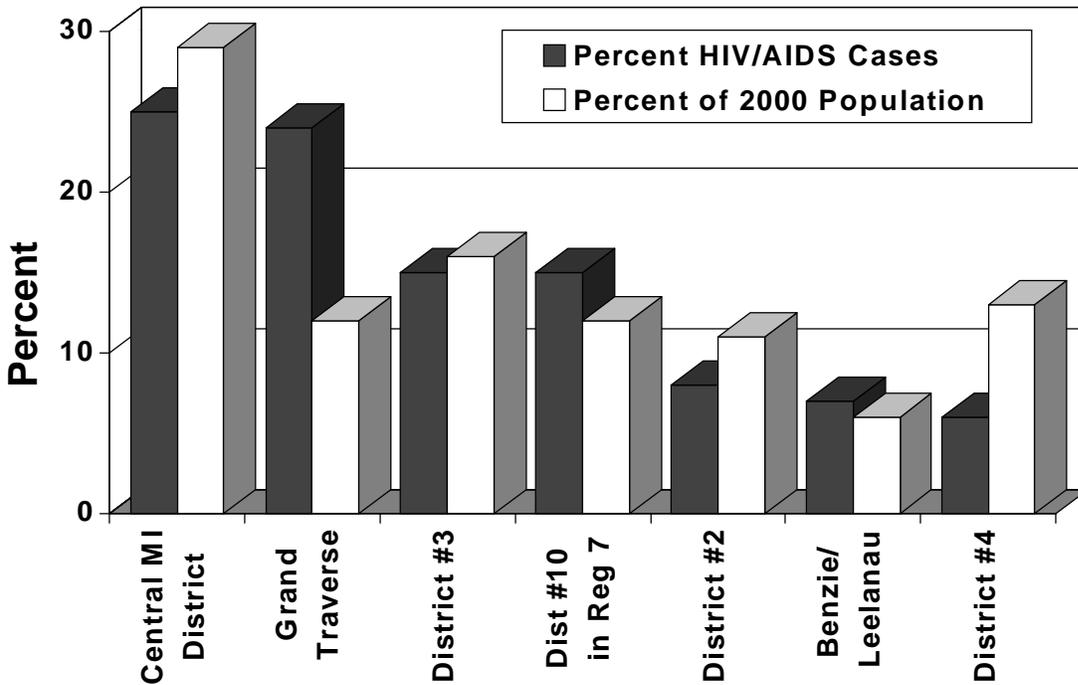




Region 7 Live HIV/AIDS Cases and Population by Local Health Department Jurisdiction, 01/01/02



Central Michigan District: Arenac, Clare, Gladwin, Isabella, Osceola, Roscommon
District #2: Alcona, Iosco, Ogemaw, Oscoda
District #3: Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Otsego
District #4: Alpena, Cheboygan, Montmorency, Presque Isle
District #10 in Region 7: Crawford, Kalkaska, Missaukee, Wexford



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 7

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2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 7

Summary of Epidemic for Region 7

- **How many cases?** The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) estimates that there are 250 people living with HIV/AIDS in Region 7, of which 165 were reported as of January 1, 2002. Incidence of HIV (the number of new HIV infections) is level at around 10 new cases in the year 2000. The number AIDS deaths dropped 29 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 7 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 (LHD) within Region 7. The greatest percent of cases within this region, 25 percent, was recorded in the Central Michigan District health department.

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 grouped as either being a high or low HIV prevalence area (refer to page 2 of the statewide profile for methodology used). Within Region 7, all LHDs are considered to be 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 7. 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 73 percent of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission (108 out of 148). Numbers of cases are too small for this behavioral group within this region to present trend information.
- **Intravenous Drug Users (IDUs)*:** Of all HIV/AIDS cases with a known mode of transmission, 22 percent are IDUs (32 out of 148). Numbers of cases are too small for this behavioral group within this region to present trend information.
- **High Risk Heterosexuals (HRH):** Heterosexual cases constitute 14 percent of the total number of cases with a known mode of transmission (20 out of 148) and are defined as HIV-infected persons whose heterosexual sex partners are known to be 1) IDUs, 2) bisexual men or 3) HIV+ individuals. Numbers of cases are too small for this behavioral group within this region to present trend information.

