

Attachment I. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*

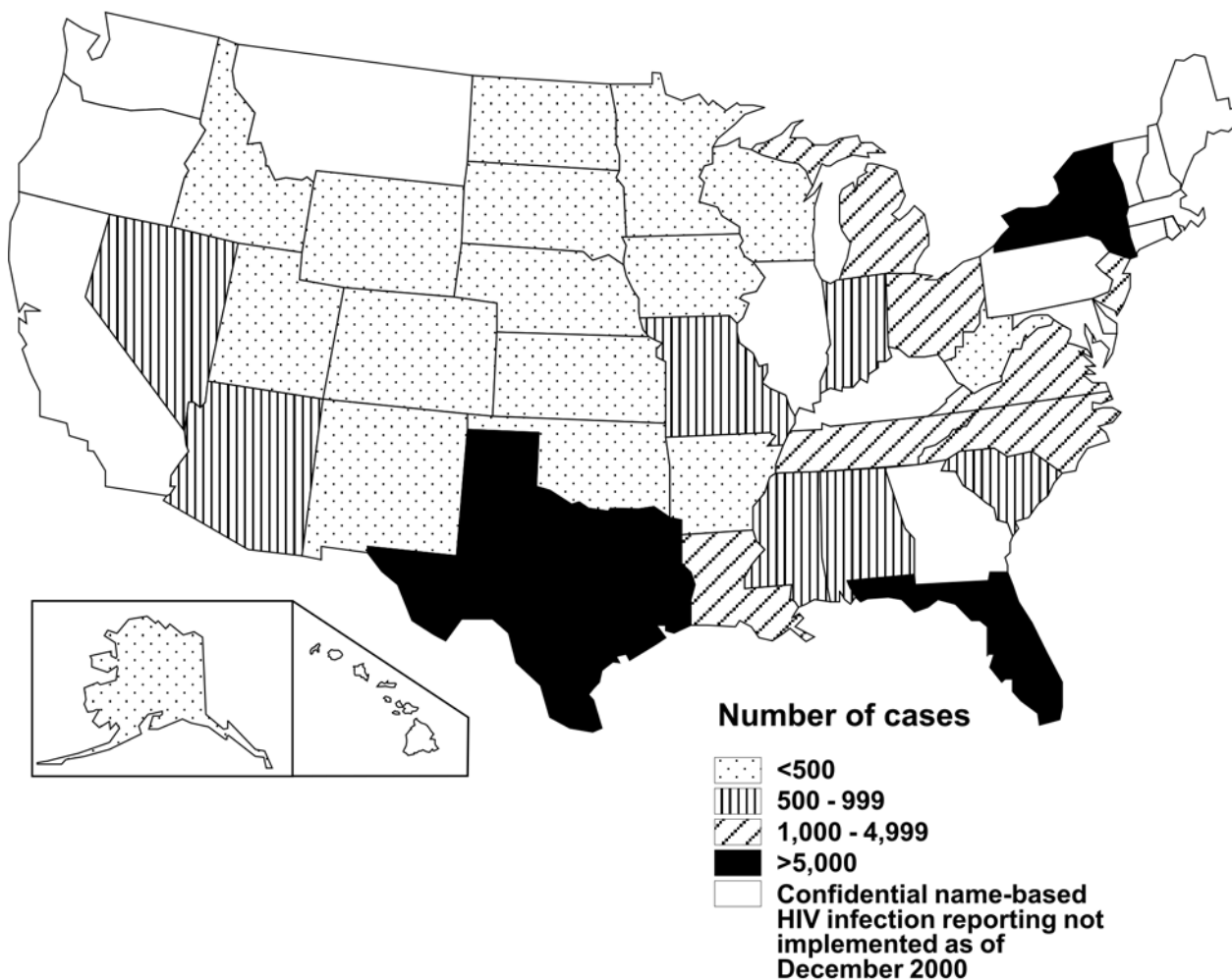
HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States, 2004

Vol. 16

Cases of HIV/AIDS, by area of residence, diagnosed in 2004 – 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting



Note. Reported case counts have been adjusted for reporting delays.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Julie Louise Gerberding, M.D., M.P.H.
Director

Coordinating Center for Infectious Diseases Mitch Cohen, M.D.
Director

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention Ronald O. Valdiserri, M.D., M.P.H.
Acting Director

 Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention—Surveillance and Epidemiology Robert S. Janssen, M.D.
Director

 HIV Incidence and Case Surveillance Branch Matthew T. McKenna, M.D., M.P.H.
Chief

 Reporting, Analysis, and Evaluation Team Kate Glynn, D.V.M.
Team Supervisor

 Research and Dissemination Team Michael Campsmith, D.D.S., M.P.H.
Team Supervisor

 Statistics and Data Management Branch Timothy A. Green, Ph.D.
Chief

Single copies: CDC National Prevention Information Network, P.O. Box 6003, Rockville, MD 20849-6003
Telephone: 1-800-458-5231 or 1-301-562-1098

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CDC National AIDS Hotline, 1-800-342-2437, 1-800-344-7432 (Spanish), 1-800-243-7889 (TTY, deaf access)

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Commentary

To better monitor the patterns of HIV diagnoses, all states have implemented HIV surveillance. This report presents estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS from the 35 areas (33 states, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) with integrated HIV and AIDS surveillance since at least 2000. Two of these areas began integrated surveillance in 2000: Guam and New York. New York is the state with the highest reported percentage (18%) of cumulative national AIDS cases, and inclusion of their integrated data resulted in large numeric increases in the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases compared to previous HIV/AIDS surveillance reports. From 2001 through 2004, the total number of new cases of HIV/AIDS in the 35 areas decreased slightly; however, HIV/AIDS prevalence (i.e., the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS) increased during this time: at the end of 2004, an estimated 462,792 persons in the 35 areas were diagnosed and living with HIV/AIDS. According to the number of reported AIDS cases, these 35 areas represent approximately 61% of the epidemic in the United States. The map on the cover depicts the estimated number of cases of HIV/AIDS in 2004, by area of residence at diagnosis, for persons residing in the 33 states with integrated HIV and AIDS surveillance.

Surveillance data on HIV infections provide a more complete picture of the epidemic and the need for prevention and care services than does the picture provided by AIDS data alone. However, the number of new HIV diagnoses does not necessarily reflect trends in HIV incidence (i.e., new infections) because some newly diagnosed persons were infected recently while others were infected some time in the past. One method for estimating HIV incidence is to apply the serologic testing algorithm for recent HIV seroconversion (STARHS) to the serum specimens from which new HIV diagnoses were made. A total of 34 areas are using this method to estimate population-based HIV incidence: 5 areas were funded in FY 2002 to pilot this method, 19 areas were funded in FY 2003, another 9 areas were funded in FY 2004 and one additional area was funded in FY 2005. The monitoring of HIV incidence will be critical in evaluating progress toward CDC's HIV Prevention Strategic Plan goal of reducing the number of new HIV infections in the United States from 40,000 to 20,000 per year, to allocate resources and evaluate prevention program effectiveness.

In 2002, CDC initiated the Interstate Duplication Evaluation Project (IDEP), a formal evaluation comparing HIV/AIDS records in the national database across states in order to identify potential duplicate cases. Current IDEP de-duplication efforts were completed in December 2004, and approximately 40,000 HIV/AIDS cases were found to be duplicates (representing less than 5% of almost 1 million cases that have been reported to CDC over the course of the epidemic); these duplicate cases have been removed from the national surveillance database and from individual state surveillance databases. As a result of this correction there may be minor reductions in reported cases displayed in this surveillance report compared to the previous HIV/AIDS surveillance report.

The 2004 *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* presents data on cases of HIV/AIDS. For analyses of HIV/AIDS data, we used data from 35 areas (i.e., 33 states, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) with mature HIV reporting systems (i.e., HIV reporting at least since 2000) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends. Tables 1, 2, 8, and 9 summarize cases and prevalence of HIV/AIDS. For analyses of AIDS cases, we used data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations.

This report is organized in 5 sections: (1) cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS, (2) deaths of persons with AIDS, (3) persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection (not AIDS), (4) length of survival after AIDS diagnosis, and (5) reports of cases of AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and HIV/AIDS. In Sections 1–3, we present point estimates of case counts that have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. CDC routinely adjusts data for the presentation of trends in the epidemic. Data to estimate the number of cases of HIV/AIDS or AIDS; the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection (not AIDS); and the number of deaths among persons with AIDS have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths. To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report, to eliminate artifacts of reporting in the surveillance system. Therefore, for trends, the

reader is encouraged to use the tables in Sections 1–3 that present trends by year of diagnosis, year of death, or year-end prevalence. Section 4 presents estimates of survival for persons whose AIDS diagnosis was made during 2000 (Table 13) and for persons whose diagnosis was made during 1996–2003 (Figures 2–4). Proportions of persons who survived for various lengths of time after diagnosis are presented by year of diagnosis, age group, race/ethnicity, and HIV transmission category. Finally, Section 5 presents reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) and cases of AIDS reported through 2004. The areas included in tabulations of reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date that confidential name-based HIV infection reporting was implemented. For Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22, we used data from 42 areas to describe reports of HIV infection. These data have not been adjusted for delays in reporting and are presented by year of report to CDC. Tables that present cases by year of report represent the most up-to-date information reported to CDC; however, cases by year of report do not represent incident cases, the most recent diagnoses, trends, or deaths.

Highlights of Analyses

Cases of HIV/AIDS and cases of AIDS

Cases of HIV/AIDS

The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases in the 35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting decreased year to year from 2001 through 2003 and then increased approximately 1% from the end of 2003 (38,188) through the end of 2004 (38,730).

- **Age group:** From 2001 through 2004, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased among children less than 13 years of age and in the following age groups: 13–14, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, and 45–49. The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases remained stable in the age group 25–29 years, and increased in the following age groups: 15–19, 20–24, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older. The largest number of HIV/AIDS cases occurred among persons age 35–39 years and accounted for 17% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2004.
- **Race/ethnicity:** From 2001 through 2004, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased among whites, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives, and decreased

among blacks and Hispanics. Blacks accounted for 50% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2004.

- **Sex:** From 2001 through 2004, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased approximately 2% among males and 15% among females. In 2004, males accounted for 73% of all HIV/AIDS cases among adults and adolescents.
- **Transmission category:** From 2001 through 2004, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased among men who have sex with men (MSM). The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased among injection drug users (IDUs), MSM who were also IDUs, heterosexual adults and adolescents, and among children. MSM (47%) and persons exposed through heterosexual contact (33%) accounted for 80% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2004.

Of all HIV infections diagnosed in 2003, 39% progressed to AIDS within 12 months after HIV infection was diagnosed. AIDS was diagnosed within 12 months after the diagnosis of HIV infection for a larger proportion of persons aged 35 years and older, IDUs, and persons exposed through heterosexual contact (Table 2).

Cases of AIDS

During 2000–2001, decreases in annual AIDS cases began to level; however, after 2001, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased each year (Table 3). In 2004, the estimated rate of AIDS cases in the United States was 14.1 per 100,000 population (Table 5a).

- **Age group:** From 2000 through 2004, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased 61% among children less than 13 years of age, 11% in the age group 30–34, and 10% in the age group 35–39 years, and remained stable in the age group 13–14 years (Table 3). The estimated number of AIDS cases increased in the following age groups: 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older. The largest number of AIDS cases occurred among persons age 40–44 years and accounted for 21% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2004.
- **Race/ethnicity:** From 2000 through 2004, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased among all racial and ethnic groups (Table 3). In 2004, rates of AIDS cases were 56.4 per 100,000 in the black population, 18.6 per 100,000 in the

Hispanic population, 7.9 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 6.0 per 100,000 in the white population, and 3.7 per 100,000 in the Asian/Pacific Islander population (Table 5a).

- **Sex:** From 2000 through 2004, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased 10% among females and 7% among males. Males accounted for 73% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2004 among adults and adolescents in the United States (Table 3). Rates of AIDS cases in 2004 were 25.6 per 100,000 among males and 9.0 per 100,000 among females (Table 5a).
- **Transmission category:** From 2000 through 2004, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and among MSM who were also IDUs (Table 3). From 2000 through 2004, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased among MSM. Among persons exposed through heterosexual contact, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased each year from 2000 through 2004.
- **Region:** From 2000 through 2004, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased 25% in the South and 13% in the Midwest, and decreased 8% in the Northeast, 6% in the West, and 15% in the U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations.

Deaths

The estimated number of deaths among persons with AIDS decreased 8% from 2000 through 2004 (Table 7).

- **Age group:** From 2000 through 2004, the estimated number of deaths decreased among children less than 13 years of age and in the following age groups: 15–19, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, and 45–49. The estimated number of deaths increased in the age groups 13–14, 20–24, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older.
- **Race/ethnicity:** From 2000 through 2004, the estimated number of deaths among persons with AIDS decreased among whites, blacks, and Asians/Pacific Islanders and increased among Hispanics and American Indians/Alaska Natives.
- **Sex and transmission category:** From 2000 through 2004, among males, the estimated number of deaths of MSM and IDUs decreased. Among females, the estimated number of deaths of IDUs decreased. The estimated number of deaths increased from 2000 through 2004 among

adults and adolescents of both sexes exposed through heterosexual contact.

- **Region:** The estimated number of deaths in 2004 compared with 2003 decreased in the Northeast and the Midwest; remained stable in the West and increased in the South, and U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations.

Persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS

Persons living with HIV/AIDS

The estimated number of persons living with HIV/AIDS has increased steadily in the 35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 8). At the end of 2004, an estimated 462,792 persons were living with HIV/AIDS in the 35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since 2000:

- By age group, the most cases (22%) were in the age group 40–44 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 48% were black, 34% white, 17% Hispanic, and less than 1% each were American Indian/Alaska Native and Asian/Pacific Islander.
- By sex, 73% of adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS were male.
- Of the estimated 332,578 male adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 60% were MSM, 19% were IDUs, 13% had been exposed through heterosexual contact, and 7% were MSM who also were IDUs. Of the estimated 123,405 female adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 71% had been exposed through heterosexual contact, and 27% had been exposed through injection drug use. Of the estimated 6,804 children living with HIV/AIDS, 90% had been exposed perinatally.

