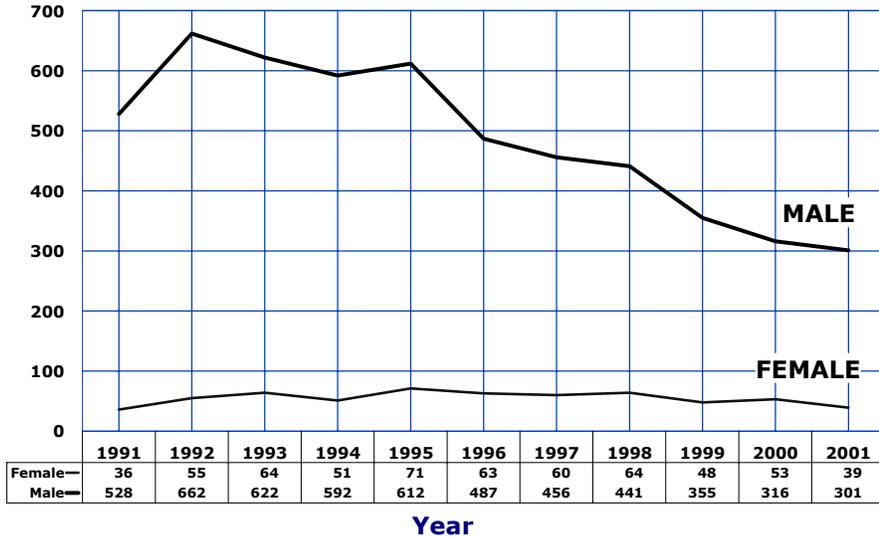


3C. HIV INFECTION AND AIDS

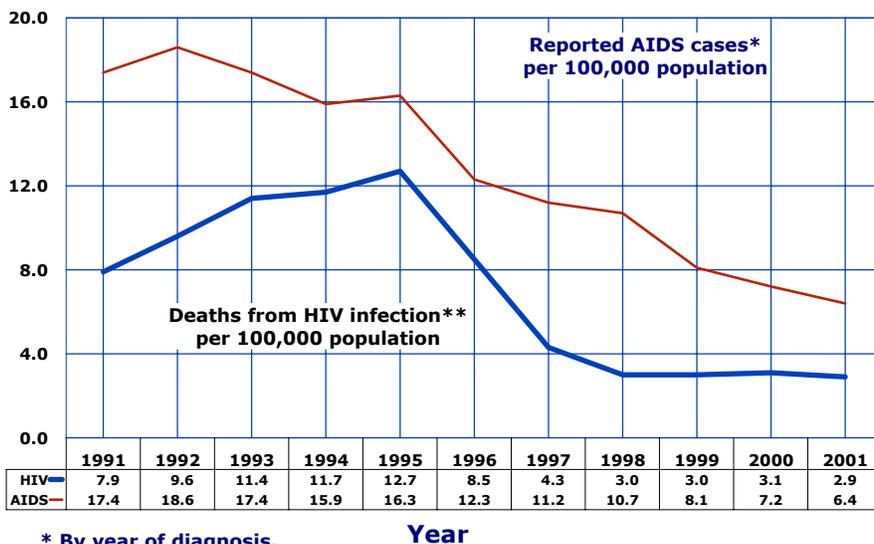
Figure 3C-1
Reported Cases of AIDS by Year of Diagnosis and Gender, Arizona 1991-2001



In Arizona, a cumulative total of 8,035 cases of AIDS has been diagnosed between 1981 and 2001 (Table 3C-1). In addition, 5,292 cases of HIV infection have been diagnosed in the same period.

The number of male AIDS cases declined by 54.5 percent from 662 in 1992, when it reached its latest peak, to 301 in 2001 (Figure 3C-1, Table 3C-2). The number of female AIDS cases declined by 45.1 percent from 71 diagnosed in 1995 to 39 diagnosed in 2001. The male-to-female ratio of AIDS diagnoses in Arizona in 2001 was 7.7:1. However, this ratio has decreased considerably since 1981-97 when the male-to-female ratio was 14.9:1.

Figure 3C-2
Trends in the Incidence Rates of AIDS and Mortality Rates for HIV Infection by Year, Arizona 1991-2001



* By year of diagnosis.
 ** By year of death.

The incidence rate of AIDS in Arizona declined by 65.6 percent from a high of 18.6 diagnosed cases per 100,000 population in 1992 to 6.4/100,000 in 2001 (Figure 3C-2). The rate of deaths from HIV infection declined by 77.2 percent from a high of 12.7 in 1995 to 2.9/100,000 in 2001.

Among ethnic groups, Blacks had the highest annual incidence rate of AIDS in 2001 (29.2 cases per 100,000 persons). American Indians ranked second with a rate of 6.8 per 100,000 population. The rate of 6.3/100,000 among Hispanics was the third highest among the racial/ethnic groups. The incidence rate of 5.4/100,000 among White non-Hispanics was 81.5 percent lower than the rate among Blacks. In 2001, the number of AIDS cases among Asians was too small to calculate a statistically reliable rate.