Migration Patterns

By the end of 2005, a total of 199 persons, that were diagnosed in Indiana with either HIV or AIDS or HIV/AIDS and were not known to have died, had moved out of the state (Out-Migration). At the same time, 1,174 persons that were diagnosed with either HIV or AIDS or HIV/AIDS in a state other than Indiana, had moved here by the end of 2005 (In-Migration). Table 36 lists the cumulative numbers of Out-Migrants by the state to which they moved, while Table 37 lists the cumulative number of In-Migrants by the state in which they were diagnosed with HIV or AIDS.

Table 36: Numbers of Persons Diagnosed with HIV or AIDS in Indiana and Currently Living outside the State, 2005 (Out-Migration)

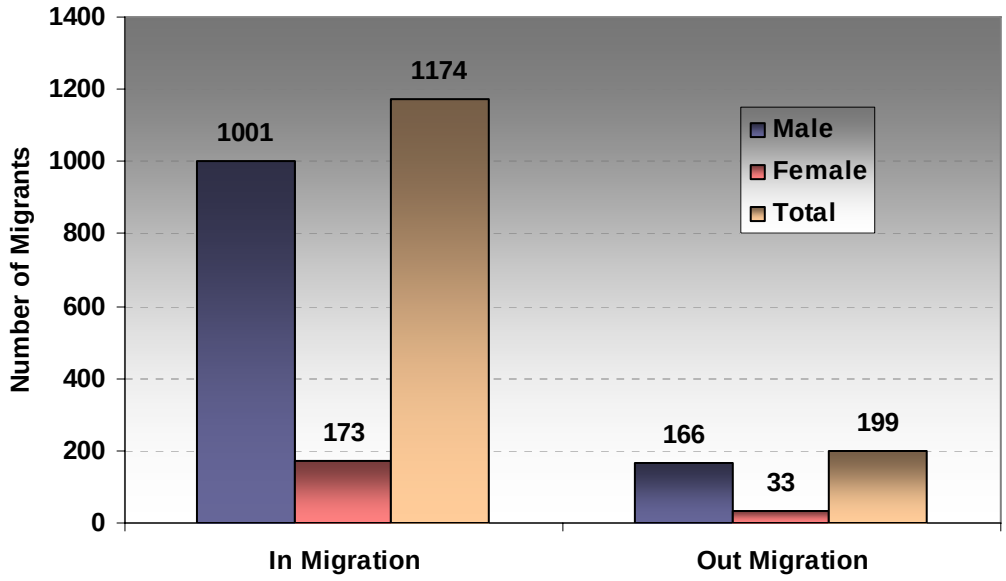
Current State of Residence	Number	Percent	Current State of Residence	Number	Percent
Alabama	7	3.5%	Nevada	2	1.0%
Arizona	10	5.0%	New Jersey	1	0.5%
California	6	3.0%	New Mexico	4	2.0%
Colorado	4	2.0%	North Carolina	2	1.0%
Florida	20	10.1%	North Dakota	2	1.0%
Foreign Country	2	1.0%	Ohio	6	3.0%
Georgia	7	3.5%	Oklahoma	2	1.0%
Hawaii	1	0.5%	Pennsylvania	4	2.0%
Illinois	30	15.1%	Rhode Island	2	1.0%
Iowa	6	3.0%	South Carolina	1	0.5%
Kansas	1	0.5%	Tennessee	13	6.5%
Kentucky	9	4.5%	Texas	14	7.0%
Louisiana	2	1.0%	Utah	2	1.0%
Massachusetts	2	1.0%	Virginia	3	1.5%
Michigan	12	6.0%	Washington	2	1.0%
Minnesota	6	3.0%	West Virginia	1	0.5%
Mississippi	1	0.5%	Wisconsin	7	3.5%
Missouri	2	1.0%	Wyoming	1	0.5%
Nebraska	2	1.0%	**Total**	**199**	**100.0%**

Table 37: Number of Persons that were Diagnosed with HIV or AIDS outside of Indiana and Migrated to Indiana, 2005 (In-Migration)