Prevalence rates of HIV infection (not AIDS)

In the 35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting, the prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among adults and adolescents was estimated at 136.7 per 100,000 at the end of 2004 (Map 1). The rate for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from an estimated 15.0 per 100,000 (North Dakota) to an estimated 281.7 per 100,000 (U.S. Virgin Islands). The prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among children residing in the 35 areas was an estimated 7.9 per 100,000 at the end of 2004 (Map 2).

The rate for children living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from an estimated zero per 100,000 in New Mexico, North Dakota, and Guam, to an estimated 32.3 per 100,000 in New York.

Persons living with AIDS

AIDS prevalence has also increased steadily since 2000 (Table 10). At the end of 2004, an estimated 415,193 persons in the United States were living with AIDS:

- By age group, the most cases (23%) were in the age group 40–44 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 43% were black, 35% white, 20% Hispanic, 1% Asian/Pacific Islander and less than 1% American Indian/Alaska Native.
- By sex, 77% of adults and adolescents living with AIDS were male.
- By region, 39% resided in the South, 29% in the Northeast, 19% in the West, 10% in the Midwest, and 3% in the U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations.
- Of the estimated 317,698 male adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 58% were MSM, 21% were IDUs, 11% had been exposed through heterosexual contact, and 8% were MSM who were also IDUs. Of the estimated 93,566 female adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 64% had been exposed through heterosexual contact, and 34% had been exposed through injection drug use.

AIDS prevalence rates

In the United States, the prevalence rate of AIDS among adults and adolescents was estimated at 168.8 per 100,000 at the end of 2004 (Map 1). The rate for adults and adolescents living with AIDS ranged from an estimated 4 per 100,000 (U.S. Pacific Islands) to an estimated 1,906 per 100,000 (District of Columbia). The prevalence rate of AIDS among children in the United States was estimated at 3.2 per 100,000 at the end of 2004 (Map 2). The rate for children living with AIDS ranged from an estimated zero per 100,000 in Guam, Idaho, Montana, Utah, and the U.S. Pacific Islands to an estimated 52.8 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia.

Survival after AIDS diagnosis

Table 13 is limited to data on AIDS cases diagnosed in 2000 in order to describe the survival of persons whose diagnosis was made relatively

recently, but far enough in the past to permit a meaningful measure of survival. Figures 2, 3, and 4 illustrate the proportion of surviving persons among persons whose diagnoses were made over a longer period, 1996 through 2003.

- Survival (the estimated proportion of persons surviving a given length of time after diagnosis) increased with the year of diagnosis for diagnoses made during 1996–1999. Year-to-year differences were small during 1999–2003 (Figure 2).
- Survival decreased as age at diagnosis increased among persons at least 35 years old at diagnosis and in comparison with persons younger than 35. Survival was similar for the age groups 13–24 and 25–34. Survival was greatest among children less than 13 years of age at diagnosis (Figure 3).
- Survival was greatest among MSM and among children with perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 13). Survival was intermediate among men and women who had heterosexual contact with someone known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection, as well as among MSM who also were IDUs. Survival was lowest among men and women who were IDUs.
- Survival, particularly at more than 48 months after diagnosis, was greater among Asians/Pacific Islanders, whites, and Hispanics, than among blacks (Figure 4). Results were unstable or inconsistent for American Indians/Alaska Natives because the numbers of persons in this racial/ethnic category were small.

Reports of Cases of AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and HIV/AIDS

Tables 14–23 describe reports of cases of AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and of HIV/AIDS. Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22 are based on reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) through 2004 from the 42 areas that had implemented name-based HIV infection reporting. Note that not all cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS reported in 2004 reflected new diagnoses; rather, the reported cases include cases diagnosed during earlier years.

Reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Through 2004, a total of 229,411 persons were reported as having HIV infection (not AIDS) in the 42 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 16). Five states (New York, Florida,

Texas, New Jersey, and North Carolina) reported 121,787 (53%) of the 229,411 cumulative cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) reported to CDC. In 2004, 3 states (New York, Florida, and Texas) reported 15,283 (46%) of the 33,563 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

- By sex, in 2004, 70% of the 33,132 reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) among adults and adolescents were in males, and 30% were in females (Table 18).
- In 2004, 431 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) in children were reported.

Reports of AIDS cases

Through 2004, a total of 918,286 persons had been reported as having AIDS in the United States, dependencies, possessions, and associated nations (Table 14). Three states (California, Florida, and New York) reported 43% of the cumulative AIDS cases, and 41% of AIDS cases reported to CDC in 2004. In the United States, the rate of reported AIDS cases in 2004 was 15.0 per 100,000 population. The rate of reported AIDS cases ranged from zero per 100,000 (U.S. Pacific Islands) to 179.2 per 100,000 (District of Columbia).

- By sex, in 2004, males accounted for 73% and females for 27% of 44,615 reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents (Table 17).
- In 2004, 122 AIDS cases in children were reported.

Additional Resources

The following were prepared by using HIV/AIDS surveillance data:

- Selected *MMWR* articles at www.cdc.gov/hiv/pubs/mmwr.htm
- Public-use slides at www.cdc.gov/hiv/graphics.htm

- Other surveillance reports at www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/haslink.htm
- Public-use version of the AIDS surveillance data set (AIDS Public Information Data Set [APIDS]) at www.cdc.gov/hiv/software/apids.htm

Suggested Readings

- CDC. Advancing HIV prevention: new strategies for a changing epidemic—United States, 2003. *MMWR* 2003;52:329-332.
- CDC. Diagnosis and reporting of HIV and AIDS in 25 states—United States, 1994–2000. *MMWR* 2002;51:595-598.
- CDC. Guidelines for national HIV case surveillance, including monitoring for HIV infection and AIDS. *MMWR* 1999;48(No. RR-13):1-31.
- CDC. *HIV Prevention Strategic Plan Through 2005*. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2001. Available at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/partners/psp.htm>.
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- CDC. Update: the AIDS epidemic in the United States, 2001. *MMWR* 2002;51:592-595.
- Janssen RS, Satten GA, Stramer SL, et al. New testing strategy to detect early HIV-1 infection for use in incidence estimates and for clinical and prevention purposes. *JAMA* 1998;280:42-48.
- Karon JM, Fleming PL, Steketee RW, De Cock KM. HIV in the United States at the turn of the century: an epidemic in transition. *Am J Public Health* 2001;91:1060-1068.
- Nakashima AK, Fleming PL. HIV/AIDS surveillance in the United States, 1981–2001. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2003;32:68-85.
- CDC. Diagnoses of HIV/AIDS—32 states, 2000–2003. *MMWR* 2004;53:1106-1110.

Table 1. Estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics of persons, 2001–2004—35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Year of diagnosis			
	2001	2002	2003	2004
Age at diagnosis (yrs)				
< 13	360	288	203	174
13–14	53	46	53	41
15–19	1,012	1,023	1,027	1,080
20–24	3,241	3,154	3,345	3,762
25–29	4,608	4,499	4,290	4,604
30–34	6,776	6,305	5,688	5,527
35–39	8,261	7,719	7,112	6,754
40–44	6,699	6,395	6,483	6,344
45–49	4,709	4,486	4,514	4,536
50–54	2,735	2,643	2,733	2,776
55–59	1,411	1,330	1,414	1,594
60–64	730	763	705	804
≥65	674	627	623	734
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	11,242	11,352	11,097	11,806
Black, not Hispanic	21,556	20,237	19,310	19,206
Hispanic	7,714	6,964	7,078	6,970
Asian/Pacific Islander	279	319	367	394
American Indian/Alaska Native	171	202	187	208
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	16,625	16,852	16,804	18,203
Injection drug use	5,171	4,379	4,177	3,828
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,525	1,431	1,398	1,372
Heterosexual contact	5,095	4,843	4,720	4,581
Other ^a	214	183	179	161
Subtotal	28,630	27,689	27,279	28,143
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	2,877	2,408	2,252	2,134
Heterosexual contact	9,192	8,709	8,248	8,102
Other ^a	211	187	205	174
Subtotal	12,280	11,303	10,706	10,410
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	306	245	186	145
Other ^b	54	44	18	32
Subtotal	360	288	204	177
Subtotal for 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting	41,207	39,222	38,139	38,685
Subtotal for U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting	63	58	49	45
Total^c	41,270	39,280	38,188	38,730

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection. This includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection only, a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later AIDS diagnosis, and concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

Since 2000, the following 35 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Since July 1997, Florida has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

^a Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 2. Estimated distribution of persons with and persons without a diagnosis of AIDS within 12 months of diagnosis of HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2003—35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	AIDS diagnoses					
	≥12 Months after diagnosis of HIV infection		<12 Months after diagnosis of HIV infection		Total	
	No.	(%) ^a	No.	(%) ^a	No.	(%) ^a
Age at diagnosis (yrs)						
<13	163	80	40	20	203	100
13–14	37	70	16	30	53	100
15–19	880	86	145	14	1,026	100
20–24	2,649	79	691	21	3,340	100
25–29	3,050	71	1,232	29	4,283	100
30–34	3,547	62	2,134	38	5,681	100
35–39	4,077	57	3,024	43	7,101	100
40–44	3,710	57	2,761	43	6,471	100
45–49	2,421	54	2,091	46	4,513	100
50–54	1,404	51	1,327	49	2,731	100
55–59	733	52	679	48	1,412	100
60–64	327	46	377	54	705	100
≥65	258	41	365	59	623	100
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	6,856	62	4,234	38	11,090	100
Black, not Hispanic	11,682	61	7,603	39	19,285	100
Hispanic	4,279	61	2,785	39	7,063	100
Asian/Pacific Islander	229	62	139	38	367	100
American Indian/Alaska Native	120	65	66	35	187	100
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	10,428	62	6,354	38	16,782	100
Injection drug use	2,224	53	1,948	47	4,172	100
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	828	59	569	41	1,397	100
Heterosexual contact	2,586	55	2,125	45	4,710	100
Other ^b	75	42	104	58	179	100
Subtotal	16,140	59	11,101	41	27,241	100
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	1,422	63	830	37	2,252	100
Heterosexual contact	5,426	66	2,815	34	8,240	100
Other ^b	108	53	97	47	205	100
Subtotal	6,956	65	3,742	35	10,697	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	147	79	39	21	186	100
Other ^c	16	92	1	8	18	100
Subtotal	163	80	41	20	204	100
Total^d	23,259	61	14,883	39	38,142	100

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons in whom AIDS has developed and persons whose first diagnosis of HIV infection and the diagnosis of AIDS were made at the same time.

Data exclude 46 persons whose month of diagnosis of HIV infection is unknown.

Since 2000, the following 35 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Since July 1997, Florida has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

^a Percentages represent proportions of the total number of diagnoses of HIV/AIDS made during 2003 for the corresponding group (see row entries). Because row totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each row may not sum to the row total.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes 149 persons of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 3. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics of persons, 2000–2004— United States

	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative through 2004 ^a
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Age at diagnosis (yrs)						
<13	124	115	109	69	48	9,443
13–14	60	79	71	58	60	959
15–19	291	274	312	301	326	4,936
20–24	1,329	1,343	1,467	1,664	1,788	34,164
25–29	3,432	3,239	3,279	3,276	3,576	114,642
30–34	6,497	6,258	6,010	6,003	5,786	195,404
35–39	8,930	8,649	8,716	8,763	8,031	208,199
40–44	7,530	7,502	7,825	8,291	8,747	161,964
45–49	5,200	5,401	5,656	6,102	6,245	99,644
50–54	3,007	3,199	3,436	3,672	3,932	54,869
55–59	1,528	1,567	1,718	1,854	2,079	29,553
60–64	833	820	930	929	996	16,119
≥65	752	759	738	848	901	14,410
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	11,378	11,052	11,604	11,657	12,013	375,155
Black, not Hispanic	19,510	19,473	19,934	20,685	20,965	379,278
Hispanic	7,957	7,974	7,907	8,632	8,672	177,164
Asian/Pacific Islander	350	381	440	478	488	7,317
American Indian/Alaska Native	175	169	186	189	193	3,084
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	15,374	15,510	16,442	17,139	17,691	441,380
Injection drug use	7,036	6,447	6,247	6,213	5,968	176,162
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2,102	2,056	1,982	1,996	1,920	64,833
Heterosexual contact	4,162	4,440	4,771	4,967	5,149	59,939
Other ^b	300	290	288	263	298	14,085
Subtotal	28,974	28,743	29,730	30,578	31,024	756,399
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	3,393	3,175	3,008	3,068	3,184	72,651
Heterosexual contact	6,785	6,930	7,181	7,859	7,979	99,175
Other ^b	237	243	240	257	279	6,636
Subtotal	10,415	10,348	10,429	11,184	11,442	178,463
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	122	113	105	68	47	8,779
Other ^c	2	3	4	1	0	664
Subtotal	124	115	109	69	48	9,443
Region of residence						
Northeast	12,105	11,212	10,395	11,149	11,158	289,792
Midwest	3,968	3,949	4,303	4,495	4,498	93,701
South	15,841	16,598	17,751	18,612	19,792	343,449
West	6,443	6,258	6,745	6,474	6,083	187,730
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,156	1,190	1,073	1,100	982	29,634
Total^d	39,513	39,206	40,267	41,831	42,514	944,306

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

^a Includes persons with a diagnosis of AIDS from the beginning of the epidemic through 2004.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Cumulative total includes 2,308 persons of unknown race or multiple races and 2 persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 4. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis and transmission category, 2000–2004—United States

