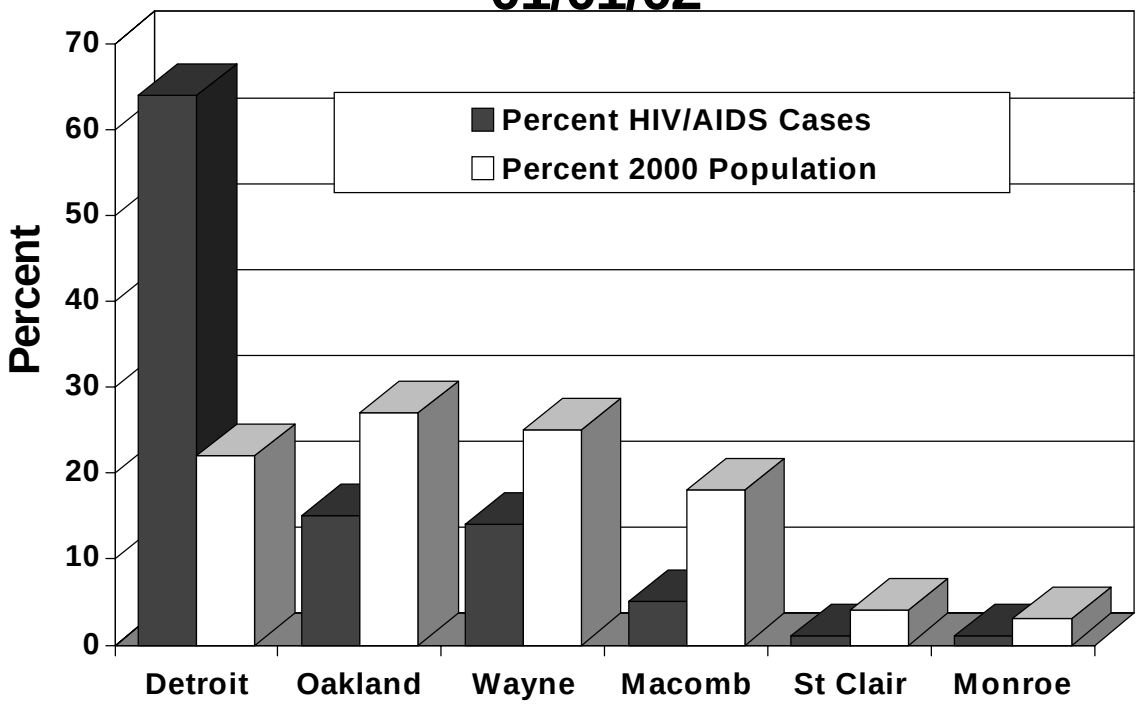
Region 1 Live HIV/AIDS Cases and Population by Local Health Department Jurisdiction, 01/01/02



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

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Summary of Epidemic for Region 1

- **How many cases?** The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) estimates that there are 10,630 people living with HIV/AIDS in Region 1, of which 6,984 were reported as of January 1, 2002. Incidence of HIV (the number of new HIV infections) is level at around 500 new cases annually**.** The number of AIDS deaths dropped 65 percent between 1995 and 2000. The prevalence of HIV disease (all persons living with HIV infection or AIDS, whether diagnosed recently or years ago) is increasing because new cases are still being diagnosed and infected persons are living longer.

- **How are the cases geographically distributed?** HIV disease is distributed disproportionately in Michigan. Region 1 has more cases (of the 10,749 cases reported in Michigan) when compared with the general population that lives there. The graph on the previous page displays the distribution of reported cases by local health department within Region 1. Sixty-four percent of the reported cases within this region were among residents of Detroit.

  The 83 counties of Michigan are divided into 48 local health departments (LHDs). In the less populated areas of the state LHDs may contain more than one county, however most contain a single county. All LHDs have been labeled as either being in a high or low HIV prevalence area (please refer to page 2 of the Statewide profile for methodology used). Within Region 1, Detroit and Oakland Co. are considered to be LHDs in high prevalence areas, while Macomb Co., Monroe Co. and St. Clair Co. are considered to be LHDs in low prevalence areas.

Recommendations: Ranking of Behavioral Groups

To assist in prioritizing prevention activities at both the statewide and the regional levels, the MDCH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Section is charged with ranking the top three primary behavioral groups at risk for HIV disease in Region 1. The guiding question used in this process has been, “In which populations can strategies prevent the most infections from occurring?” Effectively reducing transmission in populations where most of the HIV transmission is taking place will have the greatest impact upon the overall epidemic. The percentage of cases for each behavioral group was used in determining the ranked order of the following three behavioral groups: MSM, IDUs, and heterosexuals.

- **Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)*:** MSM make up 59 percent of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission (3,374 out of 5,714). The MSM behavioral group continues to be the most affected behavioral group even though the number of new cases indicates a level (non-increasing, non-decreasing) trend.

- **Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)*:** Of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission, 30 percent are IDUs (1,695 out of 5,714). Cases among IDUs are closely linked to HIV among women and their infants and the heterosexual groups. The trend in IDU transmission also appears to be level.

- **High Risk Heterosexuals (HRH):** HRH cases constitute 14 percent of the total number of cases with a known mode of transmission (817 out of 5,714) and are defined as HIV-infected persons whose heterosexual sex partners are known to be 1) IDUs, 2) bisexual men and/or 3) HIV+ individuals. The trend for heterosexual transmission also appears to be level.

**These numbers include MSM/IDU in totals and percent calculations*

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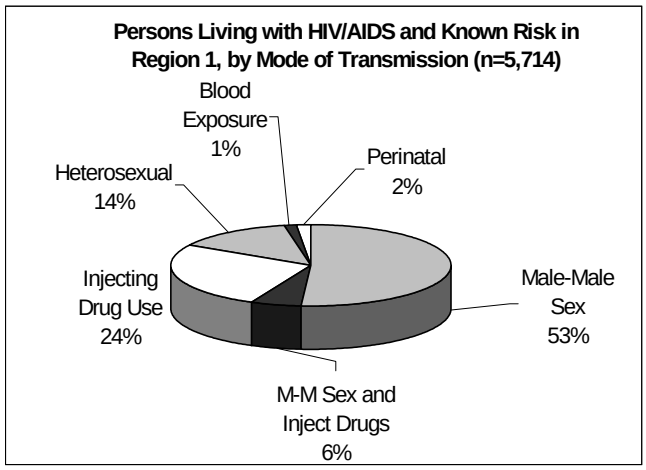
Distribution of HIV/AIDS (Living) Cases by Mode of Transmission

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System

Current surveillance methods do not distinguish the specific transmission route for individuals who have engaged in more than one behavior. Surveillance is only able to determine the most likely mode. However, when multiple risk information on men who have sex with men (MSM) and injecting drug use (IDU) is available from a case report form, both risks are reported together.

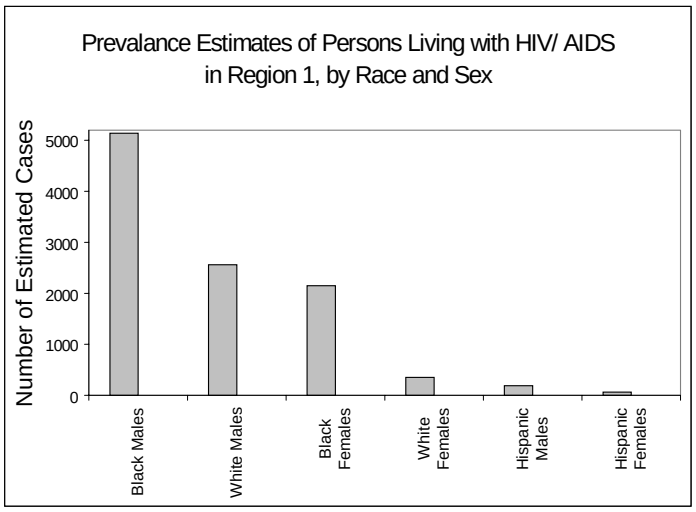


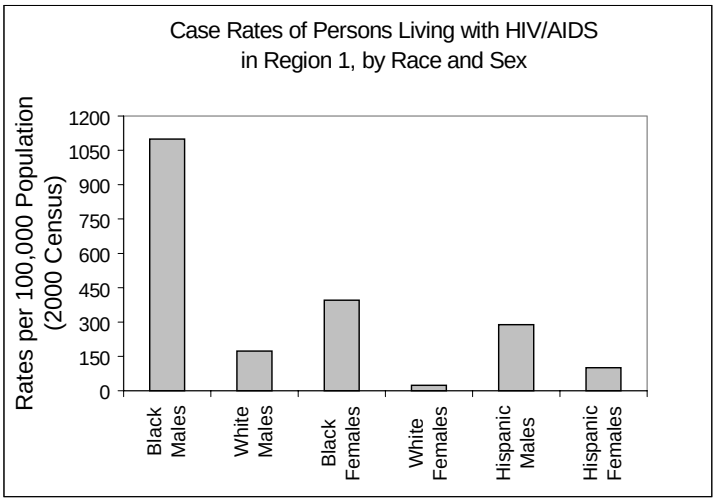
The pie chart indicates the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Region 1 by mode of transmission among the 5,714 cases for which the risk was identifiable.