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

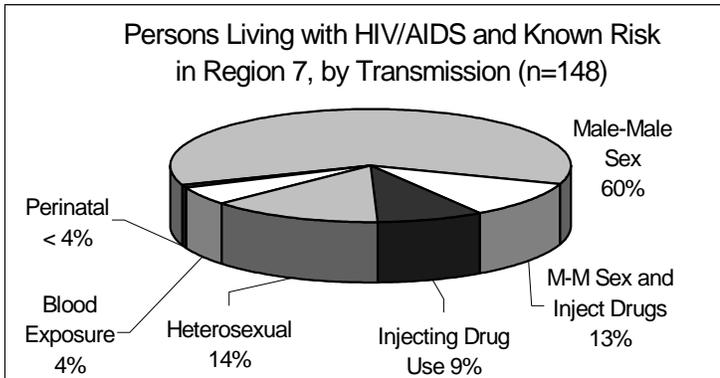


2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 7

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 form, both risks are reported together.



The pie chart indicates the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Region 7 by mode of transmission for the 148 cases for which the risk was identifiable.

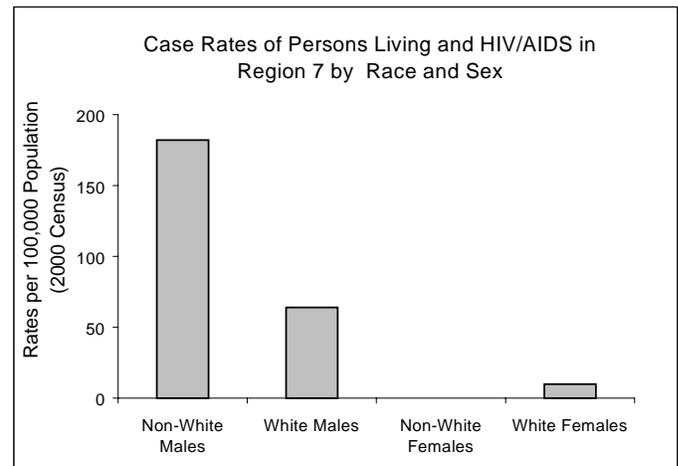
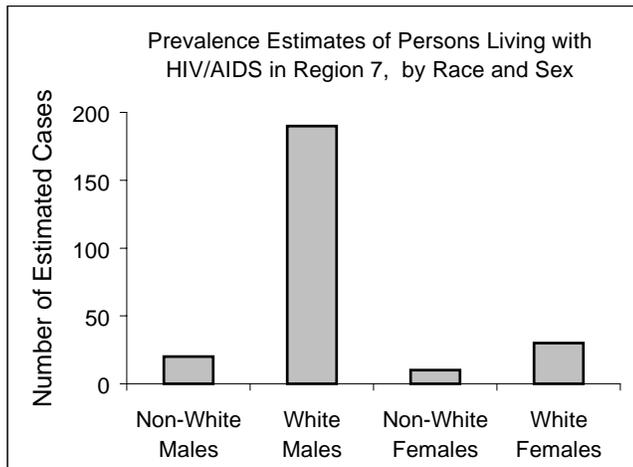
- This chart demonstrates that just under three-quarter (73 percent) of the people living with HIV/AIDS with a known mode of transmission are MSM, including 13 percent who also injected drugs.
- Twenty-two percent are injecting drug users, including 13 percent who are also MSM.

- 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 whites and non-whites and sex groups.



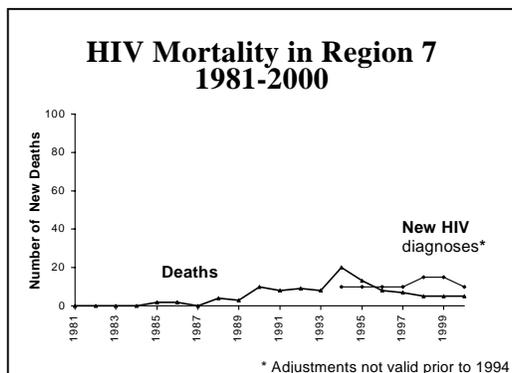
- Non-white males have the highest rate per 100,000 population (182) and the third highest estimated number (20) of HIV/AIDS cases. This high rate means the impact of the epidemic is greatest on this demographic group.
- White males have the second highest rate (64) and the highest estimated number (190) of cases of HIV/AIDS.
- White females have the third highest rate (10) and the second estimated number (30) of HIV/AIDS cases.
- Non-white females have too few cases to provide a rate, however they are estimated to have 10 cases.



