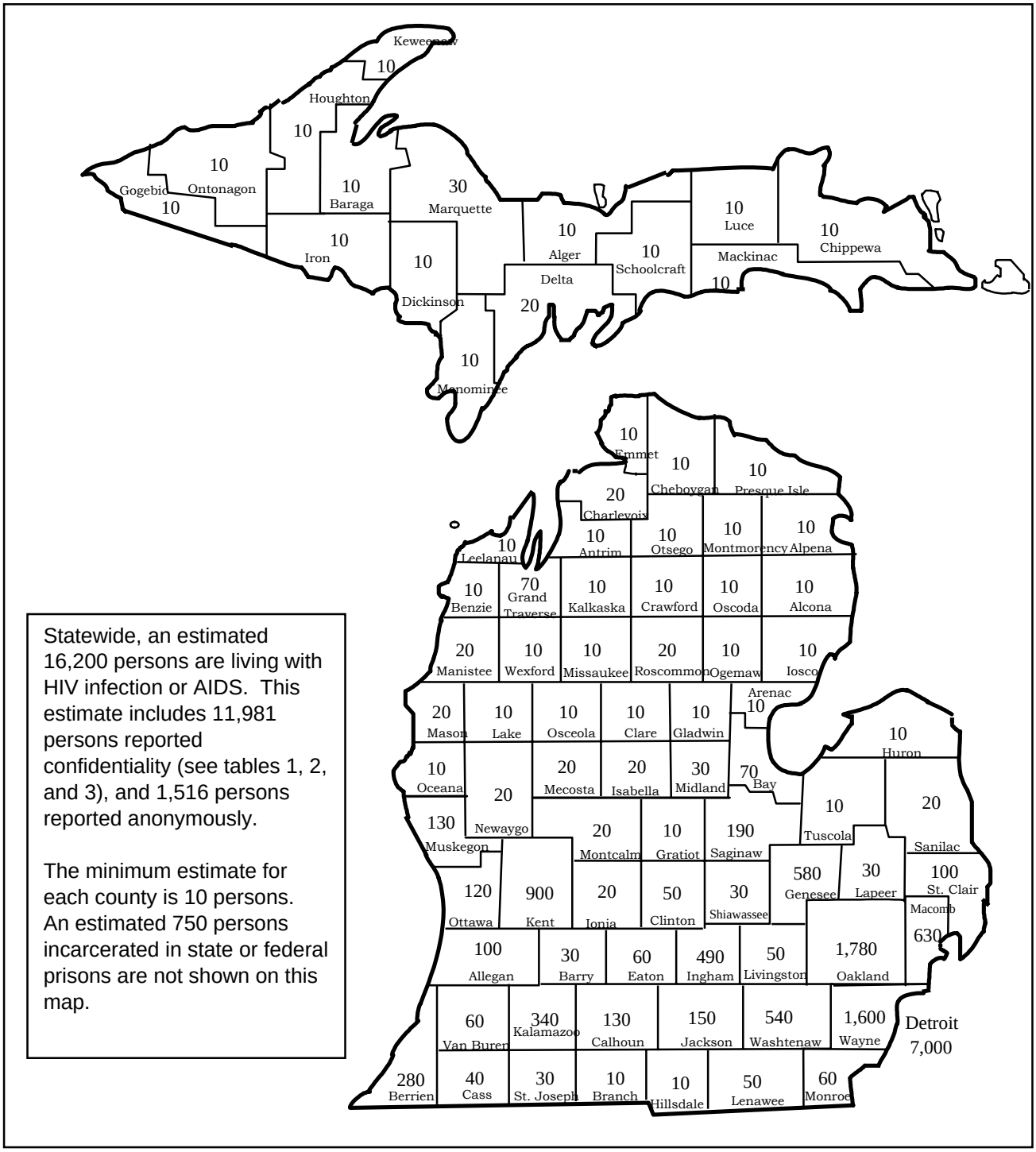
TABLE 1: Characteristics of Michigan Residents Living with HIV or AIDS as of January 1, 2006

