

Mortality Slide Series

National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention
Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention

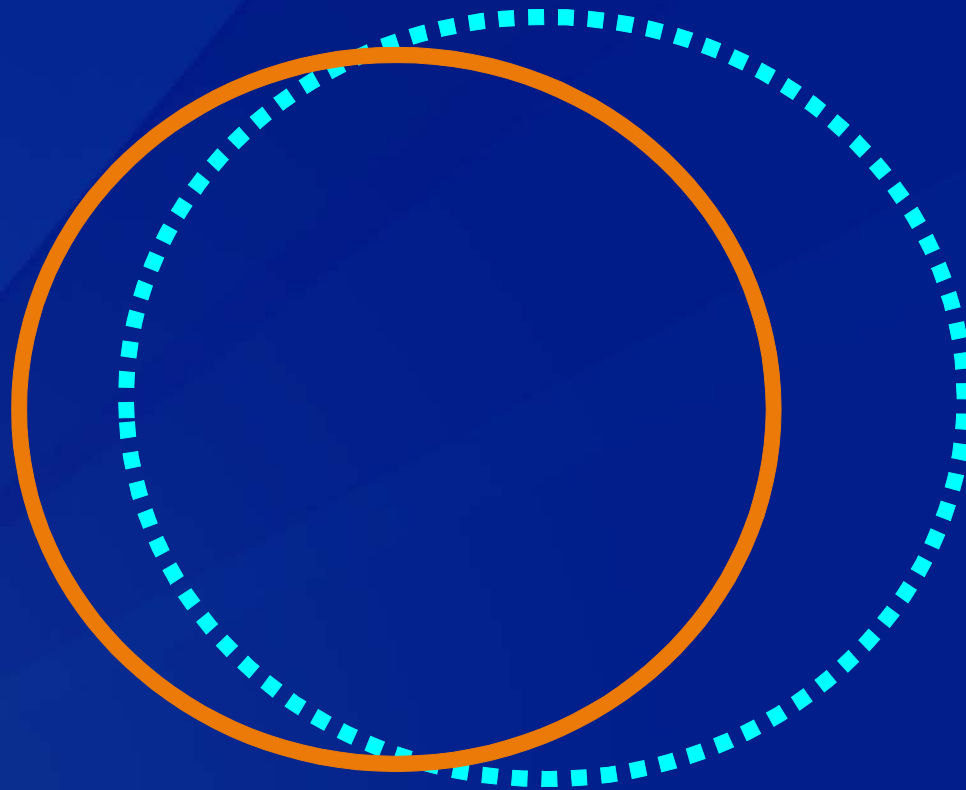


HIV Mortality Slides

- ❑ An analysis of trends in rates and distributions of deaths in the United States, focusing on deaths due to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection (including stage 3 [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 1987–2010.
- ❑ For more information, see the NCHS Web site:
<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/deaths.htm>

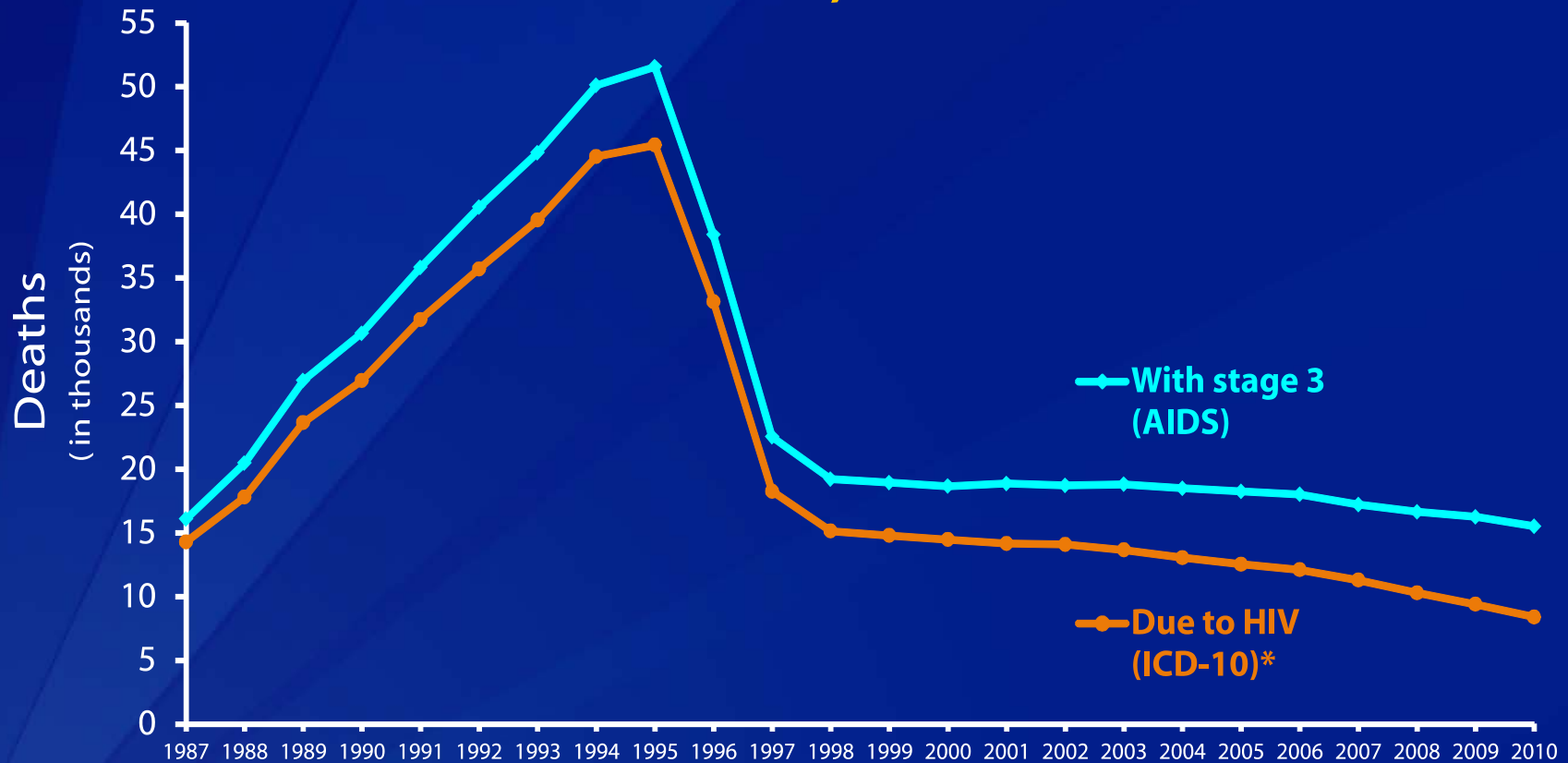
**Deaths due to HIV infection
are not exactly the same as
deaths of persons with infection
classified as stage 3 (AIDS)**

**Due to HIV
infection**



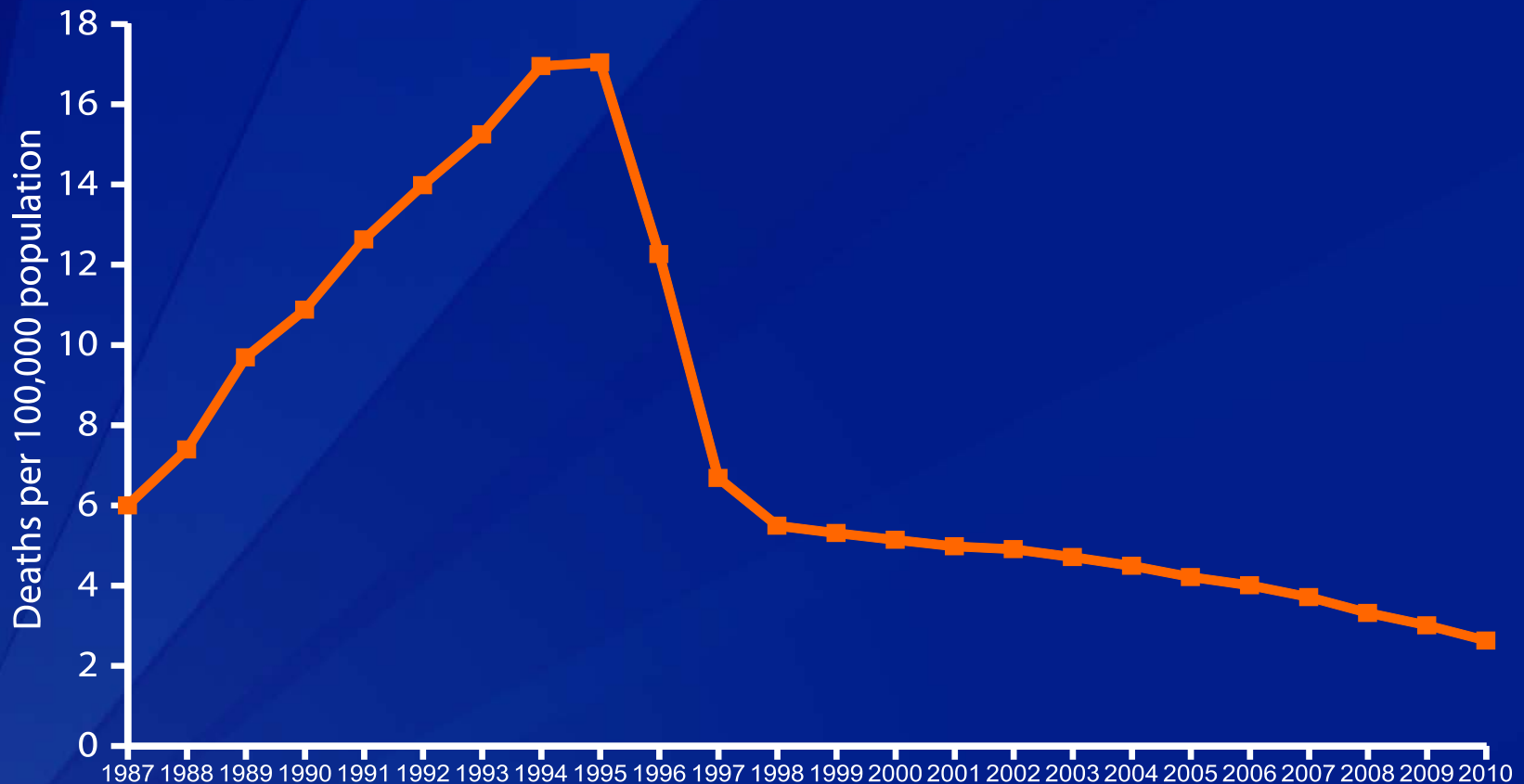
**Stage 3
(AIDS)**

Comparison of Mortality Data from Stage 3 (AIDS) Case Reports and Death Certificates in which HIV Infection was Selected as the Underlying Cause of Death, United States, 1987–2010



*For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data in the bottom (orange) line for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

