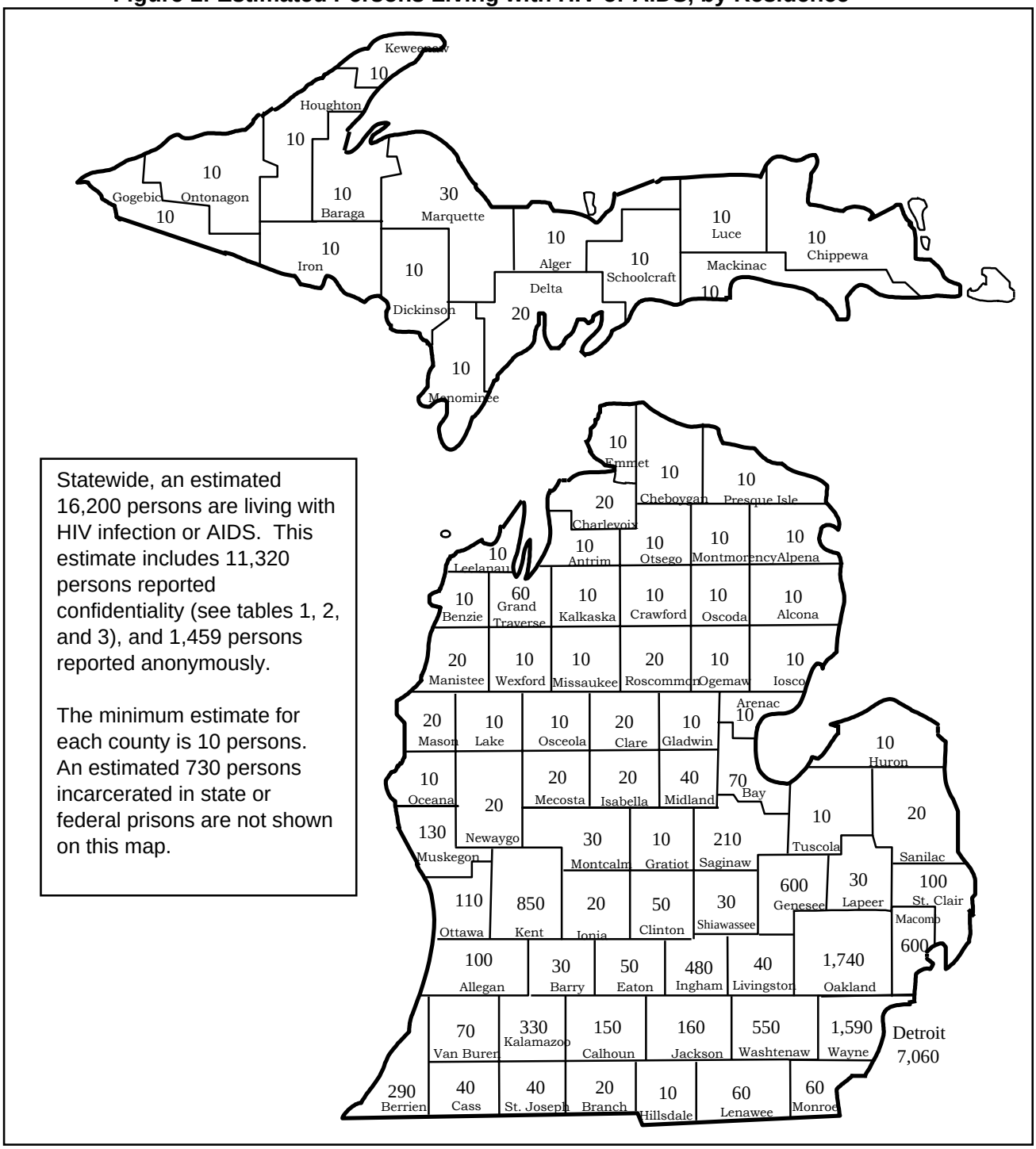
TABLE 1: Characteristics of Michigan Residents Living with HIV or AIDS as of January 1, 2005

