

HIV/AIDS

Surveillance Supplemental Report

==== Volume 14, Number 3 ====

Deaths Among Persons with AIDS through December 2006



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
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On the web: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/>

Confidential information, referrals, and educational material on HIV infection and AIDS

CDC-INFO (formerly, the CDC National AIDS Hotline)

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Acknowledgements

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This report was prepared by the following staff and contractors of the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, CDC: William Adih, Michael Campsmith, Denise Hughes, Jianmin Li, Irene Hall, Marie Morgan (editing), Janet Brzuskiwicz (graphics), and Curt Wommack (desktop publishing).

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

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Commentary

Through 2007, an estimated total of 1,051,875 persons in the United States and dependent areas were diagnosed with AIDS (Table 1). At the end of 2006, an estimated 446,098 persons in the United States and dependent areas were living with AIDS (Table 1).

Through the end of 2006, the CDC estimated that 568,737 deaths had occurred among persons with AIDS in the United States and dependent areas (Table 2). This report describes deaths among persons with AIDS by year of death, age group, geographic area, HIV transmission category, and race/ethnicity. The data in this supplement cover deaths occurring through the end of December 2006 and reported to CDC by June 30, 2008. This was done to allow sufficient time for the deaths to be reported. Deaths among persons with AIDS can be attributable to any cause of death, not necessarily HIV-related disease. Persons with AIDS may die from causes unrelated to HIV infection (such as lung cancer or motor vehicle accidents). This report also includes death certificate data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) on the leading causes of death, including HIV disease, in the general population of residents of the United States and the District of Columbia.

The number of deaths in persons with AIDS increased each year from the beginning of the epidemic in 1981 until 1995, reflecting the increase in AIDS incidence through the 1980s and early 1990s. Decreases in the number of deaths in 1996 and 1997 were considerably greater than expected if based only on the decrease in incidence. The introduction of highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) in 1996 had a substantial positive effect on the survival time of persons with AIDS. Decreases over the past several years in the number of deaths among persons with AIDS are evident in all geographic and demographic groups in the United States.

Figures 1a and 1b illustrate the proportion of persons surviving by month among persons whose AIDS diagnoses were made during 1994–2005, by year of diagnosis, and based on either the presence of AIDS-defining opportunistic diseases or low CD4 count only, respectively. Figure 2 shows the proportion of persons surviving by month among persons who were diagnosed during 1994–2005, by method of diagnosis. Survival (the estimated proportion of persons surviving a given length of time after diagnosis) increased with advancing year of diagnosis (Figures 1a and 1b). Year to year survival differences were small during 1998–2005. Survival was better for persons diagnosed

with AIDS due to low CD4 count compared to persons diagnosed with AIDS due to an opportunistic illness (Figure 2).

With the introduction of HAART in 1996, AIDS diagnoses and the deaths of persons with AIDS declined dramatically until 1998, and then leveled off (Figure 3). The decrease in the number of estimated deaths among persons with AIDS was first evident in 1995 among whites and the following year among all other racial/ethnic groups (Figures 4 and 5), and for both men and women (Figure 6). Declines in deaths somewhat reflect differential declines in AIDS incidence among persons in the different HIV transmission categories. The number of estimated deaths among male adults and adolescents first began to decrease in 1994 among persons exposed through receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue; followed by decreases in 1996 among injection drug users (IDUs), men who have sex with men (MSM) who were also IDUs and males exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact (high-risk heterosexual contact is defined as heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection, e.g., an injection drug user). In 1995, a decrease in deaths was seen among MSM (Figure 7). Among female adults and adolescents, the number of estimated deaths first began to decrease in 1991 among persons exposed through receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue; followed by decreases in 1996 among IDUs and females exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact (Figure 8). In all four geographic regions of the United States (Northeast, South, Midwest, and West), deaths began to decrease in 1996 (Figure 9).

Death certificate data compiled by the NCHS show that HIV disease was the leading cause of death among persons 24 to 44 years old in 1993, 1994 and 1995. In 2006, HIV disease was the 6th leading cause of death in this age group, after unintentional injury, cancer, heart disease, suicide, and homicide (Figure 10). In selected demographic groups, HIV disease remained a high ranking cause of death in 2006. In the group aged 25-34 years, HIV disease ranked as a cause of death as follows: Among males, HIV disease was the 4th leading cause of death in blacks/African Americans and the 6th leading cause of death in Hispanics/Latinos. Among white and American Indian/Alaska Native males, HIV disease was the 8th leading cause of death. HIV disease did not rank among the 10 leading causes of death among Asian and Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander males. Among females, HIV was the 4th and 7th leading cause of death in blacks/African Americans

and Hispanics/Latinos, respectively, and did not rank among the 10 leading causes of death in the other racial/ethnic categories (Table 7). In the group aged 35-44 years, HIV disease ranked as a cause of death as follows: Among males, HIV disease was the 3rd and 4th leading cause of death in blacks/African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos, respectively. HIV disease ranked as the 6th leading cause of death in Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander and white males, 7th among American Indian/Alaska Native and 8th among Asian males. Among females, HIV disease was the 3rd leading cause of death in blacks/African Americans, and 4th and 8th in Hispanics/Latinos and American Indians/Alaska Natives, respectively. HIV disease did not rank among the 10 leading causes of death among Asian, Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander and white females (Table 8).

Despite overall declines in mortality among persons with AIDS, mortality rates varied by region and race (Table 3) and age group and race (Table 6).

ADDITIONAL READING

1. CDC. Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS --- United States, 1981 – 2005. *MMWR* 2006; 55(21): 589-592.
2. Fleming PL, Ward JW, Karon JM, Hanson DL, De Cock KM. Declines in AIDS incidence and deaths in the USA: a signal change in the epidemic. *AIDS*. 1998; 112 (supp A): S55-SS61.
3. 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.
4. Lee LM, Karon JM, Selik R, Neal JJ, Fleming PL. Survival after AIDS diagnosis in adolescents and adults during the treatment era, United States, 1984-1997. *JAMA*. 2001; 285: 1308-15.
5. Selik RM, Byers, Jr., RH, Dworkin MS. Trends in Diseases Reported on U.S. Death Certificates That Mentioned HIV Infection, 1987-1999. *J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr*. 2002; 29(4): 378-387.
6. Hall HI, Song R, Rhodes P, et al. Estimation of HIV incidence in the United States. *JAMA*. 2008; 300(5): 520-529.
7. McDavid Harrison K, Kajese T, Hall HI, et al. Risk factor redistribution of the national HIV/AIDS surveillance data: an alternative approach. *Public Health Reports*. 2008; 123: 618-627
8. Public use slides on mortality among persons with HIV/AIDS are available at:
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/mortality/index.htm>
9. Information about cause-of-death data from death certificates is available at:
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm>
10. CDC. Revised surveillance case definitions for HIV infection among adults, adolescents, and children aged <18 months and for HIV infection and AIDS among children aged 18 months to <13 years --- United States. *MMWR* 2008; 57(RR-10):1-8.
11. CDC. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 2007. Vol.19. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC; 2009. Also available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/>

Figure 1a. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis by AIDS-defining opportunistic illness (OI) at the time of AIDS diagnosis, 1994-2005, United States and dependent areas

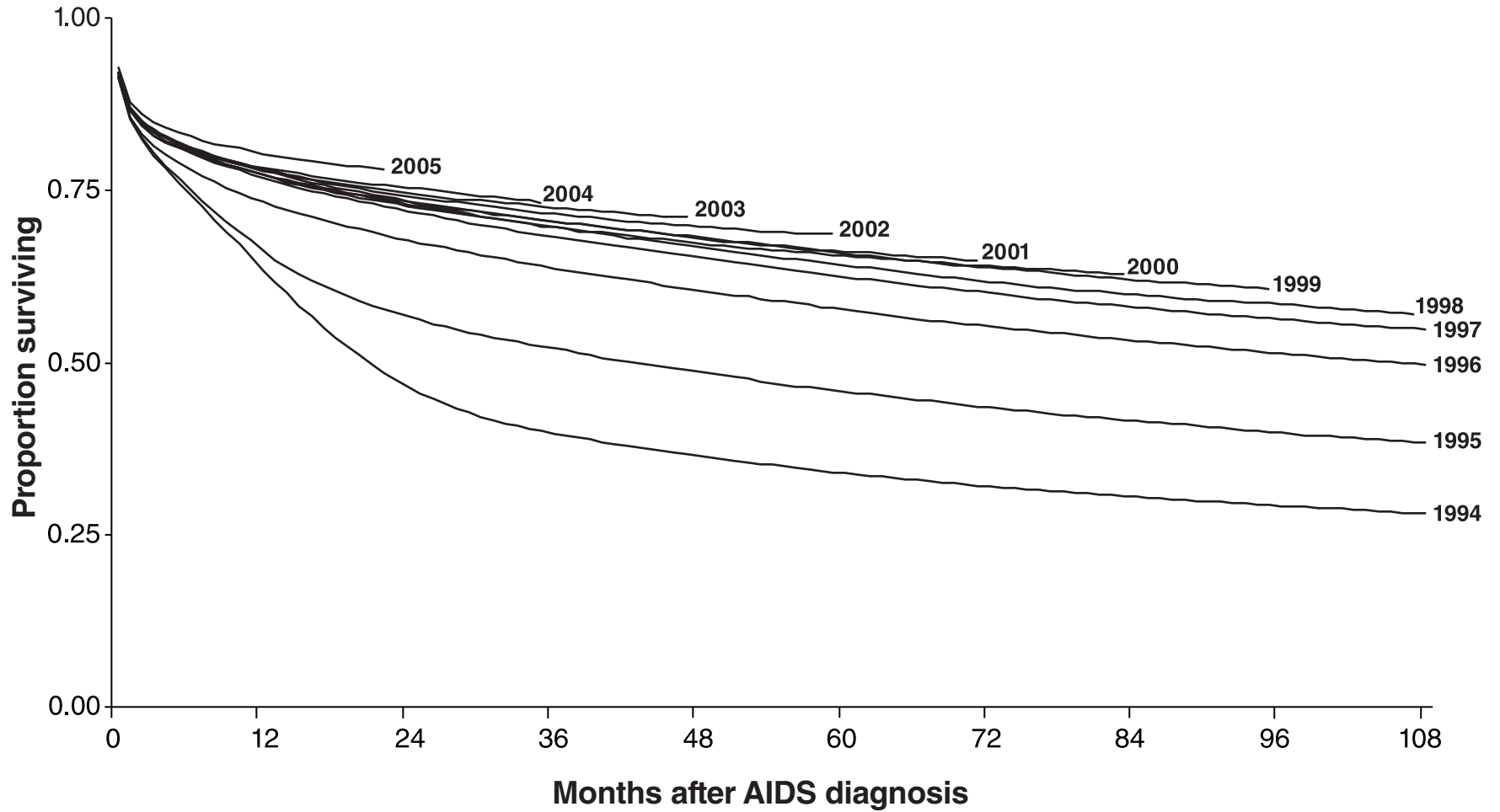


Fig 1b. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis by low CD4 only at the time of AIDS diagnosis, 1994-2005, United States and dependent areas

