

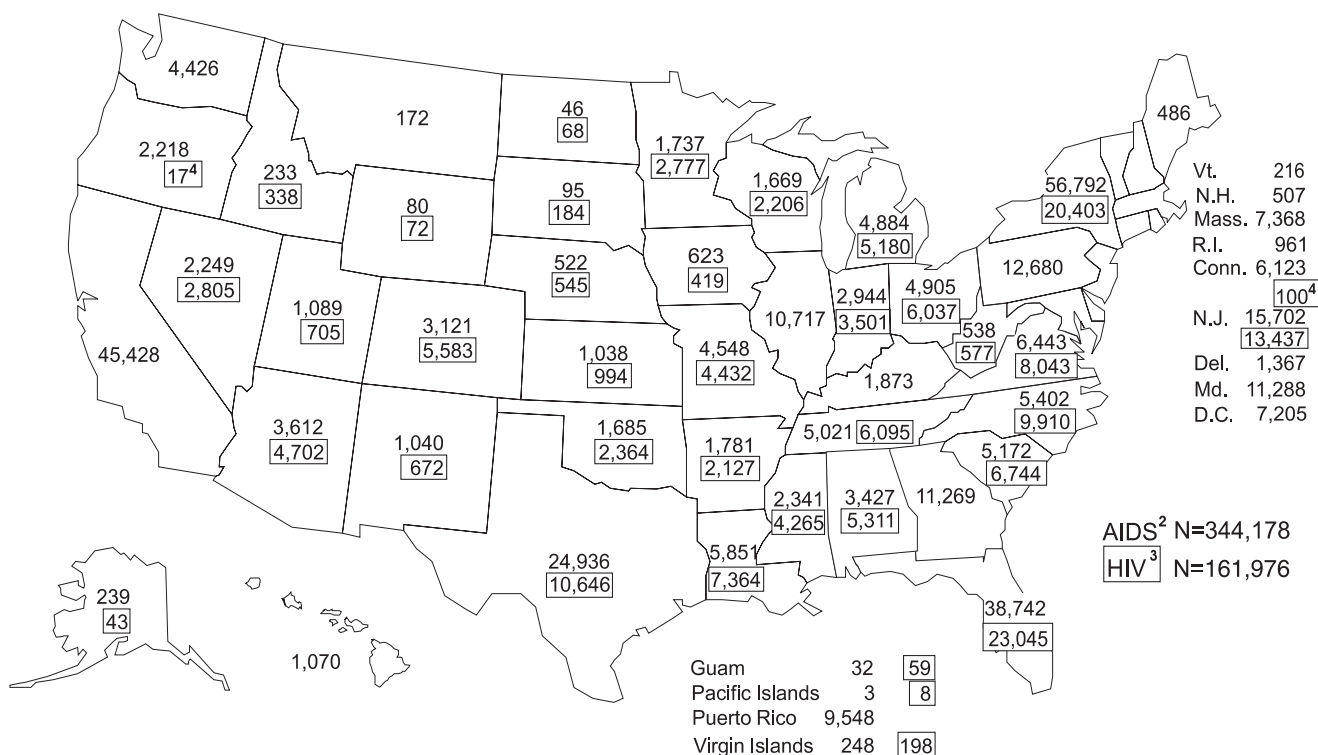
HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Report

U.S. HIV and AIDS cases reported through December 2001

Year-end edition Vol. 13 , No. 2

Persons reported to be living with HIV infection and AIDS, as of December 2001¹



¹Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of December 31, 2001. Excludes persons whose vital status is unknown.

²Includes 466 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

³Excludes 2,539 persons reported from areas with confidential HIV reporting area of residence is unknown or an area without confidential HIV reporting.

⁴Connecticut has confidential HIV reporting for pediatric cases only; through September 2001, Oregon had confidential HIV reporting for pediatric cases only.

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



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The HIV/AIDS masthead on the cover is used with permission of the American Red Cross.



Contents

Commentary	5
Reports of HIV infection and AIDS cases	
Table 1. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection and with AIDS, by area and age group	7
Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by area and age group	8
Table 3. HIV infection cases, by area and age group	9
Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group	10
Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population	12
Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population	12
Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases	13
Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases	13
Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex	14
Table 6. HIV infection cases by age group, exposure category, and sex	15
Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity	16
Table 8. HIV infection cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity	17
Table 9. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	18
Table 10. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	19
Table 11. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	20
Table 12. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	21
Table 13. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category	22
Table 14. HIV infection cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category	23
Table 15. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	24
Table 16. Pediatric HIV infection cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity	25
Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases	26
Table 17. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories	27
Table 18. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex	28
Table 19. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth	28
Table 20. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex	29
Table 21. AIDS cases and deaths, by year and age group	30
AIDS incidence, prevalence, and deaths, adjusted for unreported risk and delays in reporting	
AIDS incidence	
Table 22. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity	31
Table 23. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity	32
Table 24. Estimated AIDS incidence in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category	33
AIDS incidence trends	
Table 25. Estimated AIDS incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis	34
Table 26. Estimated AIDS incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis	34
Table 27. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by sex, exposure category and year of diagnosis	35
Figure 6. Estimated pediatric AIDS incidence, by year of diagnosis	36
Persons living with AIDS, trends	
Table 28. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year	36
Table 29. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year	37
Table 30. Estimated persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year	37
Deaths of persons with AIDS, trends	
Table 31. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death	38
Table 32. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death	38
Table 33. Estimated deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death	39
Technical Notes	40

At the end of 2001, an estimated total of 362,827 persons in the United States were living with AIDS (Table 28). Since the use of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) became widespread during 1996, trends in AIDS incidence have become less reflective of underlying trends in HIV transmission. However, because HIV surveillance data have not been available nationwide, AIDS surveillance data have been and continue to be used for formula-based distribution of federal funds for prevention and care. An Institute of Medicine (IOM) committee is assessing the adequacy and reliability of HIV surveillance data for use as the basis for distributing Ryan White CARE Act funding. For more information on the progress of the IOM committee or to provide feedback to the committee, please visit <http://www.iom.edu> and search current projects.

To better monitor patterns of HIV diagnosis, most States have implemented HIV surveillance. New York implemented confidential HIV infection case surveillance in June 2000, and this issue marks the first time that HIV diagnoses from New York have been included in the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*. For more information about HIV reporting in New York, visit <http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/aids/index.htm>. The HIV surveillance system in many states allows the reporting of previously diagnosed cases. A large number of HIV case reports were received during the initial implementation period in these states. However, once most of the previously diagnosed cases had been reported, the number of cases reported in later reporting periods decreased, better reflecting newly diagnosed cases. Newly reported HIV diagnoses do not necessarily reflect HIV incidence (i.e., new infections). One method for estimating HIV incidence is to apply the Serologic Testing Algorithm for Recent HIV Seroconversion (STARHS) to serologic specimens from new HIV diagnoses. Five states were funded in 2002 to conduct pilot studies of this method. The monitoring of HIV incidence will be critical in evaluating progress toward CDC's goal of reducing the number of new HIV infections in the United States from an estimated 40,000 to 20,000 per year by the year 2005, the goal of CDC's HIV Prevention Strategic Plan.

The map on the cover depicts the number of persons living with AIDS, by residence at the time of diagnosis. For areas with integrated HIV and AIDS

surveillance, the number of persons living with HIV and the number of those living with AIDS are shown. Surveillance data on all HIV diagnoses provide a more complete picture of the epidemic and the need for prevention and care services than that provided by AIDS data alone.

HIV/AIDS surveillance data are used by CDC's public health partners and professionals in other federal agencies, health departments, nonprofit organizations, and academic institutions. Recognizing the changing needs for data, CDC is committed to presenting the data that will best meet those needs. We plan to continue publishing the year-end edition of this report, but to respond more efficiently to an increasing number and variety of demands, and to produce more *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Supplemental Reports*, the mid-year edition of the *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* will be discontinued. We hope to meet the needs of as many users as possible and will welcome your suggestions.

Highlights of findings

In 1996, sharp declines in AIDS incidence occurred for the first time; from 1998 through 1999, declines in AIDS incidence began to level, and essentially no change occurred from 1999 (41,165) through 2001 (41,311).

- By region, from 1996 through 2001, AIDS incidence declined in the West; declined and then leveled in the Northeast, Midwest, and U.S. territories; and declined and then increased in the South (Table 25).
- By race/ethnicity, from 1996 through 2001, AIDS incidence declined sharply and then slowed among whites; declined more slowly and then slightly increased among blacks, Hispanics, and Asian/Pacific Islanders; and increased (from 154 in 1998 to 184 in 2001) among American Indian/Alaska Natives (Table 26).
- By risk, AIDS incidence declined sharply and then leveled among men who have sex with men (MSM) and men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDUs); incidence continued to decline among injection drug users (IDUs). Among persons exposed through heterosexual contact, incidence declined slowly from 1996 through 1998 but seems to have increased through 2001 (Table 30).

From 1996 through 1997, the number of deaths among persons with AIDS declined sharply and continued to decline each year through 2001.

- By region, the number of deaths declined in the Northeast, West, South; the number declined and then leveled in the Midwest and declined and then slightly increased in U.S. territories (Table 31).
- By race/ethnicity, the number of deaths of persons with AIDS declined in all racial/ethnic groups (Table 32), except American Indian/Alaska Natives.
- By sex and risk, the number of deaths declined among MSM, male and female IDUs, and MSM/IDUs. Among men and women with AIDS attributed to heterosexual contact, the number of deaths declined from 1996 through 1998 and then leveled (Table 33).

AIDS prevalence has increased steadily over time: at the end of December 2001, approximately 362,827 persons in the United States were living with AIDS. Through December 2001, 807,075 adult/adolescents had been reported as having AIDS; of these, 462,653 (57%) had died.

- By region, 39% of the persons living with AIDS lived in the South, 29% in the Northeast, 19% in the West, 10% in the Midwest, and 3% in U.S. territories (Table 28).
- Of persons living with AIDS, 42% were black, 37% were white, 20% were Hispanic, 1% were Asian/Pacific Islander, and <1% were American Indian/Alaska Native (Table 29).
- Of the 282,250 adult and adolescent (≥ 13 years of age) men with AIDS, 57% were MSM, 24% were IDUs, 9% were exposed through heterosexual contact, and 8% were MSM/IDUs. Of the 76,696 adult and adolescent women with AIDS, 59% were exposed through heterosexual contact, and 38% were exposed through injection drug use (Table 30).

Through December 2001, a total of 9,074 children (<13 years of age) had been reported as having AIDS; of these, 5,257 (58%) had died.

- During 2001, 175 new cases of AIDS in children were reported (Table 5). Of these, 150 (86%) were attributed to perinatal exposure.

The addition of New York HIV data substantially affected the number and characteristics of the HIV cases described in this report:

- From June 2000 through December 2001, New York reported a total of 20,770 HIV (not AIDS) cases, which represent 12% of all cases of HIV

(not AIDS) reported to CDC. During 2001, New York reported 13,403 HIV (not AIDS) cases, which represents 38% of all cases reported from areas reporting during that year.

- The number of reports of pediatric HIV (not AIDS) cases increased dramatically from 224 cases in children younger than age 13 reported during 2000 to 543 cases during 2001. The cumulative total nearly doubled from 2,134 HIV (not AIDS) cases reported through 2000 to 3,923 HIV (not AIDS) cases reported through the end of 2001.

Note that *not* all HIV cases reported in 2001 reflected new diagnoses; rather, the HIV cases reported include cases diagnosed during earlier years.

Additional resources prepared with HIV/AIDS surveillance data—

- *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/hasrlink.htm
- A public-use version of the AIDS surveillance data set (AIDS Public Information Data Set [APIDS]) at www.cdc.gov/hiv/software/apids.htm

Suggested reading

- 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.
- Guidelines for national HIV case surveillance, including monitoring for HIV infection and AIDS. *MMWR* 1999;48(RR-13):1-31.
- 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.
- CDC. Diagnosis and reporting of HIV and AIDS in 25 states – United States, 1994-2000. *MMWR* 2002;51:595-598.
- CDC. Update: the AIDS epidemic in the United States, 2001. *MMWR* 2002;51:592-595.
- HIV Prevention Strategic Plan Through 2005 available at www.cdc.gov/nchstp/od/hiv_plan

Table 1. Persons reported to be living with HIV infection¹ and with AIDS, by area and age group², reported through December 2001³

