Overall trends in new HIV diagnoses in SE Michigan

**METHODS.** To evaluate trends in new HIV diagnoses in Southeast Michigan (Lapeer, Macomb, Monroe, St. Clair, Oakland, and Wayne counties) over time, we estimated the number of persons newly diagnosed with HIV infection between 2008 and 2012 by adjusting the number of reported cases to account for those who may not have been reported to the health department by January 1, 2014. These adjustments were made by weighting the data.

Unless otherwise noted, numbers cited include persons living with all stages of HIV infection*. We used regression modeling on the adjusted data to assess significant changes in annual rates of new diagnoses overall and by race, sex, and age. Rates for race and sex subgroups were calculated using intercensal annual population estimates released by the Census Bureau in 2012 and based on the 2010 Census, the most recent year for which 2008-2010 data were available. Rates for age at diagnosis were calculated using the 2012 Bridged-Race Population Estimates produced by the Population Estimates Program of the U.S. Census Bureau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics. For risk groups, we analyzed annual counts since there are no reliable denominator data available for rate calculation. Trends overall and in subgroups are described using *average annual percent changes* in rates (or counts) of new diagnoses. Only significant trends and their corresponding percent changes are shown. “Significant” indicates statistical significance assessed at \( p < 0.05 \).

For concurrent diagnoses, defined as progression to stage 3 HIV infection within 30 days of HIV diagnosis, we used the Chi Square Mantel-Haenszel test for trend to assess changes over time. This test allows us to assess increases and decreases in the *proportion* of new diagnoses that are concurrent for a particular race/sex combination.

The date of new HIV diagnosis does not tell us when persons were first infected, because HIV diagnosis may take place months or years after infection. In 2005, MDCH began incidence surveillance, which estimates new *infections* rather than new *diagnoses* using the Serologic Testing Algorithm for Recent HIV Seroconversion (STARHS). Last year, we released estimated rates of recent infections for 2006-2010. Updated data for 2007-2011 will also be released this year. All STARHS Incidence reports are available on our website.

**OVERVIEW OF TRENDS.** Figure 1 shows the number and rate of new HIV diagnoses in Southeast Michigan from 2008 to 2012. The rate of new HIV diagnoses remained stable during this time period. There were an average of 554 new cases per year, with an average rate of 13 cases per 100,000.

Each year, there are more new diagnoses of HIV infection than deaths. As a result, the reported number of persons living with HIV in SE Michigan is also increasing. MDCH estimates that 12,980 people were living with HIV in SE Michigan as of January 2013. This number is almost two-thirds of all cases in Michigan, despite the fact that the population of SE Michigan is just 43% of the state population.

*Michigan discontinued use of the term ‘AIDS’ in January 2012 in accordance with the language in the 2008 HIV Case Definition released by the CDC. HIV infection is now classified by stage of disease, with stage 3 representing AIDS.*
New HIV diagnoses by age at diagnosis

For the fourth consecutive trend report, the rate of new HIV diagnoses increased among 20-24 year olds by 7% per year (table 1). The largest number and highest rates of new diagnoses are now among 20-29 year olds, and rates continue to increase among young adults while rates in older age groups remain stable. The average rate among 20-24 year olds is now 44.6 cases per 100,000 population, almost twice the average rate among 30-34 year olds.

Table 1. New HIV diagnoses by age at diagnosis, SE MI, 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at diagnosis</th>
<th>2008 Num</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2009 Num</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2010 Num</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2011 Num</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2012 Num</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 12 yrs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 - 19 yrs</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24 yrs</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>41.0</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>51.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 29 yrs</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>32.9</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>35.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 34 yrs</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 - 39 yrs</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 44 yrs</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 49 yrs</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 54 yrs</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - 59 yrs</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 and over</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†TABLE FOOTNOTES:
- The number of new diagnoses are estimates based on the number of reported cases adjusted to account for reporting delay. As a result, summed counts will not always match the column total due to rounding error.
- **Bold/Colored text** indicates statistically significant trends for that group. The arrow indicates the direction of change in rates over the 5-year period, while the percentage is the average change per year in the rates, as calculated using regression modeling.
- Rates are per 100,000 population.

New HIV diagnoses by race/sex

Table 2. New HIV diagnoses by race/sex, SE MI, 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Sex</th>
<th>2008 Num</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2009 Num</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2010 Num</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2011 Num</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>2012 Num</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>456</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>66.8</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>67.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>16.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

†TABLE FOOTNOTES:
- The number of new diagnoses are estimates based on the number of reported cases adjusted to account for reporting delay. As a result, summed counts will not always match the column total due to rounding error.
- **Bold/Colored text** indicates statistically significant trends for that group. The arrow indicates the direction of change in rates over the 5-year period, while the percentage is the average change per year in the rates, as calculated using regression modeling.
- Rates are per 100,000 population.
New HIV diagnoses by race/sex (cont.)

