

2012 Profile of HIV in Michigan (Statewide)

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) &
US Census Bureau

Overview:

The majority of those living with HIV infection in Michigan are black persons, who make up 14 percent of Michigan's population yet over half (56 percent) of all Michigan HIV cases. MDCH estimates 11,620 black persons are living with HIV in Michigan. The reported prevalence rate among black persons is 642 cases per 100,000, and the rate among black males is 973. Over one out of 100 black males and one out of 290 black females are known to be living with HIV (table 8, page 101).

White persons comprise over a third (36 percent) of reported HIV infection cases and 77 percent of Michigan's population. MDCH estimates 7,410 whites are living with HIV in the state. Since these cases occur among a larger overall population, they have a lower reported prevalence rate (75 per 100,000 persons) than black or Hispanic persons. One out of every 750 white males and one out of 5,320 white females are known to be living with HIV (table 8).

Hispanic persons comprise five percent of HIV cases and four percent of the population. MDCH estimates that 1,000 Hispanic persons are living with HIV infection in Michigan. The prevalence rate (176 per 100,000 persons) is higher than that among white persons as a result of a smaller overall population. One out of 370 Hispanic males and one out of 1,300 Hispanic females are known to be living with HIV (table 8). See page 42 for a more in-depth analysis of Hispanic persons.

Arab, Asian/Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian/Alaska Native persons living with HIV are discussed further on pages 86-89.

Most persons living with HIV infection in Michigan are male (78 percent). The majority of the 12,269 male cases are black (52 percent), 40 percent are white, five percent are Hispanic, and three percent are other or unknown race. The majority of the 3,484 female HIV cases are also black (72 percent), 21 percent are white, five percent are Hispanic, and three percent are other or unknown race (table 8).

Racial and ethnic health disparities:

The state of Michigan is similar to the rest of the country in that large racial and ethnic disparities are seen in HIV prevalence rates and rates of new diagnoses. The epidemic disproportionately impacts black persons. The HIV prevalence rate among blacks is 642 cases per 100,000 persons, almost nine times higher than the rate among whites (75 per 100,000) (table 8). Black persons are also disproportionately represented in new diagnoses. Between 2006 and 2010, the rate of new diagnoses among black males was over 10 times that of white males, and the rate among black females was 25 times that of white females (Trends).

Michigan's population is currently 77 percent white, non-Hispanic, 14 percent black, non-Hispanic, four percent Hispanic, and five percent other minorities and multiracial persons. This equates to 23 percent of persons in the state who identify as a race or ethnicity other than white (table 2, page 15). Given that HIV disproportionately impacts minorities, and Michigan has a large proportion of persons who identify as a racial or ethnic minority, it is important to focus attention on these disparities in order to reduce them.

2012 Profile of HIV in Michigan (Statewide)

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

Exposure:

Since the majority of HIV-positive males have a risk of male-male sex (MSM), it is particularly useful to examine exposure categories (as many other exposures may be masked if a person is MSM). Figures 33 and 34 show black and white male cases by exposure category, which show all possible exposures a person had. A smaller proportion of HIV-positive black males have an exposure of MSM only compared to white males (32 percent vs. 55 percent, respectively). Twenty-seven percent of black male cases reporting MSM also report heterosexual contact (MSM/HC and MSM/HC/IDU) compared to 22 percent of white males. Twenty-one percent of black male cases report heterosexual contact as their only exposure, compared to eight percent of white males. A larger proportion of black male cases report both injection drug use and heterosexual contact (seven percent compared to three percent of white males).

Figure 33: Black male HIV infection cases currently living in Michigan by exposure category, January 2012 (n = 6,394)

