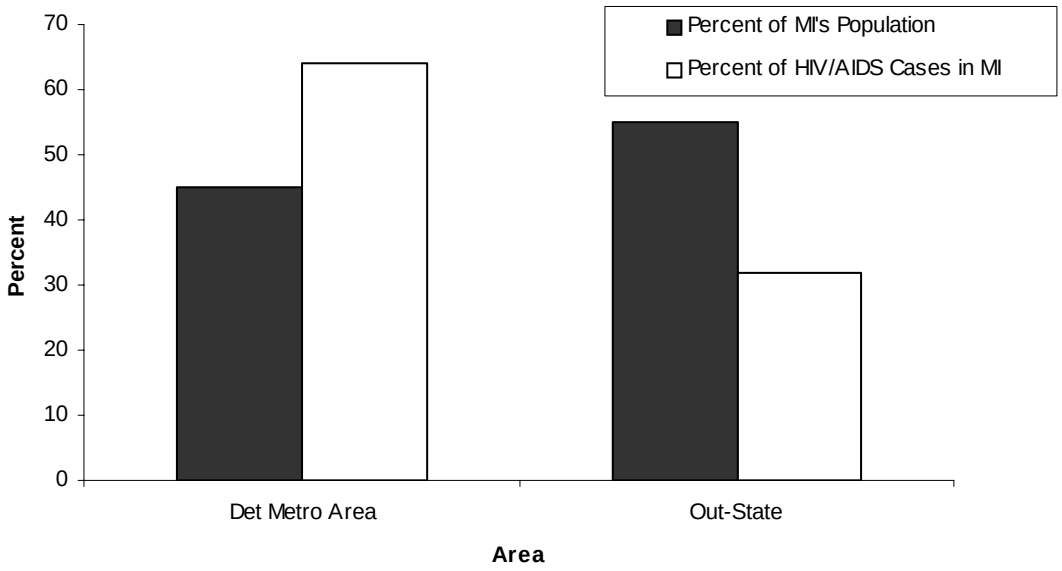
2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Figure 1: Michigan Living HIV/AIDS Cases and Population by Area, 1/1/06



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

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Summary of HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Out-State Michigan

- **How many cases?** The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) estimates that there are 5,290 people living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, of which 4,171 were reported as of January 1, 2006. Out-State Michigan is defined as the 77 counties outside of the six Detroit Metro Area counties. Incidence of HIV (the number of newly diagnosed HIV infections) was roughly level at around 260 cases each year between 2000 and 2004. 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 (4,171, 32 percent) of the 12,972 cases reported statewide) than would be expected compared with the general population that lives there (55 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 (791 cases, 19 percent). See Table 4a, page 5-40.

  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 3-9 of the Statewide profile for methodology used). Within Out-State Michigan, Allegan, Berrien, Calhoun, Cass, Genesee, Grand Traverse, 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 2000 through 2004. 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. Be sure not to compare trends in the Statewide or Detroit Metro Area chapters with raw numbers in this chapter.

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Recommendations: Ranking of Behavioral Groups

To assist in prioritizing prevention activities, the MDCH HIV/STD & Other Bloodborne Infections Surveillance Section is charged with ranking the top three primary behavioral groups at risk for HIV disease in Out-State Michigan. The guiding question used in this process has been, "In which populations can strategies prevent the most infections from occurring?". Effectively reducing transmission in populations where most of the HIV transmission is taking place will have the greatest impact upon the overall epidemic. The percentage of cases for each behavioral group was used in determining the ranked order of the following three behavioral groups: MSM, IDUs, and heterosexuals. Notice: The rates reported in the Out-State Profiles must be viewed with caution because they are based on 'statistically small' numbers.

Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM)*: MSM make up 55 percent of all HIV/AIDS reported cases (2,285 out of 4,171). The MSM behavioral group continues to be the most affected behavioral group).

Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)*: Of all HIV/AIDS reported cases, 15 percent are IDUs (637 out of 4,171). Cases among IDUs are closely linked to HIV among women and their infants and the heterosexual groups.

High Risk Heterosexuals (HRH): HRH cases constitute 14 percent of the total number of reported cases (577 out of 4,171) and 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.

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

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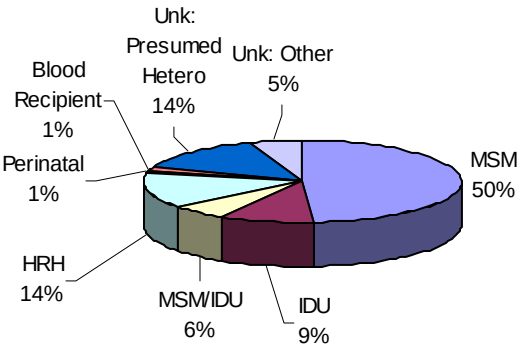
Distribution of HIV/AIDS (Living) Cases by Mode of Transmission

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

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 (see glossary for more in-depth description), (6) receipt of HIV-infected blood or blood components, and (7) no identified risk (NIR). However, the recent publication of CDC's Technical Guidance for HIV/AIDS Surveillance Programs—Risk Factor Ascertainment also explains categorization of risk, called the exposure category. This term summarizes the multiple risk factors that an individual may have had by including combination of categories of the three most common ones (MSM, IDU, HRH). Exposure categories are mutually exclusive and are not hierarchical. These categories are not currently in use in Michigan.

Figure 2 indicates the persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission for the 4,171 reported cases.

Figure 2: Reported Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, by risk, 1/1/06 (N = 4,171)



- Over half (55 percent) of the people living with HIV/AIDS with a known mode of transmission are MSM, including six percent who also injected drugs.
- Fifteen percent are injecting drug users, including six percent who are also MSM.
- Fourteen percent of the total had high-risk heterosexual sex partners as their only mode of transmission.
- Nineteen percent had no risk identified.

Discussion of Persons with 'No Identified Risk':

Persons in the 'No Identified Risk' (NIR) category make up 19 percent of the HIV-infection population in Out-State Michigan and are 61 percent male and 39 percent female. Those persons in the NIR category are 52 percent black, 34 percent white, and 14 percent other races. Almost three-quarters of the NIRs fall under the 'presumed heterosexual' subcategory. Presumed Heterosexual includes infected persons with no recognized risk that have reported heterosexual sex with a man or a woman (not including male-male sex) and accounts for 10 percent of men living with HIV and 28 percent of women living with HIV. See Table 5, page 5-41

There are many reasons why risk is not reported to the Michigan Department of Community Health on the initial case report. Lack of provider elicitation and patient denial, as well as, patients truly not knowing their risks and the risks of their partner(s'), are reasons why there is a growing proportion of NIRs.

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Distribution of Estimated HIV/AIDS Cases by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

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

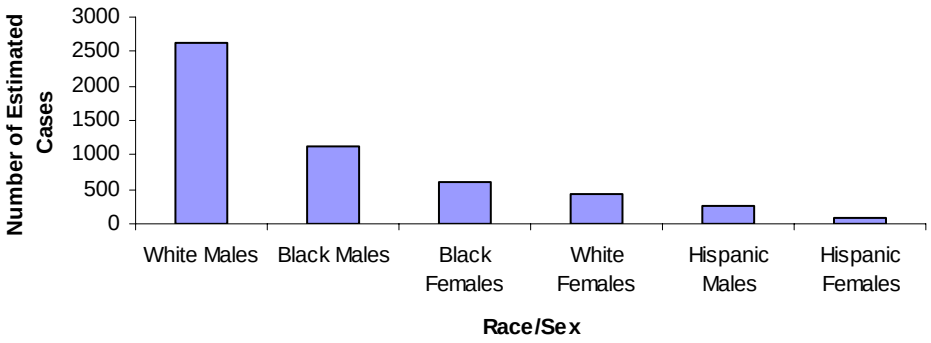
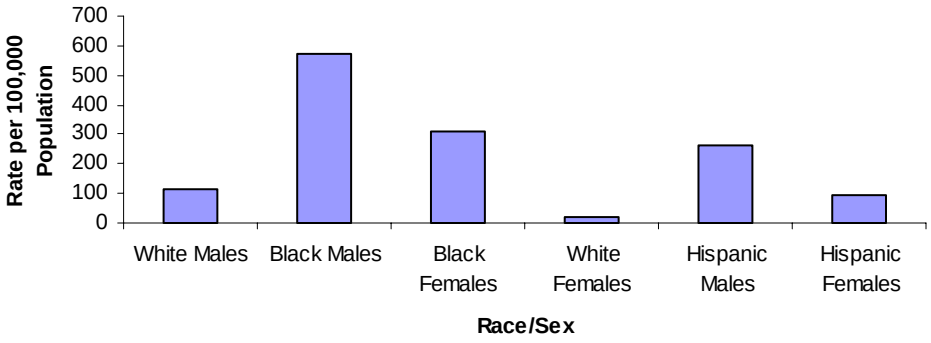


Figure 4: Estimated Case Rates of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Race and Sex



- Black males have the highest rate per 100,000 population (575) and the second highest estimated number (1,120) 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 (308) and the third highest estimated number (600) of cases of HIV/AIDS.
- Hispanic males have the third highest rate (261) and the fifth highest estimated number (270) of cases. This means the impact of the epidemic is high on a relatively small population.
- White males have the fourth highest rate (113) and the highest estimated number (2,620) of cases of HIV/AIDS.
- Hispanic females have the fifth highest rate (97) and the lowest estimated number (90) of cases.
- White females have the lowest rate (18) and the fourth highest estimated number (440) of HIV/AIDS cases.

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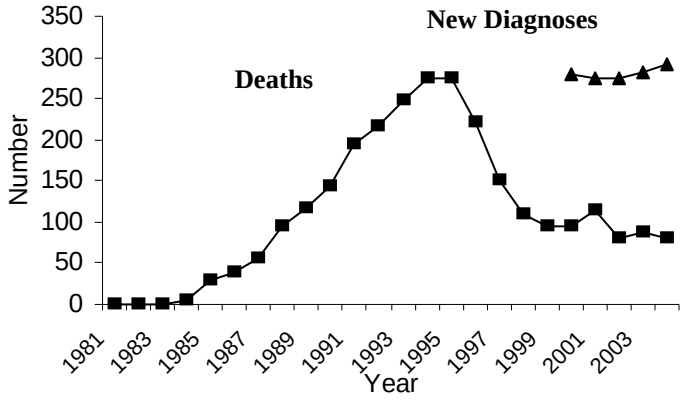
Trends in HIV/AIDS Data

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Figure 5: New diagnoses of HIV and HIV deaths in Out-State Michigan



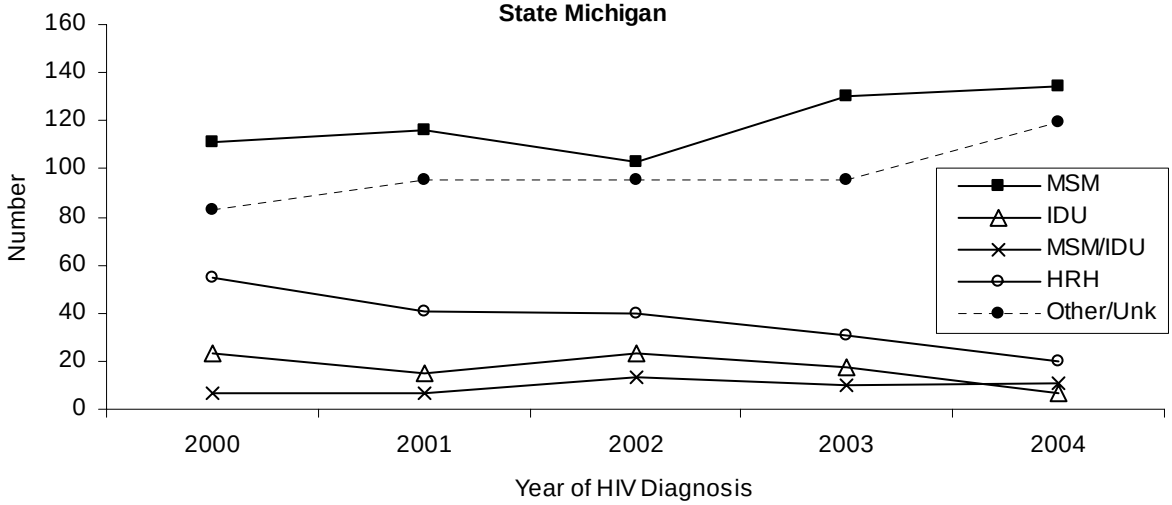
- Number of HIV related deaths and new HIV diagnoses:

The approximate number of new HIV diagnoses and number of HIV related deaths are shown in Figure 5. 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 increase in the number of new HIV diagnoses in Out-State Michigan, this is only a four percent increase. MDCH will continue to monitor the number of new diagnoses in order to act upon any potentially significant increases.

Risk Behaviors of HIV Infection, 2000-2004:

Figure 6 shows the number of persons diagnosed with HIV each year from 2000 to 2004 for each of the major risk groups (MSM, IDU, MSM/IDU, and HRH). New diagnoses among MSM make up the largest proportion and have also increased from 2000 to 2004 (111 to 134 cases), while new diagnoses of HRH and IDU cases decreased during this same time period (55 to 20 HRH cases & 23 to 7 IDU cases). Finally diagnoses of HIV have increased in the 'Other/Unknown' risk category from 2000 to 2004 (83 to 119 cases).

Figure 6: Numbers of new HIV diagnosis from 2000 to 2004, by risk group, Out-State Michigan



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Patterns of Service Utilization of HIV-Infected Persons

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

The Uniform Reporting System (URS) is a statewide client-level data system designed to document the quantity and types of services provided by agencies receiving Ryan White CARE Act funds, as well as to identify and describe the populations receiving the services. All HIV+ clients served by funded providers are included in the data, even if the CARE Act did not directly fund the reported service. The client-level URS data files submitted by individual service agencies are combined and unduplicated across all providers using an encrypted client identifier, so that all services received by a client are combined into a single client record.

Table 1: Comparing Services with Cases Out-State Michigan

Group	Services	Cases
Males	76%	78%
Females	24%	22%
White	58%	58%
Black	30%	33%
Hispanic	7%	7%
Other Minorities	4%	3%
Unknown Race	1%	0%
White Males	49%	50%
Black Males	19%	21%
Hispanic Males	5%	5%
Other Minority Males	2%	2%
Unknown Race Males	0%	0%
White Females	9%	8%
Black Females	11%	11%
Hispanic Females	2%	2%
Other Minority Females	1%	1%
Unknown Race Females	<1%	0%
0-12 Years*	1%	1%
13-19 Years*	1%	1%
20-24 Years*	4%	2%
25-44 Years*	57%	55%
45+ Years*	38%	41%
Infants: 0-1 Years*	<1%	<1%
Children: 2-12 Years*	1%	1%
Youth: 12-24 Years*	5%	3%
Women: 25 Years*+	21%	20%
Total	100% (N = 2,707)	100% (N = 4,171)

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

Tables 1 and 2 (next page) represent services delivered in 2005 to HIV+ clients who reside outside of the Detroit Eligible Metropolitan Area (DEMA), also known as the Out-State area, as reported in the URS by 30 CARE Act funded programs. All providers that received CARE Act funding from Titles II, III, and IV are included in the data and most (58 percent) of the service providers funded by Title I. Because data from some Title I funded agencies are not included, these tables represent the minimum number of clients served and services delivered in 2005 by Michigan's CARE Act programs. However, the lack of complete Title I data is less significant in the Out-State tables because Title I funded providers serve Detroit EMA residents.

