

2010 Profile of HIV/AIDS in Michigan

Special Populations: Incarcerated Population

Data from HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) & Michigan Department of Corrections

Overview:

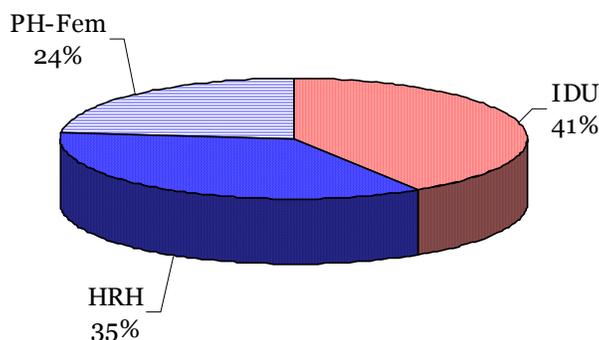
From 1989 to present, a cumulative total of 1,876 prisoners have been confirmed with HIV infection. Many were first diagnosed upon intake to prison, some were diagnosed while in prison, and others diagnosed prior to incarceration. A total of 689 HIV positive inmates (37 percent) are known to have died either inside or outside of prison. This section on the Michigan Department of Corrections describes the 335 HIV-infected inmates known to be incarcerated at state facilities, as of January 2010.

Race/Ethnicity, Sex, and Mode of Transmission:

Ninety-six percent of HIV-infected prisoners are male and four percent are female. Most (75 percent) are black, 20 percent are white, three percent are Hispanic, and one percent are another race/ethnicity. Please see Tables 17-18, pages 3-98–99 for more information.

Among the 17 females currently in prison living with HIV, 59 percent are black and 41 percent are white. Figure 54 shows that most (59 percent) were infected through heterosexual sex (overall, 35 percent HRH and 24 percent PH-Fem). Forty-one percent were infected through injection drug use. This is twice as high as the proportion of IDU cases among other HIV infected females.

Figure 54: Females living with HIV/AIDS in prison by mode of transmission (N = 17)



Among the 318 males currently in prison living with HIV, 76 percent are black. Figure 55 shows that among the 242 black males, 41 percent are men who have sex with men (including MSM/IDU) and 29 percent have injected drugs (including MSM/IDU). Another 12 percent indicate they had high-risk heterosexual sex. Thirty percent have an unknown risk. Figure 56 shows that among the 60 white males, 62 percent are men who have sex with men (including MSM/IDU) and 33 percent have injected drugs (including MSM/IDU). Another seven percent indicate they had high-risk heterosexual sex. Fifteen percent have an unknown risk. See Table 17, page 3-98.

Age at HIV Diagnosis:

The majority of males currently in prison and living with HIV were in their twenties and thirties at HIV diagnosis (80 percent). This group of males also make up 85 percent of males infected through MSM behavior. Interestingly, males in their thirties, forties, and fifties at HIV diagnosis and currently in prison have higher proportions of persons with unknown mode of transmission than MSM behavior (See Table 19, page 3-100).

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Females currently in prison and living with HIV were slightly older than males at HIV diagnosis and 76 percent were from 25 to 49 years old at HIV diagnosis. Most of these females were infected heterosexually, however 67 percent of females who were in their forties and 80 percent of females in their late 20s at HIV diagnosis were infected through IDU behavior. See Tables 18-19, pages 3-99–100.

Figure 55: Black males living with HIV/AIDS in prison by mode of transmission (N = 242)