	Estimate of HIV Prevalence[1]	Estimated Prevalence Rate[2]	Reported Living with AIDS[3]		Reported Living with HIV not AIDS[3]	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
MICHIGAN TOTAL	**16,200**	163.0	6,072	100%	5,909	100%
SEX						
Male	**12,430**	255	4,813	79%	4,383	74%
Female	**3,770**	74	1,259	21%	1,526	26%
BEHAVIOR						
Male-Male Sex	**7,480**	N/A	2,988	49%	2,543	43%
Injecting Drug Use[4]	**2,170**	N/A	884	15%	718	12%
IDU w/ heterosexual	***1,010***	*N/A*	*409*	*7%*	*340*	*6%*
IDU w/o heterosexual	***1,150***	*N/A*	*475*	*8%*	*378*	*6%*
Male-Male Sex/IDU	**760**	N/A	302	*5%*	260	4%
Blood Products	**160**	N/A	77	1%	44	1%
Heterosexual[5]	**2,140**	N/A	770	13%	816	14%
Partner IDU	***640***	*N/A*	*230*	*4%*	*244*	*4%*
Partner Bisexual	***120***	*N/A*	*35*	*1%*	*51*	*1%*
Partner Rec'd Bld	***60***	*N/A*	*21*	*0%*	*20*	*0%*
Partner HIV +	***1,330***	*N/A*	*484*	*8%*	*501*	*8%*
Perinatal	**190**	N/A	38	1%	105	2%
Undetermined	Not Applicable	N/A	1,013	17%	1,423	24%
Presumed Heterosexual[6]	*Not Applicable*	*N/A*	*805*	*13%*	*998*	*17%*
Other[7]	*Not Applicable*	*N/A*	*208*	*3%*	*425*	*7%*
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS						
0 -12 years	**210**	11	35	1%	117	2%
13 -19 years	**400**	40	63	1%	235	4%
20 -24 years	**1,520**	236	306	5%	818	14%
25 -29 years	**2,350**	359	696	11%	1,045	18%
30 -34 years	**3,120**	441	1,176	19%	1,135	19%
35 -39 years	**3,180**	404	1,332	22%	1,020	17%
40 -44 years	**2,430**	300	1,075	18%	719	12%
45 -49 years	**1,470**	200	676	11%	410	7%
50 -54 years	**870**	137	409	7%	236	4%
55 -59 years	**370**	76	171	3%	106	2%
60 -64 years	**170**	45	82	1%	42	1%
65 years and over	**100**	8	51	1%	23	0%
Unspecified	Not Applicable	N/A	-	(0%)	3	(0%)
RACE / ETHNICITY						
White, Non-Hisp.	**5,780**	74	2,232	37%	2,041	35%
Black, Non-Hisp.	**9,450**	674	3,532	58%	3,456	58%
Hispanic	**600**	185	244	4%	200	3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	**70**	39	30	0%	24	0%
American Indian	**50**	94	11	0%	29	0%
Unspecified/Multi-race	Not Applicable	N/A	23	(0%)	159	(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 11,981 persons reported confidentiality (see tables 1, 2, and 3), and 1,516 persons reported anonymously.

The minimum estimate for each county is 10 persons. An estimated 750 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 1/1/06 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	6,072	5,909	14,286
Alcona	**10**	-----	0	0	3
Alger	**10**	-----	1	0	1
Allegan	**100**	94.6	38	28	77
Alpena	**10**	-----	1	1	8
Antrim	**10**	-----	5	3	10
Arenac	**10**	-----	1	1	4
Baraga	**10**	-----	4	2	8
Barry	**30**	52.9	13	7	25
Bay	**70**	63.5	20	31	53
Benzie	**10**	-----	0	1	2
Berrien	**280**	172.4	104	89	199
Branch	**10**	-----	0	10	12
Calhoun	**130**	94.2	45	43	110
Cass	**40**	78.3	11	15	20
Charlevoix	**20**	76.7	5	7	7
Cheboygan	**10**	-----	4	1	6
Chippewa	**10**	-----	3	4	6
Clare	**10**	-----	4	6	8
Clinton	**50**	77.2	15	19	28
Crawford	**10**	-----	2	0	4
Delta	**20**	51.9	7	5	9
Dickinson	**10**	-----	1	0	5
Eaton	**60**	57.9	17	22	35
Emmet	**10**	-----	4	3	8
Genesee	**580**	133.0	182	222	438
Gladwin	**10**	-----	5	1	7
Gogebic	**10**	-----	0	1	7
Grand Traverse	**70**	90.1	22	24	40
Gratiot	**10**	-----	3	3	9
Hillsdale	**10**	-----	3	6	15
Houghton	**10**	-----	4	2	8
Huron	**10**	-----	2	0	8
Ingham	**490**	175.4	142	195	347
Ionia	**20**	32.5	10	4	21
Iosco	**10**	-----	1	2	2
Iron	**10**	-----	0	0	2
Isabella	**20**	31.6	9	6	21
Jackson	**150**	94.7	48	58	103
Kalamazoo	**340**	142.5	111	125	246
Kalkaska	**10**	-----	2	3	5
Kent	**900**	156.7	316	305	688
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 1/1/06 and Residents Ever Diagnosed with AIDS, 1981 to Date

