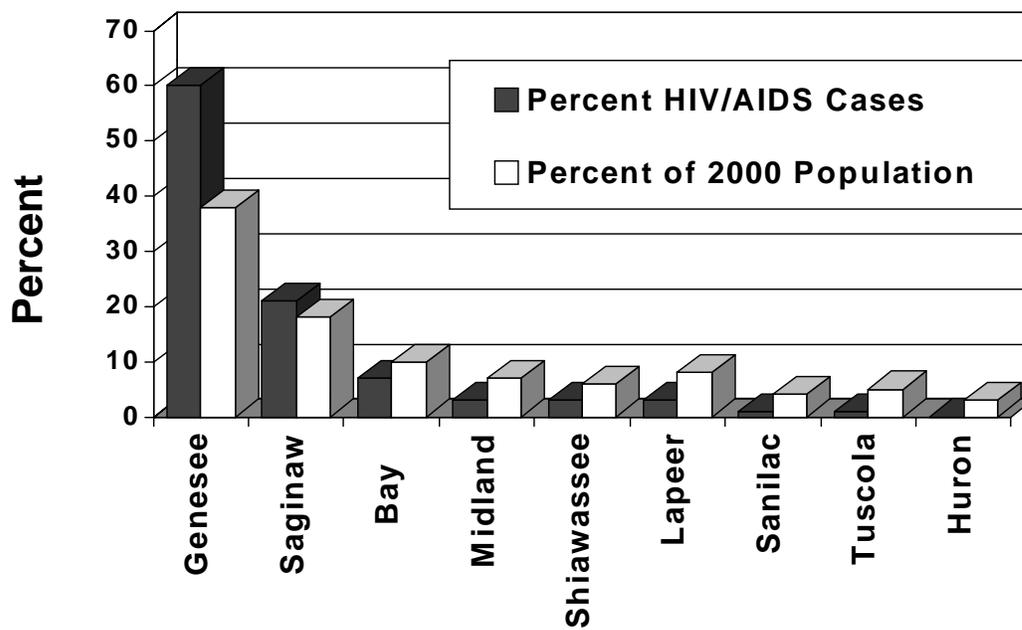




Region 6 Live HIV/AIDS Cases and Population by Local Health Department Jurisdiction, 01/01/02





2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 6

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2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 6

Summary of Epidemic for Region 6

- **How many cases?** The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) estimates that there are 1,030 people living with HIV/AIDS in Region 6, of which 677 were reported as of January 1, 2002. Incidence of HIV (the number of new HIV infections) is level at around 50 new cases in the year 2000. The number of AIDS deaths dropped 73 percent between 1995 and 2000 in this region. 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 6 has fewer cases (of the 10,749 cases reported statewide) 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 6. The greatest percent of cases within this region, 60 percent, was recorded in the local health department of Genesee.

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 (refer to page 2 of the statewide profile for methodology used). Within Region 6, Genesee and Saginaw counties are considered to be LHDs in high prevalence areas, while Bay, Huron, Lapeer, Midland, Sanilac, Shiawassee, and Tuscola counties are 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 6. 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)*:** MSMs make up 68 percent of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission (341 out of 504). 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, 19 percent are IDUs (96 out of 504). 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 constitute 14 percent of the total number of cases with a known mode of transmission (73 out of 504) and are defined as HIV-infected persons whose heterosexual sex partners are known to be 1) IDUs, 2) bisexual men or 3) HIV+ individuals. The trend in heterosexual transmission is level in Region 6.