- This chart demonstrates that over half (59 percent) of the people living with HIV/AIDS with a known mode of transmission are MSM, including 6 percent who also injected drugs.
- Almost a third (30 percent) are injecting drug users, including 6 percent who are also MSM. Thirty-nine percent of non-MSM IDUs also have high risk heterosexual sex partners. (See Table 1, page 18.)
- Finally, 14 percent of the total had high risk heterosexual sex partners as their only mode of transmission.

Distribution of Estimated HIV/AIDS Cases by Race

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System





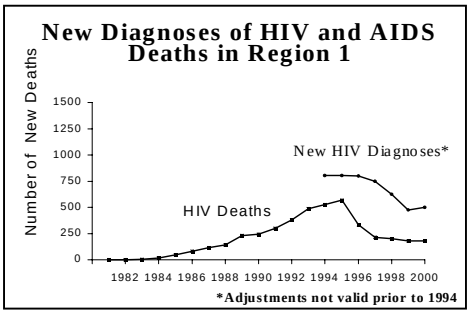
These bar graphs show the impact of this epidemic on six race and sex groups.

- Black males have both the highest rate per 100,000 population (1,099) and the highest estimated number (5,140) of HIV/AIDS cases. This high rate means the impact of the epidemic is greatest on this demographic group.
- Black females have the second highest rate (395) and the third highest estimated number (2,150) of cases of HIV/AIDS.
- Hispanic males have the third highest rate (289) and the fifth highest estimated number (190) of cases. This means that the impact of this epidemic is high on a relatively small demographic group.
- White males have the fourth highest rate (173) and the second highest estimated number (2,560) of cases.
- Hispanic females have the fifth highest rate (101) and the lowest estimated number (60) of HIV/AIDS.
- White females have the lowest rate (23) and the fourth highest estimated number (350) of HIV/AIDS cases.

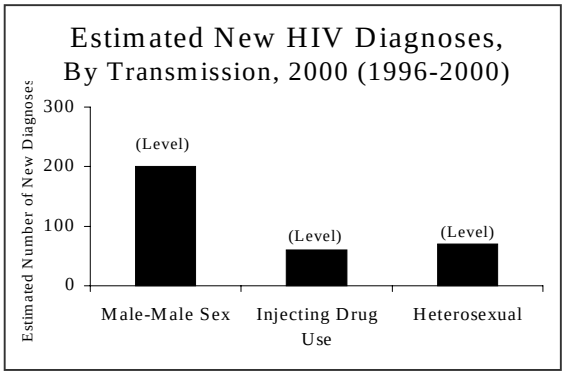
2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)



- *New HIV Diagnoses (HIV incidence) and deaths are statistically level 1996-2000.* HIV incidence and the HIV related deaths are shown in the graph to the left. The overall decrease in deaths is likely due to the more effective treatments introduced in 1996 that delay or prevent the onset of AIDS in HIV-infected persons. MDCH estimates that about 500 persons were newly infected in the year 2000 in Region 1 (the slight increase from 1999 to 2000 has shown no significant trend).



- *Transmission of HIV 1996-2000*: The estimated number of new diagnoses among men who have sex with men are stable at 200 persons in 2000. The proportion of persons infected heterosexually is level at 70 and IDU is level 60 new infections in 2000. New infections are level among MSM who also inject drugs, however they are not shown in this graph. There were fewer than 10 persons diagnosed each year who acquired infection from blood products received before 1985, and fewer than 10 infants infected at birth each year.

Number of People Accessing Services vs. Reported Cases

Data from Uniform Reporting System (URS) & HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Comparing Services with Cases		
Group	**Services**	**Cases**
Males	70%	75%
Females	30%	25%
Whites	18%	27%
Blacks	77%	69%
Hispanics	3%	2%
Other Minorities	1%	0%
Race Unknown	1%	1%
White males	15%	24%
Black males	52%	48%
Hispanic males	2%	2%
Other Minority males	1%	0%
Unknown Race males	1%	1%
White females	3%	3%
Black females	26%	20%
Hispanic females	1%	1%
Other minority females	0%	0%
Unknown Race females	0%	0%
0-12 years*	2%	1%
13-19 years*	1%	1%
20-24 years*	3%	4%
25-44 years*	57%	64%
45+ years*	36%	30%
Total HIV Infected	4,526	6,984

The Uniform Reporting System collects data on services that are provided to clients, including case-management, physician referrals, and assistance with housing and transportation needs. These services are funded through the Ryan White CARE Act and related sources (RWCA).

In 2001, 4,526 HIV-infected persons were reported receiving Ryan White Services in Region 1. A comparison also shows that persons receiving Ryan White services were significantly more likely than the reported population to be female, black or Hispanic.

Since it is likely that most of these individuals receiving services are reported cases, when comparing their number to that of the total number of reported cases (6,984), it is apparent that not all reported persons are receiving RWCA-funded services.

** "Years" within this table refer to current age, not age at diagnosis.*

2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

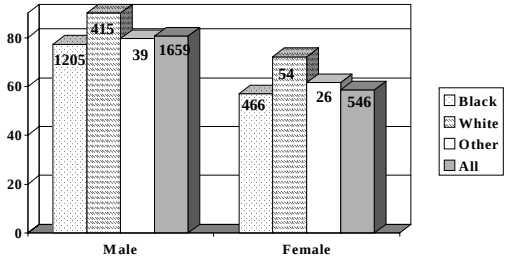
Information from Interviews with HIV-Infected Persons in SE Michigan

Data from Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project (SHAS)

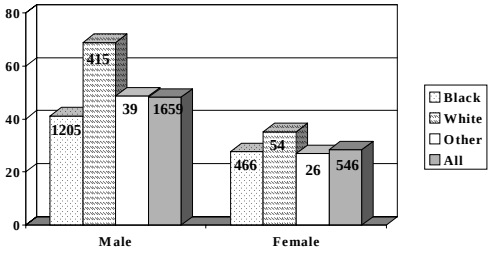
Data presented in this section are from the Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project (SHAS) from 1990-2000. HIV-infected persons in Region 1 who present for care at one of three sites, two large tertiary medical centers and one neighborhood clinic system, are eligible for a one-time interview. Data are collected on demographic and socioeconomic factors, drug use (alcohol, ingested and/or injected drugs), needle sharing and cleaning, access to drug treatment, sexual behaviors, condom use, medical and social services, compliance with drug therapies, and, for women, reproductive history and child health. Prevention and care planning groups are encouraged to contact the MDCH HIV/AIDS Surveillance Section for additional data from this project. A summary of the 1990-2000 SHAS data is also available on-line at: www.michigan.gov/mdch.

- At the time of the interview 57 percent had AIDS and 43 percent had HIV/not AIDS; 75 percent are male and 75 percent are black.
- Among the 1,659 male interviewees, 81 percent had greater than or equal to 12 years of education, 36 percent were employed at the time of interview, and 49 percent had an income of $10,000 or more.
- Among the 546 female interviewees, 59 percent had greater than or equal to 12 years of education, 21 percent were employed at the time of interview and 29 percent had an income of $10,000 or more.

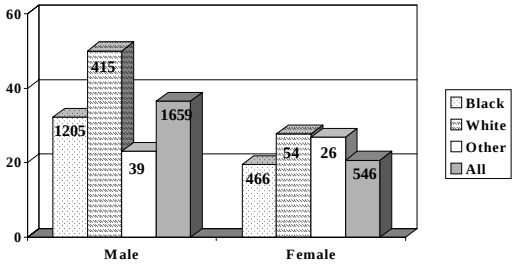
Percent of Interviewees with Greater than 12 Years of Education by Race and Sex in SE Michigan, 1990-2000



Percent of Interviewees with an Income of $10,000 or More by Race and Sex in SE Michigan, 1999-2000



Percent of Interviewees Employed at the Time of Interview by Race and Sex in SE Michigan, 1999-2000



Note: Numbers on the bars are the total number of interviewees in each sex and race group.

