



HIV and AIDS in Canada

**Surveillance Report
to June 30, 2000**

November 2000



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maintain and improve their health.**

Health Canada

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Surveillance Report
to June 30, 2000



Division of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Surveillance
Bureau of HIV/AIDS, STD and TB
Centre for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control

November 2000

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Information to the readers of HIV and AIDS in Canada

The Division of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Surveillance of the Bureau of HIV/AIDS, STD and TB at the Centre for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control, Health Canada, is pleased to provide you with the *HIV and AIDS in Canada: Surveillance Report to June 30, 2000*.

This report presents data that reveal a shift in reported HIV diagnoses toward relatively fewer cases attributed to injection drug use and relatively more cases attributed to men who have sex with men. These data are preliminary, and we will be following this situation closely to see if it is sustained for the rest of the year.

On July 1st, 2000, Health Canada was realigned to better serve Canadians, meet the challenges of the new millennium, and improve collaboration with health professionals, and internal and external stakeholders. As a result of the realignment process, the Bureau of HIV/AIDS, STD and TB is now part of the newly created Centre for Infectious Disease Prevention and Control (CIDPC) of the new Population and Public Health Branch (PPHB).

In addition to changes at the centre and branch level of Health Canada, HIV/AIDS activities within the Bureau of HIV/AIDS, STD and TB have also been re-organized. All activities of the former Division of HIV/AIDS Surveillance have been divided and merged into other divisions. The Division of Retrovirus Surveillance is now responsible for the collection of HIV/AIDS surveillance data, and all modelling and projection activities have been moved to the newly created Division of Modelling and Projection. The analyses of HIV/AIDS surveillance data, including the writing of this surveillance report, have become the responsibility of the Division of HIV Epidemiology. To reflect this change, the Division of HIV Epidemiology has been renamed the Division of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Surveillance.

National level HIV and AIDS surveillance is possible as a result of all provinces and territories participating in, and setting directions for, HIV and AIDS surveillance. Accordingly, the Bureau of HIV/AIDS, STD and TB would like to acknowledge the contributions of all provinces and territories in Canada towards the production of this report. Without their close collaboration and participation in HIV and AIDS surveillance, its publication would not have been possible.

Please note that AIDS data for the first six months of 2000 for the province of Ontario were not available at the time of publication and will be included in the April 2001 report. In addition, the number of positive HIV test reports for the province of Quebec is based on the minimum number of HIV positive individuals. Please refer to the Limitations outlined in Section I.

We are continually working towards improving this report to reflect changing requirements for HIV/AIDS surveillance. We welcome and appreciate your comments and suggestions.
Yours sincerely,



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Commentary on Surveillance of Positive HIV Test Reports and AIDS Diagnoses

Reported Positive HIV Tests

In the six-month period from January to June 2000, there were 1,111 positive HIV test reports (with duplicates removed to the degree possible) reported to CIDPC by August 11, 2000 (Table 1). For the same period last year, 1,122 positive HIV tests were reported.

Annually, there were 2,233 positive HIV test reports in 1999 compared with 2,329 in 1998, 2,539 in 1997, 2,781 in 1996 and 2,989 in 1995 (Table 1).

Positive HIV test reports among women

As of June 30, 2000, adult women account for 13.1% of all positive HIV test reports for which age and gender are known (Table 2). The proportion of positive HIV test reports among adult women remains at about 20% each year. In the first six months of 2000, 21.3% of all positive HIV tests among adults were in women. In 1999, 1998 and 1997, this number was 24.3%, 21.7% and 19.8%, respectively (Tables 3A and 3B).

Positive HIV test reports among heterosexuals

There is a steady increase in positive HIV reports attributable to heterosexual sexual contact. In the first six months of 2000, 17.9% of all positive HIV tests among adults for which exposure category was known were attributable to heterosexual contact. In 1999, 1998 and 1997, this exposure category accounted for 18.9%, 17.2% and 16.0% of positive HIV test reports, respectively (Table 4C).

Positive HIV test reports among injection drug users

The proportion of positive HIV reports has increased among injection drug users, from 8.9% (of all adult positive HIV test reports for which exposure category was known) during 1985-1994 to 29.8% in 1995 and 33.5% in 1997 (Table 4C). For 1999 and the first six months of 2000, the proportion of positive HIV test reports in this exposure category was 28.3% and 21.9% respectively (Table 4C). Continued monitoring will clarify whether this relative decline is sustained.

Positive HIV test reports among men who have sex with men

In contrast, men who have sex with men (MSM) have accounted for a decreasing proportion of the positive HIV test reports among all adults: 74.7% of reports for which exposure category was indicated during 1985-1994 as compared with 44.3% in 1995 and 37.7% in 1999 (Table 4C). However, there was an increase to 47.6% in the first six months of 2000. This increase is more evident among adult males only: from 49.3% in 1999 to 59.9% in the first six months of 2000 (Table 4A). We will be monitoring this trend closely to see if it is still evident at the year-end report.

Reported AIDS Diagnoses

A cumulative total of 17,165 AIDS cases were diagnosed in Canada up to June 30, 2000, and reported to CIDPC by August 11, 2000 (Table 10); Of these, 16,968 were adults and 197 were children (<15 years)(Table 12).

Reported AIDS Deaths

A cumulative total of 11,824 AIDS-related deaths (68.9% of all AIDS cases) were reported to CIDPC (Table 18). The first six-month period of 2000 saw 36 AIDS deaths reported. These numbers underestimate the actual number of AIDS-related deaths in Canada because of reporting delays and an unknown degree of underreporting.

Please note, AIDS data for the first six months of 2000 for the province of Ontario were not available at the time of publication, and will be included in the April 2001 report. As a result, all proportions produced from the AIDS tables presented in this report may not be representative of the national situation.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Hierarchy of Exposure Categories

HIV and AIDS cases are assigned to a single exposure category, according to an agreed hierarchy of modes of exposure (risk factors).

If more than one mode of exposure is reported, the case is classified in the exposure category listed first (or highest) in the hierarchy. For example, injecting drug users may also be at risk of HIV infection through heterosexual activity, but injection drug use (IDU) is accepted as the higher risk activity. Such cases are assigned to IDU even though they may also be sexually active. The only exception to this is men who are reported to have had sex with men (MSM) and to have injected drugs. Such cases are classified in the combined exposure category men who have sex with men and injection drug use (MSM/IDU).

Category Criteria

Cases classified as men who have sex with men (MSM) include men who report either homosexual or bisexual contact.

Exposure to blood or blood products is now broken down into two categories: Recipient of Blood and Recipient of Clotting Factor. Before 1998 it was not possible to report positive HIV test reports by these sub-categories, although future surveillance reports will continue to reflect this change.

Heterosexual contact cases are broken down further into two sub-categories:

- (a) persons who were born in a pattern II country (i.e. a country in which the predominant means of HIV transmission is heterosexual contact); and
- (b) persons who report heterosexual contact with a person who is either HIV-infected or who is at increased risk for HIV infection (for example, an injection drug user).

If heterosexual contact is the only risk factor reported and nothing is known about the mode of exposure for the heterosexual partner, the case would be classified as No Identified Risk-Heterosexual (NIR –Heterosexual).

Full information regarding the female occupational exposure case is in the *CCDR* 1992, 18:102-03.

"No Identified Risk" (NIR) cases are persons for whom the history is unknown or there is no reported history, on questioning, of exposure to HIV through any of the modes listed in the hierarchy. This exposure category may include cases that are currently being followed up by local health department officials; persons whose exposure history is incomplete because they died, declined to be interviewed or were lost to follow-up; and persons who cannot identify any mode of transmission.

In certain provinces, it is not possible to report information regarding exposure category; such cases are thus classified as Not Reported.

HIV Reporting in Children

Unless specifically noted, infants are included with positive HIV test reports among children. These children are sero-positive at the time of testing, but it is possible their final HIV status will be negative. These cases will be monitored to the degree possible, and the surveillance data updated to reflect changes reported.

Note: The percentages given in the tables may not total 100% because of rounding.

SECTION I

HIV in Canada: Positive HIV Test Reports to June 30, 2000, Reported to CIDPC up to August 11, 2000

Limitations of Positive HIV Test Reports

The Division of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Surveillance has compiled this report on the basis of non-nominal, confidential information regarding positive HIV test reports provided by all provinces and territories of Canada.