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

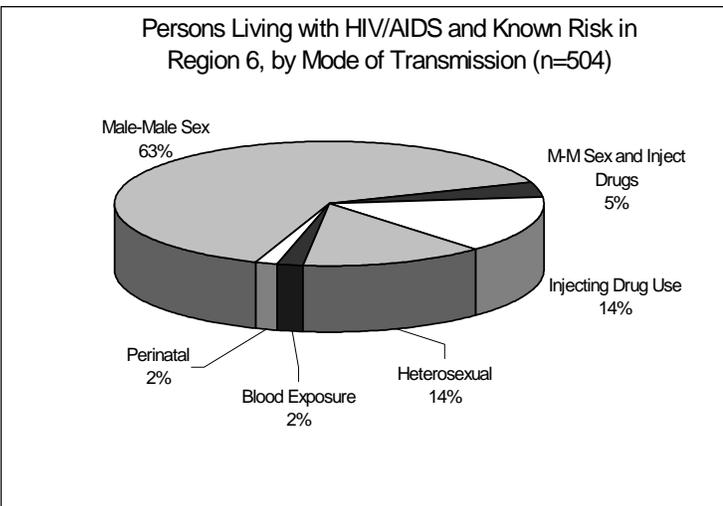


2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 6

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

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System

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



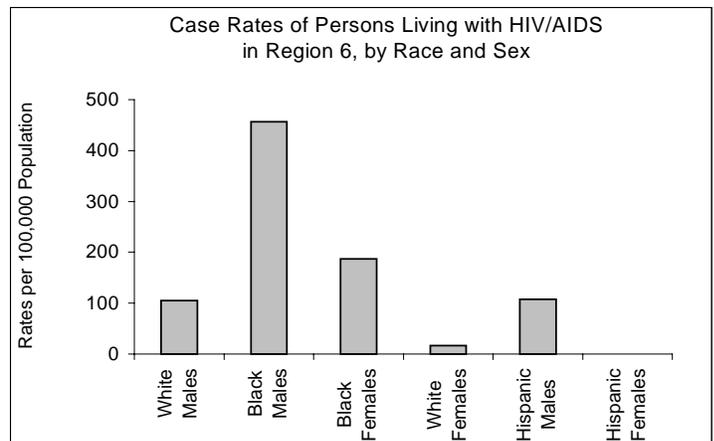
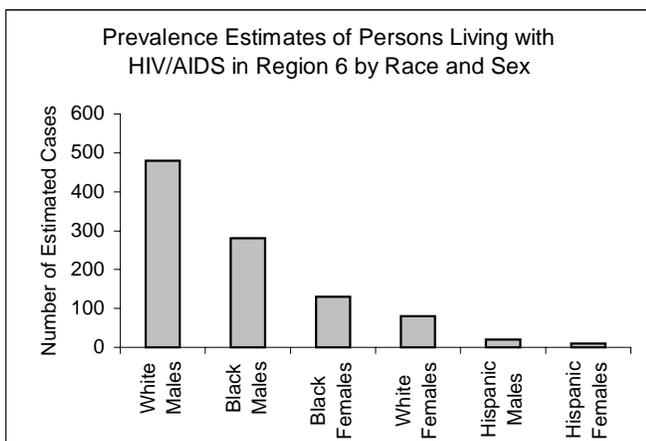
The pie chart indicates the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Region 6 by mode of transmission for the 504 cases for which the risk was identifiable.

- This chart demonstrates that just over two-thirds (68 percent) of the people living with HIV/AIDS with a known mode of transmission are MSM, including 5 percent who also injected drugs.
- Nineteen percent are injecting drug users, including 5 percent who are also MSM. Forty-six percent of non-MSM IDUs also have high risk heterosexual partners (refer to Table 1, page 11).
- Finally, 14 percent had high risk heterosexual 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.



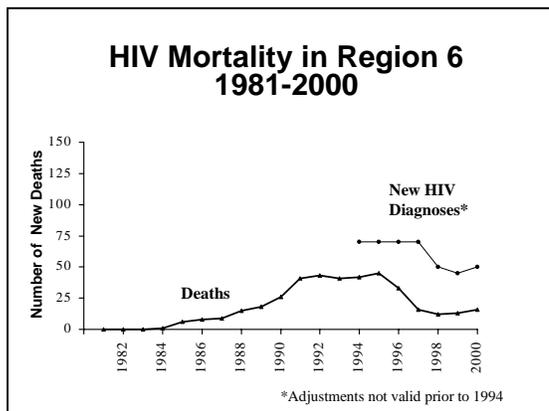
- Black males have the highest rate per 100,000 population (457) and the second highest estimated number (280) of HIV/AIDS cases. This high rate means the impact of the epidemic is greatest on this demographic group.
- Hispanic males have the third highest rate (108) and the fifth highest estimated number (20) of cases. This means that the impact of this epidemic is high on a relatively small demographic group.
- Black females have the second highest rate (187) and the third highest estimated number (130) of cases of HIV/AIDS.
- White males have the fourth highest rate (105) and the highest estimated number (480) of cases.
- White females have the lowest rate (17) and the fourth highest estimated number (80) of HIV/AIDS cases.
- An accurate rate for Hispanic females cannot be calculated. The estimated number of HIV/AIDS cases is 10.



