

HIV/AIDS

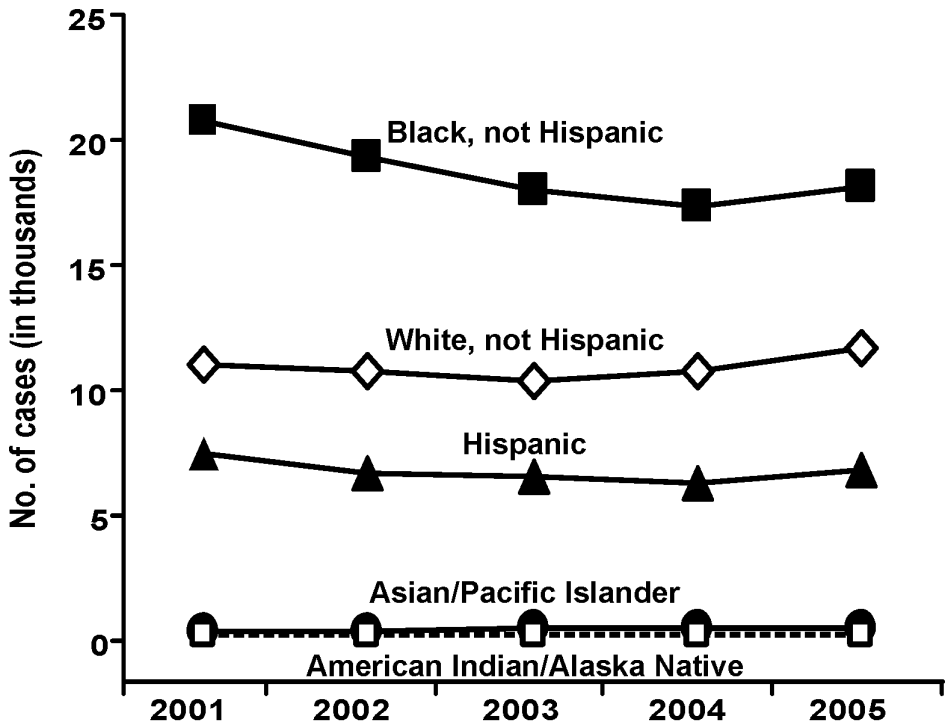
Surveillance Report

Cases of HIV infection and AIDS in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2005

Vol. 17

Revised June 2007

Cases of HIV/AIDS among persons aged 13 and older, by year of diagnosis and race/ethnicity, 2001–2005—33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting



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



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 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
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The June 2007 revision of the *2005 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* includes revised and corrected data on estimated AIDS cases for the period 2001 to 2005. Errors in the numbers of estimated AIDS cases included in the original version of the report are corrected in the Commentary, Tables 1–6 and 8–12, Figure 1, and Maps 1 and 2 of the revised report. The errors did not affect reported cases of HIV or AIDS. Further information on the error made in the estimation of AIDS cases for 2001 to 2005 and the corrections made can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/datarevision.htm>

Commentary

The HIV/AIDS epidemic was first recognized in the United States in 1981. Since that time, all states and U.S. dependent areas have conducted AIDS surveillance using a standardized, confidential name-based reporting system. Since 1985, many states and U.S. dependent areas have also implemented HIV case reporting as part of their comprehensive HIV/AIDS surveillance programs. This report presents estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS (cases of HIV infection, regardless whether they have progressed to AIDS) from the 37 areas (33 states and 4 U.S. dependent areas) that have had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting long enough (i.e., since at least 2001) for data collection to stabilize and for adjustment of the data to monitor trends. According to the number of reported AIDS cases, these 33 states represent approximately 63% of the epidemic in the United States. From 2001 through 2005, the total number of new cases of HIV/AIDS in the 33 states decreased slightly; however, HIV/AIDS prevalence (i.e., the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS) increased during this time. At the end of 2005, an estimated 475,220 persons in the 33 states had been given a diagnosis and were living with HIV/AIDS. The figure on the cover depicts the estimated number of new cases of HIV/AIDS from 2001 through 2005, by race/ethnicity, for adults and adolescents residing in the 33 states.

Surveillance data on HIV infections provide a more complete picture of the epidemic and the need for prevention and care services than does the picture provided by AIDS data alone. However, the number of new HIV diagnoses does not necessarily reflect trends in HIV incidence (i.e., new infections) because some persons were infected recently and others were infected some time in the past. One method for estimating HIV incidence is to apply the serologic testing algorithm for recent HIV seroconversion (STARHS) to the serum specimens from which the diagnosis of

HIV infection was made. A total of 34 areas are using this method to estimate population-based HIV incidence: 5 areas were funded in FY 2002 to pilot this method, 19 areas were funded in FY 2003, another 9 areas were funded in FY 2004, and 1 additional area was funded in FY 2005. The monitoring of HIV incidence is critical to evaluate progress made towards CDC's goal of reducing the number of new HIV infections in the United States and in allocating resources and evaluating prevention program effectiveness.

The *2005 HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report* is organized in 5 sections: (1) cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS, (2) deaths of persons with AIDS, (3) persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection (not AIDS), (4) length of survival after AIDS diagnosis, and (5) reports of cases of HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and HIV infection (not AIDS). In Sections 1–3, we present point estimates of case counts that have been adjusted for reporting delays and for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor. CDC routinely adjusts data for the presentation of trends in the epidemic. Data to estimate the number of cases of HIV/AIDS or AIDS; the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS, AIDS, or HIV infection (not AIDS); and the number of deaths among persons with AIDS have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths.

To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report, to eliminate artifacts of reporting in the surveillance system. Therefore, for trends, the reader is encouraged to use the tables in Sections 1–3 that present trends by year of diagnosis, year of death, or year-end prevalence. Section 4 presents estimates of survival for persons whose AIDS diagnosis was made during 2001 (Table 13) and for persons whose diagnosis was made during 1997–2004 (Figures 2–4). Proportions of persons who survived for

various lengths of time after diagnosis are presented by year of diagnosis, age group, race/ethnicity, and HIV transmission category.

Finally, Section 5 presents reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) and cases of AIDS reported through 2005. The areas included in tabulations of reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date that confidential name-based HIV infection reporting was implemented. For Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22, we used data from 43 areas to describe reports of HIV infection. These data have not been adjusted for delays in reporting and are presented by year of report to CDC. Tables that present cases by year of report represent the most up-to-date information reported to CDC; however, cases by year of report do not represent incident cases, the most recent diagnoses, trends, or deaths.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSES

Cases of HIV/AIDS and cases of AIDS

Cases of HIV/AIDS

The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting decreased each year from 2001 through 2004 and then increased in 2005 (Table 1). In 2005, the estimated rate of HIV/AIDS cases in the 33 states was 19.8 per 100,000 population (Table 5b).

- **Age group:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased among children less than 13 years of age and in the following age groups: 13–14, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, and 45–49 years. The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases remained stable among persons 65 years and older and increased among persons aged 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 50–54, 55–59, and 60–64 years. The largest number of HIV/AIDS cases occurred among persons aged 35–39 years and accounted for 16% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005.
- **Race/ethnicity:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased among whites, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives and decreased among blacks and Hispanics. Blacks accounted for 49% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005. In 2005, rates of HIV/AIDS cases were 71.3 per 100,000 in the black population, 27.8 per

100,000 in the Hispanic population, 10.4 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 8.8 per 100,000 in the white population, and 7.4 per 100,000 in the Asian/Pacific Islander population (Table 5b).

- **Sex:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased approximately 1% among males and 19% among females. In 2005, males accounted for 73% of all HIV/AIDS cases among adults and adolescents.
- **Transmission category:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased among men who have sex with men (MSM). The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased among injection drug users (IDUs), MSM who were also IDUs, adults and adolescents who have high-risk heterosexual contact, and among children. MSM (49%) and persons exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact (32%) accounted for 81% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005.

Of all HIV infections diagnosed in 2004 in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV reporting, 39% were diagnosed with AIDS less than 12 months after HIV infection was diagnosed. AIDS was diagnosed less than 12 months after the diagnosis of HIV infection for larger proportions of persons aged 35 years and older and for IDUs (Table 2).

Cases of AIDS

From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased approximately 7% (Table 3). In 2005, the estimated rate of AIDS cases in the 50 states and the District of Columbia was 13.7 per 100,000 population (Table 5a).

- **Age group:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased 44% among children less than 13 years of age. The estimated number of AIDS cases also decreased among persons in the age groups 30–34 and 35–39 years (Table 3). The estimated number of AIDS cases increased in the following age groups: 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older. The largest number of AIDS cases occurred among persons aged 40–44 years and accounted for 20% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 3).

- **Race/ethnicity:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased among all racial and ethnic groups (Table 3). In 2005, rates of AIDS cases were 54.1 per 100,000 in the black population, 18.0 per 100,000 in the Hispanic population, 7.4 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 5.9 per 100,000 in the white population, and 3.6 per 100,000 in the Asian/Pacific Islander population (Table 5a).
- **Sex:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased 7% among females and 7% among males. Males accounted for 73% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2005 among adults and adolescents in the 50 states and the District of Columbia (Table 3). Rates of AIDS cases in 2005 were 24.9 per 100,000 among males and 8.6 per 100,000 among females (Table 5a).
- **Transmission category:** From 2001 through 2005, among male adults and adolescents, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and MSM who were also IDUs, and increased among MSM and males exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact (Table 3). Among female adults and adolescents, from 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and increased among females exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact.
- **Region:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of AIDS cases increased 24% in the Midwest, 9% in the South, and 2% in the Northeast, and decreased 3% in the West.

Deaths

The estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS who resided in the 50 states and the District of Columbia decreased 4% from 2001 through 2005 (Table 7).

- **Age group:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of deaths decreased among children less than 13 years of age and in the following age groups: 20–24, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, and 40–44 years. The estimated number of deaths remained stable among persons aged 15–19 years and increased in the age groups 13–14, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older.

- **Race/ethnicity:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS decreased among whites and blacks. The estimated number of deaths among persons with AIDS remained stable among Hispanics, Asians/Pacific Islanders, and American Indians/Alaska Natives.
- **Sex and transmission category:** From 2001 through 2005, both among males and females, the estimated number of deaths of IDUs decreased, but the number of deaths of persons exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact increased.
- **Region:** From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of deaths decreased in the Northeast, Midwest, and West and increased in the South.

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

Persons living with HIV/AIDS

From 2001 through 2005, the estimated number of persons living with HIV/AIDS increased steadily in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 8). At the end of 2005, an estimated 475,220 persons were living with HIV/AIDS in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since 2001.

- By age group, the most cases (21%) were in persons aged 40–44 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 47% were black, 34% white, 17% Hispanic, and less than 1% each were American Indian/Alaska Native or Asian/Pacific Islander.
- By sex, 73% of adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS were male.
- Of the estimated 341,524 male adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 61% had been exposed through male-to-male sexual contact, 18% had been exposed through injection drug use, 13% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 7% had been exposed through both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. Of the estimated 126,964 female adults and adolescents living with HIV/AIDS, 72% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 26% had been exposed through injection drug use. Of the estimated 6,726 children living with HIV/AIDS, 90% had been exposed perinatally.

Prevalence rates of HIV infection (not AIDS)

In the 37 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001, the prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among adults and adolescents was estimated at 137.0 per 100,000 at the end of 2005 (Map 1). The rate for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from an estimated 2.5 per 100,000 (American Samoa) to an estimated 274.5 per 100,000 (U.S. Virgin Islands). The prevalence rate of HIV infection (not AIDS) among children residing in the 37 areas was an estimated 7.4 per 100,000 at the end of 2005 (Map 2). The rate for children living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ranged from an estimated zero per 100,000 in Idaho, New Mexico, North Dakota, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands to an estimated 28.6 per 100,000 in New York.

Persons living with AIDS

AIDS prevalence has also increased steadily since 2001 (Table 10). At the end of 2005, an estimated 421,873 persons in the 50 states and the District of Columbia were living with AIDS.

- By age group, the most cases (23%) were in persons aged 40–44 years.
- By race/ethnicity, 44% were black, 35% white, 19% Hispanic, 1% Asian/Pacific Islander, and less than 1% were American Indian/Alaska Native.
- By sex, 77% of adults and adolescents living with AIDS were male.
- Of the estimated 322,125 male adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 59% had been exposed through male-to-male sexual contact, 20% had been exposed through injection drug use, 11% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 8% had been exposed through both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use. Of the estimated 95,959 female adults and adolescents living with AIDS, 65% had been exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact, and 33% had been exposed through injection drug use.
- By region, 40% resided in the South, 30% in the Northeast, 20% in the West, and 11% in the Midwest.

AIDS prevalence rates

In the United States, the prevalence rate of AIDS among adults and adolescents was estimated at 174.5 per 100,000 at the end of 2005 (Map 1). The rate for adults and adolescents living with AIDS ranged from an estimated 2.5 per 100,000 (American Samoa) to an estimated 2,060.9 per 100,000 (District of Columbia). The prevalence rate of AIDS among children in the United States was estimated at 2.7 per 100,000 at the end of 2005 (Map 2). The rate for children living with AIDS ranged from an estimated zero per 100,000 in Idaho, Montana, Utah, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands to an estimated 45.0 per 100,000 in the District of Columbia.

Survival after AIDS diagnosis

Table 13 is limited to data on AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001 in order to describe the survival of persons whose diagnosis was made relatively recently, but far enough in the past to permit a meaningful measure of survival. Figures 2, 3, and 4 illustrate the proportion of surviving persons among persons whose diagnoses were made over a longer period, 1997 through 2004.

- Survival (the estimated proportion of persons surviving a given length of time after diagnosis) increased with the year of diagnosis for diagnoses made during 1997–1999. Year-to-year differences were small during 2000–2004 (Figure 2).
- Survival decreased as age at diagnosis increased among persons at least 35 years old at diagnosis and in comparison with persons younger than 35. Survival was similar for the age groups 13–24 and 25–34. Survival was greatest among children less than 13 years of age at diagnosis (Figure 3).
- Survival was greatest among MSM and among children with perinatally acquired HIV infection (Table 13). Survival was intermediate among male and female adults and adolescents who had heterosexual contact with someone known to be HIV infected or at high risk for HIV infection, as well as among MSM who also were IDUs. Survival was lowest among male and female adults and adolescents who were IDUs.
- Survival, particularly at more than 48 months after diagnosis, was greater among Asians/Pacific Islanders, whites, and Hispanics, than among blacks (Figure 4). Results were unstable

or inconsistent for American Indians/Alaska Natives because the numbers of persons in this racial/ethnic category were small.

