



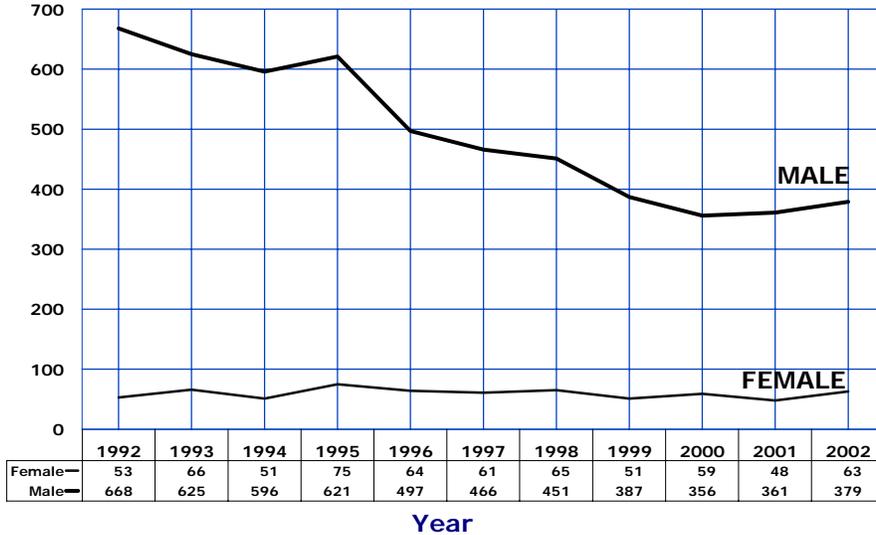
**3C.**

**HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DISEASE AND  
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)**

Since the first Arizona resident was diagnosed with AIDS in 1981, a cumulative total of 8,659 AIDS cases have been reported until December 31, 2002. In addition, 5,387 cases of HIV infection (**Table 3C-1**) have been diagnosed in the same period. Overall, 4,666 Arizonans or 53.8 percent of those diagnosed with AIDS from 1981 to 2002 are known to have died.

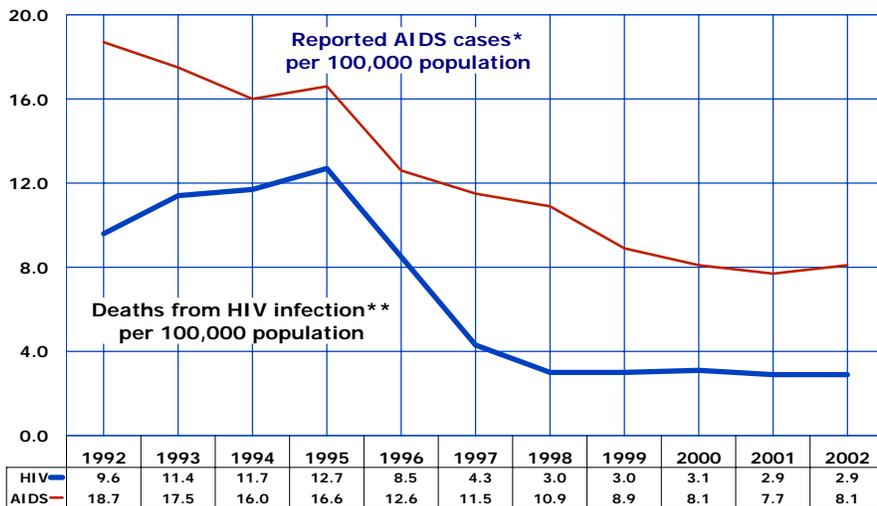
Due to the nature of HIV disease, the inherent reporting delay requires that the number of AIDS cases is updated annually for all diagnosis years. The updated annual counts of AIDS cases for 1981-2002, as provided by the Office of HIV/AIDS Services, are available in Tables 3C-1, 3C-2, 3C-3, 3C-4, 3C-5 and 5F-3 of this report.

**Figure 3C-1**  
**Reported Cases of AIDS by Year of Diagnosis and Gender, Arizona, 1992-2002**



The number of male AIDS cases increased for the second consecutive year from 356 in 2000 to 379 in 2002 (Figure 3C-1, Table 3C-2). The number of female AIDS cases increased from 48 diagnosed in 2001 to 63 diagnosed in 2002. The male-to-female ratio of AIDS diagnoses in Arizona in 2002 was 6:1. However, this ratio has decreased considerably since 1981-88 when the male-to-female ratio was 14.3:1.

**Figure 3C-2**  
**Trends in the Incidence Rates of AIDS and Mortality Rates for HIV Infection by Year, Arizona, 1992-2002**



\* By year of diagnosis (as of 6/1/2003).  
 \*\* By year of death.

The incidence rate of AIDS in Arizona increased from 7.7 cases per 100,000 in 2001 to 8.1/100,000 in 2002 (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 both in 2001 and 2002.

Among ethnic groups, Blacks had the highest annual incidence rate of AIDS in 2002 (33 cases per 100,000 persons). American Indians ranked second with a rate of 11 cases per 100,000 population. The rate of 8.5/100,000 among Hispanics was the third highest among the racial/ethnic groups. The incidence rate of 6.7/100,000 among White non-Hispanics was percent lower than the rate among Hispanics. In 2002, the number of 3 reported AIDS cases among Asians was too small to calculate a statistically reliable rate (see Table 3C-3 for the numerators and Table 10C-1 for the denominators).