This report presents data to the period ending June 30, 2000; however, not all positive HIV test reports are received by Health Canada by the last day of this period. Test reports for the period ending June 30, 2000, are also received in the eight-week period after the last day and are included in this report.

The data reported on positive HIV tests may change as an artifact of testing patterns (i.e. who comes forward for testing and when), improved duplicate removal, and/or reporting delay for the more recent time periods. The changing patterns of those coming forward for testing must also be considered when reviewing this report. Furthermore, the distribution of proportions of positive HIV tests among exposure categories should be viewed with caution because of the high number of reports in which gender or exposure category is not identified.

HIV Incidence versus Positive HIV Test Reports

This report provides information ONLY on those tested for HIV and does not represent the total number of people who are infected with HIV.

The number of HIV test reports in a given year is composed partly of individuals infected in that year, but also of individuals infected in previous years. Furthermore, some individuals infected in a given year will be diagnosed (tested positive for HIV) in that year, but the majority will not be diagnosed until some subsequent year. Therefore, the relationship between HIV incidence and positive HIV test reports is determined by HIV testing behaviour, which is influenced by many factors and not well understood in quantitative terms.

Estimates of HIV incidence in 1999 were produced by the Bureau in November 2000 and published as

an Epi Update entitled "National HIV Prevalence and Incidence Estimates for 1999: Increasing Infections among MSM". The reader is referred to this Epi Update for a discussion of recent trends in HIV incidence in Canada.

To emphasize again, *HIV incidence* (i.e. the number of new HIV infections in the population during a specific period of time) and *positive HIV test reports* (i.e. the number of HIV tests that are positive in a given period of time) are not the same thing. To clarify this matter, HIV test reports should not be referred to as incidence or as new infections, but rather as new diagnoses.

Duplicate HIV Case Reports

Duplicate positive HIV test reports (repeat tests for the same individual who is HIV positive) result in an overestimate of the number of positive HIV test reports. The removal of duplicate positive tests is difficult because of the non-nominal (no names are reported) nature of HIV reporting in some jurisdictions. Where possible, provinces and territories review positive HIV test data periodically and assess the presence of duplicate reports in order to give as accurate a picture as possible of the number of new individuals who test positive for HIV.

Duplicate test removal has varied for the 1985-1994 period. Therefore, comparisons of annual rates in this period may not necessarily be valid. However, proportions have been compared for the periods 1985-1994, 1995, 1996, 1997 and 1998. These comparisons assume that the rate of duplicate testing does not differ significantly over time periods and within variables.

Province of Quebec

For Quebec, the number of positive HIV test reports is based on the minimum number of HIV positive individuals. The actual number of positive HIV test reports for Quebec is higher than that presented in this report; however duplicates could not be ruled out for the majority of the remaining Quebec reports. Therefore, the HIV test report numbers shown are an under-estimate of the actual number of HIV diagnoses in Quebec.

Table 1. Number of positive HIV test reports by year of test

Year of Test	Number Reported to CIDPC
1985-1994	32,669
1995	2,989
1996	2,781
1997	2,539
1998	2,329
1999	2,233
2000 (June 30)	1,111
Total	46,651

Table 2. Cumulative number of positive HIV test reports occurring in adults and children by gender between November 1, 1985 and June 30, 2000

Age Group	Number of Tests Reported	%¹
Children (<15 years)^{2,3}	694	1.5
Males	366	59.4
Females	250	40.6
Gender not reported ⁴	78	---
Adults (≥ 15 years)²	43,506	98.5
Males	34,411	86.9
Females	5,186	13.1
Gender not reported ⁴	3,909	---
Age Group Not Reported	2,451	---
Males	503	---
Females	79	---
Gender not reported ⁴	1,869	---
Total	46,651	100.0

¹ Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which gender and age group were not reported.

² Prior to 1998, age groupings reported by Alberta differed from those used in this report. Therefore, for Alberta data in this report, cases in the 0-9 age group category were assigned to the children category and those in the 10-19 age group category were assigned to the adult category.

³ Quebec and British Columbia data are based on positive serology results for cases > 2 years of age only.

⁴ Age group by gender data were not available for Alberta (prior to 1998 and the first six months of 2000) and Prince Edward Island (prior to 1998), and so these cases are classified as Gender not reported.

Table 3A. Number of positive HIV test reports among males by age group and year of test

Age Group	Year of Test							Total n	% ¹
	1985-1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (June 30)		
Male Children									
< 15 years ²	219	27	33	23	28	25	11	366	1.1
Adult Males									
15 to 19 years	263	8	23	10	10	12	5	331	1.0
20 to 29 years	6,889	472	362	309	270	242	117	8,661	26.2
30 to 39 years	9,723	964	897	814	747	681	321	14,147	42.7
40 to 49 years	4,450	483	424	398	456	474	214	6,899	20.8
50 years +	1,606	192	203	203	202	188	95	2,689	8.1
Age Group Not Reported	2,001	45	39	25	36	29	12	2,187	
Total³ Males	25,151	2,191	1,981	1,782	1,749	1,651	775	35,280	100.0

Table 3B. Number of positive HIV test reports among females by age group and year of test

Age Group	Year of Test							Total n	% ¹
	1985-1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (June 30)		
Female Children									
< 15 years ²	103	30	43	17	26	17	14	250	4.7
Adult Females									
15 to 19 years	114	15	12	15	14	21	6	197	3.7
20 to 29 years	977	183	168	146	161	165	66	1,866	35.1
30 to 39 years	900	223	204	182	186	193	81	1,969	37.1
40 to 49 years	302	51	77	58	74	98	40	700	13.2
50 years +	179	21	26	27	31	36	11	331	6.2
Age Group Not Reported	147	7	13	11	5	14	5	202	
Total³ Females	2,722	530	543	456	497	544	223	5,515	100.0

¹ Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which age group was unknown or not reported.

² Quebec and British Columbia data are based on positive serology results for cases > 2 years of age only.

³ Age group by gender data were not available for Alberta (prior to 1998 and the first six months of 2000) and Prince Edward Island (prior to 1998), and are not included in Table 3A and 3B.

Table 3C. Number of positive HIV test reports by age group and year of test

Age Group	Year of Test							Total n	% ¹
	1985-1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (June 30)		
Children									
< 15 years ^{2,3}	358	72	88	53	55	42	26	694	1.7
Adults									
15 to 19 years ²	435	28	40	35	24	33	13	608	1.4
20 to 29 years	8,742	711	589	510	437	410	204	11,603	27.6
30 to 39 years	11,674	1,283	1,196	1,097	953	887	437	17,527	41.7
40 to 49 years	5,239	571	551	521	539	576	270	8,267	19.7
50 years +	1,974	233	246	257	237	227	114	3,288	7.8
Age Group Not Reported	4,247	91	71	66	84	58	47	4,664	
Total³	32,669	2,989	2,781	2,539	2,329	2,233	1,111	46,651	100.0

¹Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which age group was unknown or not reported.

²Prior to 1998, age groupings reported by Alberta differed from those used in this report. Therefore, for Alberta data in this report, cases in the 0-9 age group were assigned to the children category and those in the 10-19 age group category were assigned to the adult category.

³Quebec and British Columbia data are based on positive serology results for cases > 2 years of age only.

Table 4A. Number of positive HIV test reports among adult males by exposure category and year of test

Exposure Category	Year of Test															
	1985-1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000 (June 30)		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	% ¹
MSM	11,941	81.0	679	55.2	596	51.5	485	47.3	427	47.5	423	49.3	251	59.9	14,802	72.8
MSM/IDU	329	2.2	51	4.1	43	3.7	37	3.6	26	2.9	31	3.6	12	2.9	529	2.6
IDU	1,024	6.9	293	23.8	333	28.8	309	30.1	230	25.6	194	22.6	73	17.4	2,456	12.1
Blood/Blood Products ²	530	3.6	17	1.4	11	0.9	8	0.8							566	2.8
a) Recipient of blood	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		3	0.3	9	1.0	3	0.7	15	0.1
b) Recipient of clotting factor	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		3	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.0
Heterosexual Contact/Endemic ²	459	3.1	91	7.4	100	8.6	118	11.5							768	3.8
a) origin in a pattern II country	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		16	1.8	26	3.0	9	2.1	51	0.3
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		89	9.9	94	11.0	46	11.0	229	1.1
NIR – HET	140	0.9	49	4.0	44	3.8	35	3.4	55	6.1	67	7.8	21	5.0	411	2.0
Other	318	2.2	49	4.0	30	2.6	33	3.2	50	5.7	12	1.4	3	0.7	493	2.4
NIR	2,060		85		83		84		92		58		60		2,522	
Exposure Category Not Reported ³	10,139		977		829		799		726		708		336		14,514	
Total^{4,5}	26,940	100.0	2,291	100.0	2,069	100.0	1,908	100.0	1,717	100.0	1,624	100.0	815	100.0	37,364	100.0

¹Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which exposure category was unknown or not reported.²Prior to 1998, this was a combined exposure category but has since been separated into two subcategories where possible for reporting purposes.³In Quebec, the information on exposure categories of individuals who have tested positive for HIV is not available.⁴Numbers include those males for which age was unknown.⁵Prior to 1998, HIV data from Alberta were not available by age group and gender. Therefore, pediatric data are included in adult data for this reporting format only.