Table 1 shows that in 2005, 2,707 HIV-infected residents of Out-State Michigan received services from 30 CARE Act funded providers. This represents 65 percent of the total known cases in Out-State Michigan. The comparison also shows that persons receiving Ryan White CARE Act services were more likely than the reported population to be female and less likely to be black or 45 years or older.

The Ryan White CARE 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 12 to 24, and women age 25 or older receiving care is somewhat higher than in reported cases.

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Table 2 gives additional detail about the core services of medical care, dental care, mental health care, case management and medication assistance delivered to Out-State residents by the 30 CARE Act programs that reported URS data in 2005. The service units in the table are not units of time (e.g. 15 minutes, or 1 hour) but are "visits" (or a day in which the service occurred). Only one "visit" per day is counted for any service category except for case management which can have up to 2 per day. However, the unit of service for the AIDS Drug Assistance program is one prescription filled, rather than a day of service.

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 4.66 visits per client, with a median of 3, is consistent with HIV care standards that recommend monitoring of health status on a quarterly basis. (Table 2)

Table 2: Core services per CARE Act client, Out-state Residents, 2005

	Medical Care	Dental Care	Mental Health services	Drug Assistance Program	Case Mgt
No. of providers supplying valid data*	14	5	6	1	14
No. of unduplicated clients served**	1,372	387	383	1,006	1,517
Total Days of Service ***	6,400	1,203	1,601	32,695	23,586
Average no. of visits per client	4.66	3.11	4.18	32.5	15.55
Median no. of visits per client	3	2	3	25	10
Range of visits per client	1 - 57	1 - 14	1 - 37	1-224	1-125

* Data based on number of providers that reported URS data to MDCH and delivered the service to residents of the out-state area.
Some providers served residents of both the Detroit EMA and the out-state area.
A provider may be included in more than 1 service category and may not be located in the out-state area.
** Unduplicated for the service across all providers. Clients may be counted in more than one service category.
*** Service unit for Drug Assistance is one prescription filled, not visits or days 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 annual prophylaxis. The annual average of 3.11 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) The annual median of visits per client is 2 compared to 3 for DEMA clients.

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. Case management services include both face-to-face contacts and other contacts (by phone or mail) with or on behalf of the client, with the goal of linking HIV+ clients to care services, especially health care services.
The AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), administered by the Division of Health, Wellness and Disease Control of MDCH pays for medications dispensed to eligible HIV+ clients. The ADAP covers

Patterns of Service Utilization of HIV-Infected Persons

all HIV medications and many other medications as well. Residents of the Out-State area accounted for 47 percent of all ADAP clients served in 2005 with an average of 32.5 prescriptions filled in the year, compared to the annual average of 30.52 prescriptions for Detroit area residents. Since these 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 not eligible for Medicaid coverage and have no other prescription coverage program available (such as a county care plan)."

Service averages for medical care and dental care delivered to Out-State residents in 2005 are similar to service averages reported for DMA residents. The mental health service average of 4.18 visits per person for Out-State residents is considerably less than the average of 6.54 visits per person for DMA residents, but the median number of visits is the same (3), evidence of similar service patterns throughout the state.

More Out-State residents are reported with case management services than DMA residents, (1,517 compared to 1,381) probably because the 2005 URS data do not include services from all Title I funded programs. The annual case management service average was 15.6 visits per person for Out-State residents compared to 18.3 visits per person for DMA residents but the median for residents of each area was the same (10 visits per person), an indication that service patterns are essentially similar.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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

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 2005, there were over 18,000 cases of chlamydia and nearly 7,000 cases of gonorrhea reported in Out-State Michigan. See Table 11, page 5-47. 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 29 percent of gonorrhea and 37 percent of chlamydia cases. For Chlamydia, although there were more cases reported among whites, the rates of chlamydia among blacks were 11 times that of whites. The numbers of cases reported were similar for gonorrhea among blacks and whites, however, the rate among blacks was 29 times the rates among whites. Similar to statewide Michigan data, 41 percent of gonorrhea cases are male and 59 percent are female, however, the majority of chlamydia cases are female (76 percent). This is likely because more women than men are screened for chlamydia.

Syphilis:
There were 27 cases of primary or secondary infectious syphilis reported in Out-State Michigan in 2005. These cases were more likely to be male (89 percent) and older than persons with the highest rates of gonorrhea and chlamydia (74 percent over the age of 30). Fifty-two percent of these cases were white, 37 percent were black, and zero percent were Hispanic. Female cases were more likely to be black (7 percent vs. 4 percent white) when compared to male cases (30 percent black vs. 48 percent white).

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Focus on Kent County

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases and Mode of Transmission:

Based on the rate found on Table 4a (page 5-40), Kent County has the highest rate of HIV infection in Out-State Michigan at 179.3 per 100,000 population. This is the second highest rate statewide.

For HIV infected persons currently living in Kent County (791), 56 percent are classified as MSM (including MSM/IDU), compared with 52 percent statewide. Fifteen percent of HIV infected persons living in Kent County are classified as IDU (including MSM/IDU), compared to 19 percent statewide. Fifteen percent are classified as high-risk heterosexual, compared to 13 percent statewide. 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 high-risk heterosexual sex and MSM behaviors, when compared to the entire state of Michigan. See Table 7, page 5-43.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

The HIV infected population in Kent County is 37 percent black and 49 percent white. This is the opposite of the statewide distribution of cases (57 percent black and 37 percent white). Twelve percent of the persons living with HIV in Kent County are Hispanics, compared to four percent statewide. The Hispanic population in Michigan is discussed on page 3-41.

Of the 791 HIV/AIDS cases living in Kent County, 79 percent are male and 21 percent are female. This is similar to the entire state (77 percent male and 23 percent female).

Please see Table 7, page 5-43 for Kent County data.

Other Information:

Statewide, there are 580 persons living with HIV/AIDS who were born in another country, 128 (22 percent) persons are currently living in Kent County. Fifty-three percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Kent County were born in Africa, compared with 49 percent statewide, 38 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 56 percent in Out-State Michigan. Also, 35 percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Kent County were born in South and Central America (including Mexico), compared with 32 percent statewide, 28 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 34 percent in Out-State Michigan. Finally, 12 percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Kent County were born in other countries, compared with 19 percent statewide, 34 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 10 percent in Out-State Michigan.

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Focus on Ingham County

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases and Mode of Transmission:

Based on the rate found on Table 4a (page 5-40), Ingham County has the second highest rate of HIV infection in Out-State Michigan at 179 per 100,000 population. This is the third highest rate statewide.

For HIV infected persons currently living in Ingham County (381), 57 percent are classified as MSM (including MSM/IDU), compared with 52 percent statewide. Seventeen percent of HIV infected persons living in Ingham County are classified as IDU (including MSM/IDU), compared to 19 percent statewide. Thirteen percent are classified as high-risk heterosexual, compared to 13 percent statewide. HIV infected individuals living in Ingham County are more likely to have been infected through MSM behaviors and just as likely to have been infected through injecting drug use and high-risk heterosexual sex, when compared to the entire state of Michigan.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

The HIV infected population in Ingham County is 36 percent black and 55 percent white. This is the opposite of the statewide distribution of cases (57 percent black and 37 percent white). Seven percent of the persons living with HIV in Ingham County are Hispanics, compared to four percent statewide. The Hispanic population in Michigan is discussed on page 3-41.

Of the 654 HIV/AIDS cases living 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 8, page 5-44 for Ingham County data.

Other Information:

Statewide, there are 580 persons living with HIV/AIDS who were born in another country, 42 (7 percent) persons are currently living in Ingham County. Sixty-nine percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Ingham County were born in Africa, compared with 49 percent statewide, 38 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 56 percent in Out-State Michigan. Also, 17 percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Ingham County were born in South and Central America (including Mexico), compared with 32 percent statewide, 28 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 34 percent in Out-State Michigan. Finally, 14 percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Ingham County were born in other countries, compared with 19 percent statewide, 34 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 10 percent in Out-State Michigan.

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Focus on Washtenaw County

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases and Mode of Transmission:

Based on the rate found on Table 4a (page 5-40), Washtenaw County has the third highest rate of HIV infection in Out-State Michigan at 170 per 100,000 population. This is the fourth highest rate statewide.

For HIV infected persons currently living in Washtenaw County (425), 63 percent are classified as MSM (including MSM/IDU), compared with 52 percent statewide. Fifteen percent of HIV infected persons living in Washtenaw County are classified as IDU (including MSM/IDU), compared to 19 percent statewide. Thirteen percent are classified as high-risk heterosexual, compared to 13 percent statewide. HIV infected individuals living in Washtenaw County are more likely to have been infected through MSM behaviors, less likely to have been infected through injecting drug use and just as likely to have been infected through high-risk heterosexual sex, when compared to the entire state of Michigan.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

The HIV infected population in Washtenaw County is 39 percent black and 54 percent white. This is the opposite of the statewide distribution of cases (57 percent black and 37 percent white). Four percent of the persons living with HIV in Washtenaw County are Hispanics, compared to four percent statewide. The Hispanic population in Michigan is discussed on page 3-41.

Of the 425 HIV/AIDS cases living in Washtenaw County, 81 percent are male and 19 percent are female, compared to 77 percent male and 23 percent female throughout the entire state.

Please see Table 9, page 5-45 for Washtenaw County data.

Other Information:

Statewide, there are 580 persons living with HIV/AIDS who were born in another country, 36 (6 percent) persons are currently living in Washtenaw County. Fifty-eight percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Washtenaw County were born in Africa, compared with 49 percent statewide, 38 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 56 percent in Out-State Michigan. Also, 27 percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Washtenaw County were born in South and Central America (including Mexico), compared with 32 percent statewide, 28 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 34 percent in Out-State Michigan. Finally, 15 percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Washtenaw County were born in other countries, compared with 19 percent statewide, 34 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 10 percent in Out-State Michigan.

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Focus on Berrien County

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases and Mode of Transmission:

Based on the rate found on Table 4a (page 5-40), Berrien County has the fourth highest rate of HIV infection in Out-State Michigan at 166.2 per 100,000 population. This is the fifth highest rate statewide.

For HIV infected persons currently living in Berrien County (211), 33 percent are classified as MSM (including MSM/IDU), compared with 52 percent statewide. Fifteen percent of HIV infected persons living in Berrien County are classified as IDU (including MSM/IDU), compared to 19 percent statewide. Twenty-one percent are classified as high-risk heterosexual, compared to 13 percent statewide. Also, 34 percent have an unknown risk, compared with 20 percent statewide.

Black males have a different risk pattern of transmission of HIV in Berrien County than the entire state of Michigan. Of black males, 32 percent are MSM (including those who are MSM/IDU), compared with 58 percent statewide; 10 percent are IDU (including those who are MSM/IDU), compared with 21 percent statewide; and 15 percent are high-risk heterosexual, compared with seven 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 high-risk heterosexual sex.

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

The HIV infected population in Berrien County is 31 percent white, 61 percent black, and seven percent Hispanic (which is almost double that of the Hispanic population statewide). The Hispanic population in Michigan is discussed on page 3-41.

Of the 211 HIV/AIDS cases living in Berrien County, 63 percent are male and 37 percent are female. This is different from that of the entire state (77 percent male and 23 percent female).

Please see Table 10, page 5-46 for Berrien County data.

Other Information:

Statewide, there are 580 persons living with HIV/AIDS who were born in another country, 59 (10 percent) persons are currently living in Berrien County. Seventy-six percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Berrien County were born in Africa, compared with 49 percent statewide, 38 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 56 percent in Out-State Michigan. Also, 14 percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Berrien County were born in South and Central America (including Mexico), compared with 32 percent statewide, 28 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 34 percent in Out-State Michigan. Finally, 10 percent of those foreign-born individuals living in Berrien County were born in other countries, compared with 19 percent statewide, 34 percent in the Detroit Metro Area, and 10 percent in Out-State Michigan.

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Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the number-one ranked behavioral group in 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 2,900 MSM living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan. This includes an estimated 310 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

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 2,285), white males (1,679) account for almost three-quarters (73 percent) while black males (446) comprise approximately 20 percent and Hispanic males (122) account for five percent of men in this combined category.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 4,171 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 782 (19 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Of these, 436 (56 percent) reported MSM behavior, including MSM who were also IDU.

Age:

Including MSM/IDUs, the largest percentage of living MSM cases (42 percent) were between the ages of 30-39 when diagnosed with HIV. MSM is the predominant mode of transmission for males aged 13 and up.

2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM (continued)

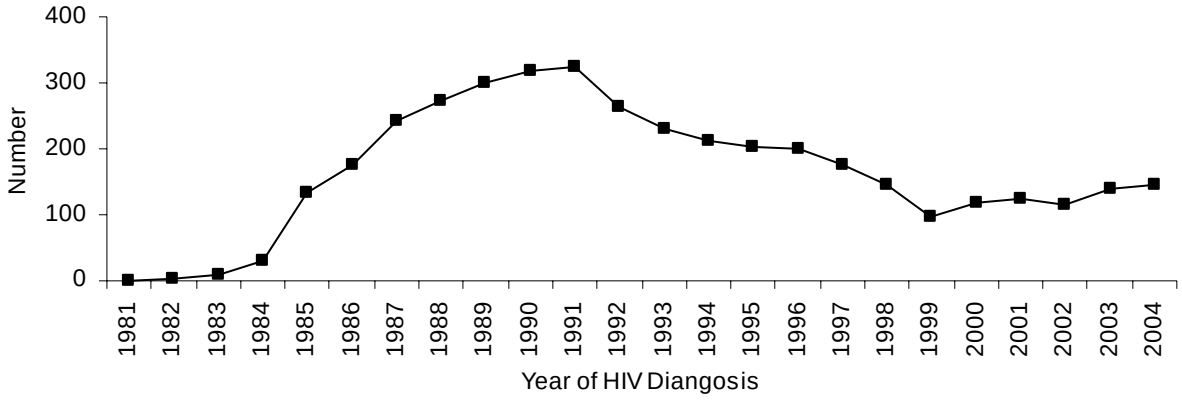
Geographic Distribution:

Thirty-four 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.

Conclusions:

Figure 7 shows that the number of reported HIV positive MSM cases in Out-State Michigan has been decreasing since the early 1990s, but has recently increased 23 percent between 1999 and 2004 (98 and 145 cases). The data suggest that prevention activities among male teenagers and male young adults should be geared towards males having sex with older males. These activities should recognize that adolescents at highest risk are those whose sex partners are older, since older men are more likely to be HIV-infected than are younger males.