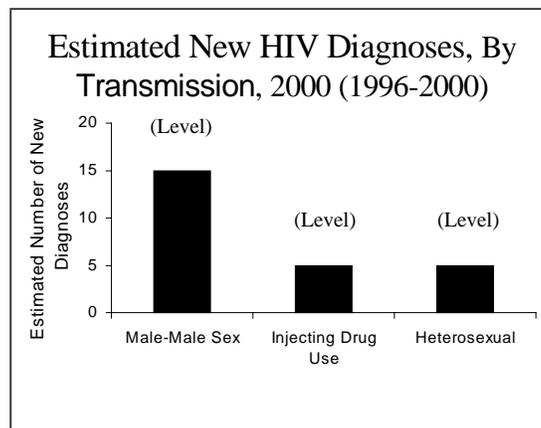
2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 6

Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)



- *New HIV diagnoses (HIV incidence) and deaths are statistically level.* HIV incidence and 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 50 persons were newly infected in the year 2000 in Region 6.



- *Transmission of HIV 1996-2000:* New diagnoses among men who have sex with men are stable at 15 persons in the year 2000. The proportions infected heterosexually and via IDU are both level at 5 new infections in 2000. New diagnoses are level among men who both have sex with men and inject drugs, however they are not included 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	82%	79%
Females	18%	21%
Whites	56%	55%
Blacks	37%	40%
Hispanics	3%	3%
Other Minorities	1%	0%
Race Unknown	2%	3%
White Males	49%	47%
Black Males	27%	27%
Hispanic Males	2%	2%
Other Minority Male	2%	0%
Unknown Race Male	2%	2%
White Females	8%	8%
Black Females	10%	12%
Hispanic Females	0%	0%
Other Minority Fem.	0%	0%
Unknown Race Fem.	0%	1%
0-12 years*	1%	1%
13-19 years*	1%	2%
20-24 years*	3%	5%
25-44 years*	67%	68%
45+ years*	28%	25%
Total HIV Infected	323	677

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 (RWCA) and related sources.

In 2001, 323 HIV-infected persons were reported receiving Ryan White Services in Region 6.

Since it is likely that most of these individuals receiving care are reported cases, when comparing their number to that of the total number of reported cases (677), it is apparent that not all persons reported are receiving RWCA-funded services.

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



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 6

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the number one ranked behavioral group in Region 6. 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 520 MSM living with HIV disease in Region 6. This includes 40 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

Race/Ethnicity:

Having sex with other men infected most males in Region 6. This is true for black, white and Hispanic men. In reviewing reported cases for MSM and MSM/IDU (total cases equaling 341), white males (237) account for more than two-thirds (70percent) while black males (90) comprise approximately 26 percent of men in this combined category.

Age: The largest percentage of living MSM cases are between the ages of 25-49 (85 percent). MSM is the predominant mode of transmission for males aged 20 and up.

Geographic Distribution:

Just 6 percent of all HIV-infected MSM statewide reside in Region 6. Within high prevalence counties, MSMs constitute 66 percent of the cases with a known risk.

Trends and Conclusions:

MDCH estimates that there were about 15 new HIV infections in the year 2000 among men who have sex with men. This number was level from 1996-2000 in Region 6.

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. Older men are more likely to be HIV-infected than are younger males.

Region 6 should observe carefully to determine if the statewide trend of level number of cases among white and black MSM is occurring locally, especially in high prevalence areas.



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 6

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Injecting drug users (IDUs) are the number two ranked behavioral group in Region 6 and account for 19 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates there are approximately 150 IDUs living with HIV in Region 6. This estimate includes 40 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 and MSM. Almost half (46 percent) of the reported cases among non-MSM IDUs also had high risk heterosexual sex partners. Additionally, of the 73 cases with reported heterosexual risk, 15 individuals (21 percent) also reported having IDU as partners.

When these linked populations are considered, IDU-related transmission accounts for 22 percent (111 cases) of people reported with HIV disease and having a known risk in Region 6. This is similar to the nationwide picture.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Of the 96 IDU HIV/AIDS cases, 36 are black men (38 percent), 22 are black women (23 percent), 30 are white men (31 percent), six are white women (6 percent), and less than five are Hispanic males. In total, 60 percent (58) of the cases occur in black IDU.