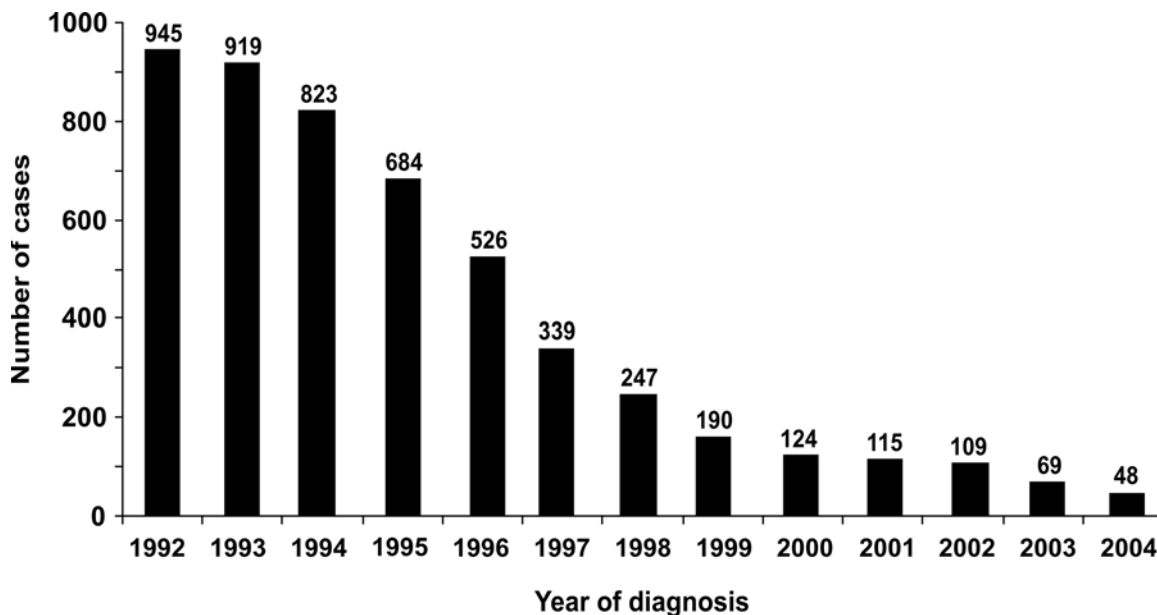
	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative through 2004 ^a
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	11	13	14	12	7	1,612
Black, not Hispanic	93	79	71	43	29	5,590
Hispanic	18	22	21	12	8	2,128
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	1	1	0	1	53
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	1	1	34
Transmission category						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	0	230
Mother with the following risk factor for, or documented, HIV infection	122	113	105	68	47	8,779
<i>Injection drug use</i>	23	14	9	9	5	3,338
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	15	7	4	7	2	1,524
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	3	3	3	0	2	201
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	1	0	0	0	37
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	0	0	0	0	0	27
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	35	36	38	20	18	1,515
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	2	1	2	1	0	152
<i>Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified</i>	45	49	48	31	19	1,984
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	0	2	0	0	389
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1	3	1	1	0	45
Total^b	124	115	109	69	48	9,443

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

^a Includes children with a diagnosis of AIDS, from the beginning of the epidemic through 2004.

^b Includes children of unknown race or multiple races. Cumulative total includes 24 children of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Figure 1. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis, 1992–2004—United States



Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

Table 5a. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age category, and sex, 2004—50 states and the District of Columbia

Race/ethnicity	Adults or adolescents						Children (<13 yrs)		Total	
	Males		Females		Total					
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
White, not Hispanic	10,118	12.3	1,860	2.1	11,978	7.1	7	0.0	11,985	6.0
Black, not Hispanic	13,398	99.4	7,395	48.2	20,793	72.1	29	0.4	20,822	56.4
Hispanic	6,041	37.9	1,643	11.1	7,684	25.0	7	0.1	7,691	18.6
Asian/Pacific Islander	392	7.5	92	1.6	484	4.4	1	0.1	486	3.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	128	13.5	64	6.4	192	9.9	1	0.2	193	7.9
Total^a	30,203	25.6	11,109	9.0	41,312	17.1	46	0.1	41,359	14.1

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

Data exclude cases from the U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations, as well as cases in persons whose state or area of residence is unknown, because of the lack of census information by race and age categories for these areas.

^a Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races. Total includes 183 persons of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 5b. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of HIV/AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age category, and sex, 2004—33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Race/ethnicity	Adults or adolescents						Children (<13 yrs)		Total ^a	
	Males		Females		Total					
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
White, not Hispanic	10,010	18.7	1,782	3.2	11,791	10.7	9	0.0	11,801	9.0
Black, not Hispanic	12,048	131.6	7,009	67.0	19,057	97.2	129	2.3	19,185	76.3
Hispanic	5,517	60.2	1,400	16.3	6,916	39.0	37	0.6	6,953	29.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	299	13.9	94	4.1	393	8.9	0	0.0	393	7.2
American Indian/Alaska Native	148	20.8	57	7.7	205	14.1	1	0.3	206	11.1
Total^b	28,117	37.6	10,391	13.2	38,508	25.1	177	0.5	38,685	20.7

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection. This includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection only, a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later AIDS diagnosis, and concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

Since 2000, the following 33 states have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. Since July 1997, Florida has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

^a Because row totals were calculated independently of values for the subpopulations, the value in each row may not sum to the row total.

^b Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races. Total includes 146 persons of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 6. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in adult and adolescent Hispanics, by transmission category and place of birth, 2004—United States

Transmission category	Place of birth											
	United States		Central/South America		Cuba		Mexico		Puerto Rico		Total ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	1,182	43	437	52	121	59	860	60	313	20	3,642	42
Injection drug use	704	25	105	13	26	13	162	11	617	39	2,095	24
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	147	5	19	2	9	5	48	3	66	4	352	4
Heterosexual contact	703	25	264	32	47	23	354	25	588	37	2,478	29
Other ^b	32	1	11	1	1	0	18	1	11	1	96	1
Total^c	2,769	100	836	100	204	100	1,443	100	1,595	100	8,663	100

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

^a Includes 269 persons whose place of birth is not among those listed and 1,548 persons whose place of birth is unknown. Because row totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each row may not sum to the row total.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 7. Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 2000–2004—United States

	Year of death					Cumulative through 2004 ^a
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Age at death (yrs)						
<13	52	46	32	28	18	5,094
13–14	8	4	11	7	16	266
15–19	41	44	39	43	32	1,055
20–24	167	215	167	175	184	8,808
25–29	710	635	595	569	505	44,516
30–34	1,993	1,744	1,555	1,373	1,157	96,357
35–39	3,346	3,292	3,108	2,969	2,404	116,206
40–44	3,523	3,835	3,726	3,800	3,378	100,633
45–49	3,081	3,121	3,364	3,432	3,016	67,842
50–54	1,966	2,152	2,396	2,524	2,314	39,936
55–59	1,007	1,141	1,228	1,403	1,343	22,452
60–64	593	655	621	726	701	12,946
≥65	652	728	702	801	730	13,004
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	5,325	5,194	5,210	5,091	4,316	229,220
Black, not Hispanic	8,605	9,011	8,974	8,950	7,978	201,045
Hispanic	3,025	3,195	3,117	3,537	3,228	93,163
Asian/Pacific Islander	95	100	91	81	82	3,272
American Indian/Alaska Native	66	81	84	73	91	1,578
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,955	6,068	6,016	5,990	5,450	256,053
Injection drug use	4,070	4,074	4,062	4,116	3,308	109,070
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,324	1,366	1,323	1,322	1,180	39,467
Heterosexual contact	1,389	1,528	1,513	1,634	1,548	24,268
Other ^b	195	166	167	160	113	9,843
Subtotal	12,933	13,202	13,080	13,222	11,599	438,701
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	1,892	1,907	1,977	1,989	1,744	41,178
Heterosexual contact	2,150	2,342	2,331	2,470	2,327	39,576
Other ^b	87	91	91	101	67	4,142
Subtotal	4,129	4,340	4,400	4,560	4,138	84,897
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	72	66	59	61	57	4,982
Other ^c	5	3	6	6	4	533
Subtotal	77	69	65	67	61	5,515
Region of residence						
Northeast	5,200	5,130	5,213	5,654	4,019	169,693
Midwest	1,622	1,646	1,623	1,199	1,234	50,333
South	7,078	7,386	7,361	7,839	7,192	181,690
West	2,567	2,683	2,585	2,428	2,540	108,183
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	672	766	763	730	814	19,214
Total^d	17,139	17,611	17,544	17,849	15,798	529,113

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

^a Includes persons who died with AIDS, from the beginning of the epidemic through 2004.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Cumulative total includes 836 persons of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 8. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2001–2004—35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Age as of end of year (yrs)				
<13	4,838	4,598	4,187	3,713
13–14	830	950	1,123	1,239
15–19	2,745	2,968	3,301	3,683
20–24	11,500	12,033	12,582	13,371
25–29	25,334	25,768	26,538	27,836
30–34	52,672	51,896	50,416	49,133
35–39	82,539	83,133	81,891	80,086
40–44	79,325	86,422	93,414	99,742
45–49	59,008	65,879	72,498	79,728
50–54	34,929	40,488	45,932	52,658
55–59	16,271	19,550	23,286	27,571
60–64	7,781	9,497	11,098	13,170
≥65	6,674	7,816	9,099	10,861
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	133,475	141,120	148,459	157,172
Black, not Hispanic	181,964	195,147	206,936	220,028
Hispanic	63,105	68,252	72,967	78,039
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,796	2,084	2,415	2,765
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,587	1,728	1,865	1,996
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	159,937	172,502	184,778	199,085
Injection drug use	57,287	58,959	60,113	61,799
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	21,643	22,201	22,688	23,337
Heterosexual contact	34,386	37,986	41,291	44,655
Other ^a	3,445	3,524	3,602	3,702
Subtotal	276,698	295,172	312,472	332,578
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	30,977	32,003	32,742	33,621
Heterosexual contact	68,173	74,925	81,007	87,262
Other ^a	2,077	2,236	2,383	2,523
Subtotal	101,227	109,164	116,133	123,405
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	5,810	5,954	6,057	6,100
Other ^b	706	703	698	704
Subtotal	6,515	6,657	6,755	6,804
Total^c	384,446	410,998	435,364	462,792

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection. This includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV only, a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later AIDS diagnosis, and concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

Since 2000, the following 35 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Since July 1997, Florida has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

^a Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 9. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2004, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—35 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	101,119	76	63,112	46	31,412	54	1,415	66	879	61	199,085	60
Injection drug use	12,750	10	33,237	24	14,990	26	267	12	218	15	61,799	19
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	10,667	8	9,030	7	3,237	6	74	3	191	13	23,337	7
Heterosexual contact	6,260	5	29,458	22	8,109	14	334	16	146	10	44,655	13
Other ^b	1,580	1	1,617	1	411	1	50	2	18	1	3,702	1
Subtotal	132,376	100	136,454	100	58,159	100	2,141	100	1,452	100	332,578	100
Female adult or adolescent												
Injection drug use	8,104	34	19,554	25	5,521	30	96	16	168	32	33,621	27
Heterosexual contact	15,256	64	57,991	73	12,636	68	470	79	347	66	87,262	71
Other ^b	481	2	1,626	2	357	2	30	5	10	2	2,523	2
Subtotal	23,841	100	79,170	100	18,513	100	596	100	525	100	123,405	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Perinatal	793	83	4,013	91	1,228	90	23	85	18	95	6,100	90
Other ^c	161	17	389	9	138	10	4	15	1	5	704	10
Subtotal	953	100	4,402	100	1,366	100	27	100	19	100	6,804	100
Total^d	157,172		220,028		78,039		2,765		1,996		462,792	

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection. This includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection only, a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later AIDS diagnosis, and concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

Since 2000, the following 35 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Since July 1997, Florida has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

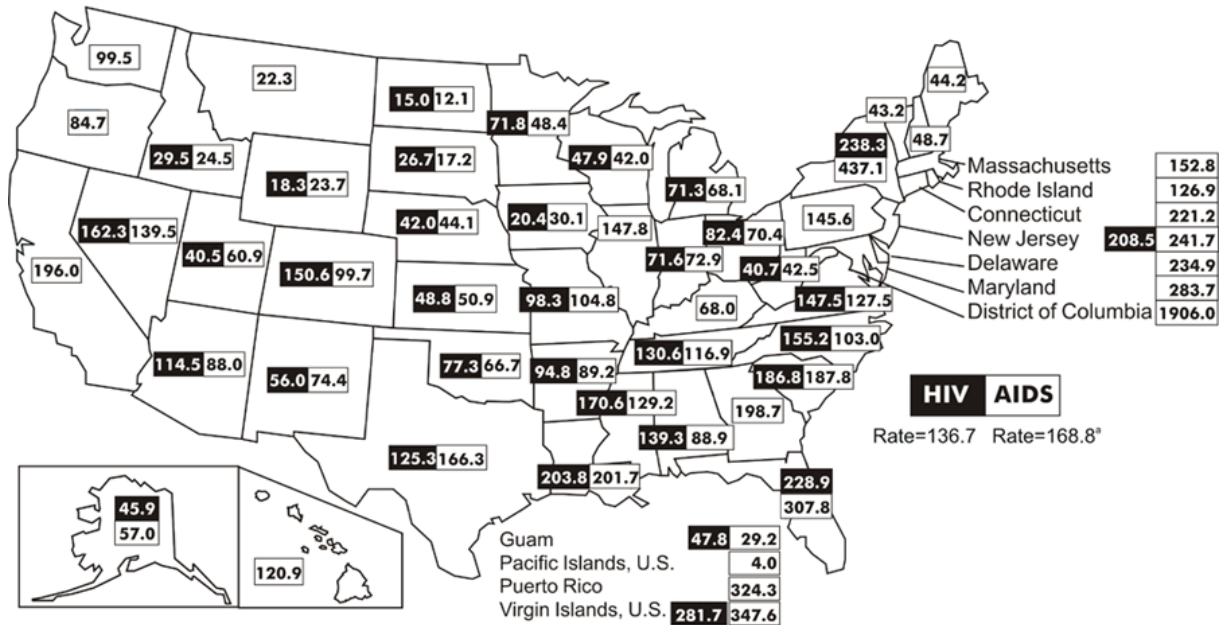
^a Includes 2,793 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes 5 persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

