

2012 Profile of HIV in Michigan (Statewide)

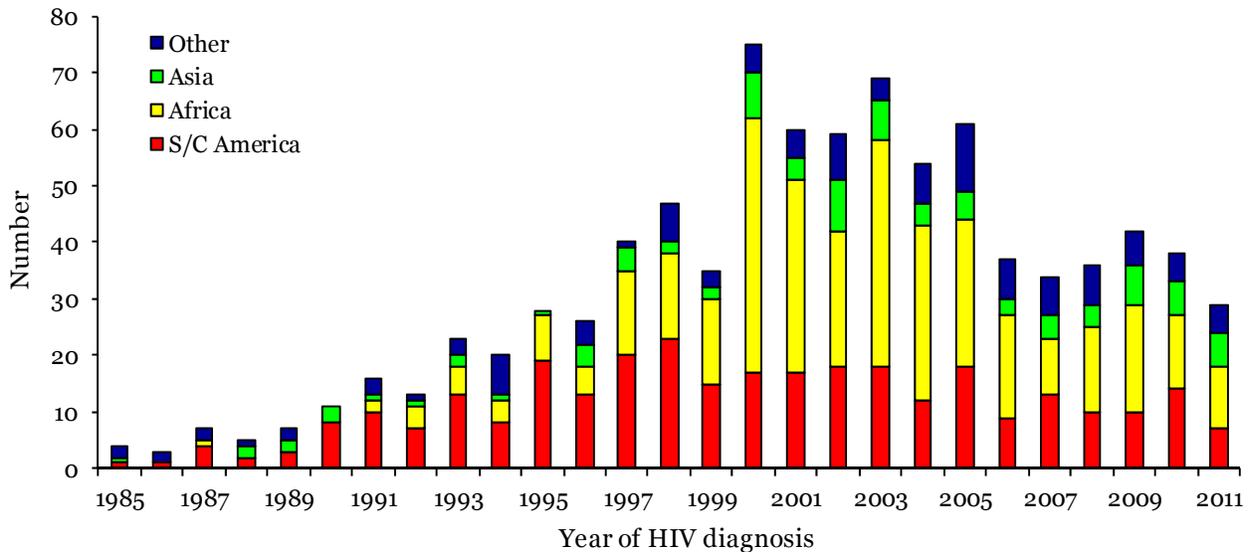
Special Populations: Foreign-born Persons

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Overview and trends:

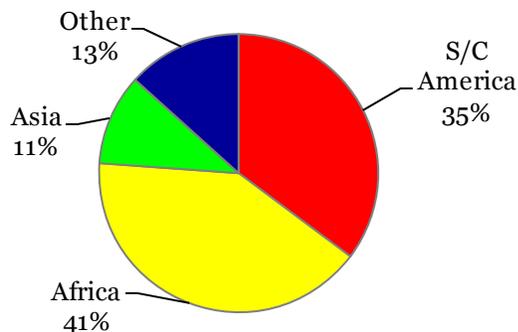
While the majority of HIV infection in Michigan is among persons born in the US (71 percent of all living cases), almost one-quarter (24 percent) have a missing or unknown country of birth. Six percent (n=880) of the total number of HIV infection cases currently living in Michigan were born in a country other than the US (foreign-born). Due to the high proportion of missing data, this is considered to be a minimum estimate of the number of foreign-born persons living with HIV in MI and must be interpreted with caution. Data on HIV-positive foreign-born persons is not shown in tables.

Figure 86: HIV diagnoses among foreign-born persons living in Michigan by year of diagnosis and birth country, January 2012 (n = 880)



The Immigration and Nationality Act was updated in 1999. This allowed HIV-positive refugees to enter the US. From 1999 to 2000, Michigan experienced a 110 percent increase in HIV diagnoses among foreign-born individuals, which was likely an effect of the updated Act. The number of HIV infections diagnosed in Michigan among foreign-born individuals increased from 14 cases in 1985 to 31 cases in 2011, with a peak of 84 cases in 2000 (figure 86). The majority of these persons were born in Africa and South and Central America, including Mexico (S/C America). Prior to 2000, the largest proportion of foreign-born persons were born in S/C America, but this shifted in 2000 to those born in Africa.