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

Tables 14–23 describe reports of cases of HIV/AIDS, AIDS, and HIV infection (not AIDS). Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22 are based on reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) through 2005 from the 43 areas that had implemented name-based HIV infection reporting. Note that not all cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS reported in 2005 reflected diagnoses made during 2005; rather, the reported cases include cases diagnosed during earlier years.

Reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS)

Through 2005, a total of 249,950 persons were reported as having HIV infection (not AIDS) in the 43 areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Table 16). Five states (New York, Florida, Texas, New Jersey, and North Carolina) reported 129,444 (52%) of the 249,950 cumulative cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) reported to CDC. In 2005, 3 states (New York, Florida, and Georgia) reported 14,040 (40%) of the 35,537 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

- In 2005, 70% of the 35,107 reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) among adults and adolescents were in males, and 30% were in females (Table 18).
- In 2005, 430 cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) in children were reported.

Reports of AIDS cases

Through 2005, a total of 956,019 persons in the United States had been reported as having AIDS (Table 14). Three states (California, Florida, and New York) reported 43% of the cumulative AIDS cases, and 37% of AIDS cases reported to CDC in 2005. In the United States, the rate of reported AIDS cases in 2005 was 14.0 per 100,000 population. The rate of reported AIDS cases ranged from zero per 100,000 (American Samoa and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands) to 128.4 per 100,000 (District of Columbia).

- By sex, in 2005, males accounted for 74% and females for 26% of 41,900 reported AIDS cases among adults and adolescents (Table 17).
- In 2005, 93 AIDS cases in children were reported.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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

- Selected *MMWR* articles at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/reports/mmwr/index.htm>
- Public-use slides at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/index.htm>
- Other surveillance reports at <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports>
- Public-use version of the AIDS surveillance data set (AIDS Public Information Data Set [APIDS]) at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/software/apids.htm>

SUGGESTED READINGS

- CDC. Advancing HIV prevention: new strategies for a changing epidemic—United States, 2003. *MMWR* 2003;52:329–332.
- CDC. Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS—United States, 1981–2005. *MMWR* 2006;55(21):589–592.
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- CDC. Revised recommendations for HIV testing of adults, adolescents, and pregnant women in health-care settings. *MMWR* 2006;55(RR-14):1–17.
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- Janssen RS, Satten GA, Stramer SL, et al. New testing strategy to detect early HIV-1 infection for use in incidence estimates and for clinical and prevention purposes. *JAMA* 1998;280:42–48.
- Karon JM, Fleming PL, Steketee RW, De Cock KM. HIV in the United States at the turn of the century: an epidemic in transition. *Am J Public Health* 2001;91:1060–1068.
- Nakashima AK, Fleming PL. HIV/AIDS surveillance in the United States, 1981–2001. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr* 2003;32:68–85.

Table 1. Estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2001–2005—33 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Revised June 2007)

	Year of diagnosis				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Data for 33 states					
Age at diagnosis (yrs)					
<13	368	294	212	179	168
13–14	53	46	51	35	43
15–19	1,010	1,007	1,007	1,012	1,213
20–24	3,184	3,076	3,223	3,486	3,876
25–29	4,482	4,325	4,064	4,207	4,581
30–34	6,557	6,007	5,274	5,031	5,123
35–39	7,956	7,305	6,584	6,025	6,123
40–44	6,441	6,074	5,956	5,662	6,054
45–49	4,564	4,234	4,170	4,063	4,396
50–54	2,604	2,506	2,524	2,499	2,790
55–59	1,356	1,267	1,310	1,416	1,535
60–64	711	724	665	735	768
≥65	659	608	592	664	660
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	10,925	10,723	10,329	10,639	11,559
Black, not Hispanic	20,868	19,372	18,087	17,389	18,121
Hispanic	7,400	6,654	6,534	6,251	6,782
Asian/Pacific Islander	266	305	344	351	417
American Indian/Alaska Native	162	192	182	188	195
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	16,167	16,037	15,693	16,469	18,296
Injection drug use	4,837	4,048	3,726	3,340	3,441
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,532	1,432	1,330	1,311	1,324
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	4,938	4,657	4,407	4,107	4,255
Other ^b	161	155	139	125	139
Subtotal	27,635	26,329	25,295	25,352	27,455
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	2,769	2,269	2,104	1,942	1,851
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	9,014	8,433	7,871	7,413	7,734
Other ^b	158	147	147	125	124
Subtotal	11,941	10,849	10,122	9,481	9,708
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	317	249	188	155	142
Other ^c	51	45	26	25	26
Subtotal	368	294	214	180	168
Subtotal for 33 states	39,944	37,472	35,631	35,012	37,331
Data for U.S. dependent areas	62	57	46	41	36
Total^d	40,007	37,529	35,678	35,053	37,367

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

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

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

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

Table 2. Time to an AIDS diagnosis after a diagnosis of HIV infection, by selected characteristics, 2004—33 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Revised June 2007)

	≥12 Months after diagnosis of HIV infection ^a		<12 Months after diagnosis of HIV infection ^b		Total
	No.	(%) ^c	No.	(%) ^c	No.
Data for 33 states					
Age at diagnosis (yrs)					
<13	149	84	29	16	179
13–14	28	79	7	21	35
15–19	838	83	172	17	1,010
20–24	2,707	78	777	22	3,484
25–29	2,914	69	1,291	31	4,204
30–34	3,232	64	1,787	36	5,019
35–39	3,561	59	2,463	41	6,024
40–44	3,173	56	2,482	44	5,655
45–49	2,062	51	1,994	49	4,056
50–54	1,233	49	1,262	51	2,495
55–59	654	46	760	54	1,414
60–64	330	45	404	55	735
≥65	298	45	366	55	664
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	6,675	63	3,953	37	10,627
Black, not Hispanic	10,485	60	6,890	40	17,375
Hispanic	3,577	57	2,661	43	6,238
Asian/Pacific Islander	194	56	155	44	350
American Indian/Alaska Native	110	59	78	41	188
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	10,305	63	6,147	37	16,452
Injection drug use	1,663	50	1,671	50	3,334
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	779	59	531	41	1,310
High-risk heterosexual contact ^d	2,180	53	1,922	47	4,102
Other ^e	59	47	66	53	125
Subtotal	14,986	59	10,337	41	25,323
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	1,157	60	782	40	1,939
High-risk heterosexual contact ^d	4,829	65	2,577	35	7,405
Other ^e	57	46	68	54	125
Subtotal	6,043	64	3,427	36	9,470
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	126	81	29	19	155
Other ^f	24	95	1	5	25
Subtotal	149	83	30	17	180
Subtotal for 33 states	21,178	61	13,795	39	34,973
Data for U.S. dependent areas	21	52	19	48	41
Total^g	21,200	61	13,814	39	35,014^h

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

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

Data exclude 39 persons whose month of diagnosis of HIV infection is unknown.

^a Includes persons in whom AIDS has not developed.

^b Includes persons whose diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS were made at the same time.

^c Percentages represent proportions of the total number of diagnoses of HIV/AIDS made during 2004 for the corresponding group (see row entries).

^d Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

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

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

^h Includes 194 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 3. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2001–2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas (Revised June 2007)

	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative ^a
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia						
Age at diagnosis (yrs)						
<13	121	105	71	50	68	9,112
13–14	82	67	78	83	86	1,062
15–19	266	318	309	341	447	5,289
20–24	1,305	1,404	1,595	1,703	1,836	34,795
25–29	3,143	3,149	3,121	3,327	3,407	114,141
30–34	6,101	5,737	5,663	5,355	5,122	193,926
35–39	8,419	8,288	8,294	7,448	7,246	208,505
40–44	7,287	7,472	7,839	8,080	8,210	164,697
45–49	5,257	5,406	5,804	5,763	6,418	102,732
50–54	3,096	3,293	3,470	3,674	3,935	56,950
55–59	1,492	1,603	1,737	1,914	2,064	30,424
60–64	790	877	889	939	967	16,493
≥65	720	689	795	845	801	14,503
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	11,001	11,274	11,254	11,520	11,780	385,537
Black, not Hispanic	19,465	19,559	20,224	19,983	20,187	397,548
Hispanic	6,847	6,711	7,291	7,099	7,676	155,179
Asian/Pacific Islander	374	427	461	471	483	7,659
American Indian/Alaska Native	166	181	186	188	182	3,238
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	15,294	15,764	16,448	16,660	17,230	452,111
Injection drug use	5,948	5,682	5,579	5,243	5,441	168,314
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	2,104	1,990	2,002	1,942	2,018	65,881
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	4,293	4,567	4,616	4,707	4,797	61,438
Other ^c	269	272	246	265	280	13,978
Subtotal	27,908	28,276	28,891	28,817	29,766	761,723
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	3,099	2,911	2,971	2,961	2,940	73,050
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	6,730	6,895	7,501	7,447	7,591	102,171
Other ^c	220	221	232	248	243	6,582
Subtotal	10,049	10,027	10,704	10,656	10,774	181,802
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	118	103	71	50	67	8,460
Other ^d	3	2	1	0	1	641
Subtotal	121	105	71	50	68	9,101
Region of residence						
Northeast	11,273	10,292	10,955	10,452	11,529	300,963
Midwest	3,929	4,126	4,282	4,225	4,862	97,930
South	16,571	17,301	18,014	18,761	18,115	359,725
West	6,306	6,689	6,414	6,086	6,102	194,011
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	38,079	38,408	39,666	39,524	40,608	952,629
Data for U.S. dependent areas	1,189	1,046	1,060	923	982	30,386
Total^e	39,327	39,512	40,834	40,665	41,897	984,155

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

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

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

^e Includes persons of unknown race or multiple races and persons of unknown sex. Cumulative total includes 3,469 persons of unknown race or multiple races, 3 persons of unknown sex, 1,136 persons of unknown state of residence, and 3 persons who were residents of other areas. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 4. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis and selected characteristics, 2001–2005 and cumulative—50 states and the District of Columbia (Revised June 2007)

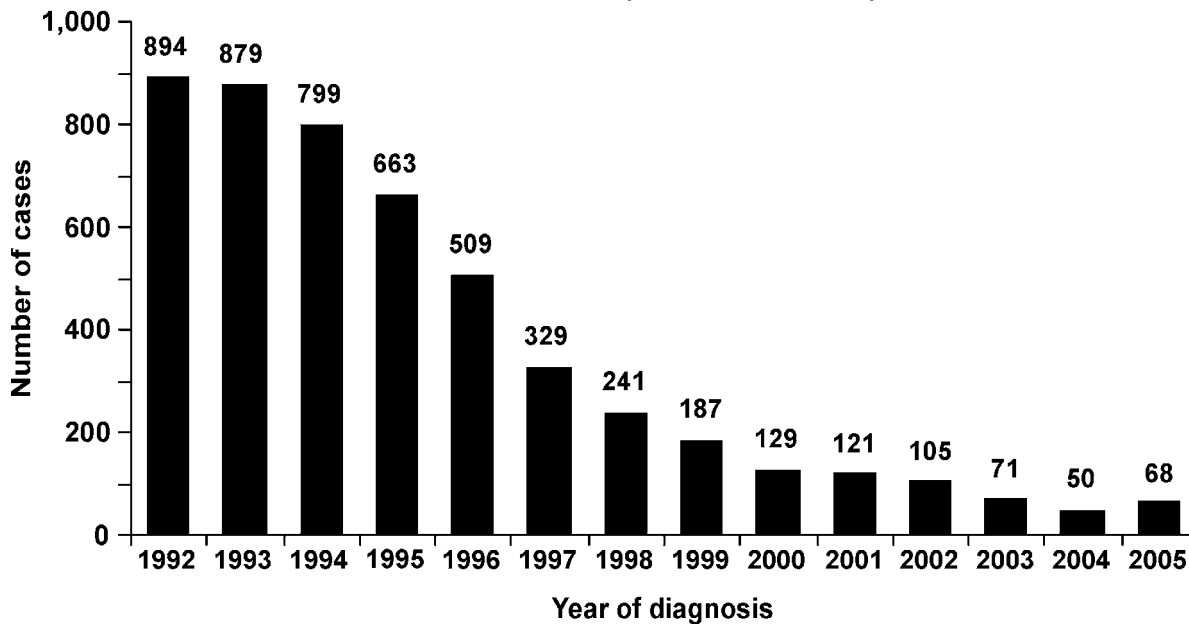
	Year of diagnosis					Cumulative ^a
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	13	14	12	6	6	1,613
Black, not Hispanic	85	72	46	31	46	5,631
Hispanic	23	16	11	9	13	1,738
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	1	1	54
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	0	1	0	32
Transmission category						
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0	0	226
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	118	103	71	50	67	8,460
Injection drug use	14	11	8	6	4	3,198
Sex with injection drug user	10	4	6	2	1	1,388
Sex with bisexual male	4	2	0	2	1	203
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	0	0	0	36
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0	0	22
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	40	36	20	20	29	1,508
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	2	1	0	0	143
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	49	47	35	20	31	1,964
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	2	0	0	0	372
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3	0	0	0	1	42
Total^b	121	105	71	50	68	9,101

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

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Includes children of unknown race or multiple races. Cumulative total includes 33 children of unknown race or multiple races. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Figure 1. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in children <13 years of age, by year of diagnosis, 1992–2005—50 states and the District of Columbia (Revised June 2007)



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

Table 5a. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age category, and sex, 2005—50 states and the District of Columbia (Revised June 2007)

Race/ethnicity	Adults or adolescents									
	Males		Females		Total ^a		Children (<13 yrs)		Total ^a	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
White, not Hispanic	10,027	12.1	1,747	2.0	11,773	6.9	6	0.0	11,780	5.9
Black, not Hispanic	13,048	95.1	7,093	45.5	20,141	68.7	46	0.6	20,187	54.1
Hispanic	5,949	36.0	1,714	11.2	7,662	24.0	13	0.1	7,676	18.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	389	7.2	92	1.6	481	4.3	1	0.1	483	3.6
American Indian/Alaska Native	137	14.3	45	4.4	182	9.3	0	0.0	182	7.4
Total^b	29,766	24.9	10,774	8.6	40,540	16.6	68	0.1	40,608^c	13.7

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

Data exclude cases in persons whose state or area of residence is unknown, as well as cases from U.S. dependent areas, for which census information about race and age categories is lacking.