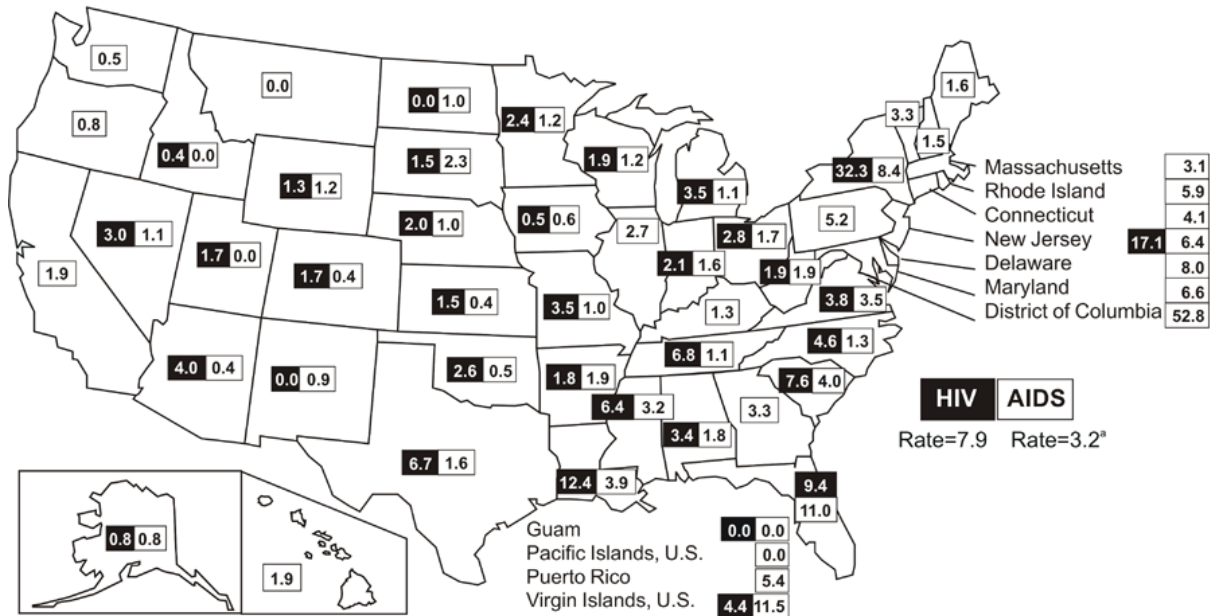
Map 1. Estimated rates for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS (per 100,000 population), 2004—United States



Note. Rates adjusted for reporting delays. Rates of HIV infection include only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Since 2000, the following 35 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

*Includes persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Map 2. Estimated rates for children <13 years of age living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS (per 100,000 population), 2004—United States



Note. Rates adjusted for reporting delays. Rates of HIV infection include only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Since 2000, the following 35 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

*Includes persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 10. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2000–2004—United States

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Age as of end of year (yrs)					
<13	2,843	2,611	2,353	2,034	1,695
13–14	513	640	718	759	776
15–19	1,212	1,355	1,569	1,789	2,043
20–24	3,732	3,846	4,045	4,479	4,942
25–29	14,081	13,338	13,036	13,170	13,721
30–34	40,392	38,347	36,636	35,058	33,669
35–39	72,320	73,246	72,596	70,827	68,389
40–44	71,600	77,379	83,415	89,732	95,874
45–49	53,835	60,650	67,393	74,451	81,636
50–54	31,610	37,146	43,019	48,934	56,336
55–59	14,859	17,683	21,159	25,376	30,033
60–64	7,230	8,496	10,256	11,988	14,228
≥65	5,950	7,036	8,300	9,880	11,850
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	119,420	125,279	131,672	138,238	145,935
Black, not Hispanic	132,090	142,552	153,512	165,246	178,233
Hispanic	63,894	68,673	73,463	78,557	84,001
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,612	2,893	3,242	3,638	4,045
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,099	1,187	1,288	1,404	1,506
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	142,069	151,511	161,937	173,086	185,326
Injection drug use	57,778	60,150	62,335	64,432	67,091
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	22,603	23,293	23,953	24,627	25,367
Heterosexual contact	22,568	25,480	28,738	32,071	35,671
Other ^a	3,708	3,833	3,954	4,057	4,242
Subtotal	248,726	264,267	280,917	298,272	317,698
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	26,656	27,924	28,955	30,033	31,472
Heterosexual contact	39,121	43,708	48,559	53,947	59,599
Other ^a	1,824	1,977	2,125	2,282	2,494
Subtotal	67,601	73,610	79,639	86,262	93,566
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	3,706	3,753	3,799	3,807	3,797
Other ^b	142	142	140	134	131
Subtotal	3,848	3,895	3,939	3,941	3,927
Region of residence					
Northeast	96,201	102,283	107,464	112,960	120,099
Midwest	31,825	34,128	36,808	40,104	43,368
South	118,784	127,996	138,386	149,159	161,759
West	64,221	67,797	71,957	76,003	79,547
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	9,146	9,570	9,881	10,251	10,419
Total^c	320,177	341,773	364,496	388,477	415,193

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

^a Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 11. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS at the end of 2004, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—United States

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	95,737	75	52,120	44	33,717	52	2,445	72	645	56	185,326	58
Injection drug use	13,137	10	34,797	29	18,472	28	314	9	190	17	67,091	21
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	11,366	9	9,174	8	4,361	7	162	5	195	17	25,367	8
Heterosexual contact	5,291	4	21,565	18	8,204	13	387	11	96	8	35,671	11
Other ^b	1,854	1	1,654	1	619	1	76	2	17	1	4,242	1
Subtotal	127,385	100	119,310	100	65,373	100	3,384	100	1,141	100	317,698	100
Female adult or adolescent												
Injection drug use	7,147	40	18,184	32	5,802	33	102	16	136	39	31,472	34
Heterosexual contact	10,313	57	36,791	65	11,561	65	491	76	203	58	59,599	64
Other ^b	529	3	1,474	3	416	2	51	8	11	3	2,494	3
Subtotal	17,990	100	56,449	100	17,780	100	644	100	350	100	93,566	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Perinatal	508	91	2,435	98	809	95	16	93	14	99	3,797	97
Other ^c	51	9	39	2	39	5	1	7	0	1	131	3
Subtotal	559	100	2,474	100	848	100	17	100	14	100	3,927	100
Total^d	145,935		178,233		84,001		4,045		1,506		415,193	

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting.

^a Includes 1,472 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^d Includes 2 person of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2004, by area of residence and age category—United States

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ^a			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	5,232	26	5,258	3,338	14	3,352
Alaska	241	1	242	299	1	300
Arizona	5,288	45	5,332	4,063	5	4,068
Arkansas	2,154	9	2,163	2,027	9	2,036
California	—	—	—	56,855	133	56,988
Colorado	5,650	14	5,664	3,738	3	3,741
Connecticut	—	—	—	6,447	24	6,472
Delaware	—	—	—	1,628	11	1,639
District of Columbia	—	—	—	8,993	43	9,036
Florida ^b	33,331	268	33,599	44,829	311	45,140
Georgia	—	—	—	14,190	56	14,245
Hawaii	—	—	—	1,267	4	1,271
Idaho	333	1	334	277	0	277
Illinois	—	—	—	15,355	63	15,418
Indiana	3,651	24	3,675	3,713	18	3,731
Iowa	506	3	509	746	3	749
Kansas	1,099	7	1,106	1,145	2	1,147
Kentucky	—	—	—	2,345	9	2,354
Louisiana	7,518	103	7,621	7,440	32	7,472
Maine	—	—	—	498	3	501
Maryland	—	—	—	12,980	65	13,045
Massachusetts	—	—	—	8,221	32	8,254
Michigan	5,945	62	6,007	5,677	20	5,697
Minnesota	3,038	21	3,059	2,049	10	2,059
Mississippi	4,041	34	4,075	3,061	17	3,078
Missouri	4,701	34	4,735	5,011	10	5,021
Montana	—	—	—	175	0	175
Nebraska	605	6	611	635	3	638
Nevada	3,076	13	3,089	2,644	5	2,649
New Hampshire	—	—	—	532	3	535
New Jersey	14,933	263	15,196	17,310	99	17,408
New Mexico	872	0	872	1,158	3	1,161
New York	38,083	1,046	39,129	69,860	273	70,133
North Carolina	10,886	71	10,957	7,225	20	7,245
North Dakota	81	0	81	65	1	66
Ohio	7,829	55	7,884	6,689	33	6,722
Oklahoma	2,251	16	2,267	1,940	3	1,943
Oregon	—	—	—	2,536	5	2,541
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	15,207	101	15,308
Rhode Island	—	—	—	1,155	10	1,165
South Carolina	6,491	55	6,546	6,525	29	6,554
South Dakota	170	2	172	109	3	112
Tennessee	6,414	68	6,482	5,742	11	5,753
Texas	22,460	307	22,767	29,816	75	29,891
Utah	744	9	753	1,121	0	1,121
Vermont	—	—	—	230	3	233
Virginia	9,105	49	9,154	7,871	45	7,916
Washington	—	—	—	5,131	5	5,136
West Virginia	630	5	635	657	5	662
Wisconsin	2,206	17	2,223	1,931	11	1,942
Wyoming	78	1	79	101	1	102
Subtotal	209,641	2,634	212,275	402,561	1,645	404,206

Table 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2004, by area of residence and age category—United States (continued)

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ^a			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations						
Guam	58	0	58	36	0	36
Pacific Islands, U.S.	—	—	—	4	0	4
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	10,035	43	10,079
Virgin Islands, U.S.	238	1	239	293	3	296
Other ^c	—	—	—	1	0	1
Total^d	209,937	2,636	212,572	413,498	1,695	415,193

Note. These numbers do not represent reported case counts. Rather, these numbers are point estimates, which result from adjustments of reported case counts. The reported case counts are adjusted for reporting delays. The estimates do not include adjustment for incomplete reporting. Age category is based on age as of end of 2004.

Since 2000, the following 35 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

^a Includes only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS.

^b Florida (since July 1997) has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

^c Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based AIDS reporting, who are residents of other areas.

^d Total number of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) includes persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting who were residents of other states or whose area of residence is unknown. Total number of persons living with AIDS includes persons whose area of residence is unknown. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 13. Proportion of persons surviving for more than 12, 24, and 36 months after an AIDS diagnosis in 2000, by selected characteristics—United States

	No. of persons	Survival in months		
		>12	>24	>36
		Proportion		
Age at diagnosis (yrs)				
<13	118	0.96	0.95	0.95
13–14	60	1.00	0.98	0.93
15–19	289	0.98	0.95	0.93
20–24	1,302	0.95	0.92	0.89
25–29	3,367	0.94	0.91	0.89
30–34	6,314	0.94	0.90	0.88
35–39	8,676	0.92	0.88	0.86
40–44	7,245	0.90	0.86	0.83
45–49	4,959	0.88	0.83	0.79
50–54	2,833	0.86	0.80	0.76
55–59	1,438	0.84	0.79	0.75
60–64	774	0.79	0.74	0.70
≥65	689	0.73	0.66	0.61
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	10,994	0.91	0.87	0.85
Black, not Hispanic	18,828	0.90	0.85	0.81
Hispanic	7,598	0.91	0.87	0.85
Asian/Pacific Islander	340	0.91	0.89	0.88
American Indian/Alaska Native	168	0.92	0.89	0.85
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	12,777	0.92	0.89	0.87
Injection drug use	5,406	0.87	0.82	0.78
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,768	0.92	0.87	0.83
Heterosexual contact	2,963	0.91	0.87	0.84
Other ^a	4,975	0.87	0.83	0.81
Subtotal	27,889	0.90	0.86	0.84
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	2,560	0.89	0.83	0.77
Heterosexual contact	4,782	0.92	0.88	0.85
Other ^a	2,715	0.90	0.85	0.82
Subtotal	10,057	0.91	0.86	0.82
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	104	0.95	0.94	0.94
Other ^b	14	1.00	1.00	1.00
Subtotal	118	0.96	0.95	0.95
Total^c	38,064	0.90	0.86	0.83

Note. Excludes persons whose date of death is before, or in the same month as, date of diagnosis. Excludes persons whose month of diagnosis or month of death is unknown.

^a Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, perinatal, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^b Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

^c Includes 136 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Figure 2. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1996–2003 and by year of diagnosis—United States

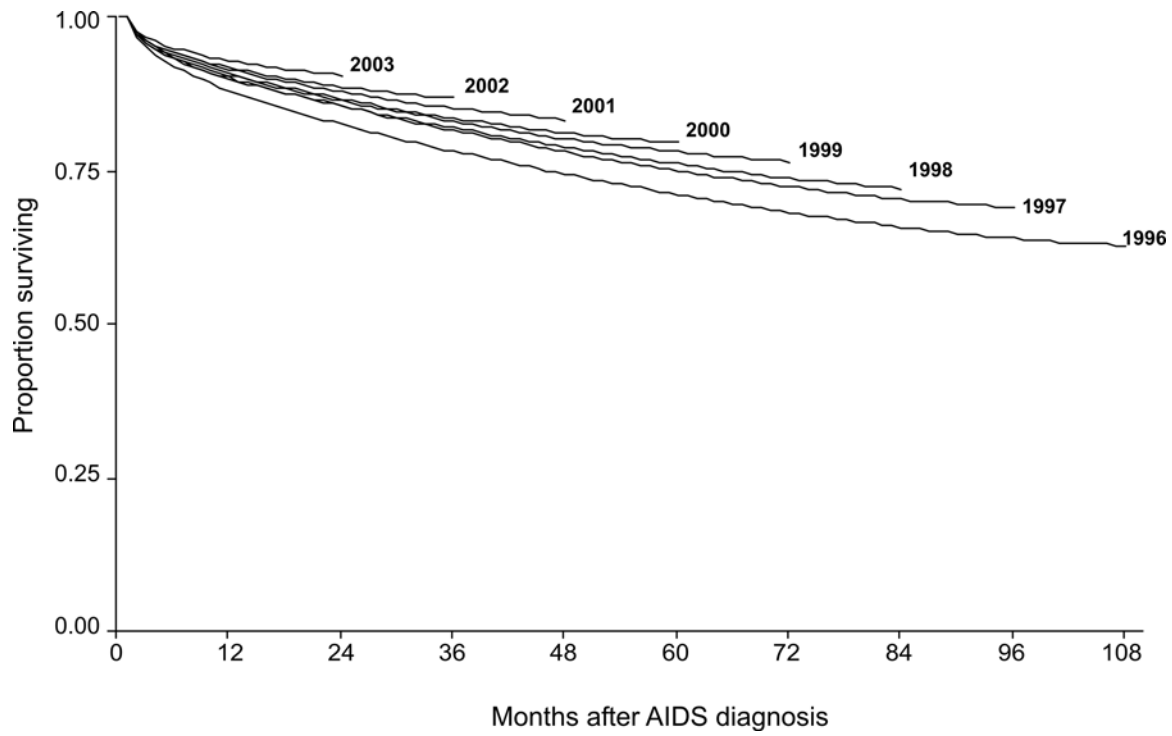


Figure 3. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1996–2003 and by age group—United States

