



Affirmations

There is no medicine to cure hatred.

Ashanti of Ghana

To love someone who does not love you is like shaking a tree to make the dew drops fall.

Congo

When the brothers fight to the death, a stranger inherits their father's estate.

Nigeria

The rain does not recognize anyone as a friend; it drenches all equally.

Nigeria

INSIDE

2...HIV/AIDS: What do the numbers indicate? cont.

3...HIV/AIDS: What do the numbers indicate? cont.

Back Cover... Please visit our Web site

A ðinkra

Southern Prevention Intervention Center of the African American Prevention Intervention Network

2002-2006

HIV/AIDS: What do the numbers indicate?

Cases of HIV/AIDS*

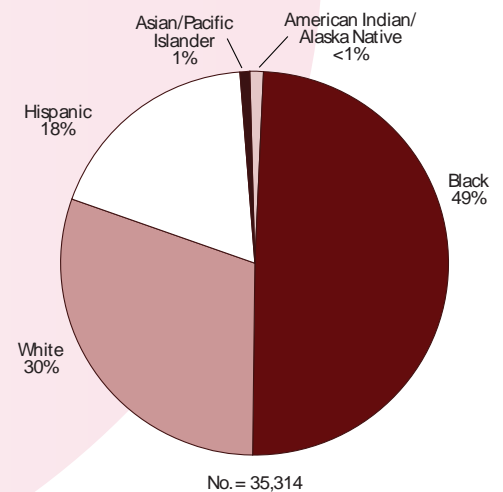
The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV infection reporting between 2003 and 2006 has remained stable. In 2006, the estimated rate of HIV/AIDS cases in the 33 states was 18.5 per 100,000.

Age group: From 2003 through 2006, the estimated number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases decreased among children (less than 13 years of age) and in the following age groups: 13–14, 30–34, and 35–39 years. The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases remained stable among persons aged 40–44 years and increased among persons aged 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older. In 2006, the largest number of HIV/AIDS cases occurred among persons aged 40–44 years, who accounted for 16% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed during that year.

Race/ethnicity: From 2003 through 2006, the estimated number of newly diagnosed HIV/AIDS cases increased among whites and Asian/Pacific Islanders, remained stable among blacks and Hispanics, and fluctuated among American Indians/Alaska Natives. Blacks accounted for 49% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006. In 2006, rates of HIV/AIDS cases were 67.7 per 100,000 in the black population, 25.5 per 100,000 in the Hispanic population, 8.8 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska

Native population, 8.2 per 100,000 in the white population, and 6.7 per 100,000 in the Asian/Pacific Islander population.

Race/ethnicity of persons (including children) with HIV/AIDS diagnosed during 2006



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS in the United States. Based on data from 33 states with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting. Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. June 2007. Retrieved June 9, 2008. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/us.htm>

Sex

From 2003 through 2006, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased approximately 5% among males and decreased 6% among females. In 2006, males accounted for 74% of all HIV/AIDS cases among adults and adolescents. In 2006, rates were 33.8 per 100,000 among males and 11.5 per 100,000 among females.

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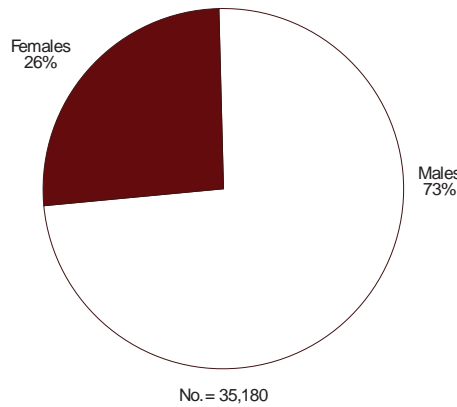
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2002-2006 HIV/AIDS: What do the numbers indicate? cont.

Sex of adults and adolescents with HIV/AIDS diagnosed during 2006



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS in the United States. Based on data from 33 states with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting. Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. June 2007. Retrieved June 9, 2008. <http://>

Transmission category: From 2003 through 2006, the estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases increased among men who have sex with men (MSM) and remained stable among adults and adolescents with HIV infection attributed to high-risk heterosexual contact (heterosexual contact with a person known to have, or to be at high risk for, HIV infection). The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases decreased among injection drug users (IDUs), MSM who were also IDUs, and among children. MSM (49%) and persons exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact (33%) accounted for 82% of all HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006.

Of all HIV infections diagnosed in 2005 in the 33 states with confidential name-based HIV reporting, 38% progressed to AIDS within 12 months after HIV infection was diagnosed. AIDS was diagnosed within 12 months after the diagnosis of HIV infection for larger proportions of persons aged 13–14 years and 35 years and older, for Hispanics, for IDUs, and for males with HIV infection attributed to high-risk heterosexual contact.

Cases of AIDS

In 2006, the estimated rate of AIDS cases in the United States was 12.3 per 100,000 population.

