

Shifting priority age groups

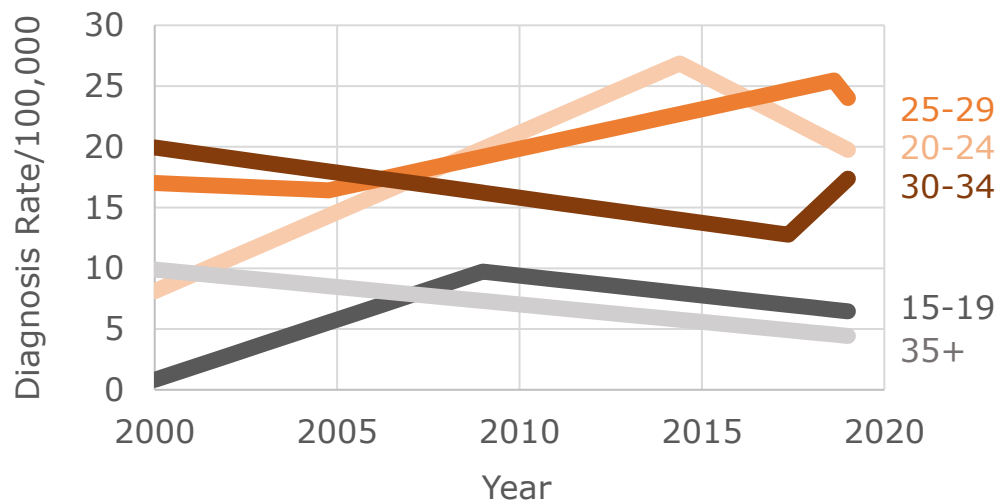
from 15-29 to 20-34-year-olds

HIV surveillance data are periodically assessed to prioritize resources for highly and/or disproportionately affected populations. Between 2014 and 2018, several analyses demonstrated 15-29-year-old persons diagnosed with HIV (PWH) needed prioritization due to poor outcomes related to care, viral suppression (VS) and diagnoses. It appears the ages of concern have since shifted to 20-34-year-old PWH.

Care and prevention activities and resources previously geared for persons 15-29 should be expanded to include those 30-34 years old.

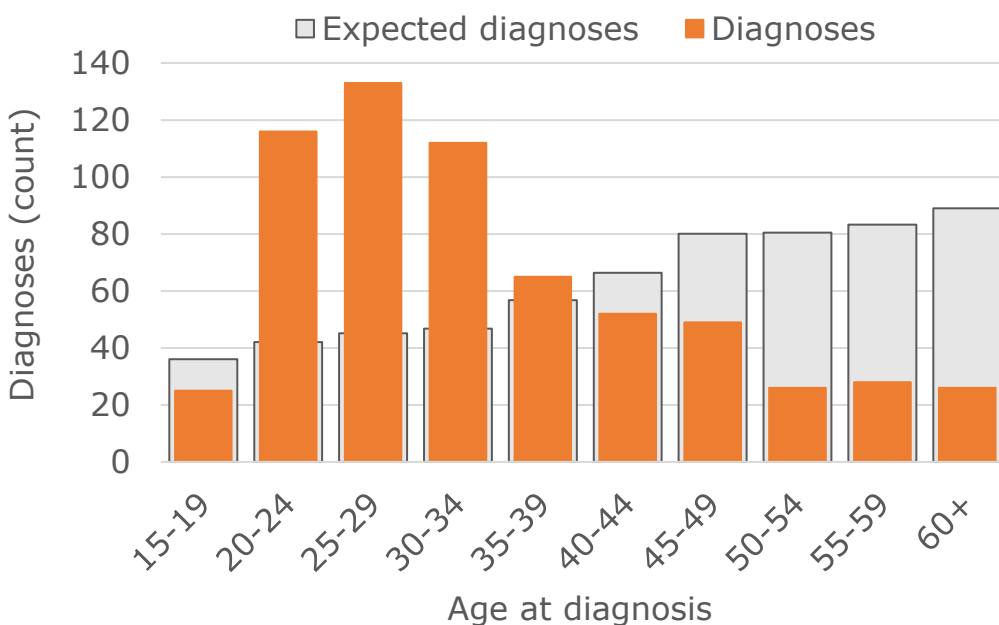
New diagnoses and HIV transmissions

New diagnoses decline among 15-19-year-olds and increase for those 30-34.



