

HIV in Wisconsin

Integrated Epidemiology Profile, 2016-2020



Wisconsin Department of Health Services | Division of Public Health | HIV Program
P-01294 (12/2023)

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Introduction and Technical Notes





Introduction

The purpose of the Wisconsin HIV Integrated Epidemiology Profile, 2016–2020 is to describe HIV among various populations in terms of socio-demographic, geographic, behavioral, and clinical characteristics.

This profile can serve as a tool at the state and local levels for:

- Prioritizing the delivery of HIV prevention and care services.
- Determining or projecting future needs.
- Discussing HIV with affected communities.
- Framing research and evaluating questions.
- Applying for funding.
- Responding to public information requests.



Technical Notes

More information on the Wisconsin HIV Program can be found at <https://www.dhs.Wisconsin.gov/hiv/index.html>

Details of the following topics are detailed below, in the PowerPoint notes section below this slide:

- Other Department of Health Services Programs
- Wisconsin Reporting Requirements
- Definitions
- Data Sources



Abbreviations

(more below in Notes section)

Commonly used

IDU	Injection drug use
MSM	Male persons (by birth sex) who have sex with males
MMSC	Male-male sexual contact
MFSC	Male-female sexual contact
PLWH	People living with HIV
PWID	People who inject drugs

Programs

CT	Chlamydia
GC	Gonorrhea
HCV	Hepatitis C
STI	Sexually transmitted infections
TB	Tuberculosis