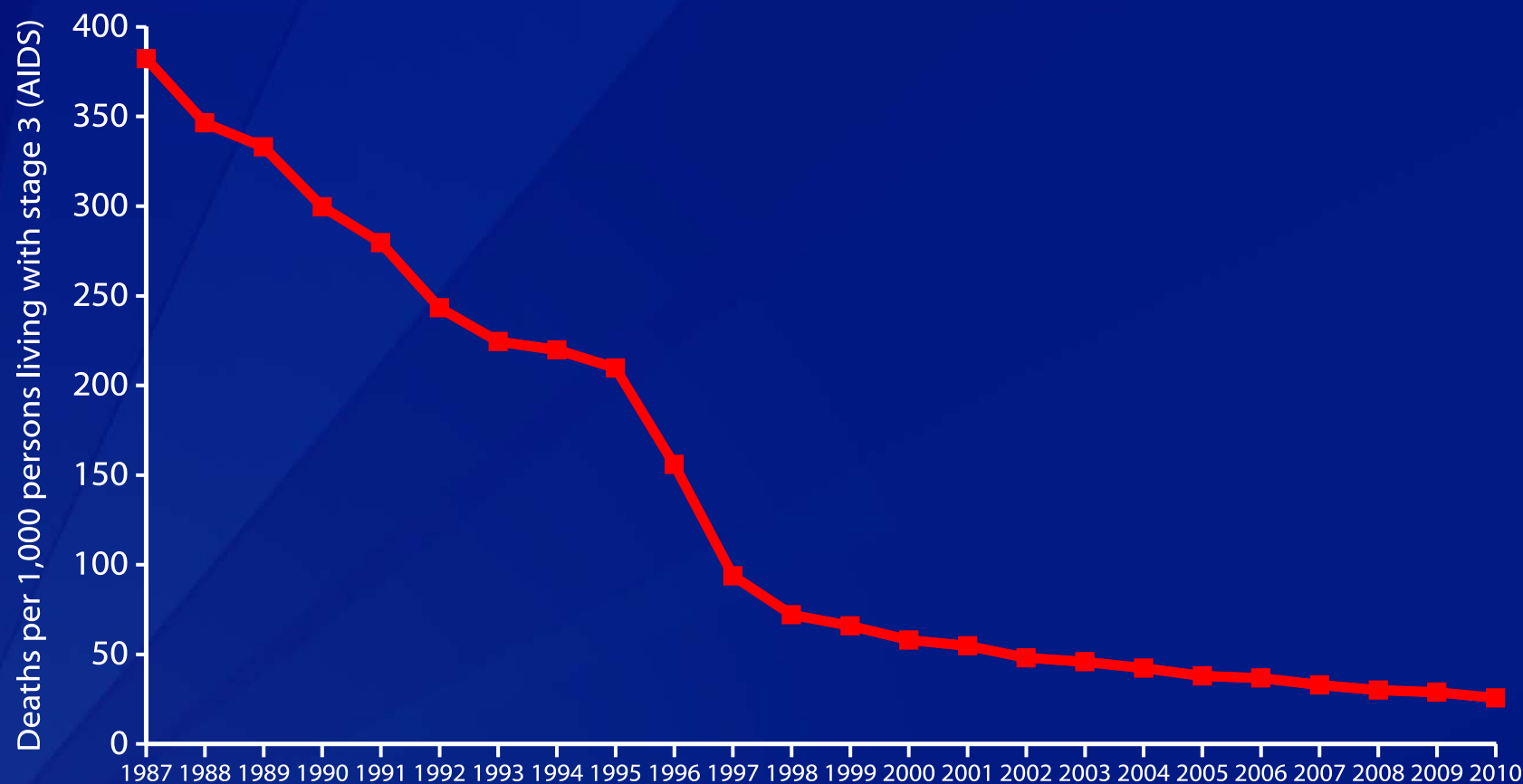
Trends in Annual Age-Adjusted* Rate of Death Due to HIV Infection, United States, 1987–2010



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

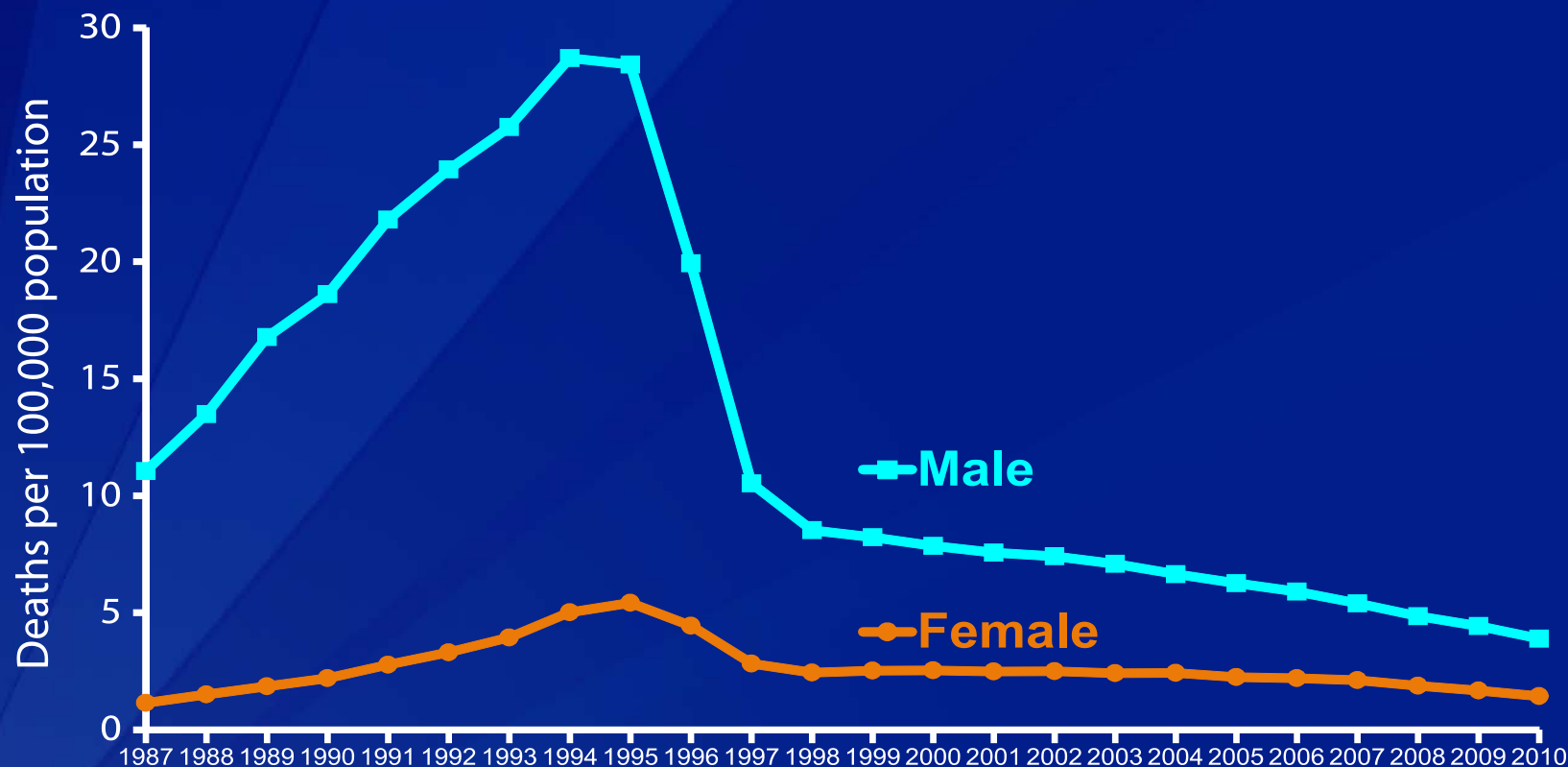
Trends in Annual Age-Adjusted* Rate of Death among Persons with Diagnosed HIV Infection Ever Classified as Stage 3 (AIDS), United States, 1987–2010



*Standard age distribution of 2000 US population



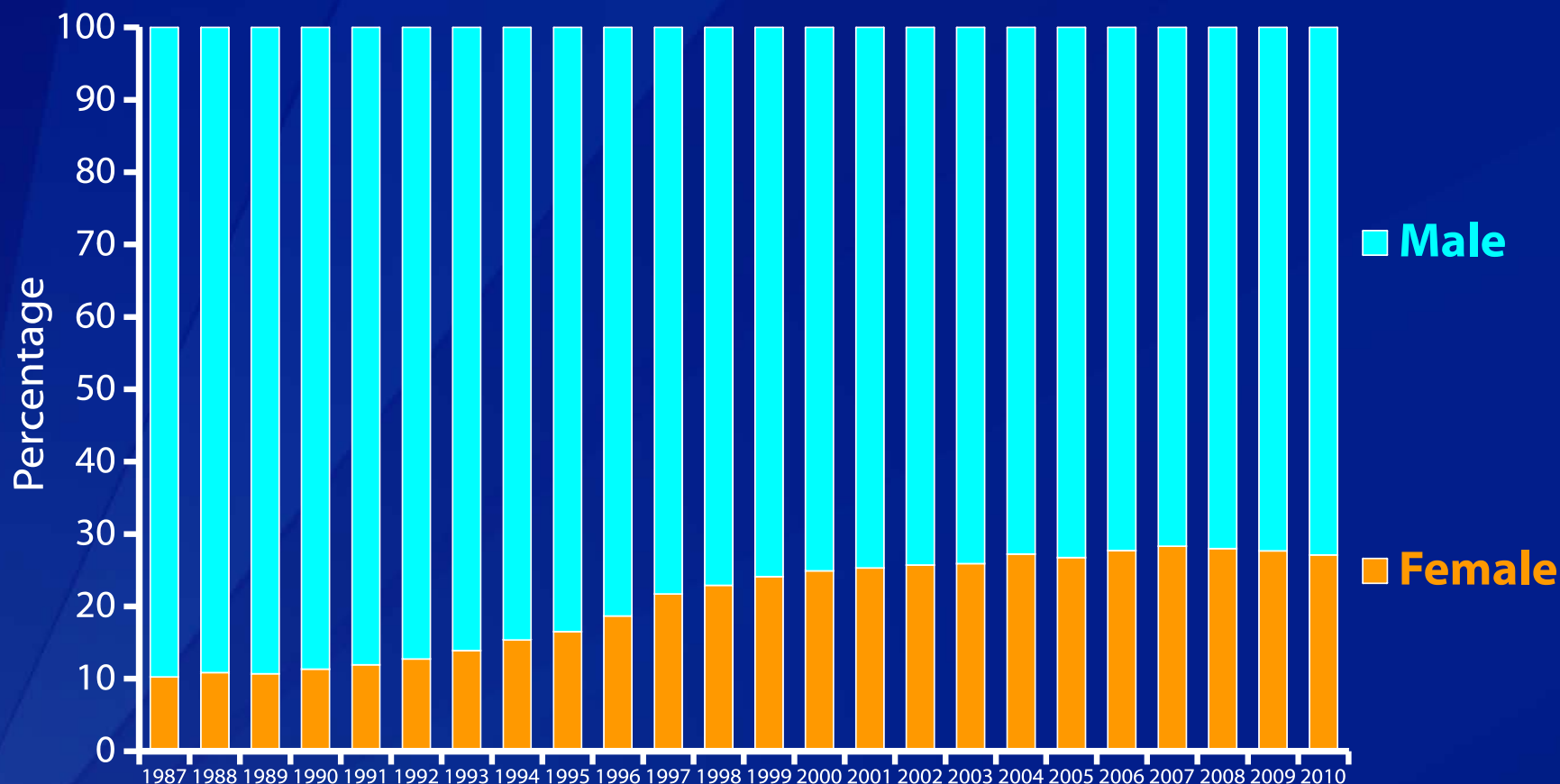
Trends in Annual Age-Adjusted* Rate of Death Due to HIV Infection by Sex, United States, 1987–2010



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.

