

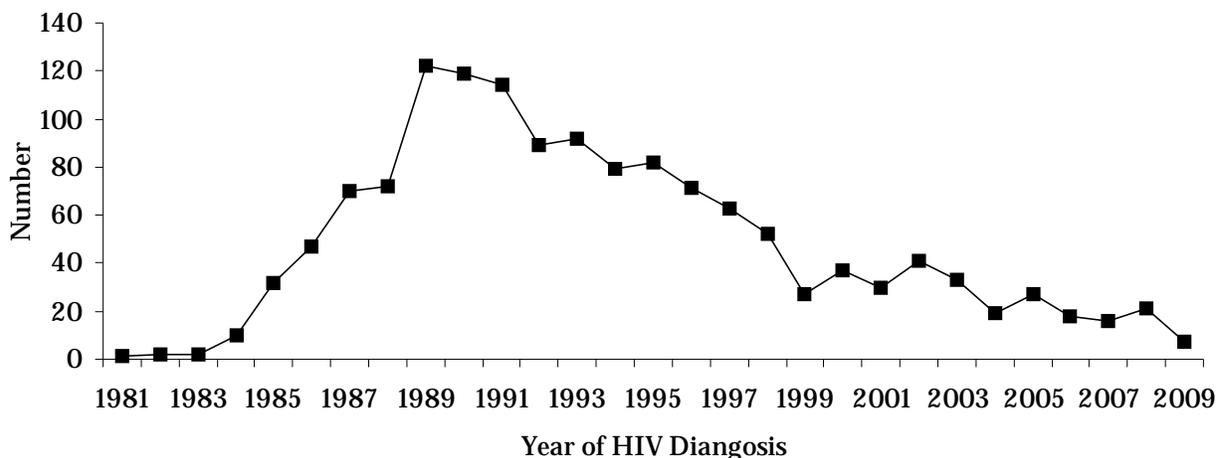
2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Ranked Behavioral Group: IDU

Conclusions:

Figure 12 shows that the number of HIV cases categorized as IDU in Out-State Michigan has been decreasing since the early 1990s. IDU cases have remained relatively stable between 2004 and 2008. These numbers are not adjusted for reporting delay and most recent years may be incomplete.

Figure 12: Number of IDU HIV Cases in Out-State Michigan, by year of HIV diagnosis (N = 713)



Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

The majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan are white. However, black persons comprise seven percent of the Out-State Michigan population, yet make up one-third (31 percent) of the cases of HIV. MDCH estimates there are 2,180 black persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. The rate of HIV infection among black persons is 448 per 100,000, about 7.5 times higher than the rate among white persons. As many as one out of 170 black males and one out of 340 black females are HIV-infected.

White persons comprise over half (56 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases, and 85 percent of the population in Out-State Michigan. MDCH estimates there are 3,470 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 (59 per 100,000) of HIV infection than the black or Hispanic populations. As many as one out of 970 white males and one out of 6,140 white females are HIV-infected.

Hispanic persons comprise seven percent of cases and four percent of the population in Out-State Michigan. This is in contrast to the Hispanic population throughout all of Michigan, where the proportions are the same (four percent). MDCH estimates 460 Hispanic persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan. However, the relatively few cases are dispersed among a small population and therefore they have a rate (149 per 100,000) almost three times higher than that of the white population. As many as one out of 450 Hispanic males and one out of 1,440 Hispanic females are HIV-infected.

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Most persons living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan are male (79 percent). Although women continue to be a smaller proportion of persons living with HIV/AIDS, their proportion has increased and they currently comprise 21 percent of the infected population in this area.

The majority of the 3,982 male HIV/AIDS cases are white (61 percent), 30 percent are black, seven percent are Hispanic and two percent are other or unknown race. In contrast, over half of the 1,081 female HIV/AIDS cases are black (53 percent), 36 percent are white, seven percent are Hispanic and three percent are other or unknown race.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 5,063 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Michigan, 53 percent (2,694 cases) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 1,136 (42 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Males make up 82 percent of AIDS cases, of which 44 percent had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Females make up 18 percent of AIDS cases, of which 35 percent had concurrent diagnoses.