More than two-thirds of the cases are men (71 percent), while women constitute the remaining 29 percent. Among the 28 women whose HIV infection has been attributed to IDU, over half (54 percent) report high-risk heterosexual sex partners.

Age:

Among men with a known risk in each age group over 25 years, IDU is the second most common mode of transmission. The highest proportion of IDU cases (68 percent), are among men in their thirties and forties (35 percent of these were MSM/IDU).

Geographic Distribution:

Ninety-two percent of IDU cases were reported in the higher prevalence areas of the region. Within high prevalence counties, just under a quarter of cases with a known risk (20 percent) are IDU, while in the lower prevalence counties 11 percent of persons living with HIV/AIDS are IDU. These percentages include IDU males who are also MSM).

Trends and Conclusions:

The number of new HIV diagnoses among IDUs (including MSM/IDU) has remained level between 1996 and 2000, at approximately 5 new HIV infections in the year 2000. IDU cases in Region 6 are higher among blacks than among whites. 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 6

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 6. Heterosexual sex accounts for 14 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that 110 persons living with HIV disease in Region 6 were infected with HIV 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 50 infected persons who are classified as IDU 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. With regard to reported cases, the dual risk of IDU/heterosexual cases comprise 7 percent of all reported HIV/AIDS cases with a known risk and are 55 percent men and 45 percent women within Region 6.

There are no seroprevalence surveys in this region to measure the HIV positive rate of higher risk heterosexuals attending STD clinics. However rates here are likely lower than those at the Detroit STD clinics.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

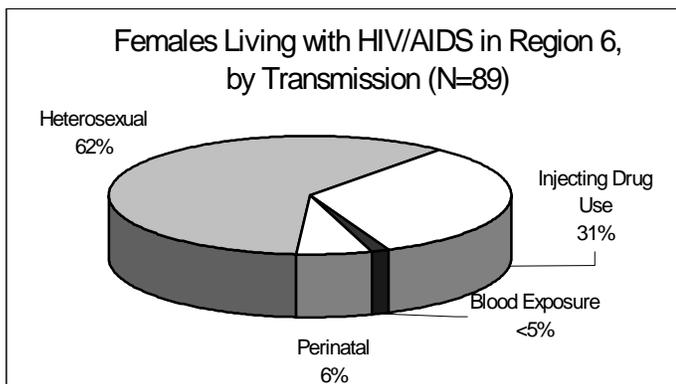
Among females reported with HIV/AIDS and a known risk, over two-thirds (62 percent) of cases are contracted heterosexually. Additionally, among women with a known risk, 17 percent are IDUs who also had high risk heterosexual sex partners. These data underscore the point that these two modes of transmission are closely intertwined for women.

Among the 73 men and women living with HIV/AIDS and infected heterosexually, 21 percent reported their heterosexual partner as injecting drug users. Over two-thirds (68 percent) reported their partner(s) as HIV-infected without reporting the partner(s) mode of transmission.

While women account for 21 percent of HIV/AIDS cases in Region 6, they have consistently accounted for almost three-quarters of heterosexually acquired infections -- currently 75 percent.

Just under one-half (47 percent) of black women and just over three-quarters (78 percent) of white women were infected heterosexually.

In Region 6, fifty-eight percent of the female heterosexual cases are white and 40 percent are black. Forty-two percent of all the heterosexual cases of HIV/AIDS are black. The percent of men infected heterosexually is low--4 percent of cases among men of all races with a known risk.



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: 1) HIV+, 2) HIV+ due to blood exposure, 3) a bisexually active man, or 4) an IDU. Heterosexual and IDU modes of transmission and associated sub-categories for infected women with known risk are shown in the pie chart here.



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 6

Ranked Behavioral Group: Heterosexuals (Continued)

Age:

For women between the ages of 20 and 49, heterosexual transmission is the predominant mode. (All other age groups have <5 cases.)

Geographic Distribution:

Ninety-five percent of the 73 cases in Region 6 attributed to heterosexually activity were reported in high prevalence counties. Of all the cases within high prevalence counties in Region 6, heterosexual transmission constitutes 16 percent. Within low prevalence counties, heterosexual transmission constitutes 6 percent of the cases.

Trends and Conclusions:

In Region 6, heterosexual transmission is level. MDCH estimates that the annual number of new HIV diagnoses attributable to heterosexual transmission was stable at 5 persons in the year 2000.