Wisconsin Demographics

Who are the people residing in Wisconsin



Demographic Highlights

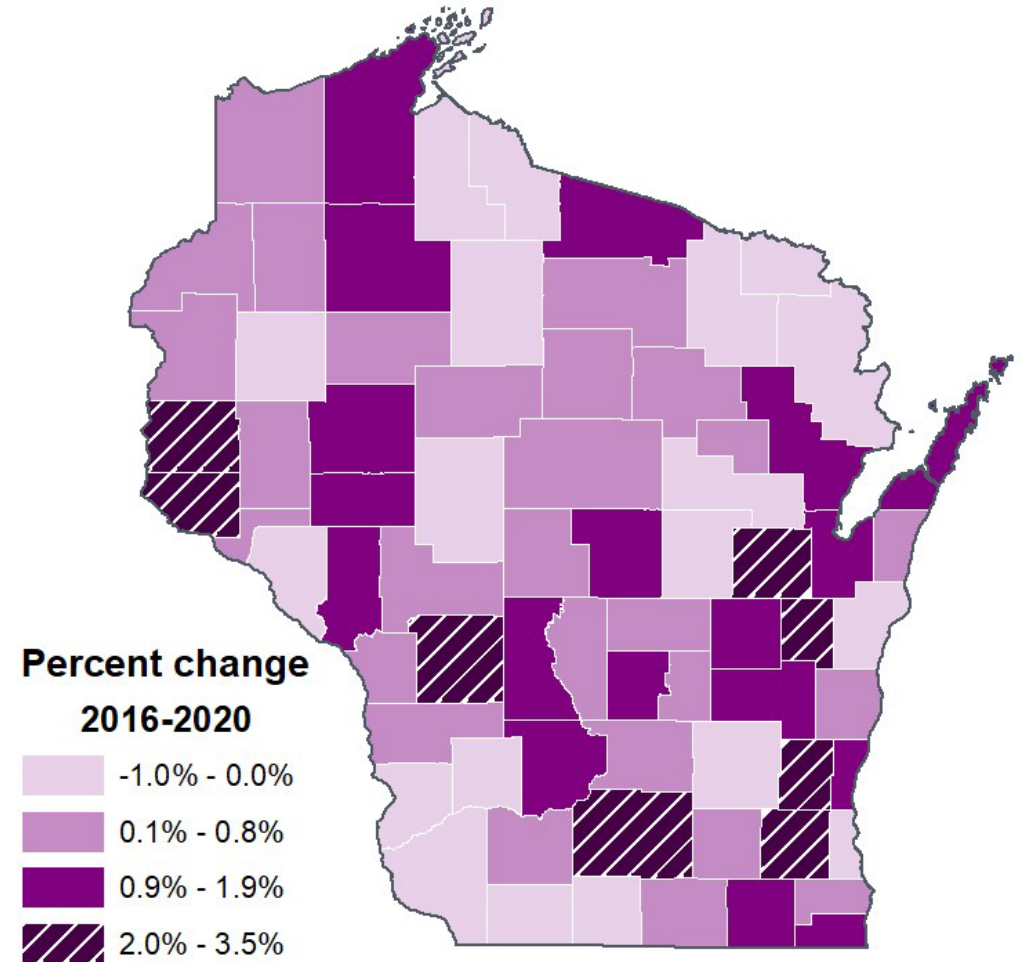
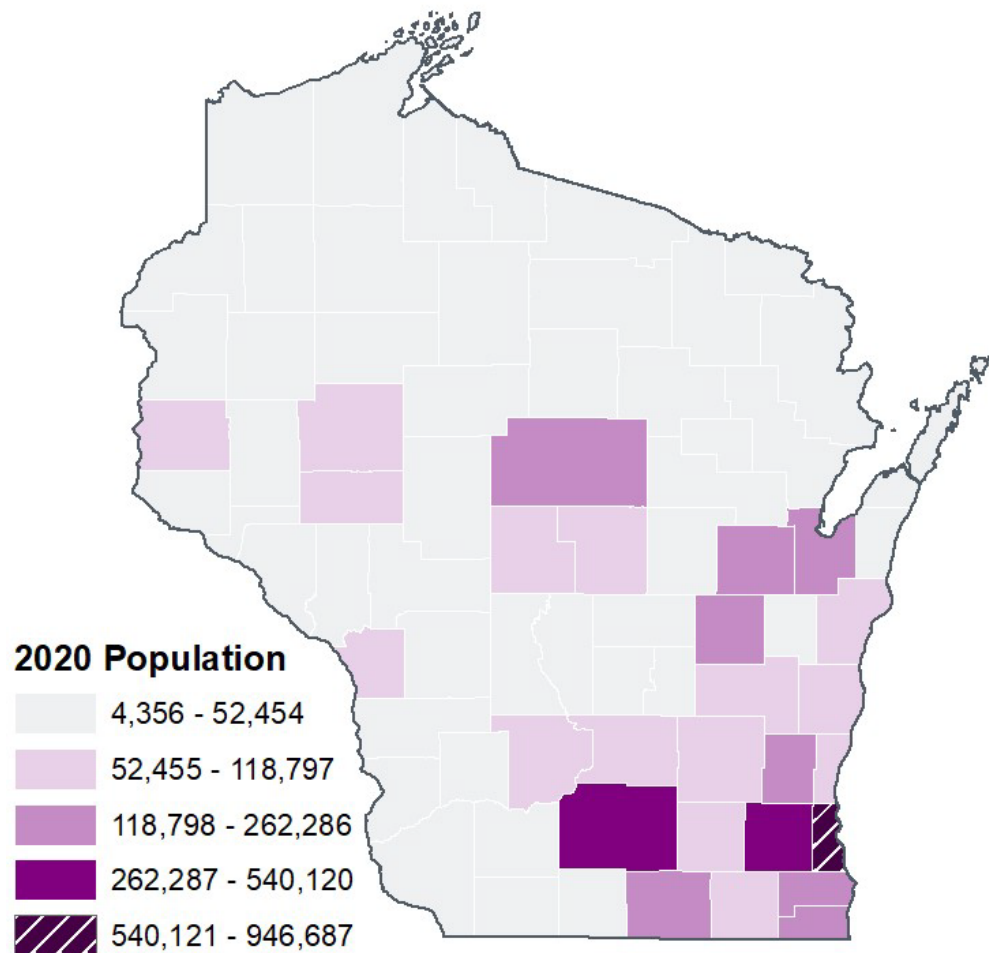
- Wisconsin has 5.8 million residents living in 72 counties.
- Milwaukee County's population is nearly 1 million while several counties have fewer than 5,000 residents each.
- Approximately 81.3% of Wisconsin residents are non-Hispanic White. Black and Hispanic people each comprise 7.1%–7.3% of the population, Asians, 3.3%, and Native Americans, 1.0%.
- The median age among White people is 43.4; all other racial and ethnic groups have a median age between 28 and 33.
- Recent population growth is greatest in Asian and Hispanic people and people ages 50 and older.
- 1 in 20 residents is foreign-born.
- 11% of residents live in poverty.



Population

Most of Wisconsin's population lived in the **south and southeastern** part of the state.

Counties throughout Wisconsin experienced varying levels of population change, particularly in the **southeast**.





