

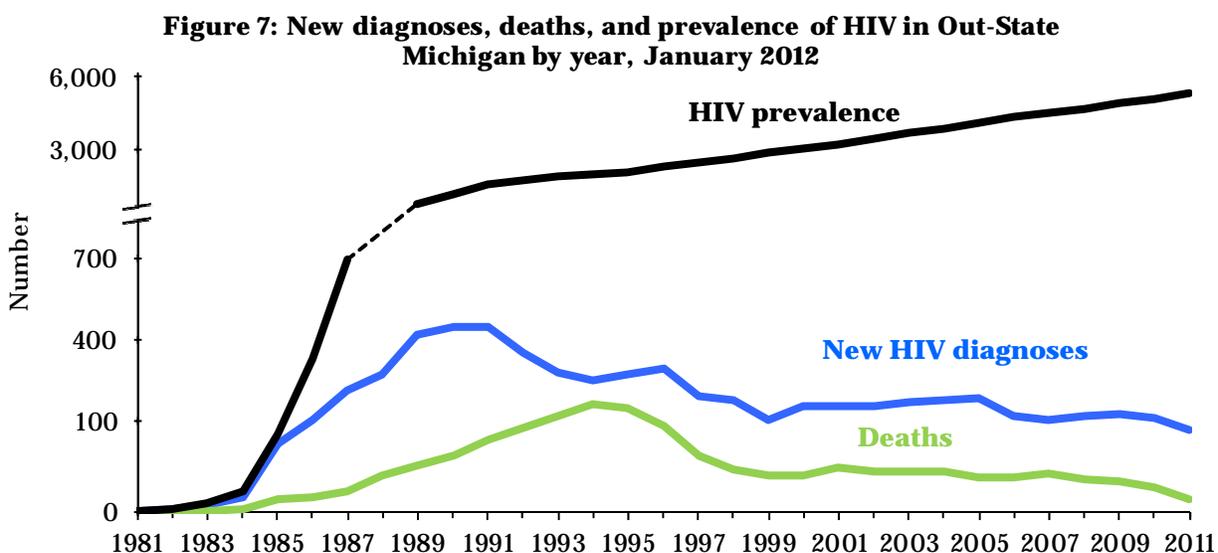
2012 Profile of HIV in Out-State Michigan

Trends in HIV Data

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

New diagnoses, deaths and prevalence of HIV by year:

The unadjusted number of new HIV diagnoses, number of deaths among HIV-positive persons, and HIV prevalence in Out-State Michigan are presented in figure 7. The number of HIV diagnoses reflects reported cases. These data were not adjusted for reporting delay as they were in the statewide and Detroit Metro Area (DMA) chapters of this document, so the numbers should not be compared. The decreases in new diagnoses seen in the most recent years (3 percent between 2006 and 2010) will likely level out as more cases diagnosed during those years are reported. As new diagnoses of HIV remain relatively stable and the number of deaths among HIV-positive persons decrease, HIV prevalence continues to rise.



New diagnoses by risk, 2006-2010:

Figure 8 shows the number of persons newly diagnosed in Out-State Michigan by risk for 2006-2010. Men who have sex with men (MSM) make up the largest number of new diagnoses, and the number did not change appreciably between 2006 and 2010 (133 cases vs. 138 cases, respectively). During this same time period, cases among heterosexuals decreased from 48 to 36 cases (a 25 percent decrease). The number of injection drug users (IDU) and MSM/IDU are low in Out-State Michigan, but cases among these groups also decreased between 2006 and 2010. The other/undetermined risk category is mostly composed of persons for whom risk was not reported or has not yet been determined. This number is always highest for more recent years, as it takes time to gather complete information on risk behaviors.