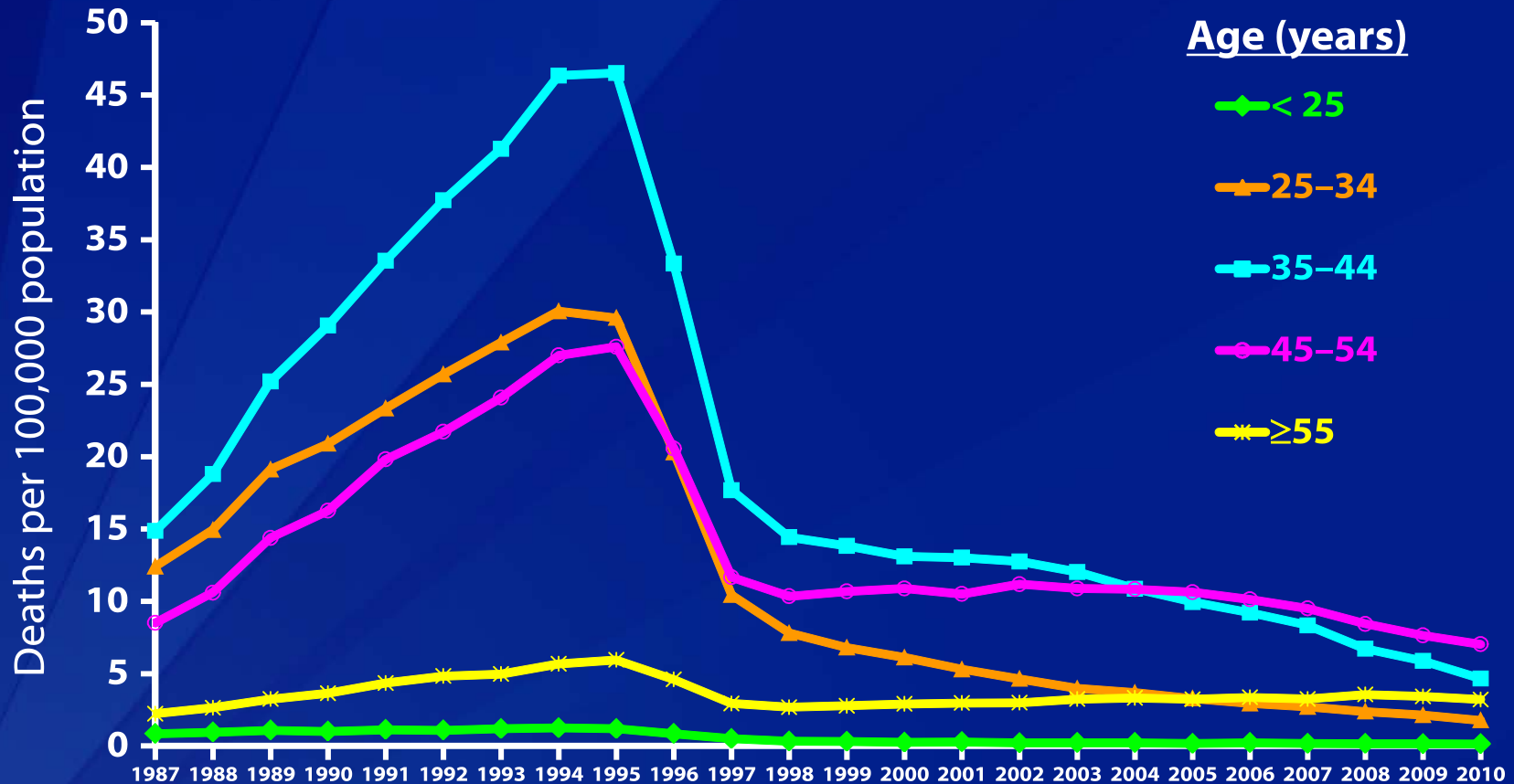
*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population

Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Deaths due to HIV Infection by Sex, United States, 1987–2010



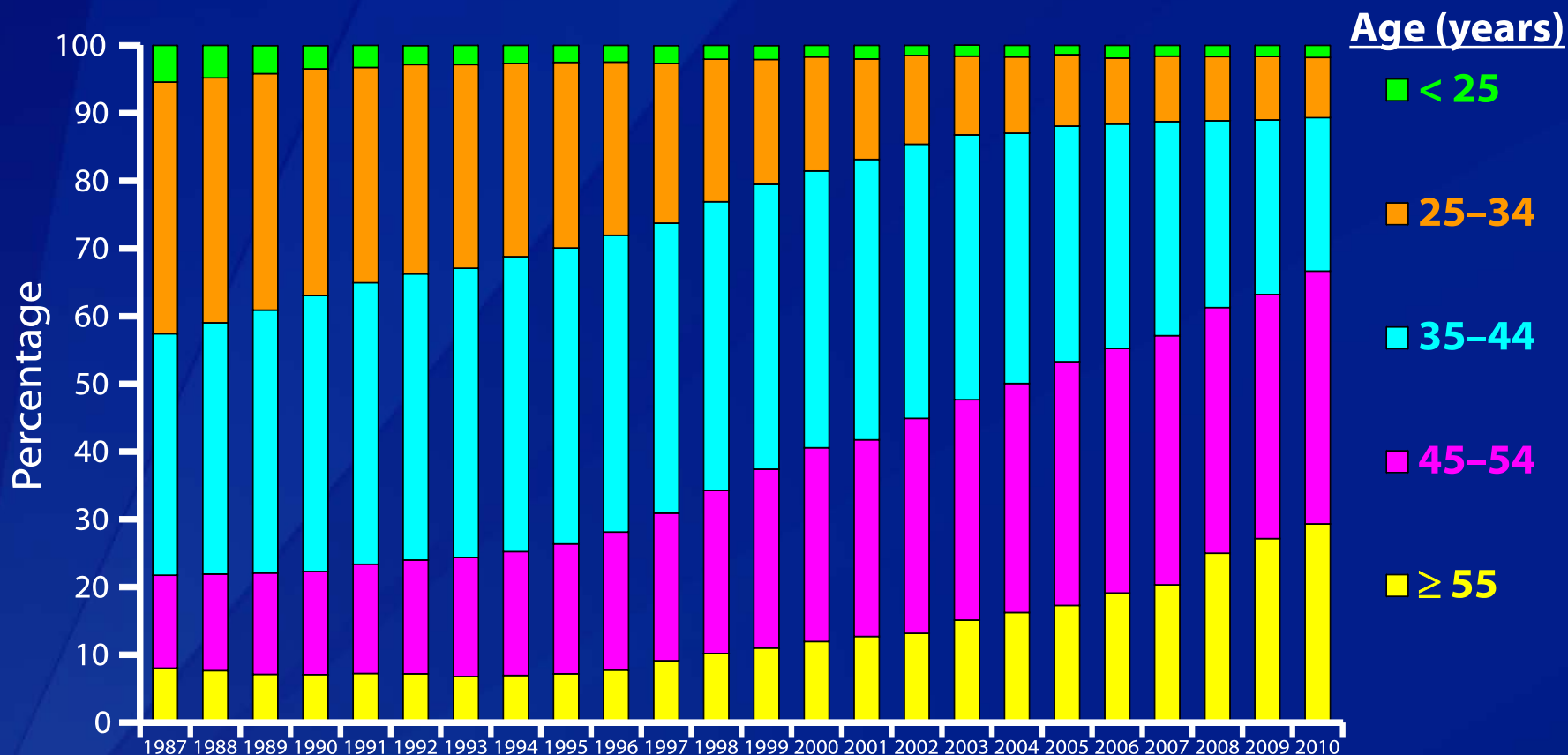
Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Trends in Annual Rates of Death due to HIV Infection by Age Group, United States, 1987–2010



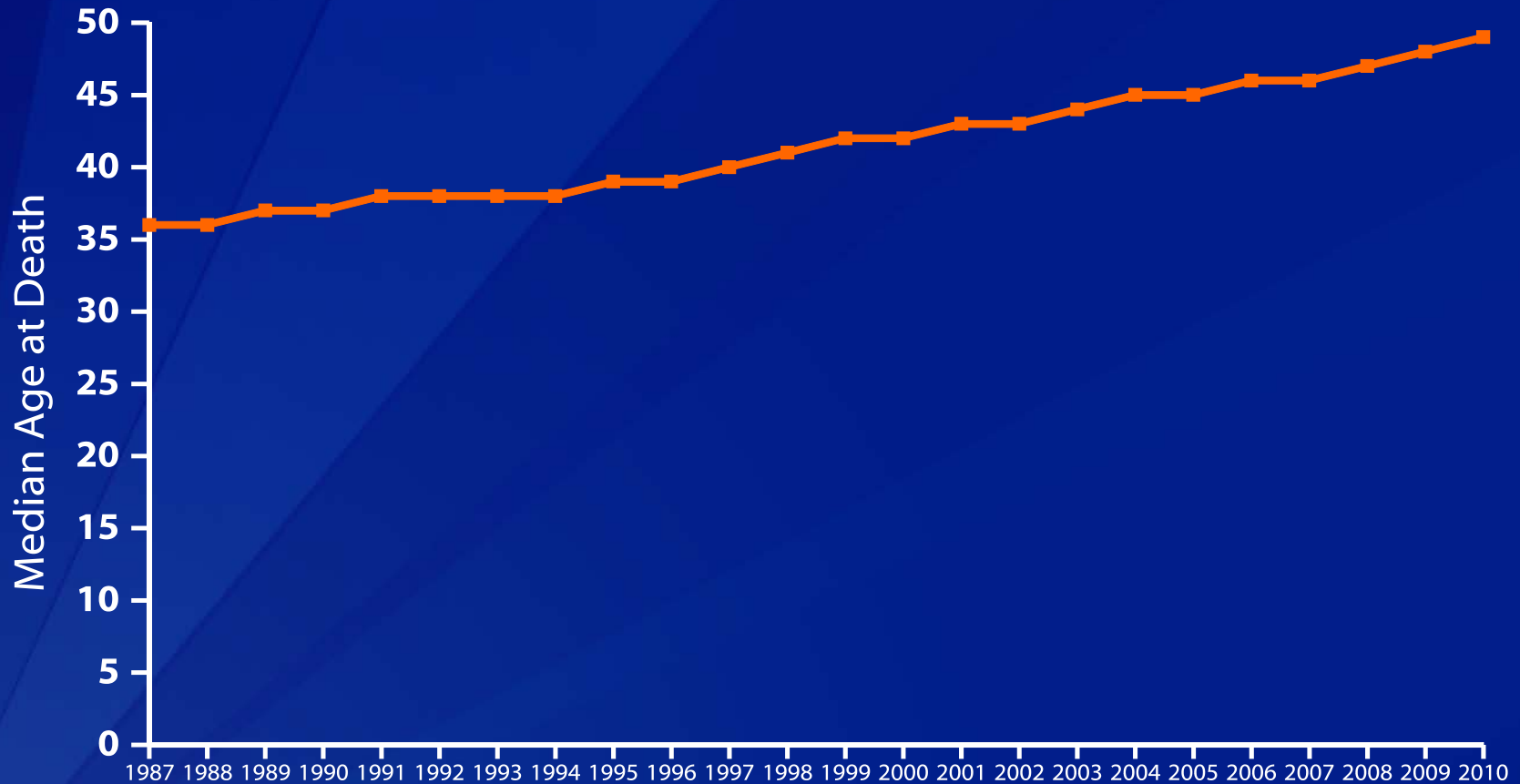
Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Deaths due to HIV Infection by Age Group, United States, 1987–2010