	Estimate of HIV Prevalence[1]	Estimated Prevalence Rate[2]	Reported Living with AIDS[3]		Reported Living with HIV not AIDS[3]	
			Number	Percent[4]	Number	Percent[4]
MICHIGAN TOTAL	**16,200**	163.0	5,545	100%	5,775	100%
SEX						
Male	**12,470**	256	4,417	80%	4,300	74%
Female	**3,730**	74	1,128	20%	1,475	26%
BEHAVIOR						
Male-Male Sex	**7,460**	N/A	2747	59%	2468	55%
Injecting Drug Use[5]	**2,300**	N/A	857	18%	748	17%
IDU w/ heterosexual	***1,090***	*N/A*	*401*	*9%*	*359*	*8%*
IDU w/o heterosexual	***1,210***	*N/A*	*456*	*10%*	*389*	*9%*
Male-Male Sex/IDU	**780**	N/A	280	6%	264	6%
Blood Products	**170**	N/A	73	2%	47	1%
Heterosexual[6]	**2,210**	N/A	702	15%	840	19%
Partner IDU	***680***	*N/A*	*214*	*5%*	*258*	*6%*
Partner Bisexual	***110***	*N/A*	*34*	*1%*	*46*	*1%*
Partner Rec'd Bld	***60***	*N/A*	*16*	*0%*	*23*	*1%*
Partner HIV +	***1,360***	*N/A*	*438*	*9%*	*513*	*11%*
Perinatal	**200**	N/A	35	1%	106	2%
Undetermined[4]	Not Applicable	N/A	851	(15%)	1302	(23%)
Presumed Heterosexual[7]	*Not Applicable*	*N/A*	*680*	*(12%)*	*888*	*(15%)*
Other[8]	*Not Applicable*	*N/A*	*171*	*(3%)*	*414*	*(7%)*
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS						
0 -12 years	**220**	12	34	1%	119	2%
13 -19 years	**390**	39	54	1%	216	4%
20 -24 years	**1,510**	235	273	5%	781	14%
25 -29 years	**2,430**	371	645	12%	1054	18%
30 -34 years	**3,210**	454	1124	20%	1119	19%
35 -39 years	**3,230**	410	1223	22%	1031	18%
40 -44 years	**2,390**	295	969	17%	699	12%
45 -49 years	**1,410**	192	603	11%	379	7%
50 -54 years	**810**	128	351	6%	212	4%
55 -59 years	**360**	74	154	3%	101	2%
60 -64 years	**160**	42	69	1%	40	1%
65 years and over	**100**	8	46	1%	21	0%
Unspecified[4]	Not Applicable		0	(0%)	3	(0%)
RACE / ETHNICITY						
White, Non-Hisp.	**5,840**	75	2,076	38%	2,004	36%
Black, Non-Hisp.	**9,410**	671	3,197	58%	3,378	60%
Hispanic	**590**	182	221	4%	193	3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	**70**	39	27	0%	21	0%
American Indian	**60**	112	12	0%	27	0%
Unspecified/Multi-race[4]	Not Applicable	N/A	12	(0%)	152	(3%)

* See Technical Notes for footnotes to Table 1.

Figure 1: Estimated Persons Living with HIV or AIDS, by Residence



Statewide, an estimated 16,200 persons are living with HIV infection or AIDS. This estimate includes 11,320 persons reported confidentiality (see tables 1, 2, and 3), and 1,459 persons reported anonymously.

The minimum estimate for each county is 10 persons. An estimated 730 persons incarcerated in state or federal prisons are not shown on this map.

TABLE 2a: Michigan Residents Living with HIV or AIDS by County, as of 1/1/05 and Residents Ever Diagnosed with AIDS, 1981 to Date

Residence at Time of Diagnosis	Estimate of HIV Prevalence[1]	Estimated Prevalence Rate[2]	Persons Living with AIDS[3]	Persons Living with HIV not AIDS[3]	Persons Ever Diagnosed with AIDS
Total Michigan	**16,200**	163.0	5,545	5,775	13,547
Alcona	**10**	-----	0	0	3
Alger	**10**	-----	1	0	1
Allegan	**100**	94.6	37	28	76
Alpena	**10**	-----	1	1	8
Antrim	**10**	-----	5	2	10
Arenac	**10**	-----	0	2	3
Baraga	**10**	-----	4	2	8
Barry	**30**	52.9	11	8	23
Bay	**70**	63.5	19	28	52
Benzie	**10**	-----	0	1	2
Berrien	**290**	178.5	97	91	187
Branch	**20**	43.7	0	10	12
Calhoun	**150**	108.7	45	52	107
Cass	**40**	78.3	10	16	18
Charlevoix	**20**	76.7	4	7	6
Cheboygan	**10**	-----	3	0	5
Chippewa	**10**	-----	2	6	4
Clare	**20**	64.0	4	6	8
Clinton	**50**	77.2	16	15	28
Crawford	**10**	-----	2	0	4
Delta	**20**	51.9	6	6	7
Dickinson	**10**	-----	1	0	5
Eaton	**50**	48.2	16	18	34
Emmet	**10**	-----	3	3	7
Genesee	**600**	137.6	168	226	418
Gladwin	**10**	-----	4	1	6
Gogebic	**10**	-----	0	2	7
Grand Traverse	**60**	77.3	16	25	34
Gratiot	**10**	-----	3	1	9
Hillsdale	**10**	-----	3	5	16
Houghton	**10**	-----	4	2	8
Huron	**10**	-----	2	0	8
Ingham	**480**	171.8	133	180	337
Ionia	**20**	32.5	9	4	20
Iosco	**10**	-----	1	2	2
Iron	**10**	-----	0	0	2
Isabella	**20**	31.6	8	4	20
Jackson	**160**	101.0	48	54	103
Kalamazoo	**330**	138.3	101	117	233
Kalkaska	**10**	-----	1	3	4
Kent	**850**	148.0	286	268	648
Keweenaw	**10**	-----	0	0	0