In Region 6 the number of heterosexual transmission cases may approach IDU cases over time, but it is important to remember that the seroprevalence rates are much lower. Therefore, interventions among a few IDUs may prevent more infections than among a large number of heterosexuals.

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 6

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Although white persons comprise the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in Region 6, the number of black cases is still disproportionate. Blacks comprise 12 percent of this region's population yet make up more than a third (40 percent) of the cases of HIV/AIDS. MDCH estimates 410 blacks living with HIV/AIDS in Region 6. The rate of HIV infection among blacks is 313 per 100,000 population, five times higher than the rate among whites. MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 220 black males and one out of 535 black females may be HIV-infected.

White persons comprise over half (55 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases and more than three-quarters of the region's population (83 percent). MDCH estimates 560 whites living with HIV/AIDS in Region 6. However, since these cases are spread out among a much larger population they have a lower rate of HIV infection than blacks or Hispanics (60 per 100,000 population). MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 960 white males and one out of 6,025 white females may be HIV-infected.

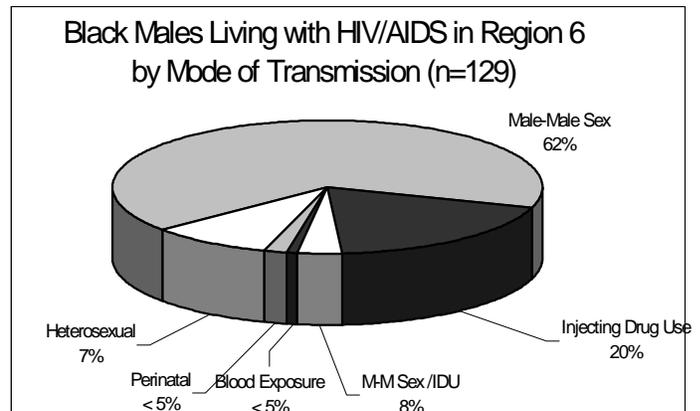
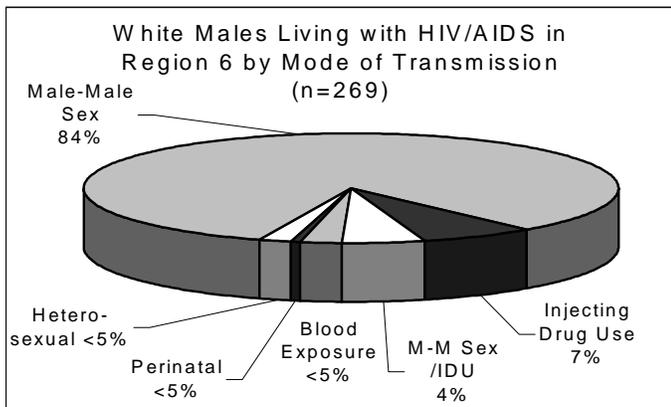
Hispanics comprise both 3 percent of cases and 3 percent of the population. MDCH estimates 30 Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS in this region. However, the relatively few cases are spread out among a small population and therefore they have a rate higher than that among whites (81 per 100,000 population). MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 930 Hispanic males may be HIV-infected. A rate cannot be estimated for Hispanic females due to a low number of cases.

Most persons living with HIV/AIDS in Region 6 are male (79 percent). Although women continue to be a smaller proportion of persons living with HIV/AIDS, their proportion has increased and they currently comprise 21 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 6 for female distributions).

- The majority of the 536 male HIV/AIDS cases are white (59 percent), 35 percent black, 3 percent Hispanic and 3 percent are other or unknown race.



- Over half of the 89 female HIV/AIDS cases are black (53 percent), 46 percent are white, and 1 percent are Hispanic (refer to page 6 for breakdown of female transmissions).



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 6

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex (Continued)

Geographic Distribution of Cases:

All the black cases occur in high prevalence counties. For whites, the distribution of cases is divided 80 percent and 20 percent between high and low prevalence counties respectively.

Trends and Conclusions:

Trends over time among the various race or sex groups in this region are difficult to discern due to sparse data. However similar to the state, the impact this epidemic is disproportionate on blacks.

Female cases in this region are divided between blacks and whites 60 and 36 percent respectively.