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

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

^c Includes 302 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 5b. Estimated numbers of cases and rates (per 100,000 population) of HIV/AIDS, by race/ethnicity, age category, and sex, 2005—33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Revised June 2007)

Race/ethnicity	Adults or adolescents									
	Males		Females		Total ^a		Children (<13 yrs)		Total ^a	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
White, not Hispanic	9,848	18.2	1,682	3.0	11,531	10.4	28	0.1	11,559	8.8
Black, not Hispanic	11,624	124.8	6,389	60.2	18,013	90.4	107	2.0	18,121	71.3
Hispanic	5,352	56.2	1,405	15.8	6,757	36.7	25	0.4	6,782	27.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	324	14.5	89	3.8	413	9.0	5	0.4	417	7.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	138	19.1	57	7.5	195	13.2	0	0.0	195	10.4
Total^b	27,455	36.2	9,708	12.2	37,163	23.9	168	0.5	37,331^c	19.8

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

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

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

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

^c Includes 258 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 6. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases in adult and adolescent Hispanics, by transmission category and place of birth, 2005—United States and dependent areas (Revised June 2007)

Transmission category	Place of birth											
	United States		Central/South America		Cuba		Mexico		Puerto Rico		Total ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male-to-male sexual contact	1,229	44	443	51	94	52	875	59	254	17	3,602	42
Injection drug use	684	24	94	11	24	13	161	11	652	42	2,073	24
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	131	5	21	2	14	8	62	4	65	4	345	4
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	716	26	292	34	50	27	367	25	554	36	2,545	29
Other ^c	48	2	11	1	0	0	23	2	10	1	109	1
Total^d	2,809	100	861	100	182	100	1,488	100	1,536	100	8,674	100

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

^a Includes 246 persons whose place of birth is not among those listed and 1,553 persons whose place of birth is unknown.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

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

Table 7. Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

	Year of death					Cumulative ^a
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia						
Age at death (yrs)						
<13	47	25	23	15	7	4,865
13–14	3	9	7	14	14	271
15–19	44	38	38	38	42	1,061
20–24	206	152	163	188	157	8,555
25–29	612	555	531	509	457	43,157
30–34	1,672	1,451	1,328	1,208	1,102	94,260
35–39	3,145	2,922	2,889	2,604	2,129	114,833
40–44	3,714	3,527	3,682	3,655	3,371	101,420
45–49	3,035	3,231	3,355	3,479	3,261	69,832
50–54	2,082	2,279	2,480	2,634	2,635	41,897
55–59	1,098	1,174	1,371	1,508	1,529	23,600
60–64	624	602	732	755	805	13,497
≥65	698	675	805	845	808	13,511
Race/ethnicity						
White, not Hispanic	5,239	5,153	5,263	5,137	5,006	235,879
Black, not Hispanic	9,085	8,927	9,077	9,302	8,562	211,559
Hispanic	2,436	2,306	2,774	2,664	2,444	77,125
Asian/Pacific Islander	99	93	88	113	97	3,383
American Indian/Alaska Native	79	84	75	85	81	1,657
Transmission category						
Male adult or adolescent						
Male-to-male sexual contact	5,995	5,867	6,111	6,078	5,929	260,749
Injection drug use	3,749	3,662	3,759	3,570	3,159	104,450
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,342	1,273	1,354	1,314	1,364	39,920
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	1,485	1,434	1,554	1,729	1,584	24,655
Other ^c	169	163	156	136	104	9,824
Subtotal	12,740	12,400	12,934	12,826	12,140	439,598
Female adult or adolescent						
Injection drug use	1,829	1,876	1,916	1,959	1,651	41,529
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	2,258	2,225	2,400	2,531	2,413	40,233
Other ^c	86	84	94	77	64	4,082
Subtotal	4,172	4,185	4,411	4,567	4,128	85,844
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)						
Perinatal	66	52	53	58	46	4,800
Other ^d	3	4	6	1	1	515
Subtotal	69	56	59	60	48	5,315

Table 7. Estimated numbers of deaths of persons with AIDS, by year of death and selected characteristics, 2001–2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas (cont)

	Year of death					Cumulative ^a
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Region of residence						
Northeast	5,091	5,047	5,376	4,904	3,948	174,327
Midwest	1,682	1,675	1,655	1,619	1,541	52,933
South	7,469	7,361	7,776	8,353	8,240	191,845
West	2,738	2,559	2,597	2,577	2,588	111,652
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	16,980	16,641	17,404	17,453	16,316	530,756
Data for U.S. dependent areas	724	662	598	628	619	19,355
Total^e	17,726	17,318	18,020	18,099	17,011	550,394^f

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

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

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

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

^f Includes 1,162 persons of unknown race or multiple races, 280 persons of unknown state of residence, and 2 persons who were residents of other areas.

Table 8. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2001–2005—33 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Revised June 2007)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Data for 33 states					
Age at end of year (yrs)					
<13	4,834	4,605	4,199	3,744	3,336
13–14	840	951	1,125	1,229	1,209
15–19	2,790	3,003	3,307	3,638	4,101
20–24	11,526	11,983	12,458	12,998	13,824
25–29	25,359	25,674	26,240	27,117	28,675
30–34	52,589	51,558	49,710	47,836	45,779
35–39	82,420	82,643	80,966	78,173	76,750
40–44	79,254	85,977	92,411	97,463	101,027
45–49	58,932	65,576	71,848	77,946	84,648
50–54	34,889	40,320	45,526	51,426	57,421
55–59	16,226	19,457	23,084	26,923	31,611
60–64	7,750	9,398	10,961	12,788	14,682
≥65	6,580	7,675	8,892	10,333	12,157
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	132,892	139,947	146,437	153,213	160,746
Black, not Hispanic	181,469	193,797	204,446	213,961	224,815
Hispanic	63,526	68,405	72,682	76,792	81,389
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,742	2,016	2,324	2,627	2,996
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,566	1,695	1,827	1,938	2,055
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	159,609	171,397	182,550	194,294	207,810
Injection drug use	56,680	58,070	58,875	59,444	60,259
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	22,384	22,940	23,337	23,740	24,083
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	34,153	37,548	40,528	43,051	45,835
Other ^b	3,260	3,323	3,382	3,450	3,538
Subtotal	276,086	293,277	308,672	323,980	341,524
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	31,085	31,988	32,630	33,006	33,501
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	68,394	74,851	80,534	85,636	91,087
Other ^b	1,920	2,047	2,159	2,260	2,376
Subtotal	101,398	108,886	115,322	120,902	126,964
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	5,808	5,951	6,031	6,036	6,051
Other ^c	691	697	695	689	675
Subtotal	6,499	6,648	6,726	6,725	6,726
Subtotal for 33 states	383,990	408,818	430,727	451,613	475,220
Data for U.S. dependent areas	539	589	615	626	651
Total^d	384,529	409,407	431,342	452,239	475,871

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

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

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

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

Table 9. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2005, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (Revised June 2007)

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	104,184	77	66,130	48	33,729	55	1,551	67	900	61	207,810	61
Injection drug use	12,476	9	32,096	23	14,806	24	264	11	228	15	60,259	18
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	10,875	8	9,305	7	3,471	6	87	4	188	13	24,083	7
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	6,436	5	30,066	22	8,432	14	375	16	143	10	45,835	13
Other ^c	1,518	1	1,531	1	414	1	32	1	18	1	3,538	1
Subtotal	135,490	100	139,128	100	60,851	100	2,308	100	1,477	100	341,524	100
Female adult or adolescent												
Injection drug use	8,120	33	19,358	24	5,532	29	107	16	164	29	33,501	26
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	15,719	65	60,471	74	13,336	69	522	80	381	68	91,087	72
Other ^c	458	2	1,520	2	342	2	23	4	13	2	2,376	2
Subtotal	24,298	100	81,349	100	19,211	100	652	100	558	100	126,964	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Perinatal	793	83	3,980	92	1,191	90	30	83	19	95	6,051	90
Other ^d	165	17	357	8	136	10	6	17	1	5	675	10
Subtotal	958	100	4,336	100	1,327	100	36	100	20	100	6,726	100
Total^e	160,746		224,815		81,389		2,996		2,055		475,220	

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

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

See Technical Notes for the list of 33 states that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

^a Includes 3,218 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

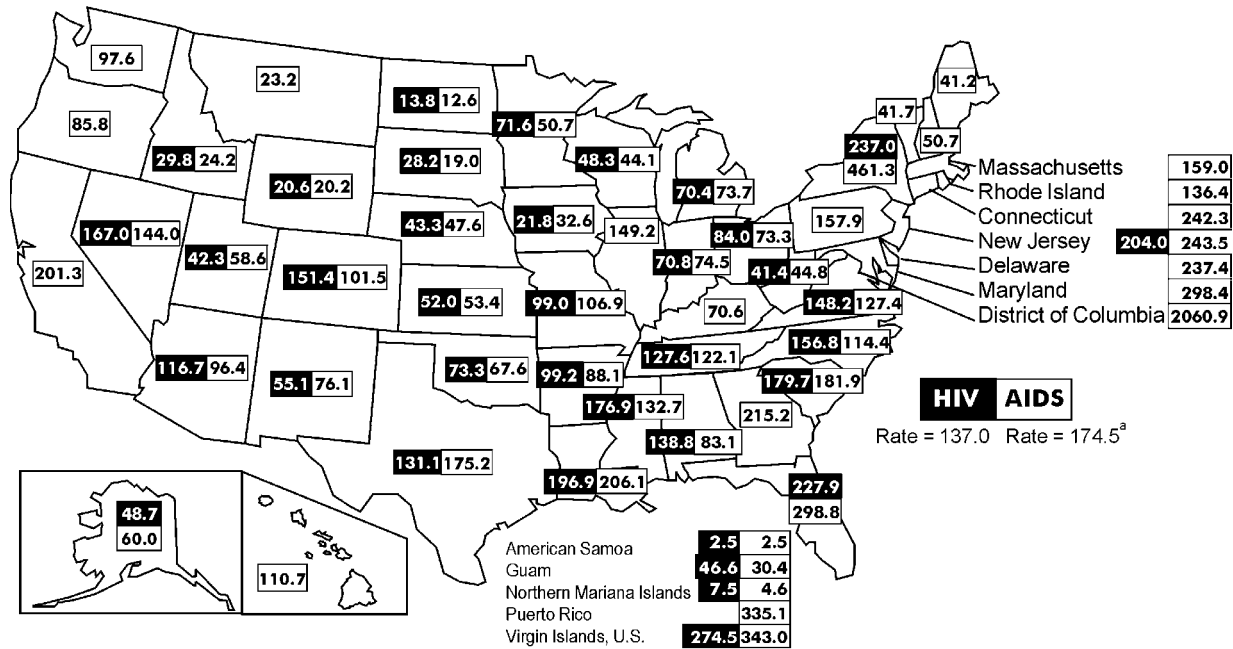
^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

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

^e Includes 6 persons of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

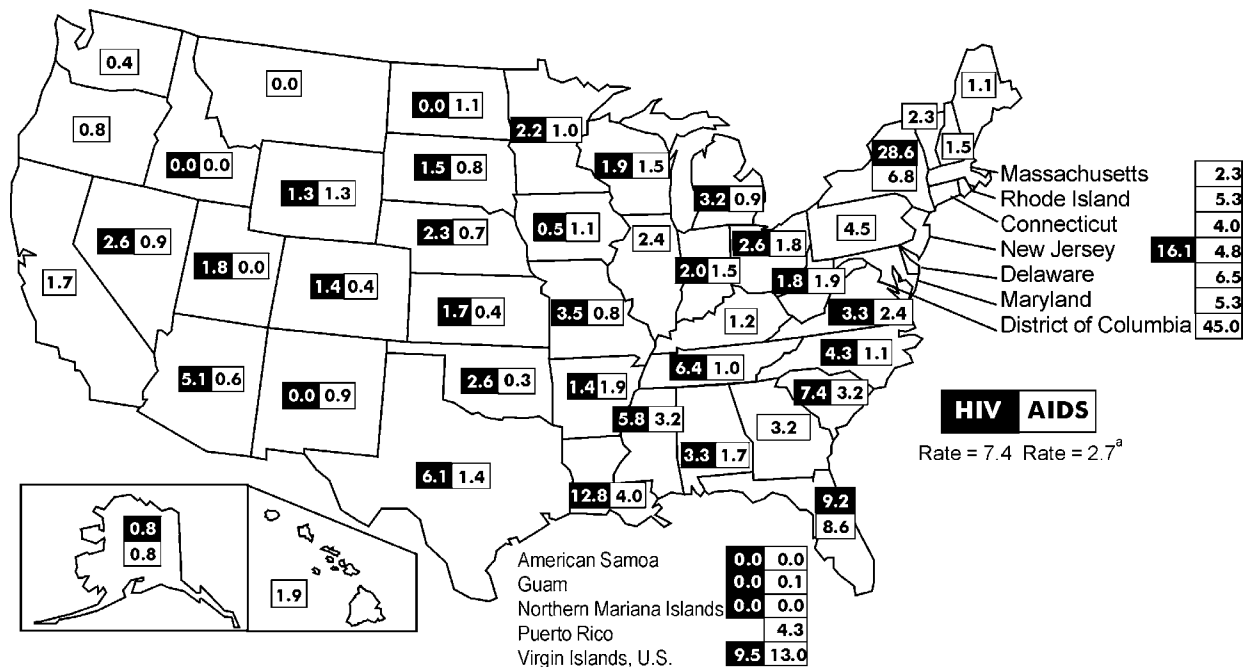
Map 1. Estimated rates (per 100,00 population) for adults and adolescents living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS, 2005—United States and dependent areas (Revised June 2007)



Note. Rates adjusted for reporting delays. Rates of HIV infection include only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Since 2001, the following 37 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

^a Includes persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Map 2. Estimated rates (per 100,000 population) for children <13 years of age living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS, 2005—United States and dependent areas (Revised June 2007)



Note. Rates adjusted for reporting delays. Rates of HIV infection include only persons living with HIV infection that has not progressed to AIDS. Since 2001, the following 37 areas have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

^a Includes persons whose area of residence is unknown.

