

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in The Detroit Metro Area

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview:

Black persons comprise the majority of those living with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area. This group represents 23 percent of this area's population yet make up over two-thirds (69 percent) of the cases of HIV/AIDS. MDCH estimates 8,280 black persons live with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area. The rate of HIV infection among black persons is 663 per 100,000, almost eight times higher than the rate among white persons. As many as one out of 100 black males and one out of 280 black females may be HIV-infected.

White persons comprise over two-thirds of the area's population (68 percent) but just over a quarter (26 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases. MDCH estimates 3,160 white persons live with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area. However, since these cases are spread out among a much larger population they have a lower rate of HIV infection (85 per 100,000) than black or Hispanic persons. As many as one out of 660 white males and one out of 5,120 white females may be HIV-infected.

Hispanic persons comprise four percent of the population and three percent of the cases in the Detroit Metro Area. MDCH estimates 390 Hispanic persons live with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area. However, the relatively few cases are spread out among a small population and therefore they have a rate higher (190 per 100,000) than that among white persons. As many as one out of 370 Hispanic males and one out of 1,040 Hispanic females may be HIV-infected.

Most persons living with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area as of January 2010 are male (76 percent). The majority of the 7,423 male HIV/AIDS cases are black (64 percent), 30 percent white, three percent Hispanic and two percent are other or unknown race. The majority of the 2,342 female HIV/AIDS cases are black (82 percent), 13 percent are white, three percent are Hispanic and two percent are other or unknown race.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 9,765 persons living with HIV in the Detroit Metro Area, 55 percent (5,411 cases) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 2,376 (44 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Males make up 78 percent of AIDS cases, of which 45 percent had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Females make up 22 percent of AIDS cases, of which 40 percent had concurrent diagnoses.

Although black persons make up a larger proportion of persons living with AIDS compared to white persons (68 v. 27 percent), they are less likely to have been diagnosed with HIV and AIDS at the same time than white persons (42 v. 48 percent). Hispanic persons make up three percent of AIDS cases, of which 49 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 63 percent of Asian/PI/NH and 38 percent of AI/AN had concurrent diagnoses. See Table 5, page 4-42 for more detail.

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Mode of Transmission:

Figures 19 and 20 display the proportion of black and white male cases by risk.

Figure 19: Black Males Living with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area, by Expanded Mode of Transmission (N = 4,782)

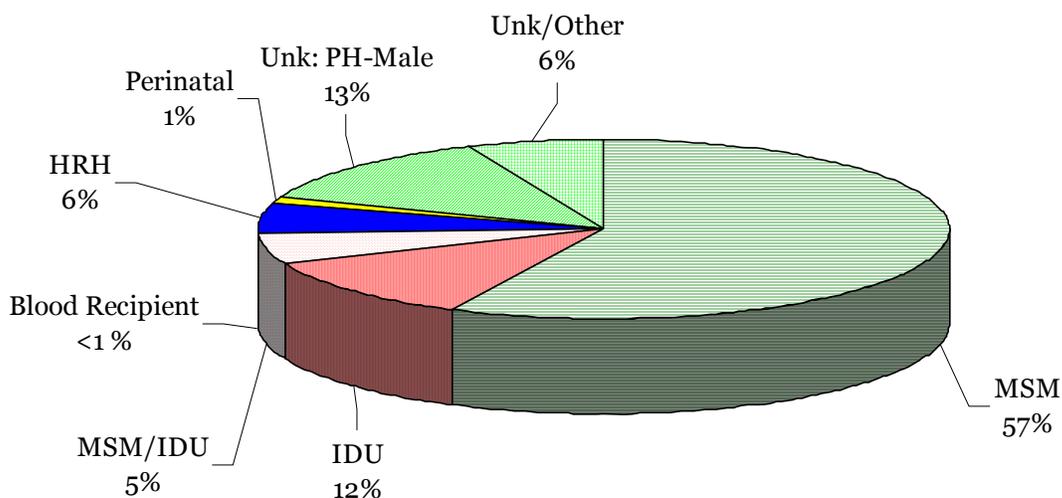
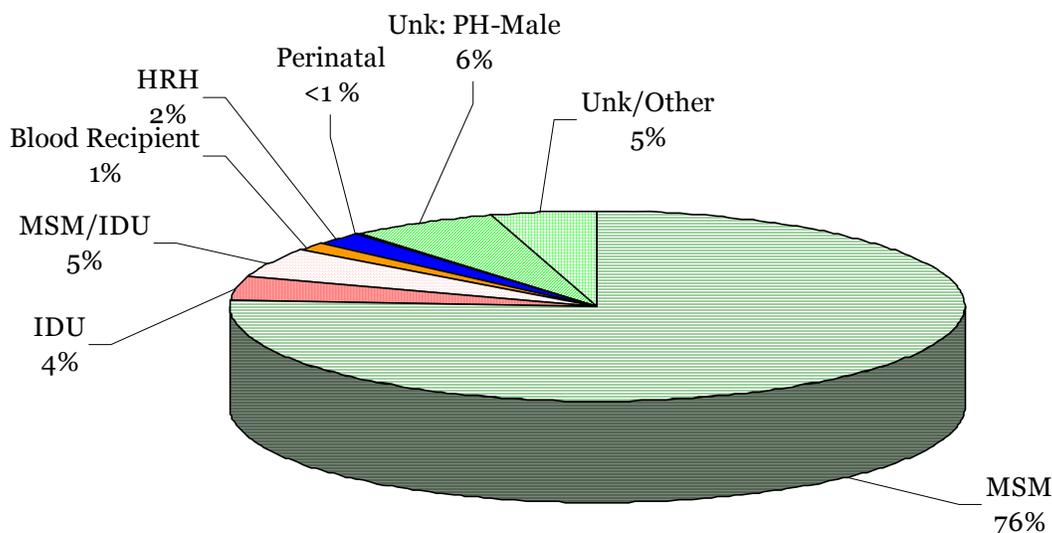


