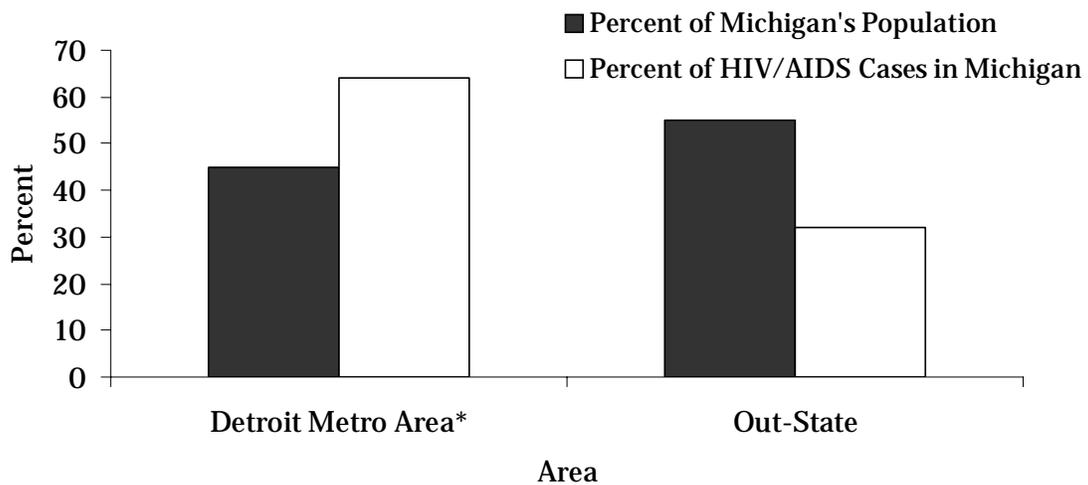


2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan



Figure 1: Michigan Living HIV/AIDS Cases and Population by Area, January 2008



**Detroit Metro Area includes City of Detroit, Lapeer County, Macomb County, Monroe County, Oakland County, St. Clair County, and Wayne County*

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

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2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Summary of HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Out-State Michigan

- **How many cases?** The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) estimates that there are 6,160 people living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, of which 4,791 were reported as of January 1, 2008. Out-State Michigan is defined as the 77 counties outside of the six Detroit Metro Area counties. 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. Out-State Michigan has fewer cases (4,791 cases, 33 percent) of the 14,341 cases reported statewide) than would be expected compared with the general population that lives there (56 percent of the general population of Michigan). Figure 1 displays the distribution of reported cases for the Detroit Metro and the remaining Out-State areas of Michigan. Kent County has the largest number and proportion of cases reported in the Out-State Area (903 cases, 19 percent). See Table 3a, page 5-39.

The 83 counties of Michigan are divided into 45 local health departments (LHDs). In the less populated areas of the state, LHDs may contain more than one county, however, most contain a single county. All LHDs have been labeled as either being in a high or low HIV prevalence area (please refer to Figure 2, page 3-15 of the Statewide profile for methodology used). Within Out-State Michigan, Allegan, Berrien, Calhoun, Cass, Genesee, Ingham, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Muskegon, Saginaw, Van Buren, and Washtenaw Counties are considered to be LHDs in high prevalence areas (79 percent of Out-State cases), while the remaining Out-State counties are considered to be LHDs in low prevalence areas.

- **Out-State Trends:** In the Statewide and Detroit Metro Area chapters of this profile, to evaluate trends over time, we approximated the number of persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection each year and determine if there was a statistically significant change from 2002 through 2006. Numbers of reported HIV and AIDS cases in Out-State Michigan were insufficient to apply this methodology. Because trends cannot be reported for Out-State Michigan, this chapter presents figures created using raw numbers instead of trends. **Do not to compare trends in the Statewide or Detroit Metro Area chapters with raw numbers in this chapter.**

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Recommendations: Ranking of Behavioral Groups

To assist in prioritizing prevention activities, the MDCH HIV/STD/VH/TB Epidemiology Section is charged with ranking the top three primary behavioral groups at risk for HIV disease in Michigan. The guiding question used in this process is, "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, heterosexual, and IDU.

- **Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)*:** MSM make up 55 percent of all HIV/AIDS reported in Out-State Michigan (2,627 out of 4,791 cases). The MSM behavioral group continues to be the most affected behavioral group statewide.
- **Heterosexuals:** Heterosexual cases constitute 18 percent of the total number of reported cases in Out-State Michigan (876 out of 4,791 cases) and are comprised of High-Risk Heterosexuals (HRH) and females who are presumed to have heterosexual risk (PH-Fem). HRH are defined as HIV-infected persons whose heterosexual sex partners are known to be IDUs, behaviorally bisexual men, blood recipients known to be HIV +, and/or HIV+ individuals, and PH-Fem are defined as females whose only reported risk is heterosexual contact, and their male partner's risk and HIV status are unknown.
- **Injecting Drug Users (IDU)*:** Of all HIV/AIDS cases reported in Out-State Michigan, 15 percent are IDU (699 out of 4,791 cases).

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

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

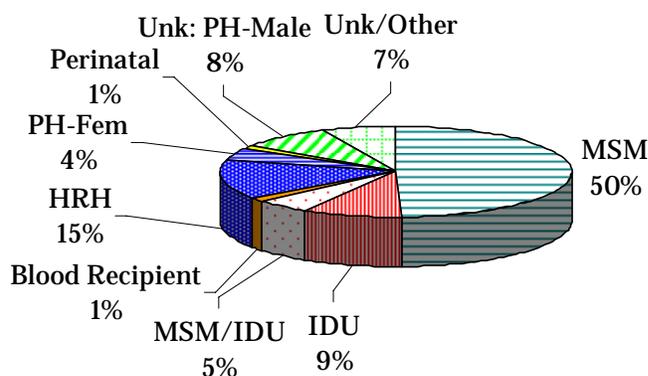
Distribution of Living HIV/AIDS Cases by Mode of Transmission

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Current surveillance methods cannot distinguish the specific transmission route in individuals who have engaged in more than one transmission behavior. Although case reporting includes ascertainment of many behaviors associated with HIV transmission, for the purposes of analysis and interpretation, cases are assigned to a risk hierarchy designated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This hierarchy takes into account the efficiency of HIV transmission associated with each behavior as well as the probability of exposure to an infected person within the population. The adult/adolescent categories, in order, are as follows: (1) men who have sex with men (MSM), (2) injecting drug users (IDU), (3) men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU), (4) hemophilia/coagulation disorders, (5) heterosexual (HRH) (see glossary for a more in-depth description), (6) receipt of HIV-infected blood or blood components, and (7) no identified risk (NIR). Michigan has further separated the NIR category, in an attempt to capture those persons whose only reported risk is heterosexual risk. Often times, partners are unaware of their partners' risky behaviors. For this reason, Michigan uses two additional categories to help define the transmission pattern: Presumed Heterosexual (PH)-Female and PH-Male (please see the glossary for further explanation).

Figure 2 indicates persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission.

Figure 2: Reported Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Risk, January 2008 (N = 4,791)



- Over half (55 percent) of the people living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan are MSM, including five percent who also injected drugs (MSM/IDU).
- Nineteen percent have a risk of heterosexual sex, including 15 percent HRH and four percent PH-Female.
- Fourteen percent are injecting drug users, including five percent who are also MSM (MSM/IDU).
- Fifteen percent have a categorical 'unknown' risk, including eight percent PH-Male and seven percent other or unknown.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Distribution of Estimated HIV/AIDS Cases by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Figures 3 and 4 show the impact of this epidemic on six race and sex groups.

Figure 3: Estimated Prevalence of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, by Race and Sex

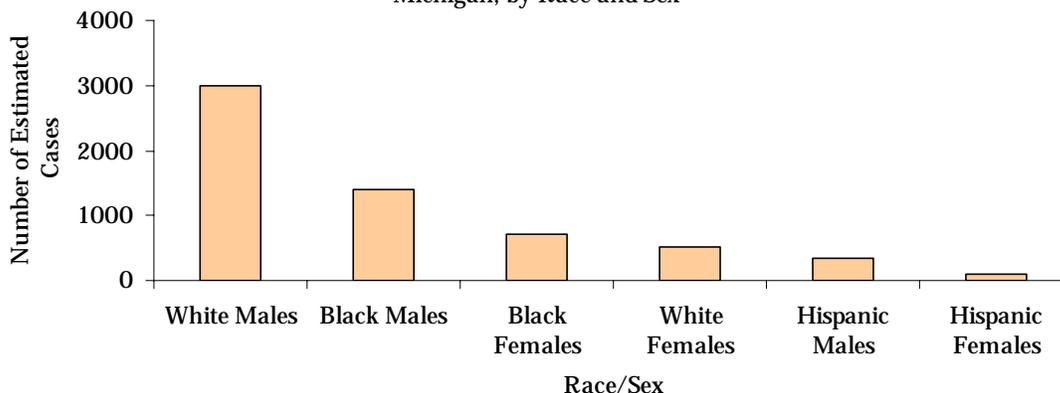
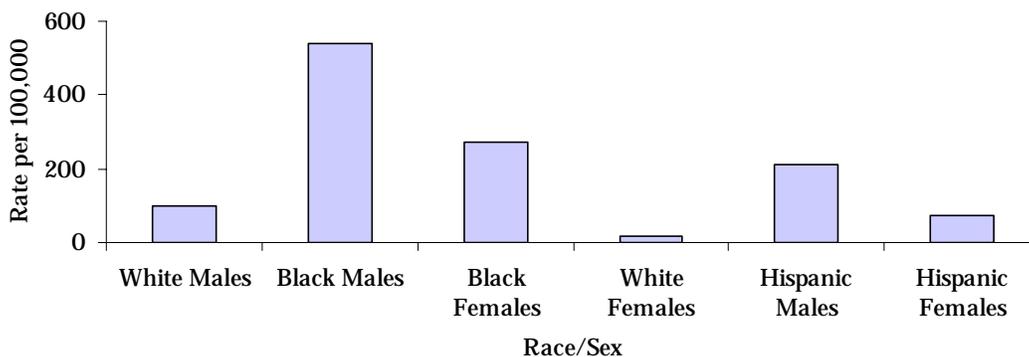


Figure 4: Reported Prevalence Rates of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Race and Sex



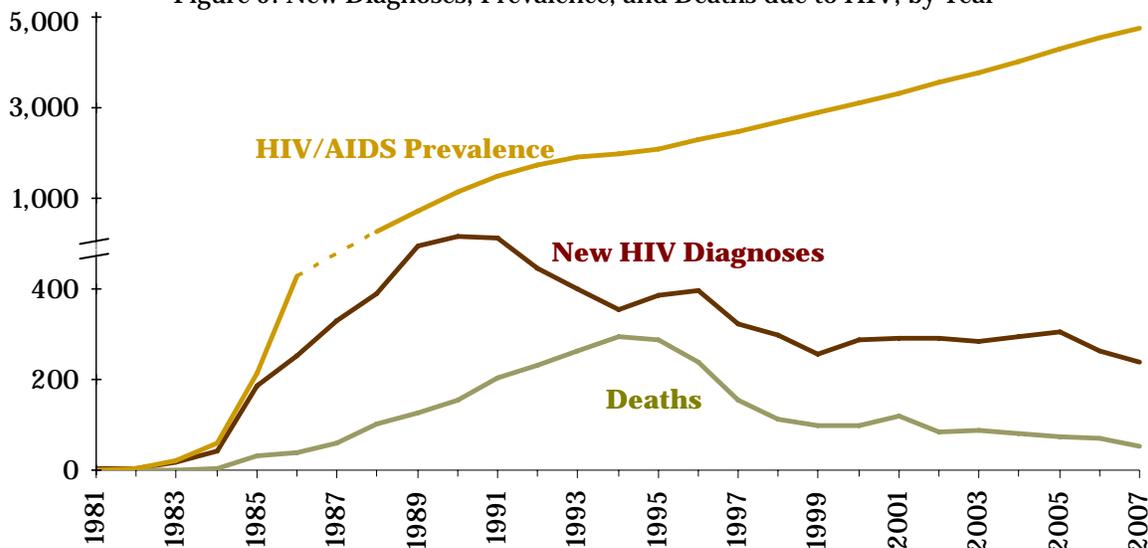
- Black males have the highest rate (538) and the second highest estimated number (1,390) of HIV/AIDS cases. This high rate means the impact of the epidemic is greatest on this demographic group.
- Black females have the second highest rate (272) and the third highest estimated number (700) of cases of HIV/AIDS.
- Hispanic males have the third highest rate (210) and the fifth highest estimated number (340) of cases. This means the impact of the epidemic is high on a relatively small population.
- White males have the fourth highest rate (98) and the highest estimated number (2,990) of cases of HIV/AIDS.
- Hispanic females have the fifth highest rate (72) and the lowest estimated number (100) of cases.
- White females have the lowest rate (16) and the fourth highest estimated number (510) of HIV/AIDS cases.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

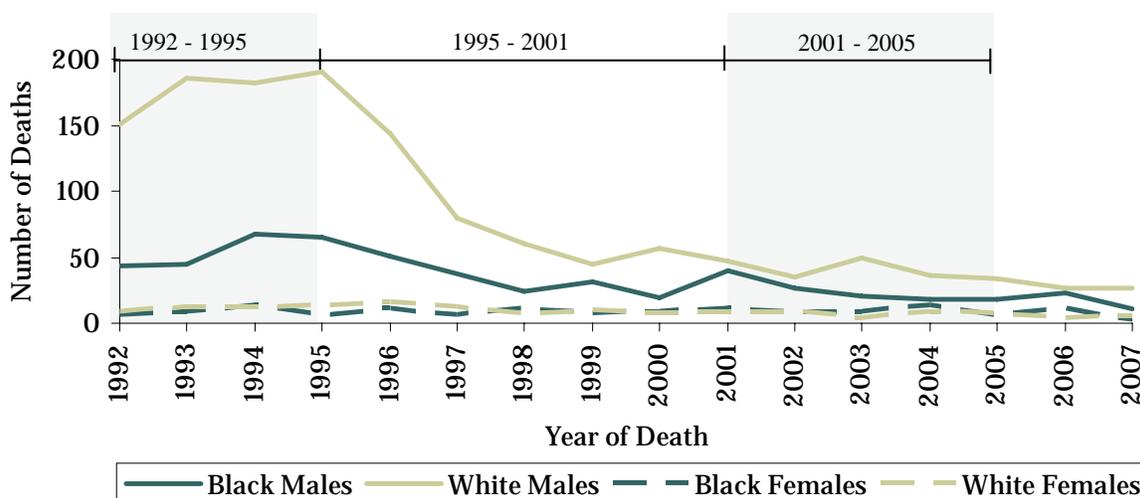
Figure 5: New Diagnoses, Prevalence, and Deaths due to HIV, by Year



Number of HIV-related deaths, new HIV diagnoses and Prevalence of HIV:

The number of new HIV diagnoses, number of HIV-related deaths and HIV prevalence for Out-State Michigan are shown in Figure 5. Prevalence of HIV in Out-State Michigan is increasing, despite an apparent overall downward trend in HIV diagnoses and HIV-related deaths. The overall decrease in deaths is likely due to the more effective treatments available since 1996 that delay or prevent the onset of AIDS in HIV-infected persons. Although Figure 5 shows an overall decrease in the number of new HIV diagnoses in Out-State Michigan, incidence increased by 20 percent from 1999 through 2005. Because these numbers are too small to be adjusted, it is not clear if this is a significant increase and if the decreases in 2006 and 2007 are due to reporting lag or are a true decrease. MDCH will continue to monitor the number of new diagnoses in order to act upon any potentially significant changes.