Population: Demographics

Category	Sub-group	Percent of population	Percent change, 2011–2020
Ethnicity	Hispanic	7.3%	23.7%
Race (non-Hispanic)	White	81.3%	-0.7%
	Black	7.1%	8.1%
	Asian	3.3%	33.6%
	Native American	1.0%	5.6%
Sex	Female	49.8%	2.1%
	Male	50.2%	2.6%
Age group (years)	0–14	18.0%	-4.2%
	15–24	13.2%	-1.8%
	25–34	12.8%	1.9%
	35–44	12.3%	1.0%
	45–54	12.3%	-17.0%
	55–64	14.1%	12.7%
	65+	17.4%	28.5%



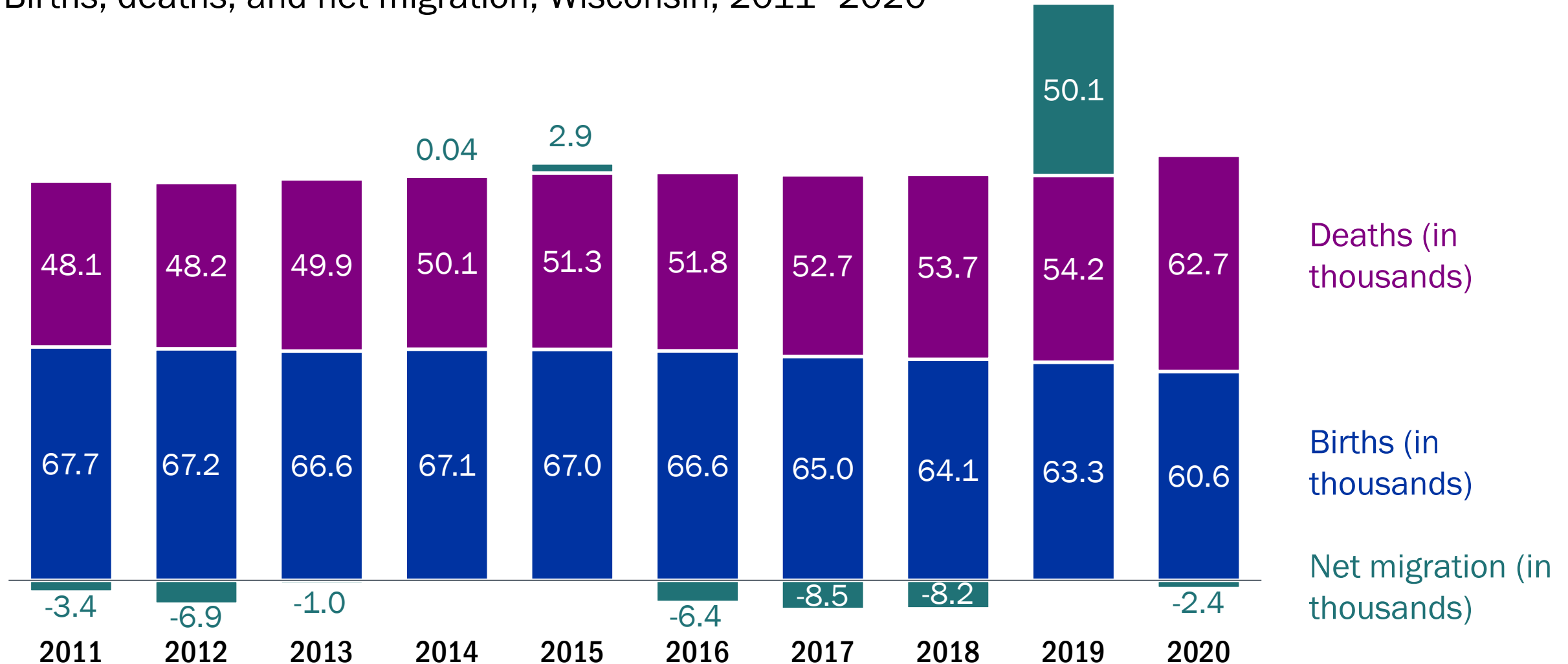
Population: Demographics by region

Category	Sub-group	Percent of population	Percent change, 2011–2020
Region	Northeastern	21.6%	2.4%
	Northern	8.4%	0.6%
	Southeastern	36.6%	1.2%
	Southern	19.8%	4.8%
	Western	13.7%	2.6%



Wisconsin experienced a **notable increase in reported net migration** in 2019, with more people entering than leaving the state.