2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), Family of HIV Seroprevalence Surveys & Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project(SHAS)

Number of Cases:

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the number one ranked behavioral group in Region 1. MSM remain the single largest behavioral group affected by this epidemic and account for over half of all reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that there are approximately 5,130 MSM living with HIV disease in Region 1. This includes 500 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

The percent of MSM who are HIV infected and attended the Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) clinics at local health departments in southeast Michigan has been quite high. These rates are 10 percent in Wayne County outside of Detroit (average 1993 –1996), 24 percent in Oakland County (average 1991-1993) and 29 percent (average 1993-1999) in the City of Detroit. Although data from these seroprevalence surveys provide valuable information about clinic attendees, the results cannot be generalized to all MSM. The findings are based on a select group of men at the highest risk for contracting HIV — MSM who engage in unprotected sex and have contracted other STDs. In addition, this behavior is likely under-reported at STD clinics, complicating the implications of these rates. This under-reporting leads to a small number of known MSM being included in these surveys annually (an average of approximately 25 for Detroit and under 20 each for Wayne and Oakland County clinics). Even so, these results suggest that the percent of MSM who are HIV positive is higher than any other behavioral group discussed in these profiles.

Race/Ethnicity:

Having sex with other men infected most males in Region 1. This is true for black, white and Hispanic men. In reviewing reported cases for MSM and MSM/IDU (total cases equaling 3,374), black males (1,914) account for more than a half (57 percent) while white males (1,365) comprise approximately 40 percent of men in this combined category (Refer to Table 2)

Age: Among those reporting male-male sex, the highest percent of all living cases of HIV/AIDS is found among those aged 30-39 (45 percent). MSM is the predominant mode of transmission for males aged 13 and up (Refer to Table 3).

Geographic Distribution:

Just under two-thirds (63 percent) of HIV-infected MSM statewide reside in Region 1. Within high prevalence counties of Region 1, MSM are over half of the cases with a known risk (59 percent) while in the lower prevalence counties 70 percent of reported persons living with HIV/AIDS are MSM.

Trends and Conclusions:

MDCH estimates that there were about 200 new HIV infections in the year 2000 among men who have sex with men. These numbers were level from 1996-2000.

Men who have sex with men will continue to be the largest behavioral group affected by the HIV epidemic.

The data also suggest that prevention activities among teenagers and young adults should be geared towards males having sex with other males. These activities should recognize that adolescents at highest risk are those males whose sex partners are older, since older men are more likely to be HIV-infected than are younger males.

2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM (Discussion of Bisexuals)

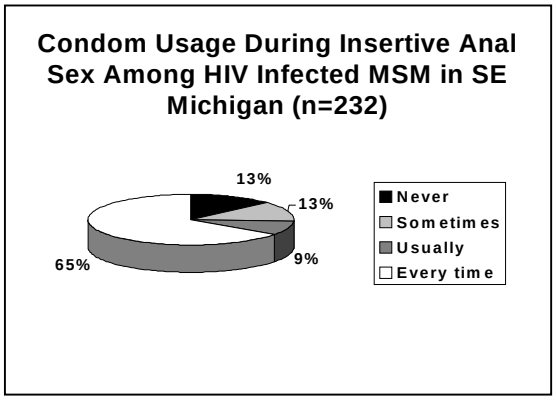
Data Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project (SHAS)
& HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

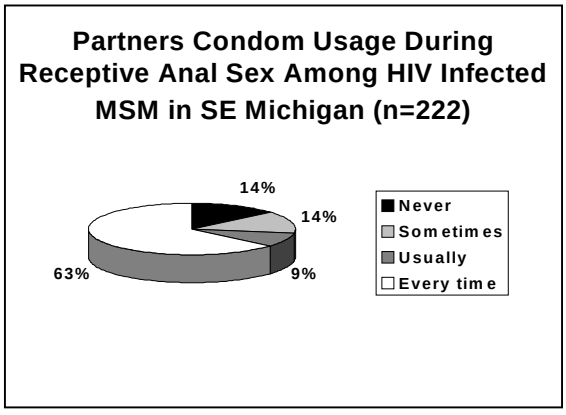
In an effort to help focus prevention activities, we present the data that are available on bisexual behavior among HIV-infected men in Michigan. Detailed behavioral data on MSM in southeast Michigan are available from the SHAS interview study (described on page 4). The SHAS interview asks HIV-infected persons directly about specific behaviors. Of all male SHAS respondents, 59 percent report having sex with other men in the five years prior to the interview. Twenty-nine percent of black MSM also report having sex with women, while 17 percent of white MSM report having sex with women.

Case reporting data are collected statewide but have only limited information on male bisexual behavior. Case reports are usually completed by health care providers reviewing medical records rather than through extensive interviews of the infected person. Only 59 percent of all case reports have complete answers to both questions, "has the patient had sex with men," and "has the patient had sex with women." Based on these complete forms, 35 percent of all MSM reported also having sex with women since 1977. These complete forms also show that 4 percent of women report having sex with bisexual men. There are no changes over time. These data from case reporting should be viewed as minimum estimates of these behaviors. Nonetheless, they suggest that more HIV infected women have sex with bisexual men than the surveillance system collects.

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM: A Look at Condom Usage

The SHAS interview (described on page 4) also asks questions about condom usage. Among MSM interviewed, we asked questions regarding condom use with male partners. As shown in the graphs below, of 232 respondents only 65 percent reported using condoms “every time” in the past year when they participated in insertive anal sex with a male partner. Therefore, 35 percent of the HIV infected MSM reported condom use with a range from “usually” to “never”. Of the 222 respondents who participated in receptive anal sex with a male partner, 63 percent reported that their partner used a condom. This also indicates that 37 percent of respondents report that condom usage, while engaging in receptive anal sex is not consistent, and ranges from “usually” to “never”.





2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), Family of HIV Seroprevalence Surveys & Supplement to HIV/AIDS Surveillance Project (SHAS)

Number of Cases:

Injecting drug users (IDUs) are the number two ranked behavioral group in Region 1 and account for almost a third of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates there are approximately 2,580 IDUs living with HIV disease in Region 1. This estimate includes 500 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

When considering the effect of IDU on the HIV/AIDS epidemic, it is important to note that this group is additionally linked to heterosexuals, infants, and MSM. Over one-third (39 percent) of the reported cases among non-MSM IDUs also had high risk heterosexual sex partners. Additionally, of the 817 cases with reported heterosexual risk, 277 individuals (34 percent) also reported having IDU as partners. Sixty-five percent of perinatally infected infants (infants infected at birth) have an IDU as a mother or have a mother whose partner is an IDU.

When these linked populations are considered, IDU-related transmission accounts for 35 percent **(**2,034 cases) of people reported with HIV disease and having a known risk in Region 1. This is similar to the nationwide picture.

Wayne County Jail HIV Seroprevalence Anonymous Unlinked Serosurvey, 1999

From March-August 1999, an anonymous, unlinked HIV seroprevalence study was conducted among 5,555 persons who were incoming prisoners to the Wayne County Jail. From these participants, 4,909 HIV test results were available and revealed an overall seroprevalence of 1.7 percent (85 persons). Most of the incoming prisoners were residents of Wayne County (94.1 percent), and most were male (87.8 percent), black (75.5 percent) and had previously been incarcerated (86 percent). Risk behavior was underreported.

This population of incoming prisoners has an HIV seroprevalence rate (1.7%) comparable to the rate of those who utilize voluntary HIV counseling and testing services in Wayne county (1.2%) and higher than the general Michigan population (0.14%). These findings demonstrate a need for readily available voluntary HIV counseling and testing services at county jail facilities. This would provide a good opportunity for high-risk individuals who will likely return to the community relatively quickly to know their HIV status and learn about prevention behaviors and intervention services.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Of the 1,695 IDU HIV/AIDS cases, 878 are black men (52 percent), 513 are black women (30 percent), 172 are white men (10 percent), 76 are white women (5 percent), 37 are Hispanic men (2 percent) and 10 are Hispanic women (<1 percent). In total, 82 percent (1,391 cases) of the cases occur in black IDU.

Approximately two-thirds of the cases are men (64 percent) and one-third are women (36 percent). Among the 603 women whose HIV infection has been attributed to IDU, almost half (49 percent) report high-risk heterosexual sex partners.