Table 10. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS, by year and selected characteristics, 2001–2005—United States and dependent areas (Revised June 2007)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia					
Age at end of year (yrs)					
<13	2,541	2,303	1,998	1,670	1,393
13–14	620	689	753	802	793
15–19	1,266	1,493	1,722	2,002	2,301
20–24	3,765	3,926	4,334	4,727	5,261
25–29	13,036	12,739	12,805	13,195	13,924
30–34	37,342	35,669	34,017	32,335	30,573
35–39	71,123	70,411	68,521	65,598	63,441
40–44	75,036	80,881	86,788	91,981	95,415
45–49	58,853	65,334	71,992	78,130	85,572
50–54	36,042	41,706	47,343	53,921	60,374
55–59	17,042	20,416	24,484	28,739	34,167
60–64	8,166	9,833	11,451	13,474	15,642
≥65	6,651	7,851	9,304	11,009	13,018
Race/ethnicity					
White, not Hispanic	124,389	130,510	136,501	142,884	149,658
Black, not Hispanic	141,904	152,536	163,683	174,363	185,988
Hispanic	59,466	63,871	68,388	72,823	78,054
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,825	3,158	3,532	3,891	4,276
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,169	1,266	1,378	1,481	1,581
Transmission category					
Male adult or adolescent					
Male-to-male sexual contact	149,245	159,143	169,479	180,061	191,362
Injection drug use	56,070	58,089	59,909	61,582	63,864
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	23,313	24,030	24,678	25,307	25,961
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	24,398	27,531	30,593	33,571	36,784
Other ^b	3,650	3,760	3,849	3,979	4,154
Subtotal	256,676	272,553	288,509	304,500	322,125
Female adult or adolescent					
Injection drug use	27,140	28,176	29,230	30,232	31,521
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	42,074	46,743	51,884	56,760	61,938
Other ^b	1,875	2,012	2,149	2,321	2,500
Subtotal	71,089	76,930	83,224	89,313	95,959
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)					
Perinatal	3,580	3,631	3,648	3,640	3,661
Other ^c	134	132	127	126	126
Subtotal	3,714	3,763	3,775	3,766	3,787
Region of residence					
Northeast	102,684	107,929	113,508	119,055	126,637
Midwest	33,992	36,443	39,070	41,675	44,997
South	127,418	137,359	147,597	158,005	167,880
West	67,389	71,519	75,337	78,845	82,360
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	331,482	353,249	375,511	397,582	421,873
Data for U.S dependent areas	9,528	9,911	10,374	10,669	11,031
Total^d	341,302	363,496	386,310	408,875	433,760

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

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

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

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

Table 11. Estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS at the end of 2005, by race/ethnicity, sex, and transmission category—50 states and the District of Columbia (Revised June 2007)

Transmission category	White, not Hispanic		Black, not Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaska Native		Total ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	98,062	75	54,858	44	34,245	56	2,560	72	670	56	191,362	59
Injection drug use	13,194	10	34,680	28	15,125	25	325	9	205	17	63,864	20
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	11,757	9	9,625	8	4,041	7	174	5	202	17	25,961	8
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	5,647	4	22,988	19	7,419	12	422	12	99	8	36,784	11
Other ^c	1,805	1	1,651	1	585	1	74	2	17	1	4,154	1
Subtotal	130,464	100	123,803	100	61,416	100	3,556	100	1,193	100	322,125	100
Female adult or adolescent												
Injection drug use	7,313	39	18,714	31	5,059	32	113	16	137	36	31,521	33
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	10,801	58	39,495	66	10,482	66	539	77	225	60	61,938	65
Other ^c	526	3	1,479	2	412	3	48	7	14	4	2,500	3
Subtotal	18,641	100	59,689	100	15,953	100	700	100	375	100	95,959	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Perinatal	501	91	2,458	98	650	95	19	94	13	99	3,661	97
Other ^d	50	9	39	2	36	5	1	6	0	1	126	3
Subtotal	551	100	2,497	100	686	100	20	100	13	100	3,787	100
Total^e	149,658		185,988		78,054		4,276		1,581		421,873	

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

^a Includes 2,316 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

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

^e Includes 3 person of unknown sex. Because column totals were calculated independently of the values for the subpopulations, the values in each column may not sum to the column total.

Table 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2005, by area of residence and age category—United States and dependent areas (Revised June 2007)

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ^a			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total
Alabama	5,256	25	5,282	3,148	13	3,161
Alaska	259	1	260	320	1	321
Arizona	5,591	59	5,649	4,619	7	4,626
Arkansas	2,281	7	2,288	2,026	9	2,035
California	—	—	—	58,788	118	58,906
Colorado	5,776	12	5,788	3,871	3	3,874
Connecticut	—	—	—	7,095	23	7,118
Delaware	—	—	—	1,673	9	1,682
District of Columbia	—	—	—	9,614	38	9,652
Florida ^b	33,988	265	34,254	44,566	246	44,812
Georgia	—	—	—	15,853	54	15,907
Hawaii	—	—	—	1,172	4	1,176
Idaho	346	0	346	281	0	281
Illinois	—	—	—	15,586	56	15,642
Indiana	3,632	23	3,655	3,824	17	3,841
Iowa	545	2	547	813	5	818
Kansas	1,179	8	1,187	1,210	2	1,212
Kentucky	—	—	—	2,455	8	2,463
Louisiana	7,305	104	7,409	7,643	33	7,676
Maine	—	—	—	468	2	470
Maryland	—	—	—	13,768	52	13,821
Massachusetts	—	—	—	8,538	24	8,562
Michigan	5,884	57	5,941	6,160	15	6,175
Minnesota	3,058	19	3,077	2,167	9	2,176
Mississippi	4,223	31	4,254	3,169	17	3,186
Missouri	4,784	34	4,818	5,164	8	5,172
Montana	—	—	—	184	0	184
Nebraska	629	7	636	691	2	693
Nevada	3,281	12	3,293	2,829	4	2,833
New Hampshire	—	—	—	559	3	562
New Jersey	14,659	247	14,905	17,498	74	17,572
New Mexico	872	0	872	1,205	3	1,208
New York	38,020	920	38,939	74,017	220	74,237
North Carolina	11,204	67	11,271	8,175	17	8,192
North Dakota	75	0	75	68	1	69
Ohio	8,008	49	8,057	6,983	35	7,018
Oklahoma	2,153	16	2,169	1,988	2	1,990
Oregon	—	—	—	2,610	5	2,615
Pennsylvania	—	—	—	16,559	88	16,646
Rhode Island	—	—	—	1,235	9	1,244
South Carolina	6,346	54	6,399	6,424	23	6,448
South Dakota	182	2	184	123	1	124
Tennessee	6,348	63	6,411	6,075	10	6,085
Texas	23,945	282	24,227	31,990	66	32,057
Utah	811	10	822	1,123	0	1,123
Vermont	—	—	—	223	2	225
Virginia	9,294	42	9,336	7,986	31	8,017
Washington	—	—	—	5,119	4	5,123
West Virginia	642	5	647	694	5	699
Wisconsin	2,239	17	2,256	2,044	13	2,057
Wyoming	89	1	90	87	1	88
Subtotal	212,904	2,442	215,346	420,481	1,393	421,873

Table 12. Estimated numbers of persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or with AIDS at the end of 2005, by area of residence and age category—United States and dependent areas (Revised June 2007) (cont)

Area of residence	Living with HIV infection (not AIDS) ^a			Living with AIDS		
	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 years)	Total
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	1	0	1	1	0	1
Guam	58	0	58	38	0	38
Northern Mariana Islands	5	0	5	3	0	3
Puerto Rico	—	—	—	10,653	32	10,685
Virgin Islands, U.S.	240	2	242	300	3	303
Other ^c	—	—	—	1	0	1
Total^d	213,209	2,444	215,653	432,328	1,432	433,760

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

^a See Technical Notes for the list of areas that have had laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since at least 2001.

^b Florida has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting for only the diagnoses made during July 1997 or later.

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

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

Table 13. Proportion of persons surviving for more than 12, 24, and 36 months after an AIDS diagnosis in 2001, by selected characteristics—United States and dependent areas

	No. of persons	Survival in months		
		>12	>24	>36
Data for 50 states and the District of Columbia				
Age at diagnosis (yrs)				
<13	110	0.95	0.95	0.95
13–14	77	1.00	1.00	0.99
15–19	259	0.97	0.94	0.92
20–24	1,255	0.96	0.93	0.90
25–29	3,038	0.95	0.92	0.90
30–34	5,878	0.94	0.91	0.88
35–39	8,095	0.93	0.90	0.87
40–44	6,922	0.91	0.87	0.84
45–49	4,969	0.89	0.84	0.81
50–54	2,895	0.87	0.83	0.79
55–59	1,395	0.83	0.77	0.74
60–64	720	0.79	0.73	0.70
≥65	648	0.70	0.63	0.59
Race/ethnicity				
White, not Hispanic	10,482	0.92	0.88	0.86
Black, not Hispanic	18,543	0.90	0.86	0.82
Hispanic	6,512	0.93	0.90	0.88
Asian/Pacific Islander	355	0.90	0.88	0.87
American Indian/Alaska Native	150	0.86	0.82	0.77
Transmission category				
Male adult or adolescent				
Male-to-male sexual contact	12,468	0.93	0.90	0.88
Injection drug use	4,384	0.88	0.83	0.79
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,738	0.93	0.89	0.84
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	2,985	0.91	0.88	0.86
Other ^b	4,977	0.87	0.83	0.81
Subtotal	26,552	0.91	0.87	0.85
Female adult or adolescent				
Injection drug use	2,254	0.90	0.84	0.78
High-risk heterosexual contact ^a	4,587	0.93	0.89	0.86
Other ^b	2,758	0.90	0.86	0.83
Subtotal	9,599	0.91	0.87	0.83
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)				
Perinatal	96	0.95	0.95	0.95
Other ^c	14	1.00	1.00	1.00
Subtotal	110	0.95	0.95	0.95
Subtotal for 50 states and the District of Columbia	36,261	0.91	0.87	0.84
Data for U.S. dependent areas	1,013	0.82	0.78	0.75
Total	37,325^d	0.91	0.87	0.84

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

^a Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

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

^d Includes 221 persons of unknown race or multiple races.

Figure 2. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1997–2004 and by year of diagnosis—United States and dependent areas

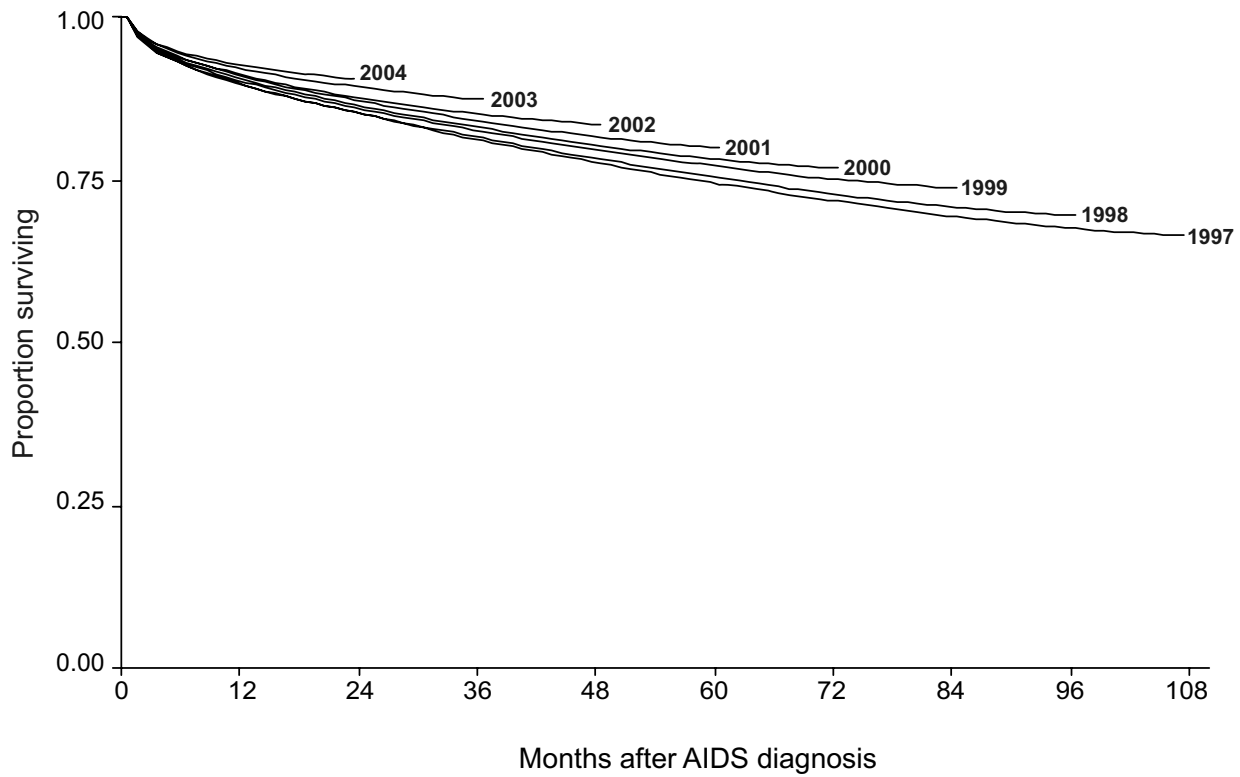


Figure 3. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1997–2004 and by age group—United States and dependent areas

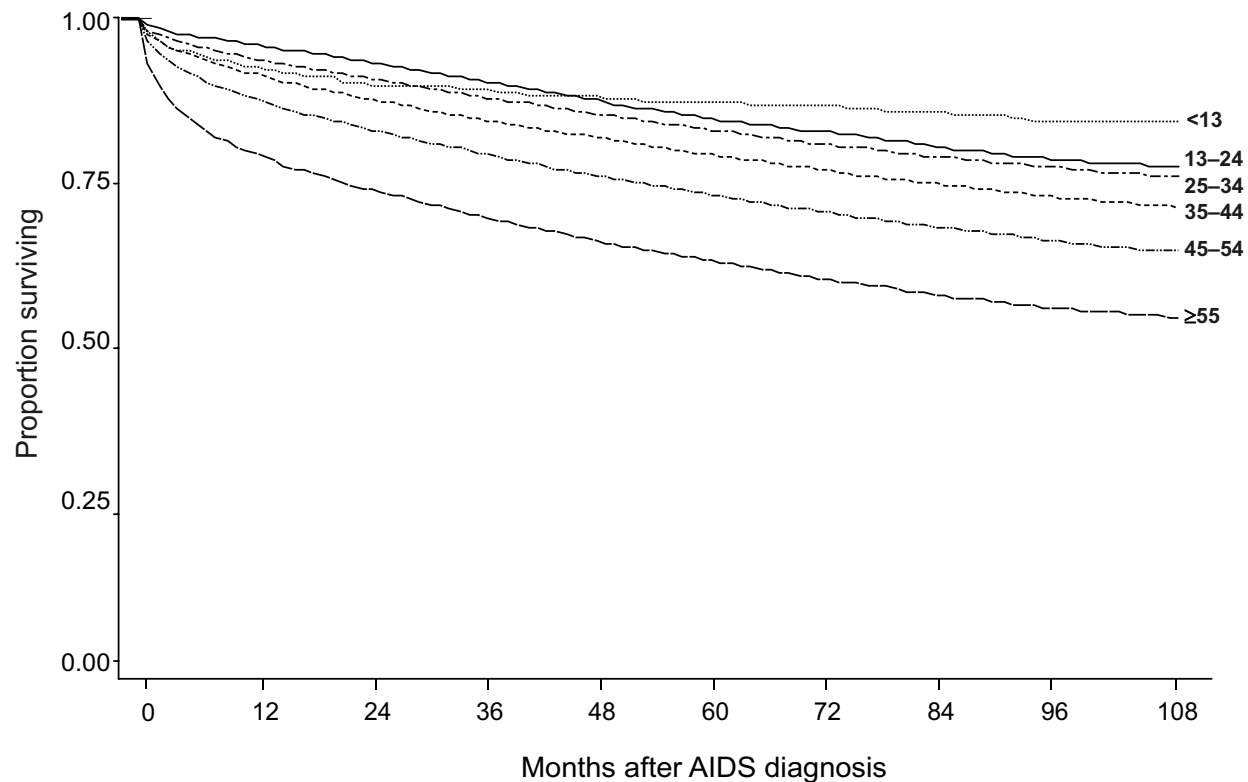


Figure 4. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis during 1997–2004 and by race/ethnicity—United States and dependent areas