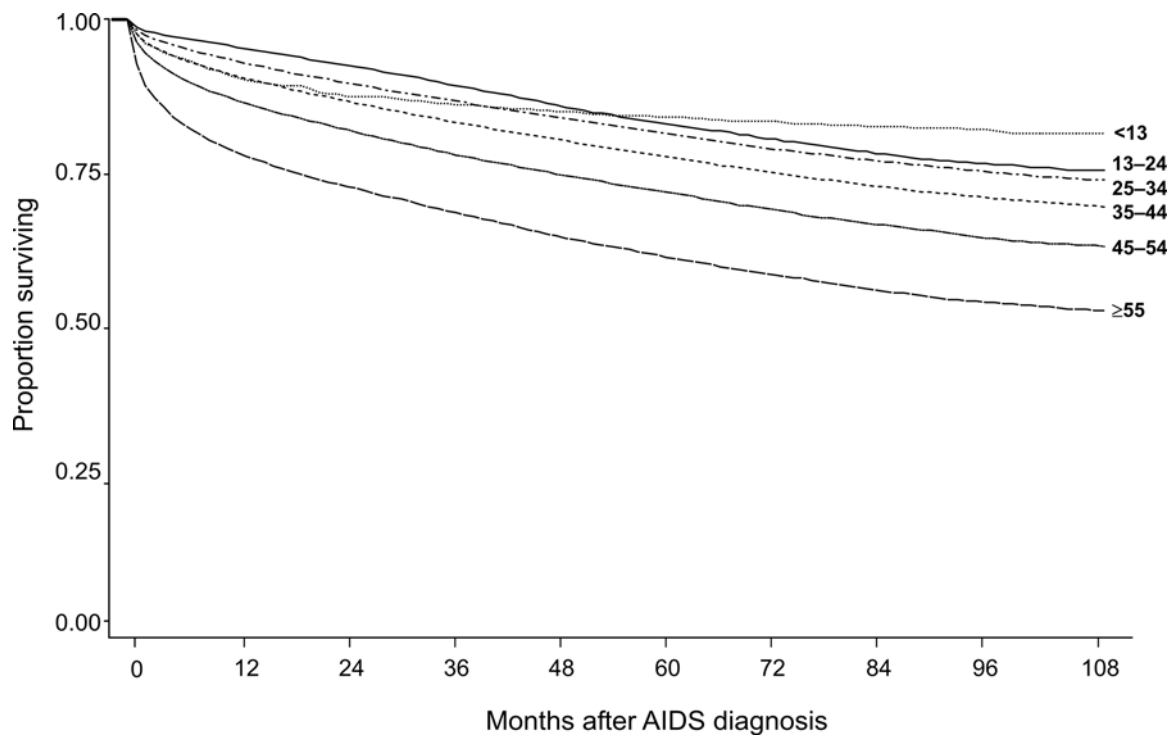


Figure 4. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1996–2003 and by race/ethnicity—United States

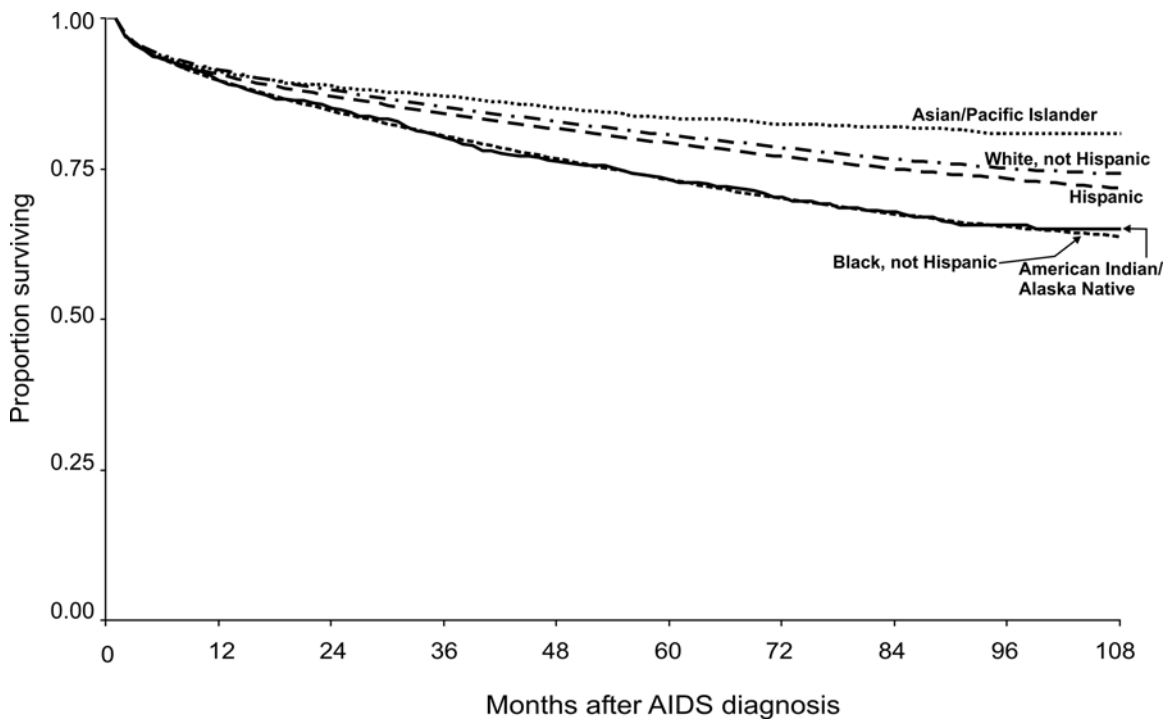


Table 14. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2004—United States

Area of residence	2003		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or	Children	Total
					adolescents	(<13 yrs)	
Alabama	460	10.2	466	10.3	7,669	75	7,744
Alaska	24	3.7	55	8.4	590	7	597
Arizona	579	10.4	563	9.8	9,276	44	9,320
Arkansas	183	6.7	185	6.7	3,451	36	3,487
California	5,766	16.3	4,679	13.0	134,573	648	135,221
Colorado	350	7.7	338	7.3	8,110	31	8,141
Connecticut	722	20.7	643	18.4	13,711	179	13,890
Delaware	216	26.4	157	18.9	3,277	25	3,302
District of Columbia	965	173.1	992	179.2	16,079	180	16,259
Florida	4,625	27.2	5,822	33.5	95,208	1,504	96,712
Georgia	1,850	21.3	1,640	18.6	28,026	222	28,248
Hawaii	103	8.2	136	10.8	2,753	17	2,770
Idaho	25	1.8	22	1.6	558	2	560
Illinois	1,708	13.5	1,679	13.2	30,739	281	31,020
Indiana	484	7.8	396	6.3	7,516	53	7,569
Iowa	75	2.5	64	2.2	1,553	12	1,565
Kansas	115	4.2	116	4.2	2,566	13	2,579
Kentucky	211	5.1	251	6.1	4,212	29	4,241
Louisiana	1,017	22.6	1,010	22.4	15,934	132	16,066
Maine	52	4.0	60	4.6	1,047	9	1,056
Maryland	1,570	28.5	1,451	26.1	27,236	314	27,550
Massachusetts	749	11.7	564	8.8	18,129	210	18,339
Michigan	673	6.7	655	6.5	13,521	110	13,631
Minnesota	178	3.5	218	4.3	4,388	27	4,415
Mississippi	505	17.5	479	16.5	5,976	56	6,032
Missouri	391	6.8	394	6.8	10,205	60	10,265
Montana	6	0.7	7	0.8	350	3	353
Nebraska	57	3.3	69	3.9	1,318	11	1,329
Nevada	277	12.4	305	13.1	5,162	28	5,190
New Hampshire	36	2.8	42	3.2	987	10	997
New Jersey	1,508	17.4	1,848	21.2	46,459	765	47,224
New Mexico	96	5.1	183	9.6	2,388	8	2,396
New York	6,615	34.4	7,641	39.7	164,458	2,356	166,814
North Carolina	1,077	12.8	1,137	13.3	13,958	120	14,078
North Dakota	3	0.5	17	2.7	130	1	131
Ohio	757	6.6	665	5.8	13,521	134	13,655
Oklahoma	211	6.0	195	5.5	4,356	25	4,381
Oregon	239	6.7	281	7.8	5,538	19	5,557
Pennsylvania	1,862	15.1	1,629	13.1	30,174	352	30,526
Rhode Island	102	9.5	132	12.2	2,386	27	2,413
South Carolina	765	18.4	759	18.1	11,989	100	12,089
South Dakota	13	1.7	12	1.6	221	5	226
Tennessee	829	14.2	774	13.1	11,071	55	11,126
Texas	3,346	15.1	3,298	14.7	64,089	390	64,479
Utah	75	3.2	79	3.3	2,189	20	2,209
Vermont	15	2.4	17	2.7	439	6	445
Virginia	761	10.3	796	10.7	15,565	175	15,740
Washington	523	8.5	444	7.2	11,012	34	11,046
West Virginia	87	4.8	93	5.1	1,364	11	1,375
Wisconsin	181	3.3	177	3.2	4,186	31	4,217
Wyoming	7	1.4	18	3.6	218	2	220
Subtotal	43,044	14.8	43,653	14.9	879,831	8,964	888,795

Table 14. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2004—United States (*continued*)

Area of residence	2003		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations							
Guam	6	3.7	1	0.6	67	1	68
Pacific Islands, U.S.	1	0.7	0	0.0	2	0	2
Puerto Rico	1,065	27.5	911	23.4	27,805	397	28,202
Virgin Islands, U.S.	33	30.3	20	18.4	584	17	601
Other ^b	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0	3
Total^c	44,262	15.0	44,737	15.0	908,905	9,381	918,286

^a Includes persons with a diagnosis of AIDS, reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2004.

^b Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based AIDS reporting, who are residents of other areas.

^c Includes persons whose state or area of residence is unknown. Cumulative total includes 615 persons whose state or area of residence is unknown.

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2004—United States

Area of residence (Population ≥ 500,000)	2003		2004		Cumulative through 2004		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or	Children	Total
					adolescents	(<13 yrs)	
Akron, OH MSA	23	3.3	32	4.6	668	1	669
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	98	11.7	156	18.5	2,061	24	2,085
Albuquerque, NM MSA	43	5.6	100	12.8	1,289	2	1,291
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	89	11.6	86	11.0	1,171	16	1,187
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA MSA	1,172	25.5	1,010	21.5	19,457	121	19,578
Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC MSA	83	16.3	139	27.0	1,721	23	1,744
Austin-Round Rock, TX MSA	155	11.3	191	13.5	4,434	26	4,460
Bakersfield, CA MSA	98	13.7	70	9.5	1,344	8	1,352
Baltimore-Towson, MD MSA	1,028	39.1	866	32.8	18,353	215	18,568
Baton Rouge, LA MSA	245	34.0	255	35.0	3,291	20	3,311
Birmingham-Hoover, AL MSA	126	11.7	113	10.4	2,357	25	2,382
Boise City-Nampa, ID MSA	9	1.8	7	1.3	259	0	259
Boston, MA-NH MSA ^a	520	11.7	361	8.2	12,757	145	12,902
Boston, MA-NH MSA-Boston div.	344	18.9	188	10.4	8,048	89	8,137
Boston, MA-NH MSA-Cambridge div.	118	8.0	103	7.0	2,936	35	2,971
Boston, MA-NH MSA-Essex div.	52	7.0	57	7.7	1,481	20	1,501
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT MSA	164	18.2	157	17.4	3,439	54	3,493
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY MSA	104	9.0	158	13.7	2,253	19	2,272
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL MSA	76	15.4	84	16.3	1,575	24	1,599
Charleston-North Charleston, SC MSA	91	15.9	93	15.9	1,865	17	1,882
Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC MSA	254	17.7	262	17.8	2,762	23	2,785
Chicago, IL-IN-WI MSA	1,562	16.7	1,497	15.9	27,613	259	27,872
Chicago, IL-IN-WI MSA-Chicago div.	1,476	18.9	1,379	17.6	25,984	247	26,231
Chicago, IL-IN-WI MSA-Gary div.	43	6.3	68	9.8	935	7	942
Chicago, IL-IN-WI MSA-Lake div.	43	5.1	50	5.9	694	5	699
Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN MSA	77	3.8	126	6.1	2,444	17	2,461
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH MSA	189	8.8	162	7.6	3,852	48	3,900
Colorado Springs, CO MSA	37	6.5	27	4.7	545	5	550
Columbia, SC MSA	199	29.7	184	27.1	2,909	23	2,932
Columbus, OH MSA	211	12.6	137	8.1	2,791	14	2,805
Dallas, TX MSA	978	17.5	920	16.1	18,638	63	18,701
Dallas, TX MSA-Dallas div.	735	19.7	733	19.2	14,806	37	14,843
Dallas, TX MSA-Fort Worth div.	243	13.1	187	9.9	3,832	26	3,858
Dayton, OH MSA	92	10.9	60	7.1	1,111	15	1,126
Denver-Aurora, CO MSA	252	10.9	245	10.5	6,414	22	6,436
Des Moines, IA MSA	29	5.8	19	3.7	477	3	480
Detroit MI MSA	478	10.7	469	10.4	9,401	73	9,474
Detroit MI MSA-Detroit div.	371	18.3	371	18.4	7,529	57	7,586
Detroit MI MSA-Warren div.	107	4.4	98	4.0	1,872	16	1,888
El Paso, TX MSA	90	12.8	80	11.2	1,394	10	1,404
Fresno, CA MSA	81	9.5	57	6.6	1,321	11	1,332
Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI MSA	40	5.2	39	5.1	721	5	726
Greensboro-High Point, NC MSA	70	10.6	60	9.0	1,160	14	1,174
Greenville, SC MSA	77	13.3	78	13.4	1,158	4	1,162
Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA MSA	78	15.1	53	10.2	1,165	9	1,174
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT MSA	281	23.8	231	19.5	4,763	45	4,808
Honolulu, HI MSA	79	8.8	114	12.7	2,010	14	2,024
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX MSA	1,360	26.8	1,239	23.9	23,827	172	23,999
Indianapolis, IN MSA	249	15.6	178	11.0	3,491	24	3,515
Jackson, MS MSA	183	35.9	160	30.9	2,166	30	2,196
Jacksonville, FL MSA	284	23.7	366	29.9	5,461	74	5,535
Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	129	6.8	140	7.3	4,339	15	4,354
Knoxville, TN MSA	52	8.1	33	5.1	809	5	814
Lakeland, FL MSA	114	22.3	136	25.9	1,613	20	1,633
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV MSA	252	16.0	265	16.1	4,130	27	4,157
Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	52	8.3	63	9.9	1,233	14	1,247
Los Angeles, CA MSA	2,750	21.4	2,289	17.7	54,819	287	55,106
Los Angeles, CA MSA-Los Angeles div.	2,505	25.4	2,063	20.8	48,393	246	48,639
Los Angeles, CA MSA-Santa Anna div.	245	8.3	226	7.6	6,426	41	6,467
Louisville, KY-IN MSA	109	9.2	117	9.7	2,088	19	2,107
Madison, WI MSA	16	3.0	22	4.1	483	4	487
McAllen-Edinburg-Pharr, TX MSA	46	7.2	52	7.9	533	10	543
Memphis, TN-MS-AR MSA	372	30.0	335	26.8	4,437	19	4,456
Miami, FL MSA	2,179	41.3	2,882	53.8	51,539	987	52,526
Miami, FL MSA-Fort Lauderdale div.	681	39.4	1,025	58.4	15,021	259	15,280
Miami, FL MSA-Miami div.	1,057	45.2	1,366	57.8	27,458	506	27,964
Miami, FL MSA-West Palm Beach div.	441	36.4	491	39.5	9,060	222	9,282
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI MSA	102	6.7	98	6.5	2,332	18	2,350
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI MSA	156	5.1	177	5.7	3,888	21	3,909
Nashville-Davidson-Murfreesboro, TN MSA	267	19.5	243	17.4	3,476	17	3,493
New Haven-Milford, CT MSA	223	26.5	190	22.5	4,320	72	4,392
New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA MSA	428	32.5	421	31.9	8,195	70	8,265