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 7

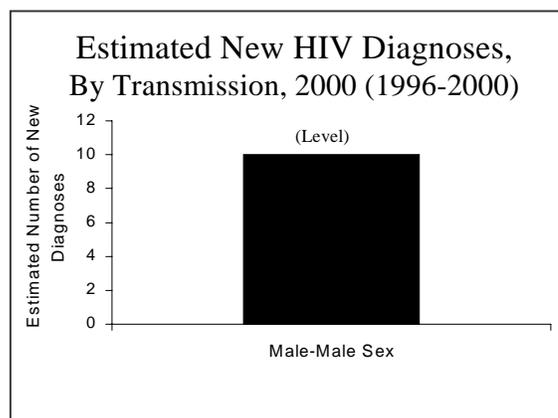
Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

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 10 persons were newly infected in the year 2000 in Region 7.

- *Transmission of HIV 1996-2000:* New diagnoses among men who have sex with men are stable at 10 persons in the year 2000. Trend information on new diagnoses among heterosexuals and injection drug users is difficult to determine due to low number of cases.



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	80%	84%
Females	20%	16%
Whites	86%	88%
Non-Whites	11%	11%
Other	3%	1%
White Males	71%	75%
Non-White Males	7%	8%
Other Males	2%	1%
White Females	15%	13%
Non-White Females	4%	3%
Other Females	1%	1%
0-12 years*	1%	1%
13-19 years*	1%	0%
20-24 years*	1%	3%
25-44 years*	67%	73%
45+ years*	31%	23%
Total HIV Infected	158	165

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, 158 HIV-infected persons were reported receiving Ryan White Services in Region 7. A comparison also shows that persons reported as cases in Region 7 are not significantly different than those receiving services through RWCA.

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 (165), 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 7

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 7. MSM remain the single largest behavioral group affected by this epidemic and account for over two-thirds of all reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that there are approximately 160 MSM living with HIV disease in Region 7. This includes 30 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 7. In reviewing reported cases for MSM and MSM/IDU (total cases equaling 108), white males (99) account for more than three-quarters (92 percent).

Age:

The largest percentage of living MSM cases are between the ages of 25-49 (83 percent). MSM is the predominant mode of transmission for males aged 20 and up.

Geographic Distribution:

All health department jurisdictions in Region 7 have reported cases of HIV among their residents, however, the numbers of cases are too small to provide a detailed analysis. Additionally, all counties within Region 7 are considered to be low prevalence areas.

Trends and Conclusions:

MDCH estimates that there are about 10 new HIV infections annually among men who have sex with men. This number was level 1996-2000 in Region 7. Men who have sex with men will continue to be the largest behavioral group affected by the HIV epidemic. Region 7 should observe carefully to determine if the statewide trend of level number of cases among white and non-white MSM is occurring locally.



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 7

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 7. IDU are the second largest behavioral group affected by this epidemic and account for 22 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates there are approximately 50 IDUs living with HIV disease in Region 7. This estimate includes 30 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. Half of the reported cases among non-MSM IDUs also had high risk heterosexual sex partners (excluding MSM/IDUs). Additionally, of the 20 cases with reported heterosexual risk, nine individuals (45 percent) also reported having IDU as partners.

When these linked populations are considered, IDU-related transmission accounts for 28 percent (41 cases) of people reported with HIV disease and having a known risk in Region 7. This is similar to the nationwide picture.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Of the 32 IDU HIV/AIDS cases, 26 are white (81 percent). Also, 91 percent of the IDU cases are male.

Females and non-whites make up 19 percent of the cases.

Age:

Among men with a known risk in the age group 25-49 years, IDU is the second most common mode of transmission; 24 percent of the cases in this age group.

Geographic Distribution:

All health department jurisdictions in Region 7 have reported cases of HIV among their residents, however, the numbers of cases are too small to provide a detailed analysis. Additionally, all counties within Region 7 are considered to be low prevalence areas.

Trends and Conclusions:

Estimating trends among IDUs (including MSM/IDU) in Region 7 is difficult due to low number of cases.

Although most cases are among whites, all IDUs would benefit from learning that the risk of HIV transmission increases through sex and sharing needles. 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 7

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 7. Heterosexual sex accounts for 14 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that 30 persons living with HIV disease in Region 7 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 10 infected persons who are classified as IDU but who also had one or more heterosexual sex partner who engaged in high risk behaviors (i.e., IDU, bisexual). These persons may have been exposed to HIV heterosexually or through sharing injecting equipment.