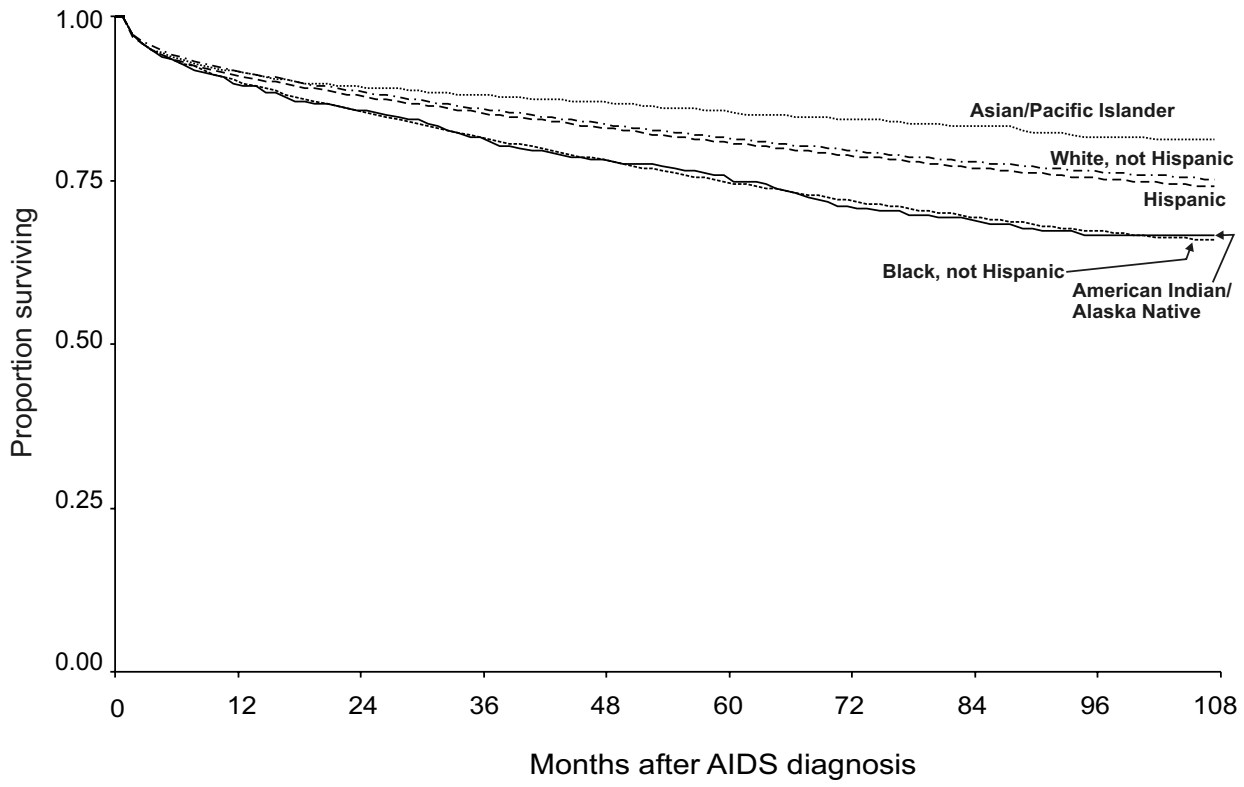


Table 14. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative ^a		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
	Alabama	464	10.3	518	11.4	8,176	76
Alaska	54	8.2	26	3.9	614	7	621
Arizona	543	9.5	642	10.8	9,907	45	9,952
Arkansas	178	6.5	242	8.7	3,667	36	3,703
California	4,610	12.9	4,088	11.3	138,361	658	139,019
Colorado	333	7.2	359	7.7	8,449	31	8,480
Connecticut	626	17.9	666	19.0	14,304	183	14,487
Delaware	154	18.6	176	20.9	3,433	25	3,458
District of Columbia	991	178.8	707	128.4	16,777	185	16,962
Florida	5,473	31.5	4,960	27.9	99,290	1,519	100,809
Georgia	1,581	17.7	2,333	25.7	30,179	226	30,405
Hawaii	133	10.5	109	8.5	2,840	17	2,857
Idaho	19	1.4	25	1.7	576	2	578
Illinois	1,580	12.4	1,922	15.1	32,314	281	32,595
Indiana	393	6.3	409	6.5	7,908	55	7,963
Iowa	63	2.1	95	3.2	1,642	14	1,656
Kansas	114	4.2	107	3.9	2,666	14	2,680
Kentucky	238	5.7	257	6.2	4,424	29	4,453
Louisiana	983	21.8	961	21.2	16,821	131	16,952
Maine	51	3.9	21	1.6	1,045	8	1,053
Maryland	1,445	26.0	1,595	28.5	28,804	312	29,116
Massachusetts	522	8.1	692	10.8	18,683	213	18,896
Michigan	632	6.3	822	8.1	14,274	112	14,386
Minnesota	217	4.3	225	4.4	4,605	27	4,632
Mississippi	463	16.0	387	13.2	6,319	57	6,376
Missouri	388	6.7	386	6.7	10,569	61	10,630
Montana	6	0.6	20	2.1	369	3	372
Nebraska	67	3.8	53	3.0	1,366	11	1,377
Nevada	306	13.1	296	12.3	5,452	29	5,481
New Hampshire	42	3.2	34	2.6	1,022	10	1,032
New Jersey	1,835	21.1	1,278	14.7	47,659	772	48,431
New Mexico	181	9.5	136	7.1	2,518	8	2,526
New York	7,479	38.8	6,299	32.7	170,035	2,342	172,377
North Carolina	1,118	13.1	945	10.9	14,797	118	14,915
North Dakota	16	2.5	10	1.6	139	1	140
Ohio	645	5.6	784	6.8	14,246	135	14,381
Oklahoma	194	5.5	282	7.9	4,626	25	4,651
Oregon	269	7.5	220	6.0	5,721	19	5,740
Pennsylvania	1,620	13.1	1,510	12.1	31,619	358	31,977
Rhode Island	132	12.2	89	8.3	2,476	27	2,503
South Carolina	734	17.5	668	15.7	12,614	101	12,715
South Dakota	12	1.6	19	2.4	239	5	244
Tennessee	734	12.5	841	14.1	11,810	57	11,867
Texas	3,172	14.1	3,113	13.6	66,836	391	67,227
Utah	73	3.0	65	2.6	2,241	20	2,261
Vermont	16	2.6	6	1.0	441	6	447
Virginia	791	10.6	646	8.5	16,202	176	16,378
Washington	428	6.9	486	7.7	11,404	34	11,438
West Virginia	91	5.0	74	4.1	1,433	11	1,444
Wisconsin	176	3.2	123	2.2	4,300	32	4,332
Wyoming	18	3.6	6	1.2	223	2	225
Subtotal	42,403	14.4	40,733	13.7	916,435	9,017	925,452

Table 14. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and dependent areas (cont)

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative ^a		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Guam	2	1.2	1	0.6	69	1	70
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Puerto Rico	904	23.2	1,033	26.4	28,693	399	29,092
Virgin Islands, U.S.	19	17.5	17	15.6	601	17	618
Other ^b	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Total^c	43,455	14.6	41,993	14.0	946,578	9,441	956,019^d

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

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

^c Includes persons whose state or area of residence is unknown.

^d Includes 782 persons whose state or area of residence is unknown.

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
MSA (population ≥ 500,000)							
Akron, Ohio	31	4.4	67	9.5	732	1	733
Albany—Schenectady—Troy, NY	152	18.0	100	11.8	2,154	24	2,178
Albuquerque, N Mex	99	12.7	70	8.8	1,357	2	1,359
Allentown—Bethlehem—Easton, Pa—NJ	75	9.6	66	8.3	1,094	14	1,108
Atlanta—Sandy Springs—Marietta, Ga	970	20.2	1,587	32.3	20,936	123	21,059
Augusta—Richmond County, Ga—SC	138	26.7	107	20.6	1,821	23	1,844
Austin—Round Rock, Tex	185	13.1	227	15.6	4,643	26	4,669
Bakersfield, Calif	65	8.9	89	11.8	1,421	8	1,429
Baltimore—Towson, Md	863	32.6	1,074	40.4	19,410	214	19,624
Baton Rouge, La	249	34.2	225	30.7	3,503	20	3,523
Birmingham—Hoover, Ala	113	10.4	153	14.0	2,508	25	2,533
Boise City—Nampa, Idaho	6	1.1	14	2.6	267	0	267
Boston, Mass—NH ^a	339	7.7	451	10.2	13,137	146	13,283
Boston Division	177	9.8	276	15.3	8,278	90	8,368
Cambridge Division	96	6.6	110	7.5	3,027	35	3,062
Essex Division	53	7.2	52	7.0	1,526	20	1,546
Bridgeport—Stamford—Norwalk, Conn	152	16.9	181	20.0	3,601	57	3,658
Buffalo—Niagara Falls, NY	161	14.0	114	9.9	2,365	19	2,384
Cape Coral—Fort Myers, Fla	75	14.6	45	8.3	1,603	24	1,627
Charleston—North Charleston, SC	88	15.1	92	15.5	1,947	17	1,964
Charlotte—Gastonia—Concord, NC—SC	259	17.6	219	14.4	2,966	22	2,988
Chicago, Ill—Ind—Wis	1,415	15.1	1,744	18.5	29,034	259	29,293
Chicago Division	1,298	16.5	1,632	20.7	27,297	247	27,544
Gary Division	68	9.8	61	8.7	995	7	1,002
Lake Division	49	5.8	51	5.9	742	5	747
Cincinnati—Middletown, Ohio—Ky—Ind	121	5.9	117	5.7	2,548	17	2,565
Cleveland—Elyria—Mentor, Ohio	157	7.4	237	11.1	4,076	48	4,124
Colorado Springs, Colo	25	4.3	20	3.4	559	5	564
Columbia, SC	182	26.8	172	24.9	3,075	24	3,099
Columbus, Ohio	135	8.0	174	10.2	2,954	14	2,968
Dallas, Tex	858	15.1	916	15.7	19,358	63	19,421
Dallas Division	685	18.0	717	18.4	15,363	37	15,400
Fort Worth Division	173	9.2	199	10.3	3,995	26	4,021
Dayton, Ohio	58	6.9	60	7.1	1,164	15	1,179
Denver—Aurora, Colo	240	10.3	279	11.8	6,680	22	6,702
Des Moines, Iowa	19	3.7	30	5.7	506	5	511
Detroit, Mich	451	10.0	569	12.7	9,927	73	10,000
Detroit Division	357	17.7	441	22.1	7,937	57	7,994
Warren Division	94	3.8	128	5.1	1,990	16	2,006

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
El Paso, Tex	76	10.7	58	8.0	1,441	10	1,451
Fresno, Calif	56	6.5	51	5.8	1,366	11	1,377
Grand Rapids—Wyoming, Mich	39	5.1	46	6.0	764	6	770
Greensboro—High Point, NC	58	8.7	52	7.7	1,201	14	1,215
Greenville, SC	78	13.4	69	11.7	1,227	4	1,231
Harrisburg—Carlisle, Pa	53	10.2	25	4.8	1,194	9	1,203
Hartford—West Hartford—East Hartford, Conn	223	18.9	258	21.7	4,992	46	5,038
Honolulu, Hawaii	112	12.5	56	6.2	2,055	14	2,069
Houston—Baytown—Sugar Land, Tex	1,213	23.4	1,028	19.5	24,743	172	24,915
Indianapolis, Ind	178	11.0	192	11.7	3,676	25	3,701
Jackson, Miss	162	31.3	142	27.2	2,309	30	2,339
Jacksonville, Fla	344	28.1	311	24.9	5,711	74	5,785
Kansas City, Mo—Kans	138	7.2	183	9.4	4,512	15	4,527
Knoxville, Tenn	31	4.8	49	7.5	849	5	854
Lakeland, Fla	131	25.0	104	19.2	1,703	21	1,724
Las Vegas—Paradise, Nev	263	16.0	248	14.5	4,374	28	4,402
Little Rock—North Little Rock, Ark	61	9.6	88	13.7	1,315	14	1,329
Los Angeles, Calif	2,258	17.5	1,531	11.8	56,261	289	56,550
Los Angeles Division	2,041	20.6	1,341	13.5	49,666	247	49,913
Santa Anna Division	217	7.3	190	6.4	6,595	42	6,637
Louisville, Ky—Ind	116	9.7	127	10.5	2,211	19	2,230
Madison, Wis	22	4.1	11	2.0	492	4	496
McAllen—Edinburg—Pharr, Tex	52	7.9	59	8.7	589	10	599
Memphis, Tenn—Miss—Ark	317	25.4	420	33.3	4,808	19	4,827
Miami, Fla	2,728	50.9	2,435	44.9	53,598	990	54,588
Fort Lauderdale Division	956	54.5	814	45.8	15,659	261	15,920
Miami Division	1,316	55.8	1,255	52.8	28,586	506	29,092
West Palm Beach Division	456	36.7	366	28.9	9,353	223	9,576
Milwaukee—Waukesha—West Allis, Wis	98	6.5	68	4.5	2,397	18	2,415
Minneapolis—St Paul—Bloomington, Minn—Wis	179	5.8	184	5.9	4,072	21	4,093
Modesto, Calif	45	9.0	36	7.1	647	6	653
Nashville—Davidson—Murfreesboro, Tenn	237	17.0	225	15.8	3,681	18	3,699
New Haven—Milford, Conn	187	22.1	173	20.4	4,471	73	4,544
New Orleans—Metairie—Kenner, La	415	31.5	400	30.3	8,570	69	8,639
New York, NY—NJ—Pa	7,532	40.2	6,150	32.8	189,724	2,887	192,611
Edison Division	235	10.3	196	8.5	6,604	139	6,743
Nassau Division	379	13.5	256	9.1	7,881	110	7,991
New York Division	6,209	54.0	5,209	45.4	155,744	2,308	158,052
Newark Division	709	33.0	489	22.7	19,495	330	19,825