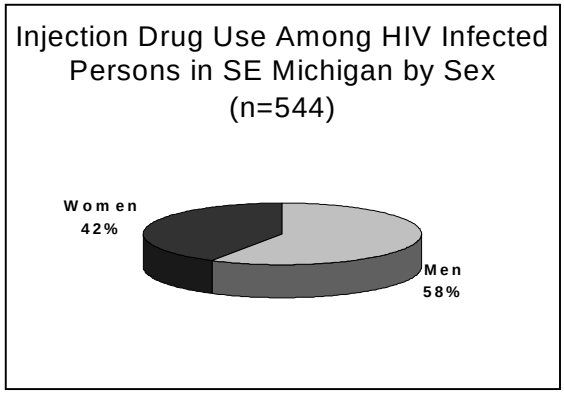
Additional behavioral data on IDUs and other drug users in southeast Michigan is known from the SHAS interview (See graphs on next page). Of the 2,205 persons interviewed in SHAS, 25 percent injected drugs at some time during their lives.

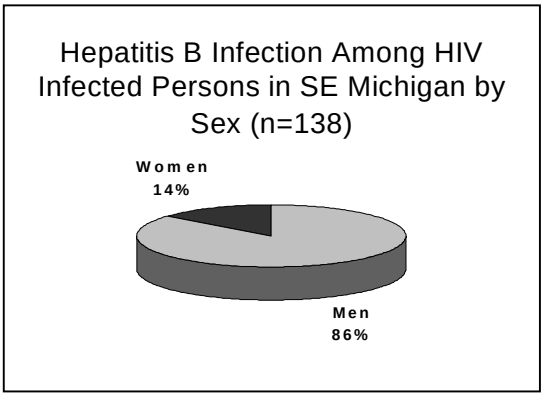
2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

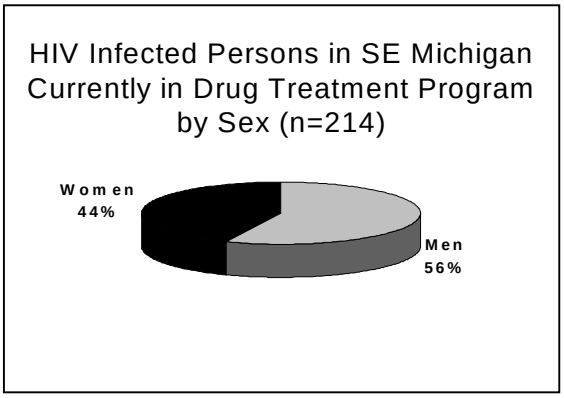
Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU (Continued)

This 25 percent was mostly comprised of males (58 percent). Of 138 respondents, 86 percent of men and 14 percent of women reported also being infected with Hepatitis B. When clients were asked about current participation in drug treatment programs, 214 persons (10 percent) responded in the affirmative. Questions used to screen interviewees for potential alcoholism reveal that 22 percent of female and 21 percent of male interviewees are potential alcoholics.

Other drug use information shows that 65 percent of females and 56 percent of males used some kind of illegal drug in the past. Among these respondents, the non-injected primary drug for women was crack cocaine and for men marijuana, followed by crack. Further SHAS data describing the drug use behaviors of participants in this study are available online at http://www.michigan.gov/mdch.







Age:

Among men with a known risk in each age group over 19 years, IDU is the second most common mode of transmission. Forty-one percent of male IDU cases are among men in their forties (34 percent of males in their forties were MSM/IDU).

IDU is the predominant mode of transmission for women aged 30-49 years (59 percent of female cases in this age group with known risk). Among the 482 female IDUs in this age group, 49 percent of them also reported high risk heterosexual partners.

There are very few cases of HIV/AIDS attributed to IDU among teenagers (7); the proportion of IDU among those in their twenties is small (12 percent of cases with a known risk).

2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU (Continued)

Geographic Distribution:

Ninety-nine percent of IDU cases were reported in the higher prevalence areas of Region 1. Within high prevalence counties, just under a third of cases with a known risk (30 percent*) are IDU, while in the lower prevalence counties 13 percent* of persons living with HIV/AIDS are IDU. (* These percentages include IDU males who are also MSM).

Trends and Conclusions:

In a range from 12.4 percent in 1990 to 3.1 percent in 1999, an average of 6.4 percent of IDUs referred through the Detroit Health Department drug treatment Central Intake Facility test positive for HIV (for the years 1988-1999). This has not changed statistically over time. The infection rate among IDUs who are not in treatment is unknown.

The number of new HIV diagnoses among IDUs (excluding MSM/IDU) remained level from 1996 and 2000, with approximately 60 new HIV infections in the year 2000. Some of these persons also have heterosexual exposures, since IDUs are more likely to have IDU sex partners than are persons who do not inject drugs. In addition, the impact of this transmission group on non-IDUs is important to recognize. Decreasing HIV among IDUs will decrease the number of cases attributed to heterosexual transmission as well as to their infants via perinatal transmission.

2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

Ranked Behavioral Group/Discussion: Heterosexuals

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Heterosexual transmission is the number three ranked behavioral group in Region 1. Heterosexual sex accounts for 14 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that 1,240 persons living with HIV disease in Region 1 were infected through heterosexual sex. Transmission is classified as heterosexual when one or more heterosexual sex partners are known to be IDU, bisexual men or known to be HIV-infected (these are referred to as high risk heterosexual partners).

Currently there are an estimated 820 infected persons who are classified as IDUs but who also had one or more heterosexual sex partner(s) who engaged in high risk behaviors (i.e., IDU, bisexual). These persons may have been exposed to HIV heterosexually or through sharing injecting equipment. Among reported cases, the dual risk IDU/heterosexual cases comprise 9 percent of all reported HIV/AIDS cases with a known risk and are 45 percent men and 55 percent women within Region 1.

The rate of HIV positives measured among heterosexual attendees of the Detroit STD clinic, who are likely among the highest risk heterosexuals in the state, averaged under 1 percent (0.9 percent) positive in the annual seroprevalence surveys done 1993-1999.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Most heterosexual cases of HIV/AIDS are black--80 percent of female and 78 percent of male heterosexually transmitted HIV/AIDS cases were among blacks. While women account for 25 percent of HIV/AIDS cases in Region 1, they have consistently accounted for over two-thirds of heterosexually acquired infections -- currently 73 percent.
The percent of men infected heterosexually is low--5 percent of cases among men of all races with a known risk.

Over one-third of black women were infected heterosexually (46 percent). Among Hispanic and white women, over half of each group were infected through heterosexual sex (Hispanic women 59 percent, white women 52 percent).

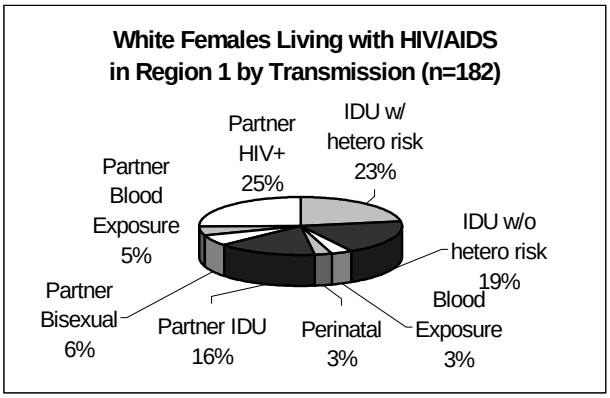
Among females of all races reported with HIV/AIDS and a known risk, just under half (47 percent) of cases are contracted heterosexually. Virtually the same proportion, 48 percent, were infected via IDU. Among women with a known risk, 24 percent are IDUs who also had high risk heterosexual sex partners. These data underscore the point that these two modes of transmission are closely intertwined for women.

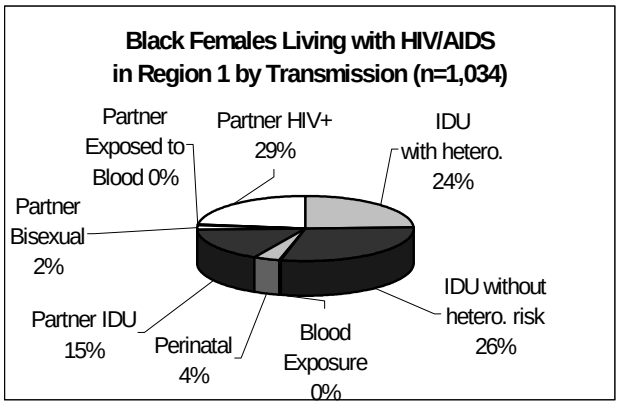
Among the 817 men and women living with HIV/AIDS and infected heterosexually, 34 percent reported their heterosexual partner as injecting drug users, 4 percent as bisexual men (this applies to women only) and 2 percent as persons infected through blood products. Over half (60 percent) reported their partner(s) as HIV-infected without reporting the partner(s) mode of transmission.