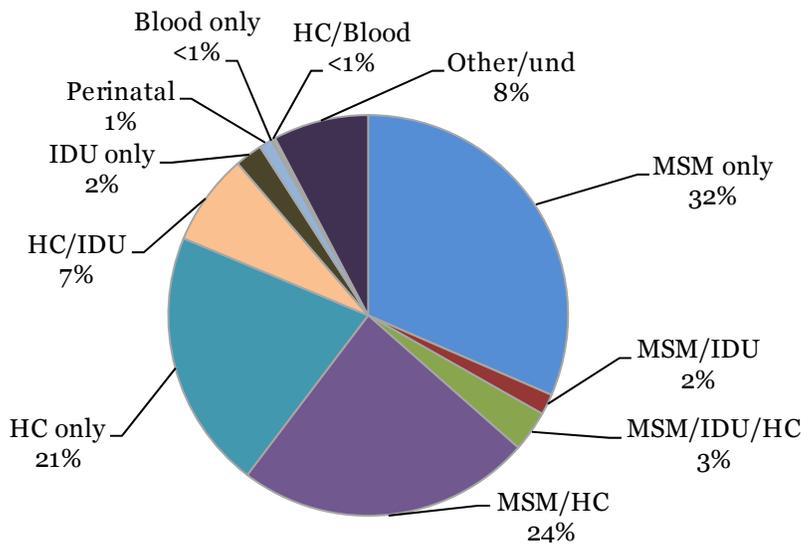
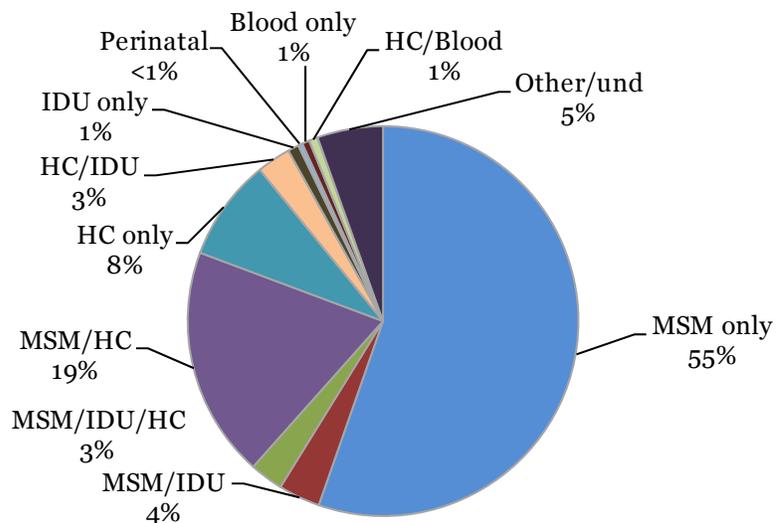


Figure 34: White male HIV infection cases currently living in Michigan by exposure category, January 2012 (n = 4,944)



2012 Profile of HIV in Michigan (Statewide)

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

See figures 25 and 26 on page 35 for expanded risk among black and white female cases. For females, expanded risk transmission categories are examined as the majority of female cases have heterosexual risk. The large number of male cases who report both MSM and heterosexual contact is interesting, given that just three percent of females report sex with behaviorally bisexual males. This is likely an underestimate due to incomplete information in the medical record and/or incomplete answers to the risk factor questions on the case report form (data not shown in tables).

Late HIV diagnoses:

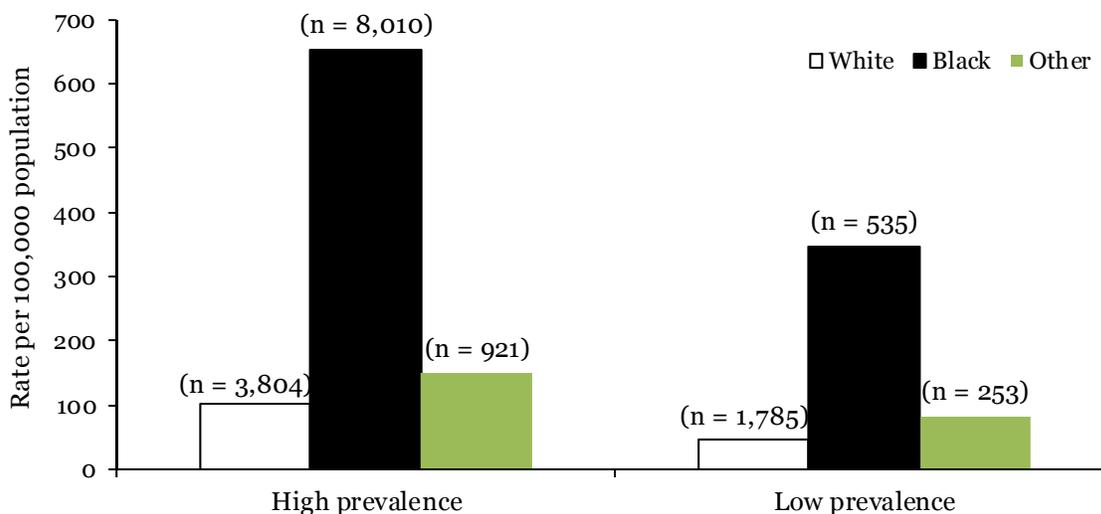
Of the 15,753 persons living with HIV infection in Michigan, 54 percent (8,565 cases) have progressed to stage 3 infection. Of these, 3,594 (42 percent) were diagnosed as stage 3 at the time of their initial HIV diagnoses (late HIV diagnoses). Males make up 80 percent of stage 3 cases, of whom 43 percent had late HIV diagnoses. Females make up 20 percent of stage 3 cases, of whom 37 percent had late HIV diagnoses (table 8, page 101).

Although black persons make up a larger proportion of persons living with stage 3 compared to white persons (56 vs. 36 percent, respectively), a larger proportion of white persons living with stage 3 had late HIV diagnoses than black persons (45 vs. 40 percent). Hispanic persons make up five percent of stage 3 cases, of whom 48 percent had late HIV diagnoses. Other minorities make up roughly four percent of stage 3 cases, but Asians/Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders have the highest proportion of stage 3 cases that were late HIV diagnoses (55 percent) (table 8).