Figure 6: HIV Deaths by Race/Sex



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

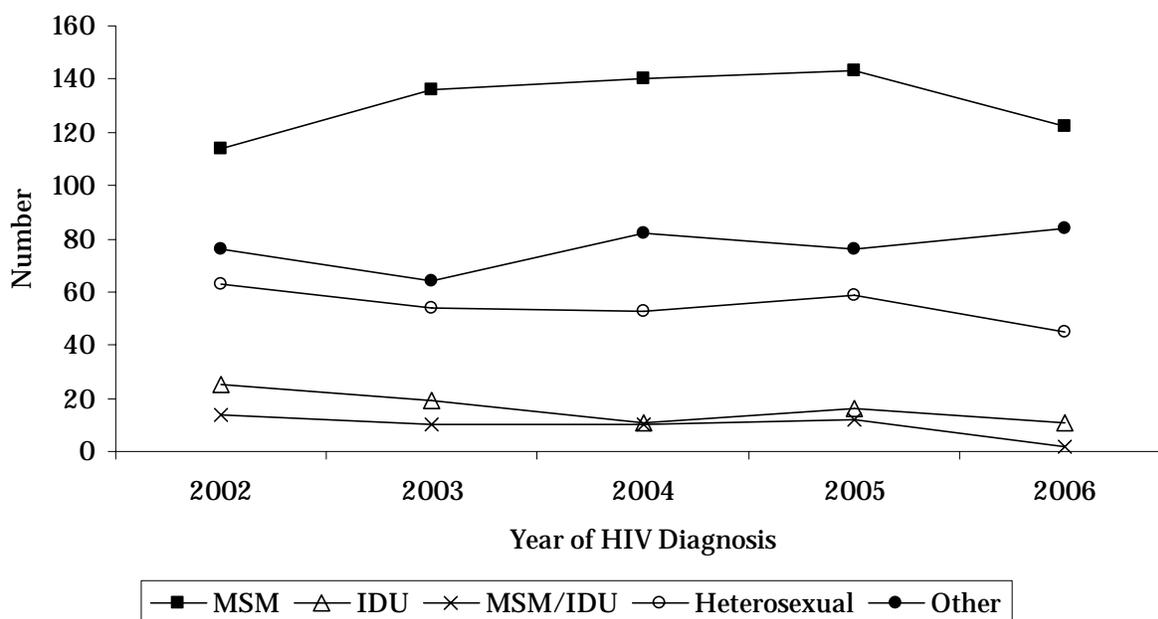
Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Deaths:

Figure 6 (previous page) shows the number of HIV-infected Out-State Michigan residents who have been reported as deceased by a local health department, the Division of Vital Records via a data match or death certificate, or an alternate source. The number of deaths increased in all race/sex groups from the beginning of the epidemic through approximately 1994-1995. The number of deaths decreased markedly between 1995 and 1998 and then were relatively stable until 2001. It should be noted that the percent decrease in deaths among white males (75 percent) between 1995 and 2001 was more pronounced than the percent decrease among black males (38 percent). Encouragingly, the number of deaths in black males fell substantially from 2001 to 2005 (55 percent), even in comparison to white males (28 percent), black females (45 percent), and white females (13 percent), but the number of deaths among white males still exceeds that of any other race/sex group.

Figure 7: Numbers of New HIV Diagnoses from 2002 to 2006, by Major Risk Group, Out-State Michigan, January 2008



Risk Behaviors of HIV Infection:

Figure 7 shows the number of persons diagnosed with HIV each year from 2002 to 2006 for each of the major risk groups (MSM, IDU, MSM/IDU, and Heterosexual). New diagnoses among MSM make up the largest proportion but have increased only slightly from 2002 to 2006 (114 to 122 cases), while new diagnoses of Heterosexual and IDU cases decreased during this same time period (63 to 45 Heterosexual cases and 25 to 11 IDU cases).

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Patterns of Service Utilization of HIV-Infected Persons

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

The Uniform Reporting System (URS) is a statewide client-level data standard designed to uniformly document the quantity and types of services provided by agencies receiving Ryan White funds, and to describe the populations receiving the services. A wide range of clinical and supportive services are reported in the URS including outpatient medical care, dental care, mental health services, case management, and medication assistance through the Drug Assistance Program. URS data may include HIV/AIDS services that are not directly funded by Ryan White, as long as the reported service is eligible to be funded. However, most services reported in the URS are at least partially funded by Ryan White resources.

Table 1: Comparing HIV Services with Reported Cases throughout Michigan, January 2008

Group	Services	Cases
White	34%	37%
Black	55%	57%
Hispanic	5%	4%
Other	3%	1%
Unknown	3%	<1%
Males	75%	77%
<i>White Males</i>	29%	32%
<i>Black Males</i>	37%	41%
<i>Hispanic Males</i>	4%	3%
<i>Other Males</i>	2%	1%
<i>Unknown Males</i>	3%	<1%
Females	25%	23%
<i>White Females</i>	5%	5%
<i>Black Females</i>	17%	16%
<i>Hispanic Females</i>	1%	1%
<i>Other Females</i>	1%	<1%
<i>Unknown Females</i>	1%	<1%
0-12 Years [^]	<1%	<1%
13-19 Years [^]	2%	1%
20-24 Years [^]	4%	3%
25-44 Years [^]	48%	47%
45+ Years [^]	46%	48%
Infants: 0-1 Years [^]	<1%	<1%
Children: 2-12 Years [^]	<1%	<1%
Youth: 13-24 Years [^]	6%	4%
Women 25+ Years [^]	24%	21%
Total	100% (N = 7,420)	100% (N = 14,431)

[^] "Years" within this table refers to **current age**, not age at diagnosis

There are several client-level data systems in Michigan that collect URS data. Demographic and service data from all these systems were extracted into a standard format, and these data were then combined and unduplicated to produce a URS dataset for analysis. The Out-State Michigan dataset is a subset of the unduplicated statewide dataset from all Ryan White funded programs, including the AIDS Drug Assistance Program. Clients are included in this dataset if they reside in any of the counties outside of the Detroit Eligible Metropolitan Area (EMA) and received at least one service from a Ryan White funded provider between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007.

Table 1 compares the demographic distribution of the 2,832 HIV-infected residents of Out-State Michigan who were served by Ryan White funded programs in 2007, to that of the 4,791 persons known to be living with HIV in the same area at the end of 2007. The comparison shows that persons receiving Ryan White services were similar to the reported population but were more likely to report race as "other minority", a category that includes those that report more than one race.

The Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act puts a priority on providing services to women, infants, children and youth (WICY) with HIV infection. As a result, the proportion of youth age 13 to 24, and women age 25 or older receiving care is somewhat higher than in reported cases.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Patterns of Service Utilization of HIV-Infected Persons

Table 2 gives additional detail about the core services of outpatient medical care, oral health care, mental health care, medical case management and medication assistance delivered to Out-State Michigan residents by Ryan White programs in 2007. Except for the Drug Assistance Program (DAP), which counts the number of prescriptions filled, the service counts in the table are visits, not units of time. Only one “visit” per day is counted for any service category in this URS summary data.

URS medical care services are for outpatient medical care visits ranging from a complete physical with a physician to a brief check-up with a nurse, drug review with a pharmacist, or a visit for a blood draw or lab test. The annual average of 5.7 visits per client, with a median of four, is consistent with HIV care standards that recommend monitoring of health status on a quarterly basis. (Table 2)

Table 2: Core Services per Ryan White Client, Out-State Michigan, 2007

	Outpatient Medical Care	Oral Health Care	Mental Health Care	Medical Case Management	DAP (Medication Assistance)
No. of providers supplying valid data*	13	8	9	11	1
No. of unduplicated clients served**	1,724	374	387	1,572	1,019
Percent Receiving the Service	61%	13%	14%	56%	36%
Total Days of Service***	9,778	1,176	1,367	21,285	36,252
Average no. of visits per client	5.7	3.1	3.5	13.5	35.6
Median no. of visits per client	4	3	2	9	29
Range of visits per client	1-47	1-13	1-26	1-109	231

* Data based on number of Ryan White providers that submitted URS data and delivered services to residents of Out-state Michigan. Some providers served residents of both the Detroit EMA and the out-state area.

* A provider may be included in more than one service category and may not be located in Out-state Michigan.

** Clients are unduplicated for the service across all providers and may be counted in more than one service category.

*** The Drug Assistance service unit is a prescription filled rather than a visit or day of service.

Dental care services reported in the URS are primarily provided through the statewide Michigan Dental Program, administered by the Division of Health, Wellness and Disease Control of MDCH. Dental services for clients may be extensive, and require multiple visits, but may also simply be for bi-annual or more frequent prophylaxis. The annual average of 3.1 visits per client is consistent with an initial exam to plan the care needed and two or more treatment visits following approval of the care plan (Table 2).

Mental Health services encompass mental health assessments, individual counseling, and group sessions for HIV+ clients with a mental health diagnosis, and must be conducted by a licensed mental health professional. Mental health services do not include substance abuse treatment.

Medical case management visits include intake, assessments, care planning, medication adherence counseling, and monitoring of medical status, and may be conducted in person, by phone or by mail, with the goal of linking HIV+ clients to health care services, and assisting them to remain in care.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Patterns of Service Utilization of HIV-Infected Persons

The Drug Assistance Program (DAP), administered by the Division of Health, Wellness and Disease Control of MDCH pays for medications dispensed to eligible HIV+ clients throughout Michigan. The DAP covers all HIV medications and many other medications as well. The unit of service reported in Table 2 is one prescription filled.

Residents of the out-state area accounted for 44% of all DAP clients served in 2007 with an average of 35.6 prescriptions filled in the year, compared to the annual average of 30.2 prescriptions for Detroit area residents. Since out-state residents make up one-third of persons living with HIV in Michigan, this is a higher proportion than would be expected. The reason for this discrepancy is that a higher proportion of out-state residents are eligible for the DAP because they are not eligible for Medicaid coverage and have no other prescription coverage program available (such as a county care plan).

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Data from STD Reporting System & HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Several sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are more common than HIV infection, have a short incubation period, and are curable. Reviewing their patterns of transmission can provide additional information regarding recent sexual behavior and potential risk, not available from HIV/AIDS data. Studies have shown that the risk of both acquiring and spreading HIV is two to five times greater in people with STDs. Aggressive STD treatment in a community can help to reduce the rate of new HIV infections.

Gonorrhea and Chlamydia:

During 2007, there were over 19,000 cases of chlamydia and over 7,000 cases of gonorrhea reported in Out-State Michigan. See Table 7, page 5-45. For both diseases, the highest rates of infection were among persons age 15-19. This age group comprises six percent of the Out-State Michigan population but accounted for 33 percent of gonorrhea and 39 percent of chlamydia cases. For chlamydia, although there were similar numbers of cases reported among whites, the rates of chlamydia among blacks were nearly 13 times that of whites. For gonorrhea, the rate among blacks was nearly 34 times the rates among whites. Similar to statewide Michigan data, 38 percent of gonorrhea cases are male and 62 percent are female, however, the majority of chlamydia cases are female (76 percent).

Syphilis:

There were 35 cases of primary or secondary infectious syphilis reported in Out-State Michigan in 2007. These cases were more likely to be male (94 percent) and older than persons with the highest number of reports of gonorrhea and chlamydia (66 percent over the age of 40). Sixty-three percent of these cases were white, 34 percent were black, and zero percent were Hispanic. Male cases were more likely to be white (64 percent vs. 33 percent black) when compared to female cases (50 percent black and 50 percent white).

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Focus on Kent County

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview and Mode of Transmission:

Based on the rate found on table 3a (pages 5-40—41), Kent County has the highest rate of HIV infection in Out-State Michigan at 151 per 100,000. This is the second highest rate statewide, after Wayne County.

Of the 903 persons living with HIV in Kent County, 57 percent are classified as MSM (including MSM/IDU), compared with 52 percent statewide. Thirteen percent of persons living with HIV in Kent County are classified as IDU (including MSM/IDU), compared to 17 percent statewide. Twenty percent are classified as heterosexual (overall; 15 percent HRH, 5 percent PH-Fem), compared to 17 percent statewide (overall; 13 percent HRH, 4 percent PH-Fem).

HIV-infected individuals living in Kent County are less likely to have been infected through injection drug use and more likely to have been infected through heterosexual sex and MSM behaviors, when compared to the entire state.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Persons living with HIV in Kent County are 37 percent black and 49 percent white. However, the rate among black persons is 6.5 times higher than the rate among white persons (609 per 100,000 black; 94 per 100,000 white—data not shown in table). These proportions are inverse of the statewide distribution of cases, which is 57 percent black and 37 percent white, where the rate among black persons is 8.6 times the rate among white persons (575 per 100,000 black; 67 per 100,000 white).

Thirteen percent of the persons living with HIV in Kent County are Hispanic, compared to four percent statewide. The rate among Hispanics in Kent County is 1.2 times the rate of Hispanics statewide (218 per 100,000 in Kent County; 185 per 100,000 statewide). The Hispanic population in Michigan is discussed further on page 3-48.

Of the 903 persons living with HIV in Kent County, 78 percent are male and 22 percent are female. This is similar to the entire state (77 percent male and 23 percent female).

Please see table 8, page 5-46 for Kent County demographic data.

Foreign-Born Persons:

Statewide, there are 768 persons living with HIV who were born in a country other than the US. Of these, 170 (22 percent) persons are currently living in Kent County. Of these, 45 percent were born in Africa, compared with 41 percent statewide, 32 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 47 percent in Out-State Michigan. Forty-four percent of those foreign-born persons living with HIV in Kent County were born in South and Central America (including Mexico), compared with 37 percent statewide, 34 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 39 percent in Out-State Michigan. Twelve percent of those foreign-born individuals living with HIV in Kent County were born in countries other than Africa or South and Central America, compared with 34 percent statewide, 13 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 22 percent in Out-State Michigan.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Focus on Ingham County

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview and Mode of Transmission:

Based on the rate found on table 3a (pages 5-40—41), Ingham County has the second highest rate of HIV infection in Out-State Michigan at 150 per 100,000. This is the third highest rate statewide.

Of the 414 persons living with HIV in Ingham County, 60 percent are classified as MSM (including MSM/IDU), compared with 52 percent statewide. Fifteen percent of persons living with HIV in Ingham County are classified as IDU (including MSM/IDU), compared to 17 percent statewide. Eighteen percent are classified as heterosexual (overall; 11 percent HRH, 7 percent PH-Fem), compared to 17 percent statewide (overall; 13 percent HRH, 4 percent PH-Fem).

HIV-infected individuals living in Ingham County are less likely to have been infected through injection drug use, more likely to have been infected through MSM behavior, and just as likely to have been infected through heterosexual sex, when compared to the entire state..

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Persons living with HIV in Ingham County are 36 percent black and 56 percent white. However, the rate among black persons is 4.5 times higher than the rate among white persons (495 per 100,000 black; 109 per 100,000 white—data not shown in table). These proportions are inverse of the statewide distribution of cases, which is 57 percent black and 37 percent white, where the rate among black persons is 8.6 times the rate among white persons (575 per 100,000 black; 67 per 100,000 white).

Seven percent of the persons living with HIV in Ingham County are Hispanic, compared to four percent statewide. The rate among Hispanics in Ingham County is 1.1 times the rate of Hispanics statewide (174 per 100,000 in Ingham County; 185 per 100,000 statewide). The Hispanic population in Michigan is discussed further on page 3-48.

Of the 414 persons living with HIV in Ingham County, 78 percent are male and 22 percent are female. This is similar to the entire state (77 percent male and 23 percent female).

Please see table 9, page 5-47 for Ingham County demographic data.

Foreign-Born Persons:

Statewide, there are 768 persons living with HIV who were born in a country other than the US. Of these, 44 (six percent) persons are currently living in Ingham County. Of these, 70 percent were born in Africa, compared with 41 percent statewide, 32 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 47 percent in Out-State Michigan. Eighteen percent of those foreign-born persons living with HIV in Ingham County were born in South and Central America (including Mexico), compared with 37 percent statewide, 34 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 39 percent in Out-State Michigan. Eleven percent of those foreign-born individuals living with HIV in Ingham County were born in countries other than Africa or South and Central America, compared with 34 percent statewide, 13 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 22 percent in Out-State Michigan.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Focus on Washtenaw County

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview and Mode of Transmission:

Based on the rate found on table 3a (pages 5-40—41), Washtenaw County has the third highest rate of HIV infection in Out-State Michigan at 147 per 100,000. This is the fourth highest rate statewide.