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2004—United States (continued)

Area of residence (Population ≥ 500,000)	2003		2004		Cumulative through 2004		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
New York, NY-NJ-PA	6,853	36.7	7,837	41.9	184,528	2,896	187,424
New York, NY-NJ-PA MSA-Edison div.	183	8.1	233	10.2	6,400	135	6,535
New York, NY-NJ-PA MSA-Nassau div.	266	9.5	392	13.9	7,627	115	7,742
New York, NY-NJ-PA MSA-Newark div.	541	25.2	718	33.4	19,034	329	19,363
New York, NY-NJ-PA MSA-New York div.	5,863	51.2	6,494	56.7	151,467	2,317	153,784
Oklahoma City, OK MSA	97	8.6	69	6.0	2,039	5	2,044
Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA MSA	41	5.2	47	5.8	921	3	924
Orlando, FL MSA	483	26.8	581	31.2	7,695	86	7,781
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA MSA	32	4.0	44	5.5	942	3	945
Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL MSA	77	15.2	65	12.5	1,400	11	1,411
Phil., PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA	1,437	24.9	1,312	22.6	25,695	302	25,997
Phil., PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA-Camden div.	150	12.2	146	11.8	2,903	41	2,944
Phil., PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA-Phil. div.	1,108	28.6	1,032	26.6	20,004	240	20,244
Phil., PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA-Wilmington div.	179	26.6	134	19.7	2,788	21	2,809
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ MSA	399	11.1	431	11.6	6,668	29	6,697
Pittsburgh, PA MSA	245	10.2	136	5.7	2,917	19	2,936
Portland-South Portland, ME MSA	25	4.9	22	4.3	532	1	533
Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA MSA	180	8.8	216	10.5	4,473	9	4,482
Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY MSA	123	18.8	208	31.3	2,898	24	2,922
Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA MSA	147	9.1	180	11.1	3,630	43	3,673
Raleigh-Cary, NC MSA	154	17.4	158	17.3	1,674	13	1,687
Richmond, VA MSA	142	12.5	173	15.0	3,129	34	3,163
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA MSA	464	12.7	331	8.7	7,948	59	8,007
Rochester, NY MSA	132	12.7	178	17.1	2,850	13	2,863
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA MSA	148	7.5	87	4.3	3,681	24	3,705
St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	219	8.0	236	8.5	5,422	40	5,462
Salt Lake City, UT MSA	54	5.4	57	5.6	1,667	10	1,677
San Antonio, TX MSA	169	9.3	191	10.3	4,566	30	4,596
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA MSA	503	17.2	412	14.1	12,071	60	12,131
San Francisco, CA MSA	1,123	27.0	868	20.9	38,742	94	38,836
San Francisco, CA MSA-Oakland div.	370	15.0	302	12.3	9,000	47	9,047
San Francisco, CA MSA-San Francisco div.	753	44.4	566	33.5	29,742	47	29,789
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA MSA	114	6.6	66	3.8	3,516	15	3,531
San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR MSA	808	31.6	624	24.3	20,197	277	20,474
Sarasota-Bradenton-Venice, FL MSA	121	19.1	94	14.4	1,813	26	1,839
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	34	6.2	38	6.9	489	5	494
Seattle, WA MSA	409	13.0	318	10.0	8,603	27	8,630
Seattle, WA MSA-Seattle div.	375	15.6	281	11.6	7,650	18	7,668
Seattle, WA MSA-Tacoma div.	34	4.6	37	5.0	953	9	962
Springfield, MA MSA	89	12.9	65	9.4	1,973	24	1,997
Stockton, CA MSA	75	11.9	59	9.1	977	13	990
Syracuse, NY MSA	49	7.5	43	6.6	1,213	9	1,222
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA	547	21.6	664	25.7	10,132	110	10,242
Toledo, OH MSA	38	5.8	45	6.8	727	13	740
Tucson, AZ MSA	115	12.9	77	8.5	1,798	10	1,808
Tulsa, OK MSA	65	7.4	69	7.8	1,350	9	1,359
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NCMSA	160	9.8	161	9.8	4,394	62	4,456
Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV MSA	1,723	34.0	1,797	35.0	28,456	302	28,758
Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV MSA-Bethesda div.	143	12.7	185	16.2	2,489	22	2,511
Washington, DC-VA-MD-WV MSA-Wash. div.	1,580	40.1	1,612	40.3	25,967	280	26,247
Wichita, KS MSA	41	7.0	41	7.0	782	2	784
Worcester, MA MSA	74	9.5	82	10.5	1,648	20	1,668
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA MSA	22	3.7	40	6.8	477	0	477
Metropolitan Areas With 500,000 Or More Population	36,332	19.1	36,226	18.9	768,755	8,054	776,809
Metropolitan Areas With 50,000 To 499,999 Population	4,651	8.4	4,887	8.8	86,877	834	87,711
Nonmetropolitan	2,882	5.8	3,110	6.2	47,301	441	47,742
Total^b	44,109	15.0	44,564	15.0	907,636	9,361	916,997

Note. Includes persons from 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, because of the lack of census information for the U.S dependencies, possessions, and associated nations.

^a Reported case counts for the metropolitan divisions do not sum to the MSA total. MSA total includes data from one metropolitan division with population <500,000.

^b Includes persons whose county of residence is unknown.

MSA definitions for this report can be found at <http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/List4.txt>.

Table 16. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence and age category, cumulative through 2004—42 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	2004 No.	Cumulative through 2004 ^a		
		Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	488	5,684	45	5,729
Alaska (Feb. 1999)	45	252	2	254
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	508	5,111	67	5,178
Arkansas (July 1989)	163	2,129	18	2,147
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	371	5,941	28	5,969
Connecticut (July 1992) ^b	0	—	102	102
Florida (July 1997) ^c	5,107	32,712	336	33,048
Georgia (Dec. 2003)	2,154	2,492	98	2,590
Idaho (June 1986)	22	330	4	334
Indiana (July 1988)	372	3,771	44	3,815
Iowa (July 1998)	64	500	5	505
Kansas (July 1999)	114	1,083	15	1,098
Kentucky (Oct. 2004)	390	588	10	598
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	902	7,912	137	8,049
Michigan (April 1992)	602	6,242	134	6,376
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	225	3,086	36	3,122
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	340	4,249	55	4,304
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	408	4,655	49	4,704
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	43	594	10	604
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	313	3,139	19	3,158
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	1,704	16,300	431	16,731
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	161	822	3	825
New York (June 2000)	6,033	36,949	1,874	38,823
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,099	12,236	132	12,368
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	11	82	1	83
Ohio (June 1990)	800	7,491	95	7,586
Oklahoma (June 1988)	125	2,313	30	2,343
Pennsylvania (Oct. 2002) ^d	1,330	4,459	61	4,520
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	571	6,897	94	6,991
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	12	186	3	189
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	780	6,816	88	6,904
Texas (Jan. 1999) ^e	4,143	20,430	387	20,817
Utah (April 1989)	93	735	12	747
Virginia (July 1989)	858	9,121	88	9,209
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	65	629	7	636
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	180	2,357	30	2,387
Wyoming (June 1989)	8	82	1	83
Subtotal	30,604	218,375	4,551	222,926
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations				
American Samoa (Aug. 2001)	0	1	0	1
Guam (March 2000)	2	61	0	61
Northern Mariana Islands (Oct. 2001)	0	5	0	5
Puerto Rico (Jan. 2003)	2,049	2,923	37	2,960
Virgin Islands, U.S. (Dec. 1998)	27	247	5	252
Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting, who were residents of other areas				
	421	1,977	165	2,142
Total^f	33,563	224,597	4,814	229,411

Note. Includes only persons with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Includes data from 37 states and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations.

^a Includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection, reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2004.

^b Connecticut has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for pediatric cases.

^c Florida (since July 1997) has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

^d Pennsylvania (October 2002) implemented confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only in areas outside the city of Philadelphia.

^e Texas (February 1994 through December 1998) reported only pediatric HIV infection cases.

^f Includes 1,057 persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting, but whose area of residence is unknown. Includes 7 children reported from Oregon prior to the change in 2001 from name-based HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases to code-based reporting for all persons with HIV infection.

Table 17. Reported AIDS cases, by age category, transmission category, and sex, cumulative through 2004—United States

Transmission category	Males				Females				Total			
	2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	15,607	48	402,722	55	—	—	—	—	15,607	35	402,722	44
Injection drug use	4,564	14	155,872	21	2,355	20	63,181	37	6,919	16	219,053	24
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,696	5	60,038	8	—	—	—	—	1,696	4	60,038	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	71	0	5,096	1	21	0	331	0	92	0	5,427	1
Heterosexual contact	3,373	10	43,347	6	5,278	45	74,540	43	8,651	19	117,887	13
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	435	1	11,048	1	871	7	24,568	14	1,306	3	35,616	4
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	0	0	0	0	251	2	4,617	3	251	1	4,617	1
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	4	0	78	0	15	0	478	0	19	0	556	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	29	0	517	0	37	0	733	0	66	0	1,250	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	2,905	9	31,704	4	4,104	35	44,144	26	7,009	16	75,848	8
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ^b	90	0	5,163	1	106	1	4,111	2	196	0	9,274	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified ^c	7,355	22	65,062	9	4,099	35	29,440	17	11,454	26	94,504	10
Subtotal	32,756	100	737,300	100	11,859	100	171,603	100	44,615	100	908,905	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	223	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	230	2
Mother with the following risk factor for, or documented, HIV infection:	51	84	4,243	89	53	87	4,333	94	104	85	8,576	91
<i>Injection drug use</i>	12	20	1,653	34	7	11	1,643	36	19	16	3,296	35
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	6	10	776	16	6	10	742	16	12	10	1,518	16
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1	2	94	2	1	2	101	2	2	2	195	2
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	0	21	0	1	2	16	0	1	1	37	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	0	0	11	0	1	2	16	0	1	1	27	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	17	28	718	15	11	18	747	16	28	23	1,465	16
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	0	0	69	1	1	2	82	2	1	1	151	2
<i>Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified</i>	15	25	901	19	25	41	986	21	40	33	1,887	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ^b	0	0	244	5	0	0	144	3	0	0	388	4
Other/risk factor not reported or identified ^d	10	16	84	2	8	13	103	2	18	15	187	2
Subtotal	61	100	4,794	100	61	100	4,587	100	122	100	9,381	100
Total	32,817	100	742,094	100	11,920	100	176,190	100	44,737	100	918,286	100

^a Includes persons with a diagnosis of AIDS, reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2004. Cumulative total includes 2 persons of unknown sex.

^b AIDS developed in 47 adults/adolescents and 3 children after they received blood that had tested negative for HIV antibodies. AIDS developed in 14 additional adults after they received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 14 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation.

^c Includes 36 adults/adolescents who 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. One person was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. For an additional 424 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, AIDS was diagnosed after age 12. These 424 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not the pediatric, transmission category.

^d Includes 5 children who were exposed to HIV-infected blood as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence: 1 child was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood and 4 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting. Of the 187 children, 23 had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection.

Table 18. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by age category, transmission category, and sex, cumulative through 2004—42 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	Males				Females				Total			
	2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	11,601	50	76,003	48	—	—	—	—	11,601	35	76,003	34
Injection drug use	2,675	12	19,989	13	1,267	13	11,719	17	3,942	12	31,709	14
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	878	4	8,298	5	—	—	—	—	878	3	8,298	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	29	0	474	0	7	0	62	0	36	0	536	0
Heterosexual contact	2,014	9	13,564	9	4,090	41	30,644	45	6,104	18	44,208	20
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	293	1	2,330	1	666	7	6,063	9	959	3	8,393	4
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	0	0	0	0	189	2	1,822	3	189	1	1,822	1
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	6	0	29	0	14	0	182	0	20	0	211	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	17	0	124	0	26	0	186	0	43	0	310	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	1,698	7	11,081	7	3,195	32	22,391	33	4,893	15	33,472	15
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	46	0	468	0	64	1	546	1	110	0	1,014	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	6,015	26	38,251	24	4,446	45	24,572	36	10,461	32	62,829	28
Subtotal	23,258	100	157,047	100	9,874	100	67,543	100	33,132	100	224,597	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	2	106	4	0	0	1	0	4	1	107	2
Mother with the following risk factor for, or documented, HIV infection	160	78	1,991	84	184	81	2,123	87	344	80	4,114	85
<i>Injection drug use</i>	25	12	523	22	23	10	532	22	48	11	1,055	22
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	10	5	200	8	15	7	200	8	25	6	400	8
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	5	2	30	1	2	1	21	1	7	2	51	1
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	10	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	1	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	10	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	45	22	457	19	44	19	524	22	89	21	981	20
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	0	0	17	1	1	0	17	1	1	0	34	1
<i>Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified</i>	73	36	755	32	99	44	818	34	172	40	1,573	33
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	1	25	1	1	0	23	1	3	1	48	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	39	19	262	11	41	18	283	12	80	19	545	11
Subtotal	205	100	2,384	100	226	100	2,430	100	431	100	4,814	100
Total	23,463	100	159,431	100	10,100	100	69,973	100	33,563	100	229,411	100

Note. Includes only persons with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS.