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	Living with HIV infection ⁴			Living with AIDS ⁵			Cumulative totals		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	5,279	32	5,311	3,410	17	3,427	8,689	49	8,738
Alaska (Feb. 1999)	43	0	43	238	1	239	281	1	282
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	4,670	32	4,702	3,604	8	3,612	8,274	40	8,314
Arkansas (July 1989)	2,114	13	2,127	1,761	20	1,781	3,875	33	3,908
California	—	—	—	45,285	143	45,428	45,285	143	45,428
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	5,566	17	5,583	3,119	2	3,121	8,685	19	8,704
Connecticut (July 1992) ⁶	26	74	100	6,071	52	6,123	6,097	126	6,223
Delaware	—	—	—	1,355	12	1,367	1,355	12	1,367
District of Columbia	—	—	—	7,130	75	7,205	7,130	75	7,205
Florida (July 1997)	22,844	201	23,045	38,306	436	38,742	61,150	637	61,787
Georgia	—	—	—	11,193	76	11,269	11,193	76	11,269
Hawaii	—	—	—	1,065	5	1,070	1,065	5	1,070
Idaho (June 1986)	336	2	338	233	0	233	569	2	571
Illinois	—	—	—	10,617	100	10,717	10,617	100	10,717
Indiana (July 1988)	3,476	25	3,501	2,928	16	2,944	6,404	41	6,445
Iowa (July 1998)	415	4	419	620	3	623	1,035	7	1,042
Kansas (July 1999)	985	9	994	1,036	2	1,038	2,021	11	2,032
Kentucky	—	—	—	1,859	14	1,873	1,859	14	1,873
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	7,269	95	7,364	5,805	46	5,851	13,074	141	13,215
Maine	—	—	—	482	4	486	482	4	486
Maryland	—	—	—	11,172	116	11,288	11,172	116	11,288
Massachusetts	—	—	—	7,318	50	7,368	7,318	50	7,368
Michigan (April 1992)	5,106	74	5,180	4,861	23	4,884	9,967	97	10,064
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	2,754	23	2,777	1,728	9	1,737	4,482	32	4,514
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	4,228	37	4,265	2,320	21	2,341	6,548	58	6,606
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	4,395	37	4,432	4,531	17	4,548	8,926	54	8,980
Montana	—	—	—	172	0	172	172	—	172
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	539	6	545	518	4	522	1,057	10	1,067
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	2,784	21	2,805	2,240	9	2,249	5,024	30	5,054
New Hampshire	—	—	—	505	2	507	505	2	507
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	13,119	318	13,437	15,542	160	15,702	28,661	478	29,139
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	672	0	672	1,035	5	1,040	1,707	5	1,712
New York (June 2000)	19,172	1,231	20,403	56,331	461	56,792	75,503	1,692	77,195
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	9,819	91	9,910	5,371	31	5,402	15,190	122	15,312
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	67	1	68	45	1	46	112	2	114
Ohio (June 1990)	5,976	61	6,037	4,868	37	4,905	10,844	98	10,942
Oklahoma (June 1988)	2,346	18	2,364	1,679	6	1,685	4,025	24	4,049
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ⁶	4	13	17	2,213	5	2,218	2,217	18	2,235
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	12,533	147	12,680	12,533	147	12,680
Rhode Island	—	—	—	954	7	961	954	7	961
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	6,677	67	6,744	5,143	29	5,172	11,820	96	11,916
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	183	1	184	94	1	95	277	2	279
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	6,036	59	6,095	5,005	16	5,021	11,041	75	11,116
Texas (Jan. 1999) ⁶	10,390	256	10,646	24,819	117	24,936	35,209	373	35,582
Utah (April 1989)	697	8	705	1,086	3	1,089	1,783	11	1,794
Vermont	—	—	—	214	2	216	214	2	216
Virginia (July 1989)	7,990	53	8,043	6,373	70	6,443	14,363	123	14,486
Washington	—	—	—	4,417	9	4,426	4,417	9	4,426
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	570	7	577	533	5	538	1,103	12	1,115
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	2,187	19	2,206	1,656	13	1,669	3,843	32	3,875
Wyoming (June 1989)	72	0	72	78	2	80	150	2	152
Subtotal	158,806	2,905	161,711	331,471	2,410	333,881	490,277	5,315	495,592
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations									
Guam (March 2000)	58	1	59	32	0	32	90	1	91
Pacific Islands, U.S. ⁷	8	0	8	3	0	3	11	0	11
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	9,471	77	9,548	9,471	77	9,548
Virgin Islands, U.S. (Dec. 1998)	195	3	198	243	5	248	438	8	446
Total	159,067	2,909	161,976	341,679	2,499	344,178	500,746	5,408	506,154

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

²Age group based on person's age as of December 31, 2001.

³Persons reported with vital status "alive" as of the last update. Excludes persons whose vital status is unknown.

⁴Includes only persons reported from areas with confidential HIV reporting. Excludes 2,223 adults/adolescents and 54 children reported from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting whose area of residence is unknown or are residents of other areas.

⁵Includes 459 adults/adolescents and 7 children whose area of residence is unknown.

⁶Connecticut has confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; through September 2001, Oregon had confidential HIV infection reporting for children less than 6 years old. Texas reported only pediatric HIV infection cases from February 1994 until January 1999. Some persons who were children when HIV was initially diagnosed are now aged 13 years or older and are presented as adults/adolescents living with HIV.

⁷American Samoa began confidential HIV infection reporting in August 2001 and the Northern Mariana Islands began reporting in October 2001.

Table 2. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by area and age group, reported through December 2001, United States

Area of residence	2000		2001		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama	482	10.8	438	9.8	6,632	74	6,706
Alaska	23	3.7	18	2.8	490	5	495
Arizona	443	8.6	540	10.2	7,925	41	7,966
Arkansas	194	7.2	199	7.4	3,139	38	3,177
California	4,696	13.8	4,315	12.5	123,200	619	123,819
Colorado	339	7.8	288	6.5	7,351	30	7,381
Connecticut	614	18.0	584	17.1	11,972	176	12,148
Delaware	220	28.0	248	31.1	2,803	24	2,827
District of Columbia	873	152.9	870	152.1	13,796	173	13,969
Florida	4,905	30.6	5,138	31.3	83,888	1,436	85,324
Georgia	1,231	15.0	1,745	20.8	24,347	212	24,559
Hawaii	115	9.5	124	10.1	2,569	16	2,585
Idaho	22	1.7	19	1.4	514	3	517
Illinois	1,758	14.1	1,323	10.6	26,047	272	26,319
Indiana	382	6.3	378	6.2	6,466	49	6,515
Iowa	92	3.1	90	3.1	1,392	10	1,402
Kansas	127	4.7	98	3.6	2,453	12	2,465
Kentucky	210	5.2	333	8.2	3,648	27	3,675
Louisiana	661	14.8	861	19.3	13,350	125	13,475
Maine	40	3.1	48	3.7	995	9	1,004
Maryland	1,455	27.4	1,860	34.6	23,228	309	23,537
Massachusetts	1,185	18.6	765	12.0	16,797	211	17,008
Michigan	761	7.6	548	5.5	11,755	108	11,863
Minnesota	184	3.7	157	3.2	3,896	23	3,919
Mississippi	428	15.0	418	14.6	4,821	56	4,877
Missouri	452	8.1	445	7.9	9,594	60	9,654
Montana	16	1.8	15	1.7	338	3	341
Nebraska	77	4.5	74	4.3	1,157	10	1,167
Nevada	283	14.0	252	12.0	4,637	28	4,665
New Hampshire	30	2.4	40	3.2	910	9	919
New Jersey	1,875	22.2	1,756	20.7	43,068	756	43,824
New Mexico	144	7.9	143	7.8	2,179	8	2,187
New York	6,301	33.2	7,476	39.3	147,065	2,276	149,341
North Carolina	674	8.3	942	11.5	11,240	116	11,356
North Dakota	3	0.5	3	0.5	109	1	110
Ohio	588	5.2	581	5.1	11,834	124	11,958
Oklahoma	353	10.2	243	7.0	4,004	26	4,030
Oregon	208	6.1	259	7.5	5,039	17	5,056
Pennsylvania	1,658	13.5	1,840	15.0	26,033	336	26,369
Rhode Island	99	9.4	103	9.7	2,130	23	2,153
South Carolina	789	19.6	729	17.9	10,151	86	10,237
South Dakota	8	1.1	25	3.3	187	4	191
Tennessee	839	14.7	602	10.5	9,114	52	9,166
Texas	2,631	12.6	2,892	13.6	56,344	386	56,730
Utah	148	6.6	124	5.5	2,076	21	2,097
Vermont	38	6.2	25	4.1	422	6	428
Virginia	872	12.3	951	13.2	13,842	176	14,018
Washington	496	8.4	532	8.9	9,971	34	10,005
West Virginia	61	3.4	100	5.5	1,168	10	1,178
Wisconsin	213	4.0	193	3.6	3,737	31	3,768
Wyoming	11	2.2	5	1.0	189	3	192
Subtotal	40,307	14.3	41,755	14.7	780,012	8,660	788,672
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations							
Guam	13	8.4	12	7.6	58	0	58
Pacific Islands, U.S.	0	0.0	1	0.3	5	0	5
Puerto Rico	1,346	35.3	1,242	32.3	25,730	389	26,119
Virgin Islands, U.S.	34	28.1	35	28.6	501	17	518
Total¹	41,795	14.6	43,158	14.9	807,075	9,074	816,149

¹U.S. totals presented in this report include data from the United States (50 states and the District of Columbia), and from U.S. dependencies, possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States. See Technical Notes. Totals include 777 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 3. HIV infection cases¹ by area and age group, reported through December 2001, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	2001	Cumulative totals		
		Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Alabama (Jan. 1988)	491	5,505	41	5,546
Alaska (Feb. 1999)	15	48	1	49
Arizona (Jan. 1987)	553	4,936	42	4,978
Arkansas (July 1989)	211	2,155	20	2,175
Colorado (Nov. 1985)	391	5,820	29	5,849
Connecticut (July 1992) ²	4	0	108	108
Florida (July 1997)	5,744	23,325	232	23,557
Idaho (June 1986)	27	393	4	397
Indiana (July 1988)	394	3,688	39	3,727
Iowa (July 1998)	79	420	8	428
Kansas (July 1999)	103	1,015	14	1,029
Louisiana (Feb. 1993)	830	7,692	125	7,817
Michigan (April 1992)	674	5,858	118	5,976
Minnesota (Oct. 1985)	272	2,918	34	2,952
Mississippi (Aug. 1988)	408	4,447	49	4,496
Missouri (Oct. 1987)	481	4,571	47	4,618
Nebraska (Sept. 1995)	90	565	8	573
Nevada (Feb. 1992)	297	3,127	25	3,152
New Jersey (Jan. 1992)	1,571	14,770	403	15,173
New Mexico (Jan. 1998)	80	699	3	702
New York (June. 2000)	13,403	19,161	1,609	20,770
North Carolina (Feb. 1990)	1,046	10,730	123	10,853
North Dakota (Jan. 1988)	7	75	1	76
Ohio (June 1990)	831	6,344	80	6,424
Oklahoma (June 1988)	223	2,472	27	2,499
Oregon (Sept. 1988) ²	1	0	17	17
South Carolina (Feb. 1986)	695	7,258	102	7,360
South Dakota (Jan. 1988)	14	200	5	205
Tennessee (Jan. 1992)	721	6,247	74	6,321
Texas (Jan. 1999) ²	4,237	10,495	320	10,815
Utah (April 1989)	50	709	11	720
Virginia (July 1989)	879	8,609	75	8,684
West Virginia (Jan. 1989)	55	601	8	609
Wisconsin (Nov. 1985)	165	2,363	29	2,392
Wyoming (June 1989)	9	79	0	79
Subtotal	35,051	167,295	3,831	171,126
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations				
American Samoa (Aug. 2001)	1	1	0	1
Guam (March 2000)	19	63	1	64
Mariana Islands, U.S (Oct. 2001)	18	18	0	18
Virgin Islands, U.S (Dec. 1998)	24	206	4	210
Persons reported from states with confidential HIV reporting who were residents of other states ³	462	2,520	87	2,607
Total	35,575	170,103	3,923	174,026

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

²Connecticut has confidential HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases only; through September 2001, Oregon had confidential HIV infection reporting for children less than 6 years old. Texas reported only pediatric HIV infection cases from February 1994 until January 1999.

³Includes 692 persons reported from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting, but whose area of residence is unknown. See Technical Notes.

⁴American Samoa began confidential HIV infection reporting in August 2001 and the Northern Mariana Islands began reporting in October 2001.

Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group, reported through December 2001, United States

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	2000		2001		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
Akron, Ohio	30	4.3	21	3.0	606	1	607
Albany-Schenectady, N.Y.	115	13.1	80	9.1	1,807	25	1,832
Albuquerque, N.Mex.	72	10.1	63	8.7	1,163	2	1,165
Allentown, Pa.	49	7.7	85	13.2	910	11	921
Ann Arbor, Mich.	35	6.0	14	2.4	412	9	421
Atlanta, Ga.	704	17.0	1,293	30.3	17,041	116	17,157
Austin, Tex.	179	14.2	208	15.8	4,046	27	4,073
Bakersfield, Calif.	82	12.4	106	15.7	1,124	8	1,132
Baltimore, Md.	967	37.8	1,287	50.0	15,580	212	15,792
Baton Rouge, La.	143	23.7	221	36.4	2,110	19	2,129
Bergen-Passaic, N.J.	210	15.3	187	13.6	5,608	83	5,691
Birmingham, Ala.	115	12.5	109	11.7	1,996	23	2,019
Boston, Mass.	1,013	16.7	659	10.8	14,758	187	14,945
Buffalo, N.Y.	81	6.9	136	11.7	1,945	19	1,964
Charleston, S.C.	116	21.1	55	9.9	1,608	12	1,620
Charlotte, N.C.	125	8.3	182	11.8	2,278	23	2,301
Chicago, Ill.	1,520	18.3	1,053	12.6	22,462	241	22,703
Cincinnati, Ohio	74	4.5	40	2.4	1,938	15	1,953
Cleveland, Ohio	163	7.2	212	9.4	3,533	43	3,576
Colorado Springs, Colo.	24	4.6	19	3.6	472	5	477
Columbia, S.C.	153	28.4	178	32.7	2,197	18	2,215
Columbus, Ohio	116	7.5	102	6.5	2,315	13	2,328
Dallas, Tex.	647	18.3	749	20.5	13,082	37	13,119
Dayton, Ohio	64	6.7	60	6.3	1,056	17	1,073
Daytona Beach, Fla.	80	16.1	107	21.0	1,237	14	1,251
Denver, Colo.	250	11.8	217	10.0	5,830	21	5,851
Detroit, Mich.	550	12.4	389	8.7	8,123	73	8,196
El Paso, Tex.	78	11.4	115	16.7	1,184	10	1,194
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	855	52.4	689	41.3	13,345	249	13,594
Fort Wayne, Ind.	24	4.8	22	4.4	334	3	337
Fort Worth, Tex.	189	11.0	132	7.5	3,364	26	3,390
Fresno, Calif.	93	10.0	56	5.9	1,252	14	1,266
Gary, Ind.	59	9.3	54	8.5	783	6	789
Grand Rapids, Mich.	37	3.4	42	3.8	805	4	809
Greensboro, N.C.	96	7.6	124	9.8	1,784	21	1,805
Greenville, S.C.	119	12.3	107	10.9	1,607	7	1,614
Harrisburg, Pa.	69	11.0	123	19.5	1,134	8	1,142
Hartford, Conn.	235	20.4	195	16.8	4,158	46	4,204
Honolulu, Hawaii	84	9.6	52	5.9	1,838	13	1,851
Houston, Tex.	687	16.4	801	18.7	19,735	163	19,898
Indianapolis, Ind.	161	10.0	175	10.7	3,046	20	3,066
Jacksonville, Fla.	285	25.8	311	27.5	4,715	70	4,785
Jersey City, N.J.	220	36.1	256	42.1	6,735	120	6,855
Kansas City, Mo.	178	10.0	164	9.1	4,091	14	4,105
Knoxville, Tenn.	45	6.5	33	4.7	759	6	765
Las Vegas, Nev.	250	15.8	216	13.0	3,807	27	3,834
Little Rock, Ark.	54	9.2	81	13.7	1,125	14	1,139
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,644	17.2	1,391	14.4	43,252	236	43,488
Louisville, Ky.	91	8.9	149	14.5	1,779	17	1,796
McAllen, Tex.	40	7.0	51	8.6	420	10	430
Memphis, Tenn.	322	28.3	259	22.6	3,417	18	3,435
Miami, Fla.	1,303	57.5	1,232	53.8	24,868	489	25,357
Middlesex, N.J.	132	11.2	147	12.4	3,286	71	3,357
Milwaukee, Wis.	133	8.9	115	7.7	2,072	18	2,090
Minneapolis-Saint Paul, Minn.	169	5.7	135	4.5	3,465	17	3,482
Mobile, Ala.	99	18.3	86	15.8	1,275	16	1,291
Monmouth-Ocean, N.J.	129	11.4	126	11.0	2,942	62	3,004
Nashville, Tenn.	326	26.4	186	14.9	2,908	17	2,925
Nassau/Suffolk, N.Y.	246	8.9	350	12.6	6,889	113	7,002
New Haven, Conn.	312	18.3	348	20.3	6,789	124	6,913