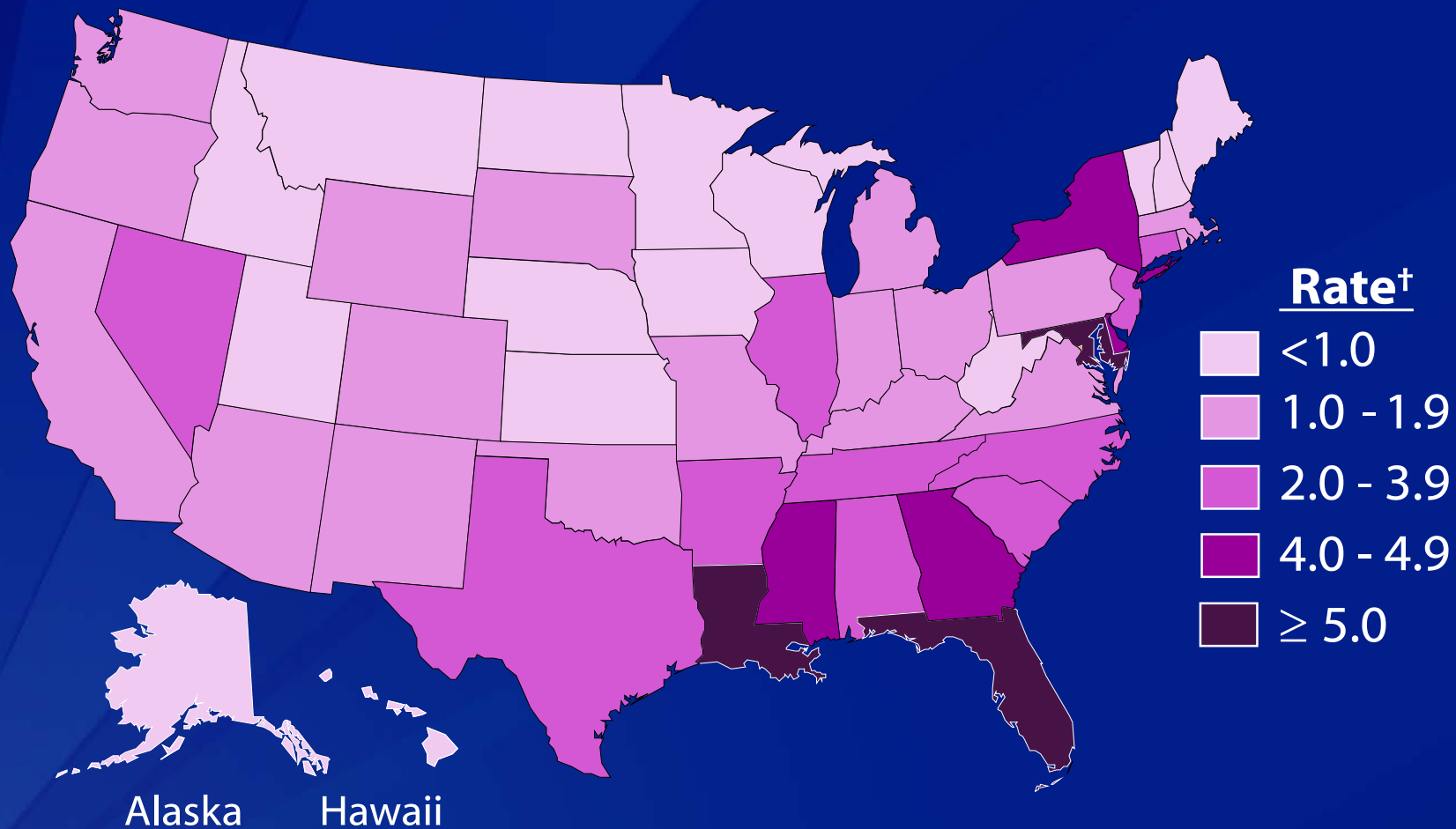
Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Median Age at Death due to HIV Infection United States, 1987–2010



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.

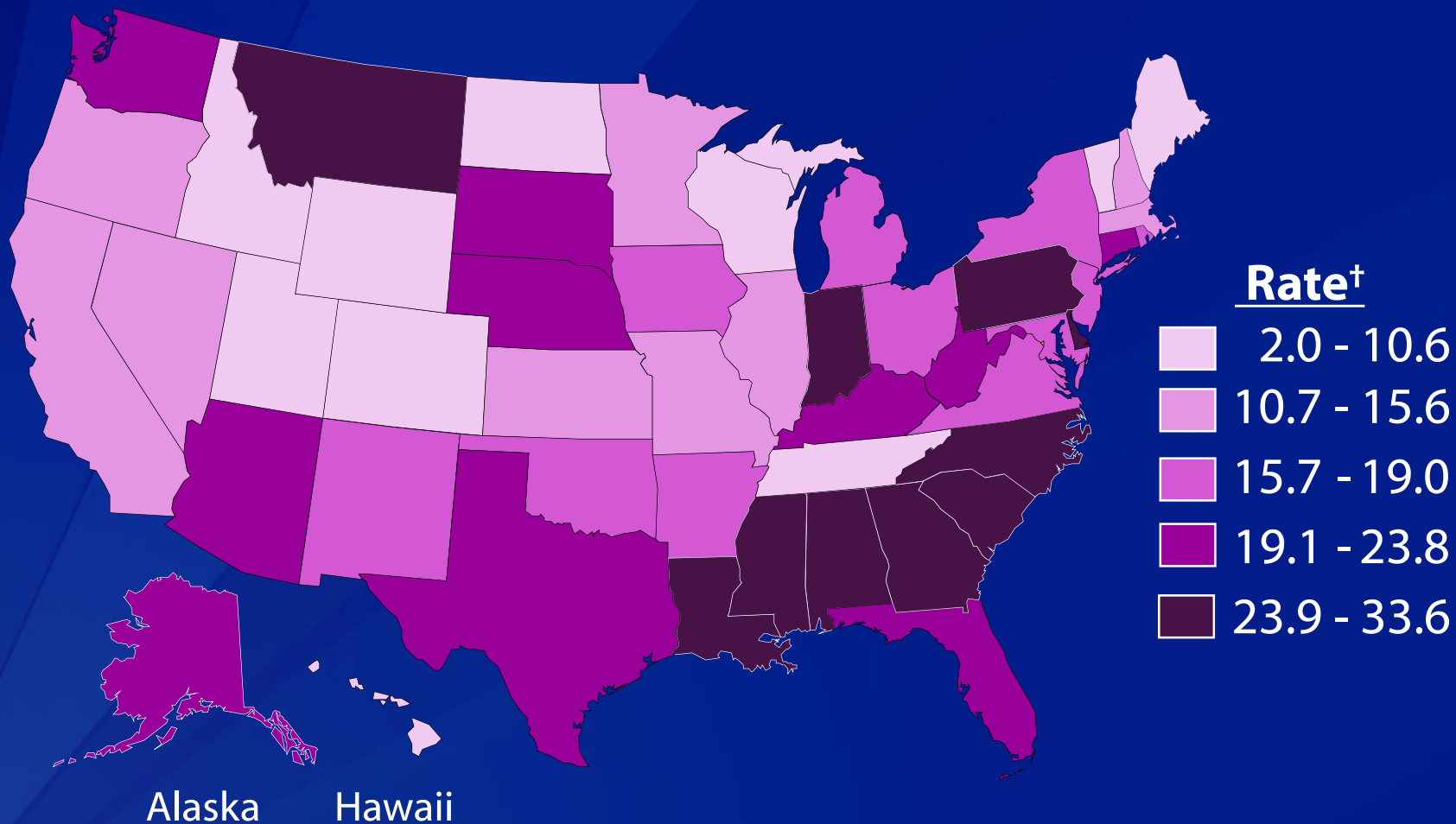
Age-Adjusted* Rate[†] of Death due to HIV Infection in the general population, by State, United States, 2010



*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population

[†]Per 100,000 population.

Age-Adjusted* Rate† of Death among persons with HIV Infection, by State, United States, 2010

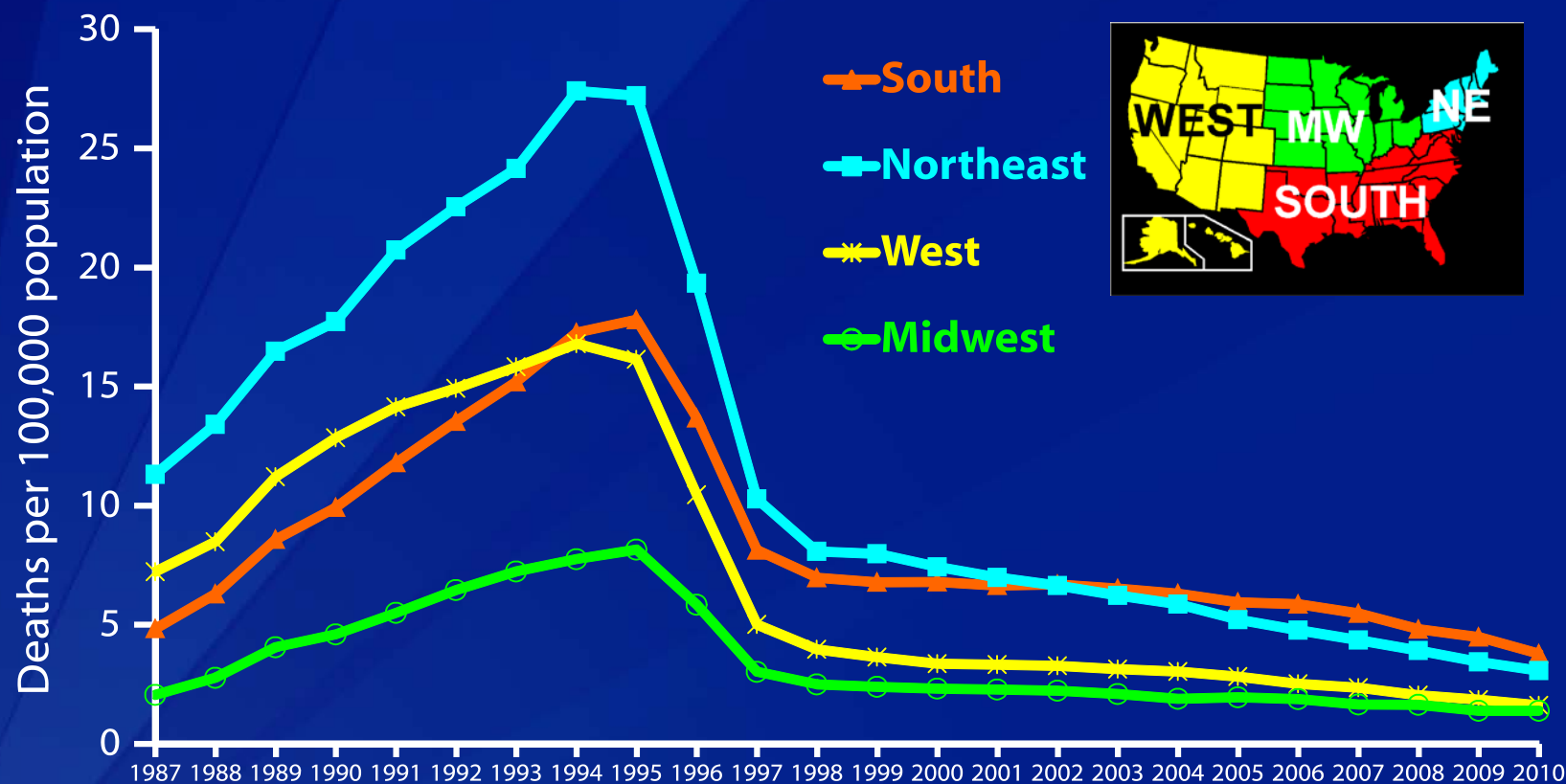


*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population

†Per 1,000 persons living with a diagnosed HIV infection.