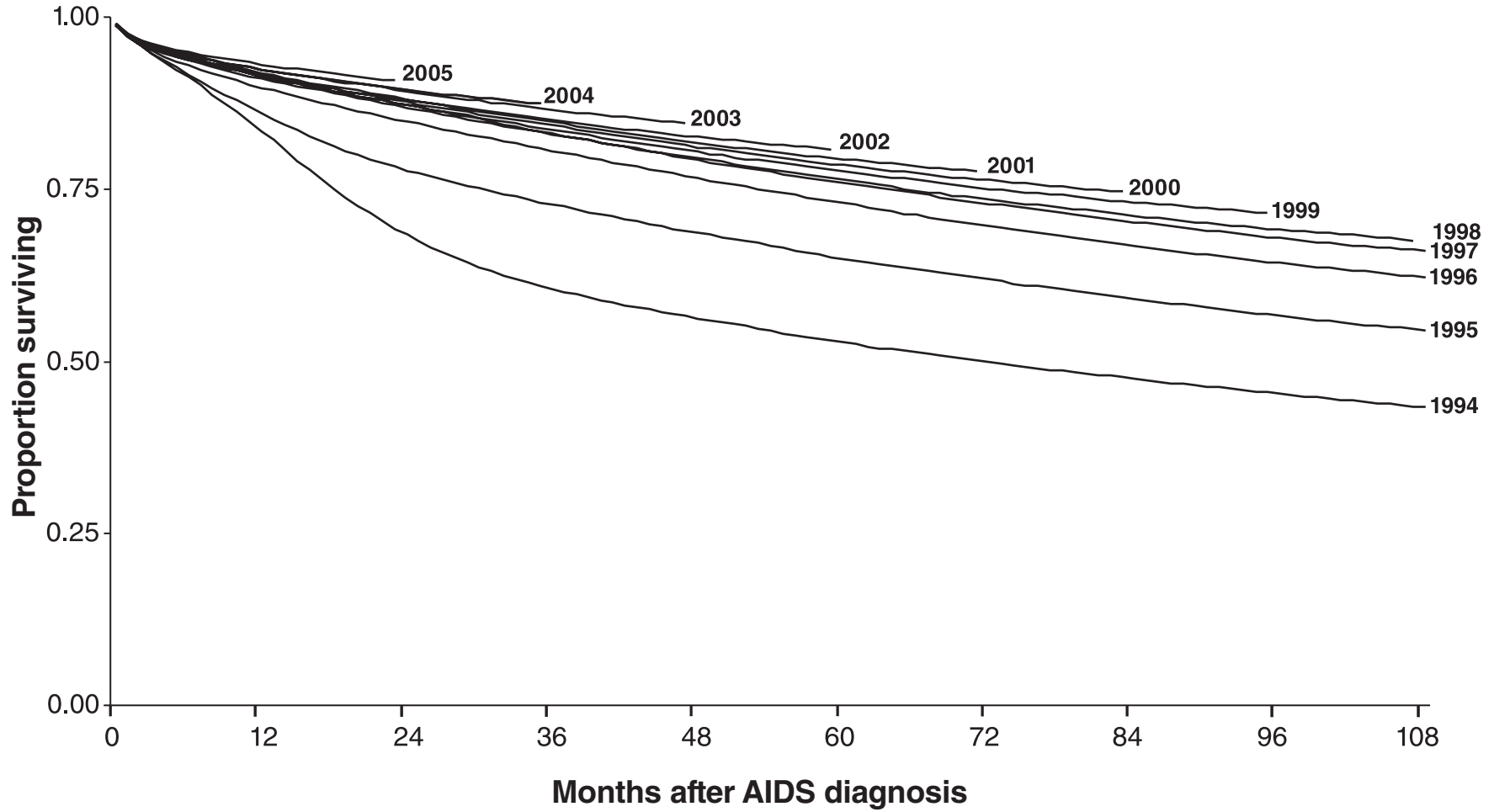


Fig 2. Proportion of persons surviving, by months after AIDS diagnosis by CD4 only or by an AIDS-defining opportunistic illness (OI) at the time of AIDS diagnosis, 1994-2005, United States and dependent areas

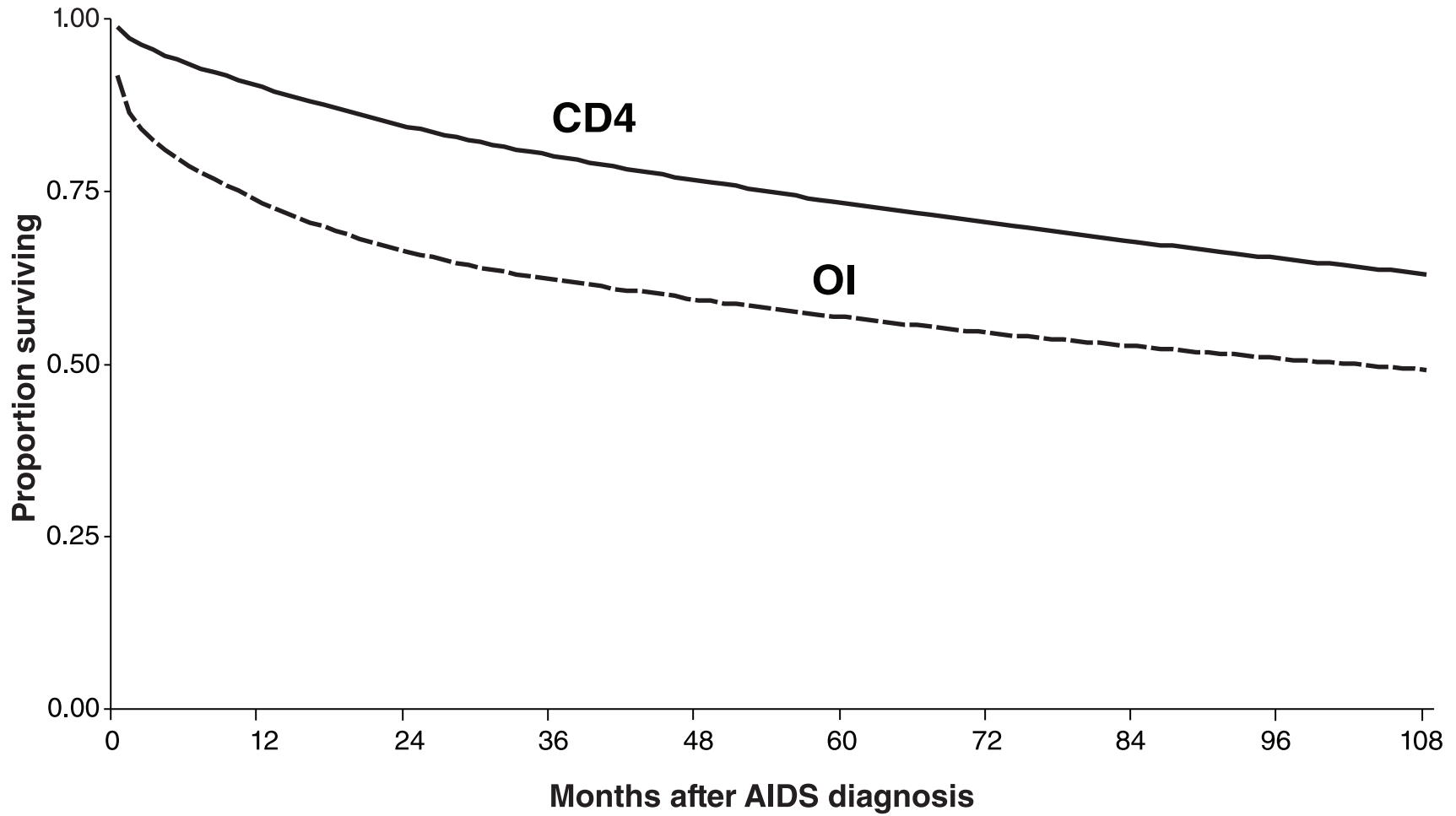


Table 1. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases through 2007, by age at diagnosis, and estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS at the end of 2006, by area of residence at AIDS diagnosis, United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	AIDS cases through 2007, by age at diagnosis			Persons living with AIDS, by age at end of 2006		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total ¹	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total ²
Alabama	9,149	76	9,225	3,830	11	3,841
Alaska	690	7	697	328	1	329
Arizona	11,030	46	11,076	4,714	7	4,721
Arkansas	4,127	36	4,163	2,155	6	2,161
California	152,016	681	152,698	62,740	106	62,846
Colorado	9,172	31	9,203	4,072	2	4,074
Connecticut	15,424	183	15,607	6,954	13	6,967
Delaware	3,772	27	3,799	1,763	7	1,770
District of Columbia	18,630	189	18,820	8,240	29	8,268
Florida	109,608	1,550	111,157	46,585	204	46,789
Georgia	34,825	244	35,068	17,217	49	17,266
Hawaii	3,093	17	3,110	1,259	3	1,262
Idaho	639	2	641	313	0	313
Illinois	35,851	286	36,136	16,084	47	16,131
Indiana	8,677	56	8,733	3,858	14	3,872
Iowa	1,819	13	1,832	859	3	862
Kansas	2,964	14	2,978	1,286	2	1,288
Kentucky	4,980	36	5,016	2,578	15	2,593
Louisiana	18,962	133	19,095	7,798	21	7,819
Maine	1,166	7	1,173	500	1	500
Maryland	32,521	320	32,841	14,740	41	14,781
Massachusetts	20,434	223	20,658	8,683	24	8,707
Michigan	15,814	114	15,928	6,673	12	6,685
Minnesota	5,065	28	5,093	2,336	9	2,345
Mississippi	7,063	56	7,119	3,206	13	3,219
Missouri	11,744	62	11,806	5,477	8	5,485
Montana	412	3	415	207	0	207
Nebraska	1,617	11	1,628	773	2	775
Nevada	6,152	29	6,181	2,885	3	2,888
New Hampshire	1,137	10	1,147	562	3	565
New Jersey	50,591	792	51,383	17,165	60	17,224
New Mexico	2,751	9	2,760	1,244	3	1,247
New York	182,426	2,350	184,776	72,019	154	72,174
North Carolina	17,508	123	17,631	8,101	13	8,114
North Dakota	153	2	155	72	1	73
Ohio	16,070	143	16,213	6,872	29	6,901
Oklahoma	5,123	26	5,149	2,116	3	2,119
Oregon	6,303	19	6,322	2,809	3	2,812

Data reported through June 30, 2008.

¹ Includes 1,393 persons whose area of residence at AIDS diagnosis is unknown and 3 persons who are residents of other areas; totals may not equal the sum of the rows or columns due to rounding.

² Includes 851 persons whose area of residence at AIDS diagnosis is unknown and 1 person who is a resident of another area; totals may not equal the sum of the rows or columns due to rounding.

Table 1. Estimated numbers of AIDS cases through 2007, by age at diagnosis, and estimated numbers of persons living with AIDS at the end of 2006, by area of residence at AIDS diagnosis, United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	AIDS cases through 2007, by age at diagnosis			Persons living with AIDS, by age at end of 2006		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total ¹	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total ²
Pennsylvania	35,957	370	36,327	17,730	71	17,801
Rhode Island	2,698	28	2,726	1,289	7	1,296
South Carolina	14,238	109	14,347	6,921	25	6,946
South Dakota	274	5	279	138	1	139
Tennessee	13,257	59	13,316	6,444	11	6,455
Texas	73,706	395	74,101	32,846	53	32,899
Utah	2,381	20	2,401	1,164	0	1,164
Vermont	473	6	479	237	2	239
Virginia	17,851	179	18,030	8,408	24	8,432
Washington	12,314	35	12,349	5,384	5	5,389
West Virginia	1,588	12	1,600	743	6	749
Wisconsin	4,759	33	4,792	2,161	12	2,173
Wyoming	245	2	247	102	1	103
Subtotal	1,009,219	9,209	1,018,428	432,641	1,142	433,783
U.S. dependent areas						
American Samoa	1	0	1	1	0	1
Guam	74	1	75	36	0	36
Northern Mariana Islands	3	0	3	3	0	3
Puerto Rico	30,882	404	31,286	11,081	27	11,108
Virgin Islands	668	18	686	313	2	315
Total	1,042,230	9,645	1,051,875	444,920	1,178	446,098

Data reported through June 30, 2008.