Figure 7: Cumulative number of reported HIV + MSM cases (inlcuding MSM/IDU) in Out-State Michigan, by year of HIV diagnosis (N = 4,089)



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: MSM: HIV-Negative, At-Risk Persons

Data from HIV Testing Survey (HITS)

During the HIV Testing Survey (HITS) HIV-negative MSM were interviewed in Detroit (55 MSM), Oakland County (5 MSM) and Grand Rapids (23 MSM). Use of condoms with male partners was assessed and indicated inconsistent condom usage. Condom use was more frequent among those who reported being the insertive partner. Figure 8 shows that of 40 respondents reporting a "primary" partner who participated in receptive anal sex, 13 (32 percent) reported that their partner used condoms "Always" in the past year. Figure 9 shows that of the 47 respondents reporting a "primary" male partner who participated in insertive anal sex, 22 (47 percent) reported using a condom "Always".

Figure 8: In the past 12 months, when you had receptive anal sex with a primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=40)

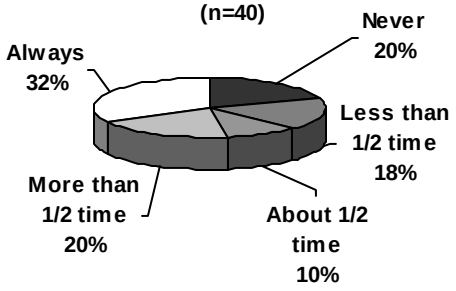


Figure 9: In the past 12 months, when you had insertive anal sex with a primary male partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=47)

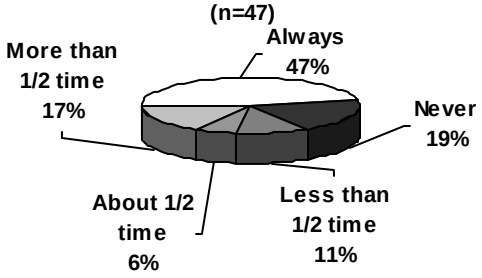


Figure 10 shows that among the 19 respondents with a "non-primary" male partner, 7 (37 percent) reported that their partner used condoms "Always" in the past year when they participated in receptive anal sex. Figure 11 shows that of the 32 respondents who participated in insertive anal sex with a non-primary male partner, 19 (60 percent) reported that they used a condom "Always".

Figure 10: In the past 12 months, when you had receptive anal sex with a non-primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=19)

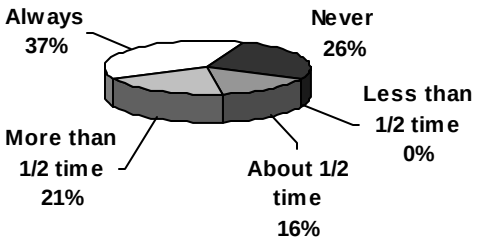
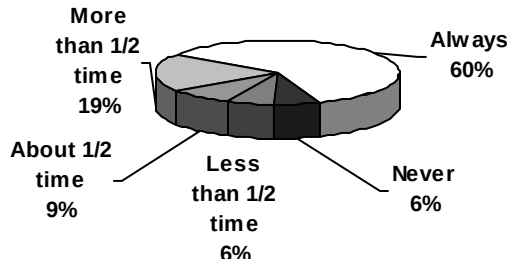


Figure 11: In the past 12 months, when you had insertive anal sex with a non-primary male partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=32)



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) & Family of HIV Seroprevalence Surveys

Number of Cases

Injecting drug users (IDUs) are the number-two ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan and account for 15 percent of reported infected persons. MDCH estimates there are approximately 810 IDUs living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan. This estimate includes 310 HIV-infected men whose risk is a combination of having sex with other men and injecting drugs.

When considering the effect of IDU on the HIV/AIDS epidemic, it is important to note that this group is additionally linked to heterosexuals and MSM. Nearly one-half (49 percent) of the reported cases among non-MSM IDUs also had high-risk heterosexual sex partners. Additionally, of the 577 cases with reported heterosexual risk, 148 individuals (26 percent) also reported having IDU as partners.

When these linked populations are considered, IDU-related transmission accounts for 23 percent (785 cases) of people reported with HIV disease and having a known risk in Out-State Michigan. This is on track with the nationwide picture of 24 percent IDU.

Western Michigan Drug Treatment HIV Seroprevalence Study:

From June 1998 to March 1999 an anonymous, unlinked HIV seroprevalence study was conducted among 1,120 persons receiving drug treatment through a drug and alcohol treatment center in Western Michigan. From these participants 1,115 HIV test results were available and revealed an overall seroprevalence of 1.3 percent (15 persons).

One-fifth of all clients had ever injected drugs, and 61 percent of IDUs had injected in the last 12 months, with heroin being the primary drug injected. Six HIV-infected persons (40 percent) had ever injected drugs, and three of these had injected in the last 12 months. One-third of IDU, including three HIV-infected IDU, had shared works since 1978.

HIV seroprevalence was higher among IDU than non-IDU (2.6 percent versus 1 percent), but the majority of the HIV-infected (60 percent) did not report injecting drugs and their risk factors were not known. Although HIV seroprevalence among white males was low in this population, they accounted for the largest proportion of IDU and the largest proportion of IDU who share needles.

Of the 1,120 persons in the study, 825 persons were tested for hepatitis C virus (HCV), and 202 (25 percent) were positive. Of the 14 HIV-infected persons who were tested, 8 (57 percent) were co-infected with HCV. HCV seroprevalence was much higher among persons who had injected drugs (61 percent) than among persons using non-injected drugs (14 percent).

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Of the 637 IDU and MSM/IDU HIV/AIDS cases, 251 are white men (40 percent), 179 are black men (28 percent), 76 are black women (12 percent), 64 are white women (10 percent), 36 are Hispanic males (6 percent), and 12 are Hispanic women (2 percent). In total, 50 percent (315) of IDU cases occur in whites and 40 percent (255) of IDU cases occur in blacks.

Over three-quarters of the cases are men (76 percent), while women constitute the remaining 24 percent. Among the 156 women whose HIV infection has been attributed to IDU, 59 percent also report high-risk heterosexual sex partners.

2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU (continued)

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 4,171 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 2,578 (20 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Of these, 90 (12 percent) reported IDU behavior, including IDU who where also MSM. Of those reporting IDU with no MSM behavior, 37 percent also reported high-risk hetero-sexual sex, while 63 percent reported no sexual behavior of any kind.

Age:

Those who where 25-49 years old when diagnosed with HIV make up 83 percent (525) of all IDU (including those who are MSM/IDU) cases in Out-State Michigan. Among men who were diagnosed with HIV 20 years and older, IDU (including MSM/IDU) is the second most common mode of transmis-sion. Forty-one percent of male IDU cases are among men who were diagnosed in their thirties (41 per-cent of these were MSM/IDU).

Among women who were diagnosed with HIV between the ages of 13 and 59, 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 (62 percent of these also reported having high-risk sexual partners).

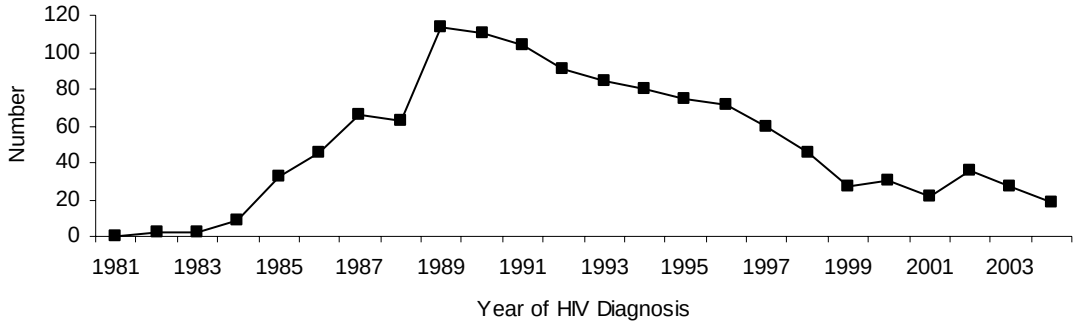
Geographic Distribution:

Seventy-eight percent of IDU cases were reported in the high prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan. Within the high prevalence counties, IDUs constitute 15 percent of reported cases while in the lower prevalence counties 16 percent of reported persons living with HIV/AIDS are IDU. (These percentages include IDU males who are also MSM).

Conclusions:

Figure 12 shows that the number of reported HIV positive IDU cases in Out-State Michigan has been decreasing since the early 1990s and after a small peak in 2002, continues to decrease into 2004. Some IDU cases were likely exposed heterosexually because IDUs are more likely to have sex partners who are IDUs than are persons who do not inject drugs. In addition, the impact of this transmission group on non-IDUs is important to recognize. Decreasing HIV among IDUs will decrease the number of cases attributed to heterosexual transmission as well as to their infants via perinatal transmission.

Figure 12: Cumulative number of reported HIV + IDU cases (including MSM/IDU) in Out-State Michigan, by year of HIV diagnosis (N = 1,229)



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU: HIV Negative, At-Risk Persons

Data from HIV Testing Survey (HITS)

The HITS survey assessed behaviors in HIV-negative IDUs. This section includes data from Detroit (66 IDUs), Oakland County (7 IDUs), and Grand Rapids (21 IDUs). Figure 13 shows approximately three in ten respondents reporting use of non-sterile needles at least some of the time during the 12 months prior to the survey. Figure 14 shows that 62 percent reported injecting only heroin on a "Daily" basis.

Figure 13: In the last 12 months, how often have you used a dirty needle? (n=94)

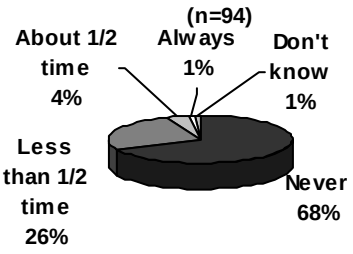
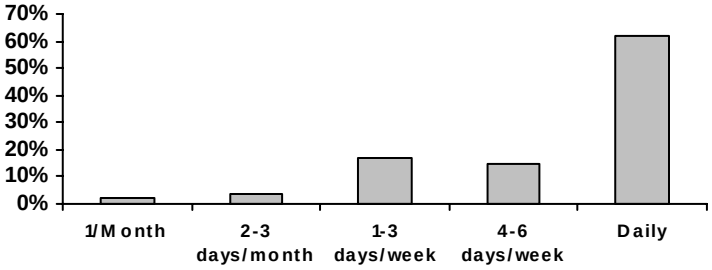


Figure 14: In the past 12 months, how often did you inject heroin only? (n=94)



Inconsistent condom use among female injection drug users is higher with primary male sex partners. Among female IDUs reporting "primary" male sex partners, 57 percent reported "Never" using a condom (Figure 15). Among female IDUS reporting "non-primary" male sex partners, 18 percent reported "Never" using a condom (Figure 16).

Figure 15: Women: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=23)

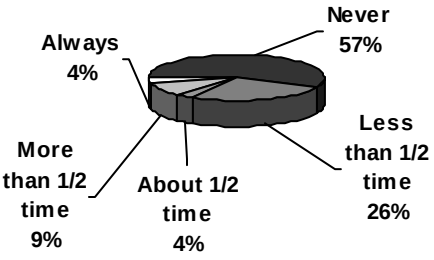
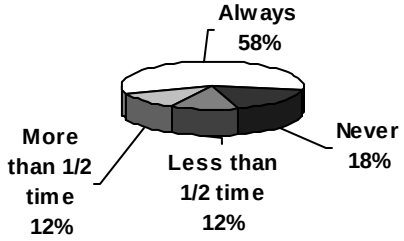


Figure 16: Women: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a non-primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=17)



Male injection drug users reported comparable condom usage rates with their female partners. Among those reporting a "primary" female sex partner, 57 percent reported "Never" using a condom with the primary female partner (Figure 17). Fifteen percent of male respondents reported "Never" using a condom with their female non-primary partner (Figure 18).

Figure 17: Men: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a primary female partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=37)

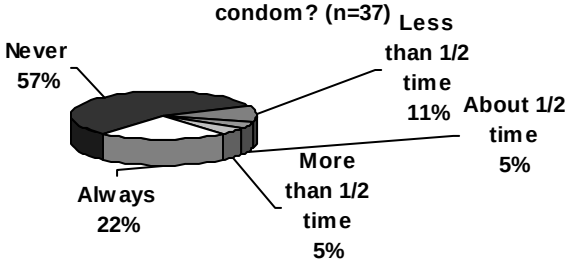
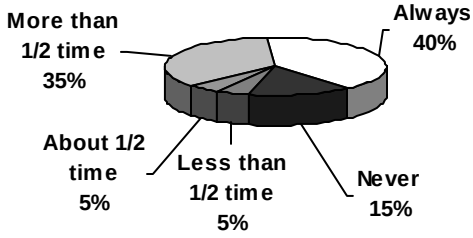


Figure 18: Men: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a non-primary female partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=20)



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: High-Risk Heterosexuals

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS) & Family of HIV Seroprevalence Surveys

Number of Cases:

Heterosexual transmission is the number-three ranked behavioral group in Out-State Michigan. Heterosexual sex accounts for 14 percent of reported infected persons with a known risk. MDCH estimates that 730 persons living with HIV disease in Out-State Michigan were infected with HIV through heterosexual sex. Transmission is classified as heterosexual when one or more heterosexual sex partners are known to be IDUs, behaviorally bisexual men, blood recipients known to be HIV +, and/or HIV+ individuals (these are referred to as high-risk heterosexual partners).

Currently there are an estimated 240 infected persons who are classified as IDUs but who also had one or more high-risk heterosexual sex partner(s). These persons may have been exposed to HIV heterosexually or through sharing injecting equipment. Among reported cases, the dual risk IDU/heterosexual cases comprise five percent of all reported HIV/AIDS cases and are 52 percent men and 48 percent women within Out-State Michigan.

Incidence:

In the early 2000s, a less sensitive EIA assay, was used to measure incidence (recently acquired infections) by testing stored specimens from the Family of Seroprevalence Surveys that were collected between 1988 and 1999. At Michigan HIV counseling, testing, & referral centers incidence ranged from 22-54 cases (13 to 24 percent) annually. Overall HIV incidence was stable throughout most of the study period, reaching a low of 0.17 percent in 2000 and then rising to the highest level during this study period at 0.41 percent in 2002. Specifically, heterosexuals were represented by two groups: a person engaging in only heterosexual sex, with no other risk and a person whose sex partner was at risk for HIV. Each of these groups accounted for 14 percent of recently acquired HIV infection during this period. The majority of recently acquired infections in the heterosexual group were black, and the proportion of blacks increased in the later study years, with the greatest increase seen among black females (from 29 to 44 percent).

Race/Ethnicity and Sex:

Among the 924 females reported with HIV/AIDS just under half (46 percent) of cases are contracted heterosexually. Additionally, 10 percent are IDUs who also had high-risk heterosexual sex partners. These data underscore the point that these two modes of transmission are closely intertwined for women.

Among the 577 men and women living with HIV/AIDS and infected heterosexually, 26 percent reported their heterosexual partner as injecting drug users, seven percent as behaviorally bisexual men (this applies to women only) and three percent as persons infected through blood products. Almost two-thirds (64 percent) reported their partner(s) as HIV-infected without reporting the partner(s) mode of transmission.

While women account for 22 percent of HIV/AIDS cases in Out-State Michigan they have consistently accounted for three-quarters of heterosexually acquired infections -- currently 74 percent. Thirty-eight percent of black women were infected heterosexually; this is the same proportion who also fall into the presumed heterosexual category. Just over half of white women were infected through heterosexual sex (56 percent), while the proportion who fall under the presumed heterosexual category is three-times lower (18 percent).

