

New York, California, Florida, Texas and New Jersey. Because pediatric AIDS cases in Tennessee are so rare, most subgroup and region-specific analyses in this report will use data on adults/adolescents with AIDS, except where rates are computed or pediatric AIDS is specifically discussed.

Three metropolitan areas--those of Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville-- collectively accounted for 80% of reported AIDS cases in Tennessee in 1994, and 76% in 1995 (Table 2.1.2). Areas listed in Tables 2.1.2 refer to Standardized Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's), as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, representing a central city and surrounding counties for metropolitan areas with 500,000 or more population. Metropolitan Memphis reported 30.2 AIDS cases per 100,000 population in 1995, an increase of 17% over its 1994 rate of 25.9.

Among the 98 SMSA's represented here, Memphis reported the twenty-first highest annual rate for AIDS in 1995, up from twenty-sixth in 1994. The annual rate for AIDS in metropolitan Nashville rose from 20 in 1994 to 25.3 per 100,000 population by the end of 1995, a 27% increase, bringing its rank among SMSA's from thirty-third to twenty-fifth. By contrast, the annual rate for AIDS in metropolitan Knoxville decreased by 39%, from 17.8 to 10.8 per 100,000, bringing its rank down to fifty-fifth from thirty-eighth. Because the rate decline is only apparent in the most recent year, it is premature to analyze it. While the decrease may represent a true drop in cases, it may be merely an artifact of delayed reporting.

The AIDS case rate for Tennessee adult/adolescent males for 1995 of 36.7 per 100,000 population, was about one-third of the national rate of 57.4 per 100,000. Tennessee's rate was similar to rates among males in other Southeastern states including North Carolina, Mississippi and Alabama, as well as those for several Midwestern and Far Western states (Figure 2.1.1).

The rate for female adult/adolescent AIDS cases for 1995 was 6 per 100,000, or approximately half of the overall mean rate of 12.4 per 100,000. Tennessee's rate was similar to rates among females in two other Southeastern states, North Carolina and Alabama, but somewhat higher than those for Midwestern and certain Far Western states (Figure 2.1.2).

States with the highest AIDS case rates among males for 1995 were Washington, DC (372.9), New York (129.4), Florida (109.3), Maryland (99.1), and New Jersey (98.9). North and South Dakota recorded the lowest rates for males at 1.6 and 5.3 per 100,000, respectively.

States with the highest rates of AIDS among females in 1995 were Washington, DC (85.4), New York (40.5), and Florida (30), while states with the lowest rates among females were North Dakota (0.4), and Montana and Wyoming with no cases.