2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

Ranked Behavioral Group: Heterosexuals (Continued)

The definition for heterosexual transmission for females includes sub-categories to help better describe risk to women. To be reported as a heterosexual transmission case, a female must have a partner who is HIV infected, bisexually active, or an IDU. Heterosexual and IDU modes of transmission and associated sub-categories for infected black and white women with known risk are shown in the two pie charts below.





Age:

For women between the ages of 13 and 29, heterosexual transmission is the predominant mode. Among women 30-49, IDU supercedes heterosexual transmission.

Geographic Distribution:

Ninety-eight percent of the 817 cases attributed to heterosexual activity were reported in high prevalence counties. Of all the cases within high prevalence counties in Region 1, heterosexual transmission constitutes 14 percent. Within low prevalence counties, heterosexual transmission constitutes 17 percent of the cases.

Trends and Conclusions:

MDCH estimates that the annual number of new HIV diagnoses attributable to heterosexual transmission has remained level from 1996 to 2000 with an estimated 70 new HIV cases in the year 2000. The proportion of cases attributable to heterosexual transmission is still a lower proportion of cases than among MSMs (53 percent) and IDUs (24 percent).

The data show that although there is heterosexual transmission from women to men, it is a much smaller problem in Michigan (and the U.S.) than transmission from men to women. In light of the much lower seroprevalence rates among high risk heterosexuals compared with MSMs, this mode of transmission is unlikely to surpass that of MSM. However, the overlapping risk of high risk heterosexuals with IDU makes it difficult to predict whether heterosexually acquired cases will equal or surpass, in the future, those classified as IDU.

2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Black persons comprise the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in Region 1. They comprise 22 percent of this region's population yet make up over two-thirds (69 percent) of the cases of HIV/AIDS. MDCH estimates 7,290 blacks live with HIV/AIDS in Region 1. The rate of HIV infection among blacks is 721 per 100,000 population, eight times higher than the rate among whites. MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 100 black males and one out of 250 black females may be HIV-infected.

White persons comprise over a quarter (27 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases and almost three-quarters of the region's population. MDCH estimates 2,920 whites live with HIV/AIDS in Region 1. However, since these cases are spread out among a much larger population they have a lower rate of HIV infection than blacks or Hispanics (97 per 100,000 population). MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 580 white males and one out of 4,350 white females may be HIV-infected.

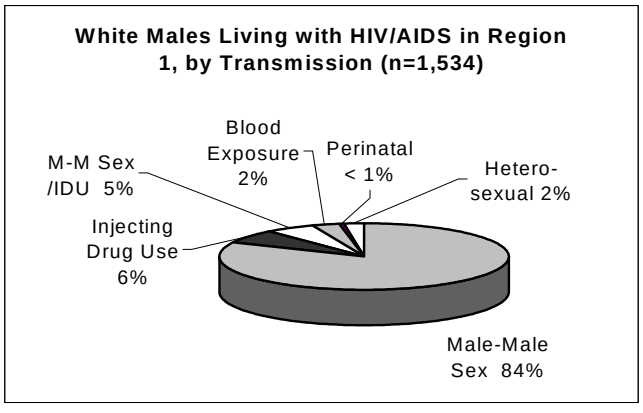
Hispanics comprise 2 percent of cases and 2 percent of the population. MDCH estimates 240 Hispanics live with HIV/AIDS in this region. However, the relatively few cases are spread out among a small population and therefore they have a rate higher than that among whites (192 per 100,000 population). MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 350 Hispanic males and one out of 990 Hispanic females may be HIV-infected.

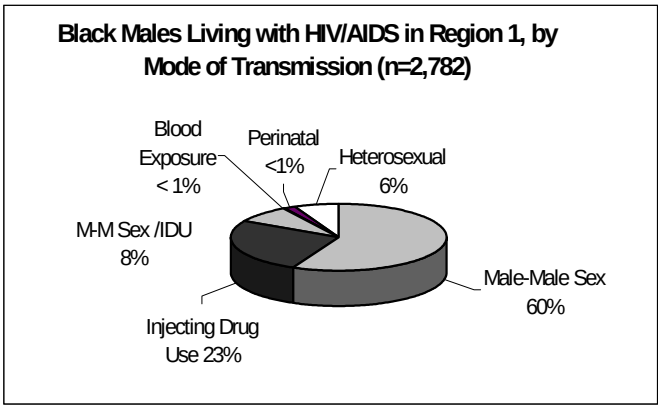
Most persons living with HIV/AIDS in Region 1 as of January 2002 are male (76 percent). Although women continue to be a smaller proportion of persons living with HIV/AIDS, their proportion has increased and they currently comprise 24 percent of the infected population in this region.

Mode of Transmission:

The following pie charts display the proportion of black and white male cases by mode of transmission, among those with known transmission (refer to page 11 for black and white female distributions).

- The majority of the 5,272 male HIV/AIDS cases are black (64 percent), 32 percent white, 2 percent Hispanic and <1 percent are other or unknown race with known risk.





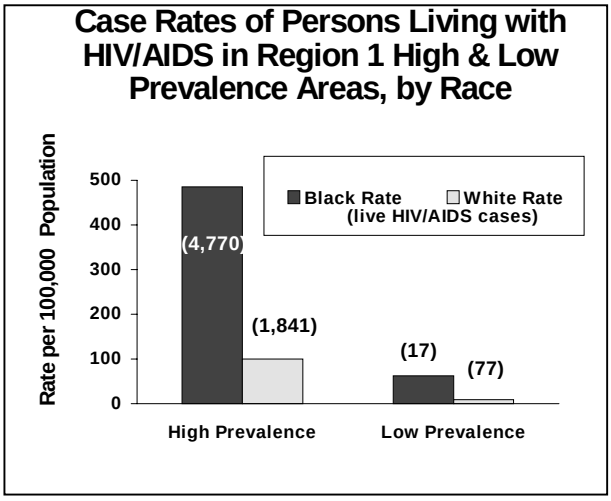
- The majority of the 1,712 female HIV/AIDS cases are black (82 percent), under one-quarter (14 percent) white, two percent Hispanic and one percent other or unknown race (refer to page 11 for graphs).

2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

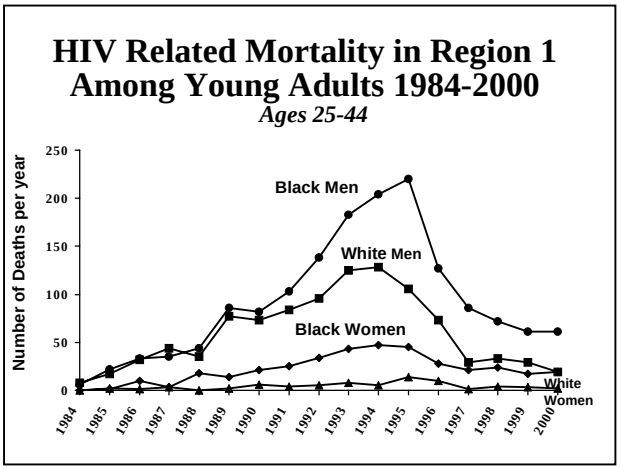
Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex (Continued)

Geographic Distribution of cases by Race:

Looking at the proportions of cases by race in a particular area of the region (i.e., number of black cases/total number of cases) does not fully measure the impact of this disease. This is because the proportions of whites and blacks living in high and low prevalence areas are different. Therefore, instead of proportions, rates are used (number of black cases/total number of blacks living in that area). The bar graph shows these rates and establishes that the HIV/AIDS case rate among blacks is four to seven times higher than the rate among whites in both high and low prevalence areas of the region, even though there are many fewer cases among blacks in the low prevalence areas. This shows that this disease disproportionately affects blacks in both high and low prevalence areas of Region 1.



Conclusions:



The graph on the left shows that HIV related mortality dropped for all four race and sex groups. The number of deaths among Hispanics was too small to appear on this graph. The decline in deaths was marked in all groups, among whites (69 percent) compared with blacks (64 percent), and among men (68 percent) compared with women (53 percent).

When all the data are considered for the three behavioral groups discussed in this document, the consistent impact across transmission behaviors that this epidemic is having on blacks is apparent.