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 or Ethnicity and Sex:

Among females reported with HIV/AIDS and a known risk, over two-thirds (80 percent) of cases are contracted heterosexually. While women account for 16 percent of HIV/AIDS cases in Region 7, they have consistently accounted for over two-thirds of heterosexually acquired infections -- currently 80 percent. Of those cases among women, 81 percent are white females cases.

Among the 20 men and women living with HIV/AIDS and infected heterosexually, 45 percent reported their heterosexual partner as injecting drug users.

Age:

For women between the ages of 25 and 49, heterosexual transmission is the predominant mode. (All other age groups have <5 cases.)

Geographic Distribution:

All health department jurisdictions in Region 7 have reported cases of HIV among their residents, however, the numbers of cases are too small to provide a detailed analysis. Additionally, all counties within Region 7 are considered to be low prevalence areas.

Trends and Conclusions:

Heterosexual transmission is the only mode of transmission which is increasing statewide among infected persons. However, there are not enough cases annually in Region 7 to determine a statistical trend. Heterosexual contact will remain a less common source of HIV transmission statewide than MSM or IDU behavior for the foreseeable future. In Region 7, heterosexual 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.



2002 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Region 7

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

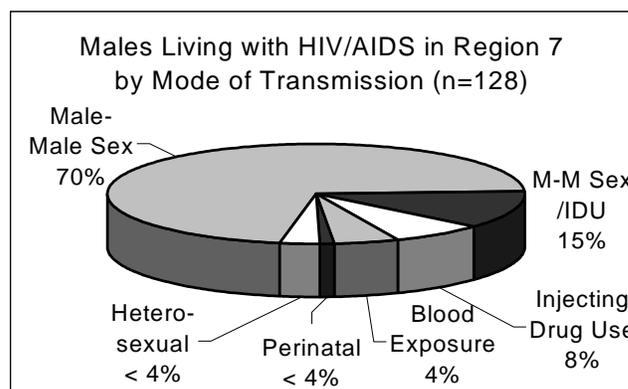
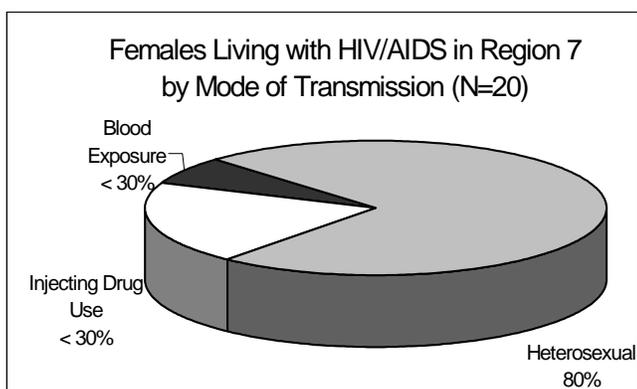
Although white persons comprise the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in Region 7, the number of non-white cases is still disproportionate. Non-whites comprise 3 percent of this region's population yet make up 11 percent of the cases of HIV/AIDS. MDCH estimates 30 non-whites living with HIV/AIDS in Region 7. The rate of HIV infection among non-whites is 141 per 100,000 population, almost four times higher than the rate among whites. *MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 550 non-white males may be HIV-infected. A valid rate is not available for non-white females.*

White persons comprise over three-quarters (88 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases and 96 percent of the population. MDCH estimates 220 whites living with HIV/AIDS in Region 7. However, since these cases are spread out among a much larger population they have a lower rate of HIV infection than non-whites (36 per 100,000 population). *MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 1,570 white males and one out of 10,200 white females may be HIV-infected.*

Most persons living with HIV/AIDS in Region 7 are male (84 percent). Although women continue to be a smaller proportion of persons living with HIV/AIDS, their proportion has increased and they currently comprise 16 percent of the infected population in this region.

Mode of Transmission:

The following pie charts display the proportion of male and female cases by mode of transmission, among those with known transmission. Percents showing a < amount indicates areas where fewer than five cases were reported. Male and female cases are not subdivided by race because the numbers in these categories are too small.



Geographic Distribution of Cases:

All health department jurisdictions in Region 7 have reported cases of HIV among their residents; however, the numbers are too small to provide detailed analysis.

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 disproportionate impact this epidemic is having on non-whites should be taken into account when designing prevention messages.