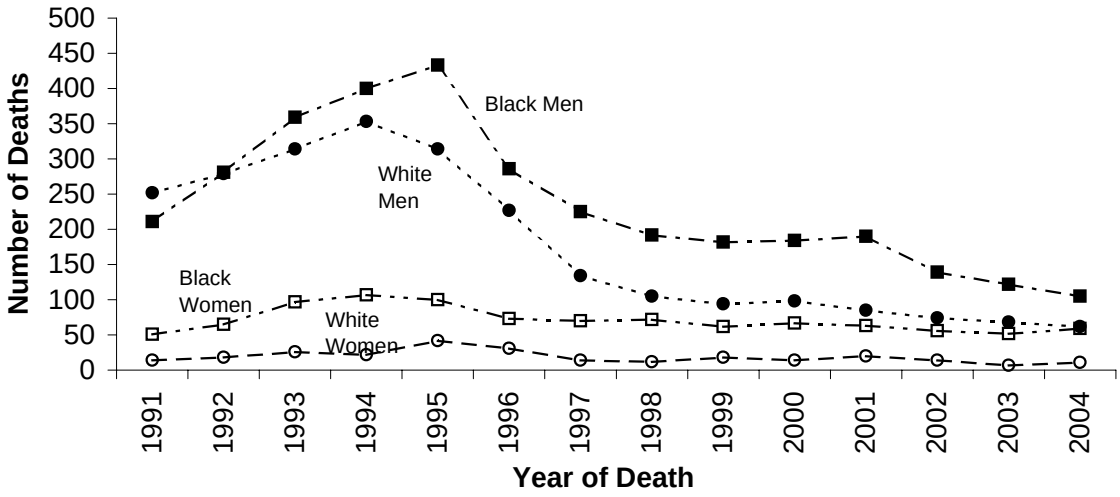
Residence at Time of Diagnosis	Estimate of HIV Prevalence[1]	Estimated Prevalence Rate[2]	Persons Living with AIDS[3]	Persons Living with HIV not AIDS[3]	Persons Ever Diagnosed with AIDS
TOTAL MICHIGAN	**16,200**	163.0	6,072	5,909	14,286
Lake	**10**	-----	6	3	11
Lapeer	**30**	34.1	11	9	21
Leelanau	**10**	-----	4	0	14
Lenawee	**50**	50.6	18	20	39
Livingston	**50**	31.9	17	15	37
Luce	**10**	-----	0	0	1
Mackinac	**10**	-----	1	0	2
Macomb	**630**	79.9	228	211	530
Manistee	**20**	81.5	8	4	12
Marquette	**30**	46.4	6	12	20
Mason	**20**	70.7	8	4	11
Mecosta	**20**	49.3	5	8	14
Menominee	**10**	-----	0	3	4
Midland	**30**	36.2	14	9	29
Missaukee	**10**	-----	1	3	3
Monroe	**60**	41.1	28	16	65
Montcalm	**20**	32.6	11	6	24
Montmorency	**10**	-----	3	0	4
Muskegon	**130**	76.4	42	51	96
Newaygo	**20**	41.8	10	4	22
Oakland	**1,780**	149.1	619	618	1,312
Oceana	**10**	-----	3	4	8
Ogemaw	**10**	-----	1	1	3
Ontonagon	**10**	-----	1	1	1
Osceola	**10**	-----	2	2	8
Oscoda	**10**	-----	0	1	2
Otsego	**10**	-----	5	4	9
Ottawa	**120**	50.4	47	34	105
Presque Isle	**10**	-----	1	1	3
Roscommon	**20**	78.5	9	3	15
Saginaw	**190**	90.5	64	70	169
Sanilac	**20**	44.9	7	4	14
Schoolcraft	**10**	-----	0	1	2
Shiawassee	**30**	41.8	12	7	21
St. Clair	**100**	60.9	29	42	81
St. Joseph	**30**	48.1	14	9	34
Tuscola	**10**	-----	3	5	11
Van Buren	**60**	78.7	20	23	43
Washtenaw	**540**	167.2	188	186	391
Wayne	**1,600**	144.2	615	493	1,375
City of Detroit	**7,000**	735.9	2,541	2,318	6,492
Wexford	**10**	-----	5	5	7
PRISONS[4]	**750**	N/A	299	442	604
Unknown	**10**	N/A	1	2	2