Table 4. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by metropolitan area and age group, reported through December 2001, United States (continued)

Metropolitan area of residence (with 500,000 or more population)	2000		2001		Cumulative totals		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total
New Orleans, La.	322	24.1	312	23.4	7,185	67	7,252
New York, N.Y.	5,412	58.1	6,152	65.9	124,201	2,036	126,237
Newark, N.J.	773	38.0	711	34.8	17,469	327	17,796
Norfolk, Va.	271	17.2	334	21.1	4,061	63	4,124
Oakland, Calif.	272	11.3	320	13.1	8,304	43	8,347
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	18.8	120	11.0	1,894	7	1,901
Omaha, Nebr.	53	7.4	54	7.5	808	3	811
Orange County, Calif.	286	10.0	299	10.3	5,889	36	5,925
Orlando, Fla.	356	21.5	532	31.2	6,458	82	6,540
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,357	26.6	1,355	26.5	20,091	278	20,369
Phoenix, Ariz.	294	9.0	376	11.1	5,635	27	5,662
Pittsburgh, Pa.	106	4.5	146	6.2	2,496	18	2,514
Portland, Oreg.	174	9.0	220	11.2	4,089	8	4,097
Providence, R.I.	93	9.6	97	10.0	2,000	21	2,021
Raleigh-Durham, N.C.	145	12.1	159	12.9	2,151	22	2,173
Richmond, Va.	168	16.8	126	12.5	2,716	29	2,745
Riverside-San Bernardino, Calif.	399	12.2	392	11.5	7,260	59	7,319
Rochester, N.Y.	75	6.8	127	11.6	2,448	13	2,461
Sacramento, Calif.	171	10.4	130	7.6	3,331	24	3,355
Saint Louis, Mo.	246	9.4	282	10.8	4,966	41	5,007
Salt Lake City, Utah	131	9.8	111	8.2	1,805	14	1,819
San Antonio, Tex.	167	10.4	200	12.3	4,129	28	4,157
San Diego, Calif.	439	15.5	478	16.7	11,015	55	11,070
San Francisco, Calif.	762	44.0	596	34.6	28,391	47	28,438
San Jose, Calif.	110	6.5	120	7.2	3,241	14	3,255
San Juan, P.R.	872	44.3	701	35.3	16,130	242	16,372
Sarasota, Fla.	129	21.8	139	22.8	1,579	24	1,603
Scranton, Pa.	19	3.0	13	2.1	442	4	446
Seattle, Wash.	285	11.8	348	14.3	6,987	19	7,006
Springfield, Mass.	147	24.2	94	15.4	1,822	24	1,846
Stockton, Calif.	37	6.5	26	4.4	781	13	794
Syracuse, N.Y.	90	12.3	116	15.9	1,407	10	1,417
Tacoma, Wash.	58	8.2	67	9.3	897	9	906
Tampa-Saint Petersburg, Fla.	454	18.9	607	24.8	8,901	105	9,006
Toledo, Ohio	31	5.0	43	7.0	610	12	622
Tucson, Ariz.	74	8.7	122	14.1	1,633	10	1,643
Tulsa, Okla.	71	8.8	71	8.8	1,198	9	1,207
Vallejo, Calif.	64	12.3	90	16.9	1,465	11	1,476
Ventura, Calif.	42	5.5	33	4.3	846	3	849
Washington, D.C.	1,542	31.2	1,657	32.8	24,549	295	24,844
West Palm Beach, Fla.	538	47.4	459	39.4	7,912	206	8,118
Wichita, Kans.	45	8.2	17	3.1	746	2	748
Wilmington, Del.	173	29.4	197	33.1	2,235	17	2,252
Youngstown, Ohio	18	3.0	28	4.7	395	0	395
Metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population	33,916	18.7	34,732	19.0	676,768	7,700	684,468
<i>Central counties</i>	33,132	20.1	33,904	20.4	663,026	7,560	670,586
<i>Outlying counties</i>	784	4.7	828	4.9	13,742	140	13,882
Metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 499,999 population	4,493	9.2	4,690	9.5	77,206	834	78,040
<i>Central counties</i>	4,205	9.7	4,371	10.0	72,084	760	72,844
<i>Outlying counties</i>	288	5.2	319	5.7	5,122	74	5,196
Nonmetropolitan areas	3,083	5.4	3,278	5.8	48,865	510	49,375
Total¹	41,795	14.6	43,158	14.9	807,075	9,074	816,149

¹Totals include 4,266 persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Figure 1. Male adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported in 2001, United States

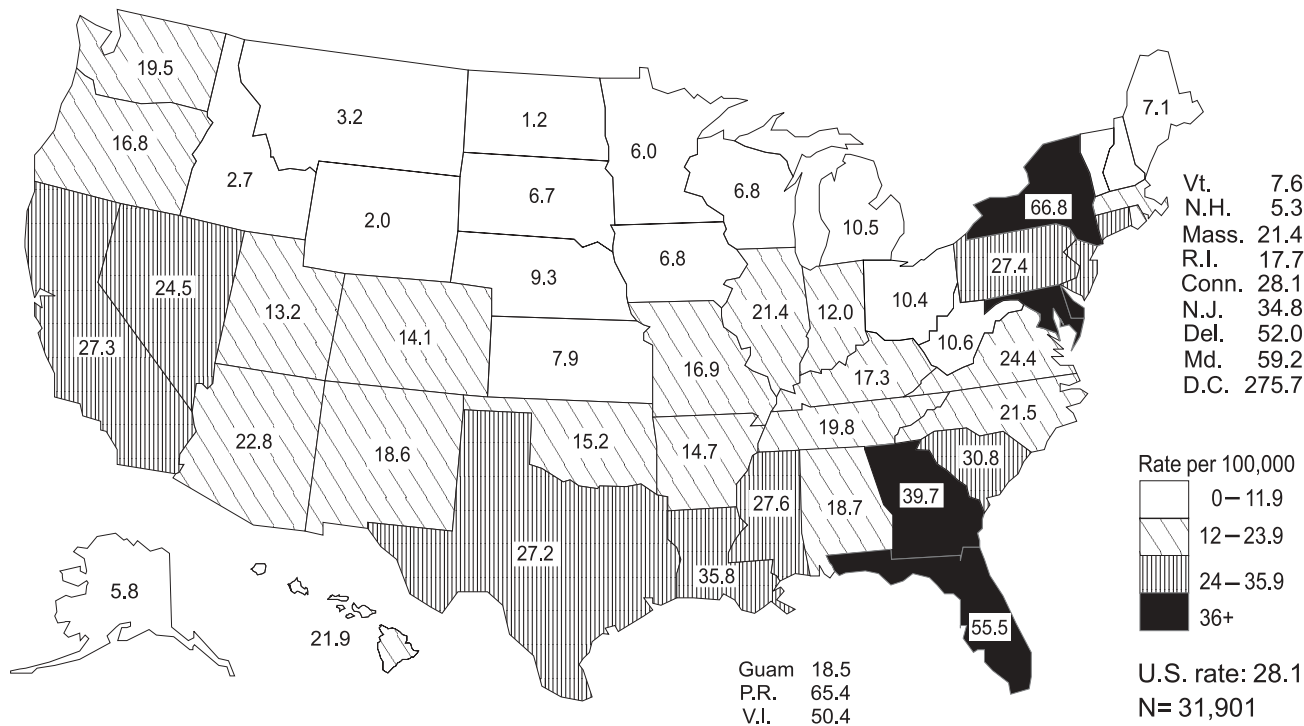


Figure 2. Female adult/adolescent annual AIDS rates per 100,000 population, for cases reported in 2001, United States

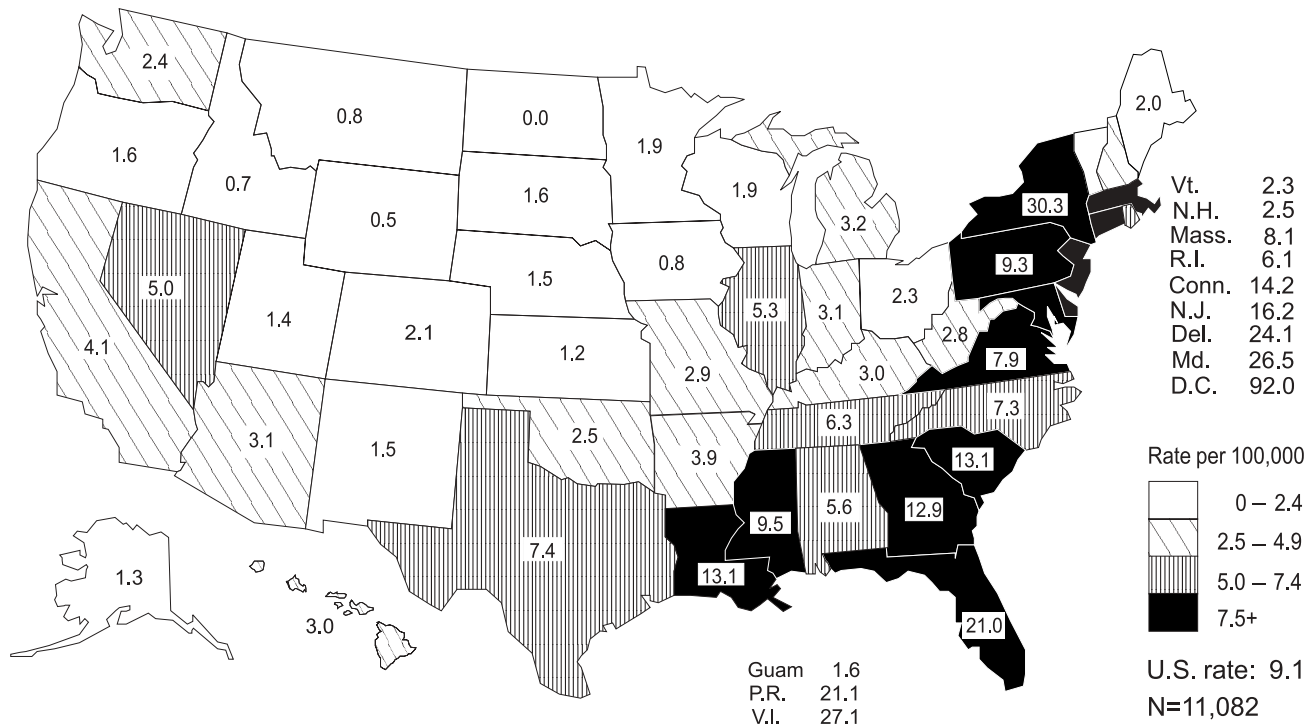
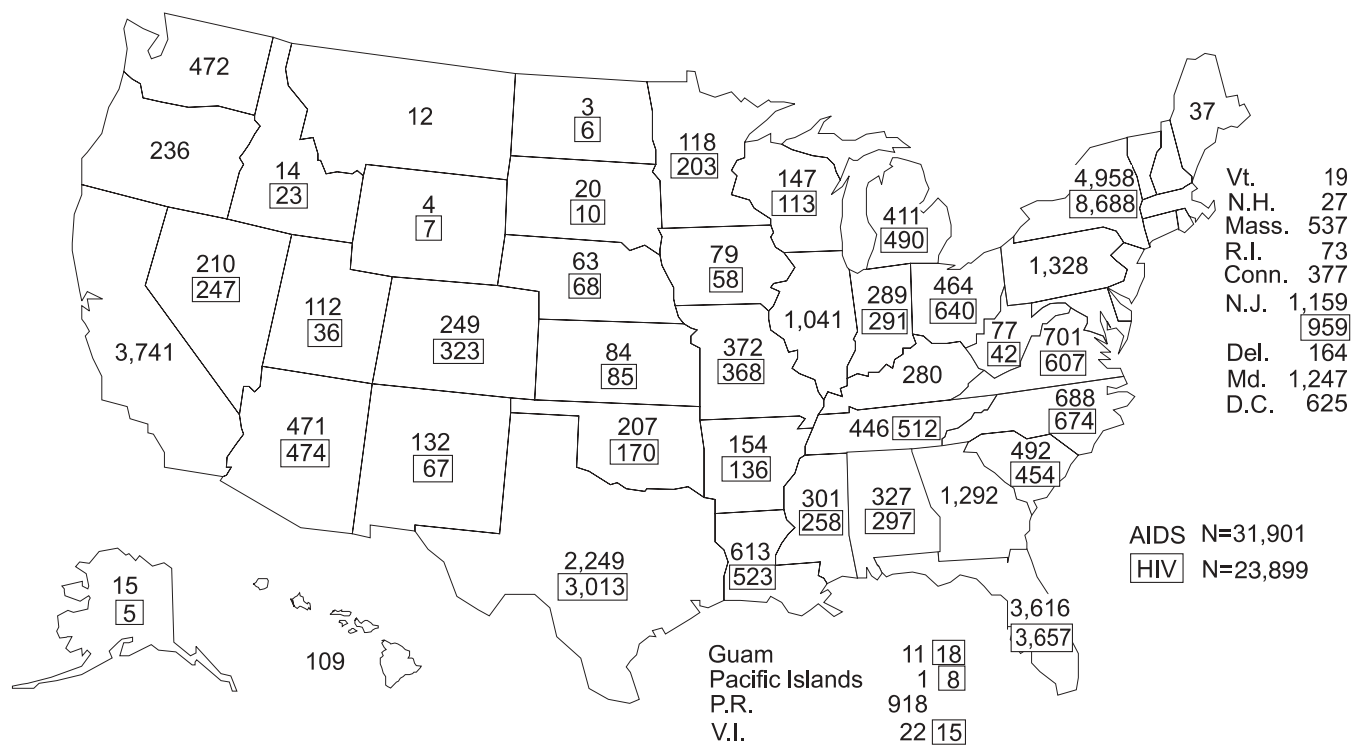
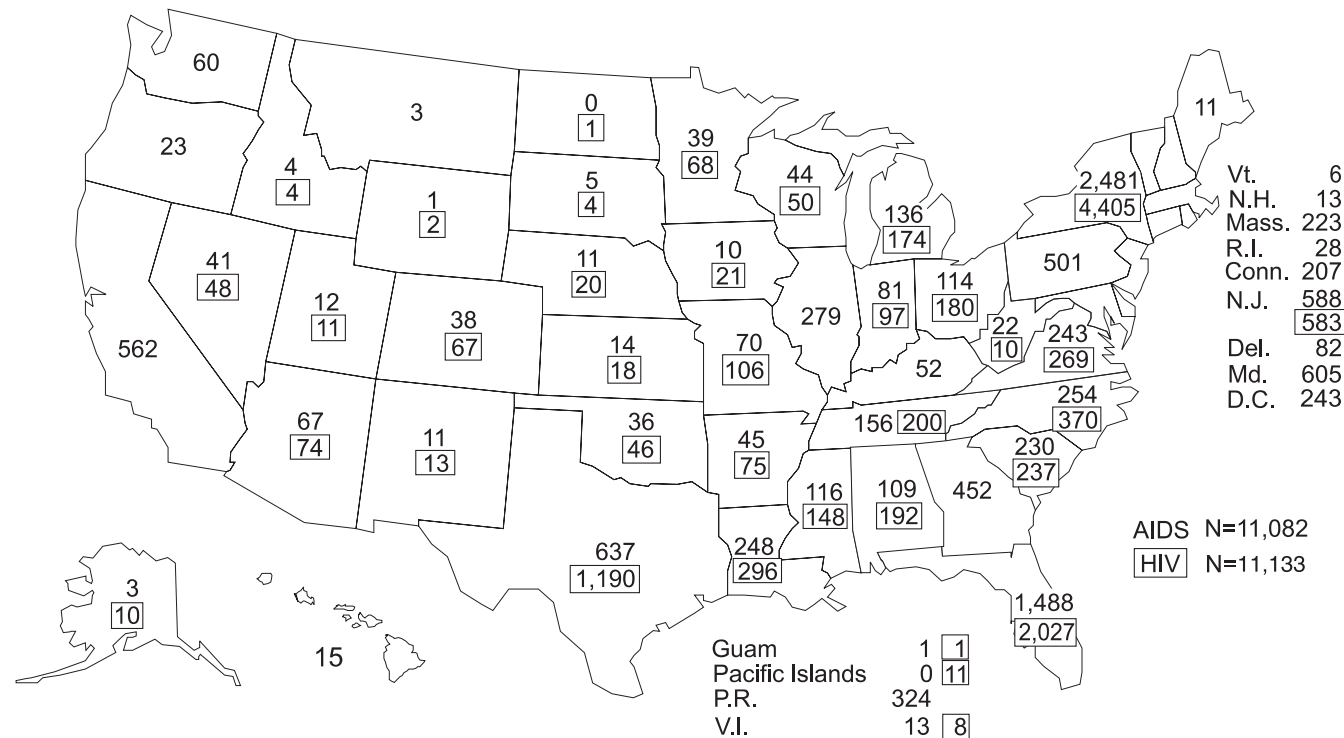


