

HIV in American Indians in Wisconsin

Socio-demographic highlights (2014)

- Wisconsin has 11 federally recognized American Indian tribal governments, including six bands of Lake Superior Chippewa (sometimes referred to as Ojibwe).¹
- Nearly 72,000 American Indians lived in Wisconsin in 2014; 22% were of Hispanic origin.²
- Wisconsin counties with the largest American Indian populations include: Milwaukee (16% of the total American Indian population); Brown (12%); Shawano, Menominee and Outagamie (5% each); Sawyer, Dane, and Vilas (4% each); and Ashland (3%).²
- American Indians in Wisconsin are younger (median age, 28.7) than Whites (median age, 41.2).²
- 1 in 3 (34.5%) American Indians in Wisconsin live on reservation land.³
- 1 in 4 (27.3%) American Indians live in poverty, compared to 1 in 10 (9.6%) Whites.
- Median household income for American Indians in 2014 was \$35,504, compared to \$56,083 for Whites).³
- 1 in 7 (13.8%) American Indians ages 25 or older have a bachelor's degree or more education, compared to 29.9% of Whites.³

Wisconsin HIV highlights

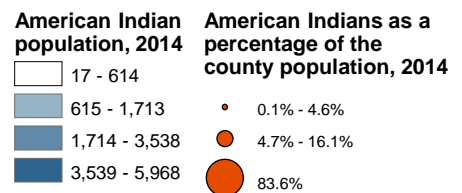
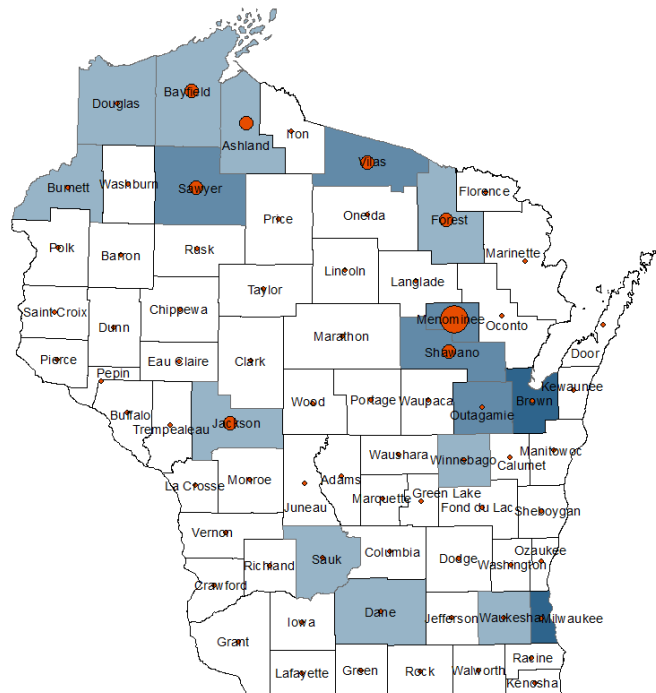
- 70 American Indians were diagnosed with HIV in Wisconsin during 1985-2014.
- Male-to-male sexual contact accounted for more than half (55%) of HIV diagnoses in males.
- Injection drug use exposure accounted for 38% of diagnoses in females and 18% of diagnoses in males, higher percentages than in other racial/ethnic groups.
- An estimated 50 American Indians are living with HIV in Wisconsin, including about 10 who are unaware of their HIV status.

The federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines American Indian and Alaska Native as “a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment.”

Wisconsin Native American Indian Tribes⁴



American Indian population, Wisconsin, 2014²



1. Wisconsin State Tribal Relations Initiative, <http://witribes.wi.gov/section.asp?linkid=731&locid=57>
2. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>. Population Module, accessed 2/25/2016.
3. American Community Survey, 2014, accessed 2/24/16.
4. Wisconsin Native American Indian Tribes Map, GLITC, <http://libraryguides.law.marquette.edu/c.php?g=318577&p=212729>, accessed 2/15/16.

Context and National HIV Data

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, American Indian communities in the United States bear a proportional burden of HIV infection based on their population size. In 2010, American Indians accounted for less than 1% of both the total population and of new HIV infections.⁵

As in other racial groups, males accounted for the majority of HIV diagnoses in American Indians. Male-to-male sexual contact accounted for the majority of new infections in males, whereas most HIV infections in females were attributed to heterosexual contact.

In 2013, compared to other racial/ethnic groups nationally, American Indian males and females had the highest percentages of reported HIV infection attributable to injection drug use.

HIV Diagnoses in Wisconsin

- Nine American Indians were diagnosed with HIV statewide during 2010-2014.
- The diagnosis rate among American Indians is higher than that of Whites, although the rate for American Indians should be interpreted with caution due to small numbers.

New HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity, Wisconsin, 2010-2014		
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Annual rate per 100,000
Black	511	27
Hispanic	183	10
Asian	26	4
American Indian†	9	3
White	450	2

†Estimate is statistically unreliable due to case count <12.

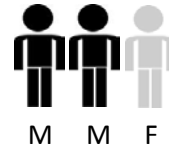
Because of the relatively small number of diagnoses in the recent period, the rest of this summary is based on the 70 American Indians diagnosed with HIV in Wisconsin from 1985 to 2014.

5. CDC, HIV/AIDS Among American Indians and Alaska Natives, <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/group/raciaethnic/aian/index.html>

For additional data regarding HIV in Wisconsin, see: <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/data.htm>

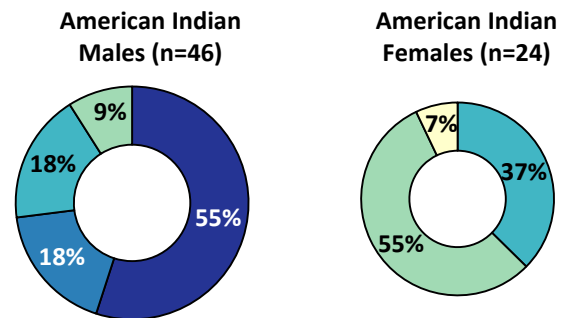
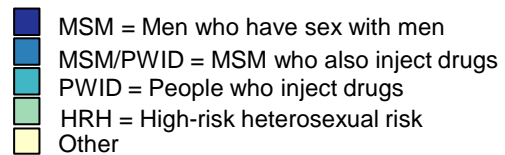
Sex††

Males accounted for 2 in 3 American Indians diagnosed with HIV in Wisconsin during 1985-2014. In other racial/ethnic groups, males accounted for at least 3 in 4 diagnoses.



Risk Exposure*

HIV diagnoses in American Indians by sex and risk exposure,* Wisconsin, 1985-2014



Age

The median age at diagnosis for all American Indians diagnosed with HIV in Wisconsin is 29 for females and 31 for males, similar to median ages of other non-Whites.

Geography

HIV diagnoses among American Indians have been distributed across the state, with 29% from Milwaukee County, 51% from Northern counties and 20% from South and South-Central Wisconsin.

†† Sex refers to sex at birth.

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

