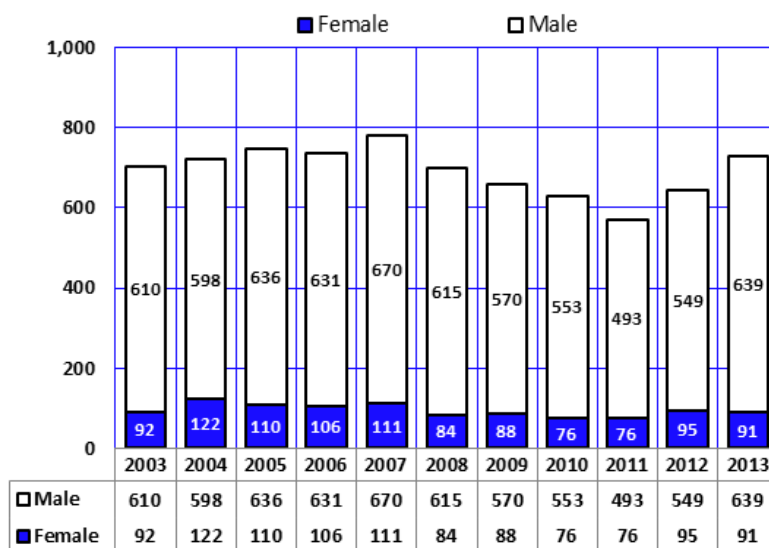


3C. HIV DISEASE AND AIDS

Figure 3C-1
Reported Cases of HIV/AIDS by Gender and Year of Diagnosis,
Arizona, 2003-2013

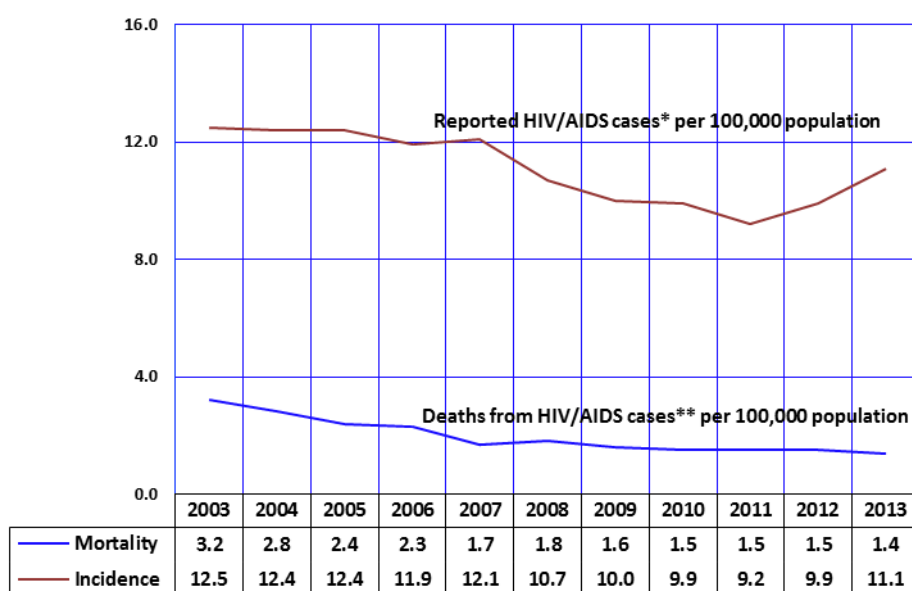


Since the first case of AIDS diagnosed in an Arizona resident in 1981, a total of 20,879 cases of HIV/AIDS had been diagnosed in the State by the end of 2013 and reported by July 1, 2014 (**Table 3C-1**).

In 2013, males accounted for 87.5 percent of all *HIV/AIDS* diagnoses. The male-to-female ratio of *HIV/AIDS* diagnoses in Arizona in 2013 was 7.0:1 (639/91, **Figure 3C-1**, **Table 3C-2**).

The proportion of risk behaviors attributed to emerging cases of *HIV/AIDS* in 2013 remained similar to previous years. Of the around 730 *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2013, 440 were among men who reported sexual contact with other men (**Table 3C-4**). Another 69 reported heterosexual contact. An additional 55 reported only injecting drugs. Adults without an indicated risk accounted for 127 of *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2013.

Figure 3C-2
Trends in the Incidence Rates of HIV/AIDS and Mortality Rates for HIV Disease
by Year, Arizona, 2003-2013



The incidence rate measures the relative risk for *HIV/AIDS* in a population. The incidence rate of *HIV/AIDS* has fallen in Arizona by 11.2 percent from 12.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2003 to 11.1/100,000 in 2013 (**Figure 3C-2**; the incidence rates for 2003 – 2013 have been re-computed based on the latest volume of the *HIV/AIDS* data as of 7/01/2014).

The rate of deaths from *HIV disease* remained relatively stable at 1.5 deaths per 100,000 population from 2010 – 2012 and 1.4/100,000 in 2013 (**Figure 3C-2**).

Of the around 730 *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2013, 298 were White non-Hispanic, 249 were Hispanic, 121 were Black, 50 were American Indian, and 9 were Asian or Pacific Islander (**Table 3C-3**).

Notes: *By year of diagnosis; **By year of death.