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	2,797	75%	2,489	50%	171	50%	74	36%	5,531	60%
Injecting Drug Use	168	5%	742	15%	47	14%	11	5%	968	11%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	220	6%	317	6%	18	5%	7	3%	562	6%
Blood Recipient	75	2%	18	0%	1	0%	4	2%	98	1%
Heterosexual	89	2%	331	7%	30	9%	6	3%	456	5%
Perinatal	13	0%	59	1%	1	0%	4	2%	77	1%
Undetermined	353	10%	976	20%	74	22%	101	49%	1,504	16%
Presumed Heterosexual	*224*	*6%*	*717*	*15%*	*60*	*18%*	*33*	*16%*	*1,034*	*11%*
Other	*129*	*3%*	*259*	*5%*	*14*	*4%*	*68*	*33%*	*470*	*5%*
Male Subtotal	3,715	(40%)	4,932	(54%)	342	(4%)	207	(2%)	9,196	100%
FEMALES:	**White**		**Black**		**Hispanic**		**Other or Unknown**		**TOTAL**	
Injecting Drug Use	109	20%	501	24%	17	17%	7	10%	634	23%
Blood Recipient	12	2%	10	0%	1	1%	0	0%	23	1%
Heterosexual	287	51%	768	37%	55	54%	20	29%	1130	41%
Perinatal	11	2%	47	2%	6	6%	2	3%	66	2%
Undetermined	139	25%	730	36%	23	23%	40	58%	932	33%
Presumed Heterosexual	*118*	*21%*	*609*	*30%*	*20*	*20%*	*22*	*32%*	*769*	*28%*
Other	*21*	*4%*	*121*	*6%*	*3*	*3%*	*18*	*26%*	*163*	*6%*
Female Subtotal	558	(20%)	2,056	(74%)	102	(4%)	69	(2%)	2,785	100%
GRAND TOTAL	4,273	36%	6,988	58%	444	4%	276	2%	11,981	100%