¹ Includes 1,393 persons whose area of residence at AIDS diagnosis is unknown and 3 persons who are residents of other areas; totals may not equal the sum of the rows or columns due to rounding.

² Includes 851 persons whose area of residence at AIDS diagnosis is unknown and 1 person who is a resident of another area; totals may not equal the sum of the rows or columns due to rounding.

Table 2. Estimated numbers of deaths in persons with AIDS and death rates per 100,000 population in 2006, and cumulative deaths through December 2006, by age and area of residence at death, United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	Deaths in 2006 by age at death				Cumulative deaths through 2006 by age at death		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total ¹	Death rate per 100,000	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total ²
Alabama	259	0	259	5.6	5,112	46	5,158
Alaska	14	0	14	2.1	319	3	322
Arizona	212	0	212	3.4	5,702	29	5,731
Arkansas	79	0	79	2.8	1,885	15	1,900
California	1,279	0	1,279	3.5	82,303	341	82,644
Colorado	131	0	131	2.8	4,763	19	4,782
Connecticut	289	3	292	8.3	8,198	101	8,299
Delaware	78	0	78	9.2	1,890	12	1,902
District of Columbia	323	1	324	55.3	10,752	129	10,881
Florida	2,538	3	2,541	14.1	57,985	788	58,774
Georgia	495	1	496	5.3	16,914	114	17,028
Hawaii	34	0	34	2.7	1,741	8	1,749
Idaho	8	0	8	0.5	362	2	364
Illinois	401	0	401	3.1	18,484	135	18,619
Indiana	191	0	191	3.0	4,647	21	4,668
Iowa	27	0	27	0.9	1,037	4	1,041
Kansas	47	0	47	1.7	1,618	6	1,624
Kentucky	38	0	38	0.9	2,333	9	2,342
Louisiana	468	1	469	11.1	10,345	67	10,412
Maine	18	1	19	1.4	741	3	744
Maryland	451	0	451	8.1	15,608	122	15,730
Massachusetts	364	0	364	5.7	10,955	118	11,073
Michigan	201	0	201	2.0	8,765	70	8,835
Minnesota	87	0	87	1.7	2,668	13	2,681
Mississippi	196	0	196	6.8	3,758	28	3,786
Missouri	170	0	170	2.9	6,070	38	6,108
Montana	10	0	10	1.1	233	4	237
Nebraska	34	0	34	1.9	845	7	852
Nevada	93	0	93	3.7	2,861	18	2,879
New Hampshire	19	0	19	1.4	558	3	561
New Jersey	807	1	809	9.3	31,692	426	32,117
New Mexico	51	0	51	2.6	1,444	1	1,445
New York	2,205	2	2,208	11.4	104,507	1,405	105,912
North Carolina	382	0	382	4.3	8,783	74	8,857
North Dakota	2	0	2	---	117	0	117

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.

¹ Includes 16 persons whose area of residence at death and AIDS diagnosis is a foreign country or unknown; totals may not equal the sum of the rows or columns due to rounding.

² Includes 456 persons whose area of residence at death and AIDS diagnosis is a foreign country or unknown; totals may not equal the sum of the rows or columns due to rounding.

--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Table 2. Estimated numbers of deaths in persons with AIDS and death rates per 100,000 population in 2006, and cumulative deaths through December 2006, by age and area of residence at death, United States and dependent areas

Area of residence	Deaths in 2006 by age at death				Cumulative deaths through 2006 by age at death		
	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total ¹	Death rate per 100,000	Adults/ adolescents	Children <13 years old	Total ²
Ohio	284	1	285	2.5	9,252	82	9,334
Oklahoma	77	0	77	2.2	2,885	16	2,901
Oregon	98	0	98	2.6	3,510	8	3,518
Pennsylvania	350	1	351	2.8	17,613	165	17,778
Rhode Island	30	0	30	2.8	1,384	13	1,397
South Carolina	228	0	228	5.3	6,915	51	6,966
South Dakota	9	0	9	1.1	184	2	186
Tennessee	288	0	288	4.7	6,573	34	6,607
Texas	1,076	0	1,076	4.6	38,093	218	38,311
Utah	34	0	34	1.3	1,171	13	1,184
Vermont	7	0	7	1.2	269	4	273
Virginia	249	0	249	3.3	8,700	61	8,761
Washington	158	0	158	2.5	6,382	15	6,397
West Virginia	24	0	24	1.3	910	5	915
Wisconsin	63	0	63	1.1	2,638	16	2,654
Wyoming	4	0	4	---	128	0	128
Subtotal	14,980	17	14,997	5.0	542,602	4,883	547,484
U.S. dependent areas							
American Samoa	1	0	1	---	3	0	3
Guam	2	0	2	---	44	1	45
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	---	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	538	0	538	13.6	20,218	226	20,445
Virgin Islands	10	0	10	8.9	296	8	304
Total	15,548	17	15,564	5.2	563,611	5,126	568,737

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.

¹ Includes 16 persons whose area of residence at death and AIDS diagnosis is a foreign country or unknown; totals may not equal the sum of the rows or columns due to rounding.

² Includes 456 persons whose area of residence at death and AIDS diagnosis is a foreign country or unknown; totals may not equal the sum of the rows or columns due to rounding.

--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Table 3. Estimated numbers of deaths in adults/adolescents with AIDS and death rates per 100,000 population in 2006, and cumulative deaths through December 2006, by region of residence at death and race/ethnicity, United States and dependent areas

Region of residence	Race/ethnicity	Deaths in 2006 ¹	Death rate per 100,000	Cumulative deaths through 2006 ²
Northeast	American Indian/Alaska Native	1	---	107
	Asian ^a	27	1.2	630
	Black/African American	1,921	39.1	76,606
	Hispanic/Latino ^b	1,071	22.7	39,995
	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	---	0
	White	916	2.7	57,242
Midwest	American Indian/Alaska Native	8	2.7	231
	Asian ^a	10	0.8	108
	Black/African American	754	14.3	21,469
	Hispanic/Latino ^b	105	3.7	3,207
	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	---	7
	White	612	1.4	31,042
South	American Indian/Alaska Native	22	3.9	431
	Asian ^a	14	0.6	275
	Black/African American	4,783	29.3	102,134
	Hispanic/Latino ^b	606	5.3	17,062
	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	---	4
	White	1,724	3.0	78,695
West	American Indian/Alaska Native	47	5.7	934
	Asian ^a	48	1.0	1,978
	Black/ African American	417	16.0	16,386
	Hispanic/Latino ^b	445	3.2	18,139
	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	4	---	265
	White	1,141	3.5	72,835
U.S. dependent areas ³	American Indian/Alaska Native	0	---	0
	Asian ^a	1	---	31
	Black/ African American	4	---	231
	Hispanic/Latino ^b	534	---	20,159
	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	---	3
	White	4	---	108
Total		15,504	6.3	563,113

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 Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

¹ Includes 16 persons whose area of residence at death is a foreign country or unknown and 268 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown or who are of multiple races.

² Includes 448 persons whose area of residence at death is a foreign country or unknown and 2,347 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown or who are of multiple races.

³ Rates are not presented because race-specific denominators are not available for U.S. dependent areas.

--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Table 4. Estimated numbers of deaths in adults/adolescents with AIDS, by sex, transmission category, and region of residence at death¹, for deaths in 2006, and cumulative deaths through December 2006, United States and dependent areas

Region of residence	Transmission category	Male			Female		
		Deaths in 2006	Deaths through 2006	(%)	Deaths in 2006	Deaths through 2006	(%)
Northeast	Male-to-male sexual contact	906	56,947	(42)	---	---	---
	Injection drug use	1,330	61,982	(45)	673	23,898	(61)
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	203	8,996	(7)	---	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ²	360	6,457	(5)	560	14,565	(37)
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ³	19	1,856	(1)	15	934	(2)
	Other ⁴	7	41	(0)	3	37	(0)
Midwest	Male-to-male sexual contact	748	34,185	(69)	---	---	---
	Injection drug use	199	7,641	(15)	124	3,340	(49)
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	163	4,642	(9)	---	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ²	85	1,560	(3)	172	3,126	(46)
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ³	17	1,412	(3)	3	367	(5)
	Other ⁴	0	4	(0)	0	5	(0)
South	Male-to-male sexual contact	2,477	98,712	(60)	---	---	---
	Injection drug use	1,053	30,684	(19)	654	14,325	(40)
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	489	15,781	(10)	---	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ²	1,033	14,663	(9)	1,447	20,067	(56)
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ³	40	3,379	(2)	31	1,597	(4)
	Other ⁴	4	24	(0)	4	48	(0)
West	Male-to-male sexual contact	1,203	78,582	(76)	---	---	---
	Injection drug use	234	8,942	(9)	142	3,537	(46)
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	300	11,949	(12)	---	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ²	70	1,694	(2)	144	3,355	(43)
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ³	13	1,920	(2)	16	855	(11)
	Other ⁴	0	5	(0)	3	17	(0)
U.S. dependent areas	Male-to-male sexual contact	78	3,387	(21)	---	---	---
	Injection drug use	207	9,005	(56)	58	1,820	(41)
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	51	1,732	(11)	---	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ²	63	1,874	(12)	80	2,483	(56)
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ³	2	122	(1)	2	105	(2)
	Other ⁴	2	4	(0)	1	3	(0)

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 missing risk factor information, but not for incomplete reporting.

¹ Excludes 363 men and 86 women whose region of residence at death and AIDS diagnosis is unknown.

² Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

³ Includes hemophilia/coagulation disorder, blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

⁴ Includes perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or not identified.

Table 5. Estimated numbers of deaths in adults/adolescents with AIDS, by sex, race/ethnicity, and transmission category, for deaths in 2006 and cumulative deaths through December 2006, United States and dependent areas

Race/ethnicity	Transmission category	Male		Female	
		Deaths in 2006	Deaths through 2006	Deaths in 2006	Deaths through 2006
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Male-to-male sexual contact	34	824	---	---
	Injection drug use	16	233	11	167
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	7	266	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ¹	1	45	7	129
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ²	1	24	0	14
	Other ³	0	0	0	0
	Total	60	1,392	18	310
Asian^a	Male-to-male sexual contact	58	2,156	---	---
	Injection drug use	8	191	1	51
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	5	123	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ¹	9	118	13	163
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ²	3	138	4	89
	Other ³	0	0	0	0
	Total	82	2,725	17	303
Black/ African American	Male-to-male sexual contact	1,962	64,747	---	---
	Injection drug use	1,594	62,651	959	28,241
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	461	14,911	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ¹	1,131	16,918	1,694	26,516
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ²	31	1,559	32	1,335
	Other ³	7	51	8	58
	Total	5,186	160,836	2,693	56,150
Hispanic/Latino^b	Male-to-male sexual contact	831	35,415	---	---
	Injection drug use	815	32,692	317	8,645
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	202	6,923	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ¹	257	5,018	323	8,566
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ²	7	891	15	542
	Other ³	6	13	1	19
	Total	2,118	80,953	656	17,773

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 missing risk factor information, but not for incomplete reporting. Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^a Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

¹ Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

² Includes hemophilia/coagulation disorder, blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

³ Includes perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or identified.

