HIV in Hispanic/Latino Men and Women in the City of Milwaukee

Demographic highlights
- 17% of Milwaukee city residents are Hispanic.
- In 2 of Milwaukee’s 28 zip codes, more than 6 in 10 residents are Hispanic.

Milwaukee-specific HIV highlights
- The HIV diagnosis rate is more than 2 times higher in Hispanics than in Whites.
- 8 in 10 new HIV diagnoses among Hispanic men are attributed to male-male sexual contact.
- 1 in 7 Hispanic men who have sex with men (MSM) living in Milwaukee are living with HIV.

This summary addresses HIV in Hispanics or Latinos in the city of Milwaukee. The federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines Hispanic or Latino as “a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.” In this summary, “White” and “Black” refer to non-Hispanic Whites and non-Hispanic Blacks.

Context
- Milwaukee is the most racially segregated large city in the United States.²
- 1 in 3 Hispanics in Milwaukee lives in poverty, compared to 1 in 7 Whites.¹
- 29% of Hispanic adults have completed some college or more education, compared to 64% of Whites.¹
- 1 in 3 Hispanics in the city is foreign born, and 19% of these are naturalized U.S. citizens.¹
- 1 in 7 Milwaukee residents speaks Spanish at home. Half of these speak English very well.¹

Milwaukee: The most segregated large city in the U.S.²

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† Information for the whole zip code is provided for zip codes located partially in the city of Milwaukee.
New HIV Diagnoses

The HIV diagnosis rate in Hispanics in the city of Milwaukee was nearly twice that of Whites during 2010-2014.

HIV diagnoses by race, gender, and risk exposure

Males accounted for 4 in 5 Hispanics diagnosed with HIV in Milwaukee during 2010-2014.

HIV diagnoses in Hispanics by sex**†† and risk exposure, Wisconsin, 2010-2014

- 91% of new HIV diagnoses in Hispanic males are in men who have sex with men, including those who inject drugs.
- 69% of new HIV diagnoses in Hispanic women are attributed to high-risk heterosexual contact.

Risk exposure trends

HIV diagnoses in Milwaukee during 2005-2014:
- Increased in Hispanic MSM.
- Remained stable in HRH and PWID.

Age at diagnosis

- Hispanic males were diagnosed at much younger ages than both Hispanic females and White males.
- No HIV-infected infants of any race were born in Milwaukee during 2010-2014.

Median age at diagnosis by race/ethnicity* and gender, Milwaukee, 2010-2014

- *Numbers are relatively small in other groups so data cannot be shown.

3. Wisconsin HIV Surveillance System
**Geography**

**HIV diagnoses among Hispanics by zip code,** † Milwaukee, 2010-2014

![Map showing HIV diagnoses among Hispanics by zip code](image)

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**People living with HIV³**

- As of December 31, 2014, nearly 900 Hispanics were reported with HIV and living in Milwaukee.
- An additional estimated 150 Hispanics in Milwaukee are living with HIV but unaware of their infection.
- Hispanics accounted for 15% of people living with HIV in Milwaukee, similar to their share of the population.
- 1 in 7 Hispanic MSM in Milwaukee is estimated to be living with HIV, comparable to the ratio in White MSM.
- About 1 in 500 Hispanic females and non-MSM males is living with HIV.

1 out of every 7 Hispanic MSM** ages 18 and older in Milwaukee is HIV-positive

**Data have been statistically adjusted, using CDC’s multiple imputation procedure, to account for individuals whose risk with unknown risk.**

³ Wisconsin HIV Surveillance System

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Additional data regarding HIV in Wisconsin and Milwaukee are available at:
[https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/data.htm](https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/data.htm)