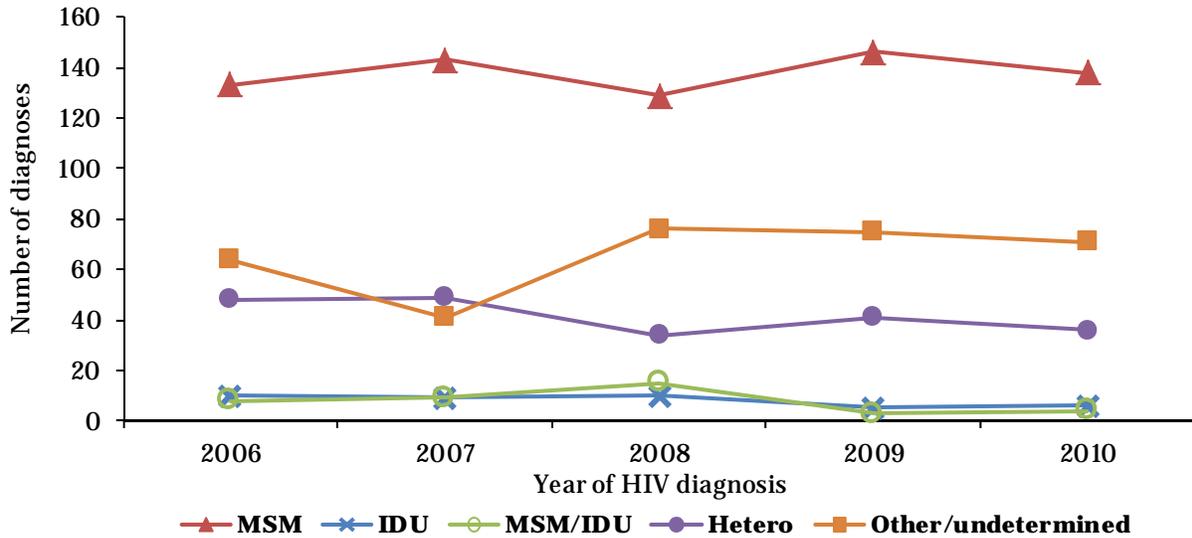
It is important to note that, due to small numbers, these data could not be adjusted to account for reporting delay. Therefore, it is not possible to know if these decreases were statistically significant.

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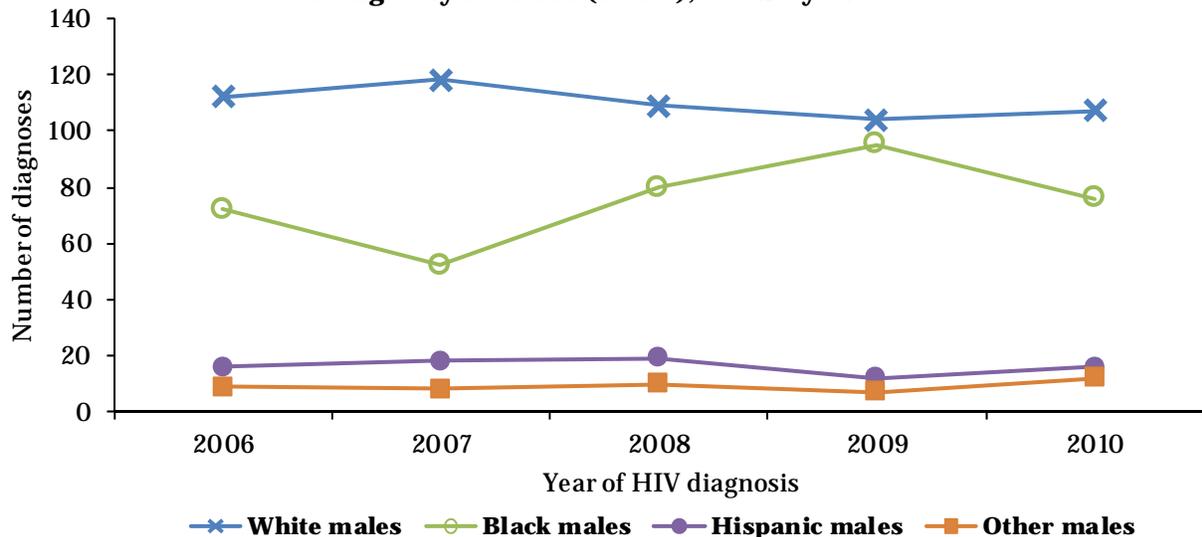
Figure 8: Number of new HIV diagnoses 2006-2010 in Out-State Michigan by risk transmission category, January 2012



New diagnoses by race and sex, 2006-2010:

Figures 9 and 10 show the number of new HIV diagnoses between 2006-2010 by race for males and females, respectively. The greatest number of new diagnoses are among white males (107 in 2010), followed by black males (76 in 2010). The number of diagnoses among black males has had the most variation of any male racial group, dropping from 72 new diagnoses in 2006 to 52 in 2007 (a 28 percent decrease) before rising to a high of 95 in 2009 (an increase of 45 percent). The number of new cases among Hispanic males and males of other race has had little variation, remaining below 20 new diagnoses a year.