Table 5. Estimated numbers of deaths in adults/adolescents with AIDS, by sex, race/ethnicity, and transmission category, for deaths in 2006 and cumulative deaths through December 2006, United States and dependent areas

Race/ethnicity	Transmission category	Male		Female	
		Deaths in 2006	Deaths through 2006	Deaths in 2006	Deaths through 2006
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	Male-to-male sexual contact	2	195	---	---
	Injection drug use	0	16	0	10
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	0	15	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ¹	1	8	1	24
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ²	0	8	0	5
	Other ³	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	242	1	39
White	Male-to-male sexual contact	2,453	167,844	---	---
	Injection drug use	526	21,971	326	9,536
	Male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use	511	20,723	---	---
	High-risk heterosexual contact ¹	190	4,034	328	7,995
	Receipt of blood, blood components, or tissue ²	49	6,035	16	1,856
	Other ³	0	14	2	30
	Total	3,728	220,622	672	19,417

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 missing risk factor information, but not for incomplete reporting. Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^a Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

¹ Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

² Includes hemophilia/coagulation disorder, blood transfusion, blood components, or tissue.

³ Includes perinatal exposure, and risk factor not reported or identified.

Table 6. Estimated numbers of deaths in persons with AIDS and death rates per 100,000 population for 2006, and cumulative deaths through December 2006, by race/ethnicity, sex, and age at death, United States and dependent areas

Race/ethnicity	Age at death (years)	Male		Female		Cumulative deaths through 2006
		Deaths in 2006	Rate per 100,000	Deaths in 2006	Rate per 100,000	
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	<13	0	---	0	---	19
	13-14	0	---	0	---	0
	15-19	0	---	0	---	3
	20-24	0	---	0	---	27
	25-29	1	---	1	---	159
	30-34	4	---	2	---	353
	35-39	15	19.7	6	7.6	379
	40-44	16	19.9	3	---	353
	45-49	10	12.6	3	---	209
	50-54	8	12.1	1	---	108
	55-59	2	---	1	---	49
	60-64	2	---	0	---	38
	65+	1	---	1	---	26
	All ages	60	5.4	18	1.6	1,722
Asian ^a	<13	0	---	0	---	29
	13-14	0	---	0	---	1
	15-19	0	---	0	---	7
	20-24	0	---	1	---	29
	25-29	1	---	0	---	208
	30-34	2	---	0	---	467
	35-39	11	1.9	1	---	648
	40-44	18	3.6	2	---	592
	45-49	18	3.9	2	---	438
	50-54	12	3.1	2	---	271
	55-59	8	2.4	2	---	159
	60-64	4	---	1	---	97
	65+	8	1.7	5	0.7	113
	All ages	82	1.3	17	0.3	3,059

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. Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^a Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

¹ Includes 2,380 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown or who are of multiple races.

--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Table 6. Estimated numbers of deaths in persons with AIDS and death rates per 100,000 population for 2006, and cumulative deaths through December 2006, by race/ethnicity, sex, and age at death, United States and dependent areas

Race/ethnicity	Age at death (years)	Male		Female		Cumulative deaths through 2006
		Deaths in 2006	Rate per 100,000	Deaths in 2006	Rate per 100,000	
Black/African American	<13	6	0.2	5	0.1	2,921
	13-14	1	---	2	---	125
	15-19	14	0.9	17	1.1	539
	20-24	66	4.5	46	3.2	4,334
	25-29	155	11.7	137	9.8	17,572
	30-34	269	22.8	242	18.6	35,782
	35-39	581	47.4	388	28.1	45,041
	40-44	927	71.9	520	35.5	42,434
	45-49	1,052	84.3	548	38.2	30,237
	50-54	933	90.2	372	30.3	18,779
	55-59	588	70.7	213	21.1	10,398
	60-64	281	51.9	103	14.8	5,920
	65+	325	27.5	117	6.2	6,063
	All ages	5,199	29.8	2,709	14.1	220,144
Hispanic/Latino ^b	<13	1	---	1	---	1,214
	13-14	2	---	1	---	58
	15-19	7	0.4	8	0.5	230
	20-24	22	1.1	14	0.8	1,935
	25-29	63	2.8	20	1.1	9,170
	30-34	146	6.9	44	2.5	18,755
	35-39	285	15.2	95	5.8	21,866
	40-44	392	24.0	160	10.8	18,294
	45-49	429	32.9	113	9.1	12,339
	50-54	333	34.2	95	9.7	7,255
	55-59	198	27.3	52	6.8	4,180
	60-64	123	25.2	26	4.7	2,375
	65+	125	12.3	36	2.6	2,383
	All ages	2,126	9.3	667	3.1	100,053

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. Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^a Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

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--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Table 6. Estimated numbers of deaths in persons with AIDS and death rates per 100,000 population for 2006, and cumulative deaths through December 2006, by race/ethnicity, sex, and age at death, United States and dependent areas

Race/ethnicity	Age at death (years)	Male		Female		Cumulative deaths through 2006
		Deaths in 2006	Rate per 100,000	Deaths in 2006	Rate per 100,000	
Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	<13	0	---	0	---	2
	13-14	0	---	0	---	0
	15-19	0	---	0	---	3
	20-24	0	---	0	---	4
	25-29	1	---	0	---	28
	30-34	0	---	0	---	67
	35-39	0	---	0	---	64
	40-44	1	---	1	---	44
	45-49	0	---	0	---	27
	50-54	0	---	0	---	17
	55-59	0	---	0	---	14
	60-64	1	---	0	---	5
	65+	0	---	0	---	7
	All ages	4	---	1	---	283
White	<13	3	---	0	---	916
	13-14	0	---	0	---	97
	15-19	1	---	2	---	365
	20-24	13	0.2	7	0.1	2,821
	25-29	51	0.8	17	0.3	18,476
	30-34	119	2.0	37	0.6	43,514
	35-39	376	5.6	98	1.5	53,234
	40-44	759	10.1	135	1.8	46,210
	45-49	846	10.5	144	1.8	32,149
	50-54	656	8.8	113	1.5	19,292
	55-59	422	6.2	59	0.8	11,121
	60-64	256	5.1	32	0.6	6,384
	65+	235	1.8	31	0.2	6,515
	All ages	3,737	3.8	674	0.7	241,095

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. Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^a Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

¹ Includes 2,380 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown or who are of multiple races.

--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Table 6. Estimated numbers of deaths in persons with AIDS and death rates per 100,000 population for 2006, and cumulative deaths through December 2006, by race/ethnicity, sex, and age at death, United States and dependent areas

Race/ethnicity	Age at death (years)	Male		Female		Cumulative deaths through 2006
		Deaths in 2006	Rate per 100,000	Deaths in 2006	Rate per 100,000	
Total ¹	<13	10	0.0	7	0.0	5,126
	13-14	3	---	3	---	285
	15-19	23	0.2	27	0.3	1,152
	20-24	103	1.0	71	0.7	9,184
	25-29	273	2.6	177	1.8	45,754
	30-34	550	5.5	328	3.4	99,279
	35-39	1,287	12.1	603	5.7	121,686
	40-44	2,155	19.3	837	7.4	108,391
	45-49	2,397	21.3	822	7.1	75,754
	50-54	1,977	19.7	593	5.7	45,972
	55-59	1,237	14.0	335	3.6	26,046
	60-64	677	10.6	167	2.4	14,909
	65+	705	4.5	197	0.9	15,198
	All ages	11,396	7.7	4,168	2.7	568,737

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. Columns may not sum to totals due to rounding.

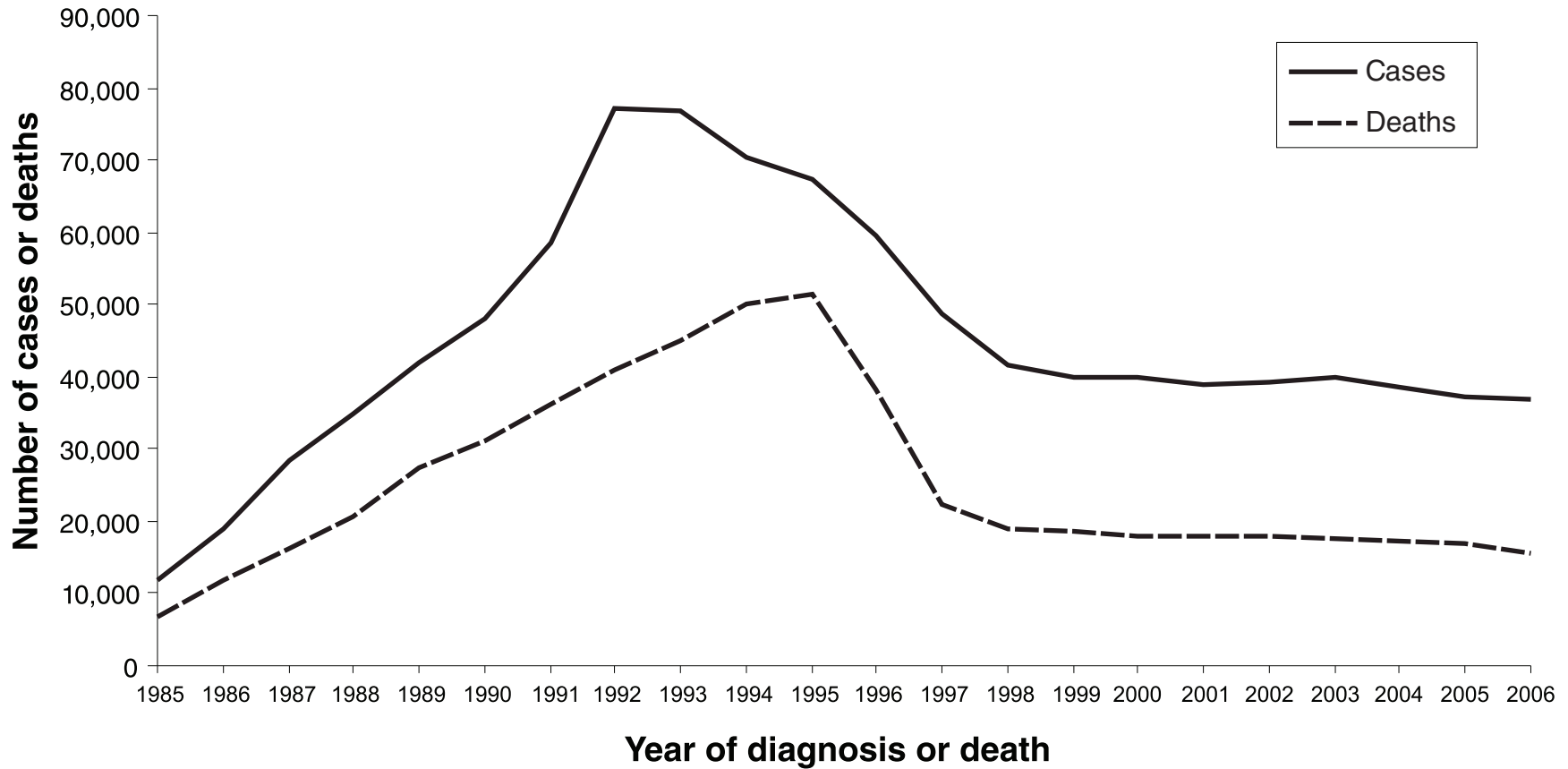
^a Includes Asian/Pacific Islander legacy cases (see Technical Notes).

^b Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

¹ Includes 2,380 persons whose race/ethnicity is unknown or who are of multiple races.