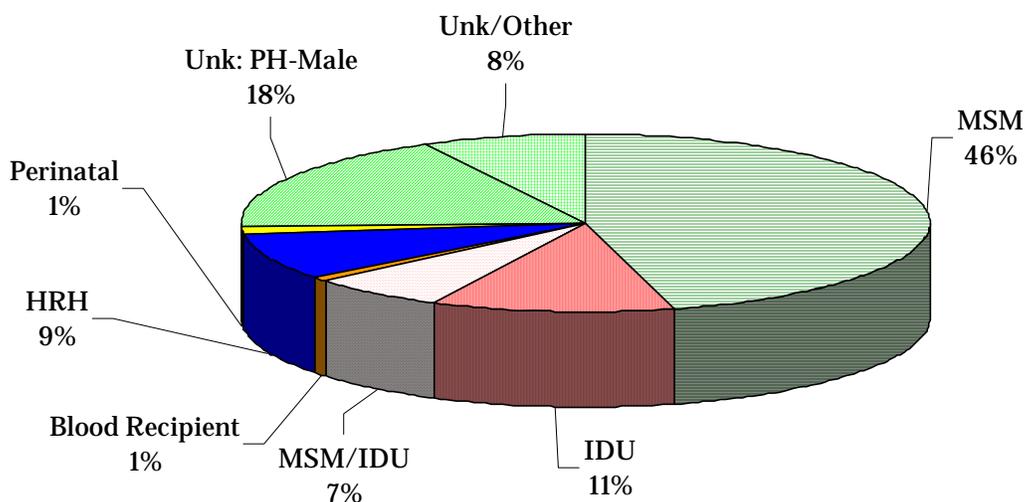
In contrast to the Detroit Metro Area and the state as a whole, black persons living in Out-State Michigan make up a smaller proportion of persons living with AIDS compared to white persons (33 v. 57 percent). Additionally, about the same proportion of black and white persons living with AIDS were concurrently diagnosed (40 v. 42 percent). Hispanic persons make up eight percent of AIDS cases, of which 55 percent were concurrently diagnosed. This disproportionate spread is also seen among other race groups: Less than one percent of Asian/PI/NH and AI/AN are living with AIDS, of these 45 percent of Asian/PI/NH and 17 percent of AI/AN had concurrent diagnoses. See Table 3, page 5-39.

Mode of Transmission:

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

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

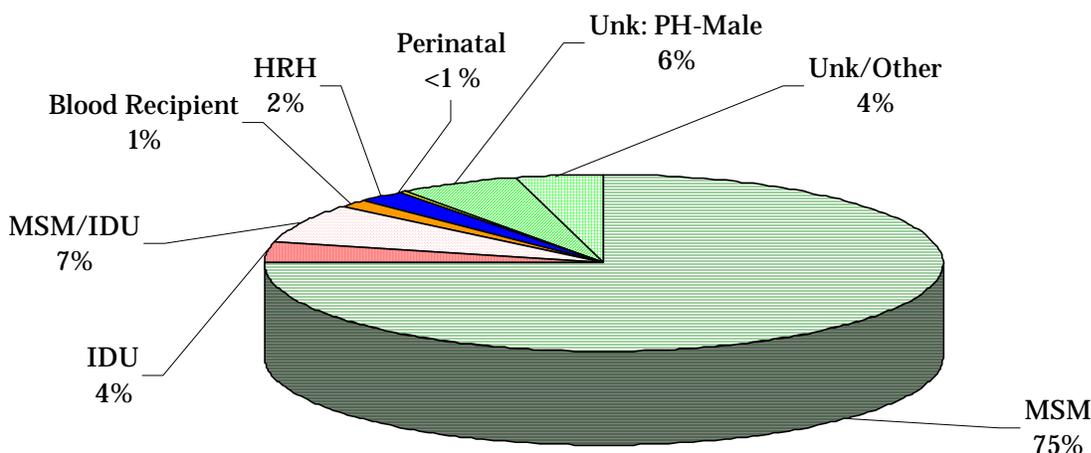
Figure 13: Black Males Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, by Expanded Mode of Transmission (N = 1,188)



2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

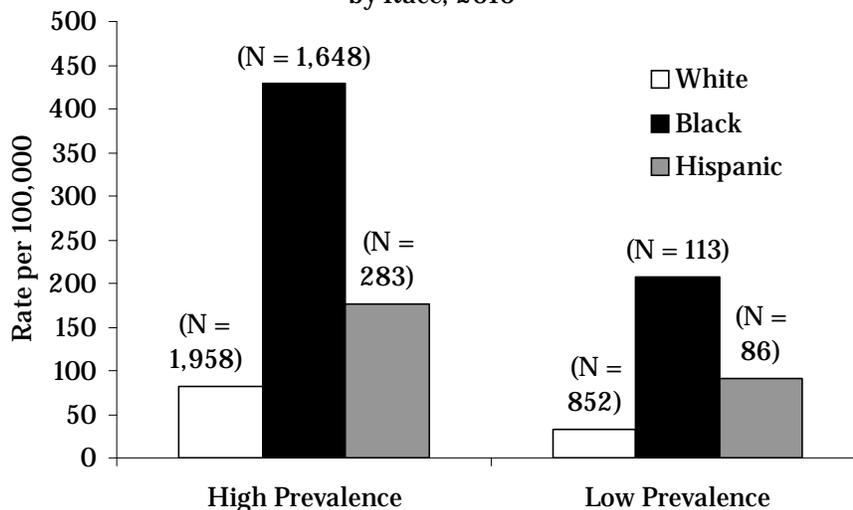
Figure 14: White Males Living with HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan, by Expanded Mode of Transmission (N = 2,418)