Figure 9: Number of new HIV diagnoses 2006-2010 in Out-State Michigan by race/sex (males), January 2012



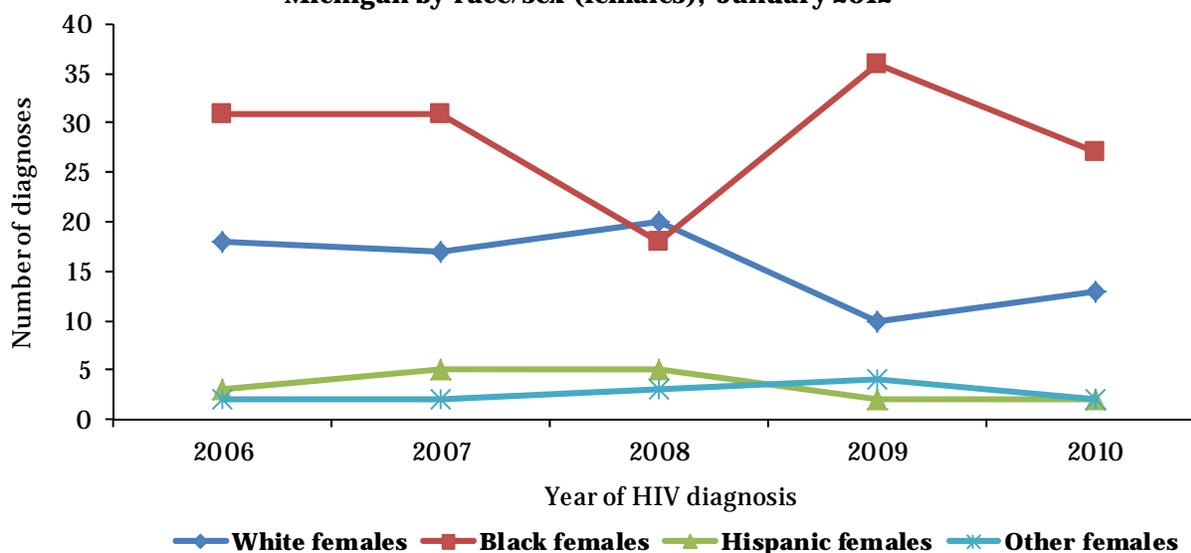
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Similar to males, the largest variation in the number of new diagnoses for females is among black females (figure 10). The number of diagnoses among this group dropped from 31 in 2006 to 18 in 2008, a decrease of 42 percent. The number then increased to 36, a 50 percent increase, in 2009 before coming back down to 27 in 2010. There was also some variability among white females, with the number decreasing 50 percent between 2008 and 2009 (20 vs. 10 diagnoses, respectively) before increasing slightly in 2010 (13 new diagnoses). The number of diagnoses among Hispanic females and females of other race are consistently five or less.

Figure 10: Number of new HIV diagnoses 2006-2010 in Out-State Michigan by race/sex (females), January 2012



Deaths among HIV-positive persons by race and sex:

Figure 11 shows the number of HIV-positive Out-State Michigan residents reported as deceased by a local health department, the department of vital records (via a data match, death transcript, or death certificate), the National Death Index, or an alternate source. The number of deaths increased in all race/sex groups from the beginning of the epidemic through approximately 1994-1995 except among black females, who had zero percent change during that time period. The number of deaths then decreased markedly between 1995 and 1998 among all groups (except for black females) and then were relatively stable until 2001. It should be noted that the percent decrease in deaths among white males (74 percent) between 1995 and 2001 was more pronounced than the percent decrease among black males (38 percent). Additionally, there was a 38 percent decrease in deaths among white females compared to a 83 percent increase among black females. Number of deaths among HIV-positive females in Out-State Michigan are low, so these changes may be exaggerated. Between 2001 and 2009, the number of deaths fell among all groups. The percent decrease among black males (50 percent) was larger than the change among white males (6 percent). The change among black females (27 percent) was lower than the change among white females (38 percent; data not shown in tables).

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Figure 11: HIV deaths by race/sex in Out-State Michigan, January 2012