2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

Description of the Epidemic Among Children (0-12)

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

MDCH estimates that there are 150 people living in Region 1, who were ages 0-12 when they were diagnosed with HIV. They comprise 1.4 percent of reported infected persons. Most of them (93 percent) were infected perinatally, i.e., before, during or shortly after birth. (Those infected after birth would be infected via breastfeeding. There have not been any documented cases of this kind of transmission in Michigan). Of the remaining children**,**
4 percent were infected via blood exposure before 1985. Although blood products are relatively safe, prior to1985, this was not the case. Approximately 3 percent had a risk unknown.

A small number of children 0-12 with known risk have been infected sexually.

Description of Cases in Children:

Children, ages 0-12, infected with HIV are 50 percent male and 50 percent female. Among the 102 young children reported with HIV/AIDS 84 percent are black, 12 percent are white and 4 percent are Hispanic or of unknown race.

Of the 95 children infected perinatally, 47 percent had a mother who was an IDU, and 17 percent the mother was not known to be an IDU but one or more of her sex partners were IDUs. An additional 18 percent had mothers with HIV-infected sex partners but for whom additional risk information was unavailable. For 17 percent all that was known about the mother is that she was HIV-infected with no additional risk information.

Geographic Distribution of Infected Children:

All young children infected with HIV in Region 1 (perinatal cases) are residents within high prevalence counties.

Trends and Conclusions:

The best measurable success in reducing HIV transmission has been among the perinatally infected cases. Without Zidovudine (ZDV) prophylaxis, about 25 percent of children born to HIV-infected women could expect to become HIV-infected. As of January 1, 2002, 2 of the 69 children born to HIV-infected women in 2000 in Region 1 have been diagnosed with HIV infection.

For further discussion please see: Mokotoff, ED, Malamud BH, Kent JB, Kowalczyk, RJ, Scott LJ, Hammett TA, Lindegren, ML. Progress Towards Elimination of Perinatal HIV Infection-Michigan, 1993-2000, MMWR, 2002:51:5: 93-97.

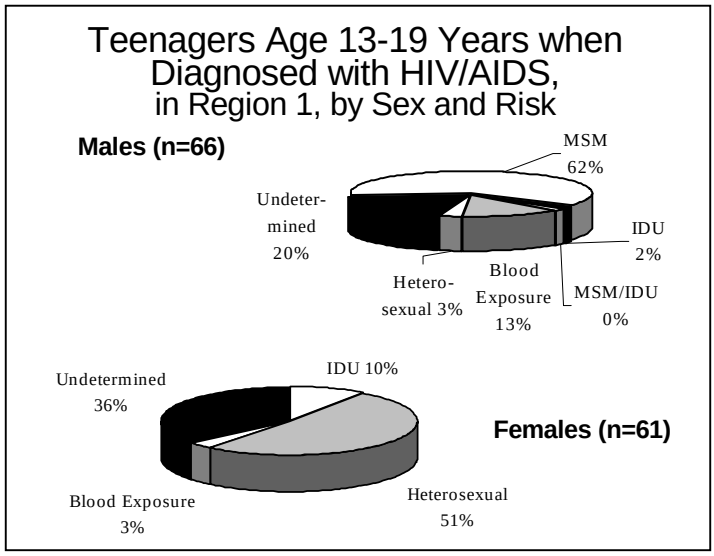
2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

Description of the Epidemic Among Teens and Young Adults (13-24)

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS), Family of HIV Seroprevalence Surveys & Data from HIV & STD Surveillance, & Job Corp

Number of Cases:

MDCH estimates that there are about 1020 persons currently living in Region 1 who were ages 13-24 years when they were diagnosed with HIV. Those ages 13-19 years comprise 2 percent; and age 20-24 years, 8 percent of the Region 1 total. The rate of HIV/AIDS among these young people is lower than the rate among those aged 25-44 years. The level of incident and prevalent cases among persons 13-24 years is not as high as the level among persons 25-44 years. However, some young people are at particularly high risk. Specifically these are youth who live in areas with high HIV prevalence and who have sex partners who are age 20 or older.



STD rates are highest in these age groups. The STD data are shown on pages 28 and 29 of the Michigan Profile. In persons age 15-24 years, the rate of chlamydia is over two times higher and the rate of gonorrhea is almost two times higher than the rate among persons age 25-29 years (please refer to the Sexually Transmitted Diseases Section of the Statewide Profile for a discussion of these high rates).

The Job Corps training program for disadvantaged youth performs HIV testing for all entrants (for the years 1988-1998). Since testing began in 1988 there have been 24 positives out of over 12,000 tests among Michigan residents (less than one quarter of one percent) and there is no increase over time. All but one of the positives were in black youth and, the geographic distribution is proportional to the epidemic in Michigan, 79 percent were from Region 1; most (17 or 71 percent) were among males.

Teen pregnancy rates have shown decreases over time and have leveled off over the past 5 years. In Wayne County and the City of Detroit, the areas with the highest teen pregnancy rates in the state (89 per 1,000 in Wayne County outside of Detroit and 124 in the City of Detroit), the 2000 rates among teens in Detroit actually exceeded the rates among women age 15-44 years.

MDCH conducted adolescent seroprevalence surveys in Detroit/Wayne County between 1990 and 1995. These surveys were conducted at two adolescent health care clinics and one youth detention facility where HIV seroprevalence was measured in homeless youth. These three surveys all showed extremely low numbers of HIV-infected youth; eight infected youth out of more than 3,000 tested (less than one quarter of one percent positive). These youth were among the highest risk youth in the region and the state. They lived in the county with the highest rate of HIV (Wayne County including Detroit), most were sexually active and some were homeless.

Mode of Transmission:

Teenagers: When discussing mode of transmission in other sections, those individuals with unknown risk were left out of percentage calculations. However, the unknown category for teenagers and young adults is too large to omit. Historically, most infected teenagers were recipients of HIV-infected blood or blood products. However, since screening of all blood products began in 1985 there have been no new HIV infections among persons age 13-24 years.

2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 1

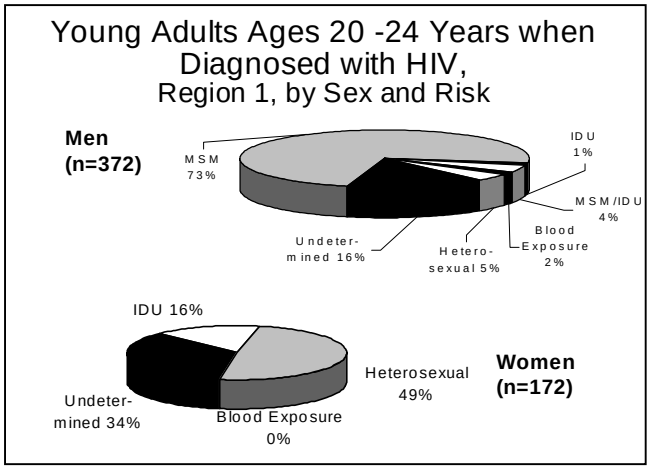
Description of the Epidemic Among Teens and Young Adults (Continued)

Among the 127 persons who were ages 13-19 at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV in Region 1, 66 (52 percent) are male. Among these male cases, over half had sex with other males (62 percent), which includes the MSM/IDU cases, while 13 percent had been infected with HIV through blood products before 1985. Only 2 percent could be attributed to IDU and 3 percent to heterosexual transmission for this age group within this region. Teenage males have the largest proportion of unidentified risk compared with any other age group of men under age 50. Experience with investigating such persons shows that it is likely that many of these males were infected through having sex with other males.

Among the 61 females who were ages 13-19 at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV in Region 1, about half (51 percent) were infected through heterosexual sex; 10 percent were IDU. Similar to males of this age, there is a relatively large number who did not report a mode of transmission (22 females or 36 percent). Most of these females were probably infected heterosexually.

Young Adults: Among the 544 persons who were ages 20-24 at time of HIV diagnosis, two-thirds (68 percent) are male. Over three quarters of them reported sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU); 16 percent did not report a mode of transmission. Many of these were likely infected through sex with other men.

Among the 172 females who were ages 20-24 at time of HIV diagnosis, just under half (49 percent) were infected heterosexually and 16 percent were IDUs; just over a third did not report a mode of transmission. Like the teenage females, many were likely infected heterosexually.



Geographic Distribution of Youth and Teen Cases:

Ninety-seven percent of the 671 persons diagnosed and reported with HIV/AIDS between the ages of 13-24 are located in high prevalence counties. The remaining 3 percent were reported in low prevalence counties.

Trends and Conclusions:

The number of new cases among person age 13-24 years has remained level.

Region 1 should consider both the behaviors of youth that increase the risk of HIV transmission and the likelihood that their partners for these behaviors are HIV-infected. Given the small number of infected persons in these age groups, it is likely most are infected by older partners (25+).