Figure 2: HIV-Related Deaths in Michigan, 1990-2004



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

Mortality Trends

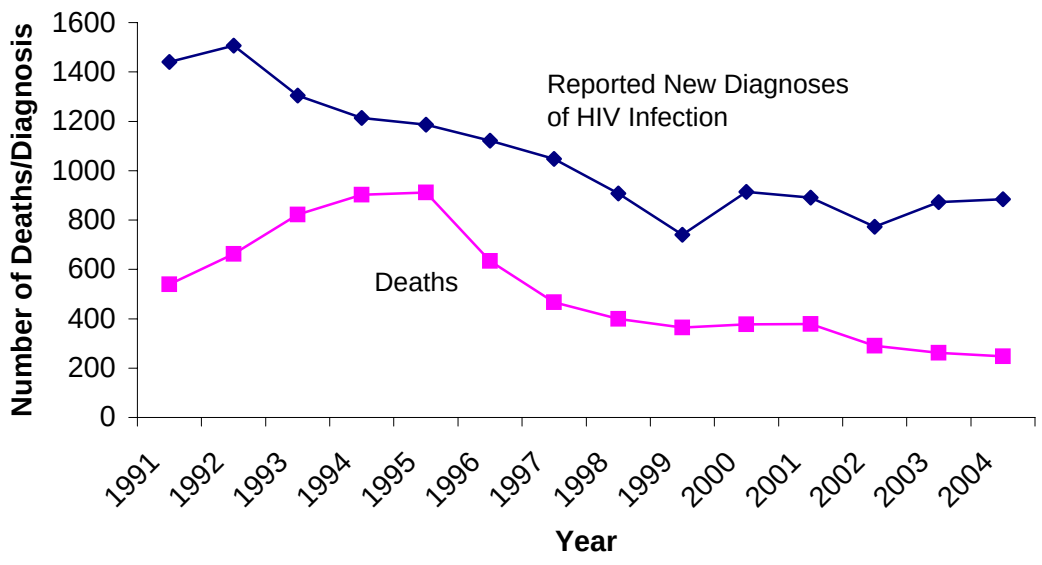
HIV-related deaths declined sharply among all groups between 1995 and 1997, and less sharply between 1998 and 2004. These data (MDCH HIV/AIDS reporting system) show the trend among white men, black men, black women, and white women. There was a statistical difference in the 1995-2001 declines among white men (79%), black men (65%), and women (47%). From 2001 to 2004 there was also a 45% 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, 1981-12/31/04

State	Cases	Rate[1]	State	Cases	Rate[1]	State	Cases	Rate[1]	State	Cases	Rate[1]
1. NY	166,814	879	6. IL	31,020	250	11. MA	18,339	289	16. CT	13,890	408
2. CA	135,221	399	7. PA	30,526	249	12. DC[2]	16,259	2,842	15. OH	13,655	120
3. FL	96,712	605	9. GA	28,248	345	14. LA	16,066	360	18. MI[3]	13,631	137
4. TX	64,479	309	12. PR[2]	28,202	740	13. VA	15,740	222	19. SC	12,089	301
5. NJ	47,224	561	17. MD	27,550	520	17. NC	14,078	175	20. TN	11,126	196

1. Cumulative Rate per 100,000 Population, 2000 Census. The average U.S. rate was 326.3.
2. Abbreviations include PR for Puerto Rico, and DC for District of Columbia.
3. Michigan annual rate per 100,000 population ranks 31st among U.S. states and territories.

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

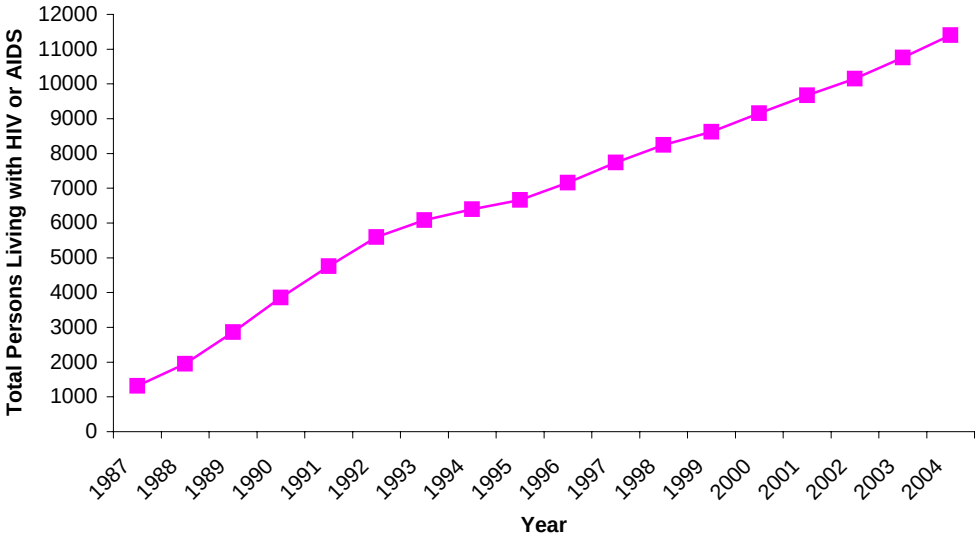


***1999 deaths based on revised ICD-10 coding. Provisional comparability difference from ICD-9 codes is 14%.**

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 35% from 2001 to 2004, 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 884 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 11,981 who have been diagnosed and reported.