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Oklahoma City, Okla	71	6.2	115	9.9	2,150	5	2,155
Omaha—Council Bluffs, Neb—Iowa	47	5.9	35	4.3	955	3	958
Orlando, Fla	541	29.0	551	28.5	8,148	91	8,239
Oxnard—Thousand Oaks—Ventura, Calif	43	5.4	50	6.3	989	3	992
Palm Bay—Melbourne—Titusville, Fla	64	12.3	68	12.8	1,451	11	1,462
Philadelphia, Pa—NJ—Del—Md	1,293	22.3	1,247	21.4	26,660	309	26,969
Philadelphia Division	1,018	26.2	1,020	26.2	20,769	246	21,015
Wilmington Division	131	19.3	128	18.6	2,896	21	2,917
Phoenix—Mesa—Scottsdale, Ariz	417	11.2	471	12.2	7,119	30	7,149
Pittsburgh, Pa	135	5.6	142	6.0	2,955	16	2,971
Portland—South Portland, Maine	20	3.9	9	1.8	531	1	532
Portland—Vancouver—Beaverton, Ore—Wash	210	10.2	172	8.2	4,616	9	4,625
Poughkeepsie—Newburgh—Middletown, NY	214	32.3	135	20.2	3,040	24	3,064
Providence—New Bedford—Fall River, RI—Mass	175	10.8	133	8.2	3,752	43	3,795
Raleigh—Cary, NC	155	16.9	144	15.2	1,800	13	1,813
Richmond, Va	173	15.0	120	10.2	3,247	34	3,281
Riverside—San Bernardino—Ontario, Calif	308	8.1	356	9.1	8,248	60	8,308
Rochester, NY	178	17.1	159	15.3	3,012	13	3,025
Sacramento—Arden—Arcade—Roseville, Calif	85	4.2	160	7.8	3,837	26	3,863
St. Louis, Mo—Ill	230	8.3	196	7.1	5,619	40	5,659
Salt Lake City, Utah	53	5.2	48	4.6	1,706	10	1,716
San Antonio, Tex	179	9.7	216	11.4	4,752	30	4,782
San Diego—Carlsbad—San Marcos, Calif	407	13.9	493	16.8	12,552	60	12,612
San Francisco, Calif	863	20.8	873	21.0	39,530	96	39,626
Oakland Division	299	12.2	310	12.6	9,301	48	9,349
San Francisco Division	564	33.4	563	33.4	30,229	48	30,277
San Jose—Sunnyvale—Santa Clara, Calif	67	3.9	91	5.2	3,607	15	3,622
San Juan—Caguas—Guaynabo, PR	618	24.1	746	28.9	20,838	277	21,115
Sarasota—Bradenton—Venice, Fla	89	13.7	82	12.2	1,876	27	1,903
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, Pa	35	6.3	27	4.9	502	6	508
Seattle, Wash	307	9.7	353	11.0	8,890	27	8,917
Seattle Division	271	11.2	316	12.9	7,903	18	7,921
Tacoma Division	36	4.8	37	4.9	987	9	996
Springfield, Mass	57	8.3	99	14.4	2,043	26	2,069
Stockton, Calif	58	8.9	48	7.2	1,020	15	1,035
Syracuse, NY	44	6.7	48	7.4	1,261	9	1,270
Tampa—St Petersburg—Clearwater, Fla	621	24.0	562	21.2	10,576	112	10,688
Toledo, Ohio	44	6.7	28	4.3	751	13	764
Tucson, Ariz	73	8.1	107	11.6	1,917	10	1,927

Table 15. Reported AIDS cases and annual rates (per 100,000 population), by metropolitan statistical area of residence, 2004, 2005, and cumulative—United States and Puerto Rico (cont)

Area of residence	2004		2005		Cumulative		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Tulsa, Okla	67	7.6	80	9.0	1,424	9	1,433
Virginia Beach—Norfolk—Newport News, Va—NC	160	9.7	184	11.2	4,578	63	4,641
Washington, DC—Va—Md—WV	1,792	34.7	1,384	26.5	29,818	307	30,125
Bethesda Division	183	16.1	142	12.4	2,628	22	2,650
Washington Division	1,609	40.0	1,242	30.5	27,190	285	27,475
Wichita, Kans	38	6.5	36	6.1	813	2	815
Worcester, Mass	76	9.8	81	10.3	1,708	20	1,728
Youngstown—Warren—Boardman, Ohio—Pa	33	5.5	25	4.2	483	0	483
Subtotal for MSAs (population \geq500,000)	35,123	18.3	33,852	17.4	799,073	8,096	807,169
Metropolitan areas (population of 50,000 to 499,999)	4,656	8.4	4,491	8.0	89,947	834	90,781
Nonmetropolitan areas	2,970	6.0	2,721	5.4	49,594	446	50,040
Total^b	43,307	14.6	41,766	13.9	945,128	9,416	954,544

Note. Because of the lack of census information for all U.S. dependent areas, includes data for only the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

MSA, metropolitan statistical area.

MSA definitions for this report can be found at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/metrodef.html>.

^a Reported case counts for the metropolitan divisions do not sum to the MSA total. MSA total includes data from 1 metropolitan division with population of <500,000.

^b Includes persons whose county of residence is unknown.

Table 16. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	2005 No.	Cumulative ^a		
		Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
Alabama (January 1988)	468	5,821	49	5,870
Alaska (February 1999)	28	271	2	273
Arizona (January 1987)	709	5,546	78	5,624
Arkansas (July 1989)	253	2,310	18	2,328
Colorado (November 1985)	371	6,058	30	6,088
Connecticut (January 2005) ^b	1,744	1,782	101	1,883
Florida (July 1997) ^c	4,637	34,589	381	34,970
Georgia (December 2003)	3,894	6,069	171	6,240
Idaho (June 1986)	14	327	4	331
Indiana (July 1988)	351	3,845	43	3,888
Iowa (July 1998)	80	548	5	553
Kansas (July 1999)	84	1,126	16	1,142
Kentucky (October 2004)	464	1,026	12	1,038
Louisiana (February 1993)	695	8,022	155	8,177
Michigan (April 1992)	655	6,404	132	6,536
Minnesota (October 1985)	257	3,156	37	3,193
Mississippi (August 1988)	399	4,460	57	4,517
Missouri (October 1987)	469	4,898	51	4,949
Nebraska (September 1995)	82	661	11	672
Nevada (February 1992)	287	3,310	21	3,331
New Hampshire (January 2005)	389	424	8	432
New Jersey (January 1992)	1,247	16,824	409	17,233
New Mexico (January 1998)	102	865	3	868
New York (June 2000)	5,509	39,385	1,893	41,278
North Carolina (February 1990)	1,140	12,926	136	13,062
North Dakota (January 1988)	4	80	1	81
Ohio (June 1990)	949	7,856	95	7,951
Oklahoma (June 1988)	248	2,315	31	2,346
Pennsylvania (October 2002) ^d	1,509	6,050	204	6,254
South Carolina (February 1986)	527	6,965	95	7,060
South Dakota (January 1988)	27	200	4	204
Tennessee (January 1992)	702	6,857	91	6,948
Texas (January 1999) ^e	3,682	22,498	403	22,901
Utah (April 1989)	100	795	13	808
Virginia (July 1989)	796	9,612	90	9,702
West Virginia (January 1989)	49	648	9	657
Wisconsin (November 1985)	112	2,358	31	2,389
Wyoming (June 1989)	11	93	1	94
Subtotal	33,044	236,980	4,891	241,871

Table 16. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by area of residence, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (cont)

Area of residence (Date HIV reporting initiated)	2005 No.	Cumulative ^a		
		Adults or adolescents	Children (<13 yrs)	Total
U.S. dependent areas				
American Samoa (August 2001)	0	1	0	1
Guam (March 2000)	3	63	0	63
Northern Mariana Islands (October 2001)	0	6	0	6
Puerto Rico (January 2003)	1,693	4,428	56	4,484
Virgin Islands, U.S. (December 1998)	18	256	6	262
Persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting but who were residents of other areas	487	2,049	60	2,109
Total^f	35,537	244,868	5,082	249,950

Note. Includes data from 38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2005.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Beginning in 1992, Connecticut had name-based HIV reporting for cases in children only. From January 2002 through December 2004, Connecticut had name- or code-based HIV reporting for cases in adolescents and adults. As of January 2005, Connecticut has name-based reporting of all cases of HIV infection.

^c Florida has confidential name-based HIV infection reporting for only the diagnoses made during July 1997 or later.

^d On October 18, 2002, Pennsylvania initiated confidential name-based HIV infection reporting in all areas except Philadelphia. Code-based reporting was implemented in Philadelphia in March 2004, and the switch to name-based reporting was made in October 2005.

^e From February 1994 through December 1998, Texas reported HIV infection in children only.

^f Includes 1,147 persons reported from areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting but whose area of residence is unknown. Includes 7 children reported from Oregon before the change in 2001 from name-based HIV infection reporting for pediatric cases to code-based reporting for all cases of HIV infection.

Table 17. Reported AIDS cases, by age category, transmission category, and sex, 2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	Males				Females				Total			
	2005		Cumulative ^a		2005		Cumulative ^a		2005		Cumulative ^b	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	14,819	48	416,232	54	—	—	—	—	14,819	35	416,232	44
Injection drug use	4,168	13	159,676	21	2,047	19	65,534	36	6,215	15	225,210	24
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,742	6	62,940	8	—	—	—	—	1,742	4	62,940	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	68	0	5,142	1	11	0	340	0	79	0	5,482	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^c	3,110	10	46,533	6	4,918	45	79,872	44	8,028	19	126,405	13
Sex with injection drug user	389	1	11,371	1	751	7	25,310	14	1,140	3	36,681	4
Sex with bisexual male	—	—	—	—	223	2	4,876	3	223	1	4,876	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	3	0	81	0	13	0	493	0	16	0	574	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	13	0	529	0	27	0	767	0	40	0	1,296	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,705	9	34,552	5	3,904	36	48,426	27	6,609	16	82,978	9
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ^d	73	0	5,190	1	87	1	4,144	2	160	0	9,334	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified ^e	6,976	23	69,095	9	3,881	35	31,879	18	10,857	26	100,975	11
Subtotal	30,956	100	764,808	100	10,944	100	181,769	100	41,900	100	946,578	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	223	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	230	2
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	45	92	4,274	89	41	93	4,363	95	86	92	8,637	91
Injection drug use	12	24	1,660	34	4	9	1,652	36	16	17	3,312	35
Sex with injection drug user	2	4	783	16	3	7	744	16	5	5	1,527	16
Sex with bisexual male	2	4	98	2	0	0	104	2	2	2	202	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	21	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	37	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	11	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	26	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	11	22	733	15	17	39	760	16	28	30	1,493	16
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	2	69	1	0	0	82	2	1	1	151	2
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	17	35	899	19	17	39	990	21	34	37	1,889	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue ^f	0	0	244	5	0	0	142	3	0	0	386	4
Other/risk factor not reported or identified ^g	4	8	86	2	3	7	102	2	7	8	188	2
Subtotal	49	100	4,827	100	44	100	4,614	100	93	100	9,441	100
Total	31,005	100	769,635	100	10,988	100	186,383	100	41,993	100	956,019	100

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005. Includes 1 person of unknown sex.

^c Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

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

^e Includes 36 adults/adolescents who were exposed to HIV-infected blood, body fluids, or concentrated virus in health care, laboratory, or household settings, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence. One person was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood. Includes an additional 535 persons who acquired HIV infection perinatally but who were more than 12 years of age when AIDS was diagnosed. These 535 persons are not counted in the values for the pediatric transmission category.

^f AIDS developed in 3 children after they received blood that had tested negative for HIV antibodies.

^g Includes 5 children who were exposed to HIV-infected blood, as supported by seroconversion, epidemiologic, and/or laboratory evidence: 1 child was infected after intentional inoculation with HIV-infected blood, and 4 children were exposed to HIV-infected blood in a household setting. Of the 188 children, 24 had sexual contact with an adult with, or at high risk for, HIV infection.

Table 18. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS), by age category, transmission category, and sex, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	Males				Females				Total			
	2005		Cumulative ^a		2005		Cumulative ^a		2005		Cumulative ^b	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Adult or adolescent												
Male-to-male sexual contact	12,730	51	84,500	49	—	—	—	—	12,730	36	84,500	35
Injection drug use	2,611	11	21,718	13	1,293	12	12,436	17	3,904	11	34,155	14
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	876	4	8,964	5	—	—	—	—	876	2	8,964	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	29	0	476	0	13	0	72	0	42	0	548	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^c	1,895	8	14,680	9	4,149	40	33,678	46	6,044	17	48,358	20
Sex with injection drug user	228	1	2,408	1	539	5	6,326	9	767	2	8,734	4
Sex with bisexual male	0	0	0	0	225	2	1,992	3	225	1	1,992	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	0	26	0	14	0	185	0	16	0	211	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	10	0	127	0	24	0	203	0	34	0	330	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,655	7	12,119	7	3,347	32	24,972	34	5,002	14	37,091	15
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	30	0	461	0	41	0	521	1	71	0	982	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	6,560	27	40,370	24	4,880	47	26,985	37	11,440	33	67,361	28
Subtotal	24,731	100	171,169	100	10,376	100	73,692	100	35,107	100	244,868	100
Child (<13 yrs at diagnosis)												
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	1	103	4	0	0	1	0	3	1	104	2
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors	148	71	2,080	83	166	75	2,233	87	314	73	4,313	85
Injection drug use	31	15	535	21	37	17	550	21	68	16	1,085	21
Sex with injection drug user	14	7	210	8	13	6	203	8	27	6	413	8
Sex with bisexual male	3	1	33	1	3	1	24	1	6	1	57	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	10	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	9	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	52	25	501	20	49	22	575	22	101	23	1,076	21
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	18	1	0	0	18	1	0	0	36	1
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	48	23	775	31	64	29	852	33	112	26	1,627	32
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	23	1	2	1	24	1	2	0	47	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	58	28	298	12	53	24	320	12	111	26	618	12
Subtotal	209	100	2,504	100	221	100	2,578	100	430	100	5,082	100
Total	24,940	100	173,673	100	10,597	100	76,270	100	35,537	100	249,950	100

Note. See Table 16 for the list of 38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2005.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2005.