Figure 3. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported in 2001, United States



Totals include cases among persons whose area of residence is unknown or who are residents of areas without confidential HIV reporting by name.

Figure 4. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection and AIDS cases reported in 2001, United States



Totals include cases among persons whose area of residence is unknown or who are residents of areas without confidential HIV reporting by name.

Table 5. AIDS cases by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through December 2001, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ¹			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total ²	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	13,265	(42)	368,971	(55)	—	—	—	—	13,265	(31)	368,971	(46)
Injecting drug use	5,261	(16)	145,750	(22)	2,212	(20)	55,576	(39)	7,473	(17)	201,326	(25)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1,502	(5)	51,293	(8)	—	—	—	—	1,502	(3)	51,293	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	97	(0)	5,000	(1)	9	(0)	292	(0)	106	(0)	5,292	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	2,762	(9)	32,735	(5)	4,142	(37)	57,396	(41)	6,904	(16)	90,131	(11)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	549		9,821		937		21,736		1,486		31,557	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—		—		192		3,801		192		3,801	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	5		69		8		425		13		494	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	19		446		13		619		32		1,065	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	2,189		22,399		2,992		30,815		5,181		53,214	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	105	(0)	5,057	(1)	113	(1)	3,914	(3)	218	(1)	8,971	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	8,909	(28)	57,220	(9)	4,606	(42)	23,870	(17)	13,515	(31)	81,091	(10)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	31,901	(100)	666,026	(100)	11,082	(100)	141,048	(100)	42,983	(100)	807,075	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	229	(5)	0	(0)	7	(0)	0	(0)	236	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection: ⁴	79	(85)	4,113	(88)	71	(87)	4,171	(95)	150	(86)	8,284	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	17		1,626		16		1,612		33		3,238	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	8		763		7		728		15		1,491	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	2		91		3		95		5		186	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		18		0		15		1		33	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		11		0		14		0		25	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	22		656		16		683		38		1,339	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	1		74		1		80		2		154	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	28		874		28		944		56		1,818	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ³	2	(2)	241	(5)	0	(0)	140	(3)	2	(1)	381	(4)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁵	12	(13)	78	(2)	11	(13)	95	(2)	23	(13)	173	(2)
Pediatric subtotal	93	(100)	4,661	(100)	82	(100)	4,413	(100)	175	(100)	9,074	(100)
Total	31,994		670,687		11,164		145,461		43,158		816,149	

¹Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

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

³Forty-one adults/adolescents and 2 children developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody. Thirteen additional adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 13 received tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

⁴Thirty-four adults/adolescents are included in the "other" exposure category 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. See *MMWR* 1993;42:329-31, *MMWR* 1993;42:948-51, and XI International Conference on AIDS; Vancouver, Canada: July 7-12, 1996;1:179 [abstract Mo.D.1728]. One person was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. Additionally, 221 persons acquired HIV infection perinatally and were diagnosed with AIDS after age 13. These 221 persons are tabulated under the adult/adolescent, not pediatric, exposure category. See Technical Notes.

⁵Includes 5 children who were exposed to HIV-infected blood as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence: 1 child was infected following intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood and 4 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting (see *MMWR* 1992;41:228-31 and *N Engl J Med* 1993;329:1835-41). Twelve of the children had sexual contact with an adult with or at high risk for HIV infection (see *Pediatrics* 1998;102:e46).

Table 6. HIV infection cases¹ by age group, exposure category, and sex, reported through December 2001, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Males				Females				Totals ³			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	7,674	(32)	52,139	(43)	—	—	—	—	7,674	(22)	52,139	(31)
Injecting drug use	1,844	(8)	14,904	(12)	1,097	(10)	8,609	(17)	2,941	(8)	23,514	(14)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	614	(3)	6,651	(6)	—	—	—	—	614	(2)	6,651	(4)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	24	(0)	455	(0)	6	(0)	37	(0)	30	(0)	492	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	1,466	(6)	8,597	(7)	3,071	(28)	19,157	(39)	4,537	(13)	27,754	(16)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	208		1,694		544		4,594		752		6,288	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	—		—		150		1,330		150		1,330	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	4		17		13		147		17		164	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	7		82		11		120		18		202	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	1,247		6,804		2,353		12,966		3,600		19,770	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	47	(0)	447	(0)	52	(0)	467	(1)	99	(0)	914	(1)
Other/risk not reported or identified ⁴	12,230	(51)	37,675	(31)	6,907	(62)	20,956	(43)	19,137	(55)	58,639	(34)
Adult/adolescent subtotal	23,899	(100)	120,868	(100)	11,133	(100)	49,226	(100)	35,032	(100)	170,103	(100)
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	8	(3)	107	(6)	1	(0)	2	(0)	9	(2)	109	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	205	(73)	1,603	(83)	185	(71)	1,733	(87)	390	(72)	3,336	(85)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	31		472		30		473		61		945	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	17		168		7		178		24		346	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	2		19		0		15		2		34	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		1		0		7		0		8	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		8		0		5		0		13	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	47		317		56		403		103		720	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	4		15		1		16		5		31	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	104		603		91		636		195		1,239	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(1)	21	(1)	2	(1)	26	(1)	4	(1)	47	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ⁴	67	(24)	202	(10)	73	(28)	229	(12)	140	(26)	431	(11)
Pediatric subtotal	282	(100)	1,933	(100)	261	(100)	1,990	(100)	543	(100)	3,923	(100)
Total	24,181		122,801		11,394		51,216		35,575		174,026	

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

²See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³Includes 9 persons whose sex is unknown.

⁴For HIV infection cases, "risk not reported or identified" refers primarily to persons whose mode of exposure was not reported and who have not been followed up to determine their mode of exposure, and to a smaller number of persons who are not reported with one of the exposures listed above after follow-up. See Technical Notes.

Table 7. AIDS cases by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 2001, United States

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ¹	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	535	(0)	2,165	(1)	783	(1)	17	(0)	12	(1)	3,515	(1)
5-12	346	(0)	498	(0)	284	(0)	10	(0)	6	(0)	1,146	(0)
13-19	916	(0)	1,020	(0)	570	(0)	26	(0)	23	(1)	2,555	(0)
20-24	7,938	(3)	7,590	(3)	4,520	(4)	181	(3)	84	(4)	20,337	(3)
25-29	38,967	(12)	26,595	(12)	17,138	(14)	675	(13)	351	(17)	83,794	(12)
30-34	71,345	(23)	46,088	(20)	28,377	(23)	1,161	(22)	536	(26)	147,600	(22)
35-39	71,995	(23)	51,302	(22)	27,047	(22)	1,169	(22)	473	(23)	152,124	(23)
40-44	52,653	(17)	41,395	(18)	19,215	(16)	927	(17)	303	(15)	114,585	(17)
45-49	32,116	(10)	24,839	(11)	10,937	(9)	558	(10)	134	(7)	68,635	(10)
50-54	17,498	(6)	12,959	(6)	5,861	(5)	301	(6)	63	(3)	36,718	(5)
55-59	9,337	(3)	6,987	(3)	3,242	(3)	177	(3)	37	(2)	19,801	(3)
60-64	5,139	(2)	3,819	(2)	1,769	(1)	76	(1)	18	(1)	10,829	(2)
65 or older	4,249	(1)	3,242	(1)	1,455	(1)	76	(1)	17	(1)	9,048	(1)
Male subtotal	313,034	(100)	228,499	(100)	121,198	(100)	5,354	(100)	2,057	(100)	670,687	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	502	(2)	2,153	(3)	770	(3)	17	(2)	13	(3)	3,460	(2)
5-12	196	(1)	521	(1)	223	(1)	10	(1)	0	(0)	953	(1)
13-19	295	(1)	1,250	(1)	316	(1)	8	(1)	4	(1)	1,873	(1)
20-24	1,774	(6)	4,844	(6)	1,625	(6)	46	(6)	36	(8)	8,328	(6)
25-29	4,831	(16)	11,876	(14)	4,364	(15)	116	(14)	69	(14)	21,266	(15)
30-34	6,818	(22)	18,055	(21)	6,418	(22)	146	(18)	105	(22)	31,564	(22)
35-39	6,244	(20)	18,351	(22)	5,878	(21)	142	(18)	95	(20)	30,733	(21)
40-44	4,199	(14)	13,221	(16)	3,950	(14)	121	(15)	61	(13)	21,560	(15)
45-49	2,307	(7)	6,922	(8)	2,249	(8)	74	(9)	48	(10)	11,607	(8)
50-54	1,309	(4)	3,447	(4)	1,245	(4)	37	(5)	22	(5)	6,062	(4)
55-59	816	(3)	1,865	(2)	750	(3)	29	(4)	18	(4)	3,479	(2)
60-64	519	(2)	1,103	(1)	411	(1)	29	(4)	5	(1)	2,069	(1)
65 or older	1,044	(3)	1,073	(1)	355	(1)	28	(3)	4	(1)	2,507	(2)
Female subtotal	30,854	(100)	84,681	(100)	28,554	(100)	803	(100)	480	(100)	145,461	(100)
Total²	343,889		313,180		149,752		6,157		2,537		816,149	

¹Includes 545 males and 89 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

²Includes 1 person whose sex is unknown.

Table 8. HIV infection cases¹ by sex, age at diagnosis, and race/ethnicity, reported through December 2001, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male Age at diagnosis (years)	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaska Native		Total ³	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Under 5	214	(0)	906	(2)	299	(2)	5	(1)	2	(0)	1,429	(1)
5–12	123	(0)	244	(0)	127	(1)	5	(1)	1	(0)	504	(0)
13–19	872	(2)	1,654	(3)	249	(2)	8	(1)	20	(3)	2,825	(2)
20–24	5,725	(11)	6,271	(11)	1,403	(10)	74	(12)	119	(17)	13,720	(11)
25–29	10,326	(20)	8,729	(16)	2,507	(18)	141	(22)	165	(24)	22,147	(18)
30–34	11,490	(23)	10,637	(19)	2,999	(21)	160	(25)	155	(22)	25,752	(21)
35–39	9,582	(19)	10,249	(19)	2,775	(20)	99	(16)	118	(17)	23,121	(19)
40–44	5,907	(12)	7,485	(14)	1,790	(13)	65	(10)	61	(9)	15,526	(13)
45–49	3,258	(6)	4,479	(8)	1,039	(7)	41	(6)	34	(5)	8,968	(7)
50–54	1,693	(3)	2,288	(4)	488	(3)	20	(3)	13	(2)	4,573	(4)
55–59	757	(1)	1,104	(2)	241	(2)	8	(1)	8	(1)	2,150	(2)
60–64	382	(1)	543	(1)	133	(1)	4	(1)	3	(0)	1,081	(1)
65 or older	335	(1)	523	(1)	124	(1)	6	(1)	2	(0)	1,005	(1)
Male subtotal	50,664	(100)	55,112	(100)	14,174	(100)	636	(100)	701	(100)	122,801	(100)
Female												
Age at diagnosis (years)												
Under 5	214	(2)	1,039	(3)	307	(6)	8	(4)	8	(3)	1,583	(3)
5–12	61	(1)	242	(1)	97	(2)	2	(1)	2	(1)	407	(1)
13–19	739	(7)	2,716	(8)	256	(5)	9	(4)	23	(9)	3,762	(7)
20–24	1,776	(16)	5,036	(15)	657	(12)	47	(22)	47	(18)	7,628	(15)
25–29	2,117	(19)	5,885	(17)	919	(17)	51	(24)	46	(18)	9,096	(18)
30–34	2,111	(19)	6,183	(18)	1,032	(19)	37	(17)	44	(17)	9,498	(19)
35–39	1,719	(16)	5,203	(15)	837	(15)	24	(11)	47	(18)	7,896	(15)
40–44	1,041	(9)	3,556	(10)	588	(11)	19	(9)	30	(11)	5,280	(10)
45–49	604	(6)	2,014	(6)	367	(7)	6	(3)	13	(5)	3,038	(6)
50–54	290	(3)	984	(3)	207	(4)	4	(2)	0	(0)	1,497	(3)
55–59	140	(1)	480	(1)	107	(2)	2	(1)	0	(0)	744	(1)
60–64	63	(1)	271	(1)	47	(1)	1	(0)	1	(0)	384	(1)
65 or older	101	(1)	258	(1)	34	(1)	6	(3)	0	(0)	403	(1)
Female subtotal	10,976	(100)	33,867	(100)	5,455	(100)	216	(100)	261	(100)	51,216	(100)
Total⁴	61,641		88,981		19,629		852		962		174,026	

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

²See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.