Table 4B. Number of positive HIV test reports among adult females by exposure category and year of test

Exposure Category	Year of Test															
	1985-1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000 (June 30)		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	% ¹
IDU	376	31.8	159	53.9	159	51.1	126	45.2	93	37.3	123	47.3	42	40.0	1,078	40.2
Blood/Blood Products ²	147	12.4	11	3.7	5	1.6	4	1.4							167	6.2
a) Recipient of blood	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		9	3.6	3	1.2	3	2.9	15	0.6
b) Recipient of clotting factor	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Heterosexual Contact/Endemic ²	517	43.7	75	25.4	107	34.4	90	32.3							789	29.4
a) origin in a pattern II country	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		16	6.4	23	8.8	7	6.7	46	1.7
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		76	30.5	67	25.8	30	28.6	173	6.5
NIR – HET	65	5.5	29	9.8	27	8.7	37	13.3	42	16.9	37	14.2	21	20.0	258	9.6
Other	78	6.6	21	7.1	13	4.1	22	7.9	13	5.2	7	2.7	2	1.9	156	5.8
NIR	295		28		22		16		15		20		14		410	
Exposure Category Not Reported ³	1,325		217		206		201		208		242		107		2,506	
Total^{4,5}	2,803	100.0	540	100.0	540	100.0	496	100.0	472	100.0	522	100.0	226	100.0	5,598	100.0

¹Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which exposure category was unknown or not reported.

²Prior to 1998, this was a combined exposure category but has since been separated into two subcategories where possible for reporting purposes.

³In Quebec, the information on exposure categories of individuals who have tested positive for HIV is not available.

⁴Numbers include those males for which age was unknown.

⁵Prior to 1998, HIV data from Alberta were not available by age group and gender. Therefore, pediatric data are included in adult data for this reporting format only.

Table 4C. Number of positive HIV test reports among adults by exposure category and year of test

Exposure Category	Year of Test															
	1985-1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000 (June 30)		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	% ¹
MSM	12,054	74.7	680	44.3	596	40.4	486	36.9	428	36.9	423	37.7	252	47.6	14,919	64.1
MSM/IDU	331	2.1	53	3.5	43	2.9	37	2.8	26	2.2	31	2.8	12	2.3	533	2.3
IDU	1,438	8.9	457	29.8	498	33.7	441	33.5	328	28.3	318	28.3	116	21.9	3,596	15.4
Blood/Blood Products ²	706	4.4	28	1.8	18	1.2	15	1.1							767	3.3
a) Recipient of blood	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		12	1.0	12	1.1	6	1.1	30	0.1
b) Recipient of clotting factor	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		3	0.3	2	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.0
Heterosexual Contact/Endemic ²	997	6.2	169	11.0	208	14.1	210	15.9							1,583	6.8
a) origin in a pattern II country	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		33	2.8	51	4.5	17	3.2	101	0.4
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		167	14.4	162	14.4	78	14.7	407	1.7
NIR – HET	205	1.3	78	5.1	71	4.8	72	5.5	97	8.4	104	9.3	42	7.9	669	2.9
Other	411	2.5	71	4.6	43	2.9	57	4.3	65	5.6	20	1.8	6	1.1	673	2.9
NIR	2,677		117		108		105		112		80		82		3,281	
Exposure Category Not Reported ^{3,4}	13,518		1,277		1,117		1,075		1,003		988		474		19,452	
Total^{5,6}	32,337	100.0	2,930	100.0	2,701	100.0	2,498	100.0	2,274	100.0	2,191	100.0	1,085	100.0	46,016	100.0

¹Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which exposure category was unknown or not reported.²Prior to 1998, this was a combined exposure category but has since been separated into two subcategories where possible for reporting purposes.³HIV data for 1997 from Prince Edward Island are not available by exposure category. Therefore, these data are reported as Exposure Category Not Reported for reporting purposes.⁴In Quebec, information on exposure categories of individuals who have tested positive for HIV is not available.⁵Numbers include those for which age and/or gender are unknown.⁶Prior to 1998, HIV data from Alberta were not available by age group and exposure category. Therefore, pediatric data are included in adult data for this reporting format only.

Table 4D. Number of positive HIV test reports among children by exposure category and year of test

Exposure Category	Year of Test														Total	
	1985-1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000 (June 30)			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	% ¹
Blood/Blood Products ²	79	40.5	1	3.0	1	2.3	1	5.6							82	23.2
a) Recipient of blood	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
b) Recipient of clotting factor	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a		0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	1	0.3
NIR – HET	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Perinatal Transmission	105	53.8	31	93.9	40	93.0	13	72.2	28	93.3	19	95.0	13	92.9	249	70.5
Other	11	5.6	1	3.0	2	4.7	4	22.2	1	3.3	1	5.0	0	0.0	20	5.7
NIR	36		2		0		1		0		1		0		40	
Exposure Category Not Reported ³	101		24		37		22		25		21		12		242	
Total^{4,5}	332	100.0	59	100.0	80	100.0	41	100.0	55	100.0	42	100.0	26	100.0	635	100.0

¹Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which exposure category was unknown or not reported.²Prior to 1998, this was a combined exposure category but has since been separated into two subcategories where possible for reporting purposes.³In Quebec, the information on exposure categories of individuals who have tested positive for HIV is not available.⁴Quebec data are based on positive serology results for cases > 2 years of age only.⁵Prior to 1998, HIV data from Alberta were not available by age group and exposure category. Therefore, pediatric data are included in adult data for this reporting format only.

Table 4E. Number of positive HIV test reports between January 1, 1998, and June 30, 2000, by exposure category and age group

Exposure Category	Age Group											Age Group Not Reported	Total
	Children					Adults							
	< 1 Yr	1-4 Yrs	5-9 Yrs	10-14 Yrs	Total Children ^{1,2}	15-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs	40-49 Yrs	50 Yrs +	Total Adults ²		
MSM	0	0	0	0	0	12	202	488	264	109	1,075	28	1,103
MSM/IDU	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	41	9	3	67	2	69
IDU	0	0	0	0	0	8	178	325	205	35	752	10	762
Blood/Blood Products													
a) Recipient of blood	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	11	9	6	30	0	31
b) Recipient of clotting factor	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	5	0	6
Heterosexual Contact/Endemic													
a) origin in a pattern II country	0	0	0	0	0	2	31	45	13	7	99	2	101
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	0	0	0	0	0	11	91	155	79	66	403	4	407
NIR – HET	0	0	0	0	0	8	56	94	61	19	239	4	243
Perinatal Transmission	46	5	5	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	65
Other	1	1	0	0	2	0	18	38	17	9	82	4	88
NIR	0	1	0	0	1	3	50	99	77	34	263	11	275
Exposure Category Not Reported ³	28	16	8	6	58	24	407	980	649	290	2,350	115	2,523
Total	75	23	14	7	123	69	1,051	2,277	1,386	578	5,365	185	5,673

¹Quebec data are based on positive serology results for cases > 2 years of age only.

²Includes cases for which age group is unknown.

³In Quebec, the information on exposure categories of individuals who have tested positive for HIV is not available.

Table 5A. Total number of positive HIV test reports by province/territory and gender between November 1, 1985 and June 30, 2000

Province/Territory	Number of Cases		Ratio ¹
	Males	Females	Males:Females
B.C.	8,473	1,233	7:1
Yukon	19	9	2:1
Alberta	2,866	465	6:1
N.W.T./Nunavut	26	5	5:1
Sask.	251	82	3:1
Man.	705	122	6:1
Ont.	17,639	2,211	8:1
Que.	7,107	1,612	4:1
N.B.	214	28	8:1
P.E.I. & N.S.	497	75	7:1
Nfld.	155	47	3:1
Total²	37,952	5,889	6:1

¹ Ratio based on those reports for which gender was reported.

