



**3C.**

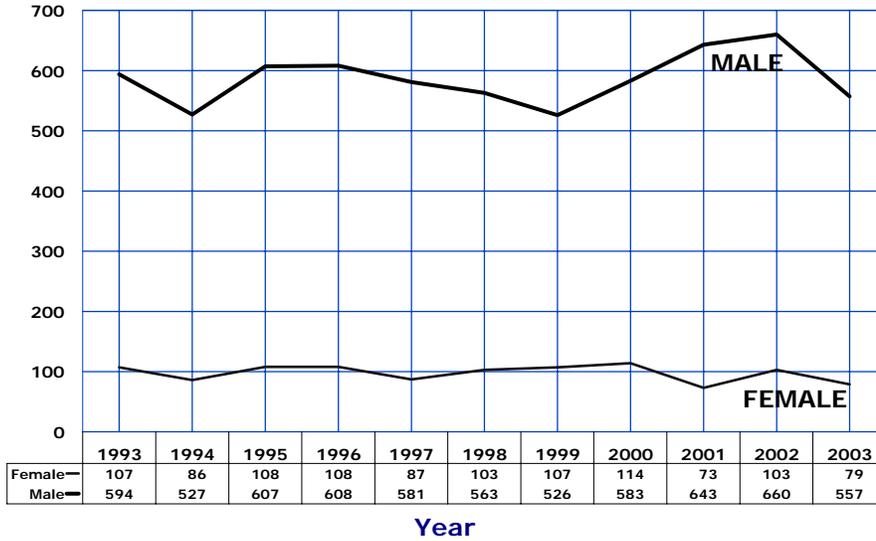
**HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS (HIV) DISEASE AND  
ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)**

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Statistics about the estimated incidence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) disease and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) for 1981-2003, 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. In the past, the cases of persons previously reported as HIV positive and subsequently diagnosed as AIDS were not properly counted since these were not new cases, only a new diagnosis reflecting a progression of the disease. The data for 1981-2003 presented in this report are based on a revised approach adopted by the Office of HIV/AIDS Services. The estimated incidence of HIV/AIDS includes the sum of new HIV cases and new AIDS cases which were not diagnosed as HIV positive in any prior calendar. The cases of persons who were diagnosed with both HIV and AIDS in the same calendar year are counted only as AIDS to avoid double counting (see the Executive Summary of the HIV/AIDS annual report at [http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/pdf/2004exec\\_summry.pdf](http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/pdf/2004exec_summry.pdf) ).

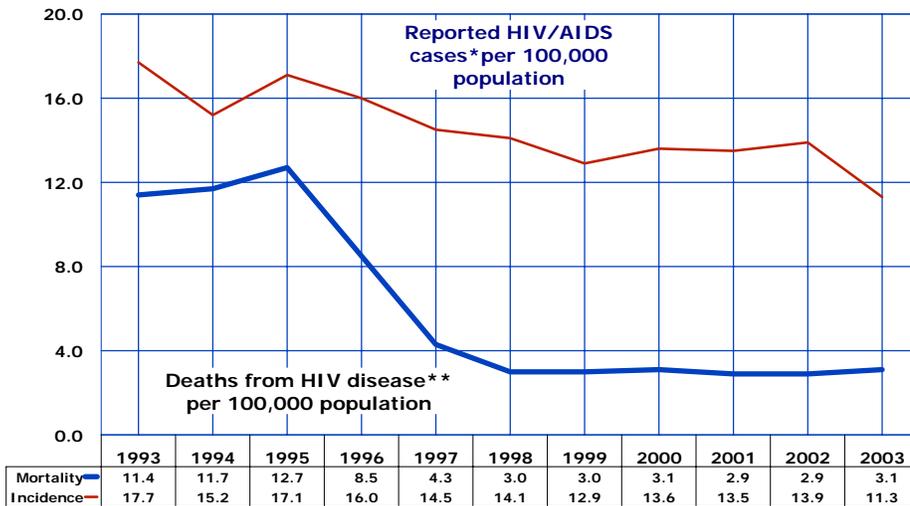
3C. HIV DISEASE AND AIDS

**Figure 3C-1**  
**Reported Cases of HIV/AIDS by Year of Diagnosis and Gender, Arizona, 1993-2003**



The male-to-female ratio of HIV/AIDS diagnoses in Arizona in 2003 was 7.1:1. Males accounted for 87.2 percent of all HIV/AIDS diagnoses that year.

**Figure 3C-2**  
**Trends in the Incidence Rates of HIV/AIDS and Mortality Rates for HIV Disease by Year, Arizona, 1993-2003**



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

The 2003 incidence rate of HIV/AIDS in Arizona was 11.3 cases per 100,000 population. Because of a lag in reporting time this rate is likely to be based on an incomplete number of cases (Figure 3C-2). The rate of deaths from HIV disease slightly increased from 2.9/100,000 in 2002 to 3.1/100,000 in 2003.

Among ethnic groups, Blacks had the highest annual incidence rate of HIV/AIDS in 2003 (42.5 cases per 100,000 persons). White non-Hispanics ranked second with a rate of 11.4 cases per 100,000 population. The rate of 11.3/100,000 among American Indian resident of Arizona was the third highest among the racial/ethnic groups. The incidence rate of 7.4/100,000 among Hispanics was 34.5 percent lower than the rate among American Indians. In 2003, the number of 5 reported HIV/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).