,302	(100)

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

²See table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

⁴Includes 305 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown

Table 24. Pediatric HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported in 1996, and cumulative totals, through December 1996, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(5)	67	(18)	–	–	19	(2)	–	–	6	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	53	(90)	272	(72)	160	(92)	841	(91)	31	(91)	160	(88)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	19		79		47		264		4		38	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	13		50		16		93		3		30	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	2		4		3		16		1		2	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		3		–		2		–		–	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		4		1		2		–		–	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	10		55		26		138		9		29	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1		6		2		10		–		2	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	8		71		65		316		14		59	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(2)	18	(5)	1	(1)	8	(1)	–	–	4	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ³	2	(3)	19	(5)	12	(7)	56	(6)	3	(9)	11	(6)
Total	59	(100)	376	(100)	173	(100)	924	(100)	34	(100)	181	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	–	–	1	(17)	–	–	1	(10)	3	(1)	96	(6)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	–	–	2	(33)	–	–	7	(70)	244	(92)	1,286	(85)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	–		1		–		3		70		387	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	–		–		–		1		32		174	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	–		1		–		–		6		24	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	–		–		–		1		–		6	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	–		–		–		–		1		6	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	–		–		–		–		45		222	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	–		–		–		–		3		18	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	–		–		–		2		87		449	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	(1)	31	(2)
Risk not reported or identified	–	–	3	(50)	–	–	2	(20)	17	(6)	94	(6)
Total	–	–	6	(100)	–	–	10	(100)	266	(100)	1,507	(100)

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

²See table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

⁴Includes 10 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

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

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	1996		Cumulative total		1996		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	98	(49)	709	(45)	573	(55)	4,679	(54)
Injecting drug use	9	(5)	80	(5)	55	(5)	521	(6)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7	(4)	94	(6)	44	(4)	574	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(1)	96	(6)	6	(1)	86	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	12	(6)	96	(6)	55	(5)	488	(6)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	—		19		8		92	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	—		1		—		1	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	—		1		1		7	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	12		75		46		388	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	—	—	8	(1)	4	(0)	35	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	72	(36)	480	(31)	303	(29)	2,278	(26)
Male subtotal	200	(100)	1,563	(100)	1,040	(100)	8,661	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	14	(4)	127	(8)	57	(9)	512	(14)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	—	—	—	—	1	(0)	3	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	131	(37)	727	(45)	244	(38)	1,511	(42)
<i>Sex with an injecting drug user</i>	21		175		66		432	
<i>Sex with a bisexual male</i>	14		55		21		154	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		12		1		26	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		3		3		15	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	93		482		153		884	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(1)	13	(1)	4	(1)	30	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	207	(58)	763	(47)	334	(52)	1,554	(43)
Female subtotal	354	(100)	1,630	(100)	640	(100)	3,610	(100)
Total⁴	554		3,194		1,680		12,272	