1. This estimate includes all persons living with HIV or AIDS, including those not yet diagnosed. The minimum estimate given is 10 persons.
2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population in 2000. Rates are unreliable for counties with the minimum estimated prevalence of 10, and are therefore not listed.
3. Includes reports of HIV infection or AIDS that contain patient name or are otherwise unduplicated.

TABLE 2b: Michigan Residents Living with HIV or AIDS by County, as of 1/1/05 and Residents Ever Diagnosed with AIDS, 1981 to Date

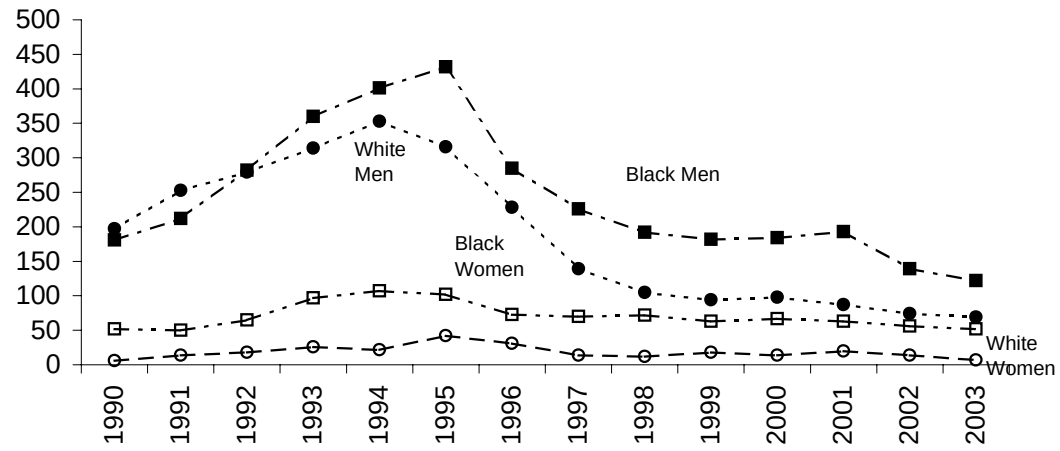
Residence at Time of Diagnosis	Estimate of HIV Prevalence[1]	Estimated Prevalence Rate[2]	Persons Living with AIDS[3]	Persons Living with HIV not AIDS[3]	Persons Ever Diagnosed with AIDS
TOTAL MICHIGAN	**16,200**	163.0	5,545	5,775	13,547
Lake	**10**	-----	7	2	11
Lapeer	**30**	34.1	7	13	16
Leelanau	**10**	-----	4	0	14
Lenawee	**60**	60.7	20	17	40
Livingston	**40**	25.5	16	13	35
Luce	**10**	-----	0	0	1
Mackinac	**10**	-----	1	0	2
Macomb	**600**	76.1	203	189	500
Manistee	**20**	81.5	8	4	11
Marquette	**30**	46.4	6	12	20
Mason	**20**	70.7	8	4	11
Mecosta	**20**	49.3	5	8	13
Menominee	**10**	-----	0	3	3
Midland	**40**	48.3	15	8	28
Missaukee	**10**	-----	1	2	3
Monroe	**60**	41.1	25	15	62
Montcalm	**30**	49.0	10	7	23
Montmorency	**10**	-----	2	0	3
Muskegon	**130**	76.4	36	51	88
Newaygo	**20**	41.8	9	4	21
Oakland	**1,740**	145.7	562	575	1,241
Oceana	**10**	-----	3	4	8
Ogemaw	**10**	-----	1	1	3
Ontonagon	**10**	-----	0	1	0
Osceola	**10**	-----	1	2	7
Oscoda	**10**	-----	0	1	2
Otsego	**10**	-----	5	3	8
Ottawa	**110**	46.2	44	31	101
Presque Isle	**10**	-----	1	0	3
Roscommon	**20**	78.5	8	3	14
Saginaw	**210**	100.0	64	71	165
Sanilac	**20**	44.9	6	5	13
Schoolcraft	**10**	-----	0	1	2
Shiawassee	**30**	41.8	11	6	20
St. Clair	**100**	60.9	28	37	75
St. Joseph	**40**	64.1	13	10	33
Tuscola	**10**	-----	4	5	11
Van Buren	**70**	91.8	18	25	41
Washtenaw	**550**	170.3	167	190	367
Wayne	**1,590**	143.3	550	491	1,291
City of Detroit	**7,060**	742.2	2,344	2,272	6,187
Wexford	**10**	-----	2	6	4
PRISONS	**730**	N/A	253	473	543
Unknown	**30**	N/A	3	14	10