Of the 507 persons living with HIV in Washtenaw County, 63 percent are classified as MSM (including MSM/IDU), compared with 52 percent statewide. Fourteen percent of persons living with HIV in Washtenaw County are classified as IDU (including MSM/IDU), compared to 17 percent statewide. Fifteen percent are classified as heterosexual (overall; 12 percent HRH, 3 percent PH-Fem), compared to 17 percent statewide (overall; 13 percent HRH, 4 percent PH-Fem).

HIV-infected individuals living in Washtenaw County are less likely to have been infected through injection drug use and heterosexual sex and more likely to have been infected through MSM behavior, when compared to the entire state.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Persons living with HIV in Washtenaw County are 41 percent black and 52 percent white. However, the rate among black persons is 4.7 times higher than the rate among white persons (488 per 100,000 black; 104 per 100,000 white—data not shown in table). These proportions are inverse of the statewide distribution of cases, which is 57 percent black and 37 percent white, where the rate among black persons is 8.6 times the rate among white persons (575 per 100,000 black; 67 per 100,000 white).

Two percent of the persons living with HIV in Washtenaw County are Hispanic, compared to four percent statewide. The rate among Hispanics in Washtenaw County is 1.5 times the rate of Hispanics statewide (237 per 100,000 in Washtenaw County; 185 per 100,000 statewide). The Hispanic population in Michigan is discussed further on page 3-48.

Of the 507 persons living with HIV in Washtenaw County, 82 percent are male and 18 percent are female. The proportion of males is higher than what is seen statewide (77 percent male and 23 percent female).

Please see table 10, page 5-48 for Washtenaw County demographic data.

Foreign-Born Persons:

Statewide, there are 768 persons living with HIV who were born in a country other than the US. Of these, 46 (six percent) persons are currently living in Washtenaw County. Of these, 46 percent were born in Africa, compared with 41 percent statewide, 32 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 47 percent in Out-State Michigan. Thirty-nine percent of those foreign-born persons living with HIV in Washtenaw County were born in South and Central America (including Mexico), compared with 37 percent statewide, 34 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 39 percent in Out-State Michigan. Fifteen percent of those foreign-born individuals living with HIV in Washtenaw County were born in countries other than Africa or South and Central America, compared with 34 percent statewide, 13 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 22 percent in Out-State Michigan.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Focus on Berrien County

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview and Mode of Transmission:

Based on the rate found in Table 3a (pages 5-40–41), Berrien County has the fourth highest rate of HIV infection in Out-State Michigan at 143 per 100,000. This is the fifth highest rate statewide.

Of the 231 persons living with HIV in Berrien County, 32 percent are classified as MSM (including MSM/IDU), compared with 52 percent statewide. Thirteen percent of persons living with HIV in Berrien County are classified as IDU (including MSM/IDU), compared to 17 percent statewide. Thirty-one percent are classified as heterosexual (overall; 23 percent HRH, 8 percent PH-Fem), compared to 17 percent statewide (overall; 13 percent HRH, 4 percent PH-Fem).

HIV-infected individuals living in Berrien County are less likely to have been infected through MSM behavior and injection drug use and more likely to have been infected through heterosexual sex, when compared to the entire state of Michigan.

Black males have a different risk pattern of transmission of HIV in Berrien County than the entire state of Michigan. Of black males, 33 percent are MSM (including those who are MSM/IDU), compared with 67 percent statewide; 12 percent are IDU (including those who are MSM/IDU), compared with 19 percent statewide; and 11 percent are heterosexual, compared with five percent statewide. Black males in Berrien County are less likely to be infected through MSM behavior and injecting drug use, and more likely to be infected through heterosexual sex.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Persons living with HIV in Berrien County are 62 percent black and 31 percent white. However, the rate among black persons is 10.5 times higher than the rate among white persons (596 per 100,000 black; 57 per 100,000 white—data not shown in table). The proportion of black cases is higher than what is seen statewide, which is 57 percent black and 37 percent white, where the rate among black persons is 8.6 times the rate among white persons (575 per 100,000 black; 67 per 100,000 white).

Six percent of the persons living with HIV in Berrien County are Hispanic, compared to four percent statewide. The rate among Hispanics in Berrien County is 1.4 times the rate of Hispanics statewide (223 per 100,000 in Berrien County; 185 per 100,000 statewide). The Hispanic population in Michigan is discussed further on page 3-48.

Of the 231 persons living with HIV in Berrien County, 63 percent are male and 37 percent are female. This is a higher proportion of female cases than what is seen statewide (77 percent male and 23 percent female). Please see Table 11, page 5-49 for Berrien County demographic data.

Foreign-Born Persons:

Statewide, there are 768 persons living with HIV who were born in a country other than the US. Of these, 65 (eight percent) persons are currently living in Berrien County. Of these, 72 percent were born in Africa, compared with 41 percent statewide, 32 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 47 percent in Out-State Michigan. Fifteen percent of those foreign-born persons living with HIV in Berrien County were born in South and Central America (including Mexico), compared with 37 percent statewide, 34 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 39 percent in Out-State Michigan. Twelve percent of those foreign-born individuals living with HIV in Berrien County were born in countries other than Africa or South and Central America, compared with 34 percent statewide, 13 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 22 percent in Out-State Michigan.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the number-one ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan. MSM remain the single largest behavioral group affected by this epidemic and account for over half of all reported infected persons (55 percent). MDCH estimates that there are approximately 3,380 MSM living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan. This includes an estimated 340 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs. See Table 3, page 5-41.

Race/Ethnicity:

Male-male sex is the primary mode of transmission for most males in Out-State Michigan. This is true for black, white and Hispanic men. In reviewing reported cases for MSM and MSM/IDU (total cases equaling 2,627), white males (1,876) account for almost three-quarters (71 percent) while black males (554) comprise approximately 20 percent and Hispanic males (151) account for six percent of men in this combined category. See Table 4, page 5-44.

Age at HIV Diagnosis:

Including MSM/IDUs, the largest percentage of living MSM cases (40 percent) were between the ages of 20-29 when diagnosed with HIV. MSM is the predominant mode of transmission for males aged 13 and up. See Table 6, page 5-45.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 4,791 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 2,545 (53 percent) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 1,102 (43 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Fifty-five percent of these persons (601 cases) have reported MSM behavior, including MSM who were also IDU. See Table 3, page 5-41.

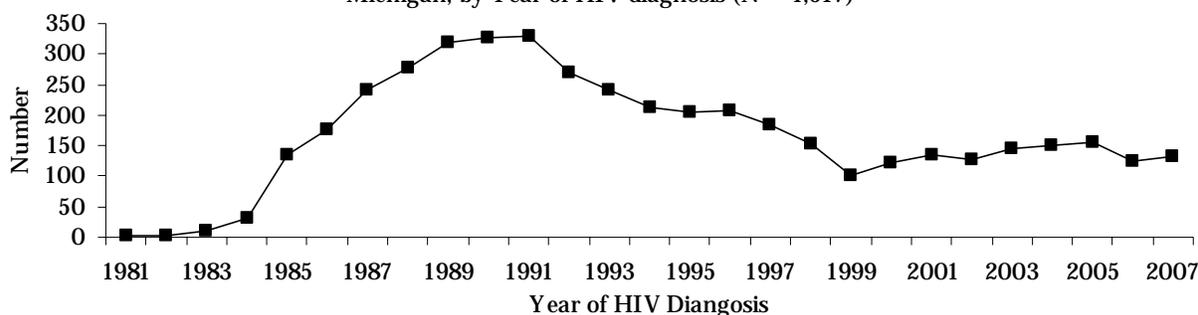
Geographic Distribution:

Thirty-three percent of all HIV-infected MSM statewide reside in Out-State Michigan. Within high prevalence counties MSM comprise over half of reported cases (54 percent) while in the lower prevalence counties 58 percent of reported persons living with HIV/AIDS are MSM. These percentages include MSM who are also IDU. (Data not shown in Tables).

Conclusions:

Figure 8 shows that the number of reported HIV positive MSM cases in Out-State Michigan has been decreasing since the early 1990s, but recently increased 32 percent between 1999 and 2007 (from 101 to 133 cases). These numbers are not adjusted for reporting delay and most recent years may be incomplete.

Figure 8: Number of MSM (including MSM/IDU) HIV Cases Ever Reported in Out-State Michigan, by Year of HIV diagnosis (N = 4,517)



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: Heterosexuals

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

Heterosexual transmission is the number-two ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan. Heterosexual sex accounts for 18 percent of reported infected persons. MDCH estimates that 1,130 persons living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan were infected with HIV through heterosexual sex. Heterosexual transmission is comprised of High-Risk Heterosexuals (HRH) and females who are presumed to have heterosexual risk (PH-Fem). HRH are defined as HIV-infected persons whose heterosexual sex partners are known to be IDUs, behaviorally bisexual men, blood recipients known to be HIV +, and/or HIV+ individuals, and PH-Fem are defined as females whose only reported risk is heterosexual contact, and their male partner's risk and HIV status are unknown. Currently there are an estimated 840 infected persons who are classified as HRH and 260 who are PH-Fem. The proportions of heterosexual cases by sex (male or female) in HIV cases living in Out-State Michigan are similar to those living in the entire state. See Table 4, page 5-44.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Among the 876 men and women living with HIV/AIDS and infected heterosexually, about three-quarters (76 percent) are HRH and 24 percent are PH-Fem (Table 5, page 5-45). Of the 666 HRH, 28 percent reported their heterosexual partner as injecting drug users (80 percent women, 20 percent men), eight percent as behaviorally bisexual men (this applies to women only) and three percent as persons infected through blood products (76 percent women, 24 percent men). Two thirds (64 percent; 67 percent women, 33 percent men) reported their partner's(s') as HIV-infected without reporting the partner's(s') risk for contracting HIV. (Data not shown in Tables).

While women account for 22 percent of all reported HIV/AIDS cases in Out-State Michigan, they have consistently accounted for over three-quarters of heterosexually acquired infections -- currently 80 percent. Two-thirds of all black women were infected heterosexually (65 percent). Sixty-eight percent of white women, 68 percent of Hispanic women, and 76 percent of women of other or unknown race were infected through heterosexual sex. Black women and women of other or unknown race have higher proportions of PH-Fem than white or Hispanic women (black-27 percent, other/unk-24 percent, white-12 percent, Hispanic-14 percent). See Table 5, page 5-45.

Most heterosexual cases of HIV/AIDS are black--51 percent of both females and males. It should be noted that the overall proportion of men infected heterosexually is low--five percent of cases among men of all races. However, in Out-State Michigan 10 percent of Hispanic males were infected through heterosexual sex, compared with eight percent of black males, three percent of white males and four percent of males of other or unknown race. See Table 5, page 3-45.

The heterosexual transmission category includes sub-categories to describe mode of transmission in more detail. This is especially helpful for women since they make up most (80 percent) of the heterosexually transmitted cases. Risk breakdowns for prevalent black and white women are shown in Figures 9 and 10, but not shown in tables.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: Heterosexuals

Figure 9: Black Females Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, by Risk (N = 544)

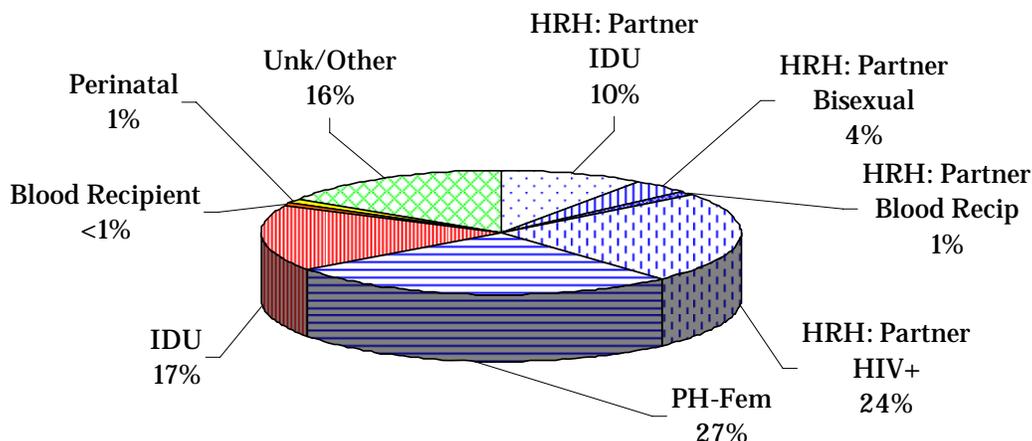
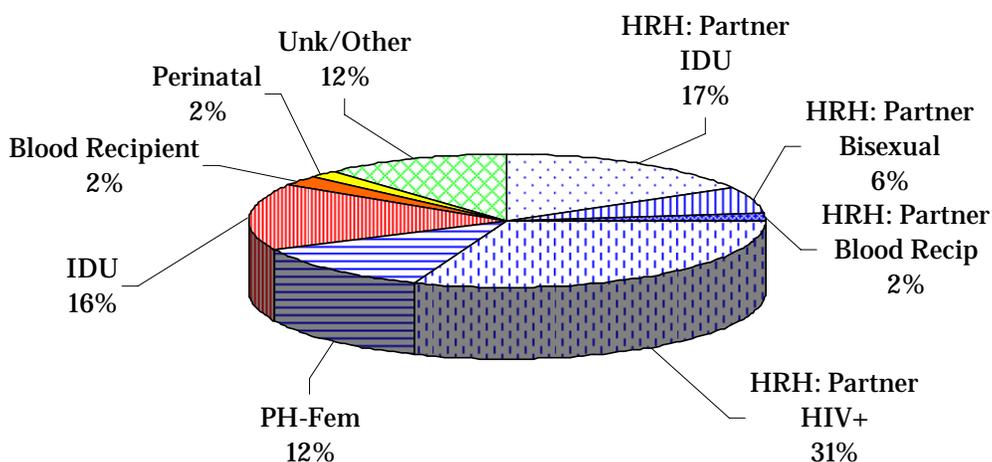


Figure 10: White Females Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, by Risk (N = 400)



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: Heterosexuals

Age at HIV Diagnosis:

For women who were 13 years or older at the time of their HIV diagnosis, heterosexual transmission is the predominant mode of HIV transmission. Men who were 25 to 29 years at the time of diagnosis make up the largest proportion of high-risk heterosexual men (7 percent), but it is still quite low. See Table 6, page 5-46.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 4,791 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 2,545 (53 percent) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 1,102 (43 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Fifteen percent of these persons (165 cases) have reported heterosexual behavior (overall, 10 percent HRH; 5 percent PH-Fem). Overall, heterosexuals are more likely than IDUs and less likely than MSMs to get tested late in the progression of HIV disease. See Table 3, page 5-41.

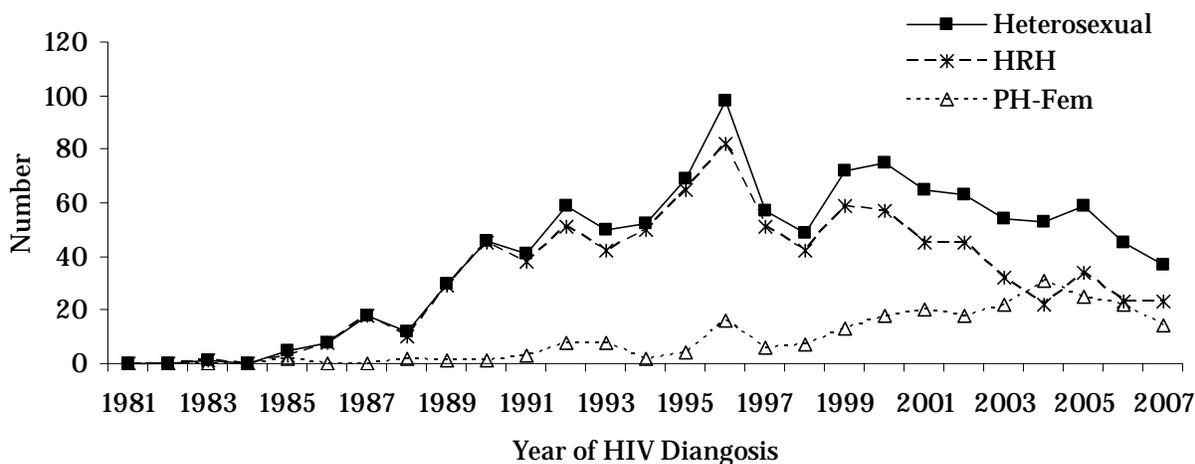
Geographic Distribution:

Eighty percent of the 876 cases in Out-State Michigan attributed to heterosexual activity were reported in high prevalence counties. Of all reported cases within high and low prevalence counties in Out-State Michigan, heterosexual transmission constitutes 19 percent in high prevalence areas and 17 percent in low prevalence areas. Data not shown in tables.