Since 2004, the following 42 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Connecticut has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for pediatric cases.

Florida (since July 1997) has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

Pennsylvania (October 2002) implemented confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only in areas outside the city of Philadelphia.

Texas (February 1994 through December 1998) reported only pediatric HIV infection cases.

^a Includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), reported from the beginning of the epidemic through December 2004. Cumulative total includes 7 persons of unknown sex.

Table 19. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2004—United States

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	7,369	66	242,529	73	4,671	34	94,831	37	3,200	45	58,981	43
Injection drug use	933	8	30,632	9	2,289	17	80,347	31	1,295	18	44,012	32
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	760	7	29,220	9	573	4	20,212	8	305	4	9,838	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	43	0	3,931	1	17	0	598	0	10	0	454	0
Heterosexual contact	416	4	7,130	2	2,115	15	26,096	10	782	11	9,562	7
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	76	1	2,198	1	239	2	6,487	3	110	2	2,247	2
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	0	36	0	2	0	30	0	1	0	11	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	7	0	178	0	14	0	209	0	7	0	115	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	332	3	4,718	1	1,860	13	19,370	7	664	9	7,189	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	26	0	3,182	1	41	0	1,197	0	19	0	640	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,610	14	14,980	5	4,127	30	35,801	14	1,479	21	13,073	10
Total	11,157	100	331,604	100	13,833	100	259,082	100	7,090	100	136,560	100

Transmission category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Total			
	2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004 ^b		Cumulative through 2004 ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	228	58	4,144	69	70	47	1,302	55	15,607	48	402,722	55
Injection drug use	13	3	288	5	22	15	369	16	4,564	14	155,872	21
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	16	4	244	4	23	16	402	17	1,696	5	60,038	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	0	67	1	0	0	31	1	71	0	5,096	1
Heterosexual contact	32	8	326	5	14	9	103	4	3,373	10	43,347	6
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	2	1	57	1	6	4	33	1	435	1	11,048	1
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	78	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	0	0	8	0	0	0	3	0	29	0	517	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	30	8	260	4	8	5	67	3	2,905	9	31,704	4
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	1	118	2	1	1	9	0	90	0	5,163	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	102	26	810	14	18	12	140	6	7,355	22	65,062	9
Total	395	100	5,997	100	148	100	2,356	100	32,756	100	737,300	100

^a Includes persons with a diagnosis of AIDS, reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2004. Cumulative total includes 1,701 males of unknown race or multiple races.

^b Total includes 133 males of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 20. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2004—42 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,729	68	41,771	66	3,459	37	22,485	34	2,212	44	10,399	43
Injection drug use	506	6	4,660	7	1,004	11	10,417	16	1,144	23	4,709	19
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	453	5	4,314	7	240	3	2,871	4	171	3	948	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	17	0	341	1	9	0	103	0	1	0	24	0
Heterosexual contact	246	3	2,094	3	1,173	13	9,089	14	562	11	2,195	9
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	51	1	493	1	150	2	1,435	2	87	2	369	2
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1	0	7	0	1	0	15	0	4	0	7	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	5	0	31	0	8	0	77	0	4	0	14	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	189	2	1,563	2	1,014	11	7,562	11	467	9	1,805	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	11	0	194	0	27	0	213	0	8	0	49	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,477	18	9,644	15	3,460	37	21,528	32	978	19	5,895	24
Total	8,439	100	63,018	100	9,372	100	66,706	100	5,076	100	24,219	100

Transmission category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Total			
	2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004 ^b		Cumulative through 2004 ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	123	60	554	57	56	59	417	55	11,601	50	76,003	48
Injection drug use	8	4	45	5	7	7	83	11	2,675	12	19,989	13
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	6	3	21	2	5	5	100	13	878	4	8,298	5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	474	0
Heterosexual contact	16	8	66	7	8	8	49	6	2,014	9	13,564	9
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	1	0	8	1	3	3	15	2	293	1	2,330	1
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	29	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	124	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	15	7	56	6	5	5	34	4	1,698	7	11,081	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	46	0	468	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	51	25	284	29	19	20	110	14	6,015	26	38,251	24
Total	205	100	975	100	95	100	761	100	23,258	100	157,047	100

Note. Includes only persons with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS.

Since 2004, the following 42 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Connecticut has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for pediatric cases.

Florida (since July 1997) has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

Pennsylvania (October 2002) implemented confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only in areas outside the city of Philadelphia.

Texas (February 1994 through December 1998) reported only pediatric HIV infection cases.

^a Includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), reported from the beginning of the epidemic through December 2004. Cumulative total includes 1,368 males of unknown race or multiple races.

^b Total includes 71 males of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2004—United States

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Injection drug use	604	31	13,985	40	1,268	17	36,710	36	445	21	11,979	37
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	117	0	13	0	139	0	4	0	63	0
Heterosexual contact	796	40	14,324	41	3,355	44	43,319	42	1,021	49	15,937	49
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	192	10	5,363	15	478	6	12,843	13	186	9	6,115	19
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	50	3	1,714	5	158	2	2,053	2	36	2	728	2
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	7	0	318	1	6	0	110	0	2	0	44	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	5	0	331	1	20	0	252	0	7	0	118	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	542	27	6,598	19	2,693	35	28,061	27	790	38	8,932	27
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	22	1	1,858	5	66	1	1,516	1	17	1	610	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	548	28	4,393	13	2,884	38	20,423	20	597	29	4,212	13
Total	1,972	100	34,677	100	7,586	100	102,107	100	2,084	100	32,801	100

Transmission category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Total			
	2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004 ^b		Cumulative through 2004 ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Injection drug use	7	7	115	12	21	34	256	43	2,355	20	63,181	37
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	1	7	1	1	2	3	1	21	0	331	0
Heterosexual contact	47	47	489	52	30	48	246	41	5,278	45	74,540	43
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	7	7	108	11	7	11	92	15	871	7	24,568	14
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	3	3	80	9	3	5	29	5	251	2	4,617	3
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	15	0	478	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	2	2	22	2	2	3	5	1	37	0	733	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	35	35	275	29	18	29	118	20	4,104	35	44,144	26
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	1	94	10	0	0	14	2	106	1	4,111	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	43	43	235	25	10	16	78	13	4,099	35	29,440	17
Total	99	100	940	100	62	100	597	100	11,859	100	171,603	100

^a Includes persons with a diagnosis of AIDS, reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2004. Cumulative total includes 481 females of unknown race or multiple races.

^b Total includes 56 females of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, cumulative through 2004—42 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Injection drug use	341	21	3,513	26	546	9	6,223	14	368	19	1,816	19
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	20	0	5	0	31	0	2	0	9	0
Heterosexual contact	667	40	6,236	46	2,358	39	19,445	45	1,003	51	4,505	48
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	147	9	1,685	12	273	4	3,269	8	233	12	1,018	11
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	50	3	540	4	110	2	1,075	2	27	1	177	2
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	5	0	106	1	8	0	63	0	1	0	9	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	5	0	53	0	19	0	100	0	2	0	31	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	460	28	3,852	28	1,948	32	14,938	35	740	38	3,270	35
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	9	1	144	1	43	1	332	1	12	1	62	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	646	39	3,772	28	3,144	52	17,254	40	576	29	3,029	32
Total	1,663	100	13,685	100	6,096	100	43,285	100	1,961	100	9,421	100

Transmission category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Total			
	2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004		Cumulative through 2004 ^a		2004 ^b		Cumulative through 2004 ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Injection drug use	3	4	18	5	3	8	87	28	1,267	13	11,719	17
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	62	0
Heterosexual contact	30	40	138	42	17	45	139	45	4,090	41	30,644	45
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	3	4	10	3	2	5	49	16	666	7	6,063	9
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1	1	7	2	1	3	10	3	189	2	1,822	3
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	14	0	182	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	186	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	26	35	120	36	14	37	78	25	3,195	32	22,391	33
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	64	1	546	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	42	56	169	51	18	47	80	26	4,446	45	24,572	36
Total	75	100	331	100	38	100	307	100	9,874	100	67,543	100

Note. Includes only persons with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS.

Since 2004, the following 42 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Connecticut has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for pediatric cases.

Florida (since July 1997) has had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only for new diagnoses.

Pennsylvania (October 2002) implemented confidential name-based HIV infection reporting only in areas outside the city of Philadelphia.

Texas (February 1994 through December 1998) reported only pediatric HIV infection cases.

^a Includes persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), reported from the beginning of the epidemic through December 2004. Cumulative total includes 514 females of unknown race or multiple races.

^b Total includes 41 females of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 23. Reported cases of HIV/AIDS in infants born to HIV-infected mothers, by year of report and selected characteristics, 1994–2004—25 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Year of report										
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Child's race/ethnicity											
White, not Hispanic	80	74	49	26	30	20	14	20	22	16	9
Black, not Hispanic	223	211	169	139	100	82	86	91	69	64	60
Hispanic	33	20	19	14	13	12	16	15	19	8	15
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Perinatal transmission category											
Mother with the following risk factor for, or documented, HIV infection:											
<i>Injection drug use</i>	130	94	84	59	28	27	30	26	13	8	5
<i>Sex with injection drug user</i>	70	45	42	28	17	21	11	10	11	6	6
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	7	10	5	5	2	5	2	5	2	5	4
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified</i>	81	91	52	56	53	30	43	50	39	39	32
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	5	3	3	3	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
<i>Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified</i>	47	63	51	34	42	32	30	32	47	34	37
Child's diagnosis status^a											
<i>HIV infection</i>	144	150	134	110	104	78	90	88	77	75	70
<i>AIDS</i>	199	158	103	75	41	39	27	38	36	18	14
Total^b	343	308	237	185	145	117	117	126	113	93	84

Note. Since 1994, the following 25 states have had laws and regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Jersey, Nevada, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin, West Virginia, Wyoming.

Data include children with a diagnosis of HIV infection. This includes children with a diagnosis of HIV infection only, a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later AIDS diagnosis, and concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

^a Status in the surveillance system as of June 2005.

^b Includes children of unknown race or multiple races.

Technical Notes

Surveillance of HIV Infection (not AIDS)

This report includes data from case reports from 42 areas that had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name for adults and adolescents and/or children with confirmed HIV infection (not AIDS), in addition to the reporting of persons with AIDS. Connecticut required reporting by name for children 13 years of age and younger. After the removal of personal identifying information, data from these reports were submitted to CDC (see Table 16 for list of areas). The implementation of HIV reporting has differed from state to state. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS) was not standardized, and the reporting of HIV infections (not AIDS) was based primarily on passive surveillance. The information on many of the cases reported before 1991 is not complete. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infections (not AIDS) by the use of standardized report forms and software.

Data on HIV infection (not AIDS) should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV because not all infected persons have been tested. Many HIV-reporting states offer anonymous HIV testing; the results of anonymous tests are not reported to the confidential name-based HIV registries of state and local health departments. Therefore, reports of confidential test results may not represent all persons who tested positive for HIV infection. Furthermore, many factors, including the extent to which testing is routinely offered to specific groups and the availability of, and access to, medical care and testing services, may influence testing patterns. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV reporting.

As of December 31, 2004, 8 areas (California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia) had implemented a code-based system to conduct case surveillance for HIV infection (not AIDS). Other areas (Delaware, Maine, Montana, Oregon, and Washington) had implemented a name-to-code system for conducting HIV infection surveillance: initially, names are collected, and, after any necessary public health follow-up, names are converted to

codes. Connecticut allows cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) in adults and adolescents to be reported by name or code; New Hampshire allows HIV cases to be reported with or without a name. Data on cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) from these areas are not included in the HIV data tables pending evaluations demonstrating acceptable performance according to CDC guidelines and pending the development of methods for reporting such data to CDC.

For this report, we classified cases in adults, adolescents, and children 18 months of age and older by using the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition, which incorporates positive test results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA [1]. For children less than 18 months of age, the pediatric HIV reporting criteria reflect diagnostic advances that permit the diagnosis of HIV infection during the first months of life. By the use of HIV nucleic acid detection tests, HIV infection can be detected in nearly all infants aged 1 month and older. The timing of the HIV serologic and HIV nucleic acid detection tests specified in the definitive and presumptive criteria for HIV infection is based on the recommended practices for diagnosing infection in children aged less than 18 months and on evaluations of the performance of these tests for children in this age group. Children aged less than 18 months born to an HIV-infected mother are categorized as having been exposed perinatally to HIV infection if the child does not meet the criteria for HIV infection or the criteria for “not infected with HIV” [1, 2]. Children born before 1994 were considered HIV infected if they met the HIV case definition in the 1987 pediatric classification system for HIV infection [3].

Because states initiated reporting on different dates, the length of time reporting has been in place influences the number of HIV infection cases reported. For example, data presented for a given year may include cases reported during only a part of the year. Before statewide HIV reporting, some states collected reports of HIV infection (not AIDS) in selected populations. Therefore, these states have reports that precede the initiation of statewide confidential reporting. A state with confidential HIV infection reporting also may report persons who tested positive in that state but who were residents of

other states. Therefore, when HIV data are presented by state of residence, cases reported before a state initiated reporting may have been reported from other states that did have confidential HIV infection reporting.

Over time, HIV infection may progress to AIDS and be reported to surveillance. Persons with HIV infection (not AIDS) who are later reported as having AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection (not AIDS) tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point on the clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and diagnosis of AIDS differs. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, the reporting and updating of persons' clinical and vital status differ among states. Completeness of reporting for HIV infection (not AIDS) is estimated at more than 85% [4].

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations report AIDS cases to CDC by using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 and 1987 [5, 6]. The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 [7; see also 8]. 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 [3] were updated in 1994 [9]. Effective January 1, 2000, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection was revised to reflect advances in laboratory HIV virologic tests. The definition incorporates the reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS into a single case definition for adults and children [1].

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of opportunistic infection). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV infection among persons with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of less than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4+ percentage of less than 14 and a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, or invasive cervical cancer. For adults,

adolescents, and children 18 months of age and older, the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition incorporates positive test results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA.