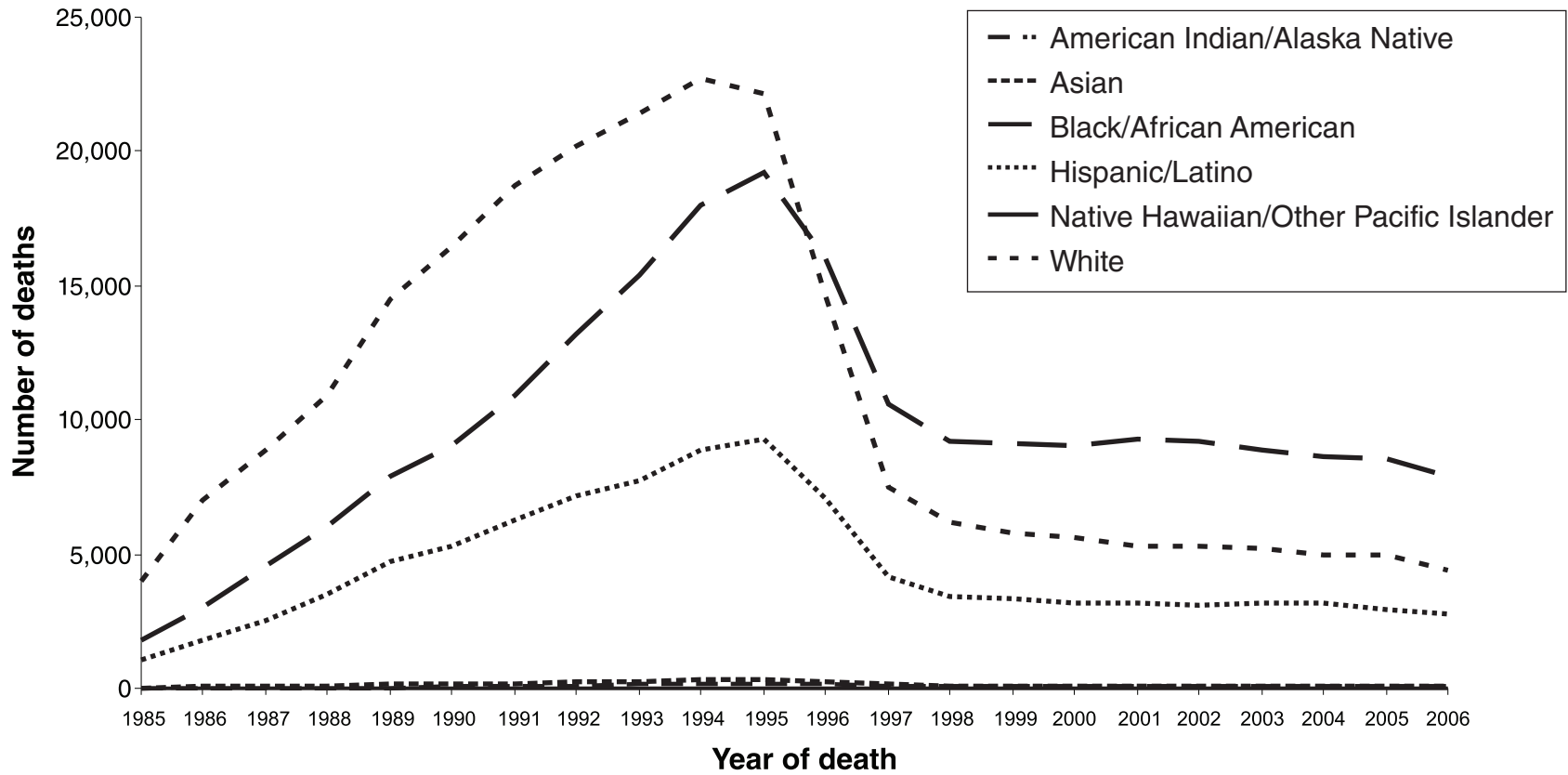
--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Figure 3. Estimated cases and deaths among adults and adolescents with AIDS, by year of diagnosis or death, 1985-2006, United States and dependent areas



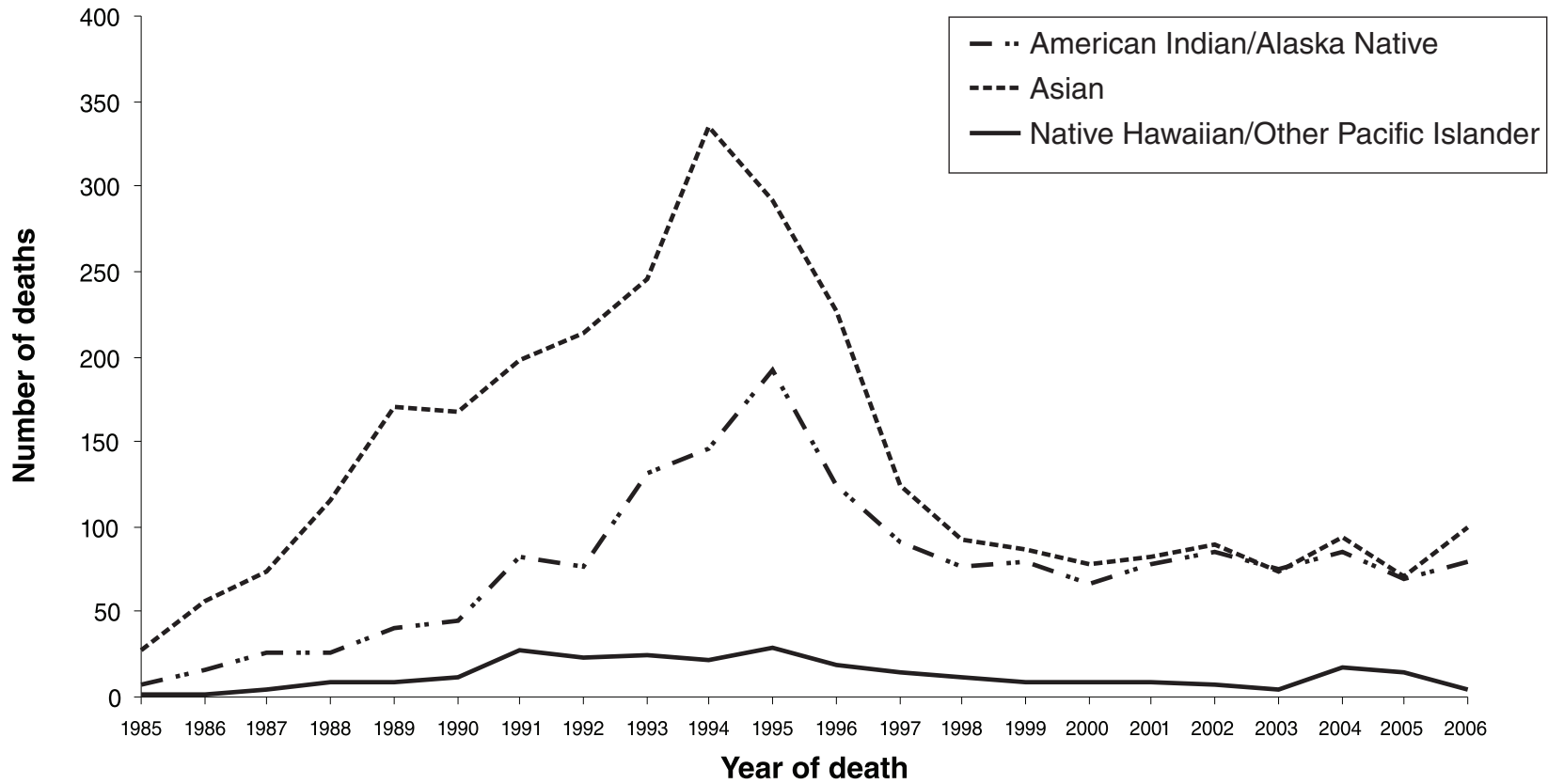
Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays of cases and deaths, but not for incomplete reporting.

Figure 4. Estimated deaths among adults and adolescents with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1985-2006, United States and dependent areas



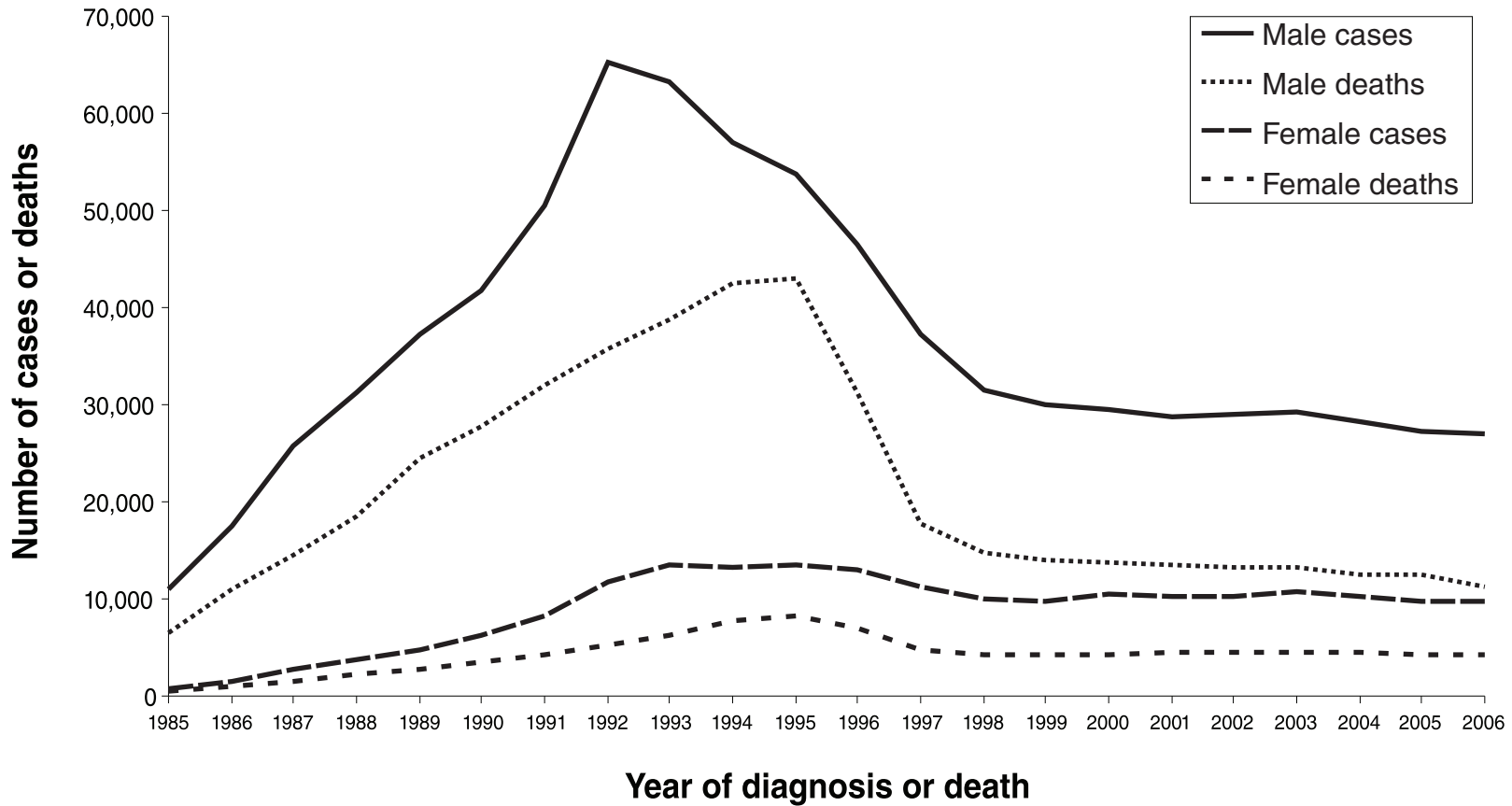
Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting.