Conclusions:

Figure 11 shows that the number of reported HIV positive heterosexual risk cases in Out-State Michigan has been decreasing since the peak in 1996 and decreased 29 percent between 2002 and 2006 (63 to 45 cases). Interestingly, those specifically reporting HRH behaviors follows the overall heterosexual downward trend, however, those females categorized as PH-Fem have been increasing. This group has increased by 22 percent from 2002 to 2006 (18 to 22 cases). These numbers are not adjusted for reporting delay and most recent years may be incomplete.

Figure 11: Number of Heterosexual Sex HIV Cases Ever Reported in Out-State Michigan, by Year of HIV diagnosis (N = 1,118)



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

Injecting drug users (IDUs) are the number three ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan and account for 15 percent (699 cases) of reported infected persons (including MSM/IDU). MDCH estimates there are approximately 880 IDUs living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan. This estimate includes 330 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs (MSM/IDU). See Table 3, page 5-41.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Of the 699 IDU and MSM/IDU cases reported living with HIV in Out-State Michigan, 266 are white men (38 percent), 203 are black men (29 percent), 95 are black women (14 percent), 65 are white women (9 percent), 42 are Hispanic males (6 percent), and 14 are Hispanic women (2 percent). In total, 47 percent of IDU cases occur in white persons and 43 percent occur in black persons. Three-quarters of the cases are men, while women constitute the remaining 25 percent. See Table 4, page 5-44.

Age:

Those who were 25-49 years old when diagnosed with HIV make up 82 percent of all IDU (including those who are MSM/IDU) cases in Out-State Michigan. Among men who were diagnosed with HIV between 25-49 years, IDU (including MSM/IDU) is the second most common mode of transmission. Forty-one percent of male IDU cases are among men who were diagnosed in their thirties (51 percent of these were MSM/IDU).

Among women who were diagnosed with HIV between the ages of 20 and 49, IDU is the second most common mode of transmission. Thirty-eight percent of female IDU cases are among women who were diagnosed in their thirties. See Table 6, page 5-46.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 4,791 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 53 percent (2,545 cases) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 1,102 (43 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Twelve percent of these persons (130 cases) have reported IDU (including MSM/IDU). Overall, IDUs are much less likely than heterosexuals and MSMs to get tested late in the progression of HIV disease. In fact, IDUs are diagnosed with HIV and AIDS concurrently less than one-third as often as MSM and heterosexuals. We attribute this to earlier testing in the IDU population. See Table 3, page 5-41.

Geographic Distribution:

Seventy-eight percent of IDU cases are residents of the high prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan. Within the high prevalence counties, IDUs constitute 14 percent of reported cases, while in the lower prevalence counties 15 percent of reported persons living with HIV/AIDS are IDU. (These percentages include IDU males who are also MSM). Data not shown on Tables.

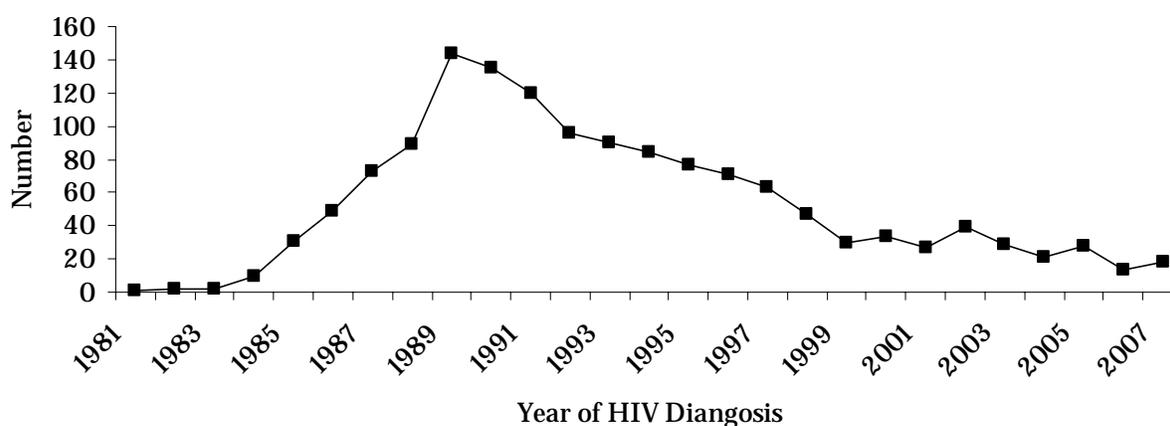
2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU

Conclusions:

Figure 12 shows that the number of HIV cases categorized as IDU in Out-State Michigan has been decreasing since the early 1990s. IDU cases decreased by 54 percent between 2002 and 2006 (39 to 18 cases). These numbers are not adjusted for reporting delay and most recent years may be incomplete.

Figure 12: Number of IDU (including MSM/IDU) HIV Cases Ever Reported in Out-State Michigan, by Year of HIV diagnosis (N = 1,423)



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

The majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan are white. However, black persons comprise seven percent of the Out-State Michigan population, yet make up one-third (34 percent) of the cases of HIV. MDCH estimates there are 2,050 black persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. The rate of HIV infection among black persons is 405 per 100,000, about seven times higher than the rate among white persons. As many as one out of 190 black males and one out of 370 black females are HIV-infected.

White persons comprise over half (57 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases, and 85 percent of the population. MDCH estimates there are 3,430 white persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. However, since these cases are spread out among a much larger population they have a lower rate (57 per 100,000) of HIV infection than the black or Hispanic populations. As many as one out of 1,020 white males and one out of 6,080 white females are HIV-infected.

Hispanic persons comprise seven percent of cases and four percent of the population in Out-State Michigan. This is in contrast to the Hispanic population throughout all of Michigan, where the proportions are the same (four percent). MDCH estimates 440 Hispanic persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. However, the relatively few cases are dispersed among a small population and therefore they have a rate (146 per 100,000) almost three times higher than that of the white population. As many as one out of 480 Hispanic males and one out of 1,380 Hispanic females are HIV-infected.

Most persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan are male (78 percent). Although women continue to be a smaller proportion of persons living with HIV/AIDS, their proportion has increased and they currently comprise 22 percent of the infected population in this area.

The majority of the 3,742 male HIV/AIDS cases are white (62 percent), 29 percent are black, seven percent are Hispanic and two percent are other or unknown race. In contrast, over half of the 1,049 female HIV/AIDS cases are black (52 percent), 38 percent are white, eight percent are Hispanic and two

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 4,791 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Michigan, 53 percent (2,545 cases) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 1,102 (43 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Eighty-four percent are male and 16 percent are female; males represent a larger proportion of concurrent diagnoses than they do in all persons living with HIV (78 percent). This likely means they are tested later and/or present for care later than females.

Over half (58 percent) are black, 31 percent are white, and 10 percent are Hispanic. White males make up over half 52 percent, followed by black males (23 percent), Hispanic males (nine percent), black females (eight percent) and white females (six percent). The remainder of the race-sex groups are all below five percent. See Table 3, page 5-41.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Mode of Transmission:

Figures 13 and 14 display the proportion of black and white male cases by mode of transmission.

Figure 13: Black Males Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, by Risk (N = 1,082)

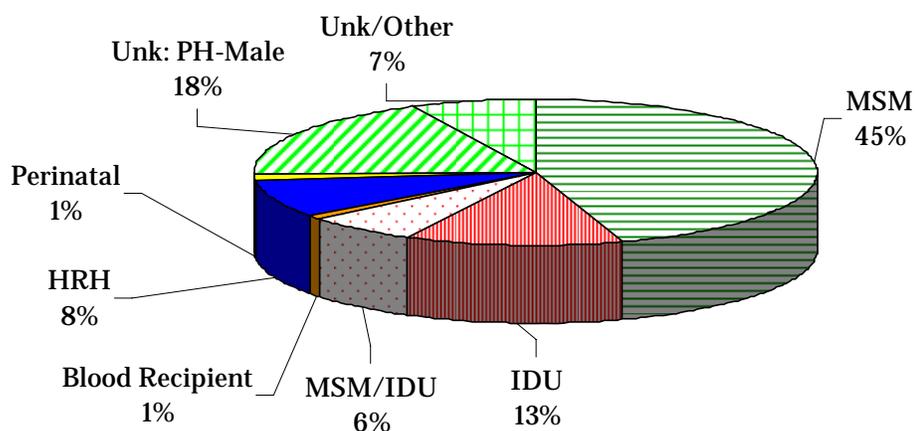
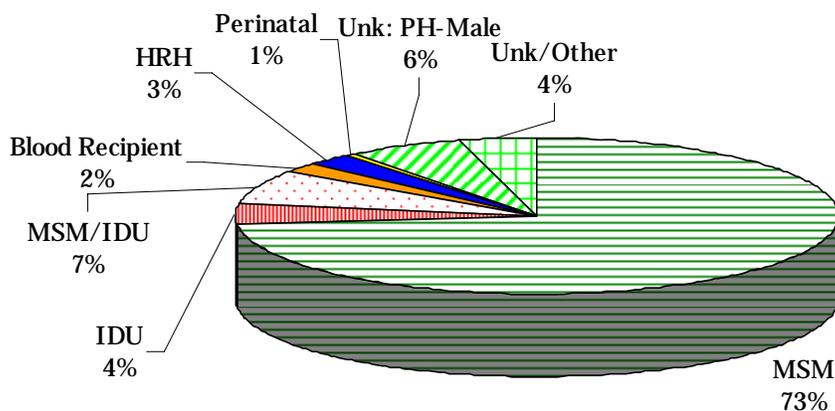


Figure 14: White Males Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, by Risk (N = 2,324)



Refer to Figures 9 and 10, page 5-23 for black and white female distributions.

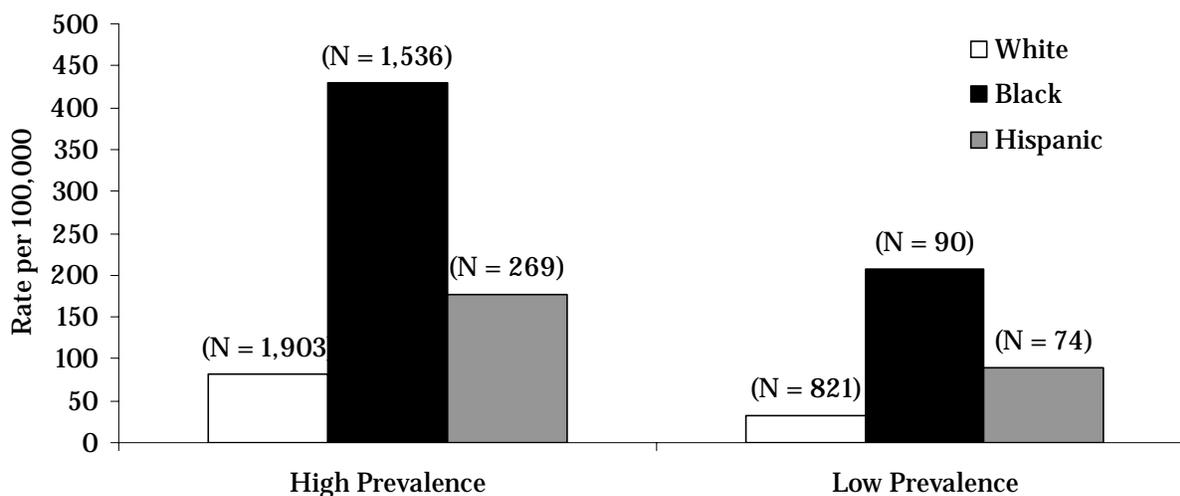
2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Geographic Distribution of Cases:

Ninety-four percent of all the black cases, 70 percent of white cases, and 78 percent of all the Hispanic cases in Out-State Michigan currently live in high prevalence counties (see page 3-15 for map). These proportions of cases by race (e.g., number of black cases/total number of cases) in a particular area of Out-State Michigan does not fully illustrate the impact of this disease. In this case, it is because the proportions of white and black persons living in high and low prevalence areas are different. Instead of proportions, rates are used (e.g., number of black cases/total number of black persons living in that area). Figure 15 shows that among black persons, the rate is five to six times higher than the rate among white persons in both high and low prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan, even though there are many fewer cases among black persons (numbers are above the bars). This shows that this disease disproportionately affects the black population in both high and low prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan. Also, the rate of HIV infection among Hispanic persons is two to three times higher than the rate among white persons in both high and low prevalence areas.

Figure 15: Case Rates of Persons with HIV/AIDS Living in High & Low Prevalence Areas of Out-State Michigan, by Race, 2008



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Conclusions:

Figure 16 shows that reports of HIV infection in males in Out-State Michigan have decreased since the early 1990s. However, the number of reported white males has increased 16 percent from 1999 to 2007 (94 to 132 cases, peaking at 304 cases in 1991). Reported numbers in both black and Hispanic males have remained level since the early 1990s.

Figure 16: Number of HIV Cases Ever Reported among Males, by Year of HIV Diagnosis and Race, Out-State Michigan

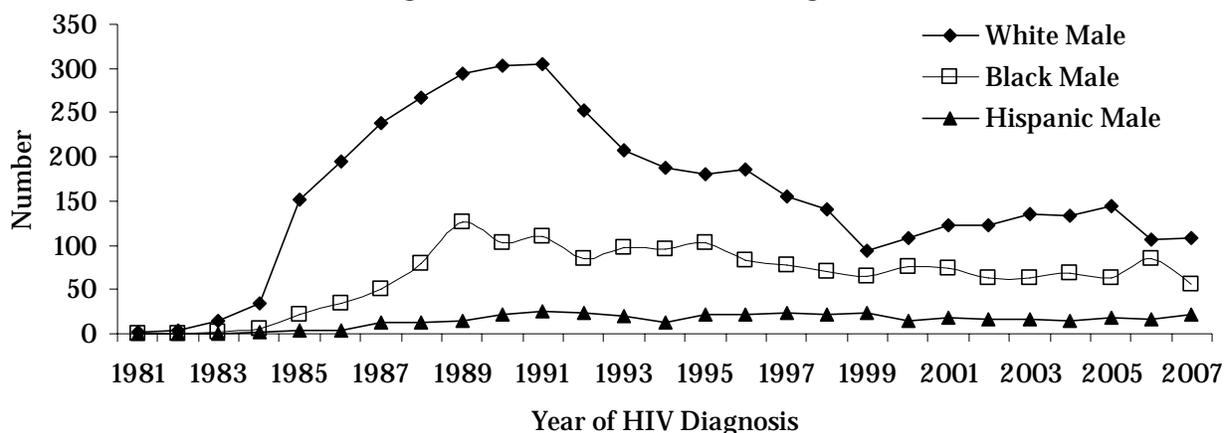
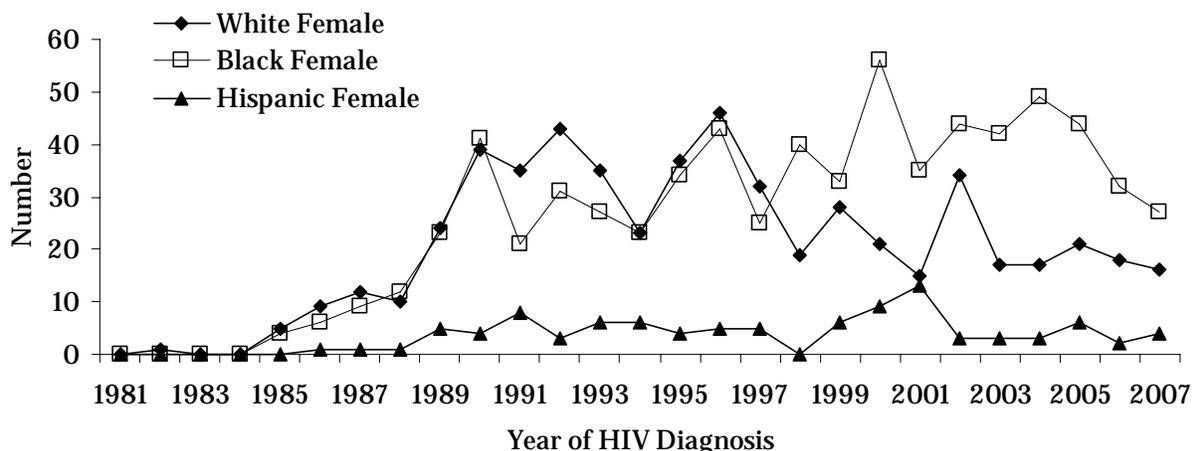


Figure 17 shows the reported number of HIV cases in females. Overall, the number of reported cases in black females has been increasing since the early 1990s (peaking at 56 cases in 2000), but started declining in 2005. Reported cases in white females have decreased during the same time period. Reported numbers of Hispanic females experienced a small increase from 1999 to 2001, but in general have remained level since the early 1990s.