^b From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2005. Includes 7 persons of unknown sex.

^c Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

Table 19. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
White, not Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,820	65	248,186	73
Injection drug use	831	8	31,275	9
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	799	8	30,401	9
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	50	0	3,971	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	344	3	7,454	2
Sex with injection drug user	68	1	2,249	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	35	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	0	177	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	275	3	4,993	1
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	22	0	3,193	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,569	15	15,815	5
Total	10,435	100	340,295	100
Black, not Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,731	36	99,269	37
Injection drug use	2,059	16	82,233	30
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	596	4	21,260	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	11	0	598	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	1,958	15	28,104	10
Sex with injection drug user	224	2	6,675	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	3	0	34	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	8	0	218	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,723	13	21,177	8
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	37	0	1,210	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,868	29	38,097	14
Total	13,260	100	270,771	100
Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	2,884	44	61,824	43
Injection drug use	1,213	19	45,068	32
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	293	4	10,390	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	0	457	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	740	11	10,301	7
Sex with injection drug user	93	1	2,325	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	11	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	4	0	119	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	643	10	7,846	6
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	13	0	642	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,392	21	13,841	10
Total	6,540	100	142,523	100

Table 19. Reported AIDS cases for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas (cont)

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Male-to-male sexual contact	214	55	4,317	68
Injection drug use	18	5	312	5
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	12	3	261	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	1	71	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	44	11	356	6
Sex with injection drug user	0	0	55	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	1	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	9	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	44	11	291	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	0	114	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	97	25	883	14
Total	388	100	6,314	100
American Indian/Alaska Native				
Male-to-male sexual contact	63	48	1,351	55
Injection drug use	20	15	388	16
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	19	15	426	17
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	31	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	11	8	109	4
Sex with injection drug user	4	3	34	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	3	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	7	5	72	3
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	9	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	18	14	150	6
Total	131	100	2,464	100
Total cases				
Male-to-male sexual contact	14,819	48	416,232	54
Injection drug use	4,168	13	159,676	21
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	1,742	6	62,940	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	68	0	5,142	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	3,110	10	46,533	6
Sex with injection drug user	389	1	11,371	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	3	0	81	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	13	0	529	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,705	9	34,552	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	73	0	5,190	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	6,976	23	69,095	9
Total	30,956^c	100	764,808^d	100

^a Reported from the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes 202 males of unknown race or multiple races.

^d Includes 2,441 males of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 20. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
White, not Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	6,261	68	45,696	67
Injection drug use	540	6	4,954	7
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	433	5	4,595	7
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	21	0	343	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	275	3	2,258	3
Sex with injection drug user	53	1	501	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	7	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	2	0	32	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	220	2	1,718	3
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	0	194	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,681	18	10,336	15
Total	9,217	100	68,376	100
Black, not Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	4,020	40	25,186	35
Injection drug use	915	9	10,869	15
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	272	3	3,093	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	0	104	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	1,095	11	9,677	13
Sex with injection drug user	105	1	1,454	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	0	13	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	5	0	78	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	983	10	8,132	11
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	18	0	207	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,667	37	22,720	32
Total	9,992	100	71,856	100
Hispanic				
Male-to-male sexual contact	2,201	44	12,063	44
Injection drug use	1,126	22	5,634	21
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	155	3	1,096	4
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	0	24	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	485	10	2,520	9
Sex with injection drug user	64	1	413	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	6	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	2	0	14	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	419	8	2,087	8
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	0	48	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	1,079	21	6,073	22
Total	5,055	100	27,458	100

Table 20. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for male adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (cont)

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Male-to-male sexual contact	128	56	651	57
Injection drug use	5	2	45	4
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	6	3	26	2
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	1	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	18	8	77	7
Sex with injection drug user	1	0	9	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	0	3	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	16	7	65	6
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	4	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	72	31	333	29
Total	229	100	1,137	100
American Indian/Alaska Native				
Male-to-male sexual contact	59	64	446	56
Injection drug use	10	11	91	11
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	6	7	98	12
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	5	5	49	6
Sex with injection drug user	1	1	13	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	4	4	36	5
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	2	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	12	13	113	14
Total	92	100	799	100
Total cases				
Male-to-male sexual contact	12,730	51	84,500	49
Injection drug use	2,611	11	21,718	13
Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	876	4	8,964	5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	29	0	476	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	1,895	8	14,680	9
Sex with injection drug user	228	1	2,408	1
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	0	26	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	10	0	127	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	1,655	7	12,119	7
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	30	0	461	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	6,560	27	40,370	24
Total	24,731^c	100	171,169^d	100

Note. See Table 16 for list of 38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2005.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes 146 males of unknown race or multiple races.

^d Includes 1,543 males of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
White, not Hispanic				
Injection drug use	506	28	14,519	40
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	119	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	749	42	15,094	42
Sex with injection drug user	188	10	5,536	15
Sex with bisexual male	60	3	1,779	5
Sex with person with hemophilia	6	0	325	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	7	0	336	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	488	27	7,118	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	20	1	1,871	5
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	517	29	4,653	13
Total	1,794	100	36,256	100
Black, not Hispanic				
Injection drug use	1,130	16	37,977	35
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	5	0	143	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	3,079	44	46,642	43
Sex with injection drug user	367	5	13,184	12
Sex with bisexual male	115	2	2,190	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	6	0	117	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	12	0	266	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,579	37	30,885	28
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	53	1	1,531	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	2,711	39	22,158	20
Total	6,978	100	108,451	100
Hispanic				
Injection drug use	371	19	12,407	36
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	3	0	65	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	990	51	16,964	49
Sex with injection drug user	175	9	6,293	18
Sex with bisexual male	46	2	782	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	45	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	7	0	130	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	761	39	9,714	28
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	9	0	608	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	578	30	4,570	13
Total	1,951	100	34,614	100

Table 21. Reported AIDS cases for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—United States and dependent areas (cont)

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Injection drug use	9	11	124	12
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	7	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	37	44	524	52
Sex with injection drug user	4	5	112	11
Sex with bisexual male	0	0	79	8
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	4	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	1	23	2
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	32	38	306	30
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	3	4	93	9
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	36	42	258	26
Total	85	100	1,006	100
American Indian/Alaska Native				
Injection drug use	15	28	267	42
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	3	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	24	44	264	41
Sex with injection drug user	8	15	101	16
Sex with bisexual male	0	0	26	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	2	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	5	1
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	16	30	130	20
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	2	4	17	3
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	13	24	88	14
Total	54	100	639	100
Total cases				
Injection drug use	2,047	19	65,534	36
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	11	0	340	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	4,918	45	79,872	44
Sex with injection drug user	751	7	25,310	14
Sex with bisexual male	223	2	4,876	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	13	0	493	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	27	0	767	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	3,904	36	48,426	27
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	87	1	4,144	2
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,881	35	31,879	18
Total	10,944^c	100	181,769^d	100

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes 82 females of unknown race or multiple races.

^d Includes 803 females of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
White, not Hispanic				
Injection drug use	424	22	3,760	25
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	2	0	23	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	731	37	6,714	45
Sex with injection drug user	150	8	1,754	12
Sex with bisexual male	55	3	581	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	7	0	106	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	6	0	60	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	513	26	4,213	28
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	10	1	138	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	801	41	4,240	29
Total	1,968	100	14,875	100
Black, not Hispanic				
Injection drug use	525	8	6,445	14
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	6	0	35	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	2,392	38	21,193	45
Sex with injection drug user	199	3	3,317	7
Sex with bisexual male	130	2	1,177	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	6	0	66	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	11	0	109	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	2,046	33	16,524	35
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	23	0	321	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	3,297	53	18,762	40
Total	6,243	100	46,756	100
Hispanic				
Injection drug use	327	16	2,028	19
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	0	11	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	951	48	5,240	49
Sex with injection drug user	177	9	1,156	11
Sex with bisexual male	36	2	203	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	1	0	9	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	7	0	34	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	730	37	3,838	36
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	7	0	53	0
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	697	35	3,412	32
Total	1,986	100	10,744	100

Table 22. Reported cases of HIV infection (not AIDS) for female adults and adolescents, by transmission category and race/ethnicity, 2005 and cumulative—38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting (cont)

Transmission category	2005		Cumulative ^a	
	No.	%	No.	%
Asian/Pacific Islander				
Injection drug use	2	3	18	5
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	1	2	2	1
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	24	41	150	41
Sex with injection drug user	2	3	10	3
Sex with bisexual male	1	2	8	2
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	21	36	132	36
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	0	0	5	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	32	54	192	52
Total	59	100	367	100
American Indian/Alaska Native				
Injection drug use	8	17	90	27
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0	0	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	25	52	156	47
Sex with injection drug user	6	13	48	14
Sex with bisexual male	3	6	13	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	0	0	2	1
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	16	33	93	28
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	1	2	2	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	14	29	84	25
Total	48	100	332	100
Total cases				
Injection drug use	1,293	12	12,436	17
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	13	0	72	0
High-risk heterosexual contact ^b	4,149	40	33,678	46
Sex with injection drug user	539	5	6,326	9
Sex with bisexual male	225	2	1,992	3
Sex with person with hemophilia	14	0	185	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	24	0	203	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	3,347	32	24,972	34
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	41	0	521	1
Other/risk factor not reported or identified	4,880	47	26,985	37
Total	10,376^c	100	73,692^d	100

Note. See Table 16 for list of 38 states and U.S. dependent areas with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 2005.

^a From the beginning of the epidemic through December 2005.

^b Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

^c Includes 72 females of unknown race or multiple races.

^d Includes 618 females of unknown race or multiple races.

Table 23. Reported cases of HIV/AIDS in infants born to HIV-infected mothers, by year of report and selected characteristics, 1994–2005—25 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting

	Year of report											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Child's race/ethnicity												
White, not Hispanic	77	73	48	26	29	20	13	19	20	16	9	14
Black, not Hispanic	215	208	167	135	98	81	84	93	69	64	64	74
Hispanic	32	20	20	13	13	11	16	15	19	9	16	19
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	5	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Perinatal transmission category												
Mother with documented HIV infection or 1 of the following risk factors												
Injection drug use	124	95	82	58	27	26	29	27	14	8	5	19
Sex with injection drug user	66	44	41	27	18	21	10	10	13	8	6	7
Sex with bisexual male	8	10	5	5	2	5	3	5	2	5	4	4
Sex with person with hemophilia	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected transfusion recipient	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex with HIV-infected person, risk factor not specified	80	89	52	55	51	29	42	53	39	41	34	35
Receipt of blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue	6	4	3	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Has HIV infection, risk factor not specified	45	60	52	32	41	32	29	30	42	33	40	46
Child's diagnosis^a												
HIV infection	131	144	130	105	100	76	87	88	76	78	74	92
AIDS	201	160	105	74	42	39	27	40	35	18	15	19
Total^b	332	304	235	179	142	115	114	128	111	96	89	111

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

Data include children with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

^a In the surveillance system as of June 2006.

^b Includes children of unknown race or multiple races.

SURVEILLANCE OF HIV INFECTION (NOT AIDS)

This report includes data from case reports from 43 areas (see Table 16 for list of areas) that had laws or regulations requiring confidential reporting by name for adults, adolescents, and children with confirmed HIV infection (not AIDS) in addition to the reporting of persons with AIDS as of December 31, 2005. After the removal of personal identifying information, data from these reports were submitted to CDC. The implementation of HIV reporting has differed from state to state. Before 1991, surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS) was not standardized, and the reporting of HIV infections (not AIDS) was based primarily on passive surveillance. The information on many of the cases reported before 1991 is not complete. Since then, CDC has assisted states in conducting active surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS) by the use of standardized report forms and software.

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

As of December 31, 2005, 8 areas (California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia) had implemented a code-based system to conduct case surveillance of HIV infection (not AIDS). Other areas (Delaware, Maine, Montana, Oregon, and Washington) had implemented a name-to-code system for conducting HIV infection surveillance: initially, names are collected, and, after any necessary public health follow-up, names are converted to codes. Data on cases

of HIV infection (not AIDS) from these areas are not included in the HIV data tables. In order to achieve the goal of acquiring nationwide, high-quality HIV data, CDC recommends that all states and U.S. dependent areas adopt confidential name-based public health disease surveillance systems to report HIV infections [1].

For this report, we classified cases in adults, adolescents, and children 18 months of age and older by using the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition, which incorporates positive test results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA [2]. For children less than 18 months of age, the pediatric HIV reporting criteria reflect diagnostic advances that permit the diagnosis of HIV infection during the first months of life. By the use of HIV nucleic acid detection tests, HIV infection can be detected in nearly all infants aged 1 month and older. The timing of the HIV serologic and HIV nucleic acid detection tests specified in the definitive and presumptive criteria for HIV infection is based on the recommended practices for diagnosing infection in children aged less than 18 months and on evaluations of the performance of these tests for children in this age group. Children aged less than 18 months born to an HIV-infected mother are categorized as having been exposed perinatally to HIV infection if the child does not meet the criteria for HIV infection or the criteria for “not infected with HIV” [2, 3]. Children born before 1994 were considered HIV infected if they met the HIV case definition in the 1987 pediatric classification system for HIV infection [4].

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

reporting may have been reported from other states that did have confidential HIV infection reporting.

Over time, HIV infection may progress to AIDS and be reported to surveillance. Persons with HIV infection (not AIDS) who are later reported as having AIDS are deleted from the HIV infection (not AIDS) tables and added to the AIDS tables. Persons with HIV infection may be tested at any point on the clinical spectrum of disease; therefore, the time between diagnosis of HIV infection and diagnosis of AIDS differs. In addition, because surveillance practices differ, the reporting and updating of persons' clinical and vital status differ among states. The completeness of reporting of HIV infection (not AIDS) is estimated at more than 80% [5].

SURVEILLANCE OF AIDS

All 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas report AIDS cases to CDC by using a uniform surveillance case definition and case report form. The original definition was modified in 1985 and 1987 [6, 7]. The case definition for adults and adolescents was modified again in 1993 [8; see also 9]. 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 [4] were updated in 1994 [10]. 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 [2].

For persons with laboratory-confirmed HIV infection, the 1987 revision incorporated encephalopathy, wasting syndrome, and other indicator diseases that are diagnosed presumptively (i.e., without confirmatory laboratory evidence of opportunistic infection). In addition to the 23 clinical conditions in the 1987 definition, the 1993 case definition for adults and adolescents includes HIV infection among persons with CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of fewer than 200 cells/ μ L or a CD4+ percentage of less than 14 and a diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, or invasive cervical cancer. For adults, adolescents, and children 18 months of age and older, the 2000 revised HIV surveillance case definition incorporates positive test results or reports of a detectable quantity of HIV nucleic acid or plasma HIV RNA.