2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: High-Risk Heterosexuals (continued)

Race/Ethnicity and Sex (continued):

The proportion of black cases with a high-risk heterosexual risk are approximately twice that of white cases (19 and 10 percent, respectively). The percent of men infected heterosexually is low--five percent of cases among men of all races. See Table 5, page 5-41.

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 (74 percent) of the hetero-sexually transmitted cases. To be reported as a heterosexual transmission case, a female must have a partner who is known to be an IDU, behaviorally bisexual man, blood recipient known to be HIV +, and/ or HIV+ individual. Heterosexual and IDU modes of transmission and associated sub-categories for infected black and white women are shown in Figures 19 and 20.

Figure 19: Black Females Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Expanded Mode of Transmission (N = 473)

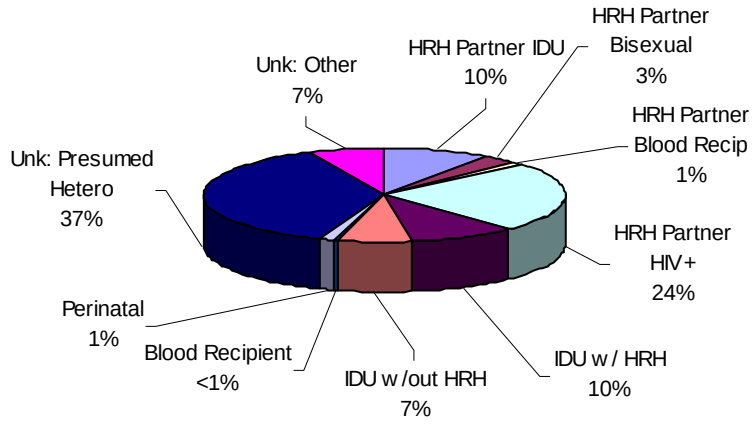
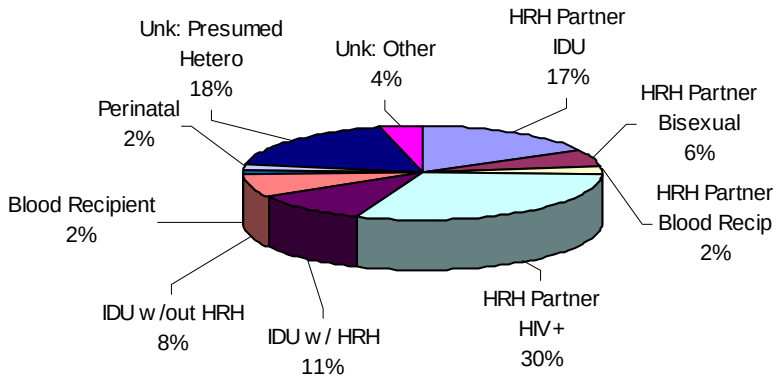


Figure 20: White Females Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Expanded Mode of Transmission (N = 346)



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: High-Risk Heterosexuals (continued)

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 4,171 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 782 (19 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Of these, 81 (10 percent) reported high-risk heterosexual behavior.

Age:

For women who were 13 years or older at the time of their HIV diagnosis, high-risk 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.

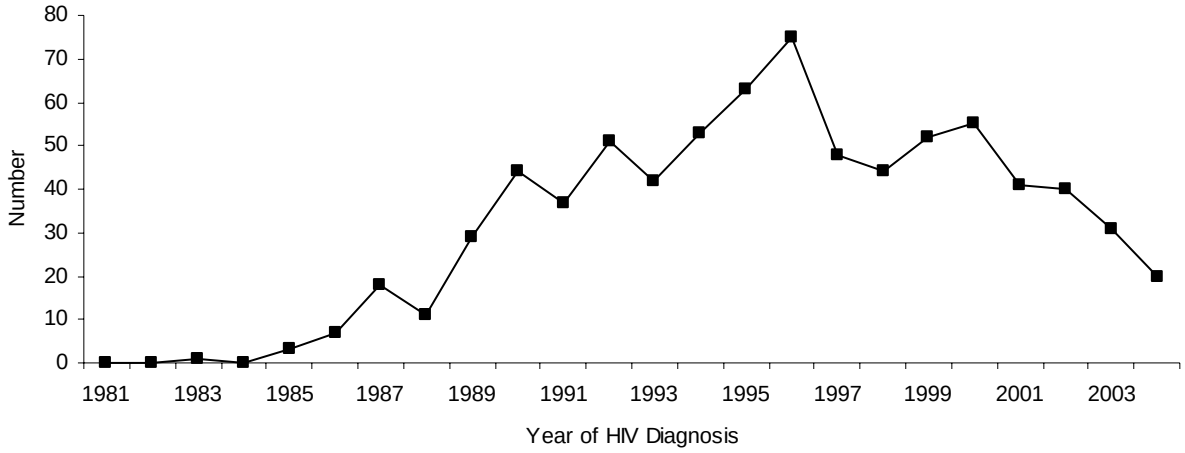
Geographic Distribution:

Seventy-nine percent of the 577 cases in Out-State Michigan attributed to high-risk 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 14 percent in both areas.

Conclusions:

Figure 21 shows that the number of reported HIV positive HRHs in Out-State Michigan has been decreasing since the peak in 1996 and has decreased 64 percent between 2000 and 2004 (55 to 20 cases). In light of the much lower prevalence rates among high-risk heterosexuals compared with MSMs, this mode of transmission is unlikely to surpass that of MSM. However, the overlapping risk of high-risk heterosexuals with IDU makes it difficult to predict whether heterosexually acquired cases will equal or surpass those classified as IDU in the future.

Figure 21: Cumulative number of reported HIV + HRH cases in Out-State Michigan, by year of HIV diagnosis (N = 782)



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: High-Risk Heterosexuals: HIV Negative, At-Risk Persons

Data from HIV Testing Survey (HITS)

High-risk HIV-negative heterosexuals were interviewed as a part of HITS at the sexually transmitted disease clinics of the Detroit City (62), Oakland County (27), and Kent County (28) Health Departments. Men interviewed reported "Never" using a condom 45 percent of the time with their primary female partner and "Never" using a condom 19 percent of the time with a non-primary female partner (Figures 22 and 23). Women interviewed in the STD clinics reported "Never" using a condom 38 percent of the time with their primary male partners, and "Never" using a condom 42 percent with the non-primary male partners (Figures 24 and 25).

Figure 22: Men: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a primary female partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=48)

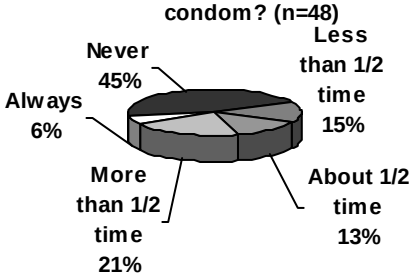


Figure 23: Men: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a non-primary female partner, how often did you use a condom? (n=37)

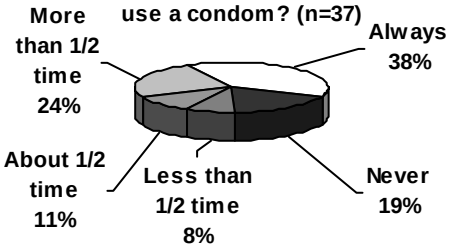


Figure 24: Women: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=50)

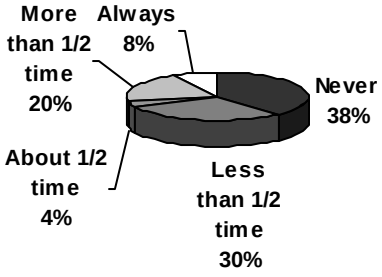
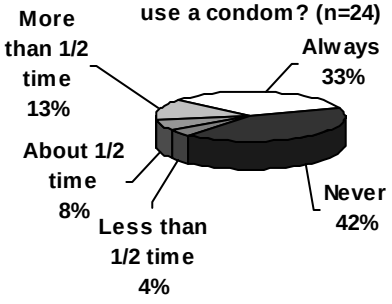


Figure 25: Women: In the past 12 months, when you had vaginal sex with a non-primary male partner, how often did he use a condom? (n=24)



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

Although white persons comprise the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, there are a disproportionate number of black cases. Black persons comprise seven percent of the Out-State Michigan population yet make up a third (33 percent) of the cases of HIV/AIDS. MDCH estimates 1,720 blacks living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. The rate of HIV infection among blacks is 441 per 100,000 population, about seven times higher than the rate among whites. MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 170 black males and one out of 330 black females may be HIV-infected.

White persons comprise over half (58 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases, and 86 percent of the population. MDCH estimates there are 3,060 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 (65 per 100,000 population) of HIV infection than blacks or Hispanics. MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 890 white males and one out of 5,560 white females may be HIV-infected.

Hispanics comprise seven percent of cases and four percent of the population. This is in contrast to the state as a whole or the Detroit Metro Area alone where the percent of Hispanic cases and population are both three percent. MDCH estimates 360 Hispanics living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. However, the relatively few cases are spread out among a small population and therefore they have a rate (184 per 100,000 population) almost three times higher than that among whites. MDCH estimates that as many as one out of 380 Hispanic males one out of 1,030 Hispanic females may be 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 3,247 male HIV/AIDS cases are white (64 percent), 27 percent are black, seven percent are Hispanic and three percent are other or unknown race. Almost half of the 924 female HIV/AIDS cases are black (51 percent), 37 percent are white, eight percent are Hispanic and four percent are other or unknown race.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 4,171 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 782 (19 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Of these, 85 percent are male and 15 percent are female.

Over half (58 percent) are white, 31 percent are black, and 10 percent are Hispanic. White males make up the majority at 52 percent, followed by black males (24 percent). The remainder of the race-sex groups are all below eight percent. See Table 4, page 5-39 for more.

2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex (continued)

Mode of Transmission:

Figures 26 and 27 display the proportion of black and white male cases by mode of transmission.

Figure 26: Black Males Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Expanded Mode of Transmission (N = 670)

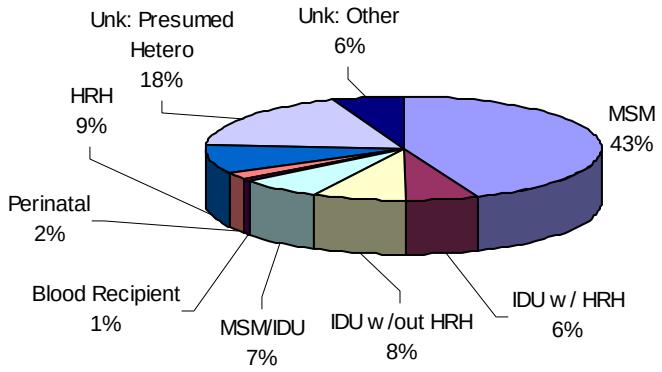
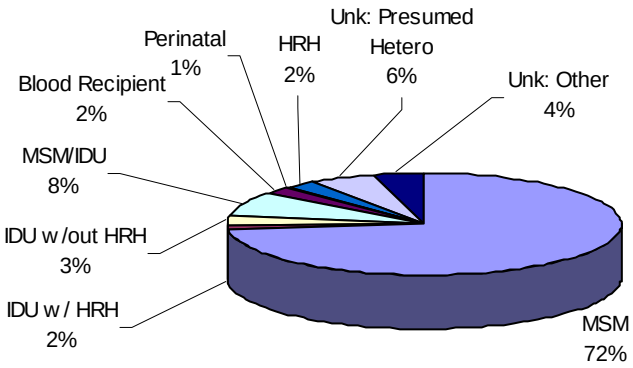


Figure 27: White Males Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by Expanded Mode of Transmission (N = 2,069)



Refer to Figures 19 and 20, page 5-22 for black and white female distributions.

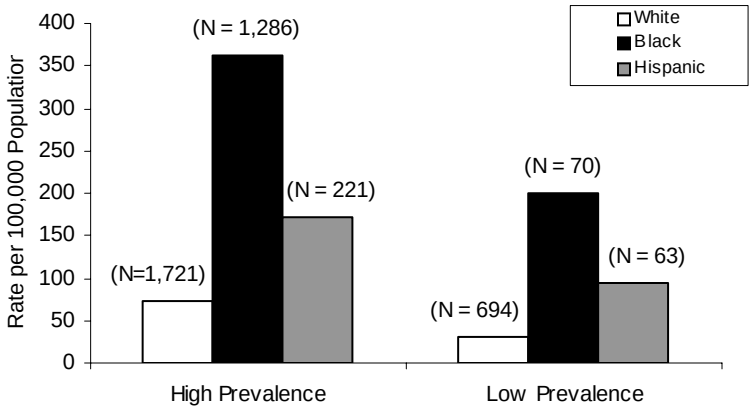
2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex (continued)

Geographic Distribution of Cases:

Ninety-five percent of all the black cases, 71 percent of white cases, and 78 percent of all the Hispanic cases in Out-State Michigan occur in high prevalence counties. Looking at the 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 measure the impact of this disease. This is because the proportions of whites and blacks living in high and low prevalence areas are different. Therefore, instead of proportions, rates are used (e.g., number of black cases/total number of blacks living in that area). Figure 28 shows that among blacks, the rate is five to seven times higher than the rate among whites in both high and low prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan, even though there are many fewer cases among blacks (numbers are above the bars). This shows that this disease disproportionately affects blacks in both high and low prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan. Also, the HIV/AIDS case rate among Hispanics is two to three times higher than the rate among whites in both high and low prevalence areas.

Figure 28: Case Rates of Persons with HIV/AIDS Living in High & Low Prevalence Areas of Out-State Michigan, by Race



Conclusions:

Figure 29: Cumulative number of reported HIV cases in males, by year of HIV diagnosis and race, Out-State Michigan

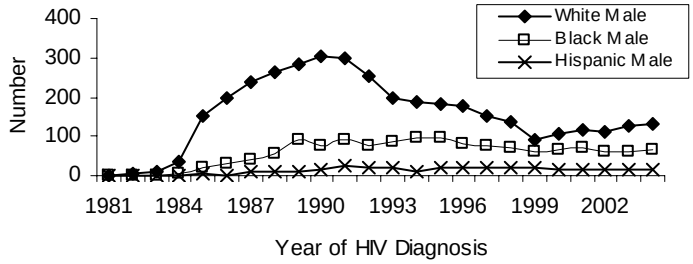
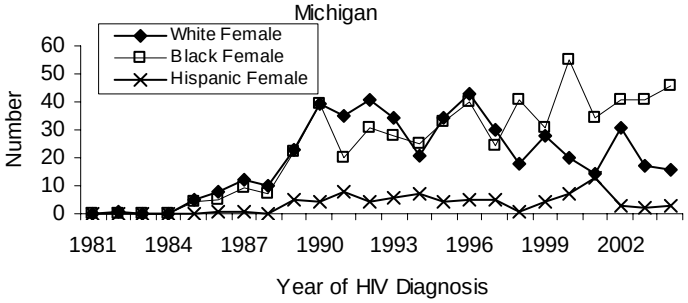


Figure 29 shows that reports of HIV infection in males in Out-State Michigan have decreased since the early 1990s. However, the number of reported white males has increased 42 percent from 1999 (93 cases) to 2004 (132 cases). Reported numbers in both black and Hispanic males have remained level since the early 1990s.

