

# 2012 Profile of HIV in Out-State Michigan

## Description of the Epidemic by Age: Teens and Young Adults (13-24 years)

Data from enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS)

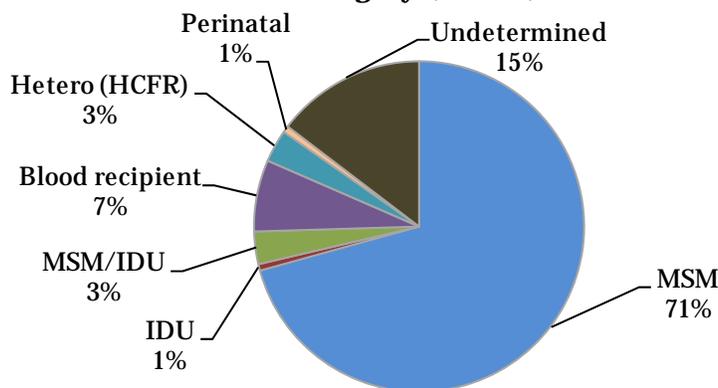
### Overview:

As of January 2012, there were 966 persons living in Out-State Michigan who were 13-24 years old at HIV diagnosis. They comprise 18 percent of all persons reported with HIV infection in Out-State (4 percent ages 13-19 years; 14 percent ages 20-24 years; table 3, page 211).

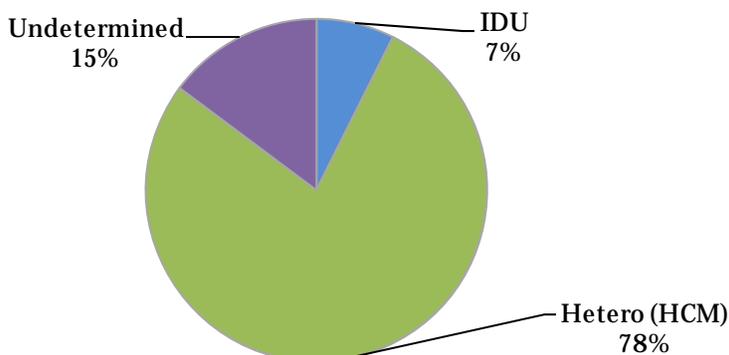
### Risk-teens (13-19 years):

In the 1980s, most HIV-positive teenagers were recipients of HIV-infected blood or blood products. Since screening of all blood products began in 1985, however, this proportion has steadily declined. Figures 20 and 21 show risk for males and females who were 13-19 years at diagnosis, respectively. Among the 238 persons living with HIV in Out-State Michigan who were 13-19 at the time of HIV diagnosis, 157 (66 percent) are male (figure 20). Among these male cases, 74 percent are males who have sex with males (MSM), including three percent who also inject drugs (MSM/IDU). Seven percent were recipients of HIV-infected blood products before 1985, and four percent are injection drug users (including MSM/IDU). Three percent had heterosexual contact with females with known risk (HCFR). Fifteen percent of 13-19 year old HIV-positive males had undetermined risk.

**Figure 20: Males ages 13-19 at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in Out-State Michigan, by risk transmission category (n = 157)**



**Figure 21: Females ages 13-19 at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in Out-State Michigan, by risk transmission category (n = 81)**



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Females make up the remaining 81 persons in this age group (34 percent; figure 21). Seventy-eight percent have a risk of heterosexual contact (HCM). Seven percent are injection drug users (IDU), and 15 percent have undetermined risk.

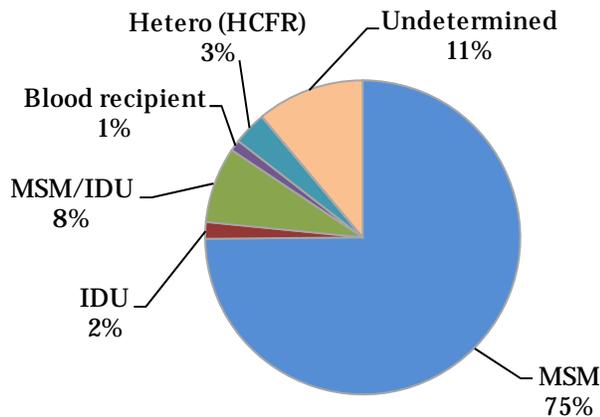
### Risk-young adults (20-24 years):

Figures 22 and 23 show risks among persons who were 20-24 years at the time of HIV diagnosis.