Age group: From 2002 through 2006, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased 64% among children (less than 13 years of age). The estimated number of AIDS cases also decreased among persons in the age groups 30–34 and 35–39 years. The estimated number of AIDS cases remained stable among persons aged 40–44 years and increased in the following age groups: 13–14, 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older. In 2006, the largest number of AIDS cases occurred among persons aged 40–44 years, who accounted for 20% of all AIDS cases diagnosed during that year in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Race/ethnicity: From 2002 through 2006, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among blacks and American Indians/Alaska Natives, remained stable among whites and Hispanics, and increased among Asians/Pacific Islanders. In 2006, rates of AIDS cases were 47.6 per 100,000 in the black population, 15.6 per 100,000 in the Hispanic population, 6.2 per 100,000 in the American Indian/Alaska Native population, 5.4 per 100,000 in the white population, and 3.7 per 100,000 in the Asian/Pacific Islander population. Though the diagnosis of HIV/AIDS remained stable among blacks and

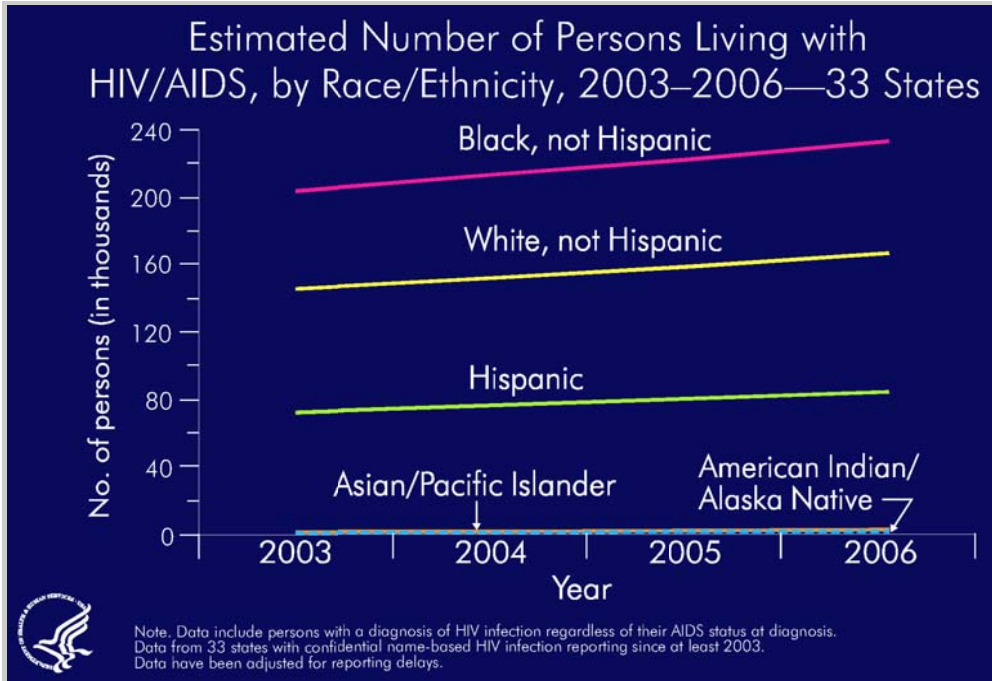


Hispanics, blacks, not Hispanic, had the highest number of persons living with HIV/AIDS, by race/ethnicity between 2003–2006.

Sex: From 2002 through 2006, the estimated number of AIDS cases remained stable among both male and female adults and adolescents. Males accounted for 73% of all AIDS cases diagnosed in 2006 for adults and adolescents in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Rates of AIDS cases in 2006 were 22.4 per 100,000 among males and 7.8 per 100,000 among females.

2002-2006

HIV/AIDS: What do the numbers indicate? cont.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS Surveillance - General Epidemiology (through 2006). Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. June 2007. Retrieved June 9, 2008. www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/slides/general/

Transmission category: From 2002 through 2006, among male adults and adolescents, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and MSM who were also IDUs. The numbers of males exposed through male-to-male sexual contact and high-

risk heterosexual contact remained stable. Among female adults and adolescents, the estimated number of AIDS cases decreased among IDUs and fluctuated among females exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact.

Deaths
From 2002 through 2006, the estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS who resided in the 50 states and the District of Columbia decreased 17%.

Age group: The estimated number of deaths decreased among children (less than 13 years of age) and in the following age groups: 13–14, 25–29, 30–34, 35–39, 40–44, and 45–49 years. The estimated number of deaths remained stable among persons aged 50–54 years and increased in the age groups, 15–19, 20–24, 55–59, 60–64, and 65 years and older.

Estimated numbers of AIDS diagnoses, deaths, and persons living with AIDS, 2002–2006

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Cumulative (1981-2006)
AIDS diagnoses	38,132	38,538	37,726	36,552	36,828	982,498
Deaths of persons with AIDS	38,132	38,538	37,726	36,552	36,828	982,498
Persons living with AIDS	350,419	372,267	393,598	413,882	436,693	NA

NA, not applicable (the values given for each year are cumulative). Based on data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. HIV/AIDS in the United States. Based on data from 33 states with long-term, confidential name-based HIV reporting. Divisions of HIV/AIDS Prevention National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. June 2007. Retrieved June 9, 2008. <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/us.htm>

Race/ethnicity: The estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS decreased among whites, blacks, and American Indians/Alaska Natives. The estimated number of deaths of persons with AIDS remained stable among Hispanics and increased among Asians/Pacific Islanders.

Sex and transmission category: The estimated number of deaths of adults and adolescents decreased among MSM and IDUs and remained stable among persons exposed through high-risk heterosexual contact.

*This report presents estimated numbers of cases of HIV/AIDS (cases of HIV infection, regardless whether they have progressed to AIDS) from the 38 areas (33 states and five U.S. dependent areas) that have had confidential name-based HIV infection reporting for a sufficient length of time (i.e., since at least 2003) to allow for stabilization of data collection and for adjustment of the data in order to monitor trends.

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 for redistribution of cases in persons initially reported without an identified risk factor, but not for incomplete reporting.

Data include persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection (not AIDS), a diagnosis of HIV infection and a later diagnosis of AIDS, or concurrent diagnoses of HIV infection and AIDS.

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