Figure 30 shows the reported number of HIV cases in females. The number of reported cases in black females has been increasing since the early 1990s, while 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 30: Cumulative number of reported HIV cases in females, by year of HIV diagnosis and race, Out-State Michigan



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Age at Diagnosis:

Figure 31 shows persons who were between the ages of 25 and 34 at their initial diagnosis of HIV make up the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS (39 percent). Those who were 35-44 years old make up the second largest group of age at initial HIV diagnosis, but are the largest age group at AIDS diagnosis (39 percent), shown in Figure 32.

Figure 31: Age at initial HIV Diagnosis for those living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 1/1/06

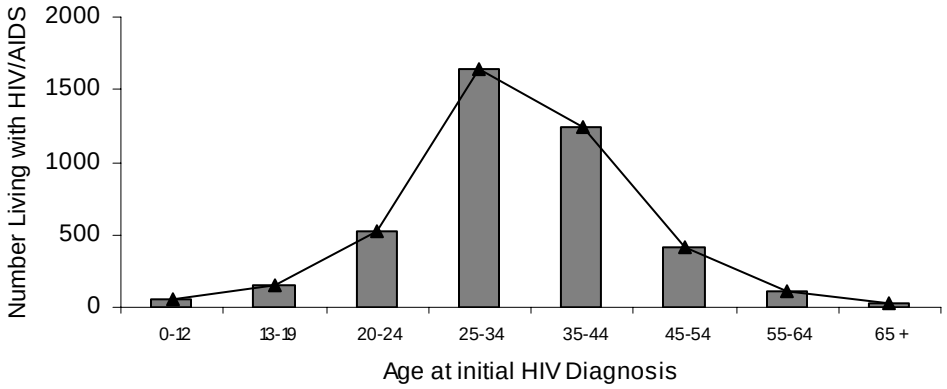
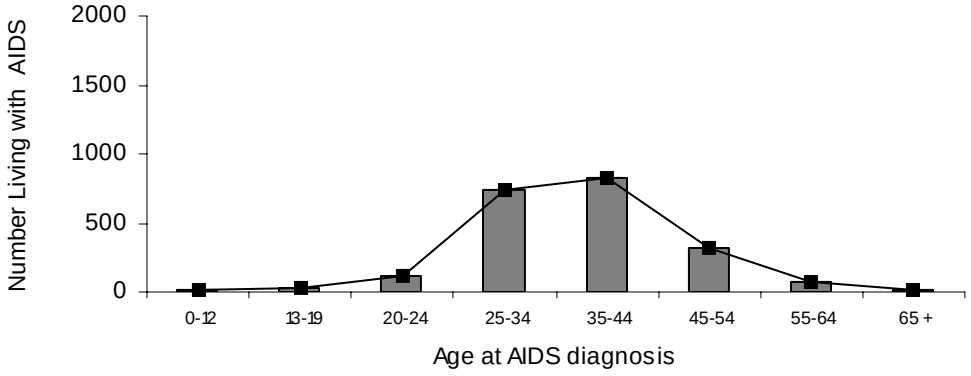


Figure 32: Age of AIDS Diagnosis for those living with AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 1/1/06



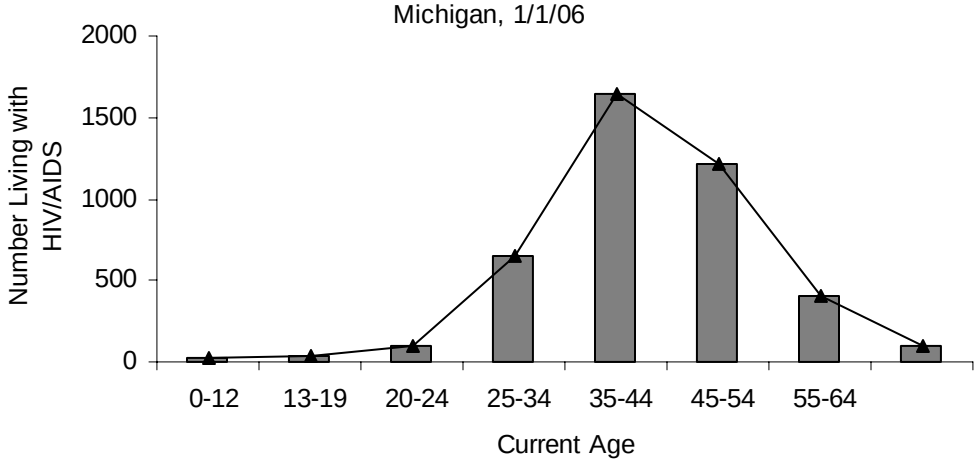
2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

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 on Figure 33, which displays the current ages of those living with HIV in Michigan. Those currently ages 35 to 44 years make up the largest group of those living with HIV (39 percent) in Out-State Michigan. While persons who were ages 55 years and older at initial HIV diagnosis made up only three percent of those diagnosed with AIDS (Figure 32), persons currently in this age group make up 12 percent of persons living with HIV in Out-State Michigan.

Figure 33: Current age of those living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, 1/1/06



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

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

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number of Cases:

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 1.3 percent of reported infected persons. Most of them (81 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**,** 11 percent were infected via blood exposure before 1985 and eight 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 HRH behaviors. Eight percent have an unknown risk, of which two cases are further categorized as presumed heterosexual, which means they were reported as having had heterosexual contact, but the risk of their partner was unknown. The remainder were due to perinatal transmission or receipt of blood products in other countries.

Demographic Description of Cases:

Of the 62 persons who were ages 0-12 years when diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, living in Out-State Michigan, 63 percent are male and 37 percent are female; 45 percent are black, 37 percent are white, and 18 percent are Hispanic or are of unknown race.

Of the 49 children infected perinatally, 14 percent had a mother who was an IDU and 20 percent of these had a mother who was not known to be an IDU, but one or more of her sex partners were IDUs. Ten percent had a mother who had behaviorally bisexual sex partners and two percent had a mother who had a hemophiliac sex partner. An additional 27 percent had mothers with HIV-infected sex partners but for whom additional risk information was unavailable. For another 27 percent all that was known about the mother is that she was HIV-infected with no additional risk information.

Geographic Distribution of Infected Cases:

Thirty-five percent of all cases in children 0-12 are in Out-State Michigan. Within this area, 74 percent are located in high prevalence counties.

Trends and 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, 2006, none of the 16 children born in 2003, none of 19 children born in 2004, and two of the 20 children born in 2005 to HIV-infected women in Out-State Michigan have been diagnosed with HIV infection. In addition, a third child born in 2005 to an HIV-infected woman was diagnosed with AIDS.

2006 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 (HARS), STD Reporting System, Youth Risk Behavior Survey & Bureau of Juvenile Justice Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Number of Cases:
MDCH estimates that there are about 850 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 age 20-24 years, 13 percent of the Out-State Michigan total. The rate of HIV/AIDS among these young people is lower than the rate among those aged 25-39 years. The number of newly diagnosed and prevalent cases among persons 13-24 years is not as high as the level among persons 25-44 years. However, some young people are at particularly high risk. Specifically these are youth who live in areas with high HIV prevalence and have male sex partners who are age 20 or older.

STDs:
STD rates are highest in those who were 13 to 24 years old at the time of diagnosis. The Out-State specific STD data are shown on Table 10 on page 5-46. In Out-State Michigan, the rate of chlamydia in persons age 15-19 is over five times higher than the overall rate (among all persons in this area). The rate of gonorrhea in this same age group is just over four times that of the overall rate. Please refer to the Sexually Transmitted Diseases Section of the Statewide Profile (page 3-17) 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 perpetuated and HIV is rarely introduced into the population.

Teen Pregnancy:
Teen (ages 15-19) pregnancy rates have also shown decreases over time and decreased significantly from 2000 to 2004. Lake County had the highest teen pregnancy rates in the state in 2004 (114 per 1,000), followed by the city of Detroit (111 per 1,000). In Out-State Michigan, the 2004 rates range from 17-114 pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15-19. After Lake County, Wexford (86.3 pregnancies per 1,000 persons aged 15-19), Jackson (79.3), St. Joseph (79.3), Kalkaska (76.7), and Genesee (76.5) Counties had the highest teen pregnancy rates in Out-State Michigan in 2004.

Race/Ethnicity:

Among persons who were 13-19 years old at the time of HIV diagnosis in Out-State Michigan, 48 percent are white, 41 percent are black, and eight percent are Hispanic or other race. Among persons who were 20-24 years old at the time of HIV diagnosis in Out-State Michigan, 57 percent of persons are white, 34 percent are black, and three percent are Hispanic or other race.

2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Additional Discussions: Teens and Young Adults (continued)

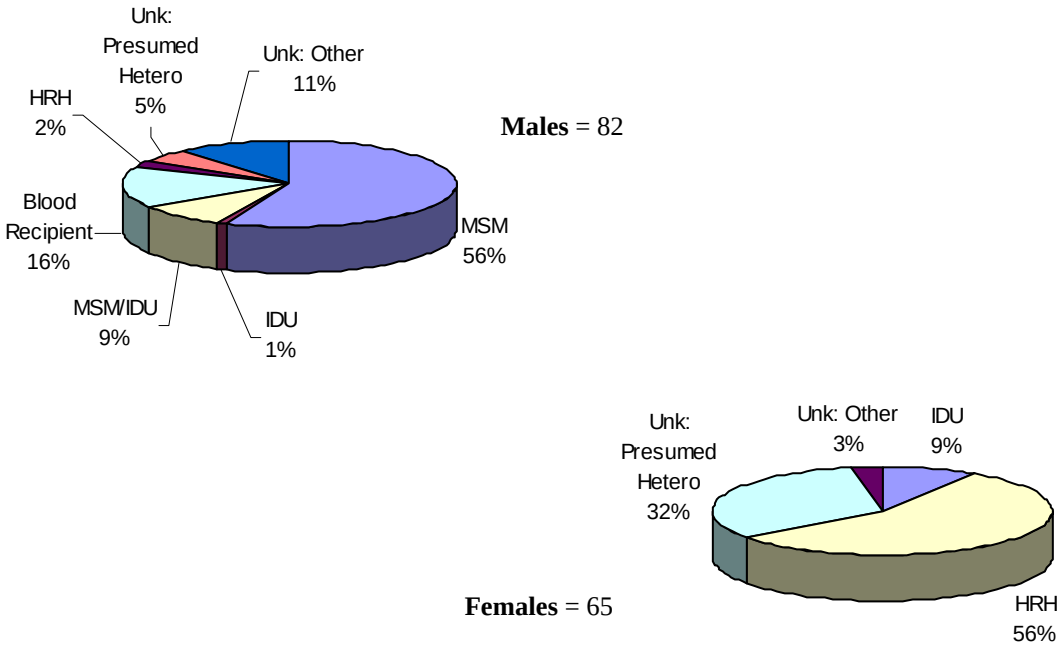
Mode of Transmission:

Teenagers: Historically, 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.

Figure 34 shows that among the 147 persons who were ages 13-19 at the time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV in Out-State Michigan, 82 (56 percent) are male. Among these male cases, two-thirds had sex with other males (65 percent) including MSM/IDU; while 16 percent had been infected with HIV through blood products before 1985. Ten percent could be attributed to IDU (including MSM/IDU) and two percent to heterosexual transmission for this age group within this area. Teenage males have the largest proportion of unidentified risk (16 percent) of any age group of men under age 40. Experience with investigating such persons shows that it is likely that many of these males were infected through having sex with other males.

Figure 34 also shows that among the 65 females who were ages 13-19 at the time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV in Out-State Michigan, over half (55 percent) were infected through heterosexual sex, while 9 percent were IDU. The proportion of NIRs among these teenage girls is twice as high (35 vs. 16 percent) as the proportion among teenage boys.

Figure 34: Persons living in Out-State Michigan who were aged 13-19 when diagnosed with HIV (Teenagers), by Sex and Mode of Transmission
(N = 147)



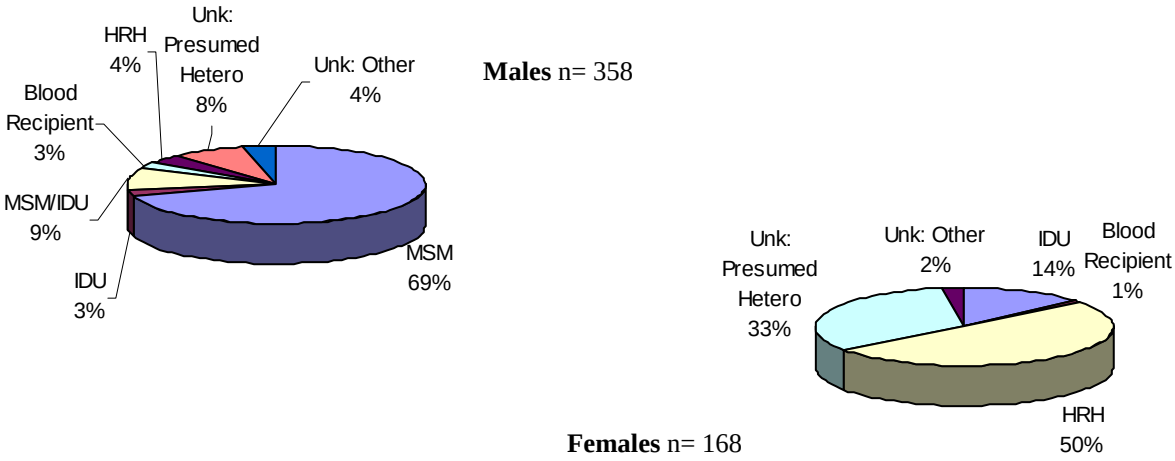
2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Additional Discussions: Teens and Young Adults (continued)

Young Adults: Figure 35 shows that among the 526 persons who were ages 20-24 at time of HIV diagnosis, almost three quarters (68 percent) are male. 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 35 also shows that among the 168 females who were ages 20-24 at time of HIV diagnosis, half (51 percent) were infected heterosexually and 14 percent were IDUs; just over a third (35 percent) did not report a mode of transmission. Like the teenage females, many were likely infected heterosexually.

Figure 35: Persons living in Out-State Michigan who were aged 20-24 when diagnosed with HIV (Young Adults), by Sex & Mode of Transmission (N = 526)



Geographic Distribution of Teens and Young Adults Cases:

Eighty-two percent of the 673 persons diagnosed and reported with HIV/AIDS between the ages of 13-24 are located in high prevalence counties. The remaining 18 percent are located in low prevalence counties.

Conclusions:

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.

2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Number:

Persons who were 50 years or older at the time of HIV diagnosis comprise seven percent of all reported infected persons in Out-State Michigan. 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. Eighty-three percent of this population is male.

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.

Description of Cases aged 50-59 at the time of diagnosis: Persons who were in their fifties when first diagnosed with HIV are 82 percent male and 18 percent female. Among these 222 persons reported with HIV/AIDS about two-thirds are white (63 percent), one-quarter are black (28 percent) and nine percent are Hispanic or of unknown race.