Figure 17: Number of HIV Cases Ever Reported among Females, by Year of HIV Diagnosis and Race, Out-State Michigan



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Age at Diagnosis:

Figures 18 and 19 show persons who were in their thirties at the time of their HIV diagnosis and also at the time of their AIDS diagnosis make up the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS (37 and 42 percent, respectively). However, a larger proportion of the remaining cases was less than 30 years old at the time of their HIV diagnosis than at the time of their AIDS diagnosis (36 percent v 11 percent). This is expected, since HIV infection can take years to progress to AIDS.

Figure 18: Age at Initial HIV Diagnosis for those Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, January 2008

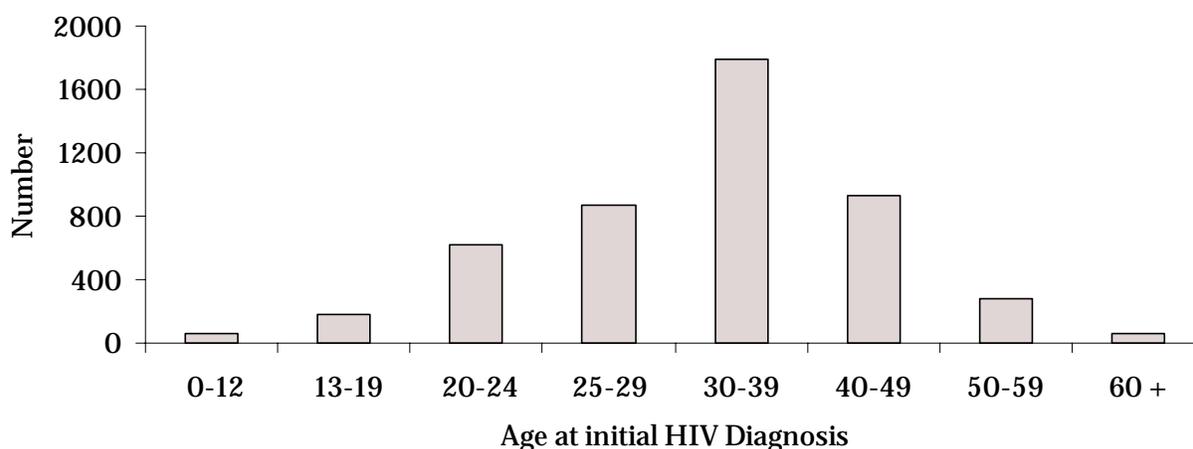
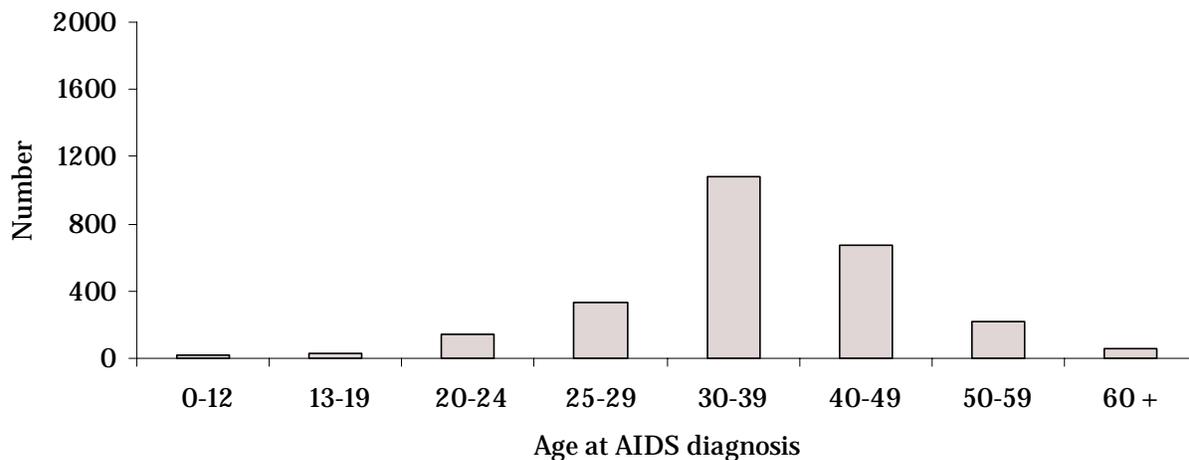


Figure 19: Age at AIDS Diagnosis for those Living with AIDS in Out-State Michigan, January 2008



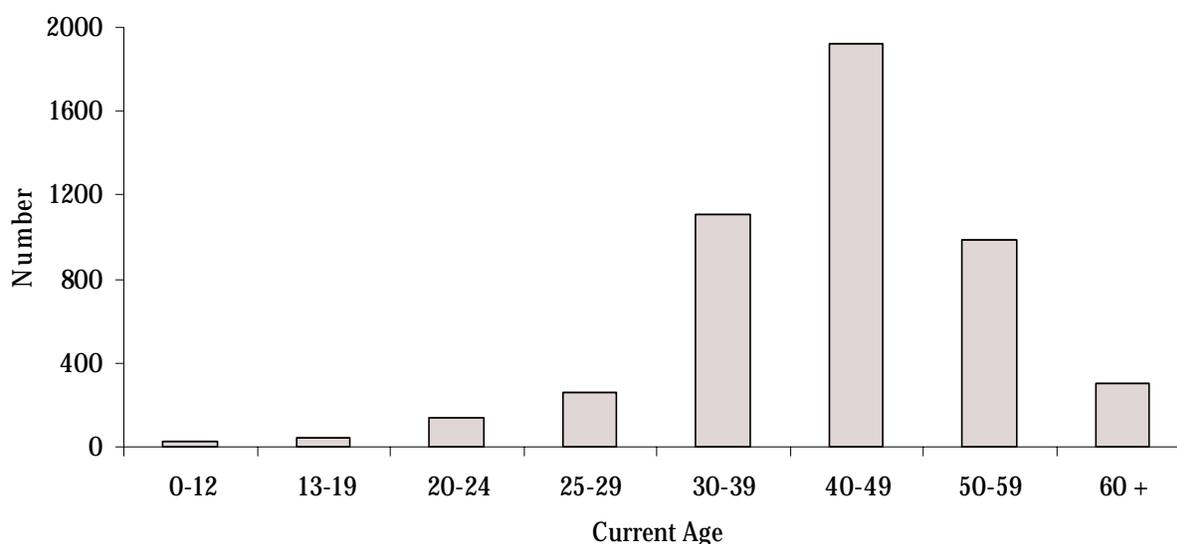
2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age

Current Age:

Since the start of widespread use of Highly Active Anti-Retroviral Therapy (HAART) in 1996, persons infected with HIV have been living longer. Evidence of this is shown in Figure 20, which displays the current ages of those living with HIV in Michigan. Those currently in their forties make up the largest group of those living with HIV (40 percent) in Out-State Michigan. While persons who were in their fifties at the time of their HIV diagnosis make up only six percent of those living with HIV/AIDS (Figure 18), persons who are currently in their fifties represent 21 percent of the HIV cases living in Out-State Michigan.

Figure 20: Current Age of those Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, January 2008



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: Children (0-12)

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

MDCH estimates that there are 80 people living in Out-State Michigan who were ages 0-12 when they were diagnosed with HIV. They comprise one percent of reported infected persons. Most of them (82 percent) were infected perinatally, i.e., before, during or shortly after birth. Those infected after birth would be infected via breastfeeding. Of the remaining people, nine percent were infected via blood exposure before 1985 and an additional nine percent had an unknown risk. In Out-State Michigan, no children aged 0-12 at the time of HIV diagnosis have been infected through MSM, IDU, or heterosexual behaviors. See Table 3, page 5-39.

Demographic Description of Cases:

Of the 65 persons who were ages 0-12 years when diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, living in Out-State Michigan, 58 percent are male and 42 percent are female; 45 percent are black, 38 percent are white, 11 percent are Hispanic and six percent are of unknown race.

All 53 children infected perinatally had a mother who was HIV-infected but for whom no other additional risk information was available. See Table 6, page 5-44.

Geographic Distribution of Infected Cases:

Thirty-six percent of all cases in children 0-12 years old statewide are in Out-State Michigan. Within this area, 72 percent are located in high prevalence counties.

Conclusions:

The best measurable success in reducing HIV transmission has been among those infected perinatally. Without Zidovudine (ZDV) prophylaxis, about 25 percent of children born to HIV-infected women could expect to become HIV-infected. As of January 1, 2008, one of the 29 children born in 2005, none of the 19 children born in 2006, and one of the eight children born in 2007 to HIV-infected women in Out-State Michigan have been diagnosed with HIV infection. The child born in 2007 to an HIV-infected woman in Out-State Michigan has progressed to AIDS.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: Teens and Young Adults, 13-24)

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS), STD Reporting System, MDCH Vital Records Youth Risk Behavior Survey, & Bureau of Juvenile Justice Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Overview:

MDCH estimates that there are about 1,010 persons currently living in Out-State Michigan who were ages 13-24 years when they were diagnosed with HIV. Those ages 13-19 years comprise four percent, and ages 20-24 years comprise 13 percent of the Out-State Michigan total. The number of newly diagnosed and prevalent cases among persons 13-24 years is not as high as the number among persons 25-44 years. Youth who live in areas with high HIV prevalence and have male sex partners who are age 20 or older are at high risk of contracting HIV. See Table 3, page 5-41.

STDs:

STD rates are highest in those who were 15 to 19 years old at the time of diagnosis. The Out-State specific STD data are shown on Table 7 on page 5-47. In Out-State Michigan, the rate of chlamydia in persons age 15-19 is five times higher than the overall rate (among all persons in this area). The rate of gonorrhea in this age group is over four times that of the overall rate. Please refer to the Sexually Transmitted Diseases Section of the Statewide Profile (page 3-28) for a discussion of these high rates. While rates of STDs among 15-19 year olds are quite high, the rates of HIV in this demographic group are comparably low. Also, since the rates of HIV among teens are very low, and because most teens have sex with other teens, the gonorrhea and chlamydia epidemic is being perpetuated and HIV is being introduced into the population less often.

Teen Pregnancy:

Teen (ages 15-19) pregnancy rates in Out-State Michigan have shown decreases over time, dropping significantly since 2000. The city of Detroit had the highest teen pregnancy rates in the state in 2006 (124 per 1,000), followed by Calhoun County (77 per 1,000). In Out-State Michigan, the 2006 rates range from 17-77 pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15-19. After Calhoun County, Genesee (76 pregnancies per 1,000 persons aged 15-19), Jackson (76), Wexford (75), Branch (73), Clare (73) and Muskegon (73) counties had the highest teen pregnancy rates in Out-State Michigan in 2006. (Data not shown in Tables.)

Race/Ethnicity:

Among persons who were 13-19 years old at the time of HIV diagnosis in Out-State Michigan, 40 percent are white, 51 percent are black, seven percent are Hispanic and two percent are of other or unknown race. Among persons who were 20-24 years old at the time of HIV diagnosis in Out-State Michigan, 54 percent of persons are white, 36 percent are black, seven percent are Hispanic and three percent are of other or unknown race. See Table 5, page 5-45.

Geographic Distribution:

Eighty percent of the 801 persons diagnosed and reported with HIV/AIDS between the ages of 13-24 are located in high prevalence counties. The remaining 20 percent are located in low prevalence counties. (Data not shown in Tables.)

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Additional Discussions: Teens and Young Adults

Mode of Transmission:

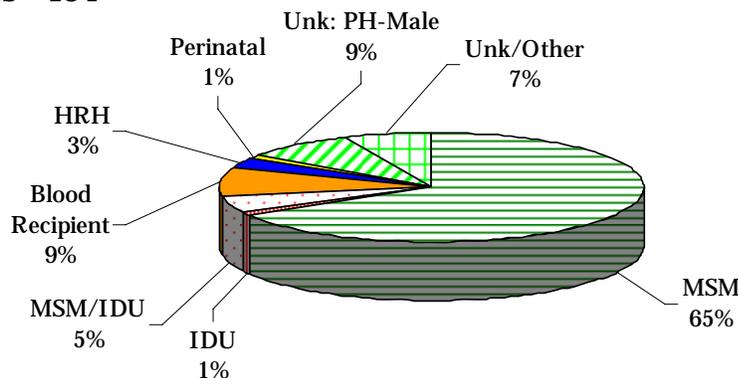
Teenagers: In the 1980s, most infected teenagers were recipients of HIV-infected blood or blood products. However, since screening of all blood products began in 1985 this proportion has steadily declined.

Among the 176 persons who were ages 13-19 at the time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV in Out-State Michigan, 104 (59 percent) are male. Figure 21 shows that the majority of these males were infected by having sex with other males (70 percent) including MSM/IDU. Nine percent were infected with HIV through blood products before 1985 and six percent could be attributed to IDU (including MSM/IDU). Three percent reported heterosexual sex and 16 percent have an unknown risk.

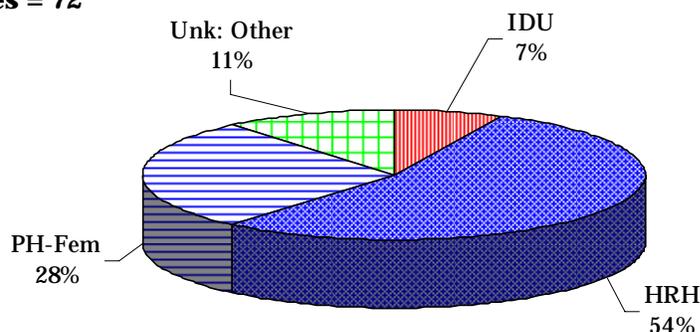
Figure 21 also shows that among the 72 females who were ages 13-19 at the time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV in Out-State Michigan, well over three-quarters (82 percent) were infected through heterosexual sex (overall: 54 percent HRH; 28 percent PH-Fem), while seven percent were IDU. The proportion of with an unknown risk is eleven percent.

