

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Michigan

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 Michigan. They comprise 14 percent of Michigan's population yet make up over half (58 percent) of the cases of HIV/AIDS. MDCH estimates 10,820 black persons are living with HIV/AIDS in Michigan. The rate of HIV infection among black persons is 627 per 100,000, almost nine times higher than the rate among white persons. As many as one out of 100 black males and one out of 300 black females are living with HIV.

White persons comprise over a third (36 percent) of reported HIV/AIDS cases and 77 percent of Michigan's population. MDCH estimates 6,710 whites are living with HIV/AIDS in the state. However, since these cases are spread out among a much larger population they have a lower rate of HIV infection (70 per 100,000) than black or Hispanic persons. As many as one out of 800 white males and one out of 5,640 white females are living with HIV.

Hispanic persons comprise five percent of cases and four percent of the population. MDCH estimates 860 Hispanic persons are living with HIV/AIDS in Michigan. However, the relatively few cases are spread out among a small population and therefore they have a higher rate (170 per 100,000) than that among white persons. As many as one out of 400 Hispanic males and one out of 1,240 Hispanic females are living with HIV.

Arab, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and American Indian/Alaskan Native persons living with HIV are discussed further on pages 3-75–79.

Most persons living with HIV/AIDS in Michigan are male (77 percent). The majority of the 11,842 male HIV/AIDS cases are black (53 percent), 40 percent white, five percent Hispanic and two percent are other or unknown race. The majority of the 3,443 female HIV/AIDS cases are also black (73 percent), 20 percent are white, five percent are Hispanic and three percent are other or unknown race.

Please refer to Table 5, page 3-85 for the data discussed in the above section.

Concurrent Diagnoses:

Of the 15,285 persons living with HIV/AIDS in Michigan, 54 percent (8,317 cases) have progressed to AIDS. Of these, 3,561 (43 percent) had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Males make up 80 percent of AIDS cases, of which 44 percent had concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Females make up 20 percent of AIDS cases, of which 38 percent had concurrent diagnoses.

Although black persons make up a larger proportion of persons living with AIDS compared to white persons (57 v. 36 percent), more white persons living with AIDS were concurrently diagnosed, compared with black persons (45 v. 41 percent). Hispanic persons make up five percent of AIDS cases, of which 52 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 59 percent of Asian/PI/NH and 23 percent of AI/AN had concurrent diagnoses. See Table 5, page 3-85.

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Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex (continued)

Mode of Transmission:

Figures 32 and 33 display the proportion of black and white male cases by mode of transmission. Refer to Figures 26 and 27, page 3-43 for black and white female distributions.

Figure 32: Black Males Living with HIV/AIDS in Michigan, by Expanded Mode of Transmission (N = 6,300)

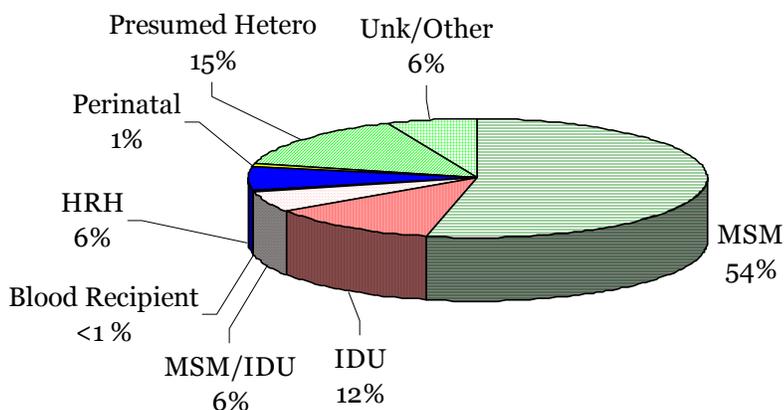
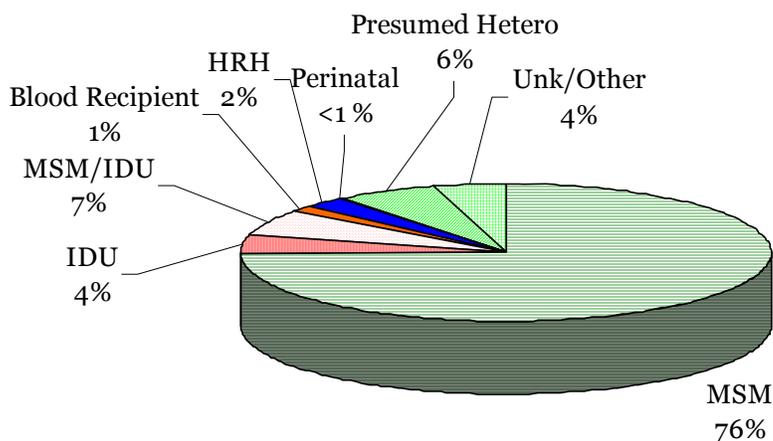


Figure 33: White Males Living with HIV/AIDS in Michigan, by Expanded Mode of Transmission (N = 4,759)



Trends and Conclusions:

The rate of new diagnoses increased among black males (average 2 percent per year) between 2004 and 2008. This is the third consecutive yearly analysis that has shown increases among black males. The rate decreased among white males for the second time at an average of six percent per year. The rate also decreased among black females (average 9 percent per year), which resulted in a decrease in rate for all females (average six percent per year), as blacks make up about 75 percent of cases among females. Diagnosis rates remain highest among blacks of both sexes, compared to all other race/sex groups. For more information on trends overtime, see the section on Trends in HIV/AIDS Data on pages 3-18—21.