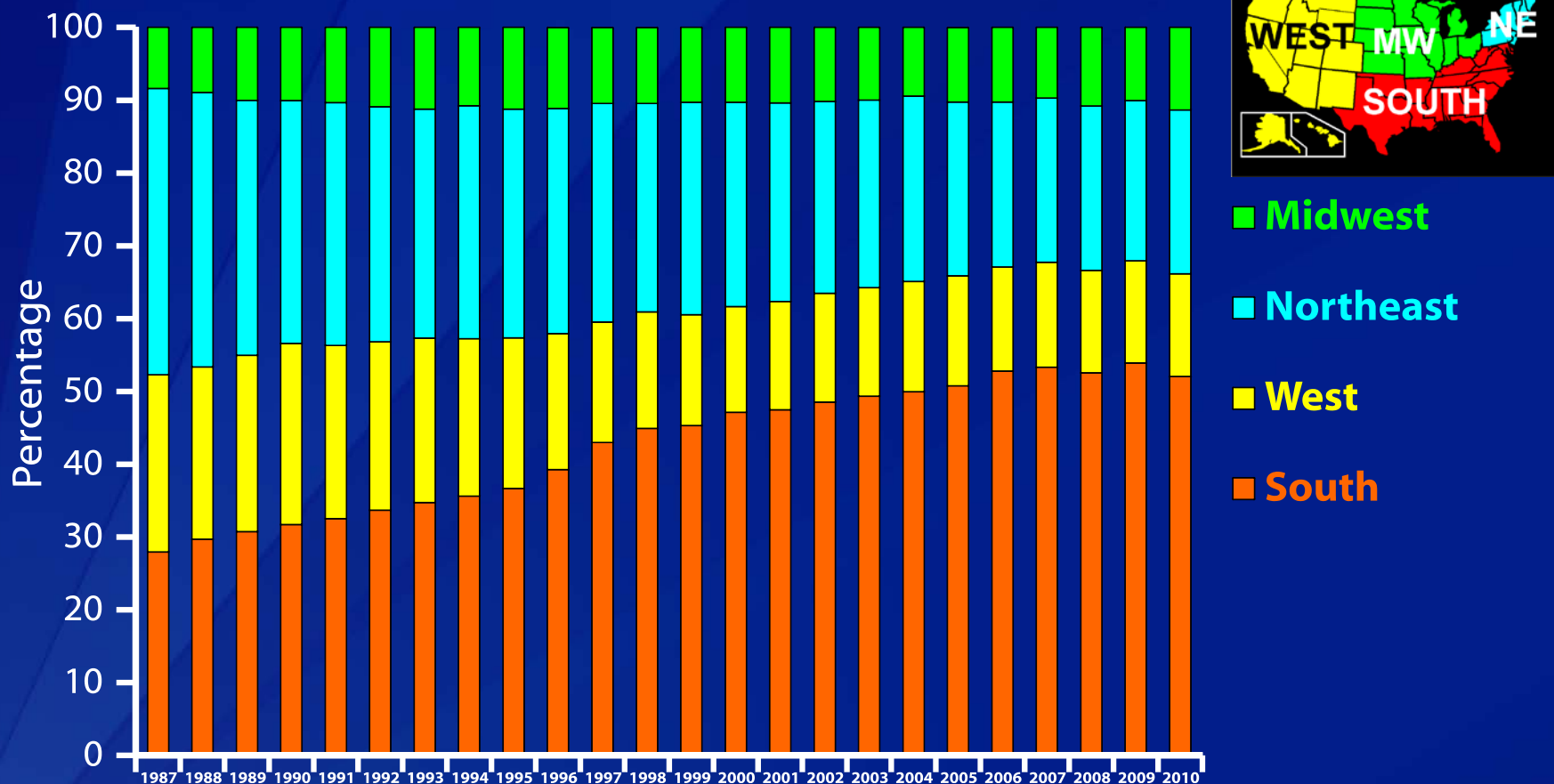
Trends in Age-Adjusted* Annual Rates of Death due to HIV Infection by Geographic Region, United States, 1987–2010



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.

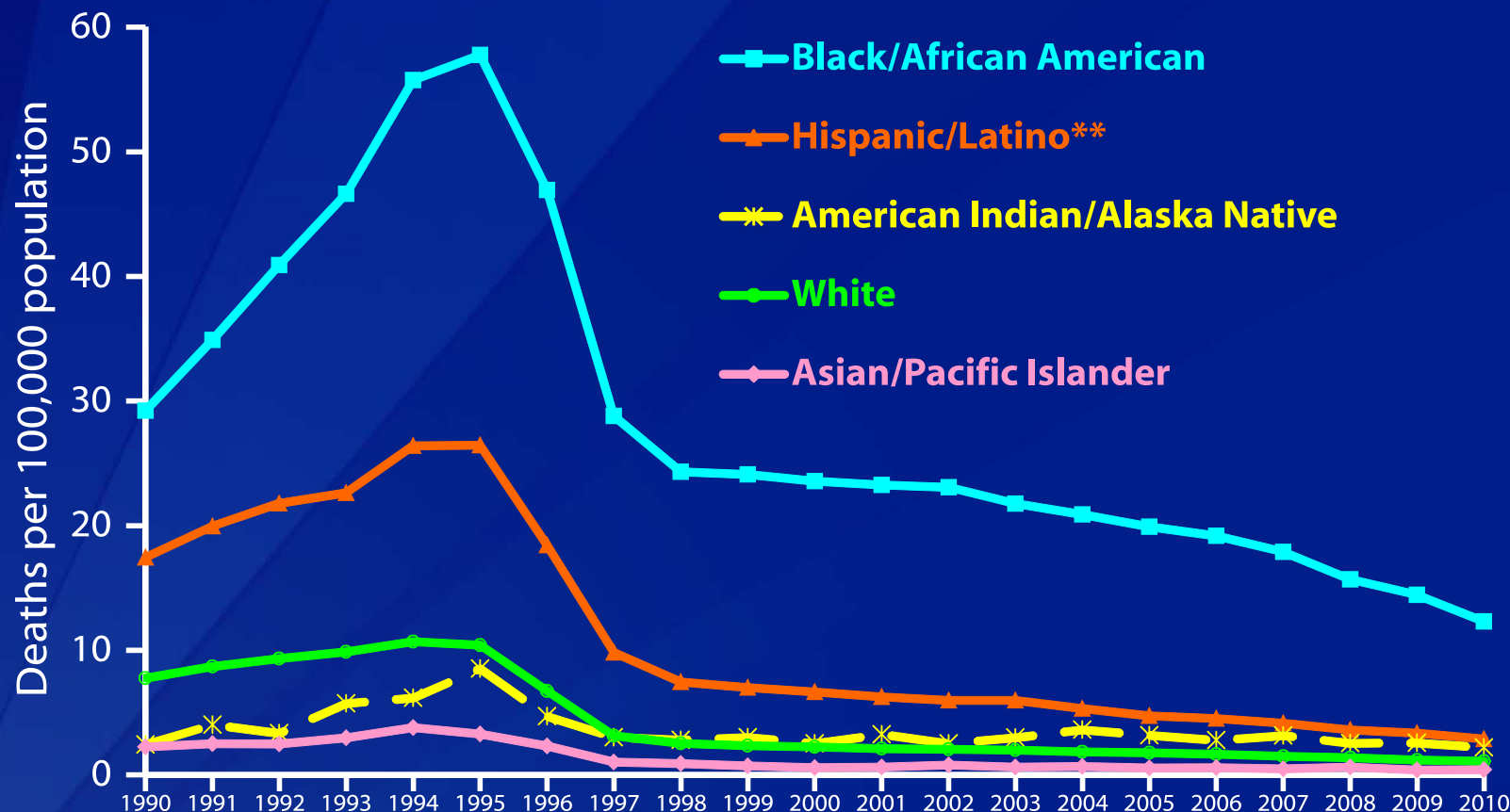
*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population

Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Deaths due to HIV Infection by Geographic Region, United States, 1987–2010



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 Infection by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 1990–2010

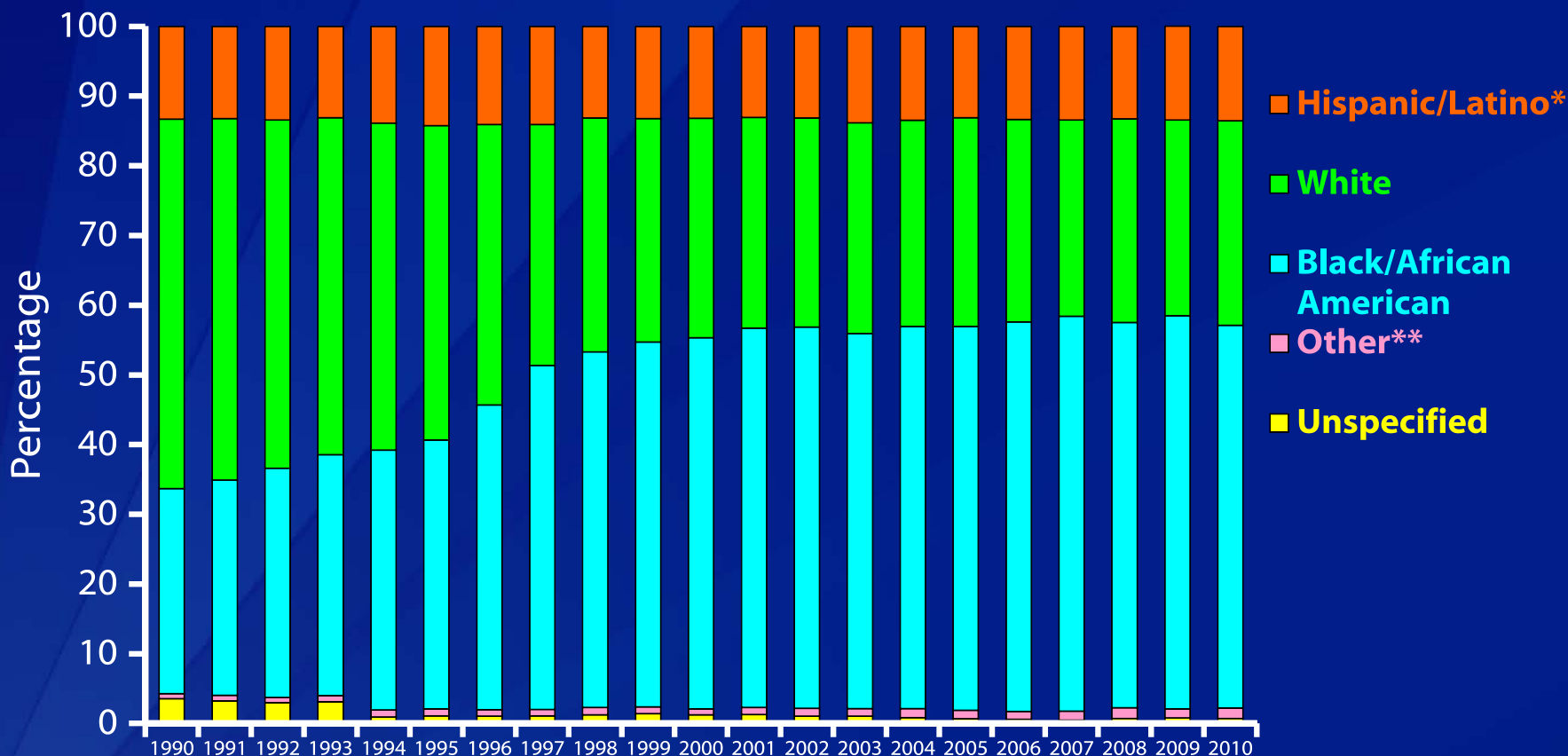


Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population

** Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race.

Trends in the Percentage Distribution of Deaths due to HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity, United States, 1990–2010