³Includes 1,514 males and 441 females whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

⁴Includes 9 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 9. Male adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through December 2001, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	6,745	(60)	230,202	(74)	4,057	(29)	82,939	(37)	2,202	(35)	50,660	(42)
Injecting drug use	1,156	(10)	29,174	(9)	2,729	(20)	74,544	(33)	1,332	(21)	41,351	(34)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	682	(6)	25,960	(8)	548	(4)	16,718	(7)	231	(4)	8,050	(7)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	80	(1)	3,875	(1)	13	(0)	579	(0)	3	(0)	440	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	403	(4)	6,045	(2)	1,705	(12)	19,109	(8)	613	(10)	7,266	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	94		2,060		330		5,752		117		1,929	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		32		4		25		0		11	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	7		168		8		176		2		90	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	301		3,785		1,363		13,156		494		5,236	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	47	(0)	3,200	(1)	40	(0)	1,118	(0)	12	(0)	606	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	2,051	(18)	13,697	(4)	4,803	(35)	30,829	(14)	1,896	(30)	11,758	(10)
Total	11,164	(100)	312,153	(100)	13,895	(100)	225,836	(100)	6,289	(100)	120,131	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Cumulative totals ²	
	2001	Cumulative total	2001	Cumulative total	2001	Cumulative total
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	188	(53)	3,757	(71)	13,265	(42)
Injecting drug use	12	(3)	267	(5)	5,261	(16)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	7	(2)	200	(4)	1,502	(5)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(0)	71	(1)	97	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	30	(8)	233	(4)	2,762	(9)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	3		55		549	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		1		5	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		9		19	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	25		168		2,189	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	(2)	116	(2)	105	(0)
Risk not reported or identified	114	(32)	683	(13)	8,909	(28)
Total	358	(100)	5,327	(100)	31,901	(100)

¹See Technical Notes.

²Includes 540 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 10. Male adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through December 2001, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	4,057	(49)	30,241	(60)	2,251	(22)	16,108	(30)	1,205	(26)	4,862	(35)
Injecting drug use	518	(6)	4,039	(8)	880	(9)	8,643	(16)	427	(9)	2,054	(15)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	314	(4)	3,669	(7)	198	(2)	2,355	(4)	88	(2)	501	(4)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	14	(0)	338	(1)	5	(0)	95	(0)	4	(0)	16	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	217	(3)	1,463	(3)	993	(10)	6,164	(11)	233	(5)	866	(6)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	46		372		133		1,128		24		168	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		3		4		14		0		0	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		22		4		53		1		5	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	169		1,066		852		4,969		208		693	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	15	(0)	196	(0)	23	(0)	206	(0)	7	(0)	35	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	3,192	(38)	10,381	(21)	5,904	(58)	20,391	(38)	2,743	(58)	5,414	(39)
Total	8,327	(100)	50,327	(100)	10,254	(100)	53,962	(100)	4,707	(100)	13,748	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	66	(33)	280	(45)	49	(52)	363	(52)	7,674	(32)	52,139	(43)
Injecting drug use	8	(4)	26	(4)	9	(10)	86	(12)	1,844	(8)	14,904	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	1	(0)	10	(2)	10	(11)	90	(13)	614	(3)	6,651	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	2	(0)	0	(0)	1	(0)	24	(0)	455	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	10	(5)	36	(6)	6	(6)	42	(6)	1,466	(6)	8,597	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	0		6		3		16		208		1,694	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		0		0		0		4		17	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		2		0		0		7		82	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	10		28		3		26		1,247		6,804	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(0)	4	(1)	1	(1)	2	(0)	47	(0)	447	(0)
Risk not reported or identified	115	(57)	268	(43)	19	(20)	114	(16)	12,230	(51)	37,675	(31)
Total	201	(100)	626	(100)	94	(100)	698	(100)	23,899	(100)	120,868	(100)

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

²See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting of adults and adolescents.

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

⁴Includes 1,507 men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 11. Female adult/adolescent AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through December 2001, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	578	(28)	12,365	(41)	1,257	(18)	32,267	(39)	355	(19)	10,592	(38)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	(0)	112	(0)	3	(0)	112	(0)	1	(0)	57	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	707	(35)	12,083	(40)	2,606	(37)	31,763	(39)	781	(41)	12,975	(47)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	212		4,800		521		11,169		193		5,597	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	55		1,574		111		1,552		21		572	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	4		289		3		90		1		40	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		315		7		174		3		105	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	434		5,105		1,964		18,778		563		6,661	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	23	(1)	1,851	(6)	71	(1)	1,375	(2)	17	(1)	570	(2)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	727	(36)	3,745	(12)	3,086	(44)	16,490	(20)	740	(39)	3,367	(12)
Total	2,040	(100)	30,156	(100)	7,023	(100)	82,007	(100)	1,894	(100)	27,561	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	7	(10)	116	(15)	15	(36)	206	(44)	2,212	(20)	55,576	(39)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	6	(1)	0	(0)	3	(1)	9	(0)	292	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	29	(42)	378	(49)	13	(31)	173	(37)	4,142	(37)	57,396	(41)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	5		87		6		77		937		21,736	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4		76		1		25		192		3,801	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		4		0		2		8		425	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		21		0		3		13		619	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	19		190		6		66		2,992		30,815	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	(1)	102	(13)	1	(2)	15	(3)	113	(1)	3,914	(3)
Risk not reported or identified	32	(46)	174	(22)	13	(31)	70	(15)	4,606	(42)	23,870	(17)
Total	69	(100)	776	(100)	42	(100)	467	(100)	11,082	(100)	141,048	(100)

¹See Technical Notes.

²Includes 81 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 12. Female adult/adolescent HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through December 2001, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	357	(18)	2,768	(26)	573	(8)	4,977	(15)	154	(8)	751	(15)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	(0)	16	(0)	2	(0)	20	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	608	(31)	4,411	(41)	1,995	(28)	12,696	(39)	430	(23)	1,803	(36)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	156		1,357		295		2,670		89		502	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	39		428		100		810		10		77	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	10		95		3		45		0		4	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	2		37		6		65		2		16	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	401		2,494		1,591		9,106		329		1,204	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(0)	139	(1)	31	(0)	273	(1)	12	(1)	44	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	961	(50)	3,367	(31)	4,538	(64)	14,620	(45)	1,246	(68)	2,453	(49)
Total	1,934	(100)	10,701	(100)	7,139	(100)	32,586	(100)	1,842	(100)	5,051	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	2	(3)	12	(6)	7	(21)	77	(31)	1,097	(10)	8,609	(17)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	0	(0)	1	(3)	1	(0)	6	(0)	37	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	14	(23)	82	(40)	9	(26)	101	(40)	3,071	(28)	19,157	(39)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	0		10		3		45		544		4,594	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	0		5		0		5		150		1,330	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		0		0		2		13		147	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		1		0		1		11		120	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	13		66		6		48		2,353		12,966	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(3)	6	(3)	0	(0)	1	(0)	52	(0)	467	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	44	(71)	106	(51)	17	(50)	71	(28)	6,907	(62)	20,956	(43)
Total	62	(100)	206	(100)	34	(100)	251	(100)	11,133	(100)	49,226	(100)

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

²See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting of adults and adolescents.

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

⁴Includes 431 women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 13. AIDS cases in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through December 2001, United States

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	80	(41)	889	(35)	455	(53)	12,472	(61)
Injecting drug use	7	(4)	148	(6)	65	(8)	2,414	(12)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3	(2)	133	(5)	40	(5)	2,088	(10)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	(3)	763	(30)	16	(2)	675	(3)
Heterosexual contact:	8	(4)	116	(5)	73	(8)	1,059	(5)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	2		26		9		289	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		2		0		4	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		0		0		14	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	6		88		64		752	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(3)	98	(4)	2	(0)	111	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	86	(44)	408	(16)	214	(25)	1,518	(7)
Male subtotal	195	(100)	2,555	(100)	865	(100)	20,337	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	5	(3)	238	(13)	41	(7)	2,082	(25)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	13	(1)	0	(0)	16	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	57	(32)	949	(51)	289	(48)	4,569	(55)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	8		292		30		1,608	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	4		50		8		313	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		15		1		55	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		2		3		27	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	45		590		247		2,566	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	5	(3)	103	(5)	5	(1)	123	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	110	(62)	570	(30)	261	(44)	1,538	(18)
Female subtotal	177	(100)	1,873	(100)	596	(100)	8,328	(100)
Total	372		4,428		1,461		28,665	

¹See Technical Notes.

Table 14. HIV infection cases¹ in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, reported through December 2001, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	231	(46)	1,442	(51)	988	(49)	7,606	(55)
Injecting drug use	13	(3)	126	(4)	70	(3)	736	(5)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	11	(2)	122	(4)	61	(3)	848	(6)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	(0)	102	(4)	3	(0)	85	(1)
Heterosexual contact:	23	(5)	183	(6)	128	(6)	907	(7)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	0		25		18		124	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		2		0		0	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		0		0		6	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	23		156		110		777	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	(0)	13	(0)	1	(0)	27	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	220	(44)	837	(30)	773	(38)	3,511	(26)
Male subtotal	500	(100)	2,825	(100)	2,024	(100)	13,720	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	36	(5)	269	(7)	74	(5)	865	(11)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	4	(0)
Heterosexual contact:	241	(37)	1,838	(49)	440	(32)	3,419	(45)
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	18		279		69		704	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	12		130		28		266	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		24		3		44	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		3		1		19	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	210		1,402		339		2,386	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(0)	20	(1)	8	(1)	39	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	376	(57)	1,635	(43)	856	(62)	3,301	(43)
Female subtotal	655	(100)	3,762	(100)	1,378	(100)	7,628	(100)
Total⁴	1,155		6,588		3,402		21,349	

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

²See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting of adults and adolescents.

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

⁴Includes 2 persons whose sex is unknown.

Table 15. Pediatric AIDS cases by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through December 2001, United States

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	159	(10)	0	(0)	34	(1)	0	(0)	37	(2)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	25	(76)	1,197	(76)	100	(88)	5,110	(96)	22	(85)	1,900	(92)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	5		493		24		1,966		4		755	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	9		242		4		741		2		495	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	1		67		4		75		0		41	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	1		19		0		6		0		8	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		8		0		8		0		9	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	4		155		27		895		7		274	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	0		43		2		75		0		34	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	5		170		39		1,344		9		284	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(6)	191	(12)	0	(0)	86	(2)	0	(0)	93	(5)
Risk not reported or identified ¹	6	(18)	32	(2)	13	(12)	107	(2)	4	(15)	30	(1)
Total	33	(100)	1,579	(100)	113	(100)	5,337	(100)	26	(100)	2,060	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ²			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	(0)	3	(6)	0	(0)	2	(6)	0	(0)	236	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	3	(100)	36	(67)	0	(0)	29	(94)	150	(86)	8,284	(91)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	0		6		0		14		33		3,238	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	0		6		0		6		15		1,491	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	0		2		0		0		5		186	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		0		0		0		1		33	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		0		0		0		0		25	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	0		9		0		4		38		1,339	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	0		1		0		1		2		154	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	3		12		0		4		56		1,818	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	(0)	11	(20)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2	(1)	381	(4)
Risk not reported or identified	0	(0)	4	(7)	0	(0)	0	(0)	23	(13)	173	(2)
Total	3	(100)	54	(100)	0	(0)	31	(100)	175	(100)	9,074	(100)

¹See table 5, footnote 5 and Technical Notes.

²Includes 13 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 16. Pediatric HIV infection cases¹ by exposure category and race/ethnicity, reported through December 2001, from areas with confidential HIV infection reporting²

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	(6)	77	(13)	2	(1)	21	(1)	1	(1)	6	(1)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	57	(71)	460	(75)	252	(74)	2,127	(87)	81	(68)	721	(87)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	8		136		42		598		11		203	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	11		92		9		174		4		76	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	0		8		1		17		1		5	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		5		0		3		0		0	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		3		0		4		0		5	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	20		104		67		450		16		160	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	0		7		3		19		2		5	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	18		105		130		862		47		267	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	(3)	22	(4)	1	(0)	13	(1)	1	(1)	11	(1)
Risk not reported or identified ³	16	(20)	53	(9)	86	(25)	270	(11)	37	(31)	92	(11)
Total	80	(100)	612	(100)	341	(100)	2,431	(100)	120	(100)	830	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	(50)	4	(20)	0	(0)	1	(8)	9	(2)	109	(3)
Mother with/at risk for HIV infection:	0	(0)	10	(50)	0	(0)	10	(77)	390	(72)	3,336	(85)
<i>Injecting drug use</i>	0		2		0		3		61		945	
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	0		0		0		2		24		346	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	0		2		0		1		2		34	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		0		0		0		0		8	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		0		0		1		0		13	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	0		5		0		0		103		720	
<i>Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue</i>	0		0		0		0		5		31	
<i>Has HIV infection, risk not specified</i>	0		1		0		3		195		1,239	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	(0)	1	(5)	0	(0)	0	(0)	4	(1)	47	(1)
Risk not reported or identified	1	(50)	5	(25)	0	(0)	2	(15)	140	(26)	431	(11)
Total	2	(100)	20	(100)	0	(0)	13	(100)	543	(100)	3,923	(100)

