



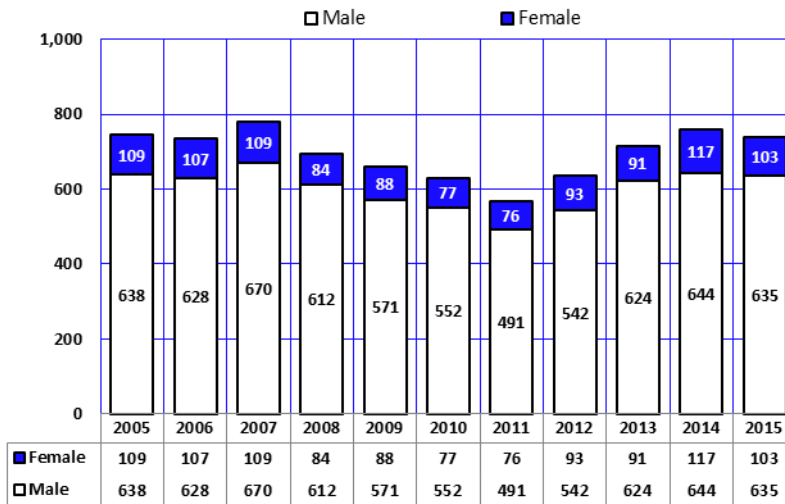
3C.

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

Statistics about the estimated incidence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) disease and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) for 1981-2015, as provided by the Office of HIV, STD, and Hepatitis 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 with AIDS were not properly counted since these were not new cases, only a new diagnosis reflecting a progression of the disease. The data 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 year. 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.

3C. HIV DISEASE AND AIDS

Figure 3C-1
Reported Cases of HIV/AIDS by Gender and Year of Diagnosis,
Arizona, 2005-2015

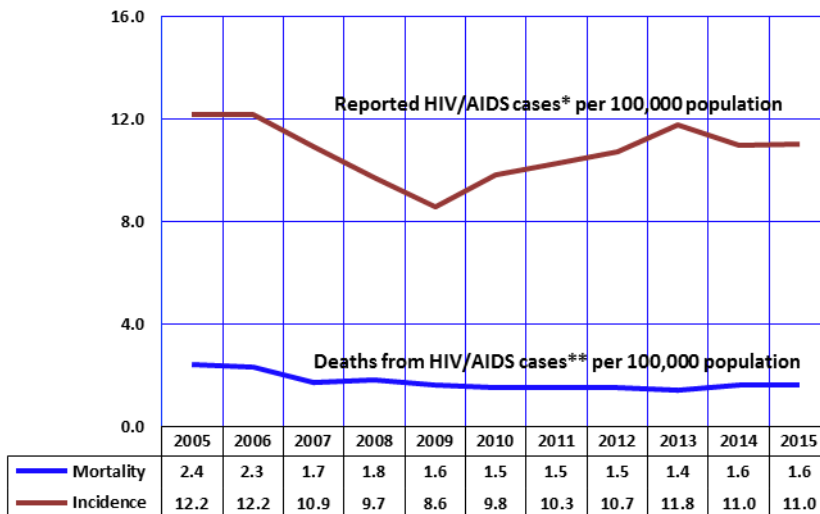


Since the first case of AIDS diagnosed in an Arizona resident in 1981, a total of 22,337 cases of HIV/AIDS had been diagnosed in the State by the end of 2015 and reported by July 1, 2016 (**Table 3C-1**).

In 2015, males accounted for 86.0 percent of all *HIV/AIDS* diagnoses. The male-to-female ratio of *HIV/AIDS* diagnoses in Arizona in 2015 was 6.2:1 (635/103, **Figure 3C-1**, **Table 3C-2**).

The proportion of risk behaviors attributed to emerging cases of HIV/AIDS in 2015 remained similar to previous years. Of the 738 *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2015, 429 were among men who reported sexual contact with other men (**Table 3C-4**). Another 76 reported heterosexual contact. An additional 52 reported only injecting drugs. Adults without an indicated risk accounted for 135 of HIV/AIDS cases diagnosed in 2015.

Figure 3C-2
Trends in the Incidence Rates of HIV/AIDS and Mortality Rates for HIV Disease
by Year, Arizona, 2005-2015



The incidence rate measures the relative risk for HIV/AIDS in a population. The incidence rate of HIV/AIDS has fallen in Arizona by 9.6 percent from 12.2 cases per 100,000 population in 2005 to 11.0/100,000 in 2015 (**Figure 3C-2**; the incidence rates for 2005 – 2015 have been re-computed based on the latest volume of the HIV/AIDS data as of 7/01/2016).

The rate of deaths from *HIV disease* remained unchanged from 2010 to 2012, then decreased slightly at 1.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 2013, followed by a modest increase to 1.6/100,000 during 2014-2015 (**Figure 3C-2**).

Of the 738 *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2015, 266 were White non-Hispanic, 256 were Hispanic, 135 were Black, 53 were American Indian, and 21 were Asian or Pacific Islander (**Table 3C-3**).

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