Geographic distribution:

The distribution of HIV among various racial groups differs throughout the state. The impact of HIV, regardless of race, is greater in high prevalence areas than in low prevalence areas of the state (see figure 3 on page 18 for high/low prevalence county classification). Figure 35 shows that the HIV prevalence rate in high prevalence areas is nearly twice as high as the rates in low prevalence areas for all racial groups. Additionally, the HIV infection prevalence rate among black persons is over six times higher than white persons in high prevalence areas and seven and a half times higher than the rate

Figure 35: Prevalence rates of persons living with HIV infection in high and low prevalence areas of Michigan, by race, January 2012



2012 Profile of HIV in Michigan (Statewide)

Description of the Epidemic by Race and Sex

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

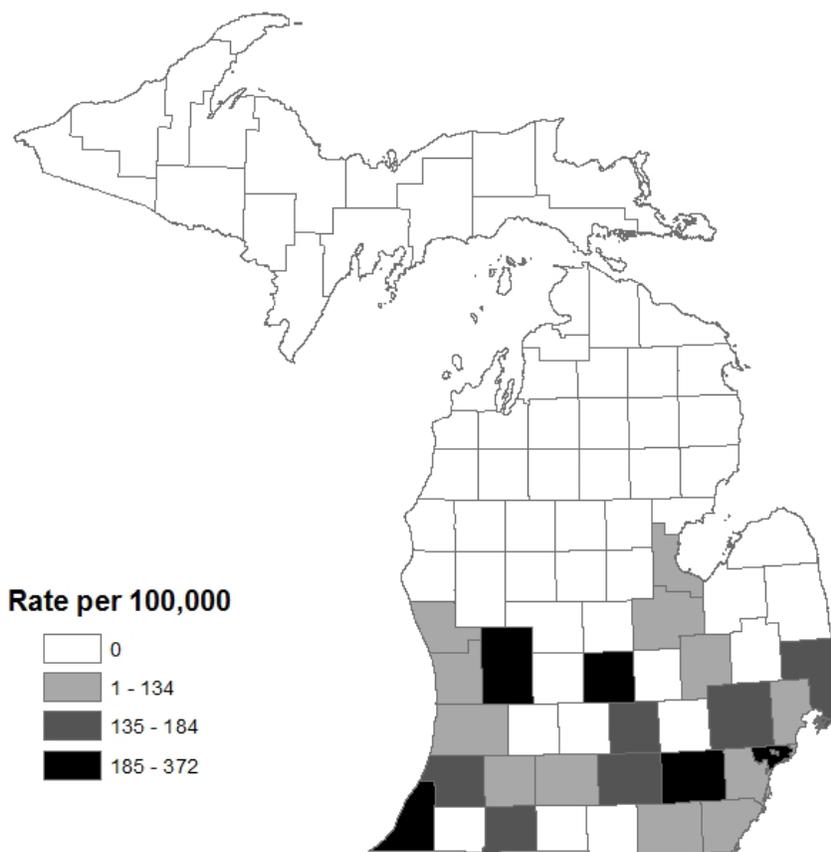
among white persons in low prevalence areas. This disparity exists despite the fact that there are fewer cases among black persons in low prevalence areas. The HIV infection prevalence rates among persons of other races/ethnicities (including Hispanics, Asians/Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, American Indians/Alaska Natives, and persons of other, multi-, or unknown race) is nearly twice as high as the rate among white persons in both high and low prevalence areas.

Figure 36: HIV infection prevalence rates among Hispanic persons by Michigan county, January 2012

Hispanics:

Hispanic persons comprise five percent of all persons living with HIV infection in Michigan (table 8, page 101). Figure 36 shows the HIV prevalence rate of Hispanic persons by county for those counties with five or more reported Hispanic cases.

Eight of the 23 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. The City of Detroit has both the highest number and the highest rate of Hispanic cases at 372 cases per 100,000 persons. The individual rates for the remaining counties are as follows, in order of decreasing rate: Clinton (271), Washtenaw (253), Berrien (241), Kent (228), Oakland (184), Van Buren (180), St. Joseph (174), St. Clair (170), Ingham (151), Jackson (145), Allegan (134), Macomb (126), Genesee (123), Muskegon (121), Bay (118), Wayne (114), Monroe (107), Lenawee (105), Kalamazoo (100), Calhoun (97), Saginaw (90), and Ottawa (88). Data not shown in tables.



Trends and conclusions:

The rate of new HIV diagnoses increased among males (average one percent per year) between 2006 and 2010, while the rate among females decreased by six percent per year for the third consecutive trend report (Trends). This was largely due to a decrease among black females (average five percent per year), who make up the majority of female cases. The rate also decreased among females of other race (average 15 percent per year) (figure 11, page 25). Diagnosis and prevalence rates remain highest among blacks of both sexes compared to all other race/sex groups (table 8).