Figure 21: Persons Living in Out-State Michigan who were 13-19 Years Old at HIV Diagnosis (Teenagers), by Sex and Risk (N = 176)

Males = 104



Females = 72



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

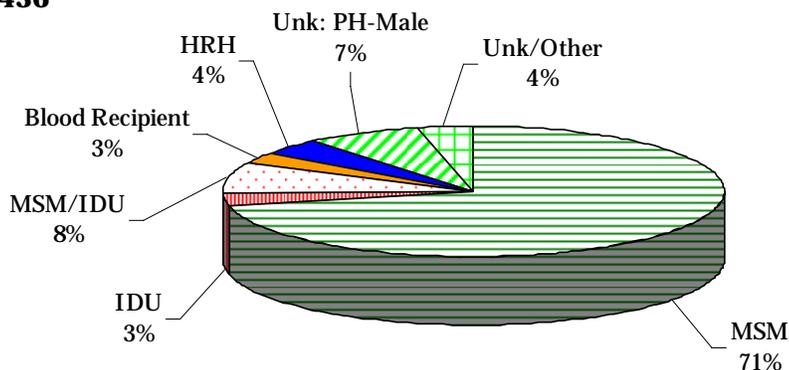
Additional Discussions: Teens and Young Adults

Young Adults: Among the 625 persons who were ages 20-24 at time of HIV diagnosis, almost three-quarters (70 percent) are male. Figure 22 shows that of these males, 79 percent of them reported sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU), 11 percent reported IDU behavior, and 11 percent did not report a mode of transmission.

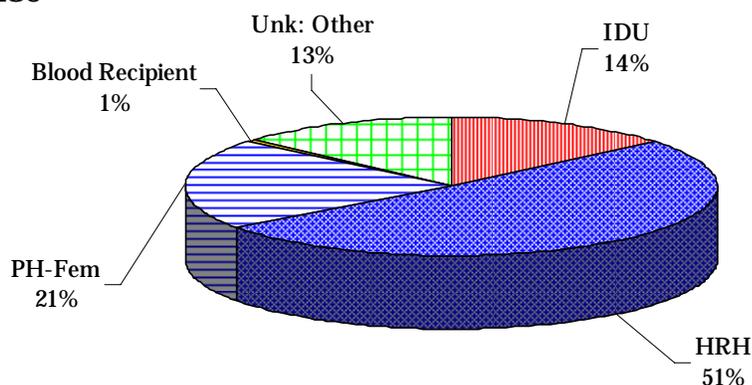
Figure 22 also shows that among the 189 females who were ages 20-24 at time of HIV diagnosis, almost three-quarters (72 percent) were infected heterosexually and 14 percent were IDU. Thirteen percent did not report a mode of transmission.

Figure 22: Persons Living in Out-State Michigan who were 20-24 Years Old at HIV Diagnosis (Young Adults), by Sex & Risk (N = 526)

Males = 436



Females = 189



Conclusions:

Prevention and intervention messages targeted for Out-State Michigan should consider both sexual behaviors of youth that increase the risk of HIV transmission (MSM and HRH) and the likelihood that their partners for these behaviors are HIV-infected.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

Persons who were 50 years or older at the time of HIV diagnosis comprise six percent of all reported infected persons in Out-State Michigan and 81 percent are male. This population was mainly infected through sexual contact (either men having sex with men or heterosexually); however, those who were in their fifties when diagnosed with HIV have a substantial proportion infected through injection drug use. See Table 5, page 5-46.

Mode of Transmission:

When discussing mode of transmission, those who were in their fifties at the time of HIV diagnosis have different transmission mode proportions than those who were aged 60 or older. Therefore, these two populations are discussed separately on the following two pages.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Persons who were in their fifties when first diagnosed with HIV are 80 percent male and 20 percent female. Among these 283 persons reported with HIV/AIDS, less than two-thirds are white (61 percent), one-third are black (33 percent) and six percent are Hispanic or of unknown race.

Persons who were 60 years and older when first diagnosed with HIV are 86 percent male and 14 percent female. Among these 63 persons reported with HIV/AIDS, two-thirds are white (67 percent), about one-third are black (30 percent) and three percent are Hispanic or of unknown race. See Table 5, page 3-43.

Persons Currently aged 50 and older:

As of January 1, 2008 there are 1,288 persons who are **currently** age 50 or older and living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. This represents 27 percent of the 4,791 persons living with HIV/AIDS.

These persons are comparable to the population of persons of all ages living with HIV/AIDS in Michigan with regards to sex and race. However, persons who were 50 years and older at the time of diagnosis are more likely to have been infected by injecting drugs (22 vs. 15 percent) and less likely to have been infected through heterosexual sex (13 vs. 18 percent) than the total population of HIV-infected persons. Seventy-three percent of persons currently 50 years and older were less than 50 years old at the time of HIV diagnosis.

Conclusions:

There are 283 persons who were 50 years and older at the time of HIV diagnosis and 1,288 who are currently this age living with HIV in Out-State Michigan. As treatment for HIV allows infected persons to live longer, persons in this age group may be a source of infection for their age group peers and others. Therefore, it is important for prevention programs to include this age group when designing prevention activities.

2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: Mode of Transmission for those 50–59 at the time of HIV diagnosis

Figure 23 shows that 59 percent of the 225 males in their fifties at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV were reported as having sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU). Thirteen percent were reported as injection drug users (including those IDU who were also MSM). Four percent were infected heterosexually. Twenty-seven percent were reported without a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through sex with other men.

Figure 23: Males 50-59 Years Old at HIV Diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Risk (N = 225)

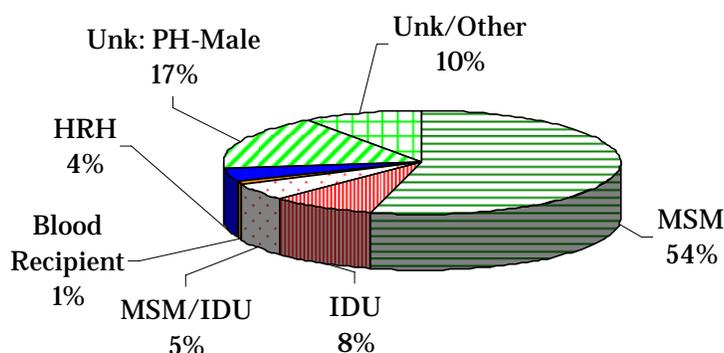
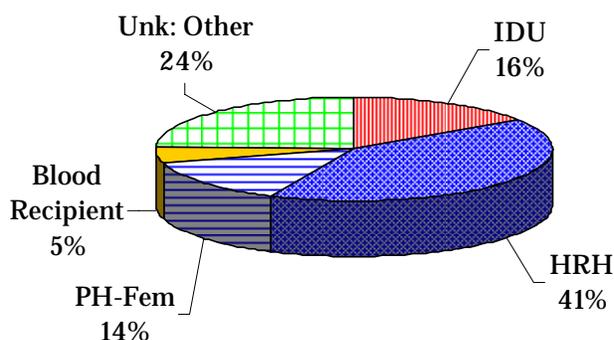


Figure 24 shows that among the 58 females who were in their fifties at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV, 55 percent were infected heterosexually and 16 percent were IDUs. Just under one-quarter (24 percent) did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through heterosexual contact.

Figure 24: Females 50-59 Years Old at HIV Diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Risk (N = 58)



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: Mode of Transmission for those 60 and older at the time of HIV diagnosis

Figure 25 shows that over half of the 54 males who were 60 years and older at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV were reported as having sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU). Six percent were reported as injection drug users (including those IDU who were also MSM). Four percent were infected heterosexually. More than one-third (39 percent) were reported without a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through sex with other men.

Figure 25: Males 60 Years and older at HIV Diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Risk (N = 54)

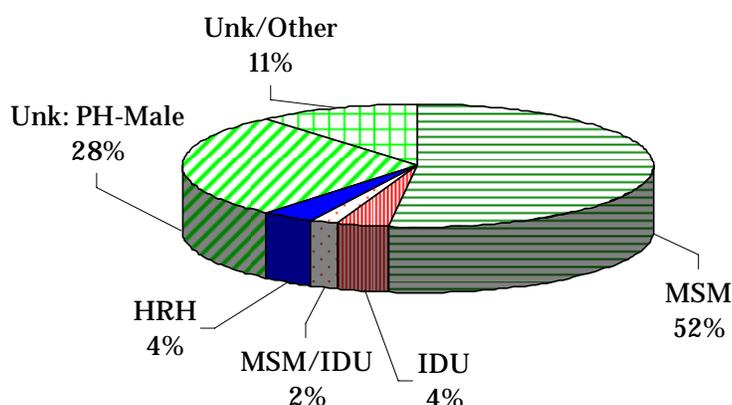
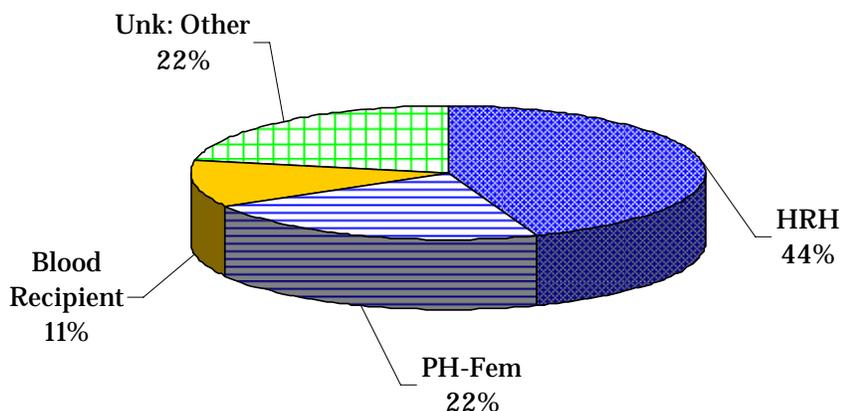


Figure 26 shows that among the nine females who were 60 and older at the time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV, two-thirds (66 percent) were infected heterosexually and 11 percent were infected through blood products. None reported IDU behavior. The remaining 22 percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through heterosexual contact.

Figure 26: Females 60 Years and Older at HIV Diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Risk (N = 9)



2008 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

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Table 3: Demographic Information on HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Out-State Michigan, 2008

	<i>EST PREV*</i>	<i>REPORTED PREVALENCE</i>							<i>CENSUS 2006 ESTIMATES</i>			
		<i>HIV, not AIDS</i>		<i>AIDS</i>		<i>TOTAL</i>			<i>CONCURRENT AIDS</i>		<i>Num</i>	<i>%</i>
		<i>Num</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Num</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Num</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Rate per 100,000</i>	<i>Num</i>	<i>%</i>		
<i>RACE/ ETHNICITY[§]</i>												
White	3,430	1,235	55%	1,489	59%	2,724	57%	57	640	58%	4,796,942	85%
Black	2,050	812	36%	814	32%	1,626	34%	405	340	31%	401,497	7%
Hispanic	430	141	6%	202	8%	343	7%	146	108	10%	235,550	4%
Asian/PI	30	13	1%	8	0%	21	0%	22	5	0%	96,392	2%
Am Indian/AN	40	16	1%	13	1%	29	1%	70	3	0%	41,550	1%
Multi/Unk/Other	60	29	1%	19	1%	48	1%	N/A	6	1%	84,222	1%
<i>SEX & RACE</i>												
Males	4,720	1,667	74%	2,075	82%	3,742	78%	134	925	84%	2,802,858	50%
<i>White Males</i>	2,930	1,020	45%	1,304	51%	2,324	49%	98	570	52%	2,366,702	42%
<i>Black Males</i>	1,360	503	22%	579	23%	1,082	23%	538	252	23%	201,278	4%
<i>Hispanic Males</i>	330	101	4%	162	6%	263	5%	210	94	9%	125,111	2%
<i>Other Males</i>	90	43	2%	30	1%	73	2%	67	9	1%	109,767	2%
Females	1,320	579	26%	470	18%	1,049	22%	37	177	16%	2,853,295	50%
<i>White Females</i>	500	215	10%	185	7%	400	8%	16	70	6%	2,430,240	43%
<i>Black Females</i>	690	309	14%	235	9%	544	11%	272	88	8%	200,219	4%
<i>Hispanic Fmls</i>	100	40	2%	40	2%	80	2%	72	14	1%	110,439	2%
<i>Other Females</i>	30	15	1%	10	0%	25	1%	22	5	0%	112,397	2%
<i>RISK*</i>												
Male-Male Sex	2,980	1,071	48%	1,294	51%	2,365	49%	N/A	561	51%	N/A	N/A
Injection Drug Use	550	195	9%	242	10%	437	9%	N/A	90	8%	N/A	N/A
MSM/IDU	330	113	5%	149	6%	262	5%	N/A	40	4%	N/A	N/A
Blood Products	80	25	1%	42	2%	67	1%	N/A	11	1%	N/A	N/A
Heterosexual	1,100	449	20%	427	17%	876	18%	N/A	165	15%	N/A	N/A
<i>HRH</i>	840	334	15%	332	13%	666	14%	N/A	108	10%	N/A	N/A
<i>PH-Female</i>	260	115	5%	95	4%	210	4%	N/A	57	5%	N/A	N/A
Perinatal	70	35	2%	19	1%	54	1%	N/A	11	1%	N/A	N/A
Undetermined	920	358	16%	372	15%	730	15%	N/A	224	20%	N/A	N/A
<i>PH-Male</i>	500	153	7%	243	10%	396	8%	N/A	155	14%	N/A	N/A
Unknown	420	205	9%	129	5%	334	7%	N/A	69	6%	N/A	N/A
<i>AGE AT HIV DIAGNOSIS</i>												
0 - 12 years	80	43	2%	22	1%	65	1%	N/A	10	1%	N/A	N/A
13 - 19 years	220	106	5%	70	3%	176	4%	N/A	10	1%	N/A	N/A
20 - 24 years	790	334	15%	291	11%	625	13%	N/A	56	5%	N/A	N/A
25 - 29 years	1,090	401	18%	465	18%	866	18%	N/A	133	12%	N/A	N/A
30 - 39 years	2,250	808	36%	978	38%	1,786	37%	N/A	440	40%	N/A	N/A
40 - 49 years	1,170	413	18%	514	20%	927	19%	N/A	315	29%	N/A	N/A
50 - 59 years	360	118	5%	165	6%	283	6%	N/A	112	10%	N/A	N/A
60 years and over	80	23	1%	40	2%	63	1%	N/A	26	2%	N/A	N/A
Unspecified	10	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	N/A
<i>Out-State Total</i>	<i>6,040</i>	<i>2,246</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>2,545</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>4,791</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>1,102</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>5,656,153</i>	<i>100%</i>

*See page 1-3 for descriptions of prevalence estimate calculations and pages 6-7,8 for risk category groupings. Risk categories used in Michigan are newly defined as of July 2007.

[§] In this report, persons described as white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander (PI) or American Indian/Alaskan Native (AN) are all non-Hispanic. Persons described as Hispanic could be of any race.