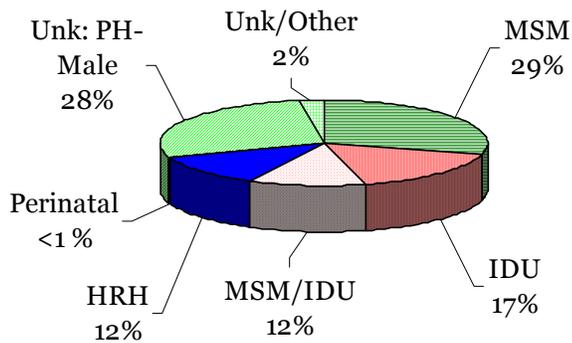
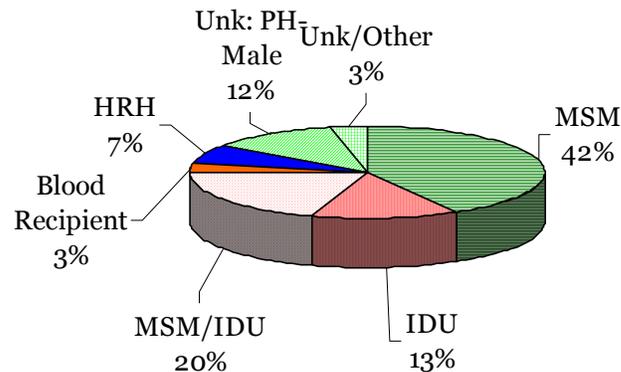


Figure 56: White males living with HIV/AIDS in prison by mode of transmission (N = 60)



General Prison Population:

As of January 1, 2010, there were 45,478 prisoners in MDOC facilities, 1,122 (2 percent) of these prisoners were less than 20 years old. Since 1989, all prisoners have been tested for HIV infection and other infectious diseases upon intake to state correctional facilities. This testing shows that among both men and women, 0.9 percent of all prisoners are HIV-infected; among young prisoners under age 20, the proportion is currently higher (3.6 percent). To put this in perspective, between 2008 and 2010, the proportion of persons living with HIV in the overall prison population decreased by nine percent while the proportion among prisoners less than 20 years old increased from 1.3 percent to 3.6 percent (an increase of 64 percent).

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Highlight on Formerly Incarcerated Persons

Data from the report on HIV/AIDS and Health Related Needs of Formerly Incarcerated Persons in Michigan

In August of 2006, a study was conducted by the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) to determine the HIV prevention-related needs of formerly incarcerated persons (FIPs) in the State of Michigan. The State has no previous needs assessment data from this population; therefore, the goal of this project was to determine if, where, and how to target HIV prevention-related services to this population. The study involved 104 structured interviews with people who self-reported as recently released from prison or jail. It is important to note that HIV status of participants was unknown at the start of their interviews. Participants were sampled from five communities around Michigan: Ypsilanti, Muskegon, Detroit, Flint, and Grand Rapids. A quota sampling methodology was employed based on prisoner release data from the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC).

All of the participants reported being incarcerated in the year prior to completing the survey, reporting having been incarcerated from 1 to 26 times (mean = 6.54). Eighty percent of the participants reported being on parole at the time of the interview.

Most participants did not see HIV/AIDS as a primary concern, as 'finding employment' was reported as the primary concern since their release or parole. The second most frequently mentioned concern was housing, followed by concerns with their finances and worries about drug use. None of the respondents mentioned HIV/AIDS when asked about their biggest worries or concerns; the only health issues mentioned were mental health, drug use and access to health insurance.

When asked specifically about their health concerns, three participants listed HIV/AIDS as a primary health concern. The health concerns mentioned most frequently were Hepatitis C, not having medical insurance, dental health, mental health, diabetes and problems with their legs.

Fifty-seven percent mentioned having visited a health care provider since their release or parole. Of these, 32 percent reported having been offered an HIV test at their last visit. All participants were asked about HIV testing since their release/parole. Almost half (49 percent) reporting having been tested for HIV; three reported that their test was positive.

Sexual activity among this group is fairly high, with 75 percent reported being sexually active at the time of the interview. However condom use was low as nearly half were engaged with a primary partner and rarely used condoms. Fourteen percent of all respondents reported exchanging sex for money or drugs; most often participants reported buying rather than selling sex.

Substance use among participants was relatively low with 60 percent of participants reporting they were enrolled in a drug treatment plan. Few (10 percent) reported IDU behavior and most of these indicated knowing where to access clean needles.

Social networks did not appear to play a critical role in HIV sexual risk behaviors for this group. The number of persons with whom participants communicated while inside or outside was not associated with perceived risk for HIV or sexual risk behaviors since their release or parole. Drug use behaviors were associated with social networks. Family networks tended to be negatively associated with drug use (that is, the more family one communicated with, the less drug use). Most of these relationships were not statistically significant due to small sample size, and merit additional research.