1. This estimate includes all persons living with HIV or AIDS, including those not yet diagnosed. The minimum estimate given is 10 persons.
2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population in 2000. Rates are unreliable for counties with the minimum estimated prevalence of 10, and are therefore not listed.
3. Includes reports of HIV infection or AIDS that contain patient name or are otherwise unduplicated.
4. The category PRISONS includes those persons who were in prison at the time of their HIV or AIDS

TABLE 3: Michigan Residents Reported Living with HIV or AIDS: Sex by Race by Behavior

MALES:	**White**		**Black**		**Hispanic**		**Other or Unknown**		**TOTAL**	
Male-Male Sex	2,691	76%	2,300	49%	155	49%	69	36%	5,215	60%
Injecting Drug Use	163	5%	749	16%	47	15%	12	6%	971	11%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	207	6%	315	7%	15	5%	7	4%	544	6%
Blood Recipient	74	2%	19	0%	1	0%	3	2%	97	1%
Heterosexual	82	2%	321	7%	29	9%	5	3%	437	5%
Perinatal	12	0%	59	1%	1	0%	3	2%	75	1%
Undetermined	314	9%	900	19%	69	22%	95	49%	1,378	16%
Presumed Heterosexual	*198*	*6%*	*658*	*14%*	*56*	*18%*	*28*	*14%*	*940*	*11%*
Other	*116*	*3%*	*242*	*5%*	*13*	*4%*	*67*	*35%*	*438*	*5%*
Male Subtotal	3,543	(41%)	4,663	(53%)	317	(4%)	194	(2%)	8,717	100%
FEMALES:	**White**		**Black**		**Hispanic**		**Other or Unknown**		**TOTAL**	
Injecting Drug Use	114	21%	497	26%	16	16%	7	12%	634	24%
Blood Recipient	11	2%	11	1%	1	1%	0	0%	23	1%
Heterosexual	278	52%	754	39%	55	57%	18	32%	1105	42%
Perinatal	13	2%	47	2%	5	5%	1	2%	66	3%
Undetermined	121	23%	603	32%	20	21%	31	54%	775	30%
Presumed Heterosexual	*102*	*19%*	*495*	*26%*	*17*	*18%*	*14*	*25%*	*628*	*24%*
Other	*19*	*4%*	*108*	*6%*	*3*	*3%*	*17*	*30%*	*147*	*6%*
Female Subtotal	537	(21%)	1,912	(73%)	97	(4%)	57	(2%)	2,603	100%
GRAND TOTAL	4,080	36%	6,575	58%	414	4%	251	2%	11,320	100%

Figure 2: HIV-Related Deaths in Michigan, 1990-2003



*1999 deaths based on revised ICD-10 coding. Provisional comparability difference from ICD-9 codes is 14%.

Mortality Trends

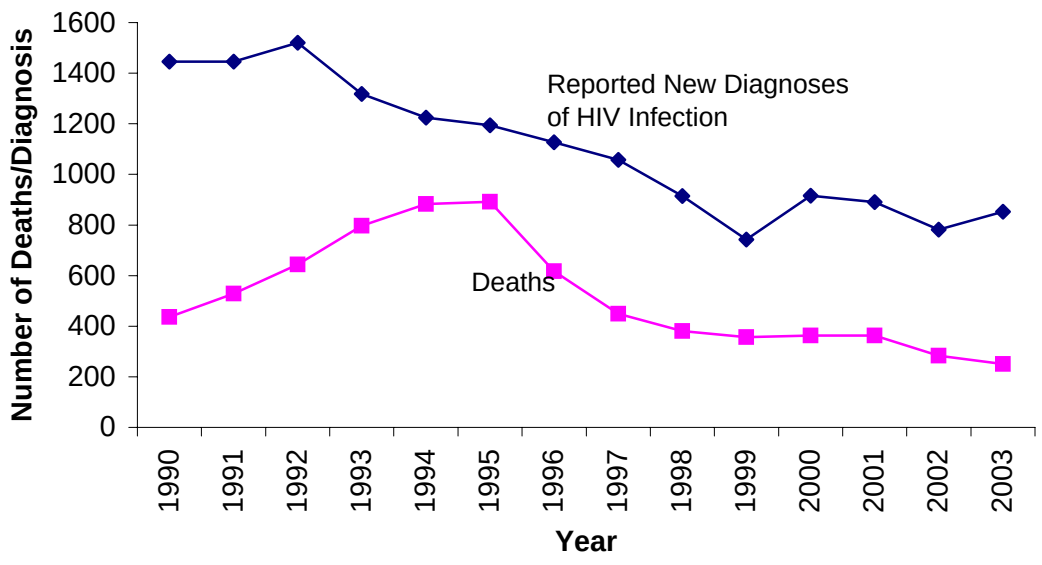
HIV-related deaths declined sharply among all groups between 1995 and 1997, and less sharply between 1998 and 2000. These data (MDCH HIV/AIDS reporting system) show the trend among white men, black men, black women, and white women. There was a statistical difference in the 1995-2001 declines among white men (79%), black men (65%), and women (47%). From 2001 to 2003 there was also a 37% decline in deaths among black men. There were too few deaths to show other groups.