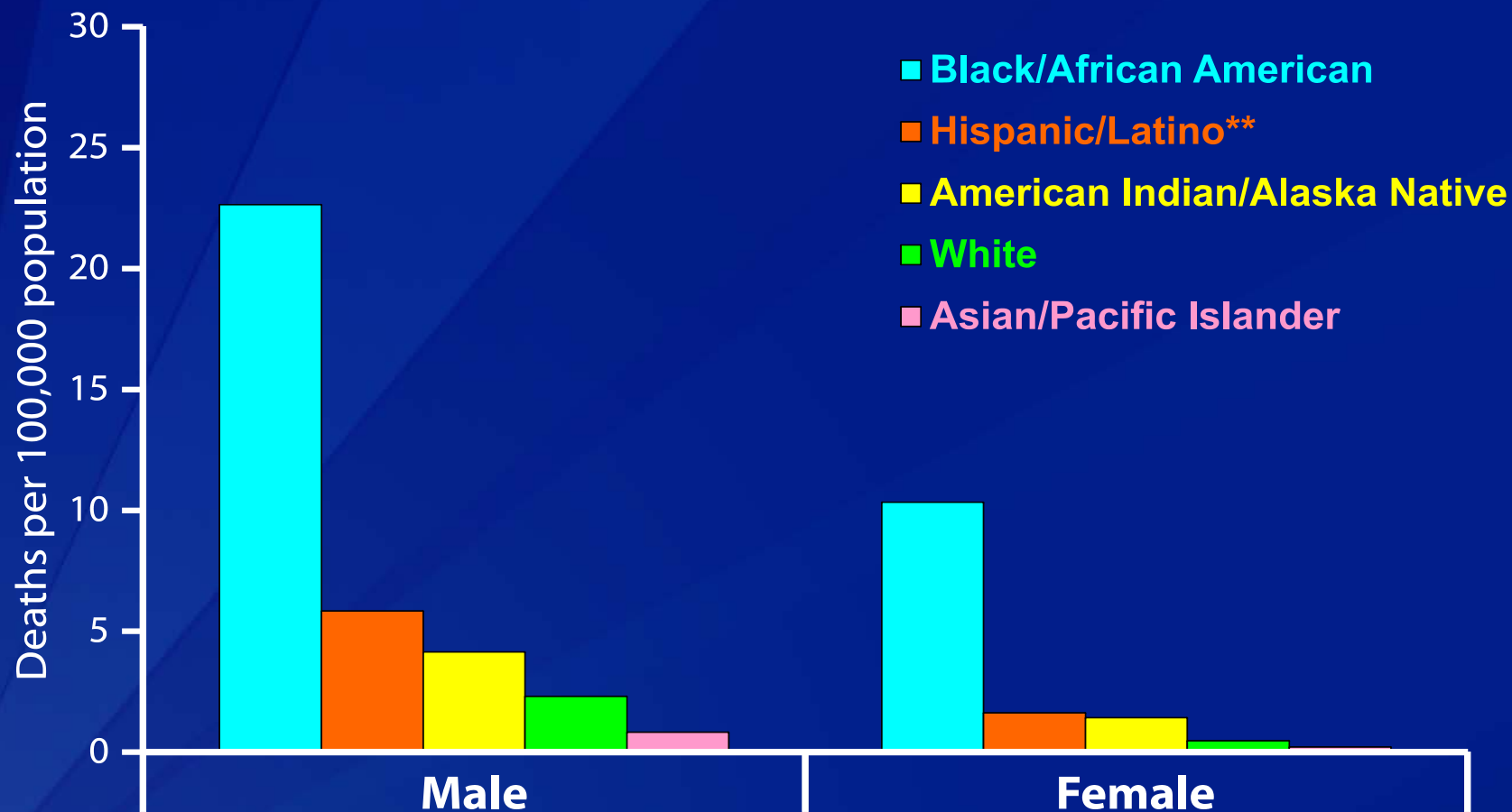


Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

*Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race

**Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native

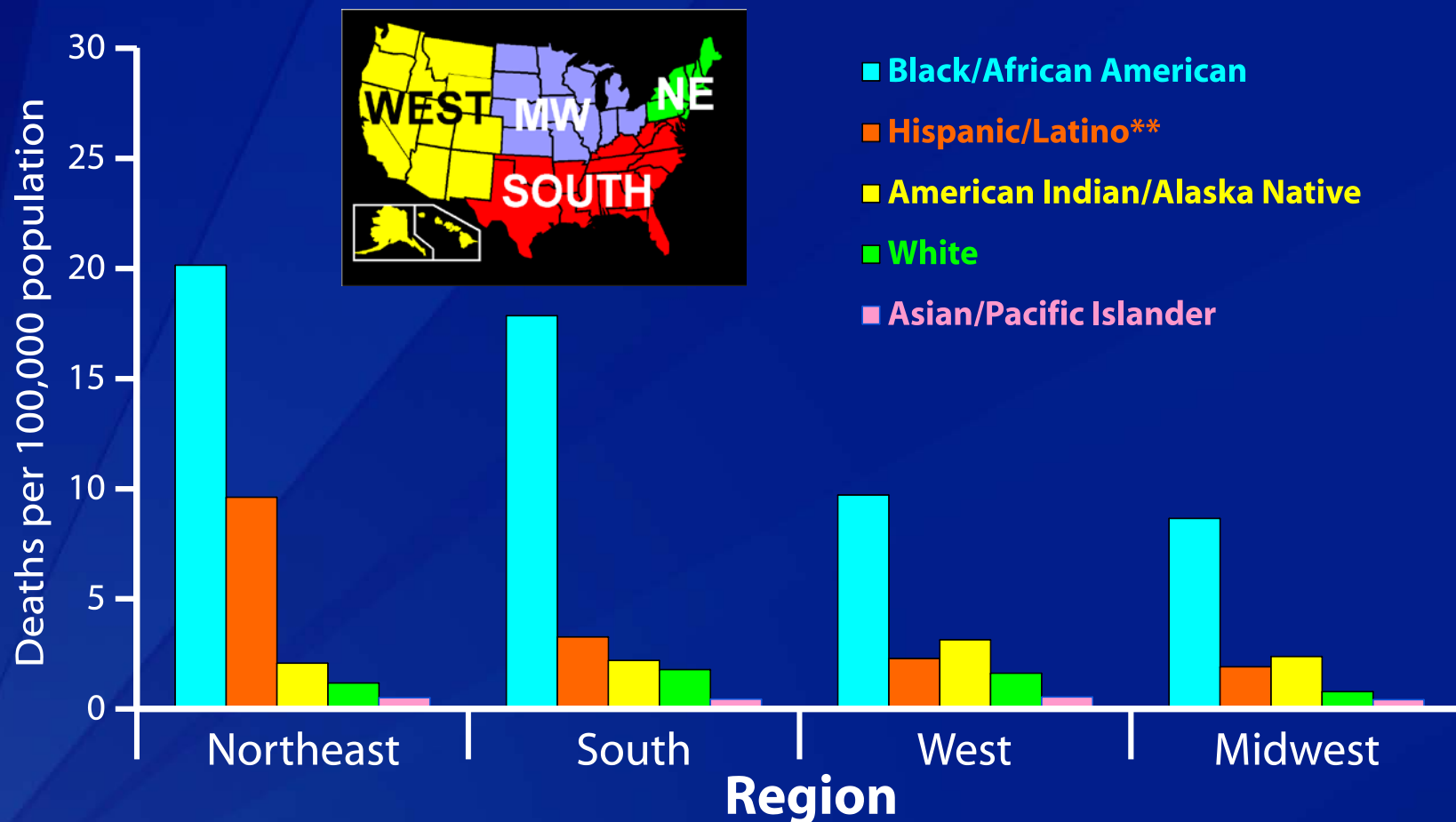
Age-Adjusted* Average Annual Rate of Death due to HIV Infection by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, United States, 2006–2010



*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population

**Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race

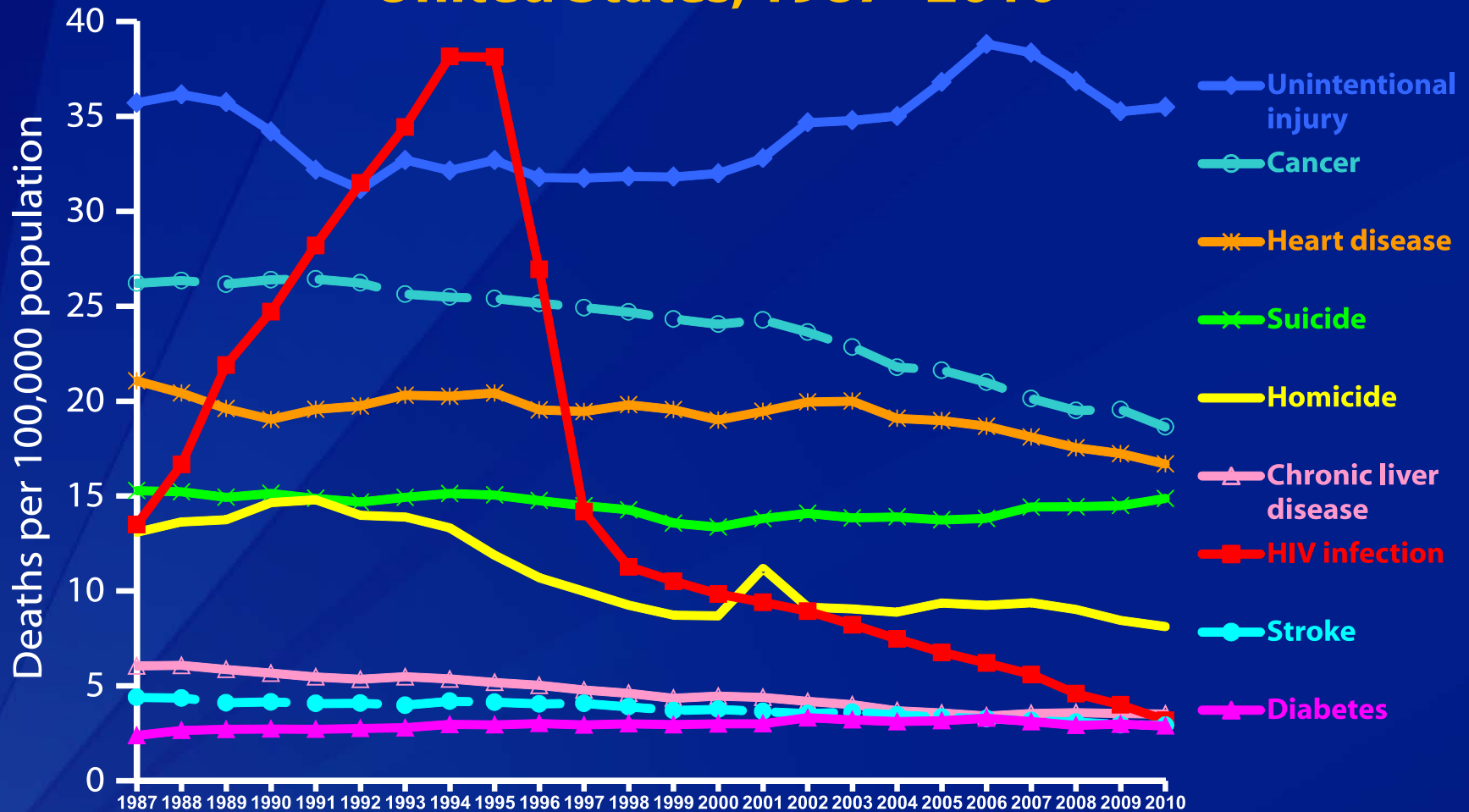
Age-Adjusted* Average Annual Rate of Death due to HIV Infection by Race/Ethnicity and Geographic Region, United States, 2006–2010