Table 1: Distribution of HIV/AIDS Prevalence Estimates
Reported Cases, and Population within Michigan

Region 1

Prisoners and persons with unknown residence are included

January 1, 2002

Reigon 1 Patient Group	Estimated HIV Infection [1]	Total HIV + AIDS Reported [2] Cases	% [a]	Rate per 100,000 [3]	2000 Census	%
Male	**8,020**	**5,272**	**75.5%**	**379.6**	**2,112,990**	**62%**
White Males	*2,560*	*1,685*	*24.1%*	*173.3*	*1,507,632*	*36%*
Black Males	*5,140*	*3,376*	*48.3%*	*1098.7*	*429,759*	*10%*
Hispanic Males	*190*	*122*	*1.7%*	*288.7*	*41,218*	*1%*
Asian Males	*20*	*12*	*0.2%*	*38.7*	*27,431*	*1%*
American Indian Males	*10*	*7*	*0.1%*	*161.1*	*7,126*	*0%*
Unknown Race Males	*N/A*	*70*	*1.0%*	*	*0*	*0%*
Female	**2,610**	**1,712**	**24.5%**	**116.5**	**2,178,720**	**52%**
White Females	*350*	*233*	*3.3%*	*22.8*	*1,592,246*	*38%*
Black Females	*2,150*	*1,411*	*20.2%*	*395.4*	*509,070*	*12%*
Hispanic Females	*60*	*38*	*0.5%*	*100.8*	*41,533*	*1%*
Asian Females	*10*	*6*	*0.1%*	*19.5*	*28,232*	*1%*
American Indian Females	*10*	*5*	*0.1%*	*152.1*	*7,639*	*0%*
Unknown Race Females	*N/A*	*19*	*0.3%*	*	*0*	*0%*
White	**2,920**	**1,918**	**27.5%**	**96.9**	**3,099,878**	**74%**
Black	**7,290**	**4,787**	**68.5%**	**720.7**	**938,829**	**22%**
Hispanic	**240**	**160**	**2.3%**	**191.5**	**82,751**	**2%**
Asian	**30**	**18**	**0.3%**	**29.1**	**55,663**	**1%**
American Indian	**20**	**12**	**0.2%**	**156.4**	**14,765**	**0%**
Unknown Race	**N/A**	**89**	**1.3%**	*	**0**	**0%**
Male-Male Sex	**4,630**	**3,044**	**53.3%** [a]	N/A		
Injecting Drug Use	**2,080**	**1,365**	**23.9%** [a]	N/A		
IDU with heterosexual risk [b]	*820*	*537*	*9.4%* [a]	N/A		
IDU without heterosexual risk [b]	*1,260*	*828*	*14.5%* [a]	N/A		
M-M Sex and Inject Drugs	**500**	**330**	**5.8%** [a]	N/A		
Blood Exposure [b]	**100**	**63**	**1.1%** [a]	N/A		
Heterosexual [b]	**1,240**	**817**	**14.3%** [a]	N/A		
Partner IDU	*420*	*277*	*4.8%* [a]	N/A		
Partner Bisexual [b]	*50*	*35*	*0.6%* [a]	N/A		
Partner Blood Exp	*20*	*15*	*0.3%* [a]	N/A		
Partner HIV+	*750*	*490*	*8.6%* [a]	N/A		
Perinatal	**140**	**95**	**1.7%** [a]	N/A		
Known Risk Total	**8,700**	**5,714**	**100.0%** [a]	N/A		
Unknown Risk	**N/A**	**1,270**	**18.2%**	N/A		
0 - 4 years	**120**	**81**	**1.2%**	**39.4**	**324,337**	**8%**
5 - 9 years	**20**	**16**	**0.2%**	**5.9**	**377,988**	**9%**
10-12 years	**10**	**5**	**0.1%**	**5.0**	**225,148**	**5%**
13 -19 years	**190**	**127**	**1.8%**	**46.4**	**531,035**	**13%**
20 -24 years	**830**	**544**	**7.8%**	**331.8**	**300,831**	**7%**
25 -29 years	**1,510**	**995**	**14.2%**	**494.5**	**356,136**	**8%**
30 -34 years	**2,170**	**1,426**	**20.4%**	**655.4**	**377,152**	**9%**
35 -39 years	**2,140**	**1,405**	**20.1%**	**603.5**	**338,951**	**8%**
40 -44 years	**1,720**	**1,133**	**16.2%**	**476.0**	**302,935**	**7%**
45 -49 years	**1,000**	**660**	**9.5%**	**310.1**	**239,322**	**6%**
50 -54 years	**520**	**341**	**4.9%**	**186.1**	**192,934**	**5%**
55 -59 years	**210**	**138**	**2.0%**	**100.4**	**179,763**	**4%**
60 -64 years	**90**	**59**	**0.8%**	**57.6**	**189,236**	**5%**
65 and over	**80**	**52**	**0.7%**	**15.2**	**500,214**	**12%**
Unknown Age	**N/A**	*****	*****	**N/A**	**0**	**0%**
DETROIT	6,820	4,483	64.2%	716.9	951,270	23%
MACOMB CO.	560	367	5.3%	71.1	788,149	19%
MONROE CO.	60	39	0.6%	41.1	145,945	3%
OAKLAND CO.	1,570	1031	14.8%	131.5	1,194,156	28%
ST CLAIR CO.	90	61	0.9%	54.8	164,235	4%
WAYNE CO.	1,530	1003	14.4%	137.9	1,109,892	26%
Total Region 1	**10,630**	**6,984**	**100.0%**	**244.2**	**4,353,647**	**100%**

*** Indicates there are fewer than five reported cases**

[a] Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk*

[b] Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile

[1] The minumum estimate is 10 cases.

[2] Total HIV+AIDS refers to the number of reported cases alive as of 1/1/02

[3] Rate calculated (*Estimated HIV Infection/2000 Census)* * 100,000

Table 2: Living HIV/AIDS Cases in Michigan

Region 1

Sex and Race by Risk

January 1, 2002

Male Only Region 1	White Cases	%[a]	Black Cases	%[a]	Hispanic Cases	%[a]	Other Cases	%[a]	All Races Cases	%[a]
Male-Male Sex	**1,281**	**84%**	**1,678**	**60%**	**53**	**52%**	**32**	**80%**	**3,044**	**68%**
Injecting Drug Use	**88**	**6%**	**642**	**23%**	**28**	**28%**	*	*	**762**	**17%**
IDU w/ hetero risk[b]	*20*	*1%*	*213*	*8%*	*8*	*8%*	*	*	*241*	*5%*
IDU w/o hetero risk[b]	*68*	*4%*	*429*	*15%*	*20*	*20%*	*	*	*521*	*12%*
M-M Sex /IDU	**84**	**5%**	**236**	**8%**	**9**	**9%**	*	*	**330**	**7%**
Blood Exposure[b]	**37**	**2%**	**12**	**0%**	*	*	*	*	**52**	**1%**
Perinatal	**6**	**0%**	**39**	**1%**	*	*	*	*	**46**	**1%**
Heterosexual[b]	**38**	**2%**	**175**	**6%**	**8**	**8%**	*	*	**223**	**5%**
Partner IDU	*10*	*1%*	*66*	*2%*	*	*	*	*	*80*	*2%*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	*27*	*2%*	*107*	*4%*	*5*	*5%*	*	*	*140*	*3%*
Total Known Risks	**1,534**	**100%**	**2,782**	**100%**	**101**	**100%**	**40**	**100%**	**4,457**	**100%**
Undetermined	**151**		**594**		**21**		**49**		**815**	
Total All Cases	**1,685**		**3,376**		**122**		**89**		**5,272**	

Female Only Region 1	White Cases	%[a]	Black Cases	%[a]	Hispanic Cases	%[a]	Other Cases	%[a]	All Races Cases	%[a]
Injecting Drug Use	**76**	**42%**	**513**	**50%**	**10**	**34%**	*	*	**603**	**48%**
IDU w/ hetero risk[b]	*41*	*23%*	*248*	*24%*	*6*	*21%*	*	*	*296*	*24%*
IDU w/o hetero risk[b]	*35*	*19%*	*265*	*26%*	*	*	*	*	*307*	*24%*
Blood Exposure[b]	**6**	**3%**	**5**	**0%**	*	*	*	*	**11**	**1%**
Perinatal	**5**	**3%**	**41**	**4%**	*	*	*	*	**49**	**4%**
Heterosexual[b]	**95**	**52%**	**475**	**46%**	**17**	**59%**	**7**	**58%**	**594**	**47%**
Partner IDU	*29*	*16%*	*156*	*15%*	*8*	*28%*	*	*	*197*	*16%*
Partner Bisexual[b]	*11*	*6%*	*21*	*2%*	*	*	*	*	*35*	*3%*
Partner Blood Exposure	*9*	*5%*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*12*	*1%*
Partner HIV+	*46*	*25%*	*295*	*29%*	*7*	*24%*	*	*	*350*	*28%*
Total Known Risks	**182**	**100%**	**1,034**	**100%**	**29**	**100%**	**12**	**100%**	**1,257**	**100%**
Undetermined	**51**		**377**		**9**		**18**		**455**	
Total All Cases	**233**		**1,411**		**38**		**30**		**1,712**	