TABLE 4: States and Territories With Most AIDS Cases Ever Reported to CDC, 1981-12/31/03

State	Cases	Rate[1]	State	Cases	Rate[1]	State	Cases	Rate[1]	State	Cases	Rate[1]
1. NY	162,446	856	6. IL	30,139	243	11. MA	18,525	292	16. CT	13,464	395
2. CA	133,292	394	7. PA	29,988	244	12. DC[2]	15,841	2,769	17. NC	13,456	167
3. FL	94,725	593	8. PR[2]	28,301	743	13. VA	15,723	222	18. MI[3]	13,326	134
4. TX	62,983	302	9. GA	27,915	341	14. LA	15,653	350	19. SC	11,818	295
5. NJ	46,703	555	10. MD	26,918	508	15. OH	13,502	119	20. WA	10,987	186

1. Cumulative Rate per 100,000 Population, 2000 Census. The average U.S. rate was 320.6.
2. Abbreviations include PR for Puerto Rico, and DC for District of Columbia.
3. Michigan annual rate per 100,000 population ranks 30th among U.S. states and territories.

Figure 3: Michigan HIV Deaths, and New HIV Diagnoses, by Year

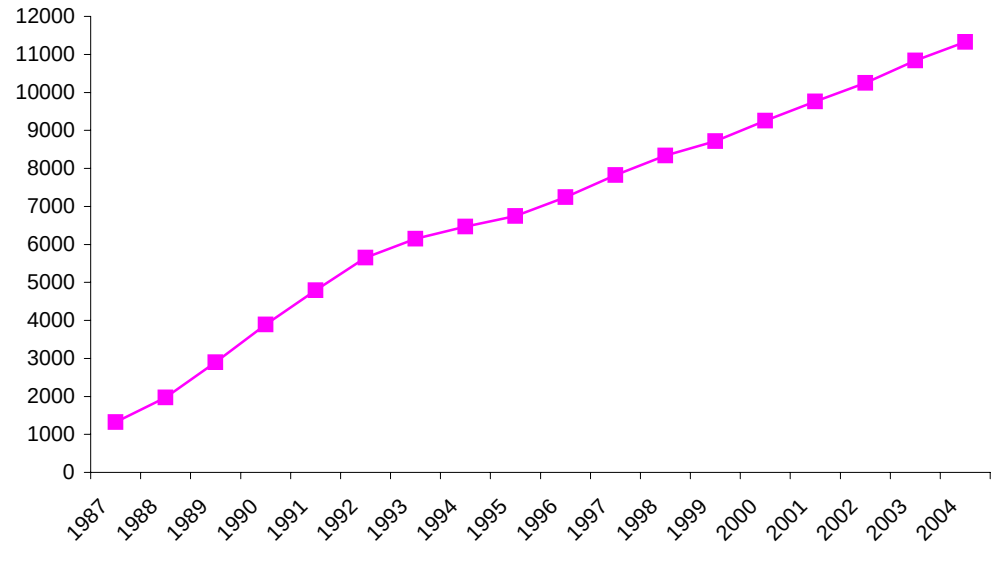


***1999 deaths based on revised ICD-10 coding. Provisional comparability difference from ICD-9 codes is 14%.**

Deaths and Diagnoses

The numbers of deaths due to HIV infection and AIDS have declined 60 percent in 1995-97, an additional 10 percent in 1998-2000, and then 31% from 2001 to 2003, primarily due to effective therapies. Meanwhile, the number of persons diagnosed with HIV infection each year was roughly level between 1995-1997 at 1,100 persons, but has since declined to 852 cases.

Figure 4: Reported Number of Michigan Residents Living with HIV or AIDS



Number of Infected Persons Is Increasing

The total number of persons reported with a diagnosis of HIV infection or AIDS is increasing. This is caused by the two factors shown in Figure 3: the number of persons diagnosed exceeds the number who die each year, leading to increased prevalance. Currently we estimate there are about 16,200 persons living with HIV or AIDS in Michigan. This graph shows 11,320 who have been diagnosed and reported.