*Standard: age distribution of 2000 US population

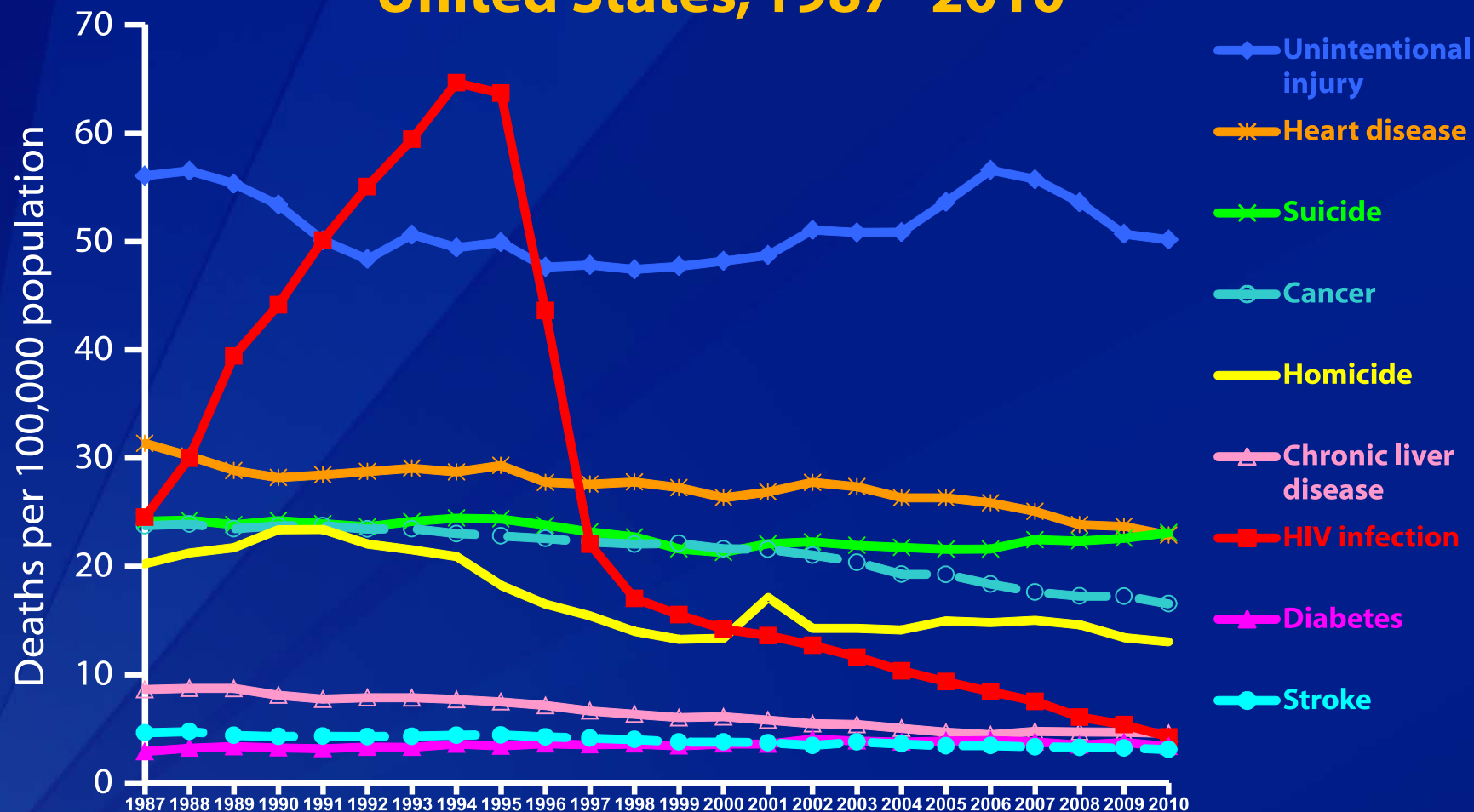
**Hispanics/Latinos can be of any race

Trends in Annual Rates of Death due to the 9 Leading Causes among Persons 25–44 Years Old, United States, 1987–2010



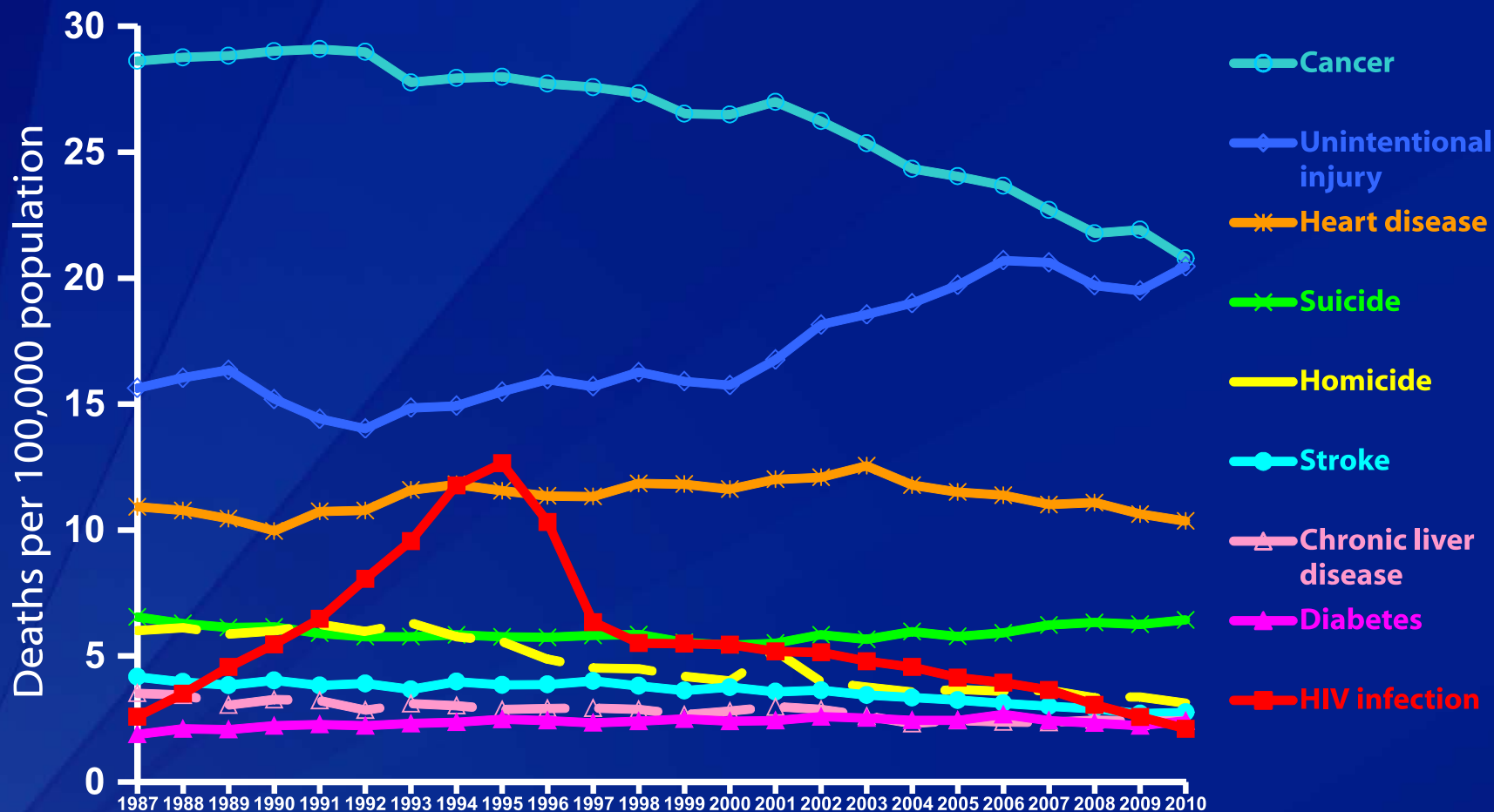
Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Trends in Annual Rates of Death due to the 9 Leading Causes among Men 25–44 Years Old, United States, 1987–2010



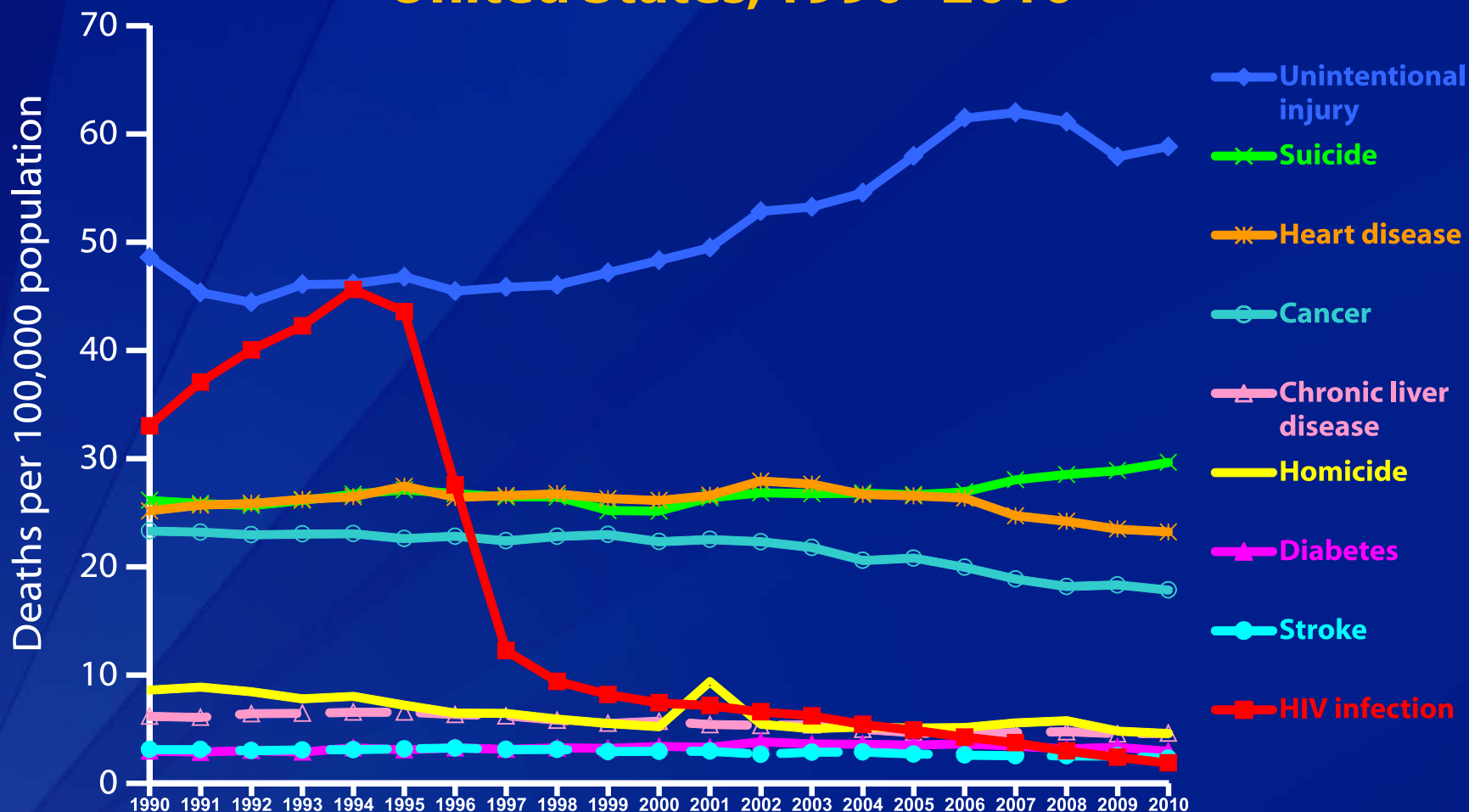
Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1987–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

Trends in Annual Rates of Death due to the 9 Leading Causes among Women 25–44 Years Old, United States, 1987–2010



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 the 9 Leading Causes among White* Men 25–44 Years Old, United States, 1990–2010