Figure 5. Estimated deaths among adult and adolescent American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asians, and Native Hawaiians/Other Pacific Islanders with AIDS, by race/ethnicity and year of death, 1985-2006, United States and dependent areas



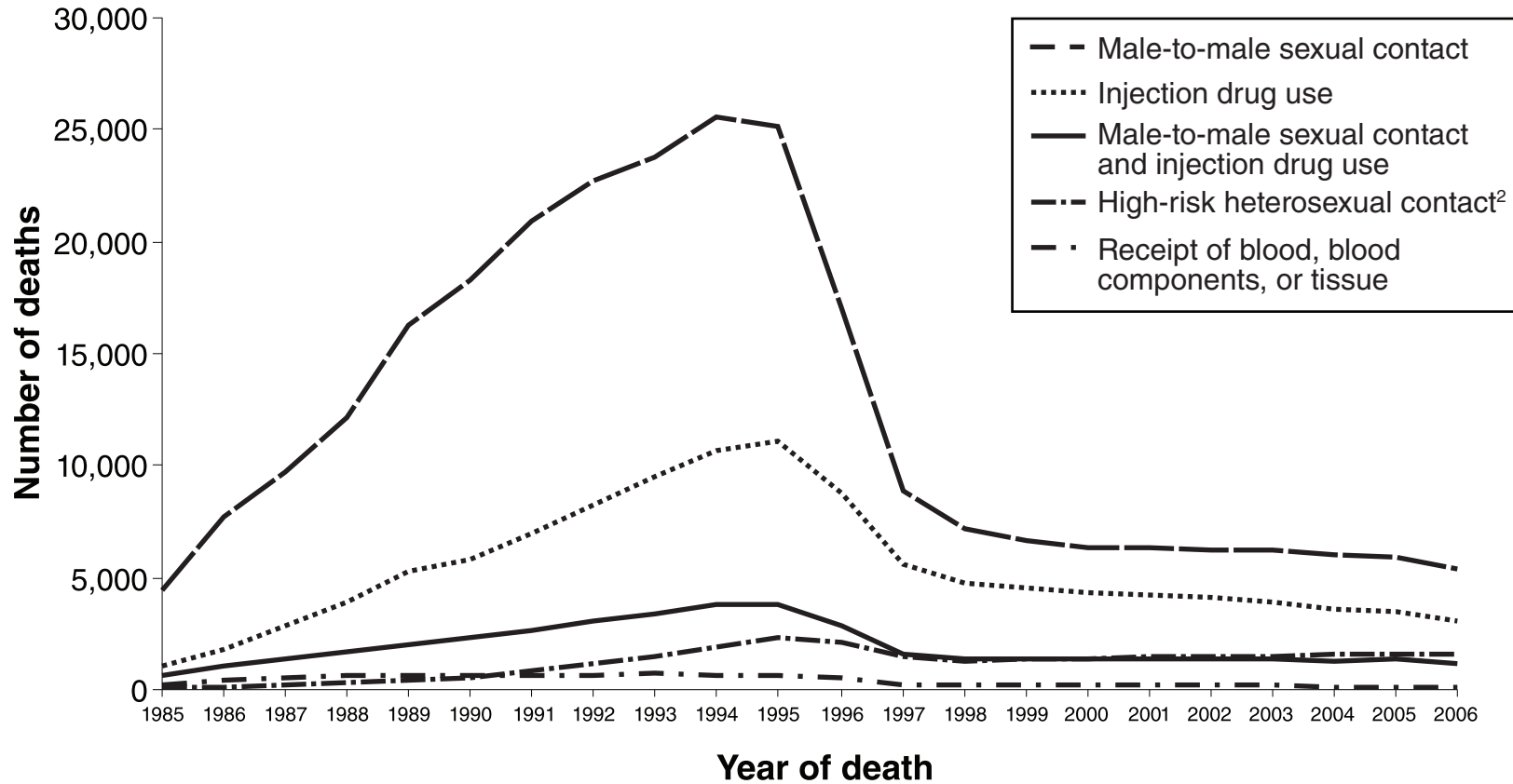
Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting.

Figure 6. Estimated cases and deaths among adults and adolescents with AIDS, by sex and year of diagnosis or death, 1985-2006, United States and dependent areas



Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting.

Figure 7. Estimated deaths among adult and adolescent males with AIDS, by transmission category¹ and year of death, 1985-2006, United States and dependent areas

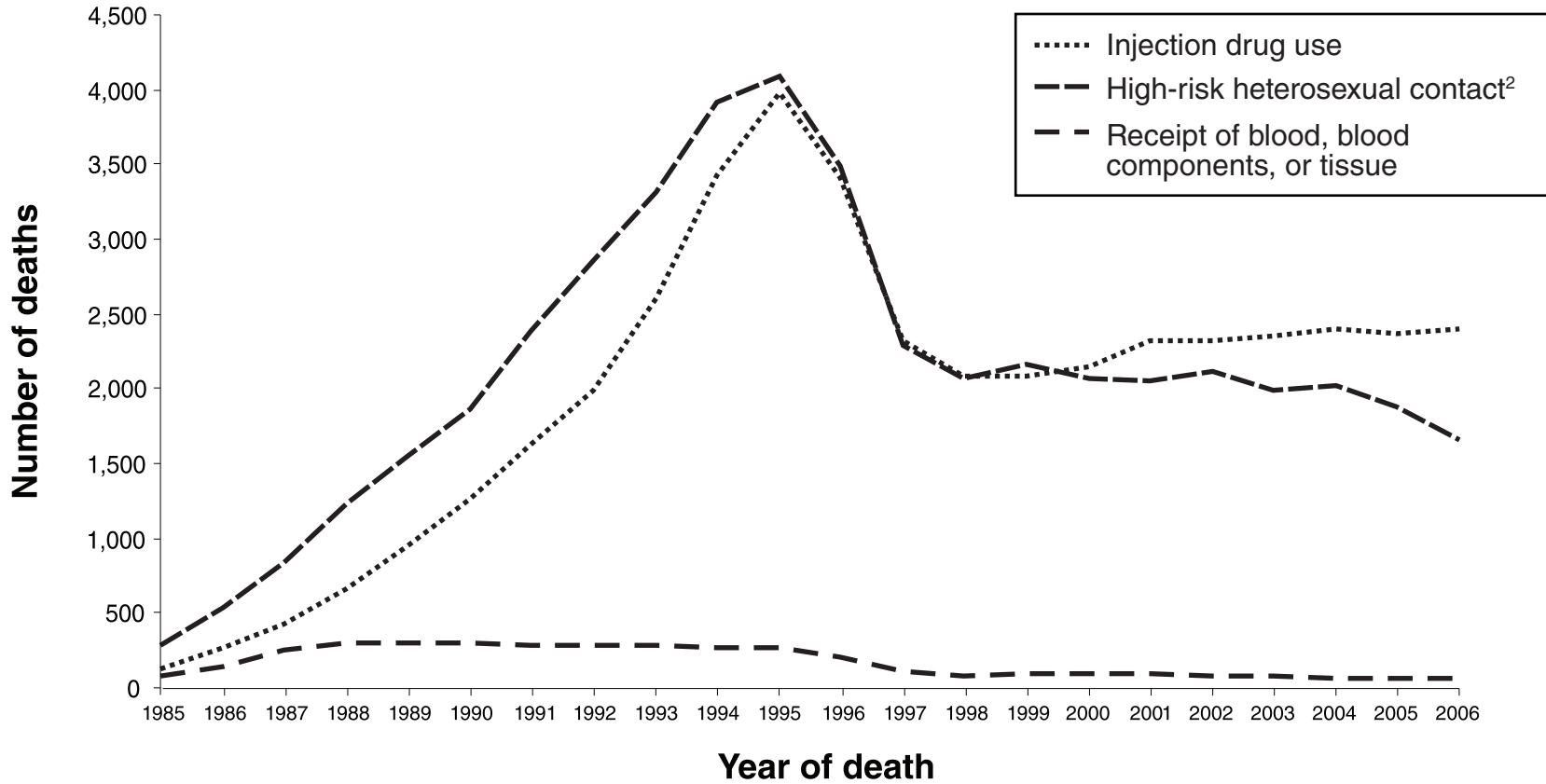


Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays of deaths and missing risk-factor information, but not for incomplete reporting.

¹Excludes cases with other or unknown transmission category.

²Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

Figure 8. Estimated deaths among adult and adolescent females with AIDS, by transmission category¹ and year of death, 1985-2006, United States and dependent areas

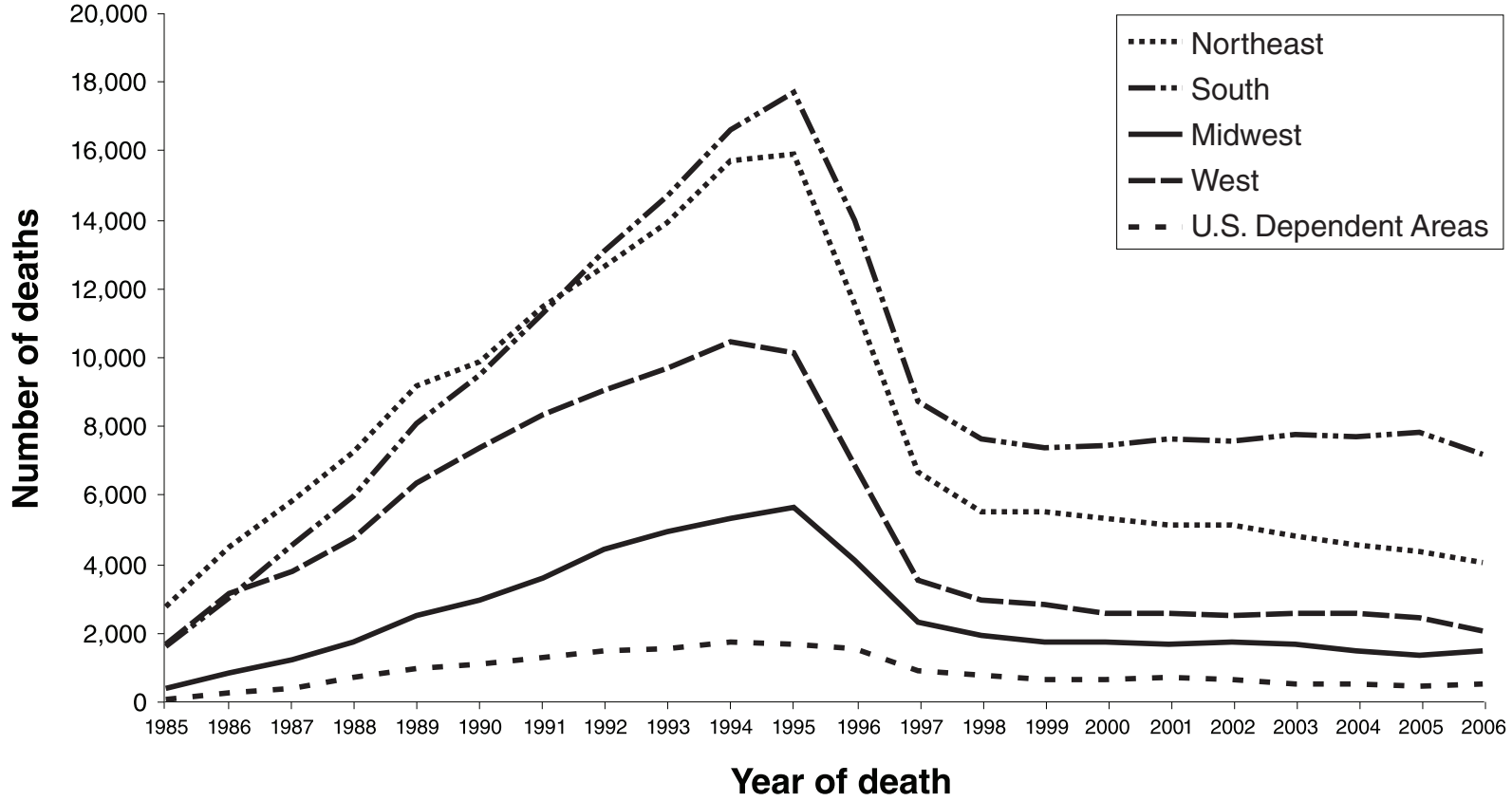


Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays of deaths and missing risk-factor information, but not for incomplete reporting.