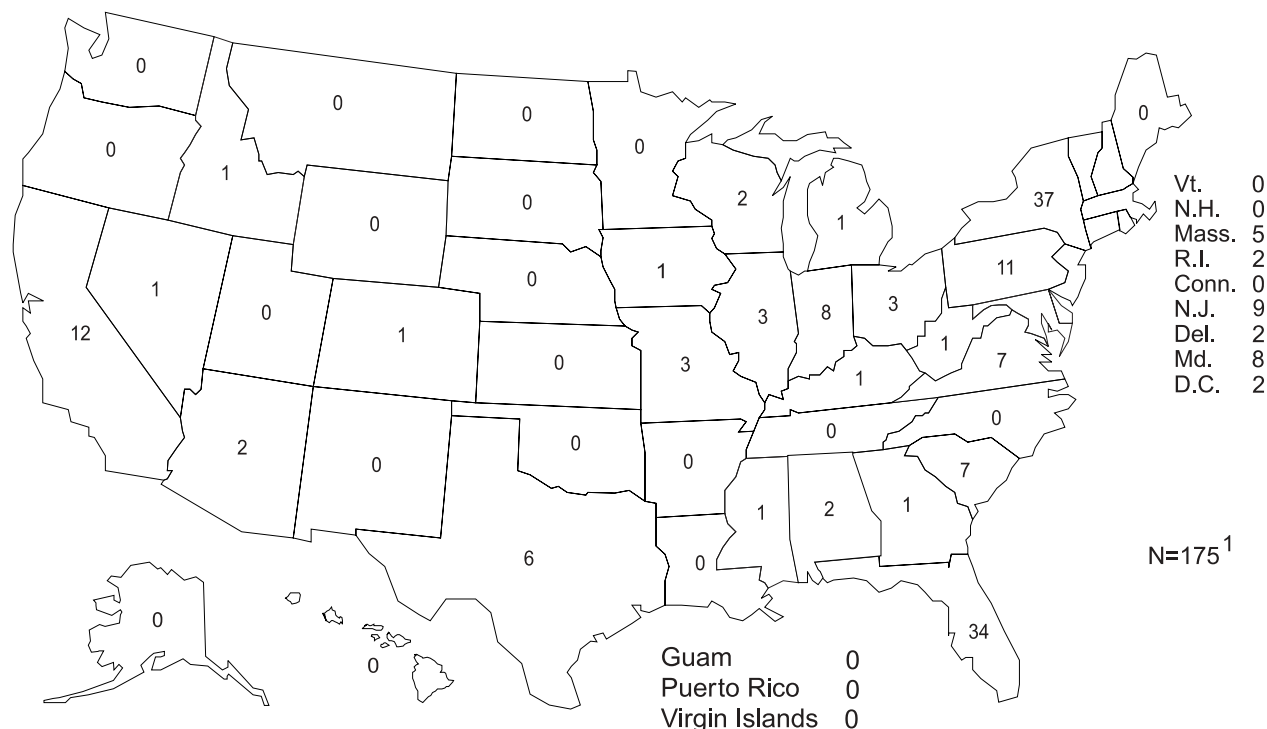
¹Includes only persons reported with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.

²See table 3 for areas with confidential HIV infection reporting.

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

⁴Includes 17 children whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Figure 5. Pediatric AIDS cases reported in 2001, United States



¹Includes 1 case whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 17. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases by single and multiple exposure categories, reported through December 2001, United States

Exposure category	AIDS cases	
	No.	(%)
Single mode of exposure		
Men who have sex with men	351,612	(44)
Injecting drug use	156,869	(19)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4,308	(1)
Heterosexual contact	88,163	(11)
Receipt of transfusion ¹	8,958	(1)
Receipt of transplant of tissues, organs, or artificial insemination ²	13	(0)
Other ³	256	(0)
Single mode of exposure subtotal	610,179	(76)
Multiple modes of exposure		
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use	43,096	(5)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	208	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact	13,128	(2)
Men who have sex with men; receipt of transfusion/transplant	3,613	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	219	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	41,114	(5)
Injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,766	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	136	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	808	(0)
Heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,968	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder	55	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact	7,245	(1)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; receipt of transfusion/transplant	656	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	24	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	46	(0)
Men who have sex with men; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	334	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	100	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	38	(0)
Injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	1,193	(0)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	40	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact	20	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; receipt of transfusion/transplant	16	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	200	(0)
Men who have sex with men; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	6	(0)
Injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	27	(0)
Men who have sex with men; injecting drug use; hemophilia/coagulation disorder; heterosexual contact; receipt of transfusion/transplant	5	(0)
Multiple modes of exposure subtotal	116,061	(14)
Risk not reported or identified⁴	80,835	(10)
Total	807,075	(100)

¹Includes 41 adult/adolescents who developed AIDS after receiving blood screened negative for HIV antibody.

²Thirteen adults developed AIDS after receiving tissue, organs, or artificial insemination from HIV-infected donors. Four of the 13 received tissue or organs from a donor who was negative for HIV antibody at the time of donation. See *N Engl J Med* 1992;326:726-32.

³"Other" includes 221 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally, but had AIDS diagnosed after age 13. See Technical Notes.

⁴See Technical Notes.

Table 18. AIDS cases and annual rates per 100,000 population, by race/ethnicity, age group, and sex, reported in 2001, United States

Race/ethnicity	Adults/adolescents						Children <13 years		Total	
	Males		Females		Total		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate				
White, not Hispanic	11,164	13.7	2,040	2.4	13,204	7.9	33	0.1	13,237	6.6
Black, not Hispanic	13,895	109.2	7,023	47.8	20,918	76.3	113	1.4	21,031	59.6
Hispanic	6,289	43.3	1,894	12.9	8,183	28.0	26	0.2	8,209	20.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	358	8.6	69	1.5	427	4.8	3	0.1	430	3.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	152	18.8	42	4.9	194	11.7	0	0.0	194	9.0
Total¹	31,901	28.1	11,082	9.1	42,983	18.3	175	0.3	43,158	14.9

¹Totals include 57 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 19. Adult/adolescent AIDS cases among Hispanics, by exposure category and place of birth, reported in 2001, United States

Adult/adolescent exposure category	Place of birth									
	United States ¹		Central/South America		Cuba		Mexico		Puerto Rico	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	889	(25)	199	(35)	55	(34)	527	(47)	249	(14)
Injecting drug use	599	(17)	31	(5)	11	(7)	71	(6)	780	(43)
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	104	(3)	10	(2)	4	(3)	26	(2)	68	(4)
Heterosexual contact	400	(11)	107	(19)	16	(10)	180	(16)	531	(29)
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	16	(0)	3	(1)	1	(1)	5	(0)	3	(0)
Risk not reported or identified ³	1,483	(42)	225	(39)	73	(46)	303	(27)	172	(10)
Total	3,491	(100)	575	(100)	160	(100)	1,112	(100)	1,803	(100)

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

²Includes 157 Hispanics born in locations other than those listed, and 885 Hispanics whose place of birth is unknown.

³See Technical Notes.

Table 20. Deaths in persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age at death, and sex, occurring in 1999 and 2000; and cumulative totals reported through December 2001, United States¹

Race/ethnicity and age at death ²	Males			Females			Both sexes		
	1999	2000	Cumulative total	1999	2000	Cumulative total	1999	2000	Cumulative total
White, not Hispanic									
Under 15	8	3	575	4	8	427	12	11	1,002
15-24	22	18	2,567	14	10	501	36	28	3,068
25-34	666	431	55,693	151	117	4,857	817	548	60,550
35-44	1,907	1,568	83,459	329	263	5,576	2,236	1,831	89,035
45-54	1,310	1,147	38,845	160	146	2,247	1,470	1,293	41,092
55 or older	542	518	16,438	56	65	1,837	598	583	18,275
All ages	4,455	3,685	197,724	714	609	15,466	5,169	4,294	213,190
Black, not Hispanic									
Under 15	41	16	1,473	28	14	1,439	69	30	2,912
15-24	55	62	2,536	79	54	1,540	134	116	4,076
25-34	920	753	34,675	581	553	12,596	1,501	1,306	47,271
35-44	2,300	1,915	53,099	1,066	945	16,322	3,366	2,860	69,421
45-54	1,718	1,629	24,925	560	550	6,127	2,278	2,179	31,052
55 or older	749	687	10,634	232	223	2,701	981	910	13,335
All ages	5,783	5,062	127,450	2,546	2,339	40,752	8,329	7,401	168,202
Hispanic									
Under 15	11	5	637	14	7	587	25	12	1,224
15-24	21	22	1,373	17	10	501	38	32	1,874
25-34	461	353	21,010	163	119	4,762	624	472	25,772
35-44	1,007	847	27,892	303	250	5,359	1,310	1,097	33,251
45-54	562	576	11,729	176	154	2,058	738	730	13,787
55 or older	290	240	4,875	50	79	960	340	319	5,835
All ages	2,352	2,043	67,557	723	619	14,236	3,075	2,662	81,793
Asian/Pacific Islander									
Under 15	0	1	19	1	1	18	1	2	37
15-24	2	1	38	1	0	8	3	1	46
25-34	13	13	743	5	3	84	18	16	827
35-44	46	28	1,181	2	8	112	48	36	1,293
45-54	23	15	578	8	2	70	31	17	648
55 or older	8	10	267	2	5	57	10	15	324
All ages	92	68	2,828	19	19	351	111	87	3,179
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Under 15	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	21
15-24	0	1	26	0	0	3	0	1	29
25-34	13	5	398	4	3	79	17	8	477
35-44	24	19	430	8	3	81	32	22	511
45-54	12	10	151	1	5	31	13	15	182
55 or older	2	4	50	3	1	14	5	5	64
All ages	51	39	1,070	16	12	216	67	51	1,286
All racial/ethnic groups									
Under 15	60	25	2,717	47	30	2,480	107	55	5,197
15-24	100	104	6,545	111	74	2,554	211	178	9,099
25-34	2,074	1,555	112,577	904	795	22,380	2,978	2,350	134,957
35-44	5,287	4,378	166,172	1,710	1,469	27,459	6,997	5,847	193,631
45-54	3,629	3,379	76,275	905	857	10,535	4,534	4,236	86,810
55 or older	1,592	1,460	32,284	343	373	5,572	1,935	1,833	37,856
All ages	12,742	10,901	396,871	4,020	3,598	71,039	16,762	14,499	467,910

¹Data tabulations for 1999 and 2000 are based on date of death occurrence. Data for deaths occurring in 2001 are incomplete and not tabulated separately, but are included in the cumulative totals. Tabulations for 1999 and 2000 may increase as additional deaths are reported to CDC.

²Data tabulated under "all ages" include 360 persons whose age at death is unknown. Data tabulated under "all racial/ethnic groups" include 260 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 21. AIDS cases and deaths, by year and age group, through December 2001, United States¹

Year	Adults/adolescents		Children <13 years old	
	Cases diagnosed during interval	Deaths occurring during interval	Cases diagnosed during interval	Deaths occurring during interval
Before 1981	92	29	8	1
1981	323	122	16	8
1982	1,170	453	31	13
1983	3,076	1,481	77	30
1984	6,247	3,474	121	52
1985	11,794	6,877	250	119
1986	19,064	12,016	340	167
1987	28,599	16,194	506	294
1988	35,508	20,922	618	322
1989	42,768	27,680	731	374
1990	48,732	31,436	814	400
1991	59,760	36,708	813	398
1992	78,705	41,424	952	425
1993	78,954	45,187	925	546
1994	72,266	50,071	820	586
1995	69,307	50,876	677	538
1996	60,613	37,646	511	428
1997	49,062	21,630	317	216
1998	41,605	18,028	224	120
1999	38,640	16,648	171	114
2000	35,986	14,433	101	66
2001	24,804	8,963	51	35
Total²	807,075	462,653	9,074	5,257

¹Persons whose vital status is unknown are included in counts of diagnosed cases, but excluded from counts of deaths. Reported deaths are not necessarily caused by HIV-related disease.

²Death totals include 355 adults/adolescents and 5 children known to have died, but whose dates of death are unknown.

Table 22. Estimated male adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed 2001, and cumulative totals through 2001, United States¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	7,223	73	243,806	76	5,847	43	97,325	42	3,052	48	57,007	46
Injecting drug use	1,281	13	32,019	10	4,049	30	86,582	37	1,857	29	46,496	37
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	735	7	27,281	9	747	5	18,794	8	314	5	8,883	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	*	*	4,024	1	*	*	797	0	*	*	542	0
Heterosexual contact:	537	5	7,672	2	2,923	21	27,220	12	1,025	16	10,231	8
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	126		2,484		548		7,399		191		2,543	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	2		43		6		37		0		14	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	10		194		19		235		11		119	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	399		4,951		2,350		19,549		823		7,555	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	*	*	3,410	1	*	*	1,367	1	*	*	703	1
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	148	1	517	0	146	1	2,226	1	68	1	325	0
Total	9,924	(100)	318,729	(100)	13,712	(100)	234,311	(100)	6,316	(100)	124,187	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	249	66	4,178	75	66	46	1,236	58	16,453	54	403,884	59
Injecting drug use	50	13	515	9	35	24	377	18	7,280	24	166,119	24
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	14	4	242	4	29	20	371	17	1,839	6	55,590	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	*	*	81	1	*	*	31	1	*	*	5,480	1
Heterosexual contact:	52	14	390	7	13	9	95	4	4,554	15	45,648	7
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	8		88		5		29		878		12,554	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		1		0		0		8		95	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	1		10		0		2		41		562	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	43		291		8		64		3,627		32,437	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	*	*	124	2	*	*	10	0	*	*	5,624	1
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	14	4	33	1	0	0	5	0	374	1	3,111	0
Total	379	(100)	5,563	(100)	143	(100)	2,125	(100)	30,500	(100)	685,456	(100)

¹These numbers do not represent actual AIDS cases among men. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

²Statistical estimates for AIDS incidence in 2001 among persons exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other." The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of incidence (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating AIDS incidence among persons infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

³For 2001, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

⁴Totals include estimates of cases among men whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 23. Estimated female adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by exposure category and race/ethnicity, diagnosed in 2001, and cumulative totals through 2001, United States¹

Exposure category	White, not Hispanic				Black, not Hispanic				Hispanic			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	660	38	13,817	44	2,106	30	38,106	44	618	32	12,112	42
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	*	*	157	1	*	*	299	0	*	*	118	0
Heterosexual contact:	1,028	59	15,151	48	4,725	67	45,212	52	1,236	65	15,928	55
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	320		5,820		1,056		14,569		306		6,389	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	80		1,883		202		2,129		42		703	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	10		328		7		112		1		45	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	16		364		20		235		5		115	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	602		6,756		3,440		28,167		882		8,676	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	*	*	1,974	6	*	*	1,707	2	*	*	641	2
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	63	4	240	1	209	3	1,036	1	51	3	109	0
Total	1,751	(100)	31,339	(100)	7,040	(100)	86,360	(100)	1,905	(100)	28,908	(100)

Exposure category	Asian/Pacific Islander				American Indian/Alaska Native				Cumulative totals ⁴			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Injecting drug use	10	17	167	21	14	34	228	47	3,410	32	64,468	44
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	*	*	8	1	*	*	3	1	*	*	588	0
Heterosexual contact:	45	78	517	64	22	54	231	47	7,065	65	77,082	52
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	7		125		10		96		1,702		27,009	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	3		85		1		30		327		4,834	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		4		0		2		18		492	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		22		0		3		40		741	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	35		281		11		100		4,978		44,006	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	*	*	106	13	*	*	20	4	*	*	4,452	3
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	3	5	12	1	5	12	7	1	333	3	1,406	1
Total	58	(100)	810	(100)	41	(100)	489	(100)	10,808	(100)	147,996	(100)

¹These numbers do not represent actual AIDS cases among women. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

²Statistical estimates for AIDS incidence in 2001 among persons exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other." The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of incidence (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating AIDS incidence among persons infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

³For 2001, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

⁴Totals include estimates of cases among women whose race/ethnicity is unknown.