² Totals differ from those presented in other reporting formats because of the availability of positive HIV test reports by gender.

Table 5B. Number of positive HIV test reports by province/territory and year of test

Province/Territory	Year of Test							Total n	%
	1985-1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (June 30)		
B.C. ¹	6,974	690	714	561	482	427	236	10,084	21.6
Yukon	14	1	4	2	3	1	3	28	0.1
Alberta	2,402	179	178	217	122	163	70	3,331	7.1
N.W.T./Nunavut	27	0	2	1	1	0	0	31	0.1
Sask.	280	28	24	42	26	33	17	450	1.0
Man.	469	51	54	76	70	76	31	827	1.8
Ont.	15,018	1,360	1,080	967	996	932	481	20,834	44.7
Que. ²	6,714	620	669	625	567	569	257	10,021	21.5
N.B.	189	11	12	6	13	4	7	242	0.5
P.E.I. & N.S.	425	42	34	35	35	22	8	601	1.3
Nfld.	157	7	10	7	14	6	1	202	0.4
Total	32,669	2,989	2,781	2,539	2,329	2,233	1,111	46,651	100.0

¹ HIV reports for BC prior to 1995 will differ from those previously published because BC has implemented an automated process to remove identifiable duplicate tests for the same individual contained in the data. After 1995, duplicate removal was further enhanced with physician call back. As a result, the data more accurately represent people with new positive tests rather than tests performed by the laboratory. Therefore, apparent declines between 1994 and 1995 are artifactual.

² HIV data for Quebec differ from those previously published. Additional positive HIV test reports have been included. An improved duplicate removal process has enabled more test reports to be included (data for these test reports were not previously reported, as duplicates could not be ruled out).

Table 6. Number of positive HIV test reports between January 1, 1998, and June 30, 2000, by exposure category and province/territory

Exposure Category	Province/Territory											Total	
	BC	Yukon	Alberta	NWT/ Nunavut	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	NB	PEI & NS	Nfld.	n	% ¹
MSM	300	3	85	0	10	36	620	n/a	13	30	6	1,103	38.4
MSM/IDU	22	0	13	1	2	6	23	n/a	0	2	0	69	2.4
IDU	383	4	141	0	34	37	143	n/a	3	15	1	761	26.5
Blood/Blood Products													
a) Recipient of blood	7	0	0	0	0	6	16	n/a	2	0	0	31	1.1
b) Recipient of clotting factor	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	n/a	1	0	0	6	0.2
Heterosexual Contact/Endemic													
a) origin in a pattern II country	14	0	24	0	5	9	46	n/a	0	3	0	101	3.5
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	220	0	43	0	7	65	51	n/a	3	9	10	408	14.2
NIR - HET	0	0	45	0	7	0	185	n/a	1	3	2	243	8.5
Perinatal Transmission	4	0	2	0	5	1	52	n/a	0	0	1	65	2.3
Other	2	0	0	0	0	0	84	n/a	1	1	0	88	3.1
NIR	192	0	2	0	5	17	57	n/a	0	1	1	275	
Exposure Category Not Reported ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,129	1,393	0	1	0	2,523	
Total	1,145	7	355	1	76	177	2,409	1,393	24	65	21	5,673	100.0

¹Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which exposure category was not reported.

²In Quebec, the information on exposure categories of individuals who have tested positive for HIV is not available.

SECTION II

Report of the Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program*

In the following section, the Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance program, coordinated by the Canadian Pediatric AIDS Research Group (CPARG), has provided national data on infants known to have been exposed perinatally to HIV. The Canadian HIV Trials Network and the Division of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Surveillance have supported the development of the Canadian Perinatal HIV database. The data presented in Tables 7 to 9 refer to the period 1984 to 1999.

Perinatal data were obtained through a national non-nominal, confidential survey of infants known to pediatricians in tertiary care centres and HIV-specialists in HIV clinics across Canada. The HIV status of infants is reported as confirmed infected, confirmed not infected, or infection status not confirmed according to the revised CDC surveillance case definitions for HIV infection (*MMWR* 1999;48(RR13):29-31). Infants are classified as "not confirmed" if they have not yet had the required number of tests to confirm their status. In the revised definitions, criteria using virologic tests of HIV DNA or RNA, HIV by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and HIV isolation by viral culture are given so that an infant may now be confirmed as "not infected with HIV" by four months of age, which is well before seroconversion. The current status of infected infants is defined as asymptomatic, symptomatic, died of AIDS, died of a cause other than AIDS or lost to follow up.

In Table 8, infants are divided into two groups: the first includes infants not exposed to any antiretroviral agent (ART) *in utero*, or in the

peripartum or the neonatal period, and the second includes those exposed to ART during the perinatal period. The nature of that exposure is quite variable, ranging from exposure to AZT only in the neonatal period to exposure from conception to three or more ARTs.

The perinatal data presented are based on infants born to women who are known to be HIV positive in their pregnancy. However, these numbers do not reflect all such infants because not all pregnant women know their HIV status. It would not be valid to calculate vertical transmission rates from these data.

The number of perinatal HIV positive cases reported by the Canadian Perinatal HIV Surveillance Program may be larger than that presented in the previous section of this report for the < 15 year age group category. This difference reflects the use of different data sources. The perinatal data provided in this section are based on clinical data sources (a more active surveillance process), whereas the data presented earlier in this report are based on a combination of positive serology results and physician reports.

Some data may be missing from certain fields; therefore, data analysis by cross tabulation resulted in slightly different totals for Tables 7 to 9. This does not affect the overall interpretation of the results.

*Work completed by the Canadian Pediatric AIDS Research Group, whose members include Drs. Upton Allen, Robert Bortolussi, François Boucher, Robert Bousquet, Nicole Chatel, Jeffrey Cohen, Rick Cooper, Joanne Embree, Jack Forbes, John Gill, Janet Gilmour, Nancy Haley, Taj Jadavji, Susan King (principal author), Normand Lapointe, Mireille Lemay, Nicole Le Saux, Noni MacDonald, Dorothy Moore, Heather Onyett, Stanley Read, Joan Robinson, Lindy Samson, Roger Sandre, Joel Singer, Fiona Smail, Ben Tan, Wendy Vaudry.

Table 7. Number of Canadian perinatal HIV-exposed infants by year of birth and maternal exposure category, 1984-1999

Year of Birth	Maternal Exposure Category						Total
	Recipient of Blood Products	Recipient of Blood Transfusion	Sexual Exposure	IDU	Other	Unknown	
<1988	0	9	74	4	0	3	89
1988	0	1	27	10	1	0	38
1989	0	5	29	7	0	0	41
1990	0	2	38	10	0	4	53
1991	0	2	43	13	0	1	56
1992	0	0	55	17	0	5	76
1993	1	0	47	26	0	7	81
1994	0	1	70	32	0	7	111
1995	0	0	69	42	0	2	113
1996	2	1	66	37	0	0	107
1997	0	0	58	31	0	1	88
1998	0	1	75	32	0	0	116
1999	0	0	88	42	0	4	121
Total	3	22	739	303	1	34	1,090

Table 8. Number of Canadian perinatal HIV-exposed infants by year of birth, current status and use of antiretroviral therapy (ART) for prophylaxis, 1984-1999

Current Status	Year of Birth													Total
	<1988	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
No Perinatal ART Prophylaxis														
Confirmed Infected	68	21	21	24	27	32	29	36	25	30	11	7	4	335
Asymptomatic	5	1	1	3	3	4	3	5	5	4	3	1	2	40
Symptomatic	22	9	13	17	12	18	15	18	17	22	8	6	1	178
Died of AIDS	40	11	6	4	10	10	8	10	2	3	0	0	1	105
Died of Other	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lost to Follow-up	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	10
Not Infected	20	14	17	24	26	24	41	35	28	15	11	13	4	272
Infection Status Not Confirmed	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	0	4	2	5	29
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	4	8
Died	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	9
Lost to Follow-up	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	4	0	3	0	0	12
Subtotal	89	36	39	49	54	59	72	74	58	45	26	22	13	636
Any Perinatal ART Prophylaxis														
Confirmed Infected	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	2	1	4	1	16
Asymptomatic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	6
Symptomatic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	2	0	8
Died of AIDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Died of Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lost to Follow-up	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not Infected	0	0	0	2	2	12	7	26	49	56	56	79	49	338
Infection Status Not Confirmed	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	4	4	11	58	83
Indeterminate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	3	58	66
Died	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	8	0	13
Lost to Follow-up	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
Subtotal	0	0	0	2	2	15	8	31	54	62	61	94	108	437
Total	89	36	39	51	56	74	80	105	112	107	87	116	121	1,073