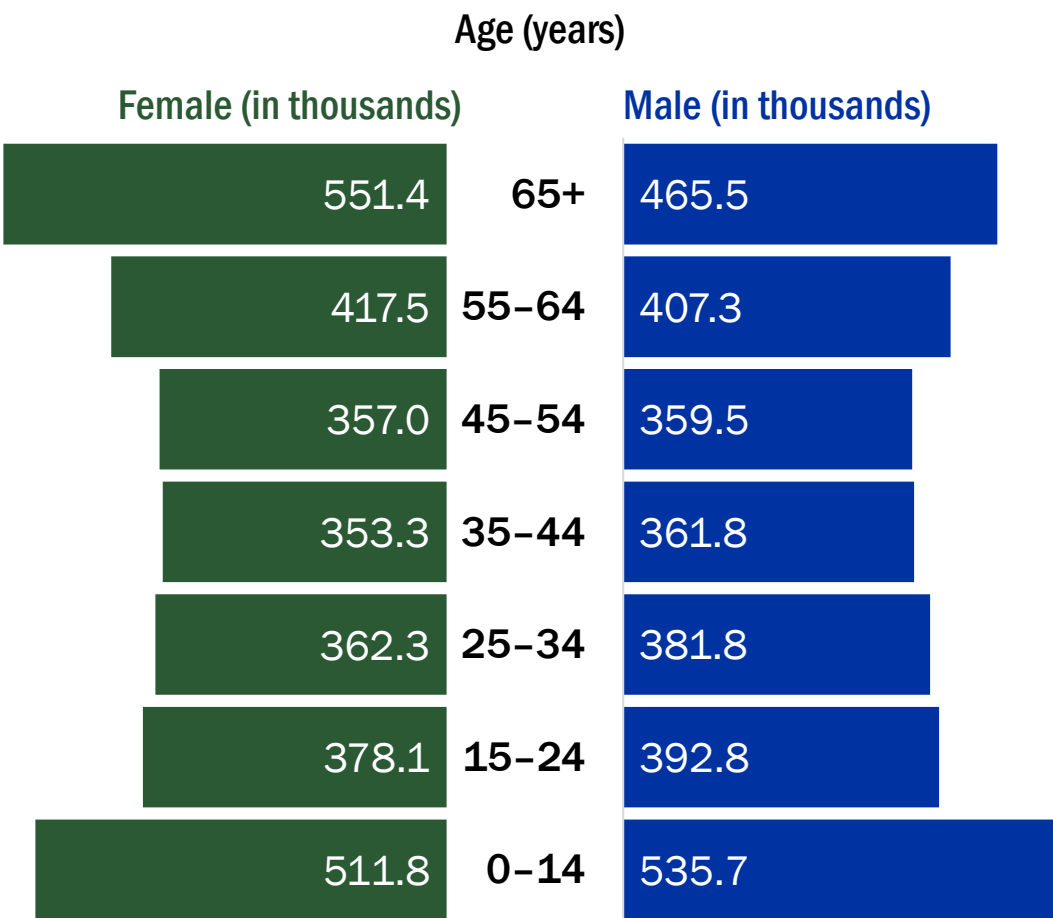
Births, deaths, and net migration, Wisconsin, 2011–2020