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Geographic Distribution:

Looking at the proportions of cases by race (e.g., number of black cases/total number of cases) in a particular area of the state does not fully measure the impact of this disease. This is because the proportions of white and black persons living in high and low prevalence areas are different. See page 3-15 for high and low prevalence areas. Therefore, instead of proportions, rates are used (e.g., number of black cases/total number of blacks living in that area). Figure 34 shows that the HIV/AIDS case rate among black persons is seven times higher than the rate among white persons in both high and low prevalence areas of the state, even though there are fewer cases among black persons in the low prevalence areas. This shows that this disease disproportionately affects black persons in both high and low prevalence areas of Michigan. Also, the HIV/AIDS case rate among Hispanic persons is two to three times higher than the rate among white persons in both high and low prevalence areas of the state, even though there are fewer cases among Hispanic persons.

Figure 34: Case Rates of Persons with HIV/AIDS Living in High & Low Prevalence Areas by Race, 2010

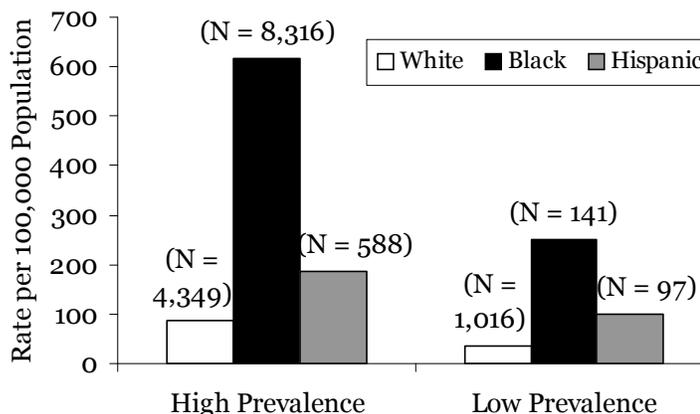
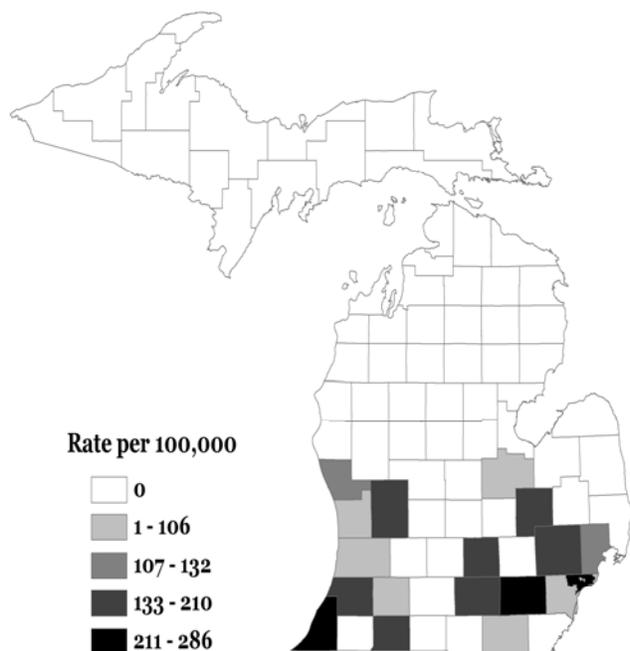


Figure 35: Prevalence Rates for Hispanic Persons Living with HIV



Focus on Hispanics:

Hispanic persons comprise five percent of all persons living with HIV/AIDS. Figure 35 shows the rate per 100,000 of Hispanic persons living with HIV/AIDS in counties across Michigan. Counties with five or more reported Hispanic cases are included in the map. Eight of the 17 counties that meet this definition are either on the Lake Michigan shoreline or just east of it. This is most likely due to the large population of migrant workers in this area. Although Wayne County has the largest number of cases, it has the third highest rate (203 per 100,000). The individual rates for the remaining counties are as follows: Washtenaw (271), Berrien (249), Kent (210), Jackson (202), St. Joseph (190), Ingham (186), Van Buren (186), Genesee (177), Oakland (166), Macomb (132), Muskegon (115), Allegan (105), Lenawee (93), Saginaw (88), Ottawa (85) and Kalamazoo (84).