The rate of new diagnoses increased in white males by an average of 6% per year (table 2). The rate among all white persons increased by 6% per year for the second time in a row since we have started analyzing trends in 2003. Despite the increase in rate among white persons, rates of new HIV diagnoses are consistently highest among black individuals. In 2012, the rate of new diagnoses among black persons was 10 times higher than the rate among white persons. The rate of new diagnoses among black males was over 8 times higher than among white males, a trend that has not changed since 2003. This disparity is even more pronounced among females, with the rate among black females nearly 16 times that of white females. While the rates among persons of other race are lower than those among black persons, they are almost twice as high as those of white persons. “Other” race is composed of Hispanics, Asian Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, multiracial persons, and individuals of unknown or other race. Hispanics make up 54% of this group. These racial disparities are not unique to SE Michigan. Statewide and nationwide, communities of color continue to be disproportionately impacted by HIV.

### New HIV diagnoses by risk

Between 2008 and 2012, the number of newly diagnosed persons remained stable among persons in every risk group (Table 3). This is the first report in the last 5 reports showing no decreases in new diagnoses among persons with Heterosexual risk and the first in the last 9 reports showing no decreases among IDU. Though stable, there is a targeted effort to reduce the number of new diagnoses with NIR. New diagnoses among persons with no identified risk (NIR) remained stable between 2008 and 2012. Risk information is important information for prevention efforts; thus, it is crucial that risk questions be answered on the adult case report form (ACRF).

### New HIV diagnoses by residence at diagnosis

The rate of new diagnoses remained stable in all counties of SE MI with the exception of Wayne County excluding the city of Detroit, which increased by an average of 7% per year (table 4).

The rate of new diagnoses in Detroit remains the highest of any location, and it is over four times as high as the rate in Wayne County outside the city of Detroit, the location with the second highest rate in SE Michigan. The population of the city of Detroit decreased by over 200,000 people between the 2000 and 2010 censuses, and Detroit now represents just 18% of SE MI’s and 8% of the state’s population. Despite this, residents of Detroit represent 53% of SE Michigan’s and 36% of the state’s new HIV cases.
Table 4. New HIV Diagnoses by residence at diagnosis, SE MI, 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Race / Sex</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Num (%)</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Num (%)</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Num (%)</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Num (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detroit</td>
<td>324 59%</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>295 53%</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>282 52%</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>294 54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oakland Co.</td>
<td>90 16%</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>125 22%</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>106 19%</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>108 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayne Co. (excl Detroit)</td>
<td>73 13%</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>82 15%</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>92 17%</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>76 14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macomb Co.</td>
<td>48 9%</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>52 9%</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>49 9%</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>53 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Clair Co.</td>
<td>7 1%</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>3 1%</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>9 2%</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe Co.</td>
<td>4 1%</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>3 1%</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>5 1%</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>5 1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lapeer Co.</td>
<td>2 &lt;1%</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1 &lt;1%</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>4 1%</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2 &lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Total</td>
<td>549 100%</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>562 100%</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>547 100%</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>543 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5. Concurrent HIV diagnoses by race/sex group, SE MI, 2008-2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Sex</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>93 22%</td>
<td>92 21%</td>
<td>92 21%</td>
<td>84 19%</td>
<td>88 19%</td>
<td>448 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>57 19%</td>
<td>59 19%</td>
<td>64 22%</td>
<td>50 17%</td>
<td>57 19%</td>
<td>285 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>26 31%</td>
<td>26 23%</td>
<td>26 22%</td>
<td>32 31%</td>
<td>26 22%</td>
<td>137 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10 25%</td>
<td>7 25%</td>
<td>2 7%</td>
<td>2 7%</td>
<td>5 15%</td>
<td>26 17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>26 20%</td>
<td>21 18%</td>
<td>20 18%</td>
<td>25 23%</td>
<td>21 18%</td>
<td>113 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>23 23%</td>
<td>19 20%</td>
<td>15 17%</td>
<td>16 20%</td>
<td>17 20%</td>
<td>91 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>1 5%</td>
<td>2 20%</td>
<td>3 25%</td>
<td>4 24%</td>
<td>1 6%</td>
<td>11 14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2 18%</td>
<td>1 18%</td>
<td>2 25%</td>
<td>5 56%</td>
<td>2 25%</td>
<td>11 26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>119 22%</td>
<td>113 20%</td>
<td>112 20%</td>
<td>109 20%</td>
<td>108 19%</td>
<td>561 20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses**

For the second report in six reports, the proportion of persons diagnosed with stage 3 HIV infection within 30 days of diagnosis (“concurrent”) did not significantly decrease (table 5). Proportions of concurrent diagnoses remain highest among white males, females of other race, and white persons overall.