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

	MI AIDS : 1981-1/1/2006			U.S. AIDS : 1981-12/31/2004[1]		
	Cases	Percent	Rate[2]	Cases	Percent	Rate[2]
TOTAL	14,286	100%	143.7	918,286	100%	326.3
SEX						
Male	11,711	82%	240.3	742,094	81%	537.5
Female	2,575	18%	50.8	176,190	19%	122.9
Unknown	0	0%	---	2	0%	---
TRANSMISSION						
Male-Male Sex	6,931	49%	N/A	402,722	44%	N/A
Injecting Drug Use	3,005	21%	N/A	219,053	24%	N/A
Male-Male Sex/IDU	903	6%	N/A	60,038	7%	N/A
Blood Products[3]	298	2%	N/A	15,319	2%	N/A
Heterosexual[4]	1,378	10%	N/A	117,887	13%	N/A
Perinatal[5]	100	1%	N/A	8,576	1%	N/A
Undetermined[6]	1,671	12%	N/A	94,691	10%	N/A
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS						
0 - 4 years	72	1%	10.7	☙	N/A	N/A
5 -12 years	40	0%	3.3	☙	N/A	N/A
13 -19 years	108	1%	10.7	☙	N/A	N/A
20 -24 years	565	4%	87.8	☙	N/A	N/A
25 -29 years	1,771	12%	270.5	☙	N/A	N/A
30 -34 years	2,746	19%	388.1	☙	N/A	N/A
35 -39 years	3,115	22%	395.6	☙	N/A	N/A
40 -44 years	2,524	18%	311.2	☙	N/A	N/A
45 -49 years	1,591	11%	216.5	☙	N/A	N/A
50 -54 years	920	6%	145.3	☙	N/A	N/A
55 -59 years	422	3%	86.9	☙	N/A	N/A
60 -64 years	229	2%	60.7	☙	N/A	N/A
65 and over	183	1%	15.0	☙	N/A	N/A
Unknown	0	0%	N/A	☙	N/A	N/A
RACE/ETHNICITY						
White, Non-Hisp.	5,519	39%	70.7	☙	N/A	N/A
Black, Non-Hisp.	8,207	57%	585.4	☙	N/A	N/A
Hispanic	448	3%	138.3	☙	N/A	N/A
Asian/Pacific Islander	49	0%	27.6	☙	N/A	N/A
American Indian/Alaskan Native	35	0%	65.5	☙	N/A	N/A
Unspecified/Mulitple-Race	28	0%	16.0	☙	N/A	N/A

☙ Data from CDC unavailable.

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 (224 MI; 5,657 U.S.) or transfusion (74 MI; 9,662 U.S.).

4. A heterosexual partner is known to be: an injecting drug user (495 MI; 35,616 U.S.), a bisexual man (67 MI; 4,617 U.S.), a recipient of infected blood products (38 MI; 1,806 U.S.), or HIV positive with unknown behavior history (778 MI; 75,848 U.S.)

5. Perinatal transmission occurs from HIV-infected mothers to infants before or at birth, or from breast milk.

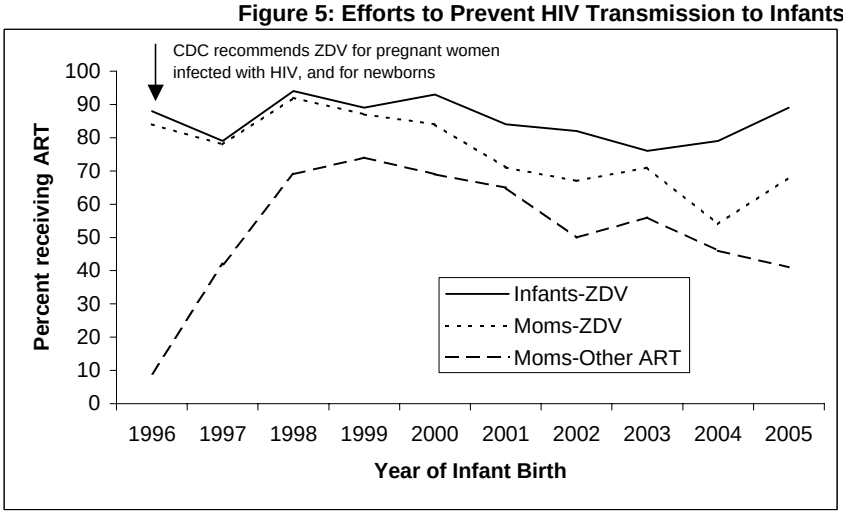
6. Patient risks are under investigation, or no risk was identified. Included are persons with documented exposure in the health care setting (2 MI; 36 U.S.), or receipt of donor products other than blood (14 U.S.).

