HIV Mortality Slides

An analysis of trends in rates and distributions of deaths in the United States, focusing on deaths due to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease (disease directly or indirectly attributable to HIV, including acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS]).

Data were compiled from death certificates from all 50 states and the District of Columbia by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) for the years 1987 – 2006.

For more information, see the NCHS Web site: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm)
Deaths due to HIV disease are not exactly the same as deaths of persons with AIDS.
Comparison of Mortality Data from AIDS Case Reports and Death Certificates in Which HIV Disease Was Selected as the Underlying Cause of Death, United States, 1987–2006

For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data in the bottom (red) line for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.
Trends in Annual Age-Adjusted* Rate of Death due to HIV Disease, United States, 1987–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population
Trends in Annual Age-Adjusted* Rate of Death due to HIV Disease by Sex, United States, 1987–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population
Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Deaths due to HIV Disease by Sex, United States, 1987–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.
Trends in Annual Rates of Death due to HIV Disease by Age Group, United States, 1987–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.
Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Deaths due to HIV Disease by Age Group, United States, 1987–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.
Median Age at Death due to HIV Disease
United States, 1987-2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.
Age-Adjusted* Rate† of Death due to HIV Disease by State, United States, 2006

*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population
†Per 100,000 population.
Trends in Age-Adjusted* Annual Rates of Death due to HIV Disease by Geographic Region, United States, 1987–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population
Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Deaths due to HIV Disease by Geographic Region, United States, 1987–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.
Trends in Age-Adjusted* Annual Rates of Death due to HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 1990–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population
Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Deaths due to HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 1990–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

*Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native
Age-Adjusted* Average Annual Rate of Death due to HIV Disease by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2002–2006

*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population
Age-Adjusted* Average Annual Rate of Death due to HIV Disease by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Region, United States, 2002–2006

*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.
Trends in Annual Rates of Death due to the 9 Leading Causes among Hispanic/Latino Men 25–44 Years Old, United States, 1990–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.
Trends in Annual Rates of Death due to the 9 Leading Causes Among Hispanic/Latino Women 25–44 Years Old, United States, 1990–2006

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.
Conclusions

- After rapidly increasing since the 1980s, the annual rate of death due to HIV disease peaked in 1994 or 1995 (depending on the demographic group), decreased rapidly through 1997, and became nearly level after 1998.

- Persons dying of HIV disease increasingly consist of:
  - women (28% in 2006)
  - blacks/African Americans (56% in 2006)
  - residents of the South (53% in 2006)
  - persons 45 years of age older (55% in 2006)

- HIV disease remains a leading cause of death among persons 25 to 44 years old, particularly among those who are black/African America or Hispanic.