**Table 1: Distribution of HIV/AIDS Prevalence Estimates
Reported Cases, and Population within Michigan
Region 6**

Prisoners and persons with unknown residence are included

January 1, 2002

Reigon 6 Patient Group	Estimated HIV Infection ¹	Total HIV + AIDS Reported ²		Rate per 100,000 ³	2000 Census	
		Cases	% ^a			%
Male	820	536	79%	148.1	553,526	49%
White Males	480	318	47%	104.5	459,259	40%
Black Males	280	186	27%	456.8	61,297	5%
Hispanic Males	20	16	2%	107.5	18,603	2%
Asian Males	10	*	*	*	3,770	0%
American Indian Males	10	*	*	*	2,374	0%
Unknown Race Males	N/A	14	2%	*	8223	N/A
Female	210	141	21%	35.9	584,168	51%
White Females	80	51	8%	16.6	480,961	42%
Black Females	130	84	12%	186.8	69,580	6%
Hispanic Females	10	*	*	*	18,417	2%
Asian Females	10	*	*	*	4,215	0%
American Indian Females	10	*	*	*	2,477	0%
Unknown Race Females	N/A	*	*	*	8518	N/A
White	560	369	55%	59.6	940,220	83%
Black	410	270	40%	313.3	130,877	12%
Hispanic	30	18	3%	81.0	37,020	3%
Asian	10	*	*	*	7,985	1%
American Indian	10	*	*	*	4,851	0%
Unknown Race	N/A	18	3%	*	16741	N/A
Male-Male Sex	480	317	63%	NA		
Injecting Drug Use	110	72	14%	NA		
<i>IDU with heterosexual risk^b</i>	50	33	7%	NA		
<i>IDU without heterosexual risk^b</i>	60	39	8%	NA		
M-M Sex and Inject Drugs	40	24	5%	NA		
Blood Exposure^b	10	9	2%	NA		
Heterosexual^b	110	73	14%	NA		
<i>Partner IDU</i>	20	15	3%	NA		
<i>Partner Bisexual^b</i>	10	6	1%	NA		
<i>Partner Blood Exp</i>	10	*	*	NA		
<i>Partner HIV+</i>	80	50	10%	NA		
Perinatal	10	9	2%	NA		
Known Risk Total	770	504	100%	NA		
Unknown Risk	N/A	173	(26%)	NA		
0 - 4 years	10	6	1%	13.0	77,072	7%
5 - 9 years	10	*	*	*	87,800	8%
10-12 years	10	*	*	*	53250	5%
13 -19 years	30	23	3%	25.4	118,171	10%
20 -24 years	100	68	10%	151.9	65,850	6%
25 -29 years	170	112	17%	246.1	69,088	6%
30 -34 years	210	137	20%	273.9	76,665	7%
35 -39 years	220	146	22%	248.3	88,615	8%
40 -44 years	130	84	12%	138.3	93,973	8%
45 -49 years	70	48	7%	82.4	84,983	7%
50 -54 years	50	30	4%	67.3	74,273	7%
55 -59 years	10	9	1%	17.1	58,321	5%
60 -64 years	10	7	1%	21.6	46,249	4%
65 and over	10	*	*	*	143,384	13%
Unknown Age	N/A	*	*	N/A	0	N/A
BAY CO.	80	50	7%	72.6	110,157	10%
GENESEE CO.	610	403	60%	139.9	436,141	38%
HURON CO.	10	*	*	*	36,079	3%
LAPEER CO.	30	17	3%	34.1	87,904	8%
MIDLAND CO.	40	23	3%	48.3	82,874	7%
SAGINAW CO.	220	144	21%	104.7	210,039	18%
SANILAC CO.	10	9	1%	22.4	44,547	4%
SHIAWASSEE CO.	30	20	3%	41.8	71,687	6%
TUSCOLA CO.	10	9	1%	17.2	58,266	5%
Total Reigon 6	1,030	677	100%	90.5	1,137,694	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 minimum 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 6
Sex and Race by Risk
January 1, 2002

Male Only Region 6	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a
Male-Male Sex	225	84%	80	62%	9	69%	*	*	317	76%
Injecting Drug Use	18	7%	26	20%	*	*	*	*	44	11%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	9	3%	9	7%	*	*	*	*	18	4%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	9	3%	17	13%	*	*	*	*	26	6%
M-M Sex /IDU	12	4%	10	8%	*	*	*	*	24	6%
Blood Exposure ^b	7	3%	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	2%
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	6	2%	9	7%	*	*	*	*	18	4%
Partner IDU	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	5	2%	9	7%	*	*	*	*	16	4%
Total Known Risks	269	100%	129	100%	13	100%	*	*	415	100%
Undetermined	49		57		*		12		121	
Total All Cases	318		186		16		16		536	