Figure 36: Males aged 50-59 at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission (N = 183)

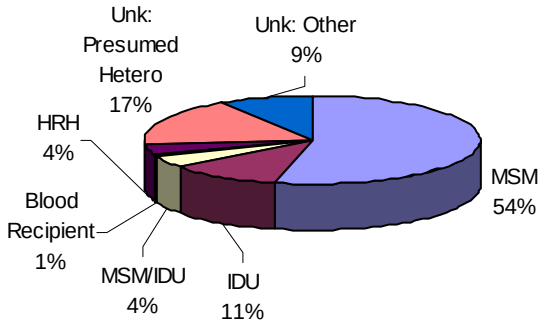
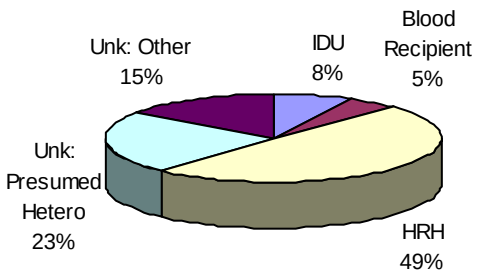


Figure 36 shows that over half of the 183 males in their fifties at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV (58 percent) reported having sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU). Fifteen percent reported injection drug use (including those IDU who were also MSM). Four percent were infected heterosexually. Twenty-seven percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through sex with other men.

Figure 37 shows that among the 39 females who were in their fifties at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV, just under half (49 percent) were infected heterosexually and eight percent were IDUs. Just over a one-third (38 percent) did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through heterosexual contact.

Figure 37: Females aged 50-59 at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission (N = 39)



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older (continued)

Description of Cases 60 years and older at the time of diagnosis: Persons who were 60 years and older when first diagnosed with HIV are 83 percent male and 17 percent female. Among these 60 persons reported with HIV/AIDS over two-thirds are white (65 percent), one-quarter are black (27 percent) and eight percent are Hispanic or of unknown race.

Figure 38: Males aged 60 and older at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission (N = 50)

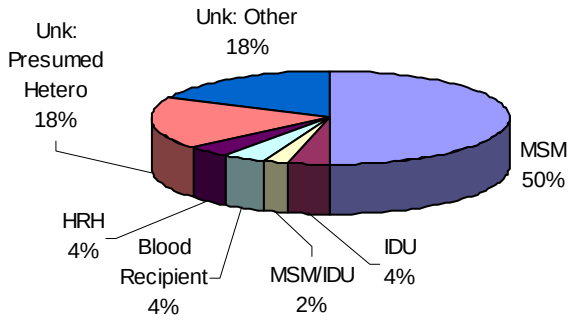
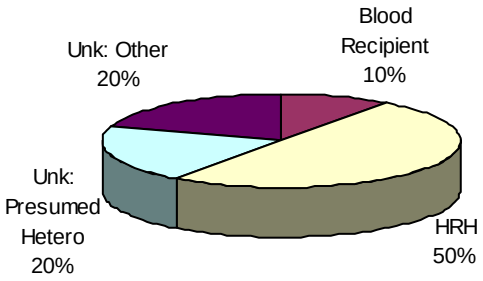


Figure 38 shows that over half of the 50 males who were 60 years and older at time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV (52 percent) reported sex with other males (including those MSM who also are IDU). Six percent reported injection drug use (including those IDU who were also MSM). Four percent were infected heterosexually. Thirty-six percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through sex with other men.

Figure 39 shows that among the 10 females who were 60 and older at the time of HIV diagnosis and currently living with HIV, half (50 percent) were infected heterosexually and 10 percent were infected through blood products. None reported IDU behavior. Forty percent did not report a mode of transmission; many of these were likely infected through heterosexual contact.

Figure 39: Females aged 60 and older at time of diagnosis, Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan by mode of transmission (N = 10)



2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Age: 50 years and older (continued)

Conclusions:

There were 42 persons who were 50 years and older diagnosed with HIV and 671 who are currently this age living with HIV in 2004. As treatment for HIV allows infected persons to live longer, persons in this age group may be a source of infections for their peers and others. Therefore, it is important for prevention programs to include this age group when designing prevention activities.

Description of the Epidemic by Age: Persons Currently Aged 50 Years and Older

As of January 1, 2006 there are 918 persons who are **currently** age 50 or older and living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. This represents 22 percent of the 4,171 persons diagnosed in and living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan as of the first of this year. Data in this section were analyzed differently than for the rest of the profiles. All numbers used in the 2006 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Michigan represent those HIV infected persons currently living in Michigan, regardless of where they were initially diagnosed.

These persons are comparable to the population of persons of all ages living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. Those 50 and older are slightly more likely to be white, non-Hispanic (64 percent versus 58 percent) and male (84 percent versus 78 percent). In addition, persons in the 50 and older age category are more likely to have been infected by injecting drugs than the total population of HIV infected persons (15 vs. 9 percent).

The proportion of persons **currently** age 50 and older in Out-State Michigan has increased over the last five years. This can be attributed, at least in part, to the more effective anti-retroviral medications have been available in 1996. As a result, infected persons are living longer and are, therefore, getting older. Table 3 shows the percent of persons who were age 50+ at the beginning of each of the seven years listed.

Table 3: Percent of Persons aged 50 and older living in Out-State Michigan by 'Year End'

	Number	Percent
1/1/2000	353	12%
1/1/2001	430	13%
1/1/2002	500	15%
1/1/2003	591	16%
1/1/2004	671	18%
1/1/2005	793	20%
1/1/2006	918	22%

Nearly 70 percent of persons 50 years and older who are currently living were under age 50 at the time of HIV diagnosis. However, if persons in this age group have sex with others in their age group, they can infect others their own age. In order to minimize transmission among this age group, sexually active persons of all ages should be offered HIV testing when they present for medical care and given risk reduction messages.

Footnotes for Out-State Michigan, Tables 4 through 9

* Indicates there are fewer than five (n=1,2,3 or 4) reported cases

[#] Indicates an explanatory definition exists in Appendix B

[X] Indicates age is at time of HIV diagnosis

[1] The minimum estimate is 10 cases.

[2] Total HIV+AIDS refers to the number of reported cases alive as of 1/1/06

[3] Rate calculated (Estimated HIV Infection/2000 Census) * 100,000

[4] This is a subset of all HIV/AIDS cases reported alive as of 1/1/06

[5] Totals for counties/areas includes infected prisoners who were discharged/paroled if no current residence is available.

Table 4: Distribution of HIV/AIDS: Prevalence Estimates,
Reported Cases, and Population Currently Living within Out-State Michigan[5]
Prisoners and persons with unknown residence are not included
January 1, 2006

	Estimated HIV Infection [1]	Estimated Rate per 100,000 [3]	Total HIV + AIDS Reported [2]		Initial HIV diagnosis at same time as AIDS diagnosis [4]		2000 Census	
			Reported Cases	%	Reported AIDS Cases	%		%
Male	**4,120**	**152**	**3,247**	**78%**	**667**	**85%**	**2,715,625**	**49.4%**
White, Non-Hispanic Males	*2,620*	*113*	*2,069*	*50%*	*406*	*52%*	*2,317,279*	*42%*
Black, Non-Hispanic Males	*1,120*	*575*	*883*	*21%*	*190*	*24%*	*194,929*	*4%*
Hispanic Males	*270*	*261*	*213*	*5%*	*66*	*8%*	*103,276*	*2%*
Asian, Hawaiian, Pacific Islander Males	*20*	*55*	*14*	*<1%*	*2*	*<1%*	*36,440*	*1%*
American Indian Males	*20*	*99*	*16*	*<1%*	*1*	*<1%*	*20,193*	*0%*
Other/Multi Race Males	*N/A*	*	*52*	*1%*	*2*	*0%*	*43,508*	*N/A*
Female	**1,170**	**42**	**924**	**22%**	**115**	**15%**	**2,781,268**	**51%**
White, Non-Hispanic Females	*440*	*18*	*346*	*8%*	*45*	*6%*	*2,392,512*	*44%*
Black, Non-Hispanic Females	*600*	*308*	*473*	*11%*	*55*	*7%*	*194,856*	*4%*
Hispanic Females	*90*	*97*	*71*	*2%*	*12*	*2%*	*92,526*	*2%*
Asian, Hawaiian, Pacific Islander Females	*10*	*27*	*5*	*<1%*	*1*	*<1%*	*37,726*	*1%*
American Indian Females	*10*	*50*	*7*	*<1%*	*1*	*<1%*	*20,148*	*0%*
Other/Multi Race Females	N/A	*	*22*	*1%*	*1*	*0%*	*43,500*	*N/A*
White, Non-Hispanic	**3,060**	**65**	**2,415**	**58%**	**451**	**58%**	**4,709,791**	**86%**
Black, Non-Hispanic	**1,720**	**441**	**1,356**	**33%**	**245**	**31%**	**389,785**	**7%**
Hispanic	**360**	**184**	**284**	**7%**	**78**	**10%**	**195,802**	**4%**
Asian, Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	**20**	**27**	**19**	**<1%**	**3**	**<1%**	**74,166**	**1%**
American Indian	**30**	**74**	**23**	**1%**	**2**	**<1%**	**40,341**	**1%**
Other/Multi Race	**N/A**	*****	**74**	**2%**	**3**	**<1%**	**87,008**	**N/A**
Male-Male Sex[#]	**2,590**	**N/A**	**2,039**	**49%**	**408**	**52%**		
Injecting Drug Use[#]	**500**	**N/A**	**391**	**9%**	**62**	**8%**		
IDU with heterosexual risk	*240*	*N/A*	*190*	*5%*	*23*	*3%*		
IDU without heterosexual risk	*250*	*N/A*	*201*	*5%*	*39*	*5%*		
M-M Sex and Inject Drugs[#]	**310**	**N/A**	**246**	**6%**	**28**	**4%**		
Blood Recipients[#]	**70**	**N/A**	**59**	**1%**	**8**	**1%**		
Perinatal	**60**	**N/A**	**50**	**1%**	**9**	**1%**		
Heterosexual[#]	**730**	**N/A**	**577**	**14%**	**81**	**10%**		
Partner IDU	*190*	*N/A*	*148*	*4%*	*20*	*3%*		
Partner Bisexual	*50*	*N/A*	*39*	*1%*	*1*	*<1%*		
Partner Blood Recipient	*20*	*N/A*	*18*	*<1%*	*1*	*<1%*		
Partner HIV+	*470*	*N/A*	*372*	*9%*	*59*	*8%*		
Known Risk Total	**4,260**	**N/A**	**3,362**	**81%**	**596**	**76%**		
Unknown Risk[#]	**N/A**	**N/A**	**809**	**19%**	**186**	**24%**		
Presumed Heterosexual	*N/A*	*N/A*	*585*	*14%*	*152*	*19%*		
Other	*N/A*	*N/A*	*224*	*5%*	*34*	*4%*		
0 - 4 years[X]	**50**	**14**	**36**	**1%**	**5**	**1%**	**361,367**	**7%**
5 - 9 years[X]	**20**	**5**	**19**	**<1%**	**4**	**1%**	**398,525**	**7%**
10-12 years[X]	**10**	**4**	**7**	**<1%**	**0**	**0%**	**248,373**	**5%**
13-19 years[X]	**190**	**32**	**147**	**4%**	**5**	**1%**	**592,850**	**11%**
20-24 years[X]	**670**	**172**	**526**	**13%**	**39**	**5%**	**389,370**	**7%**
25-29 years[X]	**1,000**	**290**	**791**	**19%**	**109**	**14%**	**344,387**	**6%**
30-34 years[X]	**1,080**	**292**	**853**	**20%**	**157**	**20%**	**370,107**	**7%**
35-39 years[X]	**960**	**226**	**760**	**18%**	**184**	**24%**	**424,956**	**8%**
40-44 years[X]	**610**	**138**	**482**	**12%**	**115**	**15%**	**441,449**	**8%**
45-49 years[X]	**340**	**84**	**268**	**6%**	**74**	**9%**	**405,415**	**7%**
50-54 years[X]	**190**	**55**	**147**	**4%**	**51**	**7%**	**347,745**	**6%**
55-59 years[X]	**100**	**37**	**75**	**2%**	**21**	**3%**	**271,963**	**5%**
60-64 years[X]	**50**	**23**	**39**	**1%**	**11**	**1%**	**217,669**	**4%**
65 and older[X]	**30**	**4**	**21**	**1%**	**7**	**1%**	**682,717**	**12%**
Unknown Age	**N/A**	**N/A**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**N/A**
Total Out-State	**5,290**	**96**	**4,171**	**100%**	**782**	**100%**	**5,496,893**	**100%**

See Page 5-39 for footnotes

Table 4a: Distribution of HIV/AIDS: Prevalence Estimates,
Reported Cases, and Population Currently Living within Out-State Michigan, by County [5]
Prisoners and persons with unknown residence are included
January 1, 2006