Table 3a: HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Out-State Michigan, by Local Health Jurisdiction, 2008

	EST PREV*	REPORTED PREVALENCE								CENSUS 2006 ESTIMATES		
		HIV, not AIDS		AIDS		TOTAL		CONCURRENT AIDS				
		Num	%	Num	%	Num	Rate per 100,000	Num	%			Num
AREA OF RESIDENCE AT DIAGNOSIS (by LHD Jurisdiction)												
Allegan Co.	120	39	2%	59	2%	98	2%	86	22	2%	113,501	2%
Barry/Eaton Co.	90	28	1%	41	2%	69	1%	41	16	1%	167,136	3%
Barry Co.	20	5	0%	14	1%	19	0%	32	8	1%	59,899	1%
Eaton Co.	60	23	1%	27	1%	50	1%	47	8	1%	107,237	2%
Bay Co.	90	36	2%	33	1%	69	1%	64	11	1%	108,390	2%
Benzie/Leelanau	20	5	0%	7	0%	12	0%	30	4	0%	39,764	1%
Benzie Co.	10	2	0%	1	0%	3	0%	17	0	0%	17,652	0%
Leelanau Co.	10	3	0%	6	0%	9	0%	41	4	0%	22,112	0%
Berrien Co.	290	96	4%	135	5%	231	5%	143	59	5%	161,705	3%
Branch/Hillsdale/St. Joseph	60	24	1%	22	1%	46	1%	30	10	1%	155,858	3%
Branch Co.	20	10	0%	2	0%	12	0%	26	1	0%	45,875	1%
Hillsdale Co.	10	4	0%	3	0%	7	0%	15	3	0%	47,206	1%
St. Joseph Co.	30	10	0%	17	1%	27	1%	43	6	1%	62,777	1%
Calhoun Co.	170	62	3%	73	3%	135	3%	98	23	2%	137,991	2%
Cass-Van Buren	130	49	2%	54	2%	103	2%	79	22	2%	130,347	2%
Cass Co.	40	12	1%	20	1%	32	1%	62	9	1%	51,329	1%
Van Buren Co.	90	37	2%	34	1%	71	1%	90	13	1%	79,018	1%
Central Michigan District	100	40	2%	41	2%	81	2%	42	20	2%	190,805	3%
Arenac Co.	10	2	0%	1	0%	3	0%	18	1	0%	17,024	0%
Clare Co.	20	10	0%	8	0%	18	0%	57	3	0%	31,307	1%
Gladwin Co.	10	2	0%	4	0%	6	0%	22	3	0%	27,008	0%
Isabella Co.	40	16	1%	13	1%	29	1%	44	6	1%	65,818	1%
Osceola Co.	10	3	0%	3	0%	6	0%	25	1	0%	23,584	0%
Roscommon Co.	20	7	0%	12	0%	19	0%	73	6	1%	26,064	0%
Chippewa Co.	30	13	1%	12	0%	25	1%	65	3	0%	38,674	1%
Delta-Menominee	30	12	1%	9	0%	21	0%	33	2	0%	62,852	1%
Delta Co.	20	8	0%	8	0%	16	0%	42	1	0%	38,156	1%
Menominee Co.	10	4	0%	1	0%	5	0%	20	1	0%	24,696	0%
Dickinson-Iron	10	1	0%	6	0%	7	0%	18	2	0%	39,824	1%
Dickson Co.	10	1	0%	5	0%	6	0%	22	2	0%	27,447	0%
Iron Co.	10	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	8	0	0%	12,377	0%
District #2	20	5	0%	8	0%	13	0%	19	4	0%	69,395	1%
Alcona Co.	10	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	9	1	0%	11,759	0%
Iosco Co.	10	3	0%	2	0%	5	0%	19	1	0%	26,831	0%
Ogemaw Co.	10	2	0%	2	0%	4	0%	18	1	0%	21,665	0%
Oscoda Co.	10	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%	33	1	0%	9,140	0%
District #10	140	44	2%	67	3%	111	2%	42	35	3%	266,085	5%
Crawford Co.	10	1	0%	5	0%	6	0%	40	4	0%	14,928	0%
Kalkaska Co.	10	3	0%	1	0%	4	0%	23	0	0%	17,330	0%
Lake Co.	10	4	0%	6	0%	10	0%	85	4	0%	11,793	0%
Manistee Co.	20	3	0%	10	0%	13	0%	52	4	0%	25,067	0%
Mason Co.	10	3	0%	7	0%	10	0%	34	6	1%	29,045	1%
Mecosta Co.	20	8	0%	5	0%	13	0%	31	3	0%	42,252	1%
Missaukee Co.	10	2	0%	3	0%	5	0%	33	1	0%	15,197	0%
Newaygo Co.	30	8	0%	14	1%	22	0%	44	5	0%	49,840	1%
Oceana Co.	10	6	0%	5	0%	11	0%	38	4	0%	28,639	1%
Wexford Co.	20	6	0%	11	0%	17	0%	53	4	0%	31,994	1%
Out-State Total	6,040	2,246	100%	2,545	100%	4,791	100%	85	1,102	100%	5,656,153	100%

Table 3a: HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Out-State Michigan, by Local Health Jurisdiction, 2008
(continued)

AREA OF RESIDENCE AT DIAGNOSIS (by LHD Jurisdiction)	EST PREV*	REPORTED PREVALENCE							CENSUS 2006 ESTIMATES			
		HIV, not AIDS		AIDS		TOTAL			CONCURRENT AIDS		Num	%
		Num	%	Num	%	Num	%	Rate per 100,000	Num	%		
District #4	30	5	0%	17	1%	22	0%	27	7	1%	81,971	1%
Alpena Co.	10	1	0%	7	0%	8	0%	27	2	0%	30,067	1%
Cheboygan Co.	10	3	0%	4	0%	7	0%	26	1	0%	27,282	0%
Montmorency Co.	10	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%	38	2	0%	10,478	0%
Presque Isle Co.	10	1	0%	2	0%	3	0%	21	2	0%	14,144	0%
Genesee Co.	710	253	11%	307	12%	560	12%	127	121	11%	441,966	8%
Grand Traverse Co.	60	20	1%	31	1%	51	1%	60	14	1%	84,952	2%
Huron Co.	10	2	0%	3	0%	5	0%	15	1	0%	34,143	1%
Ingham Co.	520	214	10%	200	8%	414	9%	150	85	8%	276,898	5%
Ionia Co.	30	12	1%	14	1%	26	1%	40	10	1%	64,821	1%
Jackson Co.	260	98	4%	111	4%	209	4%	128	36	3%	163,851	3%
Kalamazoo Co.	370	145	6%	145	6%	290	6%	120	61	6%	240,720	4%
Kent Co.	1,140	426	19%	477	19%	903	19%	151	212	19%	599,524	11%
Lenawee Co.	70	26	1%	29	1%	55	1%	54	12	1%	102,191	2%
Livingston Co.	70	25	1%	28	1%	53	1%	29	13	1%	184,511	3%
LMAS District	10	4	0%	5	0%	9	0%	25	1	0%	36,143	1%
Alger Co.	10	0	0%	5	0%	5	0%	52	1	0%	9,665	0%
Luce Co.	10	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	15	0	0%	6,684	0%
Mackinac Co.	10	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	9	0	0%	11,050	0%
Schoolcraft Co.	10	2	0%	0	0%	2	0%	23	0	0%	8,744	0%
Marquette Co.	40	17	1%	15	1%	32	1%	49	11	1%	64,675	1%
Mid-Michigan District	90	31	1%	39	2%	70	1%	40	12	1%	175,993	3%
Clinton Co.	50	18	1%	19	1%	37	1%	53	5	0%	69,909	1%
Griatiot Co.	10	4	0%	5	0%	9	0%	21	3	0%	42,107	1%
Montcalm Co.	30	9	0%	15	1%	24	1%	38	4	0%	63,977	1%
Midland Co.	30	6	0%	17	1%	23	0%	27	7	1%	83,792	1%
Muskegon Co.	170	69	3%	69	3%	138	3%	79	30	3%	175,231	3%
Northwest Michigan Dist.	70	21	1%	30	1%	51	1%	47	16	1%	109,203	2%
Antrim Co.	10	5	0%	4	0%	9	0%	37	1	0%	24,463	0%
Charlevoix Co.	20	6	0%	11	0%	17	0%	64	6	1%	26,422	0%
Emmet Co.	20	6	0%	8	0%	14	0%	42	4	0%	33,607	1%
Otsego Co.	10	4	0%	7	0%	11	0%	45	5	0%	24,711	0%
Ottawa Co.	120	43	2%	53	2%	96	2%	37	26	2%	257,671	5%
Saginaw Co.	230	89	4%	96	4%	185	4%	90	47	4%	206,300	4%
Sanilac Co.	20	4	0%	11	0%	15	0%	34	6	1%	44,448	1%
Shiawassee Co.	30	11	0%	11	0%	22	0%	30	6	1%	72,912	1%
Tuscola Co.	20	5	0%	7	0%	12	0%	21	4	0%	57,878	1%
Washtenaw Co.	640	255	11%	252	10%	507	11%	147	122	11%	344,047	6%
Western Upper Pen. Dist	30	HIV, not /	0%	11	0%	22	0%	31	9	1%	69,985	1%
Baraga Co.	10	1	0%	5	0%	6	0%	69	4	0%	8,742	0%
Gogebic Co.	10	2	0%	0	0%	2	0%	12	0	0%	16,524	0%
Houghton Co.	20	7	0%	5	0%	12	0%	34	4	0%	35,334	1%
Keweenaw Co.	10	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0	0%	2,183	0%
Ontonagon Co.	10	1	0%	1	0%	2	0%	28	1	0%	7,202	0%
Out-State Total	6,040	2,246	100%	2,545	100%	4,791	100%	85	1,102	100%	5,656,153	100%

*See page 1-3 for descriptions of prevalence estimate calculations and pages 6-7,8 for risk category groupings. Risk categories used in Michigan are newly defined as of July 2007.

§ In this report, persons described as white, black, Asian/Pacific Islander (PI) or American Indian/Alaskan Native (AN) are all non-Hispanic. Persons described as Hispanic could be of any race.

Table 4: Sex, Race, and Risk Among HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Out-State Michigan, 2008

MALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Male Subtotal	
Male-Male sex	1,704	73%	487	45%	135	51%	39	53%	2,365	63%
Injecting Drug Use	94	4%	136	13%	26	10%	3	4%	259	7%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	172	7%	67	6%	16	6%	7	10%	262	7%
Blood Products	43	2%	11	1%	1	0%	0	0%	55	1%
Heterosexual*	59	3%	90	8%	27	10%	3	4%	179	5%
Perinatal	12	1%	15	1%	1	0%	3	4%	31	1%
Undetermined	240	10%	276	26%	57	22%	18	25%	591	16%
<i>PH-Male</i>	140	6%	199	18%	46	17%	11	15%	396	11%
<i>Unknown</i>	100	4%	77	7%	11	4%	7	10%	195	5%
Male Subtotal	2,324	62%	1,082	29%	263	7%	73	2%	3,742	100%
FEMALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Female Subtotal	
Injecting Drug Use	65	16%	95	17%	14	18%	4	16%	178	17%
Blood Products	9	2%	2	0%	1	1%	0	0%	12	1%
Heterosexual	271	68%	353	65%	54	68%	19	76%	697	66%
<i>HRH</i>	223	56%	208	38%	43	54%	13	52%	487	46%
<i>PH-Female</i>	48	12%	145	27%	11	14%	6	24%	210	20%
Perinatal	8	2%	8	1%	6	8%	1	4%	23	2%
Undetermined*	47	12%	86	16%	5	6%	1	4%	139	13%
Female Subtotal	400	38%	544	52%	80	8%	25	2%	1,049	100%
TOTAL	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Risk Total	
Male-Male sex	1,704	63%	487	30%	135	39%	39	40%	2,365	49%
Injecting Drug Use	159	6%	231	14%	40	12%	7	7%	437	9%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	172	6%	67	4%	16	5%	7	7%	262	5%
Blood Products	52	2%	13	1%	2	1%	0	0%	67	1%
Heterosexual	330	12%	443	27%	81	24%	22	22%	876	18%
<i>HRH</i>	282	10%	298	18%	70	20%	16	16%	666	14%
<i>PH-Female</i>	48	2%	145	9%	11	3%	6	6%	210	4%
Perinatal	20	1%	23	1%	7	2%	4	4%	54	1%
Undetermined	287	11%	362	22%	62	18%	19	19%	730	15%
<i>PH-Male</i>	140	5%	199	12%	46	13%	11	11%	396	8%
<i>Unknown</i>	147	5%	163	10%	16	5%	8	8%	334	7%
RACE TOTAL	2,724	57%	1,626	34%	343	7%	98	2%	4,791	100%

*In the male subset all cases in the heterosexual category are HRH because the PH-Female category is not applicable to males. Likewise, in the female subset, all cases in the undetermined category are of unknown risk because the PH-Male category is not applicable to females.

Table 5: Sex, Race, and Age at HIV Diagnosis Among HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Out-State Michigan, 2008

MALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Male Subtotal	
0 - 12 years	16	1%	18	2%	1	0%	3	4%	38	1%
13 - 19 years	40	2%	55	5%	7	3%	2	3%	104	3%
20 - 24 years	249	11%	144	13%	29	11%	14	19%	436	12%
25 - 29 years	395	17%	191	18%	57	22%	17	23%	660	18%
30 - 39 years	938	40%	391	36%	111	42%	28	38%	1,468	39%
40 - 49 years	498	21%	207	19%	45	17%	7	10%	757	20%
50 - 59 years	149	6%	63	6%	11	4%	2	3%	225	6%
60 years and over	39	2%	13	1%	2	1%	0	0%	54	1%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Male Subtotal	2,324	62%	1,082	29%	263	7%	73	2%	3,742	100%
FEMALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Female Subtotal	
0 - 12 years	9	2%	11	2%	6	8%	1	4%	27	3%
13 - 19 years	31	8%	34	6%	5	6%	2	8%	72	7%
20 - 24 years	90	23%	83	15%	13	16%	3	12%	189	18%
25 - 29 years	78	20%	108	20%	18	23%	2	8%	206	20%
30 - 39 years	120	30%	163	30%	22	28%	13	52%	318	30%
40 - 49 years	46	12%	109	20%	12	15%	3	12%	170	16%
50 - 59 years	23	6%	30	6%	4	5%	1	4%	58	6%
60 years and over	3	1%	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%	9	1%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Female Subtotal	400	38%	544	52%	80	8%	25	2%	1,049	100%
TOTAL	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Age Total	
0 - 12 years	25	1%	29	2%	7	2%	4	4%	65	1%
13 - 19 years	71	3%	89	5%	12	3%	4	4%	176	4%
20 - 24 years	339	12%	227	14%	42	12%	17	17%	625	13%
25 - 29 years	473	17%	299	18%	75	22%	19	19%	866	18%
30 - 39 years	1,058	39%	554	34%	133	39%	41	42%	1,786	37%
40 - 49 years	544	20%	316	19%	57	17%	10	10%	927	19%
50 - 59 years	172	6%	93	6%	15	4%	3	3%	283	6%
60 years and over	42	2%	19	1%	2	1%	0	0%	63	1%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
RACE TOTAL	2,724	57%	1,626	34%	343	7%	98	2%	4,791	100%

Table 6: Sex, Risk and Age at HIV Diagnosis Among HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Out-State Michigan, 2008

MALES	0 - 12 years		13 - 19 years		20 - 24 years		25 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 - 49 years		50 - 59 years		60 years and over		Male Subtotal	
Male-Male sex	0	0%	69	66%	311	71%	451	68%	952	65%	432	57%	122	54%	28	52%	2,365	63%
Injecting Drug Use	0	0%	1	1%	13	3%	30	5%	104	7%	90	12%	19	8%	2	4%	259	7%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	0	0%	5	5%	35	8%	55	8%	109	7%	45	6%	12	5%	1	2%	262	7%
Blood Products	6	16%	9	9%	11	3%	12	2%	12	1%	3	0%	2	1%	0	0%	55	1%
Heterosexual*	0	0%	3	3%	18	4%	43	7%	67	5%	36	5%	10	4%	2	4%	179	5%
Perinatal	30	79%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	31	1%
Undetermined	2	5%	16	15%	48	11%	69	10%	224	15%	151	20%	60	27%	21	39%	591	16%
<i>PH-Male</i>	0	0%	9	9%	32	7%	45	7%	165	11%	92	12%	38	17%	15	28%	396	11%
<i>Unknown</i>	2	5%	7	7%	16	4%	24	4%	59	4%	59	8%	22	10%	6	11%	195	5%
Male Subtotal	38	1%	104	3%	436	12%	660	18%	1,468	39%	757	20%	225	6%	54	1%	3,742	100%
FEMALES	0 - 12 years		13 - 19 years		20 - 24 years		25 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 - 49 years		50 - 59 years		60 years and over		Female Subtotal	
Injecting Drug Use	0	0%	5	7%	26	14%	36	17%	68	21%	34	20%	9	16%	0	0%	178	17%
Blood Products	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	4	1%	1	1%	3	5%	1	11%	12	1%
Heterosexual	0	0%	59	82%	137	72%	139	67%	204	64%	120	71%	32	55%	6	67%	697	66%
<i>HRH</i>	0	0%	39	54%	97	51%	98	48%	142	45%	83	49%	24	41%	4	44%	487	46%
<i>PH-Female</i>	0	0%	20	28%	40	21%	41	20%	62	19%	37	22%	8	14%	2	22%	210	20%
Perinatal	23	85%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	23	2%
Undetermined*	4	15%	8	11%	25	13%	29	14%	42	13%	15	9%	14	24%	2	22%	139	13%
Female Subtotal	27	3%	72	7%	189	18%	206	20%	318	30%	170	16%	58	6%	9	1%	1,049	100%
TOTAL	0 - 12 years		13 - 19 years		20 - 24 years		25 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 - 49 years		50 - 59 years		60 years and over		Age Total	
Male-Male sex	0	0%	69	39%	311	50%	451	52%	952	53%	432	47%	122	43%	28	44%	2,365	49%
Injecting Drug Use	0	0%	6	3%	39	6%	66	8%	172	10%	124	13%	28	10%	2	3%	437	9%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	0	0%	5	3%	35	6%	55	6%	109	6%	45	5%	12	4%	1	2%	262	5%
Blood Products	6	9%	9	5%	12	2%	14	2%	16	1%	4	0%	5	2%	1	2%	67	1%
Heterosexual	0	0%	62	35%	155	25%	182	21%	271	15%	156	17%	42	15%	8	13%	876	18%
<i>HRH</i>	0	0%	42	24%	115	18%	141	16%	209	12%	119	13%	34	12%	6	10%	666	14%
<i>PH-Female</i>	0	0%	20	11%	40	6%	41	5%	62	3%	37	4%	8	3%	2	3%	210	4%
Perinatal	53	82%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	54	1%
Undetermined	6	9%	24	14%	73	12%	98	11%	266	15%	166	18%	74	26%	23	37%	730	15%
<i>PH-Male</i>	0	0%	9	5%	32	5%	45	5%	165	9%	92	10%	38	13%	15	24%	396	8%
<i>Unknown</i>	6	9%	15	9%	41	7%	53	6%	101	6%	74	8%	36	13%	8	13%	334	7%
AGE TOTAL	65	1%	176	4%	625	13%	866	18%	1,786	37%	927	19%	283	6%	63	1%	4,791	100%

*In the male subset all cases in the heterosexual category are HRH because the PH-Female category is not applicable to males. Likewise, in the female subset, all cases in the undetermined category are of unknown risk because the PH-Male category is not applicable to females.

