



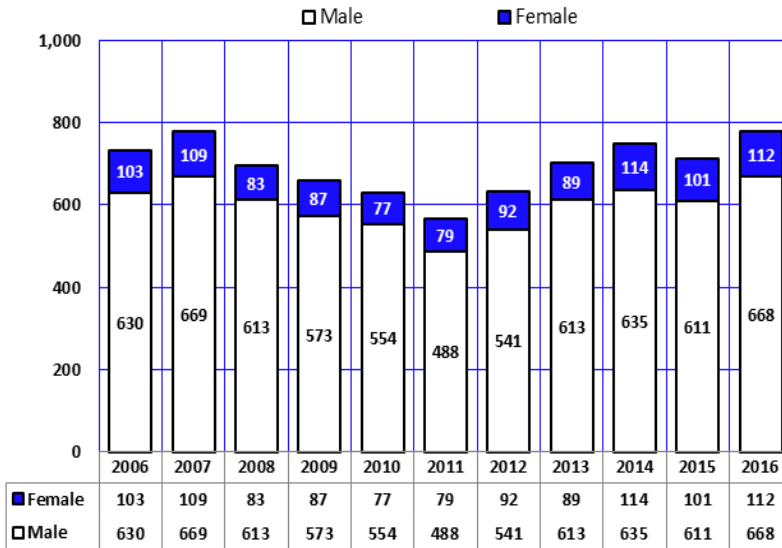
3C.

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, 2006-2016

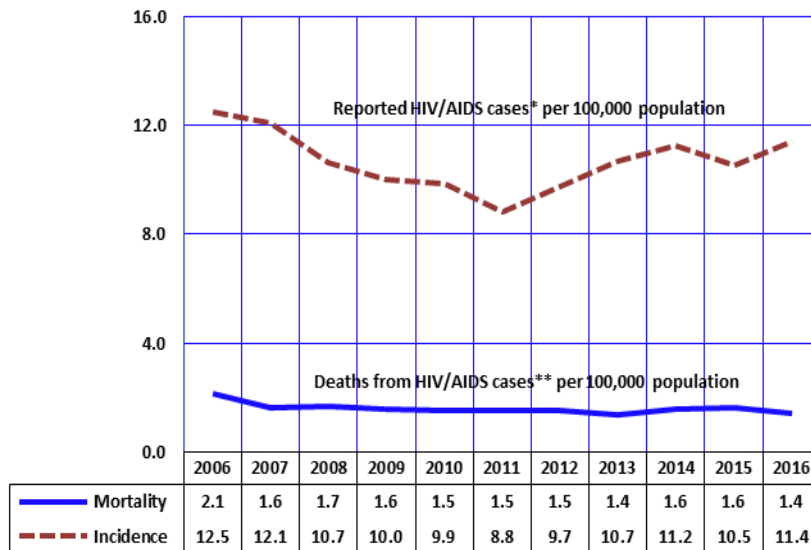


Since the first case of AIDS diagnosed in an Arizona resident in 1981, a total of 23,068 cases of HIV/AIDS had been diagnosed in the State by the end of 2016 and reported by July 1, 2017 (**Table 3C-1**).

In 2016, males accounted for 85.7 percent of all *HIV/AIDS* diagnoses. The male-to-female ratio of *HIV/AIDS* diagnoses in Arizona in 2016 was 6.0:1 (668/112; **Figure 3C-1, Table 3C-2**).

The proportion of risk behaviors attributed to emerging cases of *HIV/AIDS* in 2016 remained similar to previous years. Of the 780 *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2016, 475 were among men who reported sexual contact with other men (**Table 3C-4**). Another 58 reported heterosexual contact. An additional 54 reported only injecting drugs. Adults without an indicated risk accounted for 161 of *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2016.

Figure 3C-2
Trends in the Incidence Rates of HIV/AIDS and Mortality Rates for HIV Disease
by Year, Arizona, 2006-2016



The incidence rate measures the relative risk for *HIV/AIDS* in a population. The incidence rate of *HIV/AIDS* has fallen in Arizona by 8.7 percent from 12.5 cases per 100,000 population in 2006 to 11.4/100,000 in 2016 (**Figure 3C-2**; the incidence rates for 2006 – 2016 have been re-computed based on the latest volume of the *HIV/AIDS* data as of 7/01/2017).

The rate of deaths from *HIV disease* remained unchanged from 2014 to 2015, then decreased slightly at 1.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 2016 (**Figure 3C-2**).

Of the 780 *HIV/AIDS* cases diagnosed in 2016, 276 were White non-Hispanic, 282 were Hispanic, 144 were Black, 53 were American Indian, and 20 were Asian or Pacific Islander (**Table 3C-3**).

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