	Estimated HIV Infection [1]	Rate per 100,000 [3]	Total HIV + AIDS Reported [2]		Initial HIV diagnosis at same time as AIDS diagnosis [4]		Census 2000	
			Reported Cases	%	Reported AIDS Cases	%		%
ALLEGAN CO.	**110**	**104.1**	**86**	**2%**	**19**	**2%**	**105,665**	**1%**
Barry/Eaton Co.	**80**	**49.9**	**64**	**2%**	**11**	**1%**	**160,410**	**2%**
BARRY CO.	30	52.9	20	<1%	7	1%	56,755	1%
EATON CO.	60	57.9	44	1%	4	1%	103,655	1%
BAY CO.	**70**	**63.5**	**56**	**1%**	**9**	**1%**	**110,157**	**1%**
Benzie/Leelanau	**20**	**53.9**	**12**	**<1%**	**3**	**<1%**	**37,117**	**0%**
BENZIE CO.	10	*	3	<1%	**0**	**0%**	15,998	<1%
LEELANAU CO.	10	47.4	9	<1%	3	<1%	21,119	<1%
BERRIEN CO.	**270**	**166.2**	**211**	**5%**	**46**	**6%**	**162,453**	**2%**
Branch/Hillsdale/St. Jo.	**50**	**32.3**	**42**	**1%**	**5**	**1%**	**154,736**	**2%**
BRANCH CO.	10	21.8	10	<1%	**0**	**0%**	45,787	<1%
HILLSDALE CO.	10	21.5	8	<1%	**2**	**<1%**	46,527	<1%
ST JOSEPH CO.	30	48.1	24	1%	**3**	**<1%**	62,422	1%
CALHOUN CO.	**150**	**108.7**	**112**	**3%**	**16**	**2%**	**137,985**	**1%**
Cass-Vanburen	**120**	**94.2**	**96**	**2%**	**21**	**3%**	**127,367**	**1%**
CASS CO.	40	78.3	28	1%	9	1%	51,104	1%
VAN BUREN CO.	90	118.0	68	2%	12	2%	76,263	1%
Central Michigan Dist.	**80**	**42.9**	**62**	**1%**	**11**	**1%**	**186,561**	**2%**
ARENAC CO.	10	*	2	<1%	**1**	**<1%**	17,269	<1%
CLARE CO.	20	64.0	12	<1%	**1**	**<1%**	31,252	<1%
GLADWIN CO.	10	38.4	5	<1%	**2**	**<1%**	26,023	<1%
ISABELLA CO.	20	31.6	19	<1%	**2**	**<1%**	63,351	1%
OSCEOLA CO.	10	43.1	6	<1%	**1**	**<1%**	23,197	<1%
ROSCOMMON CO.	20	78.5	18	<1%	**4**	**1%**	25,469	<1%
CHIPPEWA CO.	**20**	**51.9**	**17**	**<1%**	**2**	**<1%**	**38,543**	**<1%**
Delta-Menominee	**30**	**47.0**	**20**	**<1%**	**1**	**<1%**	**63,846**	**1%**
DELTA CO.	20	51.9	17	<1%	1	<1%	38,520	<1%
MENOMINEE CO.	10	*	3	<1%	0	0%	25,326	<1%
Dickinson-Iron	**10**	*	**4**	**<1%**	**1**	**<1%**	**40,610**	**1%**
DICKINSON CO.	10	*	4	<1%	1	<1%	27,472	<1%
IRON CO.	10	*	0	0%	0	0%	13,138	<1%
District #2	**10**	**14.3**	**9**	**<1%**	**2**	**<1%**	**70,121**	**1%**
ALCONA CO.	10	*	0	0%	**0**	**0%**	11,719	<1%
IOSCO CO.	10	*	4	<1%	**1**	**<1%**	27,339	<1%
OGEMAW CO.	10	*	2	<1%	**0**	**0%**	21,645	<1%
OSCODA CO.	10	*	3	<1%	**1**	**<1%**	9,418	<1%
District #4	**20**	**24.2**	**17**	**<1%**	**4**	**1%**	**82,488**	**1%**
ALPENA CO.	10	31.9	5	<1%	**1**	**<1%**	31,314	<1%
CHEBOYGAN CO.	10	37.8	6	<1%	**1**	**<1%**	26,448	<1%
MONTMORENCY CO.	10	*	3	<1%	**0**	**0%**	10,315	<1%
PRESQUE ISLE CO.	10	*	3	<1%	**2**	**<1%**	14,411	<1%
GENESEE CO.	**620**	**142.2**	**473**	**11%**	**85**	**11%**	**436,141**	**4%**
GRAND TRAVERSE CO.	**70**	**90.1**	**52**	**1%**	**10**	**1%**	**77,654**	**1%**
HURON CO.	**10**	*	**4**	**<1%**	**1**	**<1%**	**36,079**	**<1%**
INGHAM CO.	**500**	**179.0**	**381**	**9%**	**67**	**9%**	**279,320**	**3%**
IONIA CO.	**30**	**48.8**	**21**	**1%**	**8**	**1%**	**61,518**	**1%**
District #10	**140**	**54.9**	**110**	**3%**	**27**	**3%**	**255,240**	**3%**
CRAWFORD CO.	10	70.1	5	<1%	**2**	**<1%**	14,273	<1%
KALKASKA CO.	10	60.3	5	<1%	**0**	**0%**	16,571	<1%
LAKE CO.	10	88.2	11	<1%	**4**	**1%**	11,333	<1%
MANISTEE CO.	20	81.5	13	<1%	**3**	**<1%**	24,527	<1%
MASON CO.	20	70.7	13	<1%	**6**	**1%**	28,274	<1%
MECOSTA CO.	20	49.3	14	<1%	**2**	**<1%**	40,553	<1%
MISSAUKEE CO.	10	*	4	<1%	**0**	**0%**	14,478	<1%
NEWAYGO CO.	30	62.7	20	<1%	**3**	**<1%**	47,874	<1%
OCEANA CO.	10	37.2	9	<1%	**3**	**<1%**	26,873	<1%
WEXFORD CO.	20	65.6	16	<1%	**4**	**1%**	30,484	<1%
JACKSON CO.	**190**	**119.9**	**143**	**3%**	**20**	**3%**	**158,422**	**2%**
KALAMAZOO CO.	**350**	**146.7**	**267**	**6%**	**41**	**5%**	**238,603**	**2%**
KENT CO.	**1,030**	**179.3**	**791**	**19%**	**148**	**19%**	**574,335**	**6%**
LENAWEE CO.	**60**	**60.7**	**46**	**1%**	**9**	**1%**	**98,890**	**1%**
LIVINGSTON CO.	**50**	**31.9**	**39**	**1%**	**10**	**1%**	**156,951**	**2%**
LMAS District	**10**	*	**3**	**<1%**	**0**	**0%**	**37,732**	**1%**
ALGER CO.	10	*	1	<1%	0	0%	9,862	<1%
LUCE CO.	10	*	0	0%	0	0%	7,024	<1%
MACKINAC CO.	10	*	1	<1%	0	0%	11,943	<1%
SCHOOLCRAFT CO.	10	*	1	<1%	0	0%	8,903	<1%
MARQUETTE CO.	**40**	**61.9**	**33**	**1%**	**8**	**1%**	**64,634**	**1%**
Mid-Michigan District	**100**	**59.4**	**75**	**2%**	**10**	**1%**	**168,304**	**2%**
CLINTON CO.	50	77.2	42	1%	**5**	**1%**	64,753	1%
GRATIOT CO.	10	23.6	9	<1%	**3**	**<1%**	42,285	<1%
MONTCALM CO.	30	49.0	24	1%	**2**	**<1%**	61,266	1%
MIDLAND CO.	**30**	**36.2**	**24**	**1%**	**5**	**1%**	**82,874**	**1%**
MUSKEGON CO.	**160**	**94.0**	**120**	**3%**	**20**	**3%**	**170,200**	**2%**
Northwest Michigan Dist.	**60**	**57.7**	**44**	**1%**	**9**	**1%**	**103,938**	**1%**
ANTRIM CO.	10	43.3	9	<1%	**1**	**<1%**	23,110	<1%
CHARLEVOIX CO.	20	76.7	14	<1%	**3**	**<1%**	26,090	<1%
EMMET CO.	10	31.8	11	<1%	**2**	**<1%**	31,437	<1%
OTSEGO CO.	10	42.9	10	<1%	**3**	**<1%**	23,301	<1%
OTTAWA CO.	**120**	**50.4**	**92**	**2%**	**21**	**3%**	**238,314**	**2%**
SAGINAW CO.	**200**	**95.2**	**153**	**4%**	**33**	**4%**	**210,039**	**2%**
SANILAC CO.	**20**	**44.9**	**13**	**<1%**	**4**	**1%**	**44,547**	**<1%**
SHIAWASSEE CO.	**30**	**41.8**	**22**	**1%**	**4**	**1%**	**71,687**	**1%**
TUSCOLA CO.	**10**	**17.2**	**10**	**<1%**	**2**	**<1%**	**58,266**	**1%**
WASHTENAW CO.	**550**	**170.3**	**425**	**10%**	**81**	**10%**	**322,895**	**3%**
Western Upper Pen. Dist	**30**	**41.5**	**22**	**1%**	**8**	**1%**	**72,251**	**1%**
BARAGA CO.	10	114.3	7	<1%	3	<1%	8,746	<1%
GOGEBIC CO.	10	*	2	<1%	0	0%	17,370	<1%
HOUGHTON CO.	10	27.8	11	<1%	4	1%	36,016	<1%
KEWEENAW CO.	10	*	0	0%	0	0%	2,301	<1%
ONTONAGON CO.	10	*	2	<1%	1	<1%	7,818	<1%
Total Out-State	**5,290**	**96.2**	**4,171**	**100%**	782	100%	**5,496,893**	**100%**

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Table 5: Living HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Out-State Michigan
Sex and Race by Risk
January 1, 2006

Male Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male-Male Sex[#]	**1,512**	**73%**	**387**	**44%**	**108**	**51%**	**32**	**39%**	**2,039**	**63%**
Injecting Drug Use[#]	**90**	**4%**	**120**	**14%**	**22**	**10%**	**3**	**4%**	**235**	**7%**
IDU w/ heterosexual	*36*	*2%*	*52*	*6%*	*10*	*5%*	*0*	*0%*	*98*	*3%*
IDU w/o heterosexual	*54*	*3%*	*68*	*8%*	*12*	*6%*	*3*	*4%*	*137*	*4%*
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	**167**	**8%**	**59**	**7%**	**14**	**7%**	**6**	**7%**	**246**	**8%**
Blood Recipients[#]	**41**	**2%**	**9**	**1%**	**0**	**0%**	**2**	**2%**	**52**	**2%**
Perinatal	**11**	**1%**	**15**	**2%**	**1**	**<1%**	**3**	**4%**	**30**	**1%**
Heterosexual[#]	**49**	**2%**	**80**	**9%**	**20**	**9%**	**2**	**2%**	**151**	**5%**
Partner IDU	*12*	*1%*	*14*	*2%*	*3*	*1%*	*1*	*1%*	*30*	*1%*
Partner Blood Recipient	*3*	*<1%*	*1*	*<1%*	*0*	*0%*	*0*	*0%*	*4*	*<1%*
Partner HIV+	*34*	*2%*	*65*	*7%*	*17*	*8%*	*1*	*1%*	*117*	*4%*
Total Known Risks	**1,870**	**90%**	**670**	**76%**	**165**	**77%**	**48**	**59%**	**2,753**	**85%**
Unknown Risk[#]	**199**	**10%**	**213**	**24%**	**48**	**23%**	**34**	**41%**	**494**	**15%**
Presumed Heterosexual	*114*	*6%*	*161*	*18%*	*39*	*18%*	*8*	*10%*	*322*	*10%*
Other	*85*	*4%*	*52*	*6%*	*9*	*4%*	*26*	*32%*	*172*	*5%*
Total All Cases	**2,069**	**64%**	**883**	**27%**	**213**	**7%**	**82**	**3%**	**3,247**	**100%**

Female Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	**64**	**18%**	**76**	**16%**	**12**	**17%**	**4**	**12%**	**156**	**17%**
IDU w/ heterosexual	*37*	*11%*	*45*	*10%*	*7*	*10%*	*3*	*9%*	*92*	*10%*
IDU w/o heterosexual	*27*	*8%*	*31*	*7%*	*5*	*7%*	*1*	*3%*	*64*	*7%*
Blood Recipients[#]	**6**	**2%**	**1**	**<1%**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0%**	**7**	**1%**
Perinatal	**6**	**2%**	**7**	**1%**	**6**	**8%**	**1**	**3%**	**20**	**2%**
Heterosexual[#]	**193**	**56%**	**180**	**38%**	**39**	**55%**	**14**	**41%**	**426**	**46%**
Partner IDU	*59*	*17%*	*45*	*10%*	*10*	*14%*	*4*	*12%*	*118*	*13%*
Partner Bisexual	*20*	*6%*	*14*	*3%*	*4*	*6%*	*1*	*3%*	*39*	*4%*
Partner Blood Recipient	*8*	*2%*	*5*	*1%*	*1*	*1%*	*0*	*0%*	*14*	*2%*
Partner HIV+	*106*	*31%*	*116*	*25%*	*24*	*34%*	*9*	*26%*	*255*	*28%*
Total Known Risks	**269**	**78%**	**264**	**56%**	**57**	**80%**	**19**	**56%**	**609**	**66%**
Unknown Risk[#]	**77**	**22%**	**209**	**44%**	**14**	**20%**	**15**	**44%**	**315**	**34%**
Presumed Heterosexual	*64*	*18%*	*178*	*38%*	*14*	*20%*	*7*	*21%*	*263*	*28%*
Other	*13*	*4%*	*31*	*7%*	*0*	*0%*	*8*	*24%*	*52*	*6%*
Total All Cases	**346**	**37%**	**473**	**51%**	**71**	**8%**	**34**	**4%**	**924**	**100%**

Male and Female	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male-Male Sex[#]	**1,512**	**63%**	**387**	**29%**	**108**	**38%**	**32**	**28%**	**2,039**	**49%**
Injecting Drug Use[#]	**154**	**6%**	**196**	**14%**	**34**	**12%**	**7**	**6%**	**391**	**9%**
IDU w/ heterosexual	*73*	*3%*	*97*	*7%*	*17*	*6%*	*3*	*3%*	*190*	*5%*
IDU w/o heterosexual	*81*	*3%*	*99*	*7%*	*17*	*6%*	*4*	*3%*	*201*	*5%*
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	**167**	**7%**	**59**	**4%**	**14**	**5%**	**6**	**5%**	**246**	**6%**
Blood Recipients[#]	**47**	**2%**	**10**	**1%**	**0**	**0%**	**2**	**2%**	**59**	**1%**
Perinatal	**17**	**1%**	**22**	**2%**	**7**	**2%**	**4**	**3%**	**50**	**1%**
Heterosexual[#]	**242**	**10%**	**260**	**19%**	**59**	**21%**	**16**	**14%**	**577**	**14%**
Partner IDU	*71*	*3%*	*59*	*4%*	*13*	*5%*	*5*	*4%*	*148*	*4%*
Partner Bisexual	*20*	*1%*	*14*	*1%*	*4*	*1%*	*1*	*1%*	*39*	*1%*
Partner Blood Recipient	*11*	*<1%*	*6*	*<1%*	*1*	*<1%*	*0*	*0%*	*18*	*<1%*
Partner HIV+	*140*	*6%*	*181*	*13%*	*41*	*14%*	*10*	*9%*	*372*	*9%*
Total Known Risks	**2,139**	**89%**	**934**	**69%**	**222**	**78%**	**67**	**58%**	**3,362**	**81%**
Unknown Risk[#]	**276**	**11%**	**422**	**31%**	**62**	**22%**	**49**	**42%**	**809**	**19%**
Presumed Heterosexual	*178*	*7%*	*339*	*25%*	*53*	*19%*	*15*	*13%*	*585*	*14%*
Other	*98*	*4%*	*83*	*6%*	*9*	*3%*	*34*	*29%*	*224*	*5%*
Total All Cases	**2,415**	**58%**	**1,356**	**33%**	**284**	**7%**	**116**	**3%**	**4,171**	**100%**

See page 5-39 for footnotes

Table 6: Living HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Out-State Michigan
Age[x] at HIV Diagnosis by Risk
January 1, 2006

Male Only	0-12 years		13-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60+ years		All Ages	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male-Male Sex[#]	0	0%	46	56%	252	70%	410	68%	859	64%	349	58%	98	54%	25	50%	2,039	63%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	0	0%	1	1%	10	3%	35	6%	94	7%	73	12%	20	11%	2	4%	235	7%
IDU w/ heterosexual	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	19	3%	38	3%	31	5%	5	3%	2	4%	98	3%
IDU w/o heterosexual	0	0%	0	0%	8	2%	16	3%	56	4%	42	7%	15	8%	0	0%	137	4%
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	0	0%	7	9%	31	9%	53	9%	107	8%	39	7%	8	4%	1	2%	246	8%
Blood Recipients[#]	7	18%	13	16%	9	3%	8	1%	11	1%	1	<1%	1	1%	2	4%	52	2%
Perinatal	30	77%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	30	1%
Heterosexual[#]	0	0%	2	2%	15	4%	39	7%	57	4%	29	5%	7	4%	2	4%	151	5%
Partner IDU	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%	6	1%	14	1%	6	1%	3	2%	0	0%	30	1%
Partner Blood Recipient	0	0%	0	0%	1	<1%	2	<1%	0	0%	1	<1%	0	0%	0	0%	4	<1%
Partner HIV+	0	0%	2	2%	13	4%	31	5%	43	3%	22	4%	4	2%	2	4%	117	4%
Total Known Risks	37	95%	69	84%	317	89%	545	91%	1,128	84%	491	82%	134	73%	32	64%	2,753	85%
Unknown Risk[#]	2	5%	13	16%	41	11%	55	9%	210	16%	106	18%	49	27%	18	36%	494	15%
Presumed Heterosexual	1	3%	4	5%	28	8%	37	6%	148	11%	63	11%	32	17%	9	18%	322	10%
Other	1	3%	9	11%	13	4%	18	3%	62	5%	43	7%	17	9%	9	18%	172	5%
Total All Cases	39	1%	82	3%	358	11%	600	18%	1,338	41%	597	18%	183	6%	50	2%	3,247	100%