**Table 1: Distribution of HIV/AIDS Prevalence Estimates
Reported Cases, and Population within Michigan
Region 7**

Prisoners and persons with unknown residence are included

January 1, 2002

Reigon 7 Patient Group	Estimated HIV Infection ¹	Total HIV + AIDS Reported ²		Rate per 100,000 ³	2000 Census	
		Cases	% ^a			%
Male	210	138	84%	67.2	312,424	49%
White Males	190	124	75%	63.8	297,993	47%
Non-White Males	20	13	8%	181.6	11,015	2%
Unknown Race Males	N/A	*	*	*	3416	N/A
Female	40	27	16%	12.5	321,261	51%
White Females	30	21	13%	9.8	307,366	49%
Non-White Females	10	*	*	97.7	10,232	2%
Unknown Race Females	N/A	*	*	*	3663	N/A
White	220	145	88%	36.3	605,359	96%
Non-White	30	18	11%	141.2	21,247	3%
Unknown Race	N/A	*	*	*	7079	N/A
Male-Male Sex	130	89	60% ^a	N/A		
Injecting Drug Use	20	13	9% ^a	N/A		
IDU with heterosexual risk ^b	10	7	5% ^a	N/A		
IDU without heterosexual risk ^b	10	6	4% ^a	N/A		
M-M Sex and Inject Drugs	30	19	13% ^a	N/A		
Blood Exposure^b	10	6	4% ^a	N/A		
Heterosexual^b	30	20	14% ^a	N/A		
Partner IDU	10	9	6% ^a	N/A		
Partner Bisexual ^b	10	*	* ^a	N/A		
Partner Blood Exp	10	*	* ^a	N/A		
Partner HIV+	10	9	6% ^a	N/A		
Perinatal	10	*	* ^a	N/A		
Known Risk Total	220	148	100% ^a	N/A		
Unknown Risk	N/A	17	(10%)	N/A		
0 - 4 years	10	*	*	*	35,675	6%
5 - 9 years	10	*	*	*	41,592	7%
10-12 years	10	*	*	*	27,186	4%
13 -19 years	10	*	*	*	67,018	11%
20 -24 years	20	16	10%	53.2	37,563	6%
25 -29 years	40	29	18%	125.5	31,881	5%
30 -34 years	60	41	25%	163.6	36,665	6%
35 -39 years	50	33	20%	109.5	45,655	7%
40 -44 years	30	19	12%	60.1	49,921	8%
45 -49 years	10	9	5%	21.6	46,363	7%
50 -54 years	10	8	5%	24.2	41,246	7%
55 -59 years	10	*	*	*	36,999	6%
60 -64 years	10	*	*	*	34,008	5%
65 and over	10	*	*	*	101,913	16%
Unknown Age	N/A	*	*	N/A	0	N/A

* 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 1: Distribution of HIV/AIDS Prevalence Estimates (Con't)
Reported Cases, and Population within Michigan
Region 7

Prisoners and persons with unknown residence are included

January 1, 2002

Reigon 7 Patient Group	Estimated HIV Infection ¹	Total HIV + AIDS Reported ²		Rate per 100,000 ³	2000 Census	
		Cases	% [^]			%
Benzie/Leelanau	20	12	7%	53.9	37,117	6%
BENZIE CO.	10	*	*	*	15,998	3%
LEELANAU CO.	10	9	5%	47.4	21,119	3%
Central MI District	60	41	25%	32.2	186,561	29%
ARENAC CO.	10	*	*	*	17,269	3%
CLARE CO.	10	8	5%	32.0	31,252	5%
GLADWIN CO.	10	6	4%	38.4	26,023	4%
ISABELLA CO.	10	8	5%	15.8	63,351	10%
OSCEOLA CO.	10	*	*	*	23,197	4%
ROSCOMMON CO.	20	12	7%	78.5	25,469	4%
District #10 Region 7	40	24	15%	52.8	75,806	12%
CRAWFORD CO.	10	6	4%	70.1	14,273	2%
KALKASKA CO.	10	*	*	*	16,571	3%
MISSAUKEE CO.	10	*	*	69.1	14,478	2%
WEXFORD CO.	10	9	5%	32.8	30,484	5%
District #2	20	14	8%	28.5	70,121	11%
ALCONA CO.	10	*	*	*	11,719	2%
IOSCO CO.	10	6	4%	36.6	27,339	4%
OGEMAW CO.	10	*	*	*	21,645	3%
OSCODA CO.	10	*	*	*	9,418	1%
District #3	40	25	15%	38.5	103,938	16%
ANTRIM CO.	10	*	*	43.3	23,110	4%
CHARLEVOIX CO.	10	8	5%	38.3	26,090	4%
EMMET CO.	10	6	4%	31.8	31,437	5%
OTSEGO CO.	10	6	4%	42.9	23,301	4%
District #4	20	10	6%	24.2	82,488	13%
ALPENA CO.	10	6	4%	31.9	31,314	5%
CHEBOYGAN CO.	10	*	*	*	26,448	4%
MONTMORENCY CO.	10	*	*	*	10,315	2%
PRESQUE ISLE CO.	10	*	*	*	14,411	2%
GRAND TRAVERSE CO.	60	39	24%	77.3	77,654	12%
Total Region 7	250	165	100%	39.5	633,685	100%