Geographic Distribution of Cases:

Ninety-four percent of all black cases, 70 percent of white cases, and 77 percent of all Hispanic cases in Out-State Michigan currently live in high prevalence counties (see page 3-15 for map). However, these proportions of cases by race (e.g., number of black cases/total number of cases) in a particular area of Out-State Michigan does not fully illustrate the impact of this disease. In this case, it is because the proportions of white and black persons living in high and low prevalence areas are different. Instead of proportions, rates are used (e.g., number of black cases/total number of black persons living in that area). Figure 15 shows that among black persons, the rate is five to six times higher than the rate among white persons in both high and low prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan, even though there are many fewer cases among black persons (numbers are above the bars). This shows that this disease disproportionately affects the black population in both high and low prevalence areas of Out-State Michigan. Also, the rate of HIV infection among Hispanic persons is two to three times higher than the rate among white persons in both high and low prevalence areas.

Figure 15: Case Rates of Persons with HIV/AIDS Living in High & Low Prevalence Areas of Out-State Michigan, by Race, 2010



2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Out-State Michigan

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Conclusions:

Figure 16 shows that reports of HIV infection in males in Out-State Michigan have decreased since the early 1990s. Reported number of white and Hispanic males have decreased 24 and 13 percent from 2004 to 2008, while reported numbers of black males have remained relatively level since the early 1990s. These are reported numbers and have not been adjusted for reporting delay.

Figure 16: Number of Reported HIV Cases in Males, by Year of HIV Diagnosis and Race, Out-State Michigan 2010

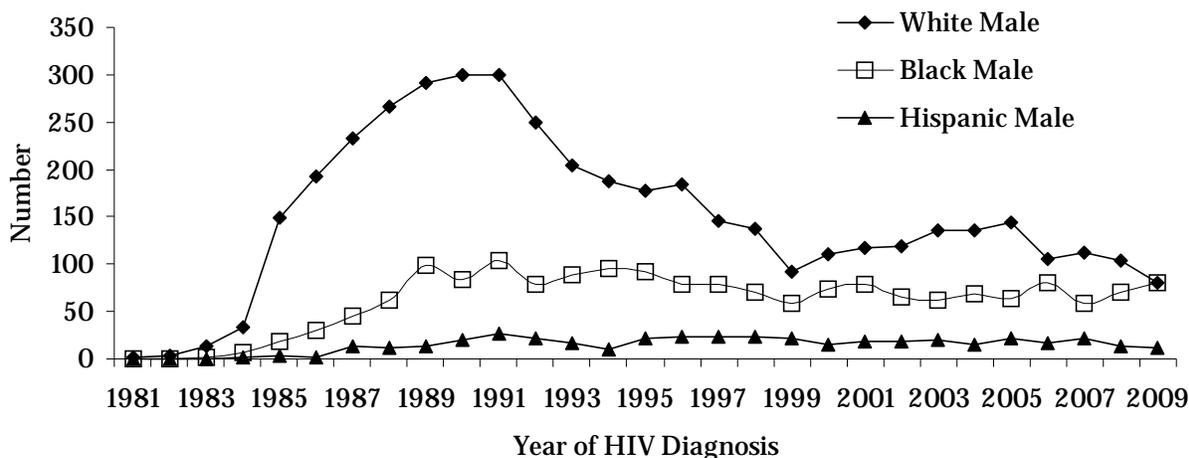


Figure 17 shows the reported number of HIV cases in females. Overall, the number of reported cases in black females has been increasing since the early 1990s (peaking at 56 cases in 2000), but started declining in 2005. Reported cases in white females have decreased during the same time period. Reported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

Figure 17: Number of Reported HIV Cases in Females, by Year of HIV Diagnosis and Race, Out-State Michigan 2010