¹Excludes cases with other or unknown transmission category.

²Heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection.

Figure 9. Estimated deaths among adults and adolescents with AIDS, by region of residence and year of death, 1985-2006, United States and dependent areas



Note. Data have been adjusted for reporting delays of deaths, but not for incomplete reporting.

Table 7. Number of deaths, percent of total deaths, and death rates per 100,000 population for the 10 leading causes of deaths among persons 25-34 years of age, by race/ethnicity and sex, 2006, 50 states and the District of Columbia

Male					Female				
Rank	Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Death rate	Rank	Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Death rate
American Indian/Alaskan Native									
1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	212	40.1	110.4	1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	79	37.4	49.9
2	Intentional self-harm	61	13.1	38.0	2	Malignant neoplasms	17	8.1	10.7
3	Assault (homicide)	50	10.7	31.2	3	Intentional self-harm	14	6.6	8.9
4	Diseases of heart	23	4.9	14.3	3	Assault (homicide)	14	6.6	8.9
5	Chronic liver disease	19	4.1	11.8	5	Diseases of heart	12	5.7	7.6
6	Malignant neoplasms	11	2.5	6.9	6	Diabetes mellitus	9	4.3	5.7
7	Diabetes mellitus	6	1.3	3.7	6	Chronic liver disease	9	4.3	5.7
8	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	4	0.9	---	8	Septicemia	6	2.8	3.8
9	Cerebrovascular diseases	3	0.6	---	9	Influenza and pneumonia	5	2.4	3.2
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	3	0.6	---	10	Preganancy, childbirth and the puerperium	4	1.9	---
Asian									
1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	153	23.9	13.8	1	Malignant neoplasms	93	25.9	8.0
2	Intentional self-harm	124	19.4	11.1	2	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	62	17.3	5.3
3	Malignant neoplasms	88	13.8	7.9	3	Intentional self-harm	47	13.1	4.1
4	Diseases of heart	71	11.1	6.4	4	Assault (homicide)	22	6.1	1.9
5	Assault (homicide)	56	8.8	5.0	5	Diseases of heart	21	5.8	1.8
6	Cerebrovascular diseases	14	2.2	1.3	6	Preganancy, childbirth and the puerperium	20	5.6	1.7
7	Chronic liver disease	11	1.7	1.0	7	Cerebrovascular diseases	8	2.2	0.7
8	Septicemia	8	1.3	0.7	8	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	6	1.7	0.5
8	Diabetes mellitus	8	1.3	0.7	9	Influenza and pneumonia	5	1.4	0.4
10	Influenza and pneumonia	7	1.1	0.6	10	Benign neoplasm	3	0.8	---
10	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	7	1.1	0.6	10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	3	0.8	---
Black/African American									
1	Assault (homicide)	2,315	33.9	92.3	1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	423	13.7	15.6
2	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	1,480	21.7	59.0	2	Diseases of heart	367	11.9	13.5
3	Diseases of heart	653	9.6	26.0	3	Malignant neoplasms	365	11.8	13.5
4	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	416	6.1	16.6	4	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	349	11.3	12.9
5	Intentional self-harm	414	6.1	16.5	5	Assault (homicide)	320	10.3	11.8
6	Malignant neoplasms	271	4.0	10.8	6	Preganancy, childbirth and the puerperium	115	3.7	4.2
7	Diabetes mellitus	135	2.0	5.4	7	Diabetes mellitus	102	3.3	3.8
8	Cerebrovascular diseases	75	1.1	3.0	8	Cerebrovascular diseases	74	2.4	2.7
9	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	61	0.9	2.4	9	Anemias	56	1.8	2.1
10	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	56	0.8	2.2	10	Intentional self-harm	52	1.7	1.9

--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Table 7. Number of deaths, percent of total deaths, and death rates per 100,000 population for the 10 leading causes of deaths among persons 25-34 years of age, by race/ethnicity and sex, 2006, 50 states and the District of Columbia

Male					Female				
Rank	Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Death rate	Rank	Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Death rate
Hispanic/Latino									
1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	2,000	38.5	45.8	1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	400	25.5	11.1
2	Assault (homicide)	880	17.5	20.1	2	Malignant neoplasms	309	19.7	8.6
3	Intentional self-harm	486	9.7	11.1	3	Assault (homicide)	115	7.3	3.2
4	Diseases of heart	291	5.8	6.6	4	Intentional self-harm	88	5.6	2.5
5	Malignant neoplasms	270	5.4	6.2	5	Diseases of heart	83	5.3	2.3
6	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	152	3.0	3.5	6	Preganancy, childbirth and the puerperium	70	4.5	2.0
7	Chronic liver disease	64	1.3	1.5	7	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	43	2.7	1.2
8	Cerebrovascular diseases	61	1.2	1.4	8	Diabetes mellitus	38	2.4	1.1
9	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	39	0.8	0.9	9	Cerebrovascular diseases	33	2.1	0.9
10	Diabetes mellitus	36	0.7	0.8	10	Chronic liver disease	21	1.3	0.6
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander									
1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	10	38.5	27.1	1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	5	45.5	14.2
2	Diseases of heart	3	11.5	---	2	Malignant neoplasms	2	18.2	---
2	Cerebrovascular diseases	3	11.5	---	2	Preganancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2	18.2	---
4	Assault (homicide)	2	7.7	---	4	Cerebrovascular diseases	1	9.1	---
5	Benign neoplasm	1	3.8	---					
5	Diabetes mellitus	1	3.8	---					
5	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	1	3.8	---					
5	Intentional self-harm	1	3.8	---					
White									
1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	7,578	44.3	63.2	1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	2,507	33.5	21.2
2	Intentional self-harm	2,960	17.3	24.7	2	Malignant neoplasms	1,100	14.7	9.3
3	Diseases of heart	1,250	7.3	10.4	3	Intentional self-harm	729	9.7	6.2
4	Malignant neoplasms	1,126	6.6	9.4	4	Diseases of heart	524	7.0	4.4
5	Assault (homicide)	664	3.9	5.5	5	Assault (homicide)	267	3.6	2.3
6	Diabetes mellitus	189	1.1	1.6	6	Diabetes mellitus	145	1.9	1.2
7	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	173	1.0	1.4	7	Congenital malformations deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	119	1.6	1.0
8	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	152	0.9	1.3	8	Cerebrovascular diseases	117	1.6	1.0
9	Cerebrovascular diseases	134	0.8	1.1	9	Preganancy, childbirth and the puerperium	113	1.5	1.0
10	Chronic liver disease	121	0.8	1.0	10	Influenza and pneumonia	93	1.2	0.8

--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Table 8. Number of deaths, percent of total deaths, and death rates per 100,000 population for the 10 leading causes of deaths among persons 35-44 years of age, by race/ethnicity and sex, 2006, 50 states and the District of Columbia

Male					Female				
Rank	Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Death rate	Rank	Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Death rate
American Indian/Alaskan Native									
1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	194	26.1	124.0	1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	86	19.2	53.3
2	Diseases of heart	102	13.7	65.2	2	Chronic liver disease	60	13.4	37.2
3	Intentional self-harm	62	8.3	39.6	3	Malignant neoplasms	54	12.1	33.5
4	Chronic liver disease	58	7.8	37.1	4	Diseases of heart	35	7.8	21.7
5	Malignant neoplasms	34	4.6	21.7	5	Intentional self-harm	23	5.1	14.3
6	Assault (homicide)	31	4.2	19.8	6	Diabetes mellitus	20	4.5	12.4
7	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	21	2.8	13.4	7	Assault (homicide)	14	3.1	8.7
8	Cerebrovascular diseases	18	2.4	11.5	8	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	11	2.5	6.8
9	Diabetes mellitus	17	2.3	10.9	9	Cerebrovascular diseases	9	2.0	5.6
10	Viral hepatitis	15	2.0	9.6	10	Septicemia	8	1.8	5.0
Asian									
1	Malignant neoplasms	225	23.1	20.1	1	Malignant neoplasms	299	44.6	24.2
2	Diseases of heart	167	17.2	15.4	2	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	73	10.9	6.4
3	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	127	14.1	12.6	3	Cerebrovascular diseases	52	7.7	4.5
4	Intentional self-harm	95	9.8	8.8	4	Diseases of heart	40	6.0	3.5
5	Cerebrovascular diseases	51	5.2	4.7	5	Intentional self-harm	39	5.8	3.4
6	Assault (homicide)	32	3.3	3.0	6	Assault (homicide)	20	3.0	1.7
7	Chronic liver disease	28	2.9	2.6	7	Preganancy, childbirth and the puerperium	14	2.1	1.2
8	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	19	2.0	1.8	8	Diabetes mellitus	8	1.2	0.7
9	Diabetes mellitus	18	1.9	1.7	8	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	8	1.2	0.7
10	Viral hepatitis	17	1.7	1.6	8	Chronic liver disease	8	1.2	0.7

--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Table 8. Number of deaths, percent of total deaths, and death rates per 100,000 population for the 10 leading causes of deaths among persons 35-44 years of age, by race/ethnicity and sex, 2006, 50 states and the District of Columbia

Male					Female				
Rank	Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Death rate	Rank	Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Death rate
Black/African American									
1	Diseases of heart	1,864	18.0	74.1	1	Malignant neoplasms	1,522	20.7	53.5
2	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	1,637	15.8	65.1	2	Diseases of heart	1,173	16	41.3
3	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	1,336	12.9	53.1	3	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	823	11.2	29.0
4	Assault (homicide)	1,052	10.2	41.8	4	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	670	9.1	23.6
5	Malignant neoplasms	973	9.4	38.7	5	Cerebrovascular diseases	352	4.8	12.4
6	Diabetes mellitus	343	3.3	13.6	6	Assault (homicide)	279	3.8	9.8
7	Intentional self-harm	342	3.3	13.6	7	Diabetes mellitus	235	3.2	8.3
8	Cerebrovascular diseases	339	3.3	13.5	8	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	152	2.1	5.4
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	181	1.7	7.2	9	Septicemia	138	1.9	4.9
10	Chronic liver disease	151	1.5	6.0	10	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	122	1.7	4.3
Hispanic/Latino									
1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	1,691	27.2	48.3	1	Malignant neoplasms	875	32.1	28.1
2	Diseases of heart	709	11.4	20.3	2	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	411	15.1	13.2
3	Malignant neoplasms	565	9.1	16.1	3	Diseases of heart	221	8.1	7.1
4	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	456	7.3	13.0	4	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	128	4.7	4.1
5	Assault (homicide)	440	7.1	12.6	5	Cerebrovascular diseases	115	4.2	3.7
6	Intentional self-harm	373	6.0	10.1	6	Assault (homicide)	97	3.6	3.1
7	Chronic liver disease	350	5.6	10.0	7	Chronic liver disease	94	3.4	3.0
8	Cerebrovascular diseases	190	3.2	5.9	8	Intentional self-harm	68	2.5	2.2
9	Diabetes mellitus	118	1.9	3.4	9	Diabetes mellitus	67	2.5	2.2
10	Viral hepatitis	88	1.4	2.5	10	Septicemia	36	1.3	1.2