TABLE 5: Characteristics of Michigan and U.S. Residents Ever Diagnosed with AIDS, 1981 to Date

	MI AIDS : 1981-1/1/2005			U.S. AIDS : 1981-12/31/2003[1]		
	Cases	Percent	Rate[2]	Cases	Percent	Rate[2]
TOTAL	13,248	100%	133.3	902,223	100%	320.6
SEX						
Male	11,151	84%	228.8	734,261	81%	531.9
Female	2,396	18%	47.3	167,961	19%	117.2
Unknown	0	0%	---	1	0%	---
TRANSMISSION						
Male-Male Sex	6,620	50%	N/A	401,392	44%	N/A
Injecting Drug Use	2,917	22%	N/A	218,196	24%	N/A
Male-Male Sex/IDU	867	7%	N/A	57,998	6%	N/A
Blood Products[3]	294	2%	N/A	15,364	2%	N/A
Heterosexual[4]	1,287	10%	N/A	111,147	12%	N/A
Perinatal[5]	96	1%	N/A	8,549	1%	N/A
Undetermined[6]	1,466	11%	N/A	89,577	10%	N/A
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS						
0 - 4 years	71	1%	10.6	∞	N/A	N/A
5 -12 years	39	0%	3.3	∞	N/A	N/A
13 -19 years	98	1%	9.7	∞	N/A	N/A
20 -24 years	525	4%	81.5	∞	N/A	N/A
25 -29 years	1,702	13%	260.0	∞	N/A	N/A
30 -34 years	2,670	20%	377.4	∞	N/A	N/A
35 -39 years	2,971	22%	377.3	∞	N/A	N/A
40 -44 years	2,370	18%	292.2	∞	N/A	N/A
45 -49 years	1,485	11%	202.1	∞	N/A	N/A
50 -54 years	842	6%	133.0	∞	N/A	N/A
55 -59 years	393	3%	80.9	∞	N/A	N/A
60 -64 years	205	2%	54.4	∞	N/A	N/A
65 and over	176	1%	14.4	∞	N/A	N/A
Unknown	----	----	----	∞	N/A	N/A
RACE/ETHNICITY						
White, Non-Hisp.	5,298	40%	67.9	367,121	41%	188.7
Black, Non-Hisp.	7,741	58%	552.1	349,375	39%	1029.2
Hispanic	416	3%	128.4	165,051	18%	467.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	42	0%	23.7	6,791	1%	67.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35	0%	65.5	2,882	0%	139.3
Unspecified/Mulitple-Race	15	0%	8.6	1,654	0%	30.5

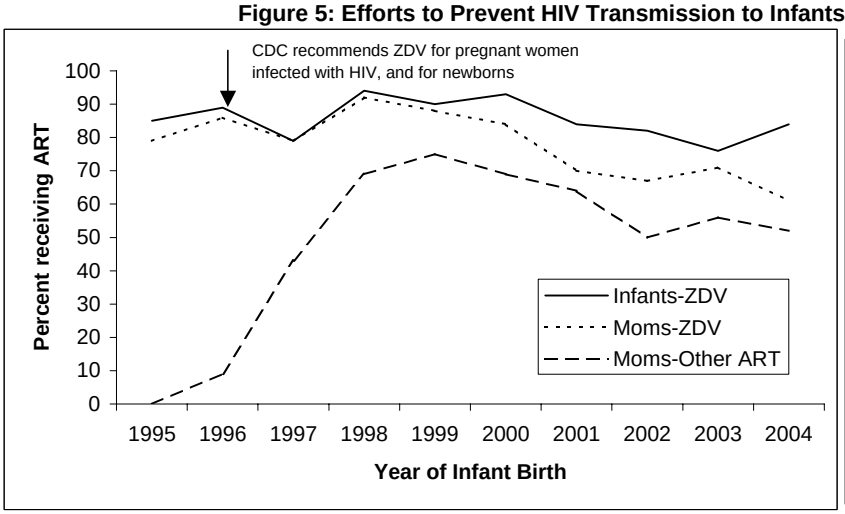
1. U.S. figures are produced by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Additional detail is available through the CDC web page at www.cdc.gov/nchstp/hiv_aids/stats/hasrlinc.htm.
2. Cumulative rates per 100,000 population are calculated using 2000 Census figures. Populations and rates are not available (N/A) for behaviors.
3. Blood products received for coagulation disorder (223 MI; 5,682 U.S.) or transfusion (71 MI; 9,682 U.S.).
4. A heterosexual partner is known to be: an injecting drug user (470 MI; 35,078 U.S.), a bisexual man (64 MI; 4,402 U.S.), a recipient of infected blood products (33 MI; 1,755 U.S.), or HIV positive with unknown behavior history (720 MI; 69,912 U.S.)
5. Perinatal transmission occurs from HIV-infected mothers to infants before or at birth, or from breast milk.
6. Patient risks are under investigation, or no risk was identified. Included are persons with documented exposure in the health care setting (2 MI; 36 U.S.), or receipt of donor products other than blood (14 U.S.).

