

Reported cases of hepatitis (all types) in Tennessee have shown a 40% decline from 1960 to 1989, although severe under-reporting makes the true incidence of hepatitis B unknown.

The 1995 pregnancy rate for the age-group 15-17 was 55.9 per 1,000 females. The rates for white and black females declined by 15% and 3%, respectively, from 1989 levels. However, the teen-age pregnancy rate has consistently been twice as high among black females as among white females aged 10-17 in Tennessee.

5.10 Health Risk Population Subgroup Surveys

The Tennessee DUF/SANTA Arrestee Study conducted by the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Community Health Research Group in 1996 found that of 1,088 adult arrestees interviewed, 1.9% said they had ever been treated for HIV/AIDS. Of the 419 juvenile arrestees interviewed, 2.1% said they had ever been treated for HIV/AIDS. Thus, about 2% of both juvenile and adult arrestees reported ever being treated for HIV/AIDS. Of arrestees reporting HIV/AIDS, 38% were black males, 24% were black females; 24% were white males and 14% were white females.

Among possible risk factors in this population subgroup are sex with four or more partners during the prior year, which was reported by 24% of adult arrestees and 30% of juveniles. Of arrestees, 22% of adults and 11% of juveniles reported treatment for an STD during the prior year.

Twenty percent of adults and 3% of juveniles admitted to ever injecting drugs, with 37% of adults and 20% of juveniles admitting to sharing needles. Of those not sharing needles, 57% of adult arrestees and 88% of juvenile arrestees said this was because of fear of AIDS.

5.11 Adult BRFSS Survey

Among the 1994 CDC Adult Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFSS) results are that black adults and persons aged 18-24 were most likely to perceive their chances of getting HIV as high and to feel at increased risk for getting HIV during the past year. It should be noted that these survey questions were framed in terms of the risk of AIDS rather than of HIV; the correct terminology is substituted here.

In terms of all the adults surveyed, when 1994 Tennessee BRFSS estimates are applied to the whole sample (n=2,430), 26% of all adults surveyed had received HIV testing and had obtained the results of their last HIV test, while 6% had received some form of counseling after receiving the results of their last HIV test. This 6% estimate includes persons who tested positively for HIV, as well as those who may have been counseled for other reasons, such as the need for repeated testing, high risk behavior,