* Indicates there are fewer than five reported cases

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

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 7
Sex and Race by Risk
January 1, 2002**

Male Only Region 7	White		Non-White		All Races	
	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a
Male-Male Sex	82	71%	7	58%	89	70%
Injecting Drug Use	8	7%	*	*	10	8%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	6	5%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*
M-M Sex /IDU	17	15%	*	*	19	15%
Blood Exposure ^b	5	4%	*	*	5	4%
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner IDU	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Known Risks	116	100%	12	100%	128	100%
Undetermined	8		*		10	
Total All Cases	124		14		138	

Female Only Region 7	White		Non-White		All Races	
	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	*	*	*	*
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*
Blood Exposure ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	13	87%	*	*	16	80%
Partner IDU	8	53%	*	*	9	45%
Partner Bisexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	*	*	*	*	6	30%
Total Known Risks	15	100%	5	100%	20	100%
Undetermined	6		*		7	
Total All Cases	21		6		27	

Male & Female Region 7	White		Non-White		All Races	
	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a	Cases	% ^a
Male-Male Sex	82	63%	7	41%	89	60%
Injecting Drug Use	9	7%	*	*	13	9%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	5	4%	*	*	7	5%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	6	4%
M-M Sex /IDU	17	13%	*	*	19	13%
Blood Exposure ^b	6	5%	*	*	6	4%
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	16	12%	*	*	20	14%
Partner IDU	8	6%	*	*	9	6%
Partner Bisexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	6	5%	*	*	9	6%
Total Known Risks	131	100%	17	100%	148	100%
Undetermined	14		*		17	
Total All Cases	145		20		165	

* 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 7
Age by Risk
January 1, 2002

Male Only Region 7	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	*	*	6	55%	75	71%	8	100%	89	70%
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	*	*	10	10%	*	*	10	8%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	6	6%	*	*	6	5%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
M-M Sex /IDU	*	*	*	*	15	14%	*	*	19	15%
Blood Exposure ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5	4%
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner IDU	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total Known Risks	*	*	11	100%	105	100%	8	100%	128	100%
Undetermined	*	*	*	*	7	*	*	*	10	*
Total All Cases	*	*	12		112		10		138	

Female Only Region 7	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	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Blood Exposure ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	*	*	*	*	11	33%	*	*	16	80%
Partner IDU	*	*	*	*	6	18%	*	*	9	45%
Partner Bisexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	30%
Total Known Risks	*	*	*	*	33	100%	*	*	20	100%
Undetermined	*	*	*	*	13	*	*	*	7	*
Total All Cases	*	*	*	*	46		*	*	27	

Male & Female Region 7	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	*	*	6	40%	75	28%	8	80%	89	60%
Injecting Drug Use	*	*	*	*	12	5%	*	*	13	9%
IDU w/ hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	7	3%	*	*	7	5%
IDU w/o hetero risk ^b	*	*	*	*	5	2%	*	*	6	4%
M-M Sex /IDU	*	*	*	*	15	6%	*	*	19	13%
Blood Exposure ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	6	4%
Perinatal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heterosexual ^b	*	*	*	*	14	5%	*	*	20	14%
Partner IDU	*	*	*	*	6	2%	*	*	9	6%
Partner Bisexual ^b	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner Blood Exposure	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Partner HIV+	*	*	*	*	6	2%	*	*	9	6%
Total Known Risks	5	100%	15	100%	266	100%	10	100%	148	100%
Undetermined	*	*	*	*	30	*	*	*	17	*
Total All Cases	5		16		296		13		165	

*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