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

²See table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

⁴Includes 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 26. HIV infection cases,¹ by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 1996, from states with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	130	(0)	381	(1)	68	(2)	2	(1)	2	(1)	584	(1)
5-12	81	(0)	72	(0)	24	(1)	1	(1)	1	(0)	183	(0)
13-19	599	(2)	870	(3)	56	(1)	4	(2)	9	(3)	1,563	(2)
20-24	3,987	(14)	3,943	(13)	486	(13)	27	(15)	66	(19)	8,661	(14)
25-29	6,958	(25)	6,023	(20)	934	(25)	44	(25)	100	(29)	14,326	(23)
30-34	6,697	(24)	6,482	(22)	938	(25)	41	(23)	73	(21)	14,508	(23)
35-39	4,411	(16)	5,328	(18)	664	(17)	27	(15)	47	(14)	10,699	(17)
40-44	2,499	(9)	3,378	(11)	355	(9)	15	(9)	22	(6)	6,408	(10)
45-49	1,256	(5)	1,531	(5)	155	(4)	8	(5)	12	(4)	3,038	(5)
50-54	642	(2)	728	(2)	56	(1)	3	(2)	4	(1)	1,470	(2)
55-59	263	(1)	330	(1)	31	(1)	1	(1)	4	(1)	641	(1)
60-64	145	(1)	169	(1)	17	(0)	1	(1)	2	(1)	342	(1)
65 or older	141	(1)	156	(1)	11	(0)	2	(1)	–	–	326	(1)
Male subtotal	27,809 (100)		29,391 (100)		3,795 (100)		176 (100)		342 (100)		62,749 (100)	
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	136	(3)	386	(3)	72	(6)	2	(3)	6	(5)	606	(3)
5-12	29	(1)	85	(1)	17	(1)	1	(2)	1	(1)	134	(1)
13-19	342	(7)	1,185	(8)	70	(5)	4	(6)	12	(9)	1,630	(8)
20-24	973	(19)	2,379	(17)	180	(14)	13	(20)	23	(17)	3,610	(17)
25-29	1,192	(23)	2,958	(21)	319	(25)	15	(23)	21	(16)	4,577	(22)
30-34	1,100	(21)	2,844	(20)	292	(23)	14	(22)	27	(20)	4,348	(21)
35-39	718	(14)	2,096	(15)	150	(12)	6	(9)	23	(17)	3,036	(14)
40-44	328	(6)	1,157	(8)	88	(7)	4	(6)	15	(11)	1,622	(8)
45-49	206	(4)	478	(3)	45	(4)	2	(3)	4	(3)	751	(4)
50-54	77	(1)	216	(2)	22	(2)	2	(3)	1	(1)	323	(2)
55-59	45	(1)	117	(1)	19	(1)	1	(2)	–	–	184	(1)
60-64	28	(1)	53	(0)	5	(0)	–	–	–	–	86	(0)
65 or older	54	(1)	72	(1)	2	(0)	–	–	–	–	135	(1)
Female subtotal	5,228 (100)		14,026 (100)		1,281 (100)		64 (100)		133 (100)		21,042 (100)	
Total⁴	33,037		43,419		5,076		240		475		83,802	

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

²See table 21 for states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³Includes 1,236 males, 310 females, and 9 persons with unknown sex whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

⁴Includes 11 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 27. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection¹ and with AIDS, by state and age group, reported through December 1996²