Table 24. Estimated AIDS incidence in adolescents and adults under age 25, by sex and exposure category, diagnosed in 2001, and cumulative totals through 2001, United States¹

Male exposure category	13-19 years old				20-24 years old			
	2001		Cumulative total		2001		Cumulative total	
	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)	No.	(%)
Men who have sex with men	98	59	1,066	40	540	65	13,464	64
Injecting drug use	21	13	253	9	98	12	2,867	14
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	5	3	150	6	47	6	2,217	11
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	*	*	769	29	*	*	696	3
Heterosexual contact:	14	8	187	7	130	16	1,410	7
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	2		41		21		360	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		2		0		6	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		1		0		17	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	12		143		109		1,027	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	*	*	103	4	*	*	126	1
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	28	17	136	5	17	2	107	1
Male subtotal	166	(100)	2,664	(100)	832	(100)	20,887	(100)
Female exposure category								
Injecting drug use	25	16	384	19	108	19	2,559	29
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	*	*	18	1	*	*	29	0
Heterosexual contact:	94	60	1,321	66	444	79	5,863	67
<i>Sex with injecting drug user</i>	19		386		74		1,929	
<i>Sex with bisexual male</i>	6		68		18		389	
<i>Sex with person with hemophilia</i>	0		16		0		59	
<i>Sex with transfusion recipient with HIV infection</i>	0		4		3		36	
<i>Sex with HIV-infected person, risk not specified</i>	69		847		349		3,450	
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	*	*	111	6	*	*	157	2
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	37	24	158	8	13	2	85	1
Female subtotal	156	(100)	1,992	(100)	565	(100)	8,693	(100)
Total	322		4,656		1,397		29,580	

¹These numbers do not represent actual AIDS cases. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not adjusted for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

²Statistical estimates for AIDS incidence in 2001 among persons exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other." The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of incidence (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating AIDS incidence among persons infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

³For 2001, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

Table 25. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by region of residence and year of diagnosis, 1996–2001, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Northeast	18,474	14,585	11,755	11,884	12,256	11,336
Midwest	5,973	4,784	3,966	3,911	3,940	4,011
South	23,620	20,058	18,318	17,233	16,844	18,364
West	10,685	8,479	7,316	6,815	6,451	6,199
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	2,053	1,740	1,477	1,323	1,274	1,401
Total³	60,805	49,646	42,832	41,165	40,766	41,311

¹These numbers do not represent actual cases among persons with AIDS diagnosed. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of cases diagnosed adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. See Technical Notes.

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

³Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 26. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by race/ethnicity and year of diagnosis, 1996–2001, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
White, not Hispanic	21,498	16,038	13,436	12,578	11,994	11,676
Black, not Hispanic	26,610	23,151	20,500	19,909	20,123	20,753
Hispanic	11,920	9,864	8,362	8,103	8,053	8,220
Asian/Pacific Islander	530	377	350	378	378	437
American Indian/Alaska Native	212	182	154	163	188	184
Unknown	35	34	30	35	30	43
Total²	60,805	49,646	42,832	41,165	40,766	41,311

¹These numbers do not represent actual cases among persons with AIDS diagnosed. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of cases diagnosed adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. See Technical Notes.

²Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 27. Estimated adult/adolescent AIDS incidence, by sex, exposure category, and year, of diagnosis, 1996–2001, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Men who have sex with men	26,081	20,319	17,315	16,420	15,962	16,453
Injecting drug use	12,804	10,286	8,556	8,111	7,695	7,280
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,479	2,812	2,312	2,111	1,839	1,839
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	256	190	151	134	*	*
Heterosexual contact	4,596	4,285	3,981	4,109	4,225	4,555
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	281	191	185	175	*	*
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	91	81	71	79	384	374
Male subtotal	47,588	38,164	32,571	31,139	30,105	30,501
Female adult/adolescent exposure category						
Injecting drug use	5,282	4,448	3,708	3,498	3,540	3,410
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	57	55	43	35	*	*
Heterosexual contact	7,570	6,736	6,289	6,265	6,807	7,066
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	245	178	167	172	*	*
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	63	64	53	56	315	333
Female subtotal	13,217	11,481	10,260	10,026	10,662	10,809
Total⁴	60,805	49,646	42,832	41,165	40,766	41,311

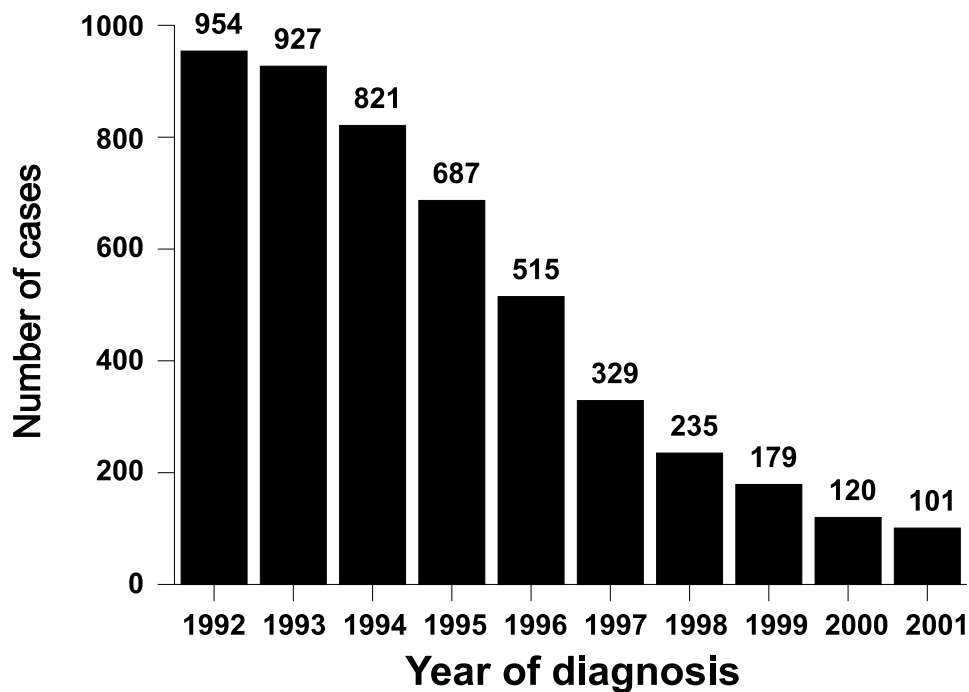
¹These numbers do not represent actual cases among persons with AIDS diagnosed. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for reporting delays of AIDS cases and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting of cases. See Technical Notes.

²Statistical estimates for AIDS incidence in 2000 and 2001 among persons exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category “other.” The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of incidence (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating AIDS incidence among persons infected in the early 1980’s through these exposure categories.

³For 2000 and 2001, estimates of “other” include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue. See table 5, footnote 4 for a discussion of the “other” category, and Technical Notes.

⁴Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Figure 6. Estimated pediatric AIDS incidence, by year of diagnosis, 1992 through 2001, United States¹



¹These numbers do not represent actual cases among children with AIDS diagnosed. Rather, these numbers are point estimates based on cases diagnosed using the 1987 definition, adjusted for reporting delays. The 1993 AIDS surveillance case definition change affected only the adult/adolescent cases, not pediatric cases.

Table 28. Estimated number of persons living with AIDS, by region of residence and year, 1993 through 2001, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year								
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Northeast	51,559	59,225	65,382	72,142	79,904	86,008	92,054	99,450	106,601
Midwest	18,498	20,420	21,945	23,921	26,460	28,544	30,835	33,249	35,726
South	58,660	67,765	75,126	85,260	97,072	108,184	118,431	128,310	140,006
West	39,440	42,830	45,614	49,246	54,085	58,326	62,218	66,172	70,052
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	5,615	6,212	6,644	7,166	7,943	8,646	9,266	9,836	10,443
Total³	173,772	196,452	214,711	237,735	265,464	289,709	312,804	337,017	362,827

¹These numbers do not represent the actual number of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of the number of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons with AIDS diagnosed. Estimated AIDS incidence and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. The year 2001 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

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

³Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 29. Estimated number of persons living with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year, 1993 through 2001, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year								
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
White, not Hispanic	80,185	86,266	90,984	97,813	106,508	113,822	120,731	127,690	134,879
Black, not Hispanic	60,587	71,663	80,771	91,648	104,575	116,178	127,169	138,939	151,717
Hispanic	30,966	36,193	40,397	45,362	51,126	56,126	60,953	66,004	71,360
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,295	1,464	1,617	1,859	2,085	2,312	2,574	2,853	3,193
American Indian/ Alaska Native	573	666	727	812	903	981	1,063	1,191	1,304
Unknown	166	200	215	241	267	290	315	340	374
Total²	173,772	196,452	214,711	237,735	265,464	289,709	312,804	337,017	362,827

¹These numbers do not represent the actual number of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of the number of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Estimated AIDS incidence and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays, but not for incomplete reporting. The year 2001 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

²Totals include estimates of the number of persons whose race/ethnicity 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 30. Estimated number of persons living with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year, 1993 through 2001, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year								
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Men who have sex with men	86,074	94,249	100,131	109,335	120,951	131,184	141,080	151,212	162,151
Injecting drug use	34,157	39,646	43,635	47,754	52,599	56,450	60,075	63,756	67,366
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	14,038	15,128	16,007	16,885	18,227	19,265	20,107	20,756	21,520
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	1,607	1,687	1,710	1,718	1,771	1,803	1,830	*	*
Heterosexual contact	6,141	7,952	9,812	12,247	15,021	17,725	20,500	23,412	26,660
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	865	883	922	987	1,070	1,176	1,281	*	*
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	964	912	900	928	968	1,015	1,061	4,348	4,553
Male subtotal	143,846	160,457	173,117	189,854	210,607	228,618	245,934	263,484	282,250
Female adult/adolescent exposure category									
Injecting drug use	13,843	16,244	18,311	20,279	22,557	24,307	25,737	27,395	29,145
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	91	109	133	160	196	224	243	*	*
Heterosexual contact	11,837	15,172	18,498	22,596	27,016	31,225	35,366	40,111	45,128
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	732	812	843	923	1,010	1,107	1,206	*	*
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	365	366	367	400	445	483	520	2,183	2,423
Female subtotal	26,868	32,703	38,152	44,358	51,224	57,346	63,072	69,689	76,696
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	3,057	3,292	3,440	3,522	3,632	3,745	3,798	3,845	3,881
Total⁴	173,772	196,452	214,711	237,735	265,464	289,709	312,804	337,017	362,827

¹These numbers do not represent the actual number of persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates of the number of persons living with AIDS derived by subtracting the estimated cumulative number of deaths in persons with AIDS from the estimated cumulative number of persons diagnosed with AIDS. Estimated AIDS incidence and estimated deaths are adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting. The year 2000 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

²Statistical estimates for AIDS prevalence in 2000 and 2001 among persons exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other". The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of prevalence (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating AIDS prevalence among persons infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

³For 2000 and 2001, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

⁴Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 31. Estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death, 1993 through 2001, United States¹

Region of residence ²	Year of death								
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Northeast	14,206	16,191	16,250	11,921	6,934	5,721	5,893	4,900	4,213
Midwest	4,805	5,230	5,462	4,029	2,280	1,907	1,642	1,535	1,547
South	14,909	16,757	17,688	13,713	8,383	7,321	7,070	7,020	6,716
West	10,348	10,889	10,560	7,089	3,674	3,093	2,940	2,511	2,333
U.S. dependencies, possessions, and associated nations	1,582	1,775	1,710	1,544	973	781	705	706	794
Total³	45,850	50,842	51,670	38,296	22,245	18,823	18,249	16,672	15,603

¹These numbers do not represent the actual number of deaths among persons living with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. The year 2001 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

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

³Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 32. Estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1993 through 2001, United States¹

Race/ethnicity	Year								
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
White, not Hispanic	21,903	22,990	22,389	14,739	7,387	6,153	5,688	5,048	4,501
Black, not Hispanic	15,650	18,211	19,350	16,070	10,433	9,052	9,050	8,440	8,041
Hispanic	7,820	9,050	9,329	7,054	4,170	3,410	3,304	3,018	2,882
Asian/Pacific Islander	310	411	369	293	154	124	117	101	100
American Indian/ Alaska Native	136	156	195	131	92	77	80	61	70
Unknown	31	24	38	9	9	7	11	5	9
Total²	45,850	50,842	51,670	38,296	22,245	18,823	18,249	16,672	15,603

¹These numbers do not represent the actual number of deaths among persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for reporting delays in the reporting of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. The year 2001 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

²Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 33. Estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS, by age group, sex, exposure category, and year of death, 1993 through 2001, United States¹

Male adult/adolescent exposure category	Year of death								
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Men who have sex with men	24,032	25,669	25,241	16,877	8,703	7,083	6,524	5,831	5,513
Injecting drug use	9,403	10,584	11,008	8,685	5,441	4,704	4,486	4,014	3,670
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3,208	3,571	3,504	2,601	1,470	1,274	1,268	1,190	1,075
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	359	349	333	248	137	120	107	*	*
Heterosexual contact	1,636	2,064	2,457	2,161	1,511	1,277	1,334	1,313	1,307
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	311	303	258	216	108	79	69	*	*
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	164	140	99	64	41	24	33	207	171
Male subtotal	39,113	42,680	42,900	30,852	17,411	14,561	13,821	12,555	11,736
Female adult/adolescent exposure category									
Injecting drug use	3,184	3,749	3,867	3,314	2,170	1,958	2,068	1,882	1,660
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder ²	17	27	32	30	20	14	17	*	*
Heterosexual contact	2,678	3,525	4,048	3,472	2,317	2,080	2,125	2,063	2,048
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ²	234	220	228	165	91	70	73	*	*
Other/risk not reported or identified ³	77	56	55	31	18	16	20	100	93
Female subtotal	6,190	7,577	8,230	7,012	4,616	4,138	4,303	4,045	3,801
Pediatric (<13 years old) exposure category	548	586	539	433	218	123	126	73	65
Total⁴	45,850	50,842	51,670	38,296	22,245	18,823	18,249	16,672	15,603

¹These numbers do not represent the actual number of deaths among persons with AIDS. Rather, these numbers are point estimates adjusted for delays in the reporting of deaths and for redistribution of cases initially reported with no identified risk, but not for incomplete reporting of deaths. The year 2000 is the most recent year for which reliable estimates are available. See Technical Notes.