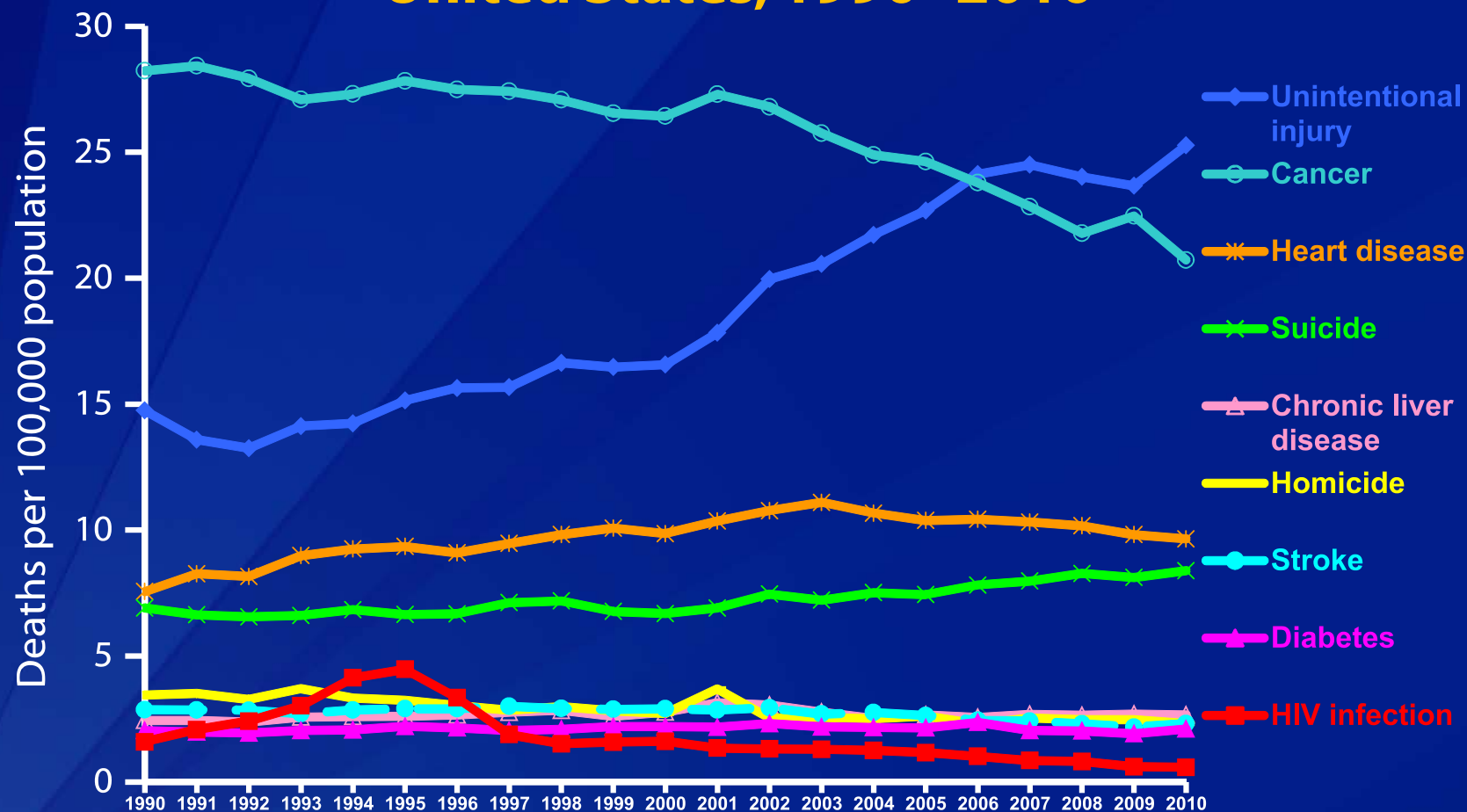


Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

*Does not include persons of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity



Trends in Annual Rates of Death due to the 9 Leading Causes and HIV among White* Women 25–44 Years Old, United States, 1990–2010

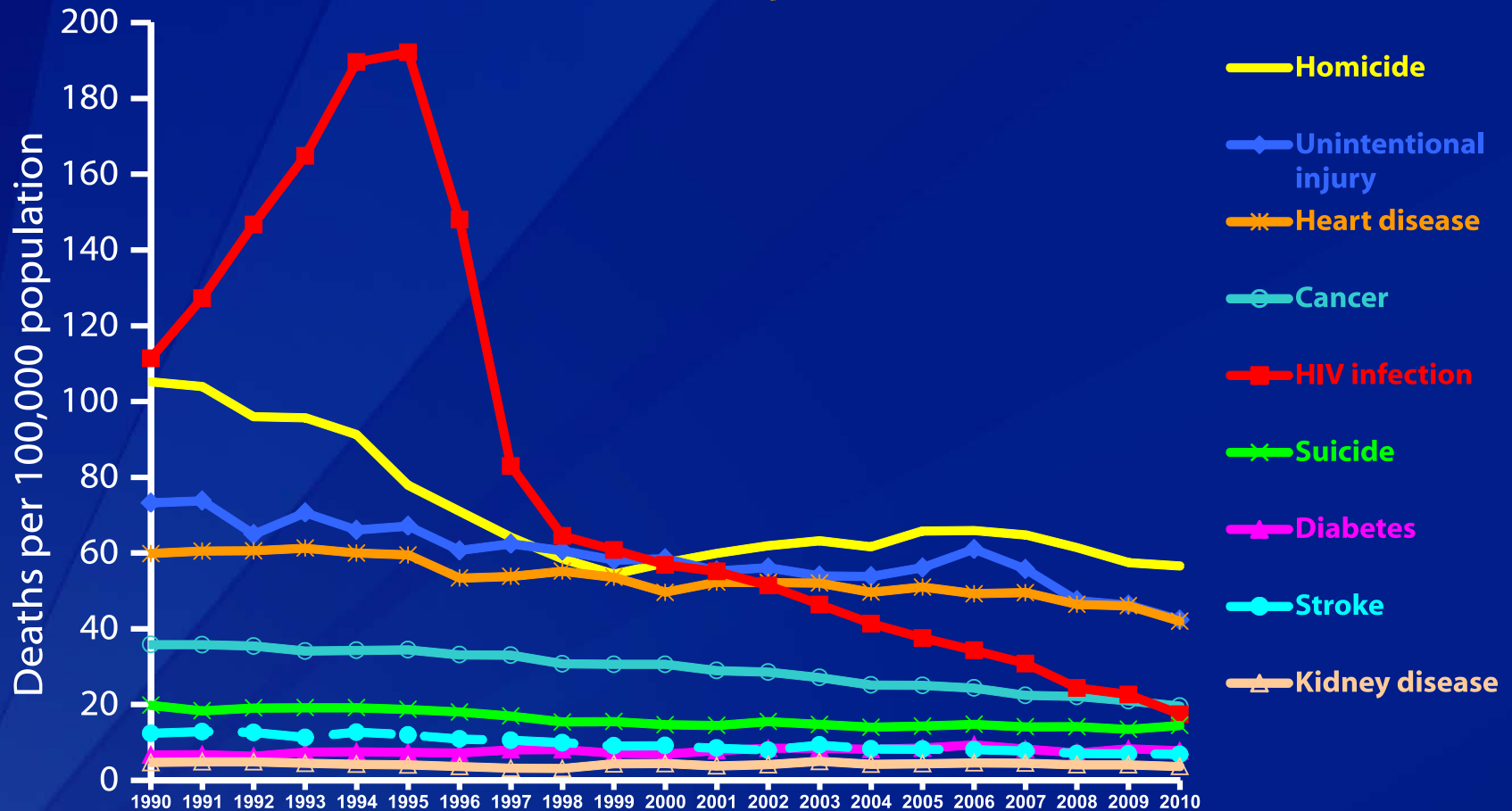


Note: For comparison with data for 1999 and later years, data for 1990–1998 were modified to account for ICD-10 rules instead of ICD-9 rules.

*Does not include persons of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity



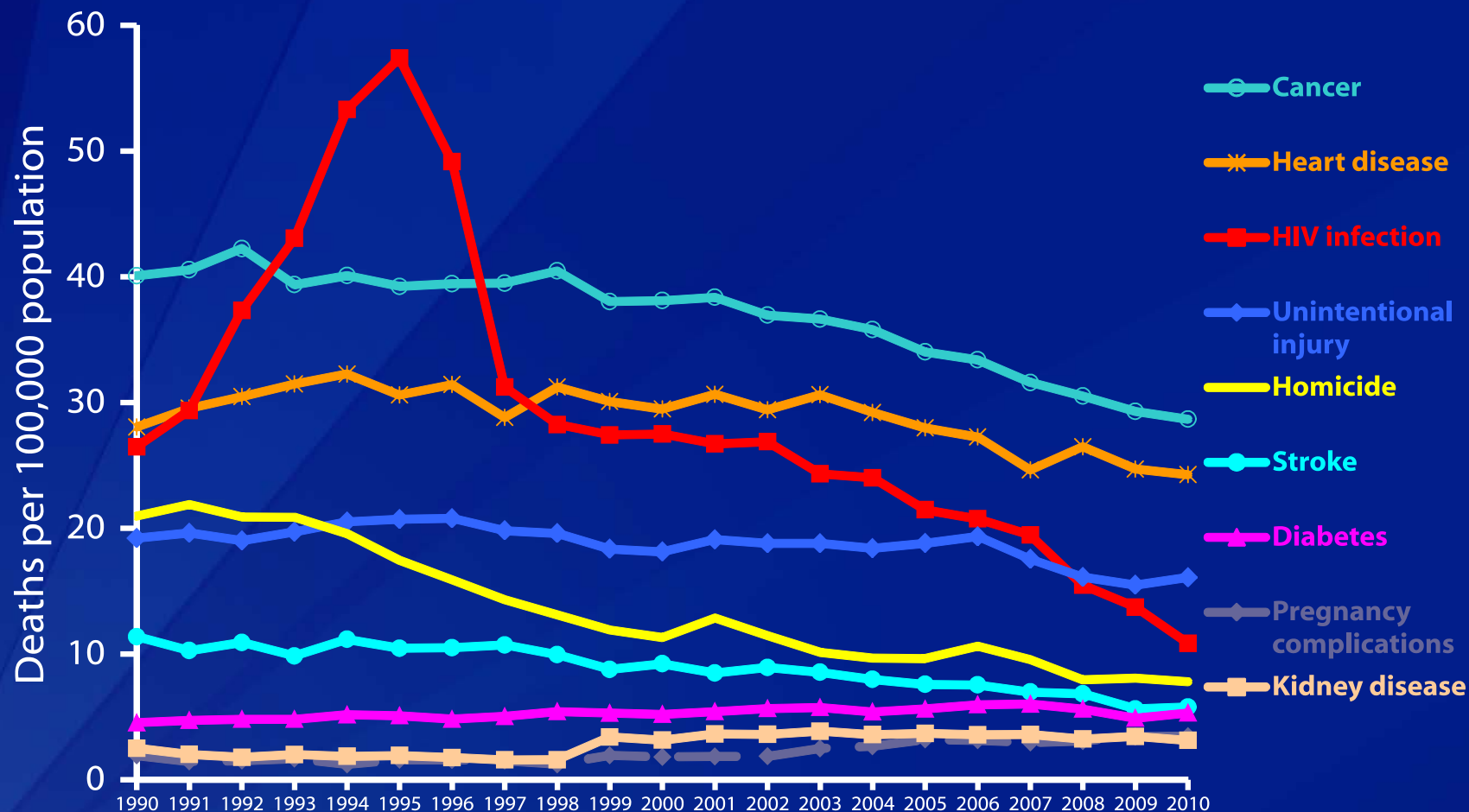
Trends in Annual Rates of Death due to the 9 Leading Causes among Black/African American* Men 25–44 Years Old, United States, 1990–2010



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.

*Does not include persons of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity

Trends in Annual Rates of Death due to the 9 Leading Causes among Black/African American* Women 25–44 Years Old, United States, 1990–2010



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.

*Does not include persons of Hispanic/Latino ethnicity

Conclusions

- ❑ After rapidly increasing since the 1980s, the annual rate of death due to HIV infection peaked in 1994 or 1995 (depending on the demographic group), decreased rapidly through 1997, and continued to decrease much more slowly thereafter.
- ❑ Persons dying of HIV infection increasingly consist of:
 - women (27% in 2010)
 - blacks/African Americans (54% in 2010)
 - residents of the South (52% in 2010)
 - persons 45 years of age or older (67% in 2010)
- ❑ HIV infection remains as one the leading causes of death among persons 25 to 44 years old, particularly among blacks/African Americans.

For more information please contact Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1600 Clifton Road NE, Atlanta, GA 30333

Telephone, 1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)/TTY: 1-888-232-6348

E-mail: cdcinfo@cdc.gov Web: www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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