Table 17: Sex, Race, and Risk Among Currently Incarcerated HIV/AIDS Cases, Michigan, 2010

MALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Male Subtotal	
Male-Male sex	25	42%	71	29%	2	18%	2	40%	100	31%
Injecting Drug Use	8	13%	40	17%	4	36%	1	20%	53	17%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	12	20%	28	12%	2	18%	1	20%	43	14%
Blood Products	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Heterosexual*	4	7%	29	12%	2	18%	1	20%	36	11%
Perinatal	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Undetermined	9	15%	73	30%	1	9%	0	0%	83	26%
<i>PH-Male</i>	7	12%	67	28%	1	9%	0	0%	75	24%
<i>Unknown</i>	2	3%	6	2%	0	0%	0	0%	8	3%
Male Subtotal	60	19%	242	76%	11	3%	5	2%	318	100%
FEMALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Female Subtotal	
Injecting Drug Use	2	29%	5	50%	0	0%	0	0%	7	41%
Blood Products	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Heterosexual	5	71%	5	50%	0	0%	0	0%	10	59%
<i>HRH</i>	1	14%	5	50%	0	0%	0	0%	6	35%
<i>PH-Female</i>	4	57%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	24%
Perinatal	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Undetermined*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Female Subtotal	7	41%	10	59%	0	0%	0	0%	17	100%
TOTAL	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Risk Total	
Male-Male sex	25	37%	71	28%	2	18%	2	40%	100	30%
Injecting Drug Use	10	15%	45	18%	4	36%	1	20%	60	18%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	12	18%	28	11%	2	18%	1	20%	43	13%
Blood Products	2	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Heterosexual	9	13%	34	13%	2	18%	1	20%	46	14%
<i>HRH</i>	5	7%	34	13%	2	18%	1	20%	42	13%
<i>PH-Female</i>	4	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%
Perinatal	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Undetermined	9	13%	73	29%	1	9%	0	0%	83	25%
<i>PH-Male</i>	7	10%	67	27%	1	9%	0	0%	75	22%
<i>Unknown</i>	2	3%	6	2%	0	0%	0	0%	8	2%
RACE TOTAL	67	20%	252	75%	11	3%	5	1%	335	100%

*In the male subset all cases in the heterosexual category are HRH because the PH-Female category is not applicable to males. Likewise, in the female subset, all cases in the undetermined category are of unknown risk because the PH-Male category is not applicable to females.

Table 18: Sex, Race, and Age at HIV Diagnosis Among Currently Incarcerated HIV/AIDS Cases, Michigan, 2010

MALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Male Subtotal	
0 - 12 years	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
13 - 19 years	1	2%	10	4%	0	0%	1	20%	12	4%
20 - 24 years	12	20%	38	16%	1	9%	0	0%	51	16%
25 - 29 years	14	23%	51	21%	5	45%	2	40%	72	23%
30 - 39 years	22	37%	103	43%	4	36%	2	40%	131	41%
40 - 49 years	10	17%	31	13%	1	9%	0	0%	42	13%
50 - 59 years	1	2%	8	3%	0	0%	0	0%	9	3%
60 years and over	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Male Subtotal	60	19%	242	76%	11	3%	5	2%	318	100%
FEMALES	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Female Subtotal	
0 - 12 years	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13 - 19 years	0	0%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	1	6%
20 - 24 years	2	29%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	3	18%
25 - 29 years	2	29%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	5	29%
30 - 39 years	2	29%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	5	29%
40 - 49 years	1	14%	2	20%	0	0%	0	0%	3	18%
50 - 59 years	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
60 years and over	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Female Subtotal	7	41%	10	59%	0	0%	0	0%	17	100%
TOTAL	White		Black		Hispanic		Other or Unknown		Age Total	
0 - 12 years	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
13 - 19 years	1	1%	11	4%	0	0%	1	20%	13	4%
20 - 24 years	14	21%	39	15%	1	9%	0	0%	54	16%
25 - 29 years	16	24%	54	21%	5	45%	2	40%	77	23%
30 - 39 years	24	36%	106	42%	4	36%	2	40%	136	41%
40 - 49 years	11	16%	33	13%	1	9%	0	0%	45	13%
50 - 59 years	1	1%	8	3%	0	0%	0	0%	9	3%
60 years and over	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
RACE TOTAL	67	20%	252	75%	11	3%	5	1%	335	100%