Table 9. Cumulative number of Canadian perinatal HIV-exposed infants by geographic region and current status, 1984-1999

Region	Current Status									Total	
	Confirmed Infected					Confirmed Not Infected	Infection Status Not Confirmed				
	Asymptomatic	Symptomatic	Died of AIDS	Died of Other	Lost to Follow-up		Indeterminate	Lost to Follow-up	Died	n	%
British Columbia	0	30	6	1	1	112	13	1	1	165	15.1
Central Canada	1	23	6	0	1	85	26	8	2	152	13.9
Ontario	22	66	33	2	1	175	16	7	3	325	29.8
Quebec	23	65	60	0	7	235	16	11	7	424	38.9
Atlantic Canada	0	4	4	0	0	13	3	0	0	24	2.2
Total	46	188	109	3	10	620	74	27	13	1,090	
%	4.2	17.3	10.0	0.3	0.9	56.9	6.8	2.5	1.2		100.0

SECTION III

AIDS in Canada: AIDS Cases Diagnosed up to June 30, 2000, Reported to CIDPC up to August 11, 2000

Reporting Period

AIDS cases included in this report were diagnosed up to June 30, 2000. However, not all AIDS cases are reported to Health Canada by the last day of this period. For this reason, all AIDS cases diagnosed up to June 30, 2000 and received within the eight-week period after the last day are included in this report. ***Please note, AIDS data for the first six months of 2000 for the province of Ontario were not available at the time of publication.***

Definition of Terminology

Cumulative AIDS Cases. Refers to the total number of AIDS cases that have occurred in Canada, whether or not they were ever reported or have died. The number is not directly available from the AIDS Case Reporting Surveillance System because of reporting delay and under-reporting.

Cumulative Reported AIDS Cases. Refers to the total number of AIDS cases that have occurred in the Canadian population, including those who have died, since the beginning of the epidemic, as documented in the AIDS Case Reporting Surveillance System by June 30, 2000. The cumulative number of reported AIDS cases is only a proportion of the cumulative AIDS cases.

Canadian Surveillance Definition of AIDS.

This definition is used as the standard inclusion/exclusion criterion to decide whether a case report qualifies to be entered in the AIDS surveillance database. It requires a positive HIV test result and the onset of one or more specifically defined clinical diseases that characterize a weakened immune system. Details can be found in *CCDR* 1993, 19:116-17.

Year/Month/Day of AIDS Diagnosis. This is the year/month/day of the earliest onset of the clinical diseases as listed in the Canadian Surveillance Definition of AIDS based on the physician's report for an HIV-infected patient. If multiple diseases have been diagnosed at different times, the earliest year/month/day will be used as the date of AIDS diagnosis in the AIDS surveillance database.

Year/Month/Day of AIDS Reporting. This is the year/month/day when a diagnosed AIDS case is entered into the computerized AIDS surveillance database at CIDPC.

Reporting Delay of AIDS Cases. This is the difference in time between AIDS diagnosis and AIDS reporting. Half of the cumulative reported AIDS cases have measured reporting delays of less than nine months, but the delay has extended in one case to 13 years.

Unreported AIDS Cases. This is the total number of AIDS cases diagnosed but not reported. Some of them are delayed and will eventually be reported, and some may never be reported.

Total Annual Reported AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis. This is the breakdown of the cumulative number of reported AIDS cases according to year of diagnosis. Reporting delays have a differential effect on these figures in that the number of AIDS cases diagnosed but not yet reported is higher for recent rather than for earlier years.

Total Annual Reported AIDS Cases by Year of Report. This is the breakdown of the cumulative total of reported AIDS cases according to year of report. If there were no reporting delays, this figure would be the same as the total annual reported cases by year of diagnosis. The greater the discrepancy between the two, the greater the problem with reporting delays.

Total Annual AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis Adjusted for Reporting Delay. By applying statistical analysis to the reporting delays of the cumulative number of AIDS cases, an estimate can be made of the number of AIDS cases diagnosed in each year that will eventually be reported. This gives an idea of the number of unreported cases and is important for trend interpretation, which may indicate changes in diagnosis patterns from diagnosis of HIV infection to AIDS. However, AIDS cases diagnosed but never reported cannot be recovered by this method.

Table 10. Number of AIDS cases by year of diagnosis

Year of Diagnosis of AIDS	Number Reported to CIDPC
1979	1
1980	5
1981	9
1982	26
1983	68
1984	165
1985	375
1986	635
1987	952
1988	1,159
1989	1,379
1990	1,422
1991	1,548
1992	1,717
1993	1,749
1994	1,706
1995	1,572
1996	1,050
1997	661
1998	552
1999	325
2000 (June 30) ¹	89
Total¹	17,165

Table 11. Number and cumulative total of adult AIDS cases by year of diagnosis and gender

Year of Diagnosis	Males		Females		Total	
	No. Cases Reported	Cumulative Total	No. Cases Reported	Cumulative Total	No. Cases Reported	Cumulative Total
<1991	5,792	5,792	332	332	6,124	6,124
1991	1,436	7,228	98	430	1,534	7,658
1992	1,585	8,813	114	544	1,699	9,357
1993	1,621	10,434	114	658	1,735	11,092
1994	1,557	11,991	131	789	1,688	12,780
1995	1,415	13,406	130	919	1,545	14,325
1996	912	14,318	123	1,042	1,035	15,360
1997	556	14,874	92	1,134	648	16,008
1998	462	15,336	86	1,220	548	16,556
1999	265	15,601	56	1,276	321	16,877
2000 (June 30) ¹	81	15,682	8	1,284	89	16,966
Total^{1,2}	15,682		1,284		16,966	

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Numbers exclude AIDS cases for which gender is unknown.

Table 12. Cumulative number of AIDS cases occurring in adults and children, diagnosed up to June 30, 2000, by gender

Age Group	Number of Cases Reported ¹	% of Total
Children	197	1.1
Males	104	0.6
Females	93	0.5
Adults	16,968	98.9
Males	15,682	92.4
Females	1,284	7.6
Gender Not Reported	2	---
All Males	15,786	92.0
All Females	1,377	8.0
Total¹	17,165	100.0

Table 13A. Number of male AIDS cases by age group and year of diagnosis

Age Group	Year of Diagnosis											Total ¹	
	<1991	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (June 30) ^{1,2}	n	%
Male Children	38	8	13	4	8	15	9	6	1	2	0	104	0.7
< 1 year	11	6	5	1	2	7	5	4	0	0	0	41	0.3
1 to 4 years	12	0	3	2	2	4	2	2	0	1	0	28	0.2
5 to 9 years	6	0	2	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	15	0.1
10 to 14 years	9	2	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	20	0.1
Adult Males	5,792	1,436	1,585	1,621	1,557	1,415	912	556	462	265	60	15,661	99.3
15 to 19 years	25	3	4	6	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	47	0.3
20 to 29 years	1,166	246	255	233	189	159	99	45	52	15	4	2,463	15.6
30 to 39 years	2,547	619	727	716	753	648	418	254	191	120	21	7,014	44.5
40 to 49 years	1,481	412	442	489	444	415	260	166	166	88	22	4,385	27.8
50 years +	573	156	157	177	168	191	133	90	53	41	13	1,752	11.1
Total Males	5,830	1,444	1,598	1,625	1,565	1,430	921	562	463	267	60	15,765	100.0

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Age by gender data were not available from Alberta for the first six months of 2000 and were not included in Table 13A.