State of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV ³			Living with AIDS ⁴			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	4,031	34	4,065	1,854	22	1,876	5,885	56	5,941
Alaska	—	—	—	163	2	165	163	2	165
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	3,039	31	3,070	1,698	6	1,704	4,737	37	4,774
Arkansas (July 1989)	1,445	18	1,463	1,019	16	1,035	2,464	34	2,498
California	—	—	—	33,148	201	33,349	33,148	201	33,349
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	4,926	27	4,953	2,236	7	2,243	7,162	34	7,196
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁵	—	82	82	3,932	80	4,012	3,932	162	4,094
Delaware	—	—	—	753	6	759	753	6	759
District of Columbia	—	—	—	3,809	80	3,889	3,809	80	3,889
Florida	—	—	—	23,606	563	24,169	23,606	563	24,169
Georgia	—	—	—	7,058	77	7,135	7,058	77	7,135
Hawaii	—	—	—	679	4	683	679	4	683
Idaho (June 1986)	221	2	223	138	—	138	359	2	361
Illinois	—	—	—	6,302	103	6,405	6,302	103	6,405
Indiana (July 1988)	2,700	20	2,720	1,793	16	1,809	4,493	36	4,529
Iowa	—	—	—	415	4	419	415	4	419
Kansas	—	—	—	683	4	687	683	4	687
Kentucky	—	—	—	837	10	847	837	10	847
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	4,622	77	4,699	3,712	54	3,766	8,334	131	8,465
Maine	—	—	—	318	7	325	318	7	325
Maryland	—	—	—	6,279	143	6,422	6,279	143	6,422
Massachusetts	—	—	—	4,382	74	4,456	4,382	74	4,456
Michigan (April 1992)	3,032	78	3,110	3,268	29	3,297	6,300	107	6,407
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	2,010	23	2,033	1,163	9	1,172	3,173	32	3,205
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	3,237	36	3,273	1,146	20	1,166	4,383	56	4,439
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	3,349	44	3,393	3,067	17	3,084	6,416	61	6,477
Montana	—	—	—	97	—	97	97	—	97
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	262	4	266	301	4	305	563	8	571
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	2,079	20	2,099	1,359	11	1,370	3,438	31	3,469
New Hampshire	—	—	—	381	3	384	381	3	384
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	10,387	314	10,701	10,964	254	11,218	21,351	568	21,919
New Mexico	—	—	—	552	3	555	552	3	555
New York	—	—	—	34,166	712	34,878	34,166	712	34,878
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	6,418	84	6,502	2,574	53	2,627	8,992	137	9,129
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	56	—	56	29	—	29	85	—	85
Ohio (June 1990)	3,147	48	3,195	2,889	37	2,926	6,036	85	6,121
Oklahoma (June 1988)	1,674	12	1,686	1,131	9	1,140	2,805	21	2,826
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ⁵	—	3	3	1,493	5	1,498	1,493	8	1,501
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	6,820	114	6,934	6,820	114	6,934
Rhode Island	—	—	—	645	4	649	645	4	649
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	5,573	97	5,670	2,811	24	2,835	8,384	121	8,505
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	148	5	153	40	1	41	188	6	194
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	3,810	42	3,852	2,548	19	2,567	6,358	61	6,419
Texas (Feb. 1994) ⁵	—	198	198	15,952	120	16,072	15,952	318	16,270
Utah (April 1989)	761	4	765	570	6	576	1,331	10	1,341
Vermont	—	—	—	126	1	127	126	1	127
Virginia (July 1989)	6,020	59	6,079	3,409	75	3,484	9,429	134	9,563
Washington	—	—	—	2,949	12	2,961	2,949	12	2,961
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	387	1	388	289	3	292	676	4	680
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	1,881	27	1,908	1,160	9	1,169	3,041	36	3,077
Wyoming (June 1989)	59	—	59	49	—	49	108	—	108
Subtotal	75,274	1,390	76,664	206,762	3,033	209,795	282,036	4,423	286,459
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations									
Guam	—	—	—	5	—	5	5	—	5
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	6,425	163	6,588	6,425	163	6,588
Virgin Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	144	9	153	144	9	153
Total	75,274	1,390	76,664	213,562	3,207	216,769	288,836	4,597	293,433

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

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

³Includes only persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 1,730 adults/adolescents and 40 children reported from states with confidential HIV infection reporting whose state of residence is unknown or are residents of other states.

⁴Includes 225 adults/adolescents and 2 children whose state of residence is unknown.

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

Technical Notes

Surveillance of AIDS

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

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

The pediatric case definition incorporates the revised 1994 pediatric classification system for evidence of HIV infection. Children with their first positive results on Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized based on the 1987 classification system. Those tested during or after October 1994 are categorized under the revised 1994 pediatric classification system. For children of any age with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV-detection test (i.e., HIV culture, HIV PCR, or HIV antigen [p24]) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the

diagnosis is confirmed by a physician. The 1994 pediatric definitions for HIV encephalopathy and HIV wasting syndrome reflect increased knowledge of these conditions in children, and replace the 1987 definitions.

Although completeness of reporting of diagnosed AIDS cases to state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85 percent complete (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:257-64 and *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-99). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, among persons reported with AIDS, reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90 percent complete (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31).

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

Surveillance of HIV infection

Through December 31, 1996, 26 states had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of all persons with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of persons with AIDS. Two other states, Connecticut and Texas, required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children less than 13 years of age; and Oregon required reporting for children less than 6 years of age. These states initiated reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests in 1985. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Consequently, many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infection using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies among states.