Female Only	0-12 years		13-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60+ years		All Ages	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	0	0%	6	9%	23	14%	36	19%	60	22%	28	18%	3	8%	0	0%	156	17%
IDU w/ heterosexual	0	0%	3	5%	10	6%	19	10%	37	13%	21	14%	2	5%	0	0%	92	10%
IDU w/o heterosexual	0	0%	3	5%	13	8%	17	9%	23	8%	7	5%	1	3%	0	0%	64	7%
Blood Recipients[#]	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	2	5%	1	10%	7	1%
Perinatal	20	87%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	20	2%
Heterosexual[#]	0	0%	36	55%	85	51%	81	42%	125	45%	75	49%	19	49%	5	50%	426	46%
Partner IDU	0	0%	8	12%	21	13%	20	10%	34	12%	31	20%	4	10%	0	0%	118	13%
Partner Bisexual	0	0%	5	8%	10	6%	5	3%	11	4%	5	3%	3	8%	0	0%	39	4%
Partner Blood Recipient	0	0%	0	0%	6	4%	2	1%	4	1%	1	1%	0	0%	1	10%	14	2%
Partner HIV+	0	0%	23	35%	48	29%	54	28%	76	28%	38	25%	12	31%	4	40%	255	28%
Total Known Risks	20	87%	42	65%	109	65%	117	61%	188	68%	103	67%	24	62%	6	60%	609	66%
Unknown Risk[#]	3	13%	23	35%	59	35%	74	39%	87	32%	50	33%	15	38%	4	40%	315	34%
Presumed Heterosexual	1	4%	21	32%	55	33%	64	34%	72	26%	39	25%	9	23%	2	20%	263	28%
Other	2	9%	2	3%	4	2%	10	5%	15	5%	11	7%	6	15%	2	20%	52	6%
Total All Cases	23	2%	65	7%	168	18%	191	21%	275	30%	153	17%	39	4%	10	1%	924	100%

Male and Female	0-12 years		13-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60+ years		All Ages	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Male-Male Sex[#]	0	0%	46	31%	252	48%	410	52%	859	53%	349	47%	98	44%	25	42%	2,039	49%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	0	0%	7	5%	33	6%	71	9%	154	10%	101	13%	23	10%	2	3%	391	9%
IDU w/ heterosexual	0	0%	4	3%	12	2%	38	5%	75	5%	52	7%	7	3%	2	3%	190	5%
IDU w/o heterosexual	0	0%	3	2%	21	4%	33	4%	79	5%	49	7%	16	7%	0	0%	201	5%
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	0	0%	7	5%	31	6%	53	7%	107	7%	39	5%	8	4%	1	2%	246	6%
Blood Recipients[#]	7	11%	13	9%	10	2%	8	1%	14	1%	1	<1%	3	1%	3	5%	59	1%
Perinatal	50	81%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	50	1%
Heterosexual[#]	0	0%	38	26%	100	19%	120	15%	182	11%	104	14%	26	12%	7	12%	577	14%
Partner IDU	0	0%	8	5%	22	4%	26	3%	48	3%	37	5%	7	3%	0	0%	148	4%
Partner Bisexual	0	0%	5	3%	10	2%	5	1%	11	1%	5	1%	3	1%	0	0%	39	1%
Partner Blood Recipient	0	0%	0	0%	7	1%	4	1%	4	<1%	2	<1%	0	0%	1	2%	18	<1%
Partner HIV+	0	0%	25	17%	61	12%	85	11%	119	7%	60	8%	16	7%	6	10%	372	9%
Total Known Risks	57	92%	111	76%	426	81%	662	84%	1,316	82%	594	79%	158	71%	38	63%	3,362	81%
Unknown Risk[#]	5	8%	36	24%	100	19%	129	16%	297	18%	156	21%	64	29%	22	37%	809	19%
Presumed Heterosexual	2	3%	25	17%	83	16%	101	13%	220	14%	102	14%	41	18%	11	18%	585	14%
Other	3	5%	11	7%	17	3%	28	4%	77	5%	54	7%	23	10%	11	18%	224	5%
Total All Cases	62	1%	147	4%	526	13%	791	19%	1,613	39%	750	18%	222	5%	60	1%	4,171	100%

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Table 7: Living HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Kent County, Michigan
Sex and Race by Risk
January 1, 2006

Male Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex[#]	288	81%	76	41%	33	46%	<5	*	400	64%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	9	3%	27	15%	8	11%	0	0%	44	7%
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	20	6%	18	10%	6	8%	<5	*	45	7%
Blood Recipients[#]	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Perinatal	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	5	1%
Heterosexual[#]	9	3%	21	11%	7	10%	0	0%	37	6%
Total Known Risks	329	92%	145	78%	54	76%	<5	*	532	86%
Unknown Risk[#]	27	8%	41	22%	17	24%	5	56%	90	14%
Total All Cases	356	57%	186	30%	71	11%	9	1%	622	100%

Female Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Injecting Drug Use[#]	6	18%	16	15%	5	21%	<5	*	28	17%
Blood Recipients[#]	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Perinatal	0	0%	<5	*	2	8%	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual[#]	22	67%	47	43%	14	58%	<5	*	85	50%
Total Known Risks	28	85%	65	60%	21	88%	<5	*	117	69%
Unknown Risk[#]	5	15%	44	40%	3	13%	0	0%	52	31%
Total All Cases	33	20%	109	64%	24	14%	<5	*	169	100%

Male and Female	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex[#]	288	74%	76	26%	33	35%	<5	*	400	51%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	15	4%	43	15%	13	14%	<5	*	72	9%
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	20	5%	18	6%	6	6%	<5	*	45	6%
Blood Recipients[#]	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Perinatal	<5	*	5	2%	2	2%	0	0%	9	1%
Heterosexual[#]	31	8%	68	23%	21	22%	<5	*	122	15%
Total Known Risks	357	92%	210	71%	75	79%	7	58%	649	82%
Unknown Risk[#]	32	8%	85	29%	20	21%	5	42%	142	18%
Total All Cases	389	49%	295	37%	95	12%	12	2%	791	100%

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Table 8: Living HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Ingham County, Michigan
Sex and Race by Risk
January 1, 2006

Male Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex[#]	137	75%	36	42%	13	62%	<5	*	189	64%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	9	5%	8	9%	3	14%	<5	*	21	7%
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	21	12%	8	9%	0	0%	<5	*	30	10%
Blood Recipients[#]	5	3%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	8	3%
Perinatal	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual[#]	<5	*	8	9%	0	0%	0	0%	10	3%
Total Known Risks	175	96%	64	74%	16	76%	5	71%	260	88%
Unknown Risk[#]	7	4%	22	26%	5	24%	<5	*	36	12%
Total All Cases	182	61%	86	29%	21	7%	7	2%	296	100%

Female Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Injecting Drug Use[#]	<5	*	5	10%	3	43%	0	0%	12	14%
Blood Recipients[#]	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Perinatal	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual[#]	15	58%	21	42%	2	29%	0	0%	38	45%
Total Known Risks	20	77%	28	56%	5	71%	0	0%	53	62%
Unknown Risk[#]	6	*	22	44%	2	29%	<5	*	32	38%
Total All Cases	26	31%	50	59%	7	8%	<5	*	85	100%

Male and Female	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex[#]	137	66%	36	26%	13	46%	<5	*	189	50%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	13	6%	13	10%	6	21%	<5	*	33	9%
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	21	10%	8	6%	0	0%	<5	*	30	8%
Blood Recipients[#]	5	2%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	9	2%
Perinatal	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual[#]	17	8%	29	21%	2	7%	0	0%	48	13%
Total Known Risks	195	94%	92	68%	21	75%	5	56%	313	82%
Unknown Risk[#]	13	6%	44	32%	7	25%	<5	*	68	18%
Total All Cases	208	55%	136	36%	28	7%	9	2%	381	100%

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Table 9: Living HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Washtenaw County, Michigan
Sex and Race by Risk
January 1, 2006

Male Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex[#]	161	78%	58	52%	11	73%	9	100%	239	70%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	6	3%	15	13%	<5	*	0	0%	22	6%
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	21	10%	7	6%	0	0%	0	0%	28	8%
Blood Recipients[#]	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Perinatal	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual[#]	<5	*	10	9%	0	0%	0	0%	12	3%
Total Known Risks	194	94%	91	81%	13	87%	9	100%	307	90%
Unknown Risk[#]	13	6%	21	19%	<5	*	0	0%	36	10%
Total All Cases	207	60%	112	33%	15	4%	9	3%	343	100%

Female Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Injecting Drug Use[#]	5	24%	8	15%	0	0%	0	0%	13	16%
Blood Recipients[#]	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Perinatal	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual[#]	12	57%	27	50%	<5	*	<5	*	43	52%
Total Known Risks	19	90%	35	65%	<5	*	<5	*	59	72%
Unknown Risk[#]	<5	*	19	35%	<5	*	<5	*	23	28%
Total All Cases	21	26%	54	66%	<5	*	<5	*	82	100%

Male and Female	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex[#]	161	71%	58	35%	11	58%	9	75%	239	56%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	11	5%	23	14%	<5	5%	0	0%	35	8%
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	21	9%	7	4%	0	0%	0	0%	28	7%
Blood Recipients[#]	6	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	1%
Perinatal	0	0%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual[#]	14	6%	37	22%	<5	*	<5	*	55	13%
Total Known Risks	213	93%	126	76%	16	84%	11	92%	366	86%
Unknown Risk[#]	15	7%	40	24%	<5	*	<5	*	59	14%
Total All Cases	228	54%	166	39%	19	4%	12	3%	425	100%

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Table 10: Living HIV/AIDS Cases Currently Living in Berrien County, Michigan
Sex and Race by Risk
January 1, 2006

Male Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex[#]	36	69%	20	29%	<5	*	0	0%	60	45%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	<5	*	8	12%	<5	*	0	0%	13	10%
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	6	12%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	9	7%
Blood Recipients[#]	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Perinatal	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual[#]	<5	*	9	13%	<5	*	0	0%	12	9%
Total Known Risks	47	90%	41	60%	8	67%	0	0%	96	72%
Unknown Risk[#]	5	10%	27	40%	<5	*	<5	*	37	28%
Total All Cases	52	39%	68	51%	12	9%	<5	*	133	100%

Female Only	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Injecting Drug Use[#]	<5	*	6	10%	<5	*	0	0%	9	12%
Blood Recipients[#]	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Perinatal	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual[#]	9	64%	23	38%	<5	*	0	0%	33	42%
Total Known Risks	11	79%	30	49%	<5	*	0	0%	43	55%
Unknown Risk[#]	<5	*	31	51%	0	0%	<5	*	35	45%
Total All Cases	14	18%	61	78%	<5	*	<5	*	78	100%

Male and Female	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		All Races	
	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^	Cases	%^
Male-Male Sex[#]	36	55%	20	16%	<5	*	0	0%	60	28%
Injecting Drug Use[#]	5	8%	14	11%	<5	*	0	0%	22	10%
Male-Male Sex/IDU[#]	6	9%	<5	*	<5	*	0	0%	9	4%
Blood Recipients[#]	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Perinatal	0	0%	<5	*	0	0%	0	0%	<5	*
Heterosexual[#]	11	17%	32	25%	<5	*	0	0%	45	21%
Total Known Risks	58	88%	71	55%	10	71%	0	0%	139	66%
Unknown Risk[#]	8	12%	58	45%	<5	*	<5	*	72	34%
Total All Cases	66	31%	129	61%	14	7%	<5	*	211	100%

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Table 11: Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and Chlamydia by Sex Race, and Age Group in Out-State Michigan January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2005

	2000 Outstate	Gonorrhea			P&S Syphilis			Chlamydia		
Patient Group	Population	Cases	Pct	Rate	Cases	Pct	Rate	Cases	Pct	Rate
Male	2,715,625	2,803	41%	103	24	89%	1	4,250	23%	157
White Males	2,317,279	348	5%	15	13	48%	1	1,010	6%	44
Black Males	194,929	1,580	23%	811	8	30%	4	1,777	10%	912
Hispanic Males	103,276	54	1%	52	0	0%	0	175	1%	169
Other Males	100,141	36	1%	N/A	2	7%	N/A	121	1%	N/A
Unk Males	N/A	785	11%	N/A	1	4%	N/A	1,167	6%	N/A
Female	2,781,268	4,061	59%	146	3	11%	0	13,843	76%	498
White Females	2,392,512	903	13%	38	1	4%	0	4,542	25%	190
Black Females	194,856	1,475	21%	757	2	7%	1	3,254	18%	1670
Hispanic Females	92,526	79	1%	85	0	0%	0	442	2%	478
Other Females	101,374	84	1%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	386	2%	N/A
Unk Females	N/A	1,520	22%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	5,219	29%	N/A
White	4,709,791	1,251	18%	27	14	52%	0	5,552	31%	118
Black	389,785	3,057	44%	784	10	37%	3	5,033	28%	1291
Hispanic	195,802	133	2%	68	0	0%	0	617	3%	315
Other	201,515	2,326	34%	1154	2	7%	1	514	3%	255
Unknown Race	N/A	122	2%	N/A	1	4%	N/A	6,433	35%	N/A
0-4 years	361,367	17	0%	5	0	0%	0	31	0%	9
5-9 years	398,525	3	0%	1	0	0%	0	5	0%	1
10-14 years	540,798	88	1%	16	0	0%	0	286	2%	53
15-19 years	300,425	1,989	29%	662	0	0%	0	6,643	37%	2211
20-24 years	389,370	2,106	31%	541	2	7%	1	6,710	37%	1723
25-29 years	344,387	1,167	17%	339	5	19%	1	2,582	14%	750
30-34 years	370,107	622	9%	168	3	11%	1	1,053	6%	285
35-39 years	424,956	374	5%	88	1	4%	0	435	2%	102
40-44 years	441,449	216	3%	49	5	19%	1	185	1%	42
45-54 years	753,160	239	3%	32	9	33%	1	138	1%	18
55-64 years	489,632	42	1%	9	2	7%	0	25	0%	5
65 and over	682,717	11	0%	2	0	0%	0	14	0%	2
Unknown Age	N/A	15	0%	N/A	0	0%	N/A	42	0%	N/A
Total	5,496,893	6,889	100%	125	27	100%	0	18,149	100%	330