State of Diagnosis	HIV	AIDS	HIV/AIDS	Percent HIV/AIDS
Alabama	6	16	22	1.9%
Arizona	10	18	28	2.4%
Arkansas	6	6	12	1.0%
California	15	83	98	8.3%
Colorado	10	8	18	1.5%
Connecticut	0	6	6	0.5%
Delaware	1	3	4	0.3%
Florida	32	115	147	12.5%
Foreign Country	1	0	1	0.1%
Georgia	1	29	30	2.6%
Hawaii	0	1	1	0.1%
Illinois	23	126	149	12.7%
Iowa	1	5	6	0.5%
Kansas	5	9	14	1.2%
Kentucky	16	54	70	6.0%
Louisiana	6	15	21	1.8%
Maine	1	1	2	0.2%
Maryland	1	11	12	1.0%
Massachusetts	0	4	4	0.3%
Michigan	17	29	46	3.9%
Minnesota	9	13	22	1.9%
Mississippi	8	12	20	1.7%
Missouri	19	22	41	3.5%
Montana	0	1	1	0.1%
Nevada	9	9	18	1.5%
New Hampshire	1	1	2	0.2%
New Jersey	7	12	19	1.6%
New Mexico	3	5	8	0.7%
New York	3	19	22	1.9%
North Carolina	3	5	8	0.7%
Ohio	28	48	76	6.5%
Oklahoma	8	3	11	0.9%
Oregon	1	6	7	0.6%
Pennsylvania	2	16	18	1.5%
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0.0%
South Carolina	10	10	20	1.7%
Tennessee	11	23	34	2.9%
Texas	12	67	79	6.7%
Utah	1	2	3	0.3%
Virgin Islands	0	1	1	0.1%
Virginia	9	12	21	1.8%
Washington	1	9	10	0.9%
Washington, DC	0	8	8	0.7%
West Virginia	4	2	6	0.5%
Wisconsin	13	13	26	2.2%
Unknown	0	3	3	0.3%
Total	**314**	**860**	**1,174**	**100.0%**

A look at the gender distribution of infected people reveals a large difference between male and female migrant numbers. Figure 48 shows the cumulative numbers of infected persons migrating to and from Indiana by sex. The numbers for both the migration to Indiana and out of the state reflect the total number of infected persons that have been recorded since 1982 up until 2005.

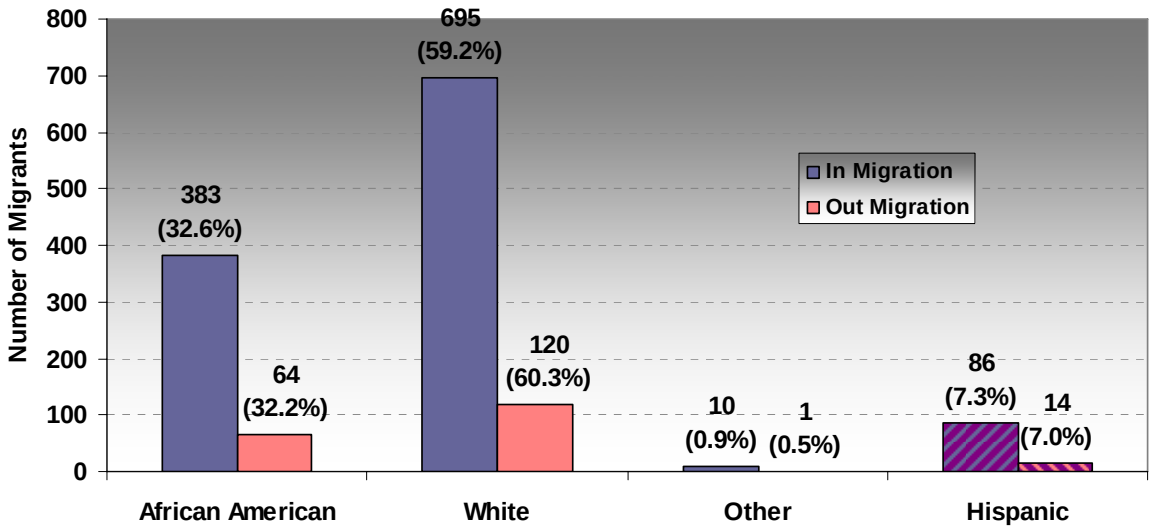
Figure 48: Cumulative Number of Migrants by Sex, 2005



For both migration directions, males outnumber females by five to six times. They make up roughly 85% of the migrants. There is virtually no difference between the gender distribution of infected people that move to Indiana or of those that are leaving the state, after they have been diagnosed here, other than the difference in numbers.

There are, however, differences when considering the racial and ethnic composition of both migrating groups. Figure 49 shows the number of migrating persons that were alive at the time of this report by their race and ethnicity.

Figure 49: Cumulative Number and Percentages of Migrants by Race/Ethnicity and Migration Direction, including 2005