Estimates of the prevalence of HIV infection in the United States in 1992 were between 650,000 and 900,000 (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31). However, HIV surveillance reports are not representative of all persons estimated to be infected with HIV; HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. Because many HIV-reporting states also offer anonymous HIV testing, confidential HIV infection reports are not representative of all persons being tested in these areas. Furthermore, many factors may

¹Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The latter 5 comprise the category "Pacific Islands, U.S." listed in tables 1 and 27.

influence testing patterns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability and access to medical care and testing services. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

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

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

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

Tabulation and presentation of HIV infection and AIDS data

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

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

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

Table 12 (year-end edition only) tabulates AIDS-indicator conditions reported during the last year. These data are known to underreport AIDS-indicator conditions and should be interpreted with caution. Reported conditions overrepresent initial AIDS-indicator illness because follow-up for subsequent indicator diseases is resource intensive and has not been systematic or standardized in most health departments. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition for adults and adolescents added reporting of HIV-infected persons with severe HIV-related immunosuppression (CD4⁺ T-lymphocyte count of less than 200/ μ L or less than 14 percent). Since implementation of the 1993 definition, 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 an estimated 1996 population of 500,000 or more. AIDS case counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 500,000 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on July 1, 1996. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in table 2 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan Areas as of June 30, 1995" (available by calling the National Technical Information Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB95-208880). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the *Federal Register* (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, additional adjustments are required to estimate when an AIDS-OI will develop in persons who were reported based on the CD4⁺ criteria. CDC has developed a procedure to estimate the incidence of AIDS-OIs among persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria. Estimates of trends in AIDS-OIs are displayed in tables 18, 19, and 20. Annual estimates are through the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available.

The estimated AIDS-OI incidence is the sum of incidence in two groups. 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, taking into account the possibility of death before AIDS-OI diagnosis. This probability distribution is the proportion of persons with

a CD4⁺ count in a given range who will have an AIDS-OI diagnosed 1 month, 2 months, etc., after the reported CD4⁺ count. The expected number of persons with an AIDS-OI diagnosed in each later month among persons whose CD4⁺ count was in a particular range during a given month is the product of the number of these persons and the proportion expected to have an AIDS-OI diagnosed in this later month. The estimate of the number of AIDS-OI diagnoses in a particular month among persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria is the sum, over all combinations of CD4⁺ ranges and previous months, of the number of persons expected to be diagnosed with an AIDS-OI in the month for which the estimate is made.

There is uncertainty in these estimates of AIDS-OI incidence. Some uncertainty is the result of the need to adjust for delays in reporting of AIDS cases. Other persons reported with AIDS based on the CD4⁺ criteria have an unreported AIDS-OI diagnosis by the date of the CD4⁺ determination; the estimation procedure counts their contribution to AIDS-OI incidence later than it should. However, preliminary analyses show that this source of bias changes estimated AIDS-OI incidence by only a few percentage points.

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).

Recently reported AIDS cases are more likely to be reported with risk not reported or identified (NIR). Recent AIDS incidence in some exposure categories, therefore, will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. The adjustment of NIR cases is based on the sex- and race-specific exposure category redistributions of cases diagnosed prior to 1993 that were initially assigned to the NIR category but have subsequently been reclassified (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:547-55).

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: Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming; Territories: Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Islands listed on page 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. As HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified are diagnosed and reported with AIDS, they are assigned higher priority for follow-up to determine the mode(s) of exposure.

Rates

Rates are calculated for 12-month period per 100,000 population for AIDS cases only. Rates are not calculated for HIV infection reports because case counts for HIV infection are believed to be less complete than AIDS case counts. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia are based on official postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions and associated independent nations are linear extrapolations of official 1980 and 1990 census counts. Each 12-month rate is the number of cases reported during the 12-month period, divided by the 1995 or 1996 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators for computing race-specific rates (table 10, year-end edition only) are based on 1996 census estimates published in U.S. Bureau of Census publication PE-101PL-57, “U.S. Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1996.” Race-specific rates are the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period divided by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.

Case-fatality rates are calculated for each half-year by date of diagnosis of AIDS. Each 6-month case-fatality rate is the number of deaths ever reported among cases diagnosed in that period (regardless of the year of death), divided by the number of total cases diagnosed in that period, multiplied by 100. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease. Caution should be used in interpreting case-fatality rates because reporting of deaths is incomplete (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 1 year after diagnosis. Among persons with AIDS, estimates in delay of reporting of deaths show that approximately 80 percent of deaths are reported within 1 year. Reporting delay for HIV infection cases is being evaluated.

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