The pediatric case definition incorporates the revised 1994 pediatric classification system for evidence of HIV infection. Cases among children with their first positive results by Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized according to the 1987 classification system. For children of any age with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV virologic test result (i.e., HIV nucleic acid [DNA or RNA], HIV viral culture, HIV p24 antigen) is sufficient for a reportable AIDS diagnosis if the diagnosis is documented by a physician.

Although completeness of reporting of AIDS cases to state and local health departments differs by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that the reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85% complete [10–13]. In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic infections diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, for persons reported as having AIDS, the reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90% complete [14]. (See Commentary for discussion of duplicates.)

Since January 1, 1994, CDC has not accepted AIDS case reports that meet only the laboratory-based immunologic criteria of the 1993 expanded surveillance case definition [7] if information on sex or race/ethnicity was missing. A small number of cases previously reported to CDC without those variables have been returned to the health departments for follow-up and have been deleted from the totals.

Tabulation and Presentation of Data

Data in this report are provisional. This report includes information received by CDC through June 30, 2005. For analyses of cases of HIV infection, we used data from 35 areas (i.e., 33 states, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands) that have had HIV infection reporting for a sufficient time (i.e., at least since 2000) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends.

This report is organized in 5 sections. In Sections 1–3 (i.e., Tables 1–12, Figure 1, and Maps 1 and 2), data have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths; unreported risk factors have been statistically redistributed to better present the trends in the epidemic and the distribution of risk characteristics among affected populations. To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report. Section 4, which presents survival data, is discussed later in the Technical Notes. In Section 5 (Tables 14–23), HIV and AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC. Data for the U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations are included in the table totals unless their exclusion is specified in a footnote. The U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations comprise Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The last 2 areas constitute the category of Pacific Islands, U.S., as listed in this report.

Selection of areas with mature HIV reporting systems for analysis of cases of HIV/AIDS and HIV infection (not AIDS)

The inclusion of areas with mature (i.e. since at least 2000) confidential name-based HIV reporting for tabulation and presentation of HIV/AIDS and HIV infection (not AIDS) data was based on the date of the implementation of HIV reporting in the area and the ability to calculate 4 years of reporting delays in order to display trends reliably. For this report, 35 areas with laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since 2000 were eligible for inclusion. The 35 areas are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Selection of areas for analyses of reports of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Areas included in tabulations for reports of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date of imple-

mentation of name-based HIV infection reporting before the end of 2004. For Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22, we used data from 42 areas to describe reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

Age groups

For Tables 8–12 and Maps 1 and 2, age groups of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS are based on the person's age as of December 31, 2004. For Table 7, age groups of persons who died with AIDS are based on the person's age at the time of death. For all other tables, age groups are based on the person's age at the first documented positive HIV-antibody test result for persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), and age at diagnosis of AIDS for persons with a diagnosis of AIDS. The age category for adults and adolescents comprises persons age 13 years and older; the age category for children comprises children younger than 13 years of age.

Race and ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 [15], the Office of Management and Budget announced the Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, also known as Statistical Policy Directive 15. These standards, which superseded the 1977 standards, reflected a change in federal policy regarding the collection of race and ethnicity data; implementation by January 1, 2003 was mandated. At a minimum, data on the following race categories should be collected:

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- white

Additionally, systems must be able to retain information when multiple racial categories are reported. Two ethnicity categories should be collected regardless of race:

- Hispanic
- not Hispanic.

Because data for this document were compiled from reports to CDC through June 2005, race and ethnicity information were collected under 2 systems. The race and ethnicity categories in the system used through December 2002 are maintained in this

document because most case reports were submitted under that system. Persons who reported multiple racial categories or whose race was unknown are included in the total numbers in Tables 1–5, 7–11, 13, and 19–23. Also, persons reported as non-Hispanic may include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

Tabulation of cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS

In this report, the term *HIV/AIDS* is used to refer to 3 categories of cases: (1) new diagnoses of HIV infection (not AIDS), (2) new diagnoses of HIV infection with later diagnoses of AIDS, and (3) concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS. For analyses of HIV/AIDS data, we used data from 35 areas (i.e., 33 states, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) that have had HIV infection reporting for a sufficient length of time (i.e., at least since 2000) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends. Tables 1, 2, 8, and 9 summarize cases and prevalence of HIV/AIDS. For analysis of AIDS cases, we used data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories and other associated nations.

Tabulation of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and AIDS

Tabulation of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or with AIDS (Tables 8–12 and Maps 1 and 2) are not actual counts of cases reported to the surveillance system. The estimates are based on reported cases which have been adjusted for delays in reporting of cases and deaths.

Tabulation of deaths of persons with AIDS

Tabulation of deaths of persons with AIDS (Table 7) are not actual counts of deaths reported to the surveillance system. The estimates are based on reported deaths which have been adjusted for delays in reporting.

Geographic designations

Regions of residence included in the report are defined as follows.

- **Northeast:** Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont
- **Midwest:** Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

- **South:** Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia
- **West:** Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming
- **U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations:** Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas

In the *Federal Register* for December 27, 2000, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) published revised standards for defining metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) for use in federal statistical activities [16]. These standards provided for the identification of MSAs in the United States and Puerto Rico and replaced and superseded the 1990 standards. The adoption of the new standards was effective as of December 27, 2000. The OMB announced new MSA definitions based on the new standards and Census 2000 data on June 6, 2003 [17]. Table 15 presents reported AIDS cases, by MSA, for areas with population $\geq 500,000$. MSAs for Table 15 are defined by the OMB according to their most recent update of statistical areas in November 2004 [18].

Survival analyses

For the survival analyses presented in Section 4, Table 13 and Figures 2–4, we used time analysis methods for calculating survival versus death for AIDS case data reported through June 30, 2004. Table 13 was limited to AIDS cases diagnosed in 2000, and Figures 2–4 were limited to cases diagnosed during 1996–2003. Table 13 and the figures were limited to deaths through December 2004; this was done to allow at least 6 months for a death to be reported by June 30, 2005, and to allow at least 1 month after AIDS diagnosis.

Transmission Categories

Transmission category is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes a person's possible HIV transmission risk factors; the summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the one risk factor most likely to have been responsible for

transmission. For surveillance purposes, cases of HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and AIDS are counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with more than one reported risk factor for HIV are classified in the transmission category listed first in the hierarchy. The exception is men who report sexual contact with other men and injection drug use; this group makes up a separate transmission category.

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

Adults and adolescents born in, 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 HIV infection unless they meet the criteria stated in the preceding paragraph. Similar to other cases in persons who were reported without information about a behavioral or a transfusion risk factor for HIV infection, these cases are classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as “no risk factor reported or identified” [19]. Cases in children whose mother was born in, or whose mother had sex with someone born in, Pattern II countries are now classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as “Mother with documented HIV infection, a risk factor for HIV infection, or HIV infection without a specified risk factor.”

Cases in persons with no reported exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the hierarchy of transmission categories are classified as “no risk reported or identified.” No identified risk factor (NIR) cases include cases that have been followed up by local health department officials; cases in persons whose exposure history is missing because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; and cases in persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no mode of exposure was identi-

fied. As of September 2000, the procedures for investigating cases reported without risk factor information changed from ascertaining a risk factor for all reported cases to estimating risk factor distributions from statistical models and population-based samples. States continue to investigate any report of an unusual exposure to HIV and report these cases to CDC. CDC will continue to tabulate the number of documented unusual exposures to HIV reported by the states.

Because recently reported cases of HIV infection or AIDS are more likely to be reported without sufficient risk factor information, recent AIDS incidence in some transmission categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For tables and figures showing the estimated cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) and AIDS, the adjustment of cases without risk factor information among adults and adolescents is based on the redistributions of transmission category, by specific sex, race, and region, of cases that were diagnosed 3 to 10 years prior and initially assigned to the “no identified risk factor” category but that were later reclassified. Similar adjustments of such cases among children are based on transmission-category redistribution of all cases diagnosed during that period and later reclassified [20, 21].

Reporting Delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may differ among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories; for some AIDS cases, delays have been as long as several years. Adjustments of the estimated data on HIV infection (not AIDS) and on AIDS to account for reporting delays are calculated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure. This procedure not only takes into account the differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories, it is based on the assumption that reporting delays in these categories have not changed over time [22, 23].

Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of AIDS cases in 2004, as well as for persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) at the end of 2004. Population denominators used to compute these rates for the 50 states and the District

of Columbia were based on official postcensus estimates for 2004 from the U.S. Census Bureau [24] and bridged-race estimates for 2003 obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics [25]. The bridged estimates are based on the Census 2000 counts and produced under a collaborative agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau. These estimates result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 Office of Management and Budget standards [15] for the classification of data on race and ethnicity, to the 4 race categories specified in the 1977 standards. Population denominators for U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations were based on official postcensus estimates and Census 2000 counts from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database. Each rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases reported during the 12 months in 2004 (or the number of persons living with HIV infection or with AIDS at the end of 2004) by the 2004 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing age-, sex-, and race-specific rates are computed by applying the age, sex, and race proportions from the bridged-race population estimates for 2000 to the 2004 postcensus estimates of the total population for each state. When bridged-race population denominators for the U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations were not available, proportions from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database for 2000 were used to estimate the age- and sex-specific subpopulations [26].

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Web addresses for state or local HIV and AIDS surveillance reports

State or Area	URL for state or local HIV and AIDS surveillance report
Alabama	http://www.adph.org/AIDS/default.asp?TemplateNbr=3&DeptID=96&Templateld=3575
Alaska	http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/bulletins/docs/b2005_13.pdf
Arizona	http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/hiv_epi.htm
Arkansas	http://www.healtharkansas.com/stats/hiv_aids/033105_report.pdf
California	http://www.dhs.ca.gov/AIDS/Statistics/default.htm
Chicago	http://egov.cityofchicago.org/webportal/COCWebPortal/COC_EDITORIAL/AIDSChicago04.pdf
Colorado	http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/dc/HIVSTDPROGS.ASP
Connecticut	http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BCH/infectiousdise/2003/final%20pages/aids_surv_home_Z.htm
Delaware	http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/epi/disstatshiv.html
District of Columbia	http://doh.dc.gov/doh/cwp/view,A,1371,Q,598650,dohNav_GID,1802,dohNav,{33200 34259},.asp
Florida	http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html
Georgia	http://health.state.ga.us/programs/stdhiv/index.asp
Hawaii	http://www.state.hi.us/health/healthy-lifestyles/std-aids/aboutus/prg-aids/aids_rep/index.html
Houston	http://www.houstontx.gov/health/HIV-STD/QRT2004.pdf
Idaho	http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/Portals/_Rainbow/Documents/health/51eac4d-fb4c-412d-9033-74dc0ffd8f32.pdf
Illinois	http://www.idph.state.il.us/aids/stats.htm
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/isdh/programs/hivstd/quarterly/quarterly.htm
Iowa	http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/hiv_aids_programs.asp#surveillance
Kansas	http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hiv-std/surveillance.html
Kentucky	http://chfs.ky.gov/NR/rdonlyres/E8B9DE2B-71E6-4BA3-B50D-F4DF61D43B/0/June2004SemiannualReportPublisher2000.pdf
Los Angeles	http://lapublichealth.org/phcommon/public/reports/rptspubdisplay.cfm?unit=hiv&ou=ph&prog=hae
Louisiana	http://www.oph.dhh.state.la.us/HIVAIDS/surveillance/reports.html
Maine	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/boh/ddc/data_statistics_surveillance.htm
Maryland	http://www.dhmm.state.md.us/health/info&data.htm
Massachusetts	http://www.state.ma.us/dph/cdc/aids/aidsprog.htm
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_5320-36307--,00.html
Minnesota	http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/hivstatistics.html
Mississippi	http://www.msdc.state.ms.us/msdhsite/index.cfm/14,1185,150,html#Mississippi
Missouri	http://www.dhss.state.mo.us/HIV_STD_AIDS/Data.html
Montana	http://www.dphs.mt.gov/PHSD/STD-HIV/MTComprehensviePlan2005-2007.doc
Nebraska	http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/dpc/HIV.htm
Nevada	http://health2k.state.nv.us/hiv/survey/special.htm
New Hampshire	http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/CDCS/LIBRARY/Data-Statistical+Report/hiv-aids-report.htm
New Jersey	www.state.nj.us/health/aids/aidsqtr.htm
New Mexico	http://www.aidsinonet.org/nmepi2003/index.php
New York	http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/aids/statistics/index.htm
New York City	http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/dires/hivepi.shtml
North Carolina	http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/hiv/surveillance.html
North Dakota	http://www.ndhiv.com/programs/medi/files/HIVAIDSEpidemiologicReport2004.pdf
Ohio	http://www2.odh.ohio.gov/Data/Inf_Dis/hivcov.htm
Oklahoma	www.health.state.ok.us/program/hivstd/epi/stats.htm
Oregon	http://oregon.gov/DHS/ph/hst/index.shtml
Pennsylvania	http://www.health.state.pa.us/hiv-epi/extranet1.1/index.htm
Philadelphia	www.phila.gov/health/units/aaco/aidsphila.html
Rhode Island	http://www.health.ri.gov/hiv/data.php
San Francisco	www.dph.sf.ca.us/php/aidssurvunit.htm
South Carolina	http://www.dhec.sc.gov/health/disease/stdhiv/surveillance.htm
South Dakota	http://www.state.sd.us/doh/Disease/stats.htm
Tennessee	http://www.coetenn.com/IndexTNHIVdata.htm
Texas	www.tdh.state.tx.us/hivstd/stats/default.htm
Utah	http://health.utah.gov/cdc/hivsurveillance/sp.htm
Vermont	http://www.healthyvermonters.info/hs/epi/cdepi/AIDS/aidshome.shtml
Virginia	http://www.vdh.state.va.us/std/datahome2.asp
Washington	www.metrokc.gov/health/apu/epi/epistats.htm
West Virginia	http://www.wvdhhr.org/bph/oehp/sdc/aids.htm#Surveillance
Wisconsin	http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/aids-hiv/Stats/AIDS_HIV_StatsRprts_Index.htm
Wyoming	http://wdhfs.state.wy.us/hiv

Note. Local HIV and AIDS surveillance reports were not available electronically for the following areas: American Samoa, Federation of Micronesia, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, U.S.