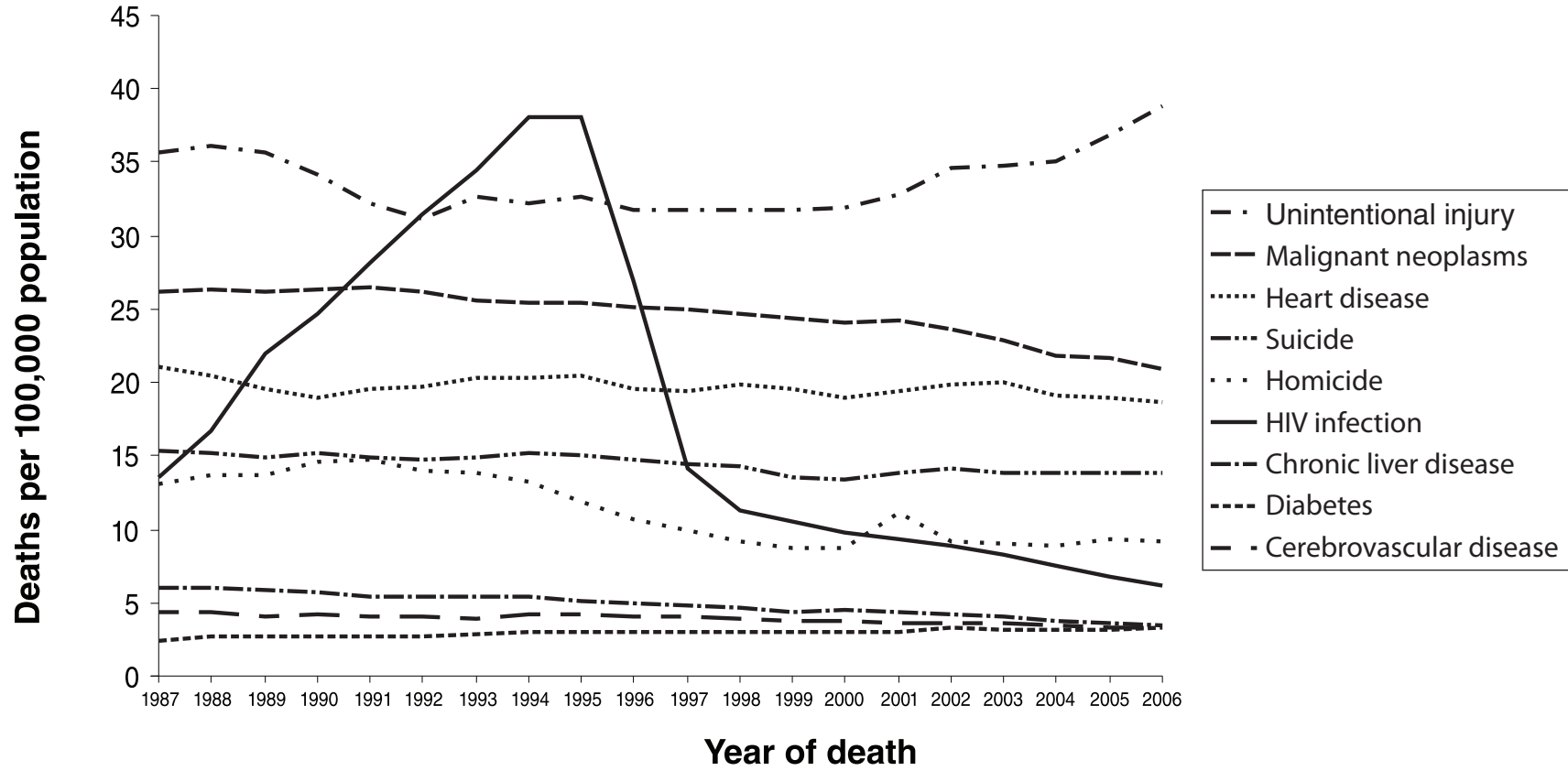
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Table 8. Number of deaths, percent of total deaths, and death rates per 100,000 population for the 10 leading causes of deaths among persons 35-44 years of age, by race/ethnicity and sex, 2006, 50 states and the District of Columbia

Male					Female				
Rank	Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Death rate	Rank	Cause of death	Number	Percent of total deaths	Death rate
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander									
1	Diseases of heart	19	29.7	59.3	1	Malignant neoplasms	12	32.4	37.8
2	Malignant neoplasms	10	15.6	31.2	2	Diseases of heart	9	24.3	28.4
2	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	10	15.6	31.2	3	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	4	10.8	---
4	Viral hepatitis	3	4.7	---	4	Diabetes mellitus	2	5.4	---
4	Intentional self-harm	3	4.7	---	5	Meningitis	1	2.7	---
6	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	2	3.1	---	5	Influenza and pneumonia	1	2.7	---
6	Diabetes mellitus	2	3.1	---	5	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	1	2.7	---
6	Assault (homicide)	2	3.1	---	5	Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	1	2.7	---
9	Tuberculosis	1	1.6	---	5	Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1	2.7	---
9	Septicemia	1	1.6	---					
9	Influenza and pneumonia	1	1.6	---					
White									
1	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	8,714	23.1	56.8	1	Malignant neoplasms	5,162	26.4	36.2
2	Diseases of heart	5,738	17.1	40.1	2	Accidents (Unintentional injuries)	3,845	19.6	27.0
3	Intentional self-harm	4,179	12.4	29.2	3	Diseases of heart	2,222	11.3	15.6
4	Malignant neoplasms	4,165	12.4	29.1	4	Intentional self-harm	1,329	6.8	9.3
5	Chronic liver disease	1,072	3.2	7.5	5	Chronic liver disease	621	3.2	4.4
6	Human immunodeficiency virus disease	981	2.9	6.9	6	Cerebrovascular diseases	528	2.7	3.7
7	Diabetes mellitus	777	2.3	5.4	7	Diabetes mellitus	480	2.5	3.4
8	Assault (homicide)	700	2.1	4.9	8	Assault (homicide)	339	1.7	2.4
9	Cerebrovascular diseases	558	1.7	3.9	9	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	285	1.5	2.0
10	Influenza and pneumonia	297	0.9	2.1	10	Influenza and pneumonia	252	1.3	1.8

--- Rates based on fewer than five events in the numerator are not presented since rates based on small numbers are likely to be unstable.

Figure 10. Trends in annual rates of death from leading causes of death among persons 25-44 years old, 1987-2006, 50 states and the District of Columbia



Technical Notes

HIV and AIDS cases are reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) by all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. dependent areas by the use of a standardized surveillance case definition and case report form. The original case definition of AIDS was modified in 1985 and 1987 (MMWR 1985; 34: 376-375, and MMWR 1987; 36[SS-1]: 1s-15s). The case definition was modified again in 1993 (MMWR 1992; 41 [RR-17]: 1-19). Effective January 1, 2000, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection was revised to incorporate the reporting criteria for HIV infection and AIDS into a single case definition for adults and children (MMWR 1999; 48 [RR-13]: 29-31). In 2008, the surveillance case definition for HIV infection was revised to require laboratory-confirmed evidence of HIV infection to meet the case definition among adults, adolescents, and children (MMWR 2008; 57 [RR-10]: 1-8). A case may be reported upon the initial diagnosis of AIDS or HIV and later updated when the disease or the vital status changes. Some cases may be first reported at death, either from surveillance activities at a hospital or other places where death may occur, or from a review of death certificates or a death registry. Health departments routinely review death registries to ascertain deaths of persons who were reported with HIV or AIDS. In this report, new racial categories have been used for presentation of the data. The Asian or Pacific Islander category displayed in previous HIV/AIDS surveillance reports has been split into 2 categories: (1) Asian and (2) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The Asian category includes the cases in Asians/Pacific Islanders (referred to as legacy cases) that were reported before the implementation of the new racial categories in 2003 and a small percentage of cases in Asians/Pacific Islanders that were reported after 2003 but that were reported according to the old racial category (Asian/Pacific Islander). Persons categorized as white or black/African American were not Hispanic or Latino.

Data in this report include persons with AIDS who died through the end of December 2006 and were reported to CDC by June 30, 2008. Data presented in Tables 1 through 6 and Figures 3 through 9 are estimates of AIDS cases and deaths in persons with AIDS and not actual counts of persons reported to the surveillance system. The numbers of AIDS cases and deaths reported to CDC are statistically adjusted for delays in the reporting of cases and deaths.

The survival analysis presented in Figures 1a, 1b and 2 used the Kaplan-Meier method. The analysis included persons with an AIDS diagnosis based on: 1) CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts of fewer than 200 cells/ μ L only or a CD4+ percentage of less than 14, or 2) an AIDS-defining opportunistic illness. Survival was determined among persons diagnosed with AIDS during 1994–2005 and followed through December 31, 2006 and reported by June 30, 2008. This was done to allow at least 1 year after AIDS diagnosis, and to allow at least 18 months for a death to be reported by June 30, 2008. Survival was censored at 108 months. Persons who were diagnosed with AIDS and died in the same month were included in the survival analysis. Figure 2 summarizes the survival data, illustrating a comparison of survival by method of AIDS diagnosis.

For decedents reported to CDC with a missing date of death, this data element was imputed by subtracting the estimated median number of months required to report deaths (3 months) from the date the death was reported to CDC. If AIDS diagnosis occurred after the imputed date, then the date of AIDS diagnosis was used as the date of death. Where age at death was missing we calculated this by subtracting date of birth from date of death.

Data are presented by area of residence at death in Tables 2, 3, and 4 and Figure 9. Through 2006, an estimated 89,009 deaths were missing information on area of residence at death (16% of the total deaths). An additional 310 cases reported “foreign country” as the area of residence at death. For the 459,155 deaths with information on area of residence at death within the United States and its dependent areas (230 cases were missing information on area of residence at diagnosis), the concordance between the area of residence at death and the area of residence at AIDS diagnosis was 93%. Therefore, for deaths reported without an area of residence, we substituted the area of residence at AIDS diagnosis. Forty-six cases had no area of residence at death or area of residence at diagnosis reported.

Table 1 includes persons whose vital status is reported as “alive” and excludes those with an unknown vital status. The report, based on Tables 2 through 6 and Figures 1 through 9, includes deaths in persons with AIDS regardless of the cause of death. Data in Tables 2 and 6 are enumerated by age at death; Tables 3, 4 and 5 present data for adults and adolescents (i.e., age 13 years and older) based on the age at AIDS diagnosis.

Region of residence included in this report is 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

Tables 7 and 8, and Figure 10 present data compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) from death certificates of residents in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. For these data, each death is attributed to one underlying cause, based on information on the death certificate. The underlying cause of death was selected according to the International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision (ICD-10). Deaths due to HIV disease, as reported on death certificates, are not necessarily the same as deaths of persons with AIDS reported to the HIV surveillance systems of health departments. Persons with AIDS may die from causes unrelated to HIV infection (such as lung cancer or motor vehicle accidents). Because of improved treatment, survival after a diagnosis of AIDS has become longer, allowing a greater proportion of deaths of persons with AIDS to result from other causes. Some deaths attributed to HIV disease may not meet the surveillance case definition for AIDS. The AIDS case definition requires documentation of a low CD4 T-lymphocyte count or diagnosis of one of the approximately two dozen AIDS-defining illnesses. If information on the CD4 count is missing or no AIDS-defining illness was diagnosed, these persons cannot be counted as AIDS cases despite the fact that their deaths were attributed to HIV disease on their death certificates.