Table 13B. Number of female AIDS cases by age group and year of diagnosis

Age Group	Year of Diagnosis											Total ¹	
	<1991	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (June 30) ^{1,2}	n	%
Female Children	34	6	5	10	10	12	6	6	3	1	0	93	6.8
< 1 year	22	2	4	4	4	2	3	2	1	0	0	44	3.2
1 to 4 years	11	4	1	3	5	5	3	1	1	0	0	34	2.5
5 to 9 years	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	10	0.7
10 to 14 years	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	0.4
Adult Females	332	98	114	114	131	130	123	92	86	56	5	1,281	93.2
15 to 19 years	4	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	11	0.8
20 to 29 years	109	31	37	26	38	30	26	19	14	6	2	338	24.6
30 to 39 years	108	34	45	56	45	62	56	44	45	27	1	523	38.1
40 to 49 years	40	20	19	17	26	26	30	17	20	17	2	234	17.0
50 years +	71	11	13	15	22	11	9	11	6	6	0	175	12.7
Total Females	366	104	119	124	141	142	129	98	89	57	5	1,374	100.0

Table 13C. Number of AIDS cases by age group and year of diagnosis

Age Group	Year of Diagnosis											Total ¹	
	<1991	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (June 30) ¹	n	%
Children	72	14	18	14	18	27	15	12	4	3	0	197	1.1
< 1 year	33	8	9	5	6	9	8	6	1	0	0	85	0.5
1 to 4 years	23	4	4	5	7	9	5	3	1	1	0	62	0.4
5 to 9 years	6	0	2	2	3	6	1	3	2	0	0	25	0.1
10 to 14 years	10	2	3	2	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	25	0.1
Adults	6,124	1,534	1,699	1,735	1,688	1,545	1,035	649	548	322	89	16,968	98.9
15 to 19 years	29	5	4	6	3	3	4	2	1	1	0	58	0.3
20 to 29 years	1,275	277	292	259	227	189	125	64	66	21	10	2,805	16.3
30 to 39 years	2,655	653	772	772	798	710	474	299	236	148	28	7,545	44.0
40 to 49 years	1,521	432	461	506	470	441	290	183	186	105	33	4,628	27.0
50 years +	644	167	170	192	190	202	142	101	59	47	18	1,932	11.3
Total³	6,196	1,548	1,717	1,749	1,706	1,572	1,050	661	552	325	89	17,165	100.0

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Age by gender data were not available from Alberta for the first six months of 2000 and were not included in Table 13B.

³Numbers include AIDS cases for which gender is unknown.

Table 14A. Number and percentage distribution of adult male cases of AIDS by exposure category and year of diagnosis

Exposure Category	Year of Diagnosis												Total ¹											
	<1991		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995			1996		1997		1998		1999		2000 (June 30) ¹		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	% ²	
MSM	4,770	84.9	1,131	82.6	1,239	81.5	1,239	79.1	1,176	77.6	1,027	75.3	614	68.8	336	62.7	255	57.3	123	48.4	40	51.9	11,950	78.8
MSM/IDU	224	4.0	66	4.8	77	5.1	87	5.6	99	6.5	81	5.9	56	6.3	25	4.7	20	4.5	20	7.9	4	5.2	759	5.0
IDU	77	1.4	45	3.3	55	3.6	71	4.5	92	6.1	93	6.8	91	10.2	75	14.0	71	16.0	49	19.3	16	20.8	735	4.8
Blood/Blood Products																								
a) Recipient of blood	91	1.6	12	0.9	14	0.9	10	0.6	8	0.5	6	0.4	10	1.1	3	0.6	2	0.4	0	0.0	1	1.3	157	1.0
b) Recipient of clotting factor	121	2.2	30	2.2	28	1.8	16	1.0	21	1.4	23	1.7	14	1.6	8	1.5	4	0.9	1	0.4	0	0.0	266	1.8
Heterosexual Contact/Endemic																								
a) origin in a pattern II country	194	3.5	37	2.7	46	3.0	61	3.9	44	2.9	45	3.3	49	5.5	32	6.0	31	7.0	23	9.1	2	2.6	564	3.7
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	108	1.9	35	2.6	51	3.4	65	4.1	66	4.4	80	5.9	49	5.5	37	6.9	37	8.3	18	7.1	7	9.1	553	3.6
Occupational Exposure	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
NIR – HET	33	0.6	13	0.9	10	0.7	17	1.1	10	0.7	9	0.7	10	1.1	19	3.5	24	5.4	20	7.9	7	9.1	172	1.1
NIR	174		67		65		54		41		51		19		20		17		11		4		523	
Total	5,792	100.0	1,436	100.0	1,585	100.0	1,621	100.0	1,557	100.0	1,415	100.0	912	100.0	556	100.0	462	100.0	265	100.0	81	100.0	15,682	100.0

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which exposure category was unknown (NIR).

Table 14B. Number and percentage distribution of adult female cases of AIDS by exposure category and year of diagnosis

Exposure Category	Year of Diagnosis														Total ¹									
	<1991		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000 (June 30) ¹			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	% ²		
IDU	28	8.8	18	19.1	19	18.1	27	25.0	34	26.6	32	25.0	30	25.6	30	34.1	37	45.1	19	35.2	4	50.0	278	22.6
Blood/Blood Products																								
a) Recipient of blood	64	20.2	9	9.6	12	11.4	4	3.7	5	3.9	6	4.7	5	4.3	2	2.3	2	2.4	1	1.9	0	0.0	110	9.0
b) Recipient of clotting factor	7	2.2	1	1.1	1	1.0	2	1.9	1	0.8	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.22	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	1.2
Heterosexual Contact/Endemic																								
a) origin in a pattern II country	105	33.1	29	30.9	32	30.5	24	22.2	32	25.0	30	23.4	29	24.8	19	21.6	17	20.7	10	18.5	1	12.5	328	26.7
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	105	33.1	35	37.2	40	38.1	47	43.5	52	40.6	53	41.4	49	41.9	26	29.5	19	23.2	14	25.9	1	12.5	441	35.9
Occupational Exposure	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
NIR – HET	7	2.2	2	2.1	2	1.0	4	3.7	4	3.1	6	4.7	4	3.4	10	11.4	5	6.1	10	18.5	2	25.0	56	4.5
NIR	15		4		8		6		3		2		6		4		4		2		0		54	
Total	332	100.0	98	100.0	114	100.0	114	100.0	131	100.0	130	100.0	123	100.0	92	100.0	86	100.0	56	100.0	8	100.0	1,284	100.0

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which exposure category was unknown (NIR).

Table 14C. Number and percentage distribution of adult cases of AIDS by exposure category and year of diagnosis

Year of Diagnosis

Exposure Category	<1991		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000 (June 30) ¹		Total ¹	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
MSM	4,770	80.4	1,131	77.3	1,239	76.2	1,239	74.0	1,176	71.5	1,027	68.8	614	60.8	336	53.8	255	48.4	124	40.1	40	47.1	11,951	72.9
MSM/IDU	224	3.8	66	4.5	77	4.7	87	5.2	99	6.0	81	5.4	56	5.5	26	4.2	20	3.8	20	6.5	4	4.7	760	4.6
IDU	105	1.8	63	4.3	74	4.6	98	5.9	126	7.7	125	8.4	121	12.0	105	16.8	108	20.5	68	22.0	20	23.5	1,013	6.2
Blood/Blood Products																								
a) Recipient of blood	155	2.6	21	1.4	26	1.6	14	0.8	13	0.8	12	0.8	15	1.5	5	0.8	4	0.8	1	0.3	1	1.2	267	1.6
b) Recipient of clotting factor	128	2.2	31	2.1	29	1.8	18	1.1	22	1.3	24	1.6	14	1.4	9	1.4	5	0.9	1	0.3	0	0.0	281	1.7
Heterosexual Contact/Endemic																								
a) origin in a pattern II country	299	5.0	66	4.5	78	4.8	85	5.1	76	4.6	75	5.0	78	7.7	51	8.2	48	9.1	33	10.7	3	3.5	892	5.4
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	213	3.6	70	4.8	91	5.6	112	6.7	118	7.2	133	8.9	98	9.7	63	10.1	56	10.6	32	10.4	8	9.4	994	6.1
Occupational Exposure	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
NIR – HET	40	0.7	15	1.0	12	0.7	21	1.3	14	0.9	15	1.0	14	1.4	29	4.6	29	5.5	30	9.7	9	10.6	228	1.4
NIR	189		71		73		60		44		53		25		24		21		13		4		577	
Total³	6,124	100.0	1,534	100.0	1,699	100.0	1,735	100.0	1,688	100.0	1,545	100.0	1,035	100.0	649	100.0	548	100.0	322	100.0	89	100.0	16,968	100.0

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which exposure category was unknown (NIR).

³Numbers include AIDS cases for which gender is unknown.