Table 6: Michigan Infants Born to HIV-Infected Mothers

Year of Birth	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005[2]
TOTAL										
Total Infants Reported	58	75	67	64	70	69	55	49	53	54
Total Mothers Reported	58	75	67	62	69	68	54	45	48	47
RESIDENCE AT TIME OF BIRTH[1]										
Detroit MSA	45	53	47	40	52	39	35	33	35	34
Outside the Detroit MSA	13	22	20	24	18	30	20	16	18	20
RACE OF CHILD										
White, Non-Hispanic	8	16	13	12	13	10	10	10	6	7
Black, Non-Hispanic	48	57	50	45	50	51	38	35	44	41
Hispanic, Asian, Am. Indian, Unk.	2	2	4	7	7	8	7	4	3	6

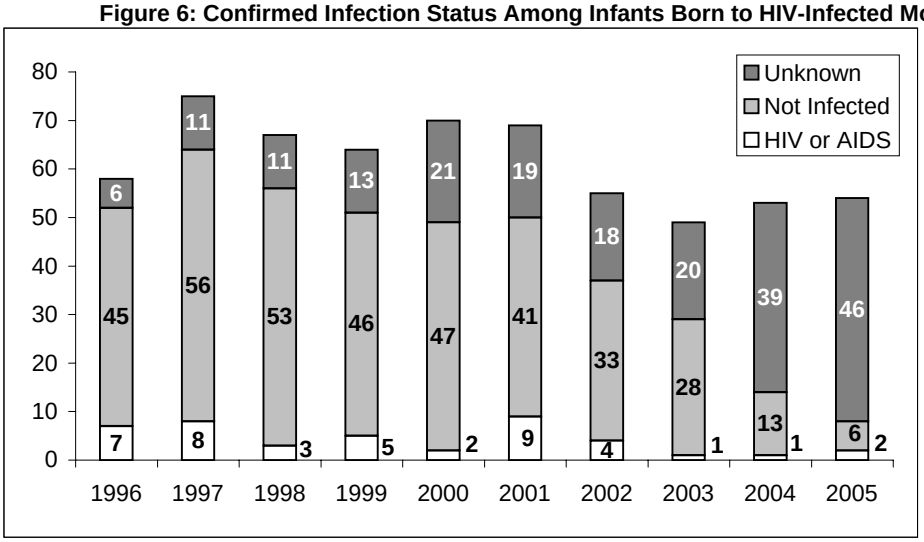
1- Detroit Metropolitan Statistical Area includes Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, Monroe, Lapeer, and St. Clair counties.
2- Data for 2005 is incomplete at this time.

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.

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 2005 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 1,516 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. 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).
5. The heterosexual category includes only those persons with "high risk" heterosexual partners as defined in footnote 5.
6. 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).
7. 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

Since April 2005, MDCH has been implementing PA 514, which requires laboratories to report HIV test results. The addition of laboratory reporting to the HIV surveillance system has increased the case reports received and has improved reporting completeness, bringing the number of reported cases closer to the previously calculated prevalence estimates. However, since this procedure is still new, MDCH has not had enough months of complete laboratory reporting to fully evaluate the impact of PA 514 on the HIV/AIDS prevalence estimates. Consequently, MDCH does not have sufficient data to recalculate the current prevalence estimate and it remains at 16,200. This estimate will be re-calculated for the July 2006 statistics at which time MDCH should have sufficient data to evaluate the impact of PA 514. The estimate is based on adding the following three components and rounding: 1) the number of cases living with HIV/AIDS, 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).

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 12,430 = (76.8% 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.