Female Only Region 6	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a
Injecting Drug Use	6	15%	22	47%	*	*	*	*	28	31%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	11	23%	*	*	*	*	15	17%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	11	23%	*	*	*	*	13	15%
Blood Exposure ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	6%
Heterosexual ^b	32	78%	22	47%	*	*	*	*	55	62%
Partner IDU	*	*	9	19%	*	*	*	*	13	15%
Partner Bisexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	7%
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	23	56%	10	21%	*	*	*	*	34	38%
Total Known Risks	41	100%	47	100%	*	*	*	*	89	100%
Undetermined	10		37		*		*		52	0%
Total All Cases	51		84		*		*		141	

Male & Female Region 6	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a
Male-Male Sex	225	73%	80	45%	9	64%	*	*	317	63%
Injecting Drug Use	24	8%	48	27%	*	*	*	*	72	14%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	13	4%	20	11%	*	*	*	*	33	7%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	11	4%	28	16%	*	*	*	*	39	8%
M-M Sex /IDU	12	4%	10	6%	*	*	*	*	24	5%
Blood Exposure ^b	8	3%	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	2%
Perinatal	*	*	6	3%	*	*	*	*	9	2%
Heterosexual ^b	38	12%	31	18%	*	*	*	*	73	14%
Partner IDU	5	2%	9	5%	*	*	*	*	15	3%
Partner Bisexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	1%
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	28	9%	19	11%	*	*	*	*	50	10%
Total Known Risks	310	100%	176	100%	14	100%	*	*	504	100%
Undetermined	59		94		*		16		173	
Total All Cases	369		270		18		20		677	

* 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
Region 6
Age by Risk
January 1, 2002**

Male Only Region 6	0-19	years	20-24	years	25-49	years	50+	years	All Ages	
	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a
Male-Male Sex	8	53%	27	71%	267	80%	15	56%	317	76%
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	*	*	34	10%	7	26%	44	11%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	14	4%	*	*	18	4%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	20	6%	5	19%	26	6%
M-M Sex /IDU	*	*	*	*	22	7%	*	*	24	6%
Blood Exposure ^b	*	*	5	13%	*	*	*	*	8	2%
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	*	*	*	*	12	4%	*	*	18	4%
Partner IDU	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	*	*	*	*	11	3%	*	*	16	4%
Total Known Risks	15	100%	38	100%	335	100%	27	100%	415	100%
Undetermined	*	*	13	*	89	*	15	*	121	*
Total All Cases	19		51		424		42		536	

Female Only Region 6	0-19	years	20-24	years	25-49	years	50+	years	All Ages	
	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	*	*	23	36%	*	*	28	31%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	11	17%	*	*	15	17%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	12	19%	*	*	13	15%
Blood Exposure ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Perinatal	5	50%	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	6%
Heterosexual ^b	*	*	9	82%	40	63%	*	*	55	62%
Partner IDU	*	*	*	*	12	19%	*	*	13	15%
Partner Bisexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	7%
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	*	*	7	64%	23	36%	*	*	34	38%
Total Known Risks	10	100%	11	100%	64	100%	*	*	89	100%
Undetermined	5	*	6	*	40	*	*	*	52	*
Total All Cases	15		17		104		6		141	

Male & Female Region 6	0-19	years	20-24	years	25-49	years	50+	years	All Ages	
	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a
Male-Male Sex	8	32%	27	55%	267	66%	15	48%	317	63%
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	5	10%	57	14%	9	29%	72	14%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	25	6%	*	*	33	7%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	32	8%	5	16%	39	8%
M-M Sex /IDU	*	*	*	*	22	5%	*	*	24	5%
Blood Exposure ^b	*	*	5	10%	*	*	*	*	9	2%
Perinatal	9	36%	*	*	*	*	*	*	9	2%
Heterosexual ^b	5	20%	10	20%	52	13%	6	19%	73	14%
Partner IDU	*	*	*	*	13	3%	*	*	15	3%
Partner Bisexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	1%
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	*	*	8	16%	34	8%	*	*	50	10%
Total Known Risks	25	100%	49	100%	402	100%	31	100%	504	100%
Undetermined	9	*	19	*	134	*	17	*	173	*
Total All Cases	34		68		536		48		677	

* 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