



HIV MORTALITY IN MICHIGAN

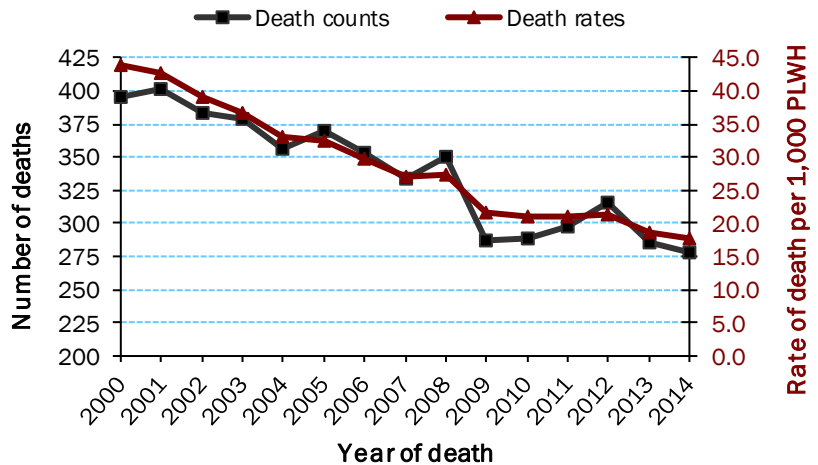
Supplemental Fact Sheet to the Epidemiologic Profile of HIV in Michigan

Bureau of Epidemiology and Population Health
HIV, Body Art, STD, and Viral Hepatitis Section, October 2016

Overview of deaths

- Between 2000 and 2014 the overall rate of death per 1,000 people living with HIV (PLWH) in Michigan decreased by 60 percent (Figure 1).
- In 2014, a total of 278 deaths were reported among PLWH. Seventy-six percent were among those living with HIV stage 3 (AIDS).
- HIV-positive black persons, women, and persons who inject drugs (PWID) have the highest overall rates of death (Table 1, page 2).
- In 2014, HIV was the underlying cause of death in 35% of all deaths among PLWH (Table 1, page 2).

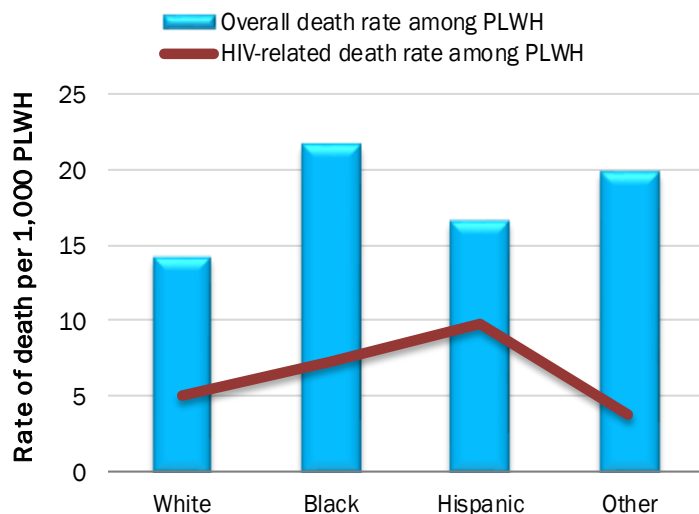
Figure 1. Overall number and rate of death among PLWH in Michigan (2000-2014)



Cause of death

- The number of deaths among PLWH where HIV was the underlying cause of death have steadily been declining in Michigan. Between 2000 and 2014, the HIV-related death rate decreased from 27 to 6 per 1,000 PLWH (a 76% decrease).
- In 2014, the rate of HIV-related deaths per 1,000 PLWH was highest for Hispanics, followed by blacks, then whites (10, 7, and 5 per 1,000 PLWH, respectively). This suggests that Hispanics are more likely to die due to HIV than non-Hispanics (Figure 2).
- The rate of HIV-related deaths was 8 per 1,000 PLWH for women in 2014, compared to 6 per 1,000 PLWH for men. This indicates that women living with HIV are also more likely to die due to complications from HIV (Table 1, page 2).

Figure 2. Overall death rate vs HIV-related death rate among PLWH in Michigan, by race (2014)



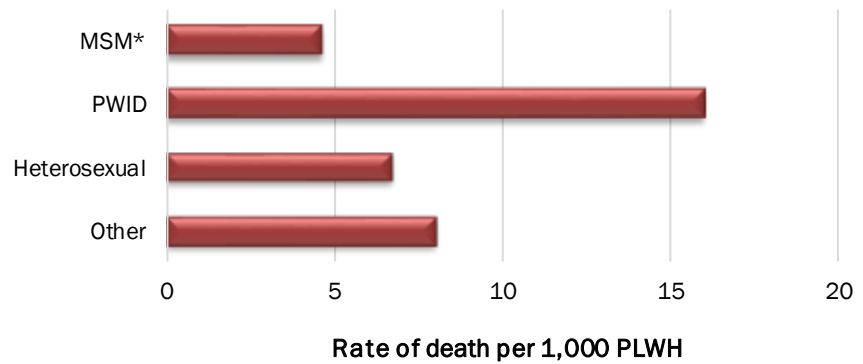
FOOTNOTES:

- Overall death rates calculated in Figure 1 are not age-adjusted.
- Death rates are age-adjusted for demographic groups (Figures 2 and 3, Table 1) to account for differences in the age distributions for the various demographic populations of PLWH in Michigan.
- HIV-related deaths (deaths where HIV is the underlying cause of death) are defined using ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes obtained from the Michigan Office of Vital Records and the National Death Index.

Cause of death (cont.)

- The HIV-related death rate among HIV-positive PWID is 3 times higher than that of men who have sex with men (MSM) and 2 times higher than that of Heterosexual PLWH in Michigan (Figure 3).
- PLWH in the Detroit Metro Area (DMA) have roughly the same rate of death as PLWH in Outstate Michigan. This is true when comparing overall death rates and HIV-related death rates (Table 1).

Figure 3. HIV-related death rate among PLWH in Michigan, by risk (2014)



*In this graph and in Table 1 below, deaths among persons who were MSM and PWID were included in the total for MSM.

Table 1. Demographic information on deaths among PLWH in Michigan, 2014

	All Deaths			HIV-related Deaths		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
Race/ethnicity*						
White	80	29%	14	29	30%	5
Black	176	63%	22	60	61%	7
Hispanic	12	4%	17	7	7%	10
Other	10	4%	20	2	2%	**
Sex						
Male	201	72%	17	71	72%	6
Female	77	28%	24	27	28%	8
Risk^						
MSM	112	40%	14	41	42%	5
PWID	50	18%	42	17	17%	16
Heterosexual	56	20%	19	19	19%	7
Other	60	22%	23	21	21%	8
Area						
DMA	181	65%	18	60	61%	6
Outstate	97	35%	17	38	39%	7
Total	278	100%	18	98	100%	6

* Other race includes American Indians/Alaska Natives, Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders, persons of multiple race, and persons with unknown race

^ Other risk includes perinatal, blood recipient, and persons with unknown risk

NOTE: All rates are calculated per 1,000 PLWH.

Want more data? Visit us on the web at www.michigan.gov/hivstd or contact Janae Wilson at (517) 284-4919