Table 6: Michigan Infants Born to HIV-Infected Mothers

Year of Birth	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004[2]
TOTAL										
Total Infants Reported	52	57	75	67	63	70	67	55	49	37
Total Mothers Reported	52	57	74	67	61	69	66	54	45	33
RESIDENCE AT TIME OF BIRTH[1]										
Detroit MSA	32	44	53	47	40	52	39	35	32	26
Outside the Detroit MSA	20	13	22	20	23	18	28	20	17	11
RACE OF CHILD										
White, Non-Hispanic	10	8	16	13	11	13	10	11	10	4
Black, Non-Hispanic	42	47	57	50	45	50	49	38	34	30
Hispanic, Asian, Am. Indian, Unk.	0	2	2	4	7	7	8	6	5	3

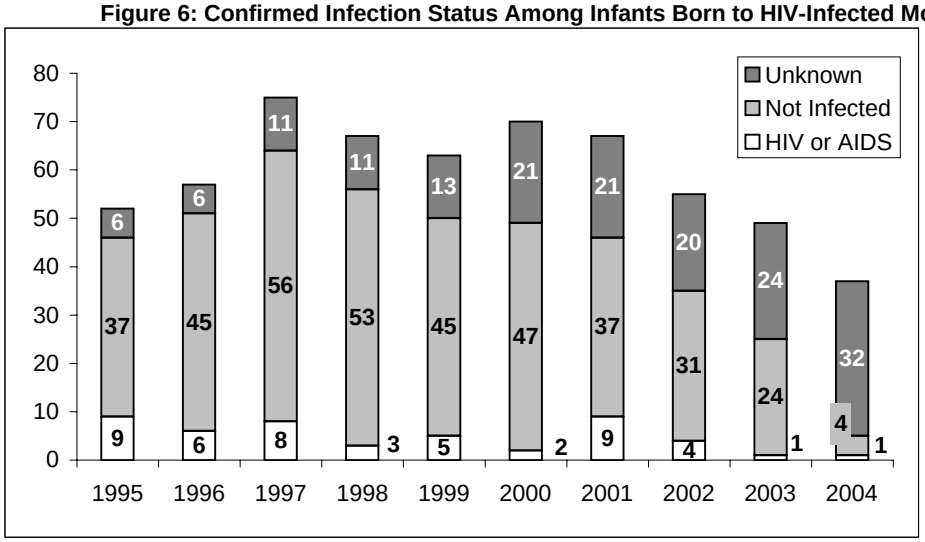
1- Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Monroe, Lapeer, and St. Clair counties.
2- Data for 2004 is incomplete at this time.

Figure 5: Efforts to Prevent HIV Transmission to Infants



This graph shows that an increasing proportion of mothers and infants receive therapies that reduce HIV transmission to infants since 1993. The number of mothers receiving AZT any time during pregnancy, labor, and delivery has increased markedly since the July 1994 CDC recommendations to provide this treatment. The number of infants receiving AZT within 72 hours of birth has increased almost as fast. The number of mothers receiving other antiretroviral therapies increased beginning in 1996. There appears to be a decrease in mothers and infants who received anti-retroviral therapy (ART) in 2003-2004. This is the result of reporting lag. These data will be more complete in 2005.

Figure 6: Confirmed Infection Status Among Infants Born to HIV-Infected Mothers



The bars show the current reported status of children born to HIV-infected mothers. Data for 2004 are incomplete. The bottom bar shows the number who are known to be infected with HIV or have AIDS. The middle bar shows the number who are confirmed or presumed not to be infected through either laboratory testing or by physician examination. The upper bar shows the number whose HIV infection status is unknown because the child has been lost to follow up or the status has not yet been reported to surveillance.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Reports of HIV infection and AIDS are submitted to state and local health departments under Michigan law by providers making the diagnoses. Confidential case reports have been actively solicited for AIDS since 1986 and for HIV infection since April 1992. HIV reports passively collected between April 1989 and March 1992 are also included in these calculations. Anonymous HIV reports (without name or other identifier) are excluded from the calculations because we cannot estimate duplication, update status, or obtain missing data. A total of 1,459 complete anonymous reports are currently in our database.