Each 5-year age group 15-34 experienced a significant change in the trajectory of new diagnoses leading up to 2020. Due to lack of testing during 2020, HIV diagnoses dropped and have not recovered, therefore the assessment ended in 2019.

Diagnoses among 20-34-year-olds far exceed expected levels (2022).



Based on HIV genotypes among Michiganders, transmissions primarily occur within demographic groups, including age (± 15 years). If transmission rates were equal across age groups, new diagnoses would increase with age (grey bars: expected diagnoses). The difference between expected and actual (orange bars) demonstrates the extremely unequal level of transmissions among varying ages.

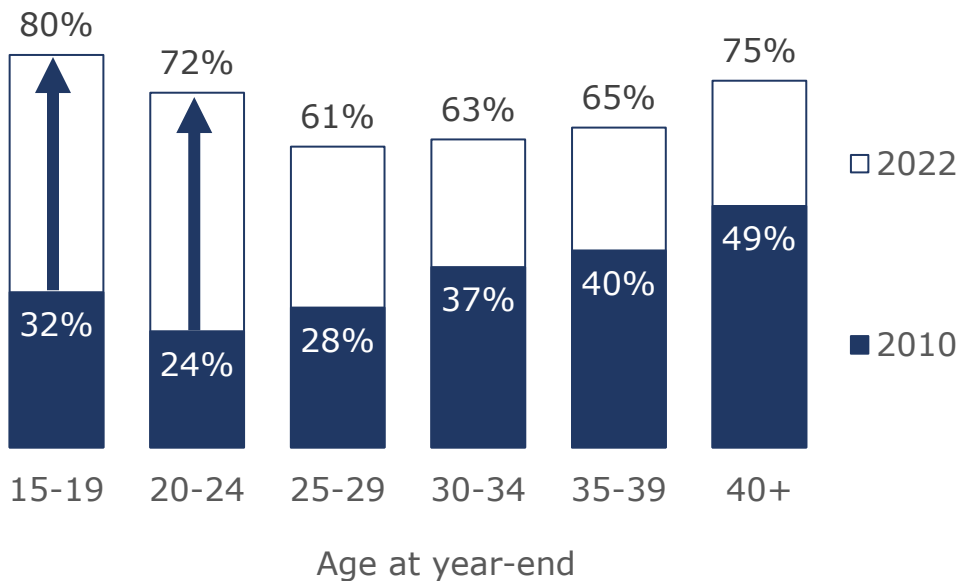
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Viral suppression among all PWH

Viral suppression (VS) indicates routine access to care and treatment adherence. Those who maintain and monitor a suppressed viral load have the best long-term prognosis in addition to being unable to transmit the virus sexually, thus reducing transmissions. A primary objective is to increase VS levels to reduce HIV transmissions.

Viral suppression improved significantly between 2010 and 2022, especially for PWH 15-24.



Historically, VS levels varied widely by age. In 2010, the largest difference was 25% (PWH 20-24 compared to those 40+). Since then, VS has increased significantly for all age groups, and disparities have shrunk. The largest improvement was among persons 15-24 years old (+48%). From 2018 to 2022, PWH 15-19 years old maintained the highest VS level of any age group. With these shifts, PWH 25-39 now have the lowest VS levels.

VS depends on being in care and achieving VS once in care. Most unsuppressed PWH 20 years and older are not in care and not receiving Ryan White (RW) services.



Data & Statistics

For more information on care rates by age, and Ryan White's impact on care, see the [HIV Care Continuum Report](#) (slides 29-30 & 32) and the [Ryan White Eligible Unenrolled fact sheet](#). You can find these and other reports by going to our website, Michigan.gov/HIVSTI and clicking on the Data & Statistics icon.

Definitions 5-year age groups: <15, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60+ • Persons diagnosed with HIV (PWH) include Michigan residents newly diagnosed with HIV (new diagnoses and transmissions section) or Michigan residents with HIV for the full year (VS section) • Viral suppression (VS): <200c/mL at last viral load during given year.