Figure 87: Birth country of foreign-born persons living with HIV infection in Michigan, January 2012 (n = 880)



Birth country:

Figure 87 shows that 39 percent of foreign-born persons living with HIV in Michigan were born in S/C America; 33 percent were born in Africa; 11 percent were born in Asia; and 17 percent were born in other countries.

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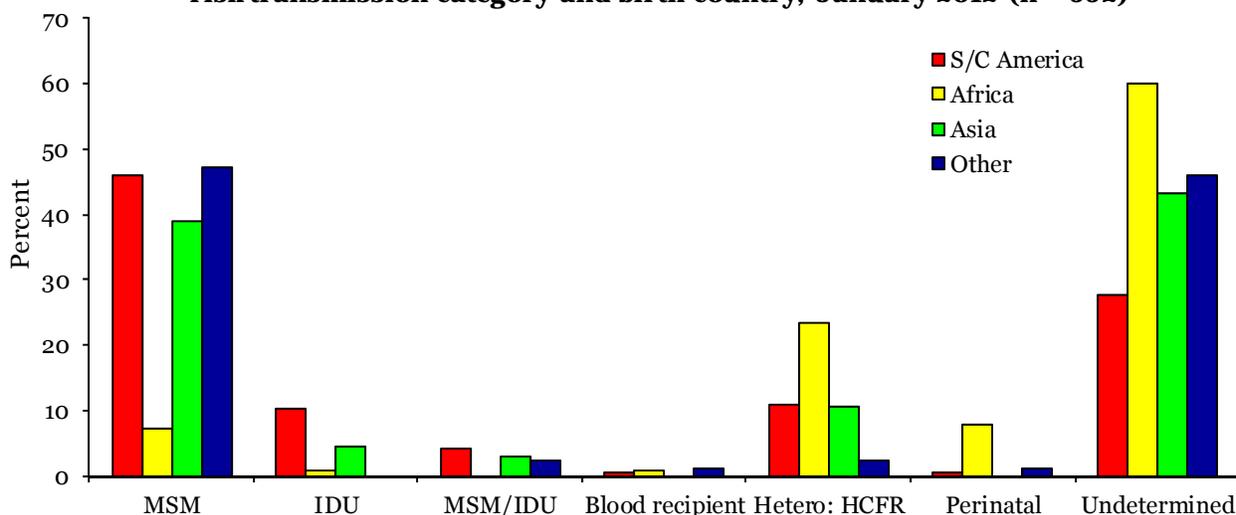
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Risk:

Risk differs for foreign-born persons based on country of birth. Figures 88 and 89 show risk among foreign-born males and females. Of all regions, S/C America most mirrors risk in the U.S. Among males born in S/C America, half had male-male sex (MSM), including MSM/IDU. Ten percent injected drugs (IDU), and 11 percent had sex with females with known risks for HIV (HCFR). Twenty-eight percent had undetermined risk. Among cases born in Africa, the majority of male cases have undetermined risk (60 percent). These are likely MSM or males who had sex with females of unknown risk/HIV status. Twenty-four percent had sex with females with known risk (HCFR), and just seven percent were MSM. Eight percent were infected perinatally. Males born in Asia also had a high proportion with undetermined risk (43 percent), but a larger proportion were MSM (42 percent, including MSM/IDU). Ten percent were HCFR, and four percent were IDU. Males born in other countries were almost evenly split between undetermined risk and MSM (46 percent vs. 49 percent, respectively).