Table 19: Sex, Risk and Age at HIV Diagnosis Among Currently Incarcerated HIV/AIDS Cases, Michigan, 2010

MALES	0 - 12 years		13 - 19 years		20 - 24 years		25 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 - 49 years		50 - 59 years		60 years and over		Male Subtotal	
Male-Male sex	0	0%	7	58%	28	55%	27	38%	30	23%	6	14%	2	22%	0	0%	100	31%
Injecting Drug Use	0	0%	0	0%	4	8%	6	8%	29	22%	12	29%	2	22%	0	0%	53	17%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	0	0%	1	8%	8	16%	12	17%	15	11%	5	12%	2	22%	0	0%	43	14%
Blood Products	0	0%	1	8%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Heterosexual*	0	0%	2	17%	3	6%	12	17%	15	11%	4	10%	0	0%	0	0%	36	11%
Perinatal	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Undetermined	0	0%	1	8%	7	14%	15	21%	42	32%	15	36%	3	33%	0	0%	83	26%
<i>PH-Male</i>	0	0%	1	8%	7	14%	15	21%	37	28%	12	29%	3	33%	0	0%	75	24%
<i>Unknown</i>	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	4%	3	7%	0	0%	0	0%	8	3%
Male Subtotal	1	0%	12	4%	51	16%	72	23%	131	41%	42	13%	9	3%	0	0%	318	100%
FEMALES	0 - 12 years		13 - 19 years		20 - 24 years		25 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 - 49 years		50 - 59 years		60 years and over		Female Subtotal	
Injecting Drug Use	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	80%	1	20%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	7	41%
Blood Products	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Heterosexual	0	0%	1	100%	3	100%	1	20%	4	80%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	10	59%
<i>HRH</i>	0	0%	1	100%	1	33%	1	20%	3	60%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	35%
<i>PH-Female</i>	0	0%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	1	20%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	4	24%
Perinatal	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Undetermined*	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Female Subtotal	0	0%	1	6%	3	18%	5	29%	5	29%	3	18%	0	0%	0	0%	17	100%
TOTAL	0 - 12 years		13 - 19 years		20 - 24 years		25 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 - 49 years		50 - 59 years		60 years and over		Age Total	
Male-Male sex	0	0%	7	54%	28	52%	27	35%	30	22%	6	13%	2	22%	0	0%	100	30%
Injecting Drug Use	0	0%	0	0%	4	7%	10	13%	30	22%	14	31%	2	22%	0	0%	60	18%
Male-Male Sex/IDU	0	0%	1	8%	8	15%	12	16%	15	11%	5	11%	2	22%	0	0%	43	13%
Blood Products	0	0%	1	8%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%
Heterosexual	0	0%	3	23%	6	11%	13	17%	19	14%	5	11%	0	0%	0	0%	46	14%
<i>HRH</i>	0	0%	3	23%	4	7%	13	17%	18	13%	4	9%	0	0%	0	0%	42	13%
<i>PH-Female</i>	0	0%	0	0%	2	4%	0	0%	1	1%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%
Perinatal	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Undetermined	0	0%	1	8%	7	13%	15	19%	42	31%	15	33%	3	33%	0	0%	83	25%
<i>PH-Male</i>	0	0%	1	8%	7	13%	15	19%	37	27%	12	27%	3	33%	0	0%	75	22%
<i>Unknown</i>	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	4%	3	7%	0	0%	0	0%	8	2%
AGE TOTAL	1	0%	13	4%	54	16%	77	23%	136	41%	45	13%	9	3%	0	0%	335	100%

*In the male subset all cases in the heterosexual category are HRH because the PH-Female category is not applicable to males. Likewise, in the female subset, all cases in the undetermined category are of unknown risk because the PH-Male category is not applicable to females.