Table 14D. Number and percentage distribution of child cases of AIDS by exposure category and year of diagnosis

Exposure Category	Year of Diagnosis												2000 (June 30) ¹		Total ¹									
	<1991		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000 (June 30) ¹		Total ¹	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	% ²
Blood/Blood Products	10	14.1	0	0.0	2	11.8	1	7.1	2	13.3	3	12.0	1	7.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	10.3
a) Recipient of blood	7	9.9	2	14.3	2	11.8	0	0.0	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	6.5
b) Recipient of clotting factor	54	76.1	12	85.7	13	76.5	13	92.9	12	80.0	22	88.0	12	92.3	11	100.0	4	100.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	154	83.2
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Het-Risk	1		0		1		0		3		2		2		1		0		1		0		11	
NIR																								
Total	72	100.0	14	100.0	18	100.0	14	100.0	18	100.0	27	100.0	15	100.0	12	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	197	100.0

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which exposure category was unknown (NIR).

Table 14E. Total number of AIDS cases, diagnosed up to June 30, 2000, by exposure category and age group

Exposure Category	Age Group												Total
	Children				Adults				Total Adults	Total			
	< 1 Yr	1-4 Yrs	5-9 Yrs	10-14 Yrs	Total Children	15-19 Yrs	20-29 Yrs	30-39 Yrs			40-49 Yrs	50 Yrs +	
MSM	0	0	0	0	0	9	1,755	5,481	3,508	1,199	11,952	11,952	
MSM/IDU	0	0	0	0	0	3	219	358	146	34	760	760	
IDU	0	0	0	0	0	4	219	508	234	48	1,013	1,013	
Blood/Blood Products													
a) Recipient of blood	1	3	3	12	19	3	31	54	47	132	267	286	
b) Recipient of clotting factor	0	0	3	9	12	31	78	81	52	39	281	293	
Heterosexual Contact/Endemic													
a) origin in a pattern II country	0	0	0	1	1	3	190	428	184	87	892	893	
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	0	0	0	0	0	3	190	349	248	204	994	994	
Occupational Exposure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	5	
Perinatal Transmission	80	55	18	1	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	
NIR-Het	0	0	0	0	0	1	29	71	71	55	227	227	
NIR	4	4	1	2	11	1	94	213	136	133	577	588	
Total^{1,2}	85	62	25	25	197	58	2,805	7,545	4,628	1,932	16,968	17,165	

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Numbers include AIDS cases for which gender is unknown.

Table 15A. Number and male:female ratio of AIDS cases, diagnosed up to June 30, 2000, by province/territory and gender

Province/Territory	Number of Cases		Ratio Males:Females
	Males	Females	
BC	2,747	164	17:1
Yukon	4	2	2:1
Alberta	952	58	16:1
NWT/Nunavut	14	5	3:1
Sask.	135	23	6:1
Man.	170	14	12:1
Ont. ¹	6,282	403	16:1
Que.	5,022	656	8:1
NB	131	14	9:1
PEI & NS	264	21	13:1
Nfld.	65	17	4:1
Total^{1,2}	15,786	1,377	12:1

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Numbers exclude AIDS cases for which gender is unknown.

Table 15B. Number of male AIDS cases (all ages) by province/territory and year of diagnosis

Province/Territory	Year of Diagnosis											Total ¹	
	<1991	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (June 30) ¹	n	%
BC	942	258	276	280	276	232	144	112	116	83	28	2,747	17.4
Yukon	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0.0
Alberta	306	78	97	91	116	86	60	40	27	30	21	952	6.0
NWT/Nunavut	5	1	2	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	14	0.1
Sask.	50	6	6	12	13	16	6	10	10	3	3	135	0.9
Man.	55	21	17	15	14	15	10	2	10	6	5	170	1.1
Ont.	2,470	584	674	669	582	558	348	195	139	63	0	6,282	39.8
Que.	1,870	456	487	505	506	469	324	185	138	64	18	5,022	31.8
NB	40	12	11	16	12	14	6	4	6	8	2	131	0.8
PEI & NS	72	22	23	31	35	30	16	13	11	9	2	264	1.7
Nfld.	19	6	5	5	9	6	6	1	6	1	1	65	0.4
Total	5,830	1,444	1,598	1,625	1,565	1,430	921	562	463	267	81	15,786	100.0

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

Table 15C. Number of female AIDS cases (all ages) by province/territory and year of diagnosis

Province/Territory	Year of Diagnosis											Total ¹	
	<1991	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (June 30) ¹	n	%
BC	19	7	11	15	16	20	11	25	19	18	3	164	11.9
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0.1
Alberta	13	4	5	5	8	6	5	5	2	2	3	58	4.2
NWT/Nunavut	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0.4
Sask.	4	0	5	0	2	2	0	3	2	5	0	23	1.7
Man.	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	0	14	1.0
Ont.	89	37	36	35	42	48	44	26	34	12	0	403	29.3
Que.	222	53	55	63	64	61	62	34	27	14	1	656	47.6
NB	6	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	14	1.0
PEI & NS	8	1	4	3	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	21	1.5
Nfld.	3	0	2	0	4	0	2	2	3	1	0	17	1.2
Total	366	104	119	124	141	142	129	98	89	57	8	1,377	100.0

Table 15D. Total number of AIDS cases (all ages) by province/territory and year of diagnosis

Province/Territory	Year of Diagnosis											Total ¹	
	<1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 (June 30) ¹	n	%
BC	961	265	287	295	292	252	155	138	135	102	31	2,913	17.0
Yukon	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	6	0.0
Alberta	319	82	102	96	124	92	65	45	29	32	24	1,010	5.9
NWT/Nunavut	6	1	3	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	19	0.1
Sask.	54	6	11	12	15	18	6	13	12	8	3	158	0.9
Man.	56	23	17	15	15	16	12	4	12	9	5	184	1.1
Ont.	2,559	621	710	704	624	606	392	221	173	75	0	6,685	38.9
Que.	2,092	509	542	568	570	530	386	219	165	78	19	5,678	33.1
NB	46	12	11	18	14	15	7	5	6	9	2	145	0.8
PEI & NS	80	23	27	34	37	32	17	13	11	9	2	285	1.7
Nfld.	22	6	7	5	13	6	8	3	9	2	1	82	0.5
Total²	6,196	1,548	1,717	1,749	1,706	1,572	1,050	661	552	325	89	17,165	100.0

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Numbers include cases for which gender is unknown.

Table 16. Number and percentage distribution of all AIDS cases diagnosed up to June 30, 2000, by province/territory and exposure category

Exposure Category	Province/Territory												Total ^{1,2}											
	BC	Yukon	Alberta	NWT/ Nunavut	Sask.	Man.	Ont. ¹	Que.	NB	PE & NS	Nfld.	Total ^{1,2}	n	%										
MSM	2,220	77.8	1	16.7	715	72.4	8	42.1	78	49.7	119	66.9	4,895	76.9	3,594	65.2	77	55.0	209	76.0	36	43.9	11,952	72.1
MSM/IDU	140	4.9	1	16.7	62	6.3	1	5.3	14	8.9	8	4.5	249	3.9	268	4.9	9	6.4	7	2.5	1	1.2	760	4.6
IDU	262	9.2	4	66.7	64	6.5	1	5.3	15	9.6	11	6.2	244	3.8	386	7.0	8	5.7	14	5.1	4	4.9	1,013	6.1
Blood/Blood Products	21	0.7	0	0.0	25	2.5	1	5.3	7	4.5	3	1.7	127	2.0	83	1.5	5	3.6	10	3.6	4	4.9	286	1.7
a) Recipient of blood clotting factor	27	0.9	0	0.0	19	1.9	0	0.0	17	10.8	12	6.7	98	1.5	81	1.5	22	15.7	9	3.3	8	9.8	293	1.8
Heterosexual Contact/Endemic	25	0.9	0	0.0	16	1.6	0	0.0	2	1.3	9	5.1	209	3.3	626	11.4	1	0.7	5	1.8	0	0.0	893	5.4
a) origin in a pattern	109	3.8	0	0.0	62	6.3	6	31.6	18	11.5	9	5.1	504	7.9	226	4.1	16	11.4	20	7.3	24	29.3	994	6.0
b) sexual contact with a person at risk	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
Occupational Exposure	13	0.5	0	0.0	5	0.5	1	5.3	1	0.6	2	1.1	40	0.6	87	1.6	1	0.7	0	0.0	4	4.9	154	0.9
Perinatal Transmission	34	1.2	0	0.0	19	1.9	1	5.3	5	3.2	5	2.8	0	0.0	160	2.9	1	0.7	1	0.4	1	1.2	227	1.4
NIR – HET	61	2.2	0	0.0	23	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	6	3.1	166	2.4	166	2.9	5	3.6	10	3.6	0	0.0	588	3.7
NIR	61	2.2	0	0.0	23	2.3	0	0.0	1	0.6	6	3.1	166	2.4	166	2.9	5	3.6	10	3.6	0	0.0	588	3.7
Total	2,913	100.0	6	100.0	1,010	100.0	19	100.0	158	100.0	184	100.0	6,685	100.0	5,678	100.0	145	100.0	285	100.0	82	100.0	17,165	100.0

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Percentages based on total number minus those reports for which exposure category was unknown (NIR).