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

Although the completeness of reporting of AIDS cases to state and local health departments differs by geographic region and patient population, studies conducted by state and local health departments indicate that the reporting of AIDS cases in most areas of the United States is more than 85% complete (CDC, unpublished data, 2005) [11–13]. In addition, multiple routes of exposure, opportunistic infections diagnosed after the initial AIDS case report was submitted to CDC, and vital status may not be determined or reported for all cases. However, for persons reported as having AIDS, the reporting of deaths is estimated to be more than 90% complete [14].

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 [8] if information on sex or race/ethnicity is missing. A small number of cases previously reported to CDC without those variables have been returned to the health departments for follow-up and have been deleted from the totals.

TABULATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

Data in this report are provisional. This report includes information received by CDC through June 30, 2006. This report is organized in 5 sections. In Sections 1–3 (i.e., Tables 1–12, Figure 1, and Maps 1 and 2), data have been statistically adjusted to correct for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths; when transmission categories are presented, unreported risk factors have been statistically redistributed to better present the trends in the epidemic and the distribution of risk characteristics among affected populations. To assess trends in cases, deaths, or prevalence, it is preferable to use adjusted data, presented by year of diagnosis instead of year of report. Section 4, which presents survival data, is discussed later in the

Technical Notes. In Section 5 (Tables 14–23), HIV and AIDS data are tabulated by date of report to CDC. Data for the U.S. dependent areas are included in the table totals unless their exclusion is specified in a footnote. The U.S. dependent areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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

The inclusion of areas with mature (i.e., since at least 2001) confidential name-based HIV reporting for tabulation and presentation of HIV/AIDS and HIV infection (not AIDS) data was based on the date of the implementation of HIV reporting in the area. Areas must have 4 full calendar years of reporting in order to calculate reporting delays with reasonable precision. Adjustment of case counts for reporting delay is required to reliably display trends in the data [12, 13]. For this report, 37 areas (33 states and 4 U.S. dependent areas) with laws or regulations requiring confidential name-based HIV infection reporting since 2001 were eligible for inclusion. The 37 areas are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. For Tables 1, 2, 8, and 12, we used data from 37 areas to describe diagnoses of HIV/AIDS. For Maps 1 and 2 we also used data from 37 areas to estimate cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

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

Areas included in tabulations of reports of HIV infection (not AIDS) are based on the date of implementation of name-based HIV infection reporting as of December 31, 2005. For Tables 16, 18, 20, and 22, we used data from 43 areas to describe reports of cases of HIV infection (not AIDS).

Age groups

For Tables 8–12 and Maps 1 and 2, age groups of persons living with HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), or AIDS are based on the person's age as of

December 31, 2005. For Table 7, age groups of persons who died with AIDS are based on the person's age at the time of death. For all other tables, age groups are based on the person's age at the first documented positive HIV-antibody test result for persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS) and on age at diagnosis of AIDS for persons with a diagnosis of AIDS. The age category for adults and adolescents comprises persons aged 13 years and older; the age category for children comprises children younger than 13 years of age.

Race and ethnicity

In the *Federal Register* for October 30, 1997 [15], the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced the Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. At a minimum, data on the following race categories should be collected:

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

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

- Hispanic
- not Hispanic

Because data for this document were compiled from reports to CDC through June 2006, race and ethnicity information were collected under 2 systems. The race and ethnicity categories in the system used through December 2002 are maintained in this document because most case reports were submitted under that system. Persons who reported multiple racial categories or whose race was unknown are included in the total numbers in Tables 1–5, 7–11, 13, and 19–23. Also, persons reported as non-Hispanic may include persons whose ethnicity was not reported.

Tabulation of cases of HIV/AIDS and AIDS

In this report, the term *HIV/AIDS* is used to refer to 3 categories of diagnoses collectively: (1) a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), (2) a diagnosis of HIV infection with a later diagnosis of AIDS, and (3) concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS. For analyses of HIV/AIDS data, we used data from 37 areas

(i.e., 33 states and 4 U.S. dependent areas) that have had HIV infection reporting for a sufficient length of time (i.e., since at least 2001) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends. Tables 1, 2, 8, and 9 summarize cases and prevalence of HIV/AIDS. For analysis of AIDS cases, we used data from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas.

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

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

Tabulation of deaths of persons with AIDS

Tabulations of deaths of persons with AIDS (Table 7) do not reflect actual counts of deaths reported to the surveillance system. Rather, the estimates are based on numbers of reported deaths, which have been adjusted for delays in reporting.

Geographic designations

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

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont

Midwest: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia

West: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming

U.S. dependent areas: American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands

Metropolitan statistical areas

In the *Federal Register* for December 27, 2000, the OMB published revised standards for defining metro-

politan statistical areas (MSAs) for use in federal statistical activities [15]. These standards, which provided for the identification of MSAs in the United States and Puerto Rico, replaced the 1990 standards. The adoption of the new standards was effective as of December 27, 2000. On June 6, 2003, the OMB announced new MSA definitions based on the new standards and Census 2000 data [16]. Table 15 presents reported AIDS cases, by MSA, for areas with populations of more than 500,000. The MSAs listed in Table 15 are defined according to the OMB's most recent update (November 2004) of statistical areas [17].

Survival analyses

For the survival analyses presented in Section 4 (Table 13 and Figures 2–4), we used life-table analysis methods for calculating the probability of survival for AIDS case data reported through June 30, 2006. Table 13 was limited to AIDS cases diagnosed in 2001, and Figures 2–4 were limited to cases diagnosed during 1997–2004. Table 13 and the figures were limited to deaths through December 31, 2005; this was done to allow at least 6 months for a death to be reported by June 30, 2006, and to allow at least 1 month after AIDS diagnosis.

Transmission categories

Transmission category is the term for the classification of cases that summarizes a person's possible HIV risk factors; the summary classification results from selecting, from the presumed hierarchical order of probability, the 1 risk factor most likely to have been responsible for transmission. For surveillance purposes, cases of HIV/AIDS, HIV infection (not AIDS), and AIDS are counted only once in the hierarchy of transmission categories. Persons with more than 1 reported risk factor for HIV infection are classified in the transmission category listed first in the hierarchy. The exception is men who report sexual contact with other men and injection drug use; this group makes up a separate transmission category.

Persons whose transmission category is classified as male-to-male sexual contact include men who report sexual contact with other men (i.e., homosexual contact) and men who report sexual contact with both men and women (i.e., bisexual contact). Persons whose transmission category is classified as high-risk heterosexual contact are persons who report specific heterosexual contact with a person

with, or at high risk for, HIV infection (e.g., an injection drug user).

Adults and adolescents born in, or who had sex with someone born in, a country where heterosexual transmission was believed to be the predominant mode of HIV transmission (formerly classified as Pattern II countries by the World Health Organization) are no longer classified as having heterosexually acquired HIV infection unless they meet the criteria stated in the preceding paragraph. Similar to other cases in persons who were reported without information about a behavioral or a transfusion risk factor for HIV infection, these cases are classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as “no risk factor reported or identified” [18]. Cases in children whose mother was born in, or whose mother had sex with someone born in, Pattern II countries are now classified (in the absence of other risk factor information that would classify them in another transmission category) as “Mother with documented HIV infection, a risk factor for HIV infection, or HIV infection without a specified risk factor.”

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

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

Because recently reported cases of HIV infection or AIDS are more likely to be reported without sufficient risk factor information, recent AIDS incidence in some transmission categories will be underestimated unless an adjustment is made. For tables and figures showing the estimated cases of HIV infection (not

AIDS) and AIDS, the adjustment of cases among adults and adolescents without risk factor information is based on the redistributions of transmission category, by specific sex, race, and region, of cases that were diagnosed 3 to 10 years earlier and initially classified as NIR but that were later reclassified. Similar adjustments of such cases among children are based on transmission-category redistribution of all cases diagnosed during that period and later reclassified [19, 20].

Reporting delays

Reporting delays (time between diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS and report to CDC) may differ among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories; for some AIDS cases, delays have been as long as several years. Adjustments of the estimated data on HIV infection (not AIDS) and on AIDS to account for reporting delays are calculated by a maximum likelihood statistical procedure. This procedure not only takes into account the differences in reporting delays among exposure, geographic, racial/ethnic, age, sex, and vital status categories, it is based on the assumption that reporting delays in these categories have not changed over time [12, 21].

Rates

Rates per 100,000 population were calculated for the numbers of HIV/AIDS or AIDS cases (Tables 5a, 5b, 14, and 15) in 2005, as well as for persons living with HIV infection (not AIDS) or AIDS (Maps 1 and 2) at the end of 2005. Population denominators used to compute these rates for the 50 states and the District of Columbia were based on official postcensus estimates for 2005 from the U.S. Census Bureau [22] and bridged-race estimates for 2005 obtained from the National Center for Health Statistics [23]. The bridged estimates are based on the Census 2000 counts and produced under a collaborative agreement with the U.S. Census Bureau. These estimates result from bridging the 31 race categories used in Census 2000, as specified in the 1997 OMB standards [14] for the classification of data on race and ethnicity, to the 4 race categories specified in the 1977 standards. Population denominators for U.S. dependent areas were based on official postcensus estimates and Census 2000 counts from the U.S. Census Bureau’s International Database. Each rate is calculated by dividing the number of cases reported during the 12 months in 2005 (or the number of persons living with HIV infection or

with AIDS at the end of 2005) by the 2005 population, multiplied by 100,000. The denominators used for computing age-, sex-, and race-specific rates are computed by applying the age, sex, and race proportions from the bridged-race population estimates for 2000 to the 2005 postcensus estimates of the total population for each state. When bridged-race population denominators for the U.S. dependent areas were not available, proportions from the U.S. Census Bureau's International Database for 2000 were used to estimate the age- and sex-specific subpopulations [24].

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Web Addresses for Reports of State or Local HIV and AIDS Surveillance

Alabama	http://www.adph.org/AIDS/default.asp?TemplateNbr=3&DeptID=96&TemplateId=3575
Alaska	http://www.epi.hss.state.ak.us/bulletins/docs/b2006_09.pdf
Arizona	http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/hiv_epi.htm
Arkansas	http://www.healtharkansas.com/stats/hiv_aids/063006_report.pdf
California	http://www.dhs.ca.gov/AIDS/Statistics/default.htm
Chicago	http://www.aidschicago.org/pdf/2006/fact_cdph_winter.pdf
Colorado	http://www.cdph.state.co.us/dc/HIVandSTD/index.html
Connecticut	http://www.dph.state.ct.us/BCH/infectiousdise/2003/final%20pages/aids_surv_home_Z.htm
Delaware	http://www.dhss.delaware.gov/dhss/dph/epi/disstatshiv.html
District of Columbia	http://doh.dc.gov/doh/cwp/view,a,1371,q,573205,dohNav_GID,1802,dohNav,[33200 34259].asp
Florida	http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Disease_ctrl/aids/trends/trends.html
Georgia	http://health.state.ga.us/programs/stdhiv/index.asp
Hawaii	http://www.state.hi.us/health/healthy-lifestyles/std-aids/aboutus/prg-aids/aids_rep/index.html
Houston	http://www.houstontx.gov/health/HIV-STD/
Idaho	http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/site/3563/default.aspx
Illinois	http://www.idph.state.il.us/aids/stats.htm
Indiana	http://www.in.gov/isdh/programs/hivstd/quarterly/quarterly.htm
Iowa	http://www.idph.state.ia.us/adper/hiv_aids_programs.asp#surveillance
Kansas	http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/hiv/index.html
Kentucky	http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/epi/stats.htm
Los Angeles	http://lapublichealth.org/phcommon/public/reports/rptspubdisplay.cfm?unit=hiv&ou=ph&prog=hae
Louisiana	http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/offices/?ID=264
Maine	http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/boh/ddc/data_statistics_surveillance.htm
Maryland	http://www.dhmh.state.md.us/AIDS/Data&Statistics/statistics.htm
Massachusetts	http://www.state.ma.us/dph/cdc/aids/aidsprog.htm
Michigan	http://www.michigan.gov/mdch/0,1607,7-132-2944_5320_5331---,00.html
Minnesota	http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/idepc/diseases/hiv/hivstatistics.html
Mississippi	http://www.msdh.state.ms.us/msdhsite/index.cfm/14,0,150,html
Missouri	http://www.dhss.mo.gov/HIV_STD_AIDS/Data.html
Montana	http://www.dphhs.mt.gov/PHSD/Communicable-disease/commun-disease-index.shtml
Nebraska	http://www.hhs.state.ne.us/dpc/HIV.htm
Nevada	http://health2k.state.nv.us/hiv/survey/special.htm
New Hampshire	http://www.dhhs.nh.gov/DHHS/CDCS/LIBRARY/Data-Statistical+Report/hiv-aids-report.htm
New Jersey	http://www.state.nj.us/health/aids/aidsqtr.htm
New Mexico	http://www.health.state.nm.us/hiv-aids.html
New York	http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/aids/statistics/index.htm
New York City	http://www.nyc.gov/html/doh/html/dires/hivepi.shtml
North Carolina	http://www.epi.state.nc.us/epi/hiv/surveillance.html
North Dakota	http://www.ndhiv.com/resources/
Ohio	http://www.odh.ohio.gov/healthStats/disease/hivcov.aspx
Oklahoma	http://www.health.state.ok.us/program/hivstd/epi/stats.htm
Oregon	http://oregon.gov/DHS/ph/hst/index.shtml
Pennsylvania	http://www.health.state.pa.us/hiv-epi/extranet1.1/index.htm
Philadelphia	http://www.phila.gov/health/units/aaco/HIV_AIDS.html
Rhode Island	http://www.health.ri.gov/hiv/data.php
San Francisco	http://www.dph.sf.ca.us/php/aidssurvunit.htm
South Carolina	http://www.dhec.sc.gov/health/disease/stdhiv/surveillance.htm
South Dakota	http://www.state.sd.us/doh/Disease/stats.htm
Tennessee	http://www.coetenn.com/IndexTNHIVdata.htm
Texas	http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/hivstd/default.shtm
Utah	http://health.utah.gov/cdc/sp.htm
Vermont	http://healthvermont.gov/prevent/aids/quarter/reports.aspx
Virginia	http://www.vdh.state.va.us/std/datahome2.asp
Washington	http://www.doh.wa.gov/cfh/HIV_AIDS/Prev_Edu/Statistics.htm
West Virginia	http://www.wvdhhr.org/idep/aids.asp
Wisconsin	http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us/aids-hiv/Stats/index.htm
Wyoming	http://wdhfs.state.wy.us/hiv

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