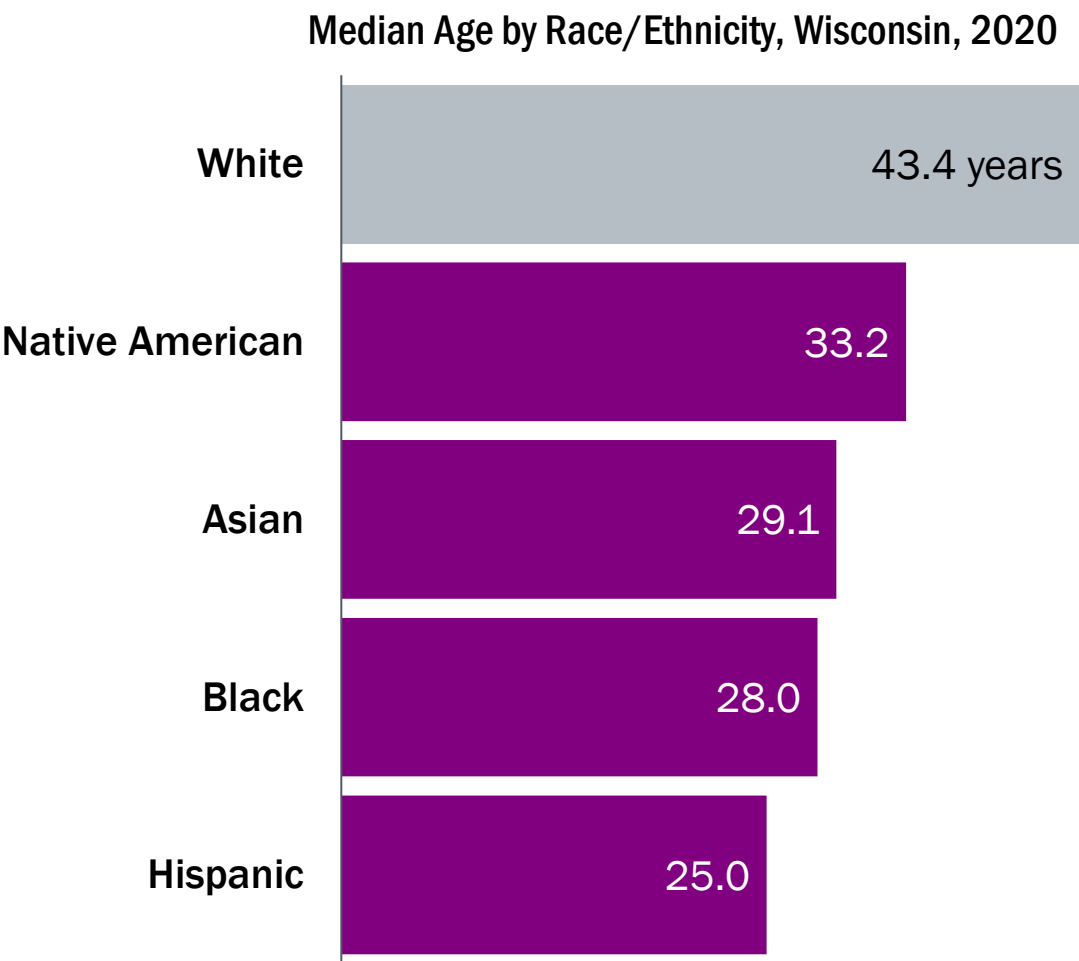


Age by sex at birth and race, Wisconsin, 2020

Wisconsin’s age distribution by sex at birth is representative of national trends.



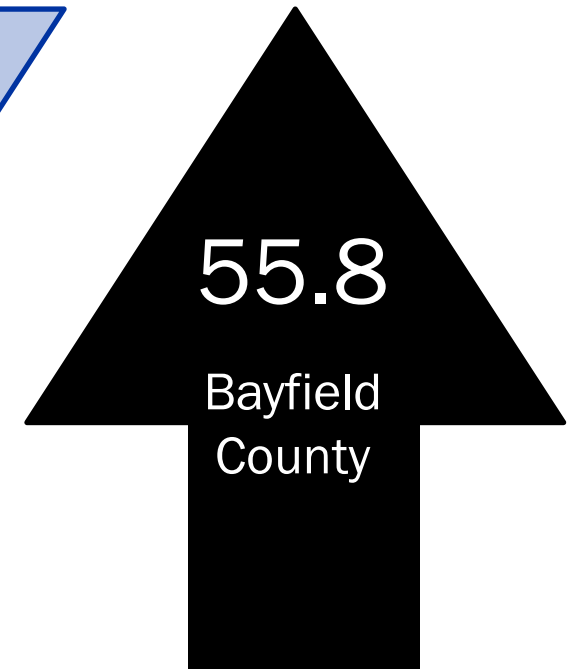
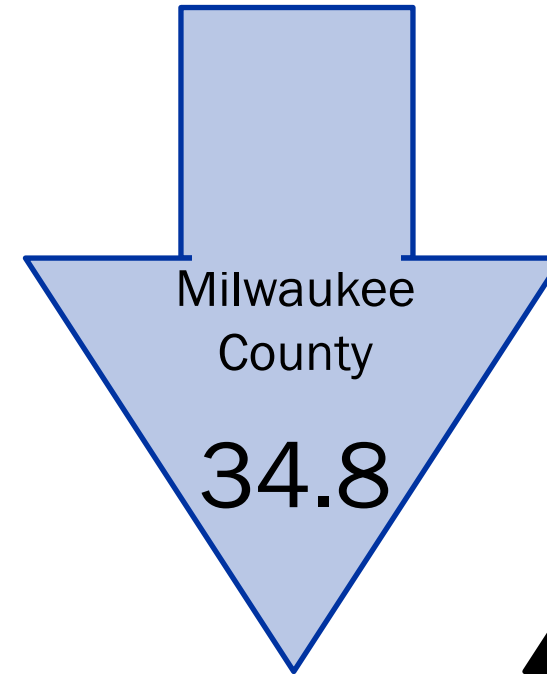