Figure 88: Foreign-born males living with HIV infection in Michigan by risk transmission category and birth country, January 2012 (n = 552)



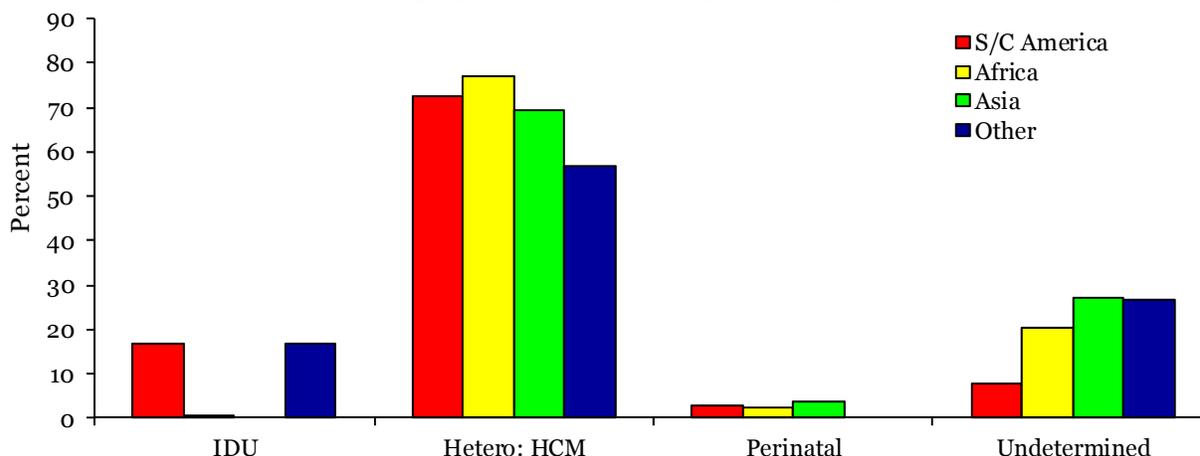
As with males, the risk pattern among female foreign-born persons differs based on birth country (figure 89). Seventy-two percent of females born in S/C America had a risk of heterosexual contact (HCM), and 17 percent were IDU. Eight percent were undetermined risk, and three percent were infected perinatally. Over three-quarters of females born in Africa had a risk of heterosexual contact (HCM). Twenty percent had an undetermined risk, and almost none were IDU. Two percent were infected perinatally. Females born in Asian countries were also largely HCM (69 percent). Twenty-seven percent had undetermined risk, and four percent were infected perinatally. None were IDU. Females born in other countries had risks most similar to those born in S/C America, although they had a much larger proportion with undetermined risk (27 percent) and less HCM (57 percent).

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Figure 89: Foreign-born females living with HIV in Michigan by risk transmission category and birth country, January 2012 (n = 328)



Race/ethnicity and sex:

As would be expected, the racial breakdown of foreign-born individuals differs depending on the country of birth. African-born individuals are almost entirely black (98 percent). Persons born in S/C America are 84 percent Hispanic, 12 percent black, and four percent white, while persons born in Asia are 52 percent Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander, 42 percent white, two percent black, and three percent other or unknown race. Persons born in other countries were 42 percent white, 38 percent black, and nine percent Hispanic.

Overall, 63 percent of foreign-born persons currently living with HIV in MI are male and 37 percent are female. This is different from the proportion seen among all persons living with HIV in Michigan (78 percent male and 22 percent female). Persons born in Africa are more likely to be females than males (58 percent vs. 42 percent, respectively), while those born in S/C America, Asia, and other countries are closer to the proportion seen among all persons living with HIV in MI (72 percent male, 79 percent male, and 74 percent male, respectively). This difference reflects the higher proportion of heterosexual cases among persons born in Africa.

Geographical distribution:

The highest proportion of African-born cases reside in Kent county (26 percent); 13 percent reside in the city of Detroit; 12 percent in Berrien County; 11 percent in Oakland; eight percent in Ingham; seven percent in Wayne; six percent in Washtenaw; and the rest in other counties of MI.

The highest proportion of S/C American-born cases were diagnosed among residents of Wayne and Kent Counties (16 and 14 percent, respectively). Eight percent were diagnosed in a state other than Michigan, 33 percent were diagnosed in an unknown location, and the rest were diagnosed while living throughout the remainder of Michigan.

Forty-one percent of Asian-born cases were among residents of the Detroit Metro Area (9 percent in Oakland county, 18 percent in Wayne county and 5 percent in Macomb county). Five percent were among residents of Kent county, three percent were diagnosed in a state other than Michigan, 35 percent were diagnosed in an unknown location, and the rest were diagnosed while living throughout the remainder of Michigan.