Figure 20: White Males Living with HIV/AIDS in the Detroit Metro Area, by Expanded Mode of Transmission (N = 2,258)



Please refer to Figures 14 and 15 on page 4-23 for black and white female distributions.

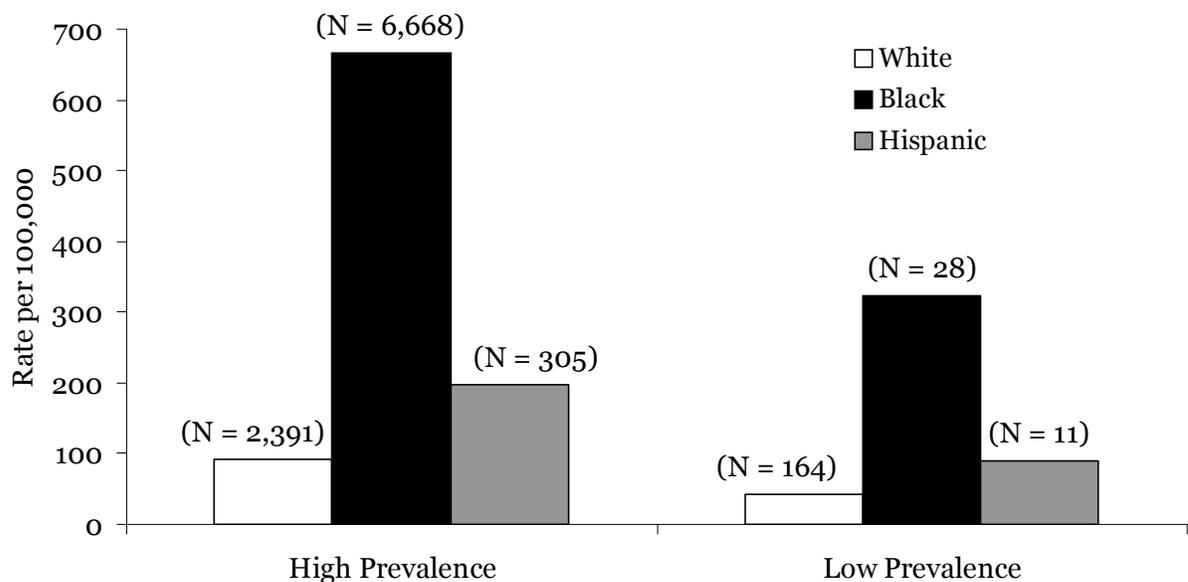
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Geographic Distribution of Cases:

Looking at the proportions of cases by race (e.g., number of black cases/total number of cases) in a particular area of the Detroit Metro Area 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 (see page 3-15). Therefore, instead of proportions, rates are used (e.g., number of black cases/total number of black persons living in that area). Figure 21 shows that among black persons, the rate is seven and a half times higher than the rate among white persons in both high and low prevalence areas of the Detroit Metro Area, even though there are many fewer cases among the black population in the low prevalence areas. This shows that this disease disproportionately affects the black population in both high and low prevalence areas of the Detroit Metro Area. The HIV/AIDS case rate among Hispanic persons is also disproportionately high: two times higher than the rate among white persons in both high and low prevalence areas.

Figure 21: Case Rates of Persons with HIV/AIDS Living in High & Low Prevalence Areas of The Detroit Metro Area, by Race, 2010



Trends and Conclusions:

The rate of new diagnoses decreased among white males, black females, and whites overall. The rate of new HIV diagnoses is consistently highest among black males and black females. The disparity in new diagnosis rates remains when looking at race/sex breakdowns. In 2008, the rate of new diagnoses for black males is 10.1 times higher than that of white males. The disparity is even more pronounced among females, with the rate among blacks being 14.8 times the rate among white females. In fact, the rate among black females is 3.3 times higher than that of white males. The rates for persons of Other race/ethnicity, though lower than the rates among blacks, are about three times as high as those of whites. Hispanics make up 57 percent of persons of Other race/ethnicity. For more information on trends overtime, see the section on Trends in HIV/AIDS Data on pages 4-11–14.