Table 7: Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and Chlamydia Case by Sex, Race and Age Group, Out-State Michigan, 2007

	<i>Gonorrhea</i>			<i>P&S Syphilis*</i>			<i>Chlamydia</i>			<i>Census 2006 Estimate</i>
	Num	%	Rate [^]	Num	%	Rate [^]	Num	%	Rate [^]	
<i>RACE/ ETHNICITY</i>										
White	1,144	16%	23.8	22	63%	0.5	5,563	28%	116.0	4,796,942
Black	3,237	46%	806.2	12	34%	3.0	5,952	30%	1482.5	401,497
Hispanic	139	2%	59.0	0	0%	0.0	651	3%	276.4	235,550
Other/Multi	148	2%	66.6	1	3%	0.5	533	3%	239.9	222,164
Unknown Race	2,401	34%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	6,905	35%	N/A	N/A
<i>SEX & RACE</i>										
Male	2,705	38%	96.5	33	94%	1.2	4,677	24%	166.9	2,802,858
<i>White Males</i>	265	4%	11.2	21	60%	0.9	1,064	5%	45.0	2,366,702
<i>Black Males</i>	1,603	23%	796.4	11	31%	5.5	2,038	10%	1012.5	201,278
<i>Hispanic Males</i>	49	1%	39.2	0	0%	0.0	190	1%	151.9	125,111
<i>Other Males</i>	45	1%	N/A	1	3%	N/A	113	1%	N/A	109,767
<i>Unk Males</i>	743	11%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	1,272	6%	N/A	N/A
Female	4,360	62%	152.8	2	6%	0.1	14,894	76%	522.0	2,853,295
<i>White Females</i>	878	12%	36.1	1	3%	0.0	4,497	23%	185.0	2,430,240
<i>Black Females</i>	1,634	23%	816.1	1	3%	0.5	2,038	10%	1017.9	200,219
<i>Hispanic Females</i>	90	1%	81.5	0	0%	0.0	190	1%	172.0	110,439
<i>Other Females</i>	103	1%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	419	2%	N/A	112,397
<i>Unk Females</i>	1,655	23%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	5,605	29%	N/A	N/A
Unknown Sex - All Races	4	0%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	33	0%	N/A	N/A
<i>Age</i>										
0-4 years	4	0%	1.1	0	0%	0.0	10	0%	2.9	349,957
5-9 years	2	0%	0.6	0	0%	0.0	3	0%	0.8	360,194
10-14 years	90	1%	23.3	0	0%	0.0	283	1%	73.2	386,735
15-19 years	2,342	33%	546.3	0	0%	0.0	7,563	39%	1764.0	428,730
20-24 years	2,138	30%	489.8	2	6%	0.5	7,112	36%	1629.2	436,521
25-29 years	1,154	16%	295.7	2	6%	0.5	2,696	14%	690.9	390,214
30-34 years	552	8%	163.4	5	14%	1.5	1,011	5%	299.2	337,916
35-39 years	353	5%	94.8	5	14%	1.3	512	3%	137.5	372,479
40-44 years	172	2%	42.0	8	23%	2.0	176	1%	43.0	409,606
45-54 years	181	3%	21.5	10	29%	1.2	145	1%	17.2	841,546
55-64 years	53	1%	8.6	3	9%	0.5	40	0%	6.5	614,516
65 and over	9	0%	1.2	0	0%	0.0	8	0%	1.1	727,739
Unknown Age	19	0%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	45	0%	N/A	N/A
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,069</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>19,604</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>346.6</i>	<i>5,656,153</i>

* P&S: Primary and Secondary Syphilis

[^] Rate per 100,000

Table 8: Sex, Race, and Risk Among HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Kent County, Michigan, 2008

MALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Male Subtotal	
Male-Male sex	325	82%	88	43%	42	46%	9	69%	464	66%
Injecting Drug Use	6	2%	27	13%	11	12%	0	0%	44	6%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	25	6%	17	8%	6	7%	2	15%	50	7%
Blood Products	1	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	2	0%
Heterosexual*	9	2%	21	10%	8	9%	0	0%	38	5%
Perinatal	2	1%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	5	1%
Undetermined	28	7%	49	24%	24	26%	2	15%	103	15%
<i>PH-Male</i>	22	6%	43	21%	22	24%	2	15%	89	13%
<i>Unknown</i>	6	2%	6	3%	2	2%	0	0%	14	2%
Male Subtotal	396	56%	205	29%	92	13%	13	2%	706	100%
FEMALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Female Subtotal	
Injecting Drug Use	5	12%	17	14%	4	15%	1	25%	27	14%
Blood Products	0	0%	0	0%	1	4%	0	0%	1	1%
Heterosexual	30	71%	90	72%	18	69%	3	75%	141	72%
<i>HRH</i>	27	64%	52	42%	14	54%	2	50%	95	48%
<i>PH-Female</i>	3	7%	38	30%	4	15%	1	25%	46	23%
Perinatal	0	0%	3	2%	2	8%	0	0%	5	3%
Undetermined*	7	17%	15	12%	1	4%	0	0%	23	12%
Female Subtotal	42	21%	125	63%	26	13%	4	2%	197	100%
TOTAL	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Risk Total	
Male-Male sex	325	74%	88	27%	42	36%	9	53%	464	51%
Injecting Drug Use	11	3%	44	13%	15	13%	1	6%	71	8%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	25	6%	17	5%	6	5%	2	12%	50	6%
Blood Products	1	0%	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	3	0%
Heterosexual	39	9%	111	34%	26	22%	3	18%	179	20%
<i>HRH</i>	36	8%	73	22%	22	19%	2	12%	133	15%
<i>PH-Female</i>	3	1%	38	12%	4	3%	1	6%	46	5%
Perinatal	2	0%	6	2%	2	2%	0	0%	10	1%
Undetermined	35	8%	64	19%	25	21%	2	12%	126	14%
<i>PH-Male</i>	22	5%	43	13%	22	19%	2	12%	89	10%
<i>Unknown</i>	13	3%	21	6%	3	3%	0	0%	37	4%
RACE TOTAL	438	49%	330	37%	118	13%	17	2%	903	100%

*In the male subset all cases in the heterosexual category are HRH because the PH-Female category is not applicable to males. Likewise, in the female subset, all cases in the undetermined category are of unknown risk because the PH-Male category is not applicable to females.

Table 9: Sex, Race, and Risk Among HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Ingham County, Michigan, 2008

MALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Male Subtotal	
Male-Male sex	158	77%	41	48%	14	64%	3	38%	216	67%
Injecting Drug Use	9	4%	4	5%	3	14%	2	25%	18	6%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	23	11%	7	8%	0	0%	1	13%	31	10%
Blood Products	5	2%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	7	2%
Heterosexual*	1	0%	6	7%	0	0%	0	0%	7	2%
Perinatal	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Undetermined	9	4%	25	29%	5	23%	2	25%	41	13%
<i>PH-Male</i>	8	4%	20	23%	3	14%	2	25%	33	10%
<i>Unknown</i>	1	0%	5	6%	2	9%	0	0%	8	2%
Male Subtotal	205	64%	86	27%	22	7%	8	2%	321	100%
FEMALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Female Subtotal	
Injecting Drug Use	4	16%	6	10%	3	43%	0	0%	13	14%
Blood Products	1	4%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%
Heterosexual	17	68%	45	74%	4	57%	0	0%	66	71%
<i>HRH</i>	12	48%	25	41%	2	29%	0	0%	39	42%
<i>PH-Female</i>	5	20%	20	33%	2	29%	0	0%	27	29%
Perinatal	1	4%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%
Undetermined*	2	8%	8	13%	0	0%	0	0%	10	11%
Female Subtotal	25	27%	61	66%	7	8%	0	0%	93	100%
TOTAL	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Risk Total	
Male-Male sex	158	69%	41	28%	14	48%	3	38%	216	52%
Injecting Drug Use	13	6%	10	7%	6	21%	2	25%	31	7%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	23	10%	7	5%	0	0%	1	13%	31	7%
Blood Products	6	3%	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	9	2%
Heterosexual	18	8%	51	35%	4	14%	0	0%	73	18%
<i>HRH</i>	13	6%	31	21%	2	7%	0	0%	46	11%
<i>PH-Female</i>	5	2%	20	14%	2	7%	0	0%	27	7%
Perinatal	1	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	1%
Undetermined	11	5%	33	22%	5	17%	2	25%	51	12%
<i>PH-Male</i>	8	3%	20	14%	3	10%	2	25%	33	8%
<i>Unknown</i>	3	1%	13	9%	2	7%	0	0%	18	4%
RACE TOTAL	230	56%	147	36%	29	7%	8	2%	414	100%

*In the male subset all cases in the heterosexual category are HRH because the PH-Female category is not applicable to males. Likewise, in the female subset, all cases in the undetermined category are of unknown risk because the PH-Male category is not applicable to females.

Table 10: Sex, Race, and Risk Among HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Washtenaw County, Michigan, 2008

MALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Male Subtotal	
Male-Male sex	191	79%	80	55%	16	76%	5	83%	292	70%
Injecting Drug Use	8	3%	15	10%	0	0%	0	0%	23	6%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	20	8%	9	6%	0	0%	0	0%	29	7%
Blood Products	4	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%
Heterosexual*	2	1%	10	7%	2	10%	0	0%	14	3%
Perinatal	0	0%	2	1%	1	5%	0	0%	3	1%
Undetermined	18	7%	29	20%	2	10%	1	17%	50	12%
<i>PH-Male</i>	11	5%	21	14%	2	10%	1	17%	35	8%
<i>Unknown</i>	7	3%	8	6%	0	0%	0	0%	15	4%
Male Subtotal	243	59%	145	35%	21	5%	6	1%	415	100%
FEMALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Female Subtotal	
Injecting Drug Use	5	23%	13	21%	0	0%	0	0%	18	20%
Blood Products	1	5%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%
Heterosexual	13	59%	41	67%	4	80%	4	100%	62	67%
<i>HRH</i>	13	59%	29	48%	3	60%	3	75%	48	52%
<i>PH-Female</i>	0	0%	12	20%	1	20%	1	25%	14	15%
Perinatal	0	0%	0	0%	1	20%	0	0%	1	1%
Undetermined*	3	14%	6	10%	0	0%	0	0%	9	10%
Female Subtotal	22	24%	61	66%	5	5%	4	4%	92	100%
TOTAL	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Risk Total	
Male-Male sex	191	72%	80	39%	16	62%	5	50%	292	58%
Injecting Drug Use	13	5%	28	14%	0	0%	0	0%	41	8%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	20	8%	9	4%	0	0%	0	0%	29	6%
Blood Products	5	2%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	1%
Heterosexual	15	6%	51	25%	6	23%	4	40%	76	15%
<i>HRH</i>	15	6%	39	19%	5	19%	3	30%	62	12%
<i>PH-Female</i>	0	0%	12	6%	1	4%	1	10%	14	3%
Perinatal	0	0%	2	1%	2	8%	0	0%	4	1%
Undetermined	21	8%	35	17%	2	8%	1	10%	59	12%
<i>PH-Male</i>	11	4%	21	10%	2	8%	1	10%	35	7%
<i>Unknown</i>	10	4%	14	7%	0	0%	0	0%	24	5%
RACE TOTAL	265	52%	206	41%	26	5%	10	2%	507	100%

*In the male subset all cases in the heterosexual category are HRH because the PH-Female category is not applicable to males. Likewise, in the female subset, all cases in the undetermined category are of unknown risk because the PH-Male category is not applicable to females.

Table 11: Sex, Race, and Risk Among HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Berrien County, Michigan, 2008

MALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Male Subtotal	
Male-Male sex	38	68%	23	30%	4	33%	1	100%	66	46%
Injecting Drug Use	3	5%	7	9%	2	17%	0	0%	12	8%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	5	9%	2	3%	1	8%	0	0%	8	6%
Blood Products	1	2%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Heterosexual*	4	7%	8	11%	1	8%	0	0%	13	9%
Perinatal	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Undetermined	5	9%	34	45%	4	33%	0	0%	43	30%
<i>PH-Male</i>	3	5%	31	41%	3	25%	0	0%	37	26%
<i>Unknown</i>	2	4%	3	4%	1	8%	0	0%	6	4%
Male Subtotal	56	39%	76	52%	12	8%	1	1%	145	100%
FEMALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Female Subtotal	
Injecting Drug Use	2	13%	7	10%	1	50%	0	0%	10	12%
Blood Products	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Heterosexual	11	73%	46	68%	1	50%	1	100%	59	69%
<i>HRH</i>	10	67%	29	43%	1	50%	0	0%	40	47%
<i>PH-Female</i>	1	7%	17	25%	0	0%	1	100%	19	22%
Perinatal	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Undetermined*	2	13%	14	21%	0	0%	0	0%	16	19%
Female Subtotal	15	17%	68	79%	2	2%	1	1%	86	100%
TOTAL	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Risk Total	
Male-Male sex	38	54%	23	16%	4	29%	1	50%	66	29%
Injecting Drug Use	5	7%	14	10%	3	21%	0	0%	22	10%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	5	7%	2	1%	1	7%	0	0%	8	3%
Blood Products	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Heterosexual	15	21%	54	38%	2	14%	1	50%	72	31%
<i>HRH</i>	14	20%	37	26%	2	14%	0	0%	53	23%
<i>PH-Female</i>	1	1%	17	12%	0	0%	1	50%	19	8%
Perinatal	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Undetermined	7	10%	48	33%	4	29%	0	0%	59	26%
<i>PH-Male</i>	3	4%	31	22%	3	21%	0	0%	37	16%
<i>Unknown</i>	4	6%	17	12%	1	7%	0	0%	22	10%
RACE TOTAL	71	31%	144	62%	14	6%	2	1%	231	100%

*In the male subset all cases in the heterosexual category are HRH because the PH-Female category is not applicable to males. Likewise, in the female subset, all cases in the undetermined category are of unknown risk because the PH-Male category is not applicable to females.