

HIV in Females in Wisconsin

Highlights

- Females accounted for 1 in 5 HIV diagnoses in Wisconsin during 2010-2014.
- Black females were 30 times and Hispanic females were 7.5 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than White females.
- High-risk heterosexual exposure accounted for 75% of HIV infections among females.

This summary addresses HIV in individuals whose sex was reported as female.* Risk analysis is limited to individuals ages 13 or older at the time of diagnosis.

New HIV Diagnoses

Females accounted for 211 (18%) of the 1,203 HIV infections diagnosed in Wisconsin during 2010-2014, with an HIV diagnosis rate of just over 1 per 100,000.

Females accounted for 1 in 5 new HIV diagnoses between 2010 and 2014.

Females as a proportion of HIV diagnoses, Wisconsin, 2010-2014



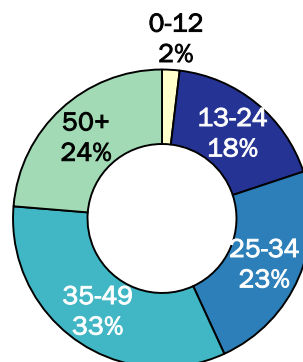
The annual number of new HIV diagnoses among females decreased from 2005 to 2014.

* Refers to sex at birth.

Age at Diagnosis

Most (80%) females diagnosed with HIV in Wisconsin during 2010-2014 were ages 25 and older at the time of diagnosis.

Age at HIV diagnosis among females, Wisconsin, 2010-2014



The median age at diagnosis for all females in Wisconsin was 38 years. Asian and Multi-Racial women tended to be younger, although these numbers should be interpreted with caution due to small case counts.

Median age at HIV diagnosis among females, Wisconsin, 2010-2014

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Median Age (Years) [†]
All Females	211	38
American Indian	3	-
Asian [‡]	5	30
Black	116	38
Hispanic	28	35
Multi-Racial [‡]	7	23
White	52	41

[†]Median age calculated for counts ≥ 5 .

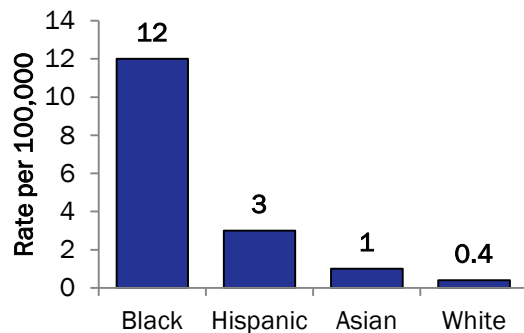
[‡]Estimate is statistically unreliable due to case count < 12 .

Race/Ethnicity

Among females diagnosed with HIV in Wisconsin during 2010-2014, 55% were Black, 25% were White, and 13% were Hispanic.

Black females were 30 times more likely, and Hispanic females more than 7 times more likely, to be diagnosed with HIV compared to White females.

HIV diagnosis rate among females by race/ethnicity, Wisconsin, 2010-2014



Between 2005 and 2014, HIV diagnoses declined among Non-Hispanic White and Hispanic females. Although diagnoses also declined among Black females, this decline was not statistically significant.

**Data have been statistically adjusted using CDC's multiple imputation procedure to account for individuals with unknown risk, unless otherwise noted.

Risk Exposure**

High-risk heterosexual contact accounted for 3 in 4 HIV infections diagnosed among women in Wisconsin during 2010-2014.

HIV Prevalence

As of December 31, 2014, 20% (n=1,353) of all people living with HIV in Wisconsin were female.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, an estimated 11.4% of HIV-infected females are undiagnosed. This means that an additional 157 females may be living with HIV in Wisconsin but are unaware of their infection.¹

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data—United States and 6 dependent areas—2012. *HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report* 2014;19(No. 3). <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/surveillance/>. Published November 2014. Accessed December 15, 2015.

Additional data regarding HIV in Wisconsin and Milwaukee are available at: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/data.htm>