Footnotes for Table 1:

1. This estimate includes all persons living in Michigan at diagnosis of HIV or AIDS, including those not reported or not yet diagnosed. All estimates are rounded to the nearest ten, and the minimum estimate given is 10. The formula used to gain these estimates was updated October 2003 and January 2004 so that numbers are only rounded at the end of the estimate calculation and so that cases with no identified risk are no longer part of the equation. This may result in minor variations when compared to past estimates.
2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population in 2000.
3. Includes reports that contain patient name or are otherwise unduplicated.
4. Age, sex, race, and behavior percentages are calculated excluding missing data. The percentages of total cases missing this demographic information are given in parentheses.
5. The IDU risk category is further sub-divided to indicate the number and percentage of persons who also had a sexual partner who is considered to be a "high risk" heterosexual, (i.e., partner is an IDU, a bisexual male (for females), a recipient of HIV infected blood or blood products or a person who is known to be infected with HIV).
6. The heterosexual category includes only those persons with "high risk" heterosexual partners as defined in footnote 5.
7. This subset of undetermined includes persons who had heterosexual sex but their partner(s') risk is unknown. This includes unconfirmed exposures in the healthcare setting (1).
8. Includes persons with confirmed exposure in the health care setting (2) and pediatric cases with probable sexual mode of transmission (3).

HIV Prevalence Estimates for Michigan

MDCH estimates that there are up to 16,200 HIV-infected persons (including those with AIDS) living in Michigan. This estimate is based on adding the following three components and rounding: 1) the number of cases living with HIV/AIDS as of 01/01/05 (11,320), 2) the number of known HIV+ cases not yet reported, estimated at 20 percent of the reported living HIV/AIDS cases, and 3) the number of HIV+ cases that have not yet been tested, estimated at 25 percent of the total cases living with HIV/AIDS (identical to the CDC estimate). The estimate of HIV-infected persons has remained the same from the estimate given in January of 2004. This is the result of an increase in the number of reported cases, currently living in Michigan and a decreased experienced due to national de-duplication efforts.

Categorical estimates of HIV infection are calculated from the distribution of reported cases among each group of confidentially-reported persons living with HIV or AIDS. The proportion of total cases is multiplied by 16,200. For example, 77 percent of combined HIV and AIDS reports are among men. Therefore, the number of HIV-infected men in Michigan is estimated to be 12,470 = (77% X 16,200). Since the estimates are rounded to the nearest 10, totals may not equal 16,200. The minimum estimate is 10.

TECHNICAL NOTES (Continued)

TABLES 1, 2, 3 AND FIGURE 1: HIV AND AIDS AMONG MICHIGAN RESIDENTS

These tables describe Michigan residents living with HIV infection or AIDS, by sex, mode of transmission, age, race, and residence. For tables 1 and 2, the estimated total number of HIV-infected persons is shown in column 2, the rate is shown in column 3, the numbers of persons reported living with AIDS is in column 4, and the number reported living with HIV infection is in column 5. The estimated number living with HIV or AIDS for each county (from column 2) is shown in Figure 1. In Michigan, there have been two cases in which exposure to HIV has been confirmed by the CDC to have occurred in the health care setting. There has been one case which was unable to be confirmed by the CDC so is considered to be a possible exposure in the health care setting.

TABLES 2 and 5: PERSONS EVER DIAGNOSED WITH AIDS

These tables describe all Michigan residents who were diagnosed with AIDS, most of whom have died. The final column of Table 2 (Cumulative AIDS) shows these cases by residence. Table 5 shows gender, race, mode of transmission, and age when diagnosed for Michigan and the U.S.

FIGURES 2 AND 3: HIV-RELATED DEATHS IN MICHIGAN, 1990-2003

Source: MDCH HIV/AIDS reporting system. The number of Michigan residents whose underlying cause of death is HIV or AIDS is shown, by race and sex (Figure 2), and total only (Figure 3). Deaths occurring from1999 to 2001 are based on revised ICD-10 coding. The ICD-9/ICD-10 comparability ratio is 1.14 . Since the codings are not 100% comparable, any changes in HIV/AIDS mortality between 1998 and 1999 should be interpreted with caution, because a portion of the change in mortality is directly attributable to changes in the coding (Grigg et al. Coding Changes and Apparent HIV/AIDS Mortality Trends in Florida, 1999. JAMA 2001; 286(15): 1839).

FIGURE 3: HIV INFECTIONS BY YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS

Figure 3 shows the estimated number of persons diagnosed with HIV infection each year, adjusted for reporting delays. The number of persons diagnosed with HIV infection was roughly level between 1995 and 1997 at 1,100 cases. Data before 1994 (a compressed reporting period) and after 1998 (too incomplete) are not reliable for making these estimates.

FIGURE 4: REPORTED NUMBER OF MICHIGAN RESIDENTS WITH HIV INFECTION OR AIDS

The total number of living persons with a diagnosis of HIV infection changes as some persons are newly diagnosed and some persons die (see Figure 3).

TABLE 6: PERINATAL DATA

Infants born to HIV-infected mothers are described, first by residence and race. Prevention efforts to identify infected women during pregnancy and to treat with AZT are listed next. Most of these infants are not themselves infected. Finally, the graph shows the confirmed infection status of these children.