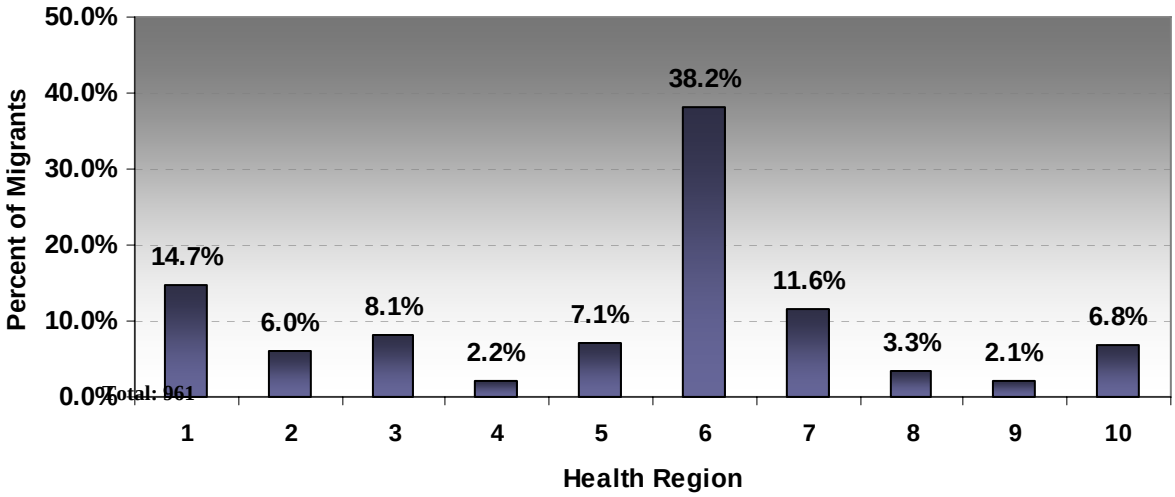
In absolute numbers, the "In-Migrants" outnumber "Out-Migrants". However, in terms of percentages about the same share of infected persons of minority background have left the state than have moved to Indiana. The same is true for infected White persons. About the same percentage of White migrants have moved to Indiana than left it. However, in terms of absolute numbers, the number of in-migrants exceeds that of persons leaving the state. In other words, since 1982 Indiana's population of HIV/AIDS infected people has seen a net growth because of migration. The absolute numbers and corresponding percentages are listed in Table 38.

Table 38: Cumulative Numbers and Percentages of Migrants by Race/Ethnicity and Migration Direction, including 2005

Race/Ethnicity	In-Migration	Percent	Out-Migration	Percent
African American	383	32.6	64	32.2
White	695	59.2	120	60.3
Other	10	0.9	1	0.5
Hispanic	86	7.3	14	7.0
Total	1,174	100.0	199	100.0

The group of migrants that moved to Indiana after they were diagnosed with HIV/AIDS did settle in various parts of the state. Figure 50 shows the distribution of in-migrants by Health Region in Indiana.

Figure 50: Cumulative Number of In-Migrants by Health Region including 2005



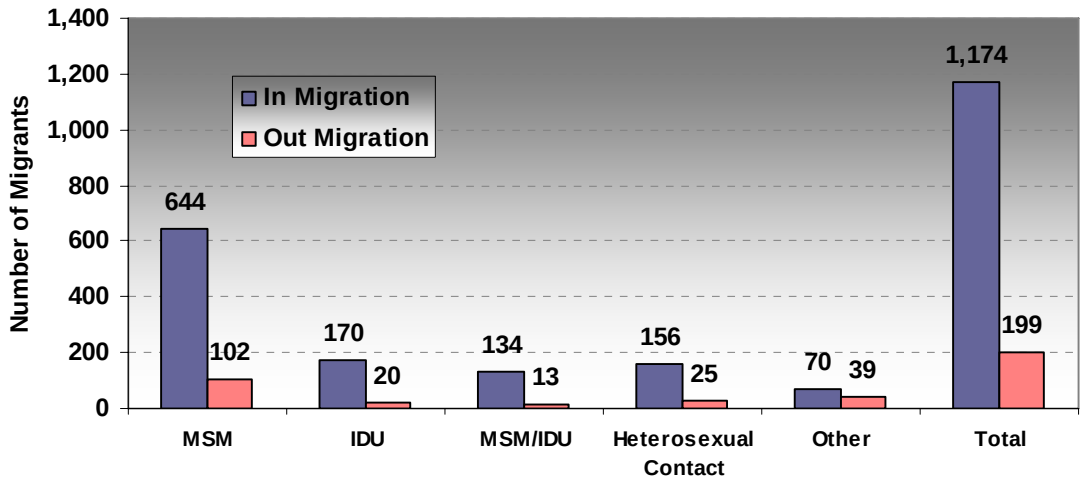
Region Key:

Region	Area
1	Northwest Indiana - Lake Region
2	Northcentral Indiana - Elkhart
3	Northeast Indiana - Fort Wayne
4	Westcentral Indiana - Lafayette
5	Eastcentral Indiana - Marion
6	Central Indiana - Indianapolis
7	Southwestern Indiana - Evansville/Terre Haute
8	Bloomington Area
9	Southeastern Indiana - Cincinnati Area
10	Southern Indiana - Louisville Area

The Health Regions surrounding the urban centers of the state attracted the largest number of people coming to Indiana. Health Region 6, the greater Indianapolis area attracted almost four out of ten migrants (38%) of all in-migrants alone.

The distribution of risk categories among migrants is shown in Figure 51.

Figure 51: Percentage of Migrants by Mode of Transmission, including 2005



Similar to Indiana's resident infected population, *MSM* is the dominant transmission mode among the migrant population. Over half of persons moving to Indiana (55%) were associated with that risk category. This ratio is also consistent with the overall infected population, where about 52% were associated with *MSM*. The same is true for *MSM/IDU* and *Heterosexual Contacts* which both are represented among the migrant population in nearly the same ratios as the current infected population at large.