- **Table Footnotes:**
  - The number of new diagnoses are estimates based on the number of reported cases adjusted to account for reporting delay. As a result, summed counts will not always match the column total due to rounding error.
  - **Bold/Colored text** indicates that statistically significant trends occurred in that group. Significance was assessed using the Mantel-Haenszel chi-square test. The arrow indicates the direction of change while the accompanying percentage is the change in proportion of concurrent diagnoses per year.
Summary

- Between 2008 and 2012, the rate of new diagnoses in Southeast Michigan remained stable with an average of 554 cases per year and an average rate of 13.
- The highest rates of new HIV diagnoses occurred among:
  - 20 - 24 year olds
  - Males
  - Black males and females and black persons overall
  - Men who have sex with men (MSM)*
  - Detroit residents
- INCREASES in rates occurred among:
  - 20 - 24 year olds for the 4th consecutive trend report
  - White males
  - White persons
  - Wayne County residents (excluding the city of Detroit)
- No DECREASES in rates occurred
- Race and sex disparities in rates of new HIV diagnoses remain. Comparing the diagnosis rates of black persons and white persons in 2012:
  - Overall: The rate for black persons was over 9 times higher
  - Males: The rate for black males was over 8 times higher
  - Females: The rate for black females was almost 16 times higher
- For the second report in six reports, decreases did not occur in concurrent diagnoses.

*Annual counts were analyzed for risk groups since there is no reliable denominator data available to allow rate calculation.

For more information:

Michigan Department of Community Health
HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program
(248) 424-7910
(517) 335-8165
(www.michigan.gov/hivstd --> HIV/AIDS --> Statistics and Reports)
State of Michigan HIV/AIDS Statistics and Reports

Michigan Department of Community Health
HIV/AIDS Prevention and Intervention Services
(517) 241-5900
(www.michigan.gov/hivstd --> HIV/AIDS --> Prevention and Care)
State of Michigan HIV/AIDS Programmatic Information

MI Counseling, Testing, & Referral Sites
http://www.aidspartnership.org/index.php/testing-and-locations/

Michigan AIDS Hotline
1-800-872-2437

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv
CDC HIV/AIDS Resources

AIDSInfo
http://www.aidsinfo.nih.gov/
HIV/AIDS Treatment and Clinical Trial Resources

CDC National Statistics & Surveillance
http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/index.htm
CDC HIV/AIDS Statistics and Reports

World Health Organization
http://www.who.int/topics/hiv_infections/en/
HIV/AIDS Global Resources
Overview of new HIV diagnoses in DETROIT

- 1,474 new HIV diagnoses between 2008 and 2012
- Average of 295 new diagnoses (41.2 per 100,000 people) per year
- Rate of new diagnoses in Detroit is more than 4.5 times higher than the rate in the rest of SE MI
- Detroit makes up 20% of the SE MI population but has 53% of new cases diagnosed in 2008-2012

New HIV diagnoses by age at diagnosis

- 11% of new diagnoses in Detroit were among 13-19 year olds, compared to 7% in the rest of SE MI.
- 65% of newly diagnosed teens (13-19 year olds) in SE MI lived in Detroit at the time of diagnosis.
- Newly diagnosed persons who were 13-24 years old were more likely to live in Detroit than in the rest of SE MI.
- The age group with the highest number of new cases is 20-24 year olds in Detroit and in the rest of SE MI.

Figure 1: A comparison of the number and rate of new HIV diagnoses in Detroit vs. the rest of SE Michigan (SE MI)*, 2008-2012

Figure 2: Age at HIV diagnosis among newly diagnosed cases in SE Michigan, 2008-2012

FOOTNOTES:
- The number of new diagnoses are estimates based on the number of reported cases adjusted to account for reporting delay.
- We cannot assess the significance of trends by demographic subgroups in the City of Detroit, because the methodology used in trend analysis cannot be used for geographic regions smaller than SE Michigan.
New HIV diagnoses by race and sex

- Newly diagnosed persons in Detroit are significantly more likely to be black than persons newly diagnosed in the rest of SE MI.
- 94% of newly diagnosed 13-24 year olds in Detroit are black compared to 70% in the rest of SE MI, despite the fact that just 79% of Detroit’s population is black.
- 13-24 year olds newly diagnosed in Detroit are significantly more likely to be male than adults 25 years and older (85% vs. 71%, respectively).

Race and risk among Detroit teens and young adults

- 75% of newly diagnosed teens (13-19 year olds) in Detroit reported being MSM (males who have sex with males), compared to 47% of those who were 20 or older at diagnosis.
- Among teens newly diagnosed in Detroit, 70% are black MSM compared to 41% of persons 20 or older.
- Both teens and young adults (20-24 year olds) are more likely to be black MSM than persons diagnosed at 25 years or older, and they are more likely to live in Detroit than the rest of SE MI.

Figure 3: Percent black race by age at HIV diagnosis among persons newly diagnosed in SE MI, 2008-2012

Figure 4: Percent MSM by age at HIV diagnosis among persons of all races newly diagnosed in Detroit, 2008-2012

FOOTNOTES:
- 0-12 year olds are excluded from this graph, because no cases were MSM.
- The number of new diagnoses are estimates based on the number of reported cases adjusted to account for reporting delay.
- We cannot assess the significance of trends by demographic subgroups in the City of Detroit, because the methodology used in trend analysis cannot be used for geographic regions smaller than SE Michigan.

Want more data? Visit us on the web at www.michigan.gov/hivstd