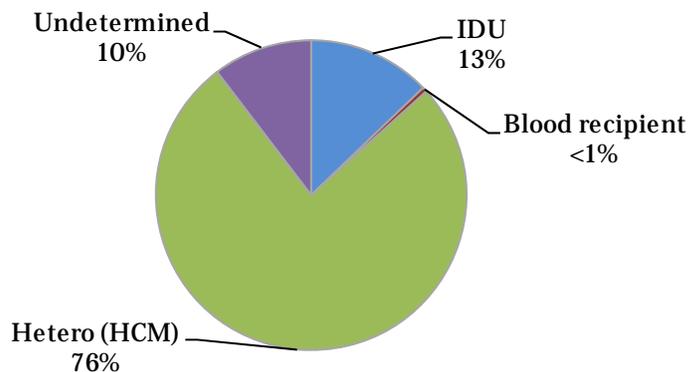
Among the 728 persons living with HIV in Out-State Michigan in this age group, 72 percent are male. Eighty-three percent of male young adults reported sex with other males, including eight percent who are MSM/IDU. Eleven percent had undetermined risk, and 10 percent reported IDU (including MSM/IDU). Three percent had heterosexual risk (HCFR), one percent received HIV-infected blood products.

Figure 23 shows that, among the 203 females living with HIV who were ages 20-24 at the time of diagnosis, 76 percent had heterosexual risk (HCM). Thirteen percent were IDU, and 10 percent had undetermined risk. Less than one percent were recipients of HIV-infected blood products.

**Figure 22: Males ages 20-24 at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in Out-State Michigan, by risk transmission category (n = 525)**



**Figure 23: Females ages 20-24 at diagnosis currently living with HIV infection in Out-State Michigan, by risk transmission category (n = 203)**



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### Race/ethnicity:

Fifty-seven percent of persons currently living in Out-State Michigan who were 13-19 years old at the time of HIV diagnosis are black, 33 percent are white, five percent are Hispanic, and five percent are of other or unknown race. Conversely, the majority of persons 20-24 years old at HIV diagnosis are white (49 percent), 40 percent are black, seven percent are Hispanic, and four percent are of other or unknown race.

### STDs:

STD rates are highest in teens and young adults (15-24 year olds; table 9, page 218). In persons 20-24 years, the rate of chlamydia is over five times higher and the rate of gonorrhea is nearly five times higher than the rate among the general population. Although those ages 15-24 make up only 15 percent of the population, they represent 65 percent of gonorrhea cases and 75 percent of chlamydia cases.

### Teen pregnancy:

Aside from Wayne County, which is in the Detroit Metro Area (DMA), Out-State Michigan counties have the highest rates of teen (ages 15-19) pregnancies in the state. Clare, followed by Oceana, have the second and third highest rates (69 and 68 pregnancies per 1,000 females, respectively). Lake, Genesee, and Calhoun counties also have rates above the statewide average of 63.5 pregnancies per 1,000 females (data not shown in tables).

### Geographic distribution:

Over three quarters (76 percent) of persons 13-24 years old at diagnosis currently living in Out-State Michigan live in high prevalence counties (see figure 3 on page 17 of the statewide chapter for high/low prevalence county classification). Teens and young adults make up 19 percent of all HIV-positive persons in high prevalence counties and 16 percent of cases in low prevalence counties (data not shown in tables).

### Conclusions:

Teens and young adults (persons who were 13-24 years at HIV diagnosis) represent 18 percent of all prevalent HIV infection cases in Out-State Michigan). Teens are one of only two age groups who are more likely to be black than white, suggesting racial disparities in persons diagnosed at a young age (table 7). The most frequently reported risk among male teen and young adult cases is male-male sex (MSM), while the most frequently reported risk among female teen and young adult cases is heterosexual contact (HCM) (table 8, page 217).