Male & Female Region 1	White Cases	%[a]	Black Cases	%[a]	Hispanic Cases	%[a]	Other Cases	%[a]	All Races Cases	%[a]
Male-Male Sex	**1,281**	**75%**	**1,678**	**44%**	**53**	**41%**	**32**	**62%**	**3,044**	**53%**
Injecting Drug Use	**164**	**10%**	**1,155**	**30%**	**38**	**29%**	**8**	**15%**	**1,365**	**24%**
IDU w/ hetero risk[b]	*61*	*4%*	*461*	*12%*	*14*	*11%*	*	*	*537*	*9%*
IDU w/o hetero risk[b]	*103*	*6%*	*694*	*18%*	*24*	*18%*	*7*	*13%*	*828*	*14%*
M-M Sex /IDU	**84**	**5%**	**236**	**6%**	**9**	**7%**	*	*	**330**	**6%**
Blood Exposure[b]	**43**	**3%**	**17**	**0%**	*	*	*	*	**63**	**1%**
Perinatal	**11**	**1%**	**80**	**2%**	*	*	*	*	**95**	**2%**
Heterosexual[b]	**133**	**8%**	**650**	**17%**	**25**	**19%**	**9**	**17%**	**817**	**14%**
Partner IDU	*39*	*2%*	*222*	*6%*	*11*	*8%*	*5*	*10%*	*277*	*5%*
Partner Bisexual[b]	*11*	*1%*	*21*	*1%*	*	*	*	*	*35*	*1%*
Partner Blood Exposure	*10*	*1%*	*5*	*0%*	*	*	*	*	*15*	*0%*
Partner HIV+	*73*	*4%*	*402*	*11%*	*12*	*9%*	*	*	*490*	*9%*
Total Known Risks	**1,716**	**100%**	**3,816**	**100%**	**130**	**100%**	**52**	**100%**	**5,714**	**100%**
Undetermined	**202**		**971**		**30**		**67**		**1,270**	
Total All Cases	**1,918**		**4,787**		**160**		**119**		**6,984**	

*** Indicates there are fewer than five reported cases**

[a] **Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk***

[b] **Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile**

Table 3: Living HIV/AIDS Cases in Michigan
Age by Risk
Region 1
January 1, 2002

Male Only	0-12 years		13-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60+ years		All Ages	
Region 1	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]
Male-Male Sex	*	*	41	77%	273	87%	569	87%	1,356	73%	617	53%	153	52%	35	61%	3,044	68%
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	*	*	5	2%	27	4%	242	13%	379	32%	96	33%	11	19%	762	17%
IDU w/ hetero risk[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*8*	*1%*	*86*	*5%*	*124*	*11%*	*20*	*7%*	*	*	*241*	*5%*
IDU w/o hetero risk[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*19*	*3%*	*156*	*8%*	*255*	*22%*	*76*	*26%*	*9*	*16%*	*521*	*12%*
M-M Sex /IDU	*	*	*	*	14	4%	27	4%	162	9%	105	9%	20	7%	*	*	330	7%
Blood Exposure[b]	*	*	9	17%	7	2%	8	1%	15	1%	7	1%	*	*	*	*	52	1%
Perinatal	46	92%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	46	1%
Heterosexual[b]	*	*	*	*	15	5%	23	4%	85	5%	66	6%	24	8%	8	14%	223	5%
Partner IDU	*	*	*	*	*	*	*8*	*1%*	*27*	*1%*	*29*	*2%*	*11*	*4%*	*	*	*80*	*2%*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	*	*	*	*	*14*	*4%*	*14*	*2%*	*58*	*3%*	*37*	*3%*	*13*	*4%*	*	*	*140*	*3%*
Total Known Risks	50	100%	53	100%	314	100%	654	100%	1,860	100%	1,174	100%	294	100%	57	100%	4,457	100%
Undetermined	*		13		58		106		335		198		82		21		815	
Total All Cases	51		66		372		760		2,195		1,372		376		78		5,272	

Female Only	0-12 years		13-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60+ years		All Ages	
Region 1	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	6	15%	27	24%	50	32%	252	54%	230	65%	33	49%	5	36%	603	48%
IDU w/ hetero risk[b]	*	*	*	*	*15*	*13%*	*27*	*17%*	*129*	*28%*	*108*	*30%*	*13*	*19%*	*	*	*296*	*24%*
IDU w/o hetero risk[b]	*	*	*	*	*12*	*11%*	*23*	*15%*	*123*	*26%*	*122*	*34%*	*20*	*29%*	*	*	*307*	*24%*
Blood Exposure[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11	1%
Perinatal	49	100%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	49	4%
Heterosexual[b]	*	*	31	79%	85	76%	103	66%	211	45%	122	34%	35	51%	7	50%	594	47%
Partner IDU	*	*	*5*	*13%*	*13*	*12%*	*22*	*14%*	*78*	*17%*	*59*	*17%*	*16*	*24%*	*	*	*197*	*16%*
Partner Bisexual[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*8*	*5%*	*15*	*3%*	*6*	*2%*	*	*	*	*	*35*	*3%*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*5*	*3%*	*5*	*1%*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*12*	*1%*
Partner HIV+	*	*	*24*	*62%*	*70*	*63%*	*68*	*44%*	*113*	*24%*	*55*	*15%*	*17*	*25%*	*	*	*350*	*28%*
Total Known Risks	49	100%	39	100%	112	100%	155	100%	465	100%	355	100%	68	100%	14	100%	1,257	100%
Undetermined	*		22		60		80		171		66		35		19		455	
Total All Cases	51		61		172		235		636		421		103		33		1,712	

Male & Female	0-12 years		13-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60+ years		All Ages	
Region 1	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]	Cases	%[a]
Male-Male Sex	*	*	41	45%	273	64%	569	70%	1,356	58%	617	40%	153	42%	35	49%	3,044	53%
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	7	8%	32	8%	77	10%	494	21%	609	40%	129	36%	16	23%	1,364	24%
IDU w/ hetero risk[b]	*	*	*	*	*16*	*4%*	*35*	*4%*	*215*	*9%*	*232*	*15%*	*33*	*9%*	*	*	*537*	*9%*
IDU w/o hetero risk[b]	*	*	*	*	*16*	*4%*	*42*	*5%*	*279*	*12%*	*377*	*25%*	*96*	*27%*	*13*	*18%*	*827*	*14%*
M-M Sex /IDU	*	*	*	*	14	3%	27	3%	162	7%	105	7%	20	6%	*	*	330	6%
Blood Exposure[b]	*	*	11	12%	7	2%	10	1%	17	1%	10	1%	*	*	*	*	63	1%
Perinatal	95	96%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	95	2%
Heterosexual[b]	*	*	33	36%	100	23%	126	16%	296	13%	188	12%	59	16%	15	21%	817	14%
Partner IDU	*	*	*5*	*5%*	*14*	*3%*	*30*	*4%*	*105*	*5%*	*88*	*6%*	*27*	*7%*	*8*	*11%*	*277*	*5%*
Partner Bisexual[b]	*	*	*	*	*	*	*8*	*1%*	*15*	*1%*	*6*	*0%*	*	*	*	*	*35*	*1%*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*6*	*1%*	*5*	*0%*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*15*	*0%*
Partner HIV+	*	*	*26*	*28%*	*84*	*20%*	*82*	*10%*	*171*	*7%*	*92*	*6%*	*30*	*8%*	*5*	*7%*	*490*	*9%*
Total Known Risks	99	100%	92	100%	426	100%	809	100%	2,325	100%	1,529	100%	362	100%	71	100%	5,713	100%
Undetermined	*		35		118		186		506		264		117		40		1,269	
Total All Cases	102		127		544		995		2,831		1,793		479		111		6,984	

*** Indicates there are fewer than five reported cases**

[a] Indicates percentage calculated from cases with *known risk*

[b] Indicates an explanatory definition exists in attached glossary at end of Profile