Ethnicity Reporting

Many physicians have routinely collected information regarding the ethnic status of AIDS-diagnosed individuals since the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

This demographic information may be invaluable to community health groups and public health planners for planning outreach and public health campaigns whose goals are to reduce the number of HIV infections and to treat afflicted members of their respective communities. As well, this information may assist community health care providers to focus preventive health more effectively if they are aware of the trends in HIV/AIDS by gender, risk group, age group and ethnic status.

Limitations of AIDS Ethnicity Data

There are several significant limitations to ethnicity reporting in AIDS surveillance data. At the time of AIDS diagnosis, physicians are asked to consult

with AIDS-diagnosed individuals for assistance in determining ethnic status. Misclassification may result if patients are not carefully consulted.

Patients in certain communities may not wish to identify their ethnic background, resulting in underrepresentation. Also, patients and physicians may only choose from a defined list that could artificially constrain choices for accurate ethnicity reporting. Furthermore, there is wide variation in the completeness of ethnicity reporting among regions, which may result in systematic underrepresentation of specific communities.

Caution is recommended in interpreting the data, as there are no mechanisms for validating reported ethnic status. AIDS ethnicity data should not be interpreted as representative of HIV/AIDS specific to groups of people but only as reported AIDS cases. We are now reviewing the criteria for reporting of ethnicity data. We welcome your suggestions.

Table 17. Number and percentage distribution of all AIDS cases by ethnic status

Year of AIDS Report	Aboriginal ¹		South Asian/ West Asian/ Arab ²		Asian ³		Black ⁴		Latin American ⁵		White		Ethnicity Not Reported	Total
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
<1991	52	1.0	33	0.7	54	1.1	415	8.2	60	1.2	4,457	87.9	1,125	6,196
1991	28	2.1	4	0.3	15	1.1	92	7.0	9	0.7	1,172	88.8	228	1,548
1992	26	1.8	11	0.7	20	1.4	108	7.3	21	1.4	1,288	87.4	243	1,717
1993	32	2.1	5	0.3	18	1.2	127	8.3	27	1.8	1,317	86.3	223	1,749
1994	34	2.3	12	0.8	23	1.6	105	7.1	19	1.3	1,282	86.9	231	1,706
1995	48	3.5	17	1.2	30	2.2	109	7.9	19	1.4	1,159	83.9	190	1,572
1996	38	4.0	8	0.8	14	1.5	93	9.7	18	1.9	788	82.2	91	1,050
1997	43	7.3	3	0.5	13	2.2	61	10.3	11	1.9	460	77.8	70	661
1998	46	8.8	10	1.9	10	1.9	55	10.6	13	2.5	387	74.3	31	552
1999	38	12.3	6	1.9	7	2.3	41	13.3	12	3.9	205	66.3	16	325
2000 (June 30) ⁶	6	9.7	0	0.0	3	4.8	4	6.5	0	0.0	49	79.0	27	89
Total⁵	391		109		207		1,210		209		12,564		2,475	17,165

Percentages based on total number minus those for which ethnicity was not reported.

¹Includes Inuit, Métis, Native Indian and Aboriginal unspecified

²For example, East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Punjabi, Bangladeshi, Armenian, Egyptian, Iranian, Lebanese, Moroccan.

³For example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Indonesian, Laotian, Korean, Filipino.

⁴For example, African, Haitian, Jamaican, Somali.

⁵For example, Mexican, Central/South American.

⁶Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

Death Reporting

The number of known deaths reported to CIDPC is presented in Table 18. The information on deaths is important because it helps us to estimate the number of persons living with HIV/AIDS as well as the impact of treatment.

Limitations of Death Reports

It is important to note that deaths among AIDS cases presented here may be under-counted. There are reporting delays and underreporting of deaths due to AIDS, just as there are for reporting of AIDS cases. It is also possible that in people

with HIV/AIDS, deaths due to causes other than AIDS are not reported to CIDPC. As well, in some situations, even though an attending physician may list AIDS as a cause of death, this may never be actually reported (as an update of status) to CIDPC.

For these reasons, caution must be exercised when interpreting the data on deaths attributed to HIV/AIDS. We do not recommend using the difference between the total of reported AIDS cases and total deaths to calculate the total number of persons living with AIDS.

Table 18. Number and cumulative total of deaths due to AIDS by year of death

Year of Death	Adults		Children		Total	
	Number	Cumulative	Number	Cumulative	Number	Cumulative
<1991	3,426	3,426	41	41	3,467	3,467
1991	1,038	4,464	8	49	1,046	4,513
1992	1,249	5,713	12	61	1,261	5,774
1993	1,362	7,075	14	75	1,376	7,150
1994	1,395	8,470	14	89	1,409	8,559
1995	1,415	9,885	12	101	1,427	9,986
1996	996	10,881	7	108	1,003	10,989
1997	421	11,302	4	112	425	11,414
1998	252	11,554	0	112	252	11,666
1999	121	11,675	1	113	122	11,788
2000 (June 30) ¹	36	11,711	0	113	36	11,824
Total^{1,2}	11,711		113		11,824	

¹Numbers do not include AIDS cases diagnosed between January 1, 2000, and June 30, 2000, for the province of Ontario as these data were not available at the time of publication.

²Year of death is unknown for 228 AIDS cases, including 224 adults and 4 children.

SECTION IV

International Statistics on AIDS

International Statistics on AIDS will be updated and included in our April 2001 Surveillance Report. In the interim, please refer to our April 2000 Surveillance Report, or for more up-to-date statistics, please refer to the internet web sites listed below.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (United States)	http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm
European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS	http://www.ceses.org/
UNAIDS Global Surveillance	http://www.unaids.org/hivaidsinfo/statistics/june00/index.html
WHO HIV/AIDS/STI Surveillance	http://www.who.int/emc/diseases/hiv/index.html

Appendix 1. Data Sources

B.C. Centre for Disease Control
655 West 12th Avenue
Vancouver, British Columbia
V5Z 4R4

Provincial AIDS Program
Alberta Health
10025 Jasper Ave. NW
Box 1360, Stn Main
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 2N3

Infectious Disease Control
Department of Health
P.O. Box 1320
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Saskatchewan Health
3475 Albert St.
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 6X6

Communicable Disease Control (CDC) Unit
Public Health Branch, Manitoba Health
4th Floor - 300 Carlton Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3M9

Communicable Disease Control Unit
Medical Services Branch, Yukon Region
No. 4 Hospital Rd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory
Y1A 3H8

Disease Control and Epidemiology Service
Ontario Ministry of Health
5700 Yonge St., 8th Floor
North York, Ontario
M2M 4K2

HIV Laboratory
Laboratory Services Branch
Ontario Ministry of Health
81 Resources Rd.
Etobicoke, Ontario
M9P 3T1

Centre québécois de coordination sur le sida
Gouvernement du Québec
Place Ministère de la Santé et des Services
sociaux
201 Crémazie est. Bureau RC 03
Montréal, Québec
H2M 1L2

Module Prévention et contrôle MTS/SIDA
DSP Hôpital général de Montréal
1301 Sherbrooke Est
Montréal, Québec
H2L 1M3

Laboratoire de Santé Publique du Québec
20045, chemin Ste-Marie
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Québec
H9X 3R5

Department of Health and Community
Services
520 King Street, Carleton Place
P.O. Box 5100
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5G8

Public Health Services
Department of Health
1690 Hollis Street, 11th Floor
P.O. Box 488
Joseph Howe Building
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2R8

Department of Health
and Social Services
P.O. Box 2000, Jones Building
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8

Newfoundland Department of Health
Disease Control and Epidemiology
West Block, Confederation Bldg.
P.O. Box 8700
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 4J6