²Statistical estimates for deaths in 2000 and 2001 among persons with AIDS exposed to HIV through hemophilia/coagulation disorder or receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue are not presented, but are included in the exposure category "other." The relatively small number of AIDS cases in these categories in recent years does not provide information that results in reliable annual estimates of deaths (* = data not available); only cumulative estimates are presented. CDC is evaluating and revising the algorithm for estimating deaths among persons with AIDS infected in the early 1980's through these exposure categories.

³For 2000 and 2001, estimates of "other" include cases exposed through hemophilia/coagulation disorder and receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

⁴Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Surveillance of AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. dependencies and possessions, and independent nations in free association with the United States¹ report AIDS cases to CDC using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 (*MMWR* 1985;34:373-75) and 1987 (*MMWR* 1987;36[suppl. no. 1S]:1S-15S). The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 (*MMWR* 1992;41[no. RR-17]:1-19; see also *MMWR* 1995;44:64-67). The revisions incorporated a broader range of AIDS-indicator diseases and conditions and used HIV diagnostic tests to improve the sensitivity and specificity of the definition. The laboratory and diagnostic criteria for the 1987 pediatric case definition (*MMWR* 1987;36:225-30, 235) were updated in 1994 (*MMWR* 1994;43[no. RR-12]:1-19). 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 (*MMWR* 1999;48[no. RR-13]:29-31).

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated HIV encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of opportunistic disease). 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 persons with a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, or invasive cervical cancer. For adults, adolescents, and children ≥ 18 months of age, the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition incorporates positive 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 on Western blot or HIV detection tests before October 1994 were categorized based on the 1987 classification system. Cases among those tested during or after October 1994 are categorized under the revised 1994 pediatric classification system. For children of any age with an AIDS-defining condition that requires evidence of HIV infection, a single positive HIV virologic test (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 diagnosed AIDS cases to state and local health departments varies by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85% complete (*J Acquir Immune Def Syndr* 1992;5:257-64, *Am J Public Health* 1992;82:1495-99, *AIDS* 1999; 13:1109-14, and *Ann Epidemiol* 2001;11:443-449.). In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic diseases diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, among persons reported with AIDS, reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90% complete (*JAMA* 1996;276:126-31). CDC estimates approximately 3% of AIDS cases are duplicates based on matching within the national coded surveillance database.

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 (*MMWR* 1991;41[no. RR-17]:1-19) if they were missing information on sex or race/ethnicity. A small number of cases previously reported to CDC that were missing those variables have been returned to the health departments for follow-up and have been deleted from the totals. Included in this report are persons known to be infected with human immunodeficiency virus type 2 (HIV-2). See *MMWR* 1995;44:603-06.

Surveillance of HIV infection

This report includes HIV case reports from 39 areas that had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name of adults/adolescents, and children with confirmed HIV infection, in addition to reporting of

¹Included among the dependencies, possessions, and independent nations are Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia. The latter 5 comprise the category "Pacific Islands, U.S." listed in tables 1 and 2.

persons with AIDS, through December 31, 2001. Connecticut required reporting by name of HIV infection only for children <13 years of age; and Oregon required reporting only for children <6 years of age until October 2001. After removal of personally identifying information, these reports were submitted to CDC, and are included in this report (see table 3 for listing). States have initiated HIV reporting at various times after the development of serum HIV-antibody tests. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection was not standardized and reporting of HIV infections was based primarily on passive surveillance. Many cases reported before 1991 do not have complete information. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infections using standardized report forms and software. However, collection of demographic and risk information still varies among states.

HIV infection data should be interpreted with caution. HIV surveillance reports may not be representative of all persons infected with HIV since not all infected persons have been tested. Many HIV-reporting states offer anonymous HIV testing and home collection HIV test kits are widely available in the United States. Anonymous test results are not reported to state and local health departments' confidential name-based HIV registries. Therefore, confidential HIV infection reports may not represent all persons who tested positive for HIV infection. Furthermore, many factors may influence testing patterns, including the extent that testing is targeted or routinely offered to specific groups and the availability of and access to medical care and testing services. These data provide a minimum estimate of the number of persons known to be HIV infected in states with confidential HIV reporting.

As of December 31, 2001, 9 areas (DC, HI, IL, KY, MD, MA, PR, RI, and VT) had implemented a code-based system to conduct case surveillance for HIV infection. Some other areas (DE, ME, MT, OR, and WA) had implemented a name-to-code system to conduct HIV infection surveillance: initially, names are collected and, after any necessary public health follow-up, names are converted to codes. Data on cases of HIV infection from these areas are not included in the HIV data tables pending evaluations demonstrating acceptable performance under CDC guidelines and the development of methods to report such data to CDC.

For this report, cases among adults, adolescents, and children ≥ 18 months of age, were classified using the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition

which incorporates positive results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA (*MMWR* 1999;48[no. RR-13]:29-31). For children <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. With HIV nucleic acid detection tests, HIV infection can be detected in nearly all infants aged one month and older. The timing of the HIV serologic and HIV nucleic acid detection tests and the number of HIV nucleic acid detection tests in the definitive and presumptive criteria for HIV infection are based on the recommended practices for diagnosing infection in children aged <18 months and on evaluations of the performance of these tests for children in this age group. Children aged <18 months born to an HIV-infected mother will be categorized as having perinatal exposure to HIV infection if the child does not meet the criteria for HIV infection or the criteria for "not infected with HIV" (*MMWR* 1999;48[no. RR-13]:29-31) (*MMWR* 1998;47 [no. RR-4]). Children born before 1994 were considered HIV-infected if they met the HIV case definition stated in the 1987 pediatric classification system for HIV infection (*MMWR* 1987;36: 225-30,235).

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

Over time, persons with HIV infection may develop AIDS and be reported to surveillance. HIV infection cases later reported with AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point in the clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and AIDS will vary. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, reporting and updating of clinical and vital status of cases vary among states. Completeness of reporting for HIV is estimated to be more than 85% complete

(MMWR 1998;47:309-14). CDC estimates approximately 2% of HIV cases are duplicates based on matching within the national coded surveillance database.

Tabulation and presentation of data

Data in this report are provisional. Each issue of this report includes information received by CDC through the last day of the reporting period. In the first part of the report (through table 21), HIV and AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC. In the second part of the report (from table 22 through table 33), data are statistically adjusted to correct for temporal delays in the reporting of cases and deaths, and unreported risk/exposure is statistically redistributed in order to improve the presentation of trends in the epidemic and the distribution of risk characteristics among affected populations. Data for U.S. dependencies and possessions and for associated independent nations are included in the totals.

Age group tabulations for table 1 are based on the person's calculated age as of December 31, 2001. All other age group tabulations are based on the person's age at first documented positive HIV-antibody test for HIV infection cases, and age at diagnosis of AIDS for AIDS cases. Adult/adolescent cases include persons 13 years of age and older; pediatric cases include children under 13 years of age.

Tabulations of persons living with HIV infection and AIDS (table 1) include persons whose vital status was reported "alive" as of last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Tabulations of deaths in persons with AIDS include persons whose vital status was reported "dead" as of last update; persons whose vital status is missing or unknown are not included. Caution should be used in interpreting these data because states vary in the frequency with which they review the vital status of persons reported with HIV infection and AIDS. In addition, some cases may be lost to follow-up.

Table 4 lists AIDS case counts for each metropolitan area with a census 2000 population of 499,999 or more. AIDS case counts for metropolitan areas with 50,000 to 499,999 population are reported as a combined subtotal. On December 31, 1992, the Office of Management and Budget announced new Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) definitions, which reflect changes in the U.S. population as determined by the 1990 census. These definitions were updated most recently on June 30, 1998. The cities and counties which compose each metropolitan area listed in table

4 are provided in the publication "Metropolitan Areas as of June 30, 1998" (available by calling the National Technical Information Service, 1-703-487-4650, and ordering accession no. PB98-502198 or by visiting www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metro-def.html). Standards for defining central and outlying counties of metropolitan areas were published in the *Federal Register* (FR 1990;55:12154-60).

The metropolitan area definitions are the MSAs for all areas except the 6 New England states. For these states, the New England County Metropolitan Areas (NECMA) are used. Metropolitan areas are named for a central city in the MSA or NECMA, may include several cities or counties, and may cross state boundaries. For example, AIDS cases and annual rates presented for the District of Columbia in table 2 include only persons residing within the geographic boundaries of the District. AIDS cases and annual rates for Washington, D.C., in table 4, include persons residing within the several counties in the metropolitan area, including counties in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. State or metropolitan area data tabulations are based on the person's residence at first positive HIV-antibody test result for HIV infection cases, and residence at diagnosis for the first AIDS indicator condition(s) for AIDS cases.

Regions of residence included in this 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; Territories: Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands listed in the footnote on the first page of these notes, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Estimated AIDS incidence (tables 22, 23, and 24), estimated AIDS incidence trends (tables 25, 26, and 27 and figure 6), estimated number of persons living with AIDS (tables 28, 29, and 30), and estimated number of deaths (tables 31, 32, and 33) 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 and a number of assumptions. The date of death for decedents with a missing date of death was

imputed as the date that death was reported to CDC minus the estimated median months required to report deaths. For these estimates, the median reporting delay for deaths was 3 months. If AIDS diagnosis occurred after the date imputed, then the date of AIDS diagnosis was used as the date of death. While these tables were constructed using the best methods currently available, there is inherent uncertainty in these estimates (*Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989; 83:58-88). Small numbers must be interpreted with caution because the inherent uncertainty in estimates is greater for small numbers.

Exposure categories

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

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

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

Cases among persons with no reported history of exposure to HIV through any of the routes listed in the

hierarchy of exposure categories are classified as "no risk reported or identified." NIR cases include those which are currently being followed up by local health department officials; cases among persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed, or were lost to follow up; and cases among persons who were interviewed or for whom other follow-up information was available and no exposure mode was identified. Cases among persons who have an exposure mode identified at the time of follow-up are reclassified into the appropriate exposure category. Historically, investigations and follow-up for modes of exposure by state health departments were conducted routinely for persons reported with AIDS and as resources allowed for persons reported with HIV infection. Therefore, the percentage of cases among HIV infected persons with risk not reported or identified is substantially higher than for those reported with AIDS.

As of September 2000, the procedures for the investigation of cases reported without risk changed from ascertaining risk for all reported cases to estimating risk 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 as reported by the states.

Because recently reported AIDS cases are more likely to be reported as NIR, recent AIDS incidence in some exposure categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For estimated AIDS incidence tables and estimated AIDS trends figures, the adjustment of NIR adult/adolescent cases is based on sex-, race-, and region-specific exposure category redistributions of cases diagnosed from 1990 through 1998 that were initially assigned to the NIR category but have subsequently been reclassified. Similar adjustment of NIR pediatric cases are based on exposure category redistribution of all cases diagnosed between 1990 through 1998 and subsequently reclassified. See *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1992;5:547-55 and *J Acquir Immune Def Syndr*, 1997;14:465-74.

Trends in AIDS incidence

Because of the temporary distortion caused by the 1993 expansion of the case definition, trends in AIDS incidence had previously been estimated by statistically adjusting cases reported based on the criteria added to the case definition in 1993. This adjustment estimated when persons reported on the basis of im-

munologic criteria (CD4+ T-lymphocytes counts less than 200 cells/ μ L or percentage less than 14) would develop an AIDS-related opportunistic illness (AIDS-OI), and thereby approximated trends in AIDS-OI incidence as if the case definition had not changed (*J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 1997;16:116-21). However, by the end of 1996, the temporary distortion caused by reporting prevalent as well as incident cases that met criteria added in 1993 had almost entirely waned. In addition, after the end of 1996, the incidence of AIDS-OIs could no longer be reliably estimated because data are not currently available to model the increasing effects of therapy on rate of disease progression. Therefore, from 1996 forward, trends in AIDS incidence are adjusted for reporting delay, but not for the 1993 expansion of the case definition. These trends represent the incidence of AIDS (1993 criteria) in the population and increasingly represent persons with HIV newly diagnosed at the time of AIDS diagnosis, those identified with HIV who did not seek or receive treatment, and those for whom treatment has failed. Thus, despite the effects of treatment on AIDS incidence, AIDS incidence remains an important measure of the impact and need for resources for the severely ill.

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may vary among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories, and have been as long as several years for some AIDS cases. About 52% of all AIDS cases were reported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 88% were reported within 1 year. Among persons with AIDS, estimates of death reporting delay show that approximately 88% of deaths are reported within 1 year. For HIV infection cases diagnosed since implementation of uniform reporting through the HIV/AIDS reporting system on January 1, 1994, about 66% of all HIV infection cases were re-

ported to CDC within 3 months of diagnosis and about 93% were reported within 1 year.

Reporting delay adjustments to estimated AIDS data are calculated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure, taking into account differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories, and assuming that reporting delays within these groups have not changed over time (*Statist Med* 1998;17:143-54 and *Lecture Notes in Biomathematics* 1989;83:58-88).

Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for AIDS cases. Population denominators for computing AIDS rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on official postcensus estimates and census 2000 counts from the U.S. Bureau of Census. Denominators for U.S. dependencies and possessions and associated independent nations were based on official postcensus estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census International Database. Each 12-month rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases reported during the 12-month period by the 2000 or 2001 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing the table of race-specific rates (year-end edition only) are based on the 2001 census estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Census (<http://eire.census.gov/popest/data/national.php>). The age/sex/race proportions from the 2000 census were applied to the census 2001 national population total to estimate the age, sex, and race-specific subpopulations. Race-specific rates are calculated by dividing the number of cases reported for a particular racial/ethnic group during the preceding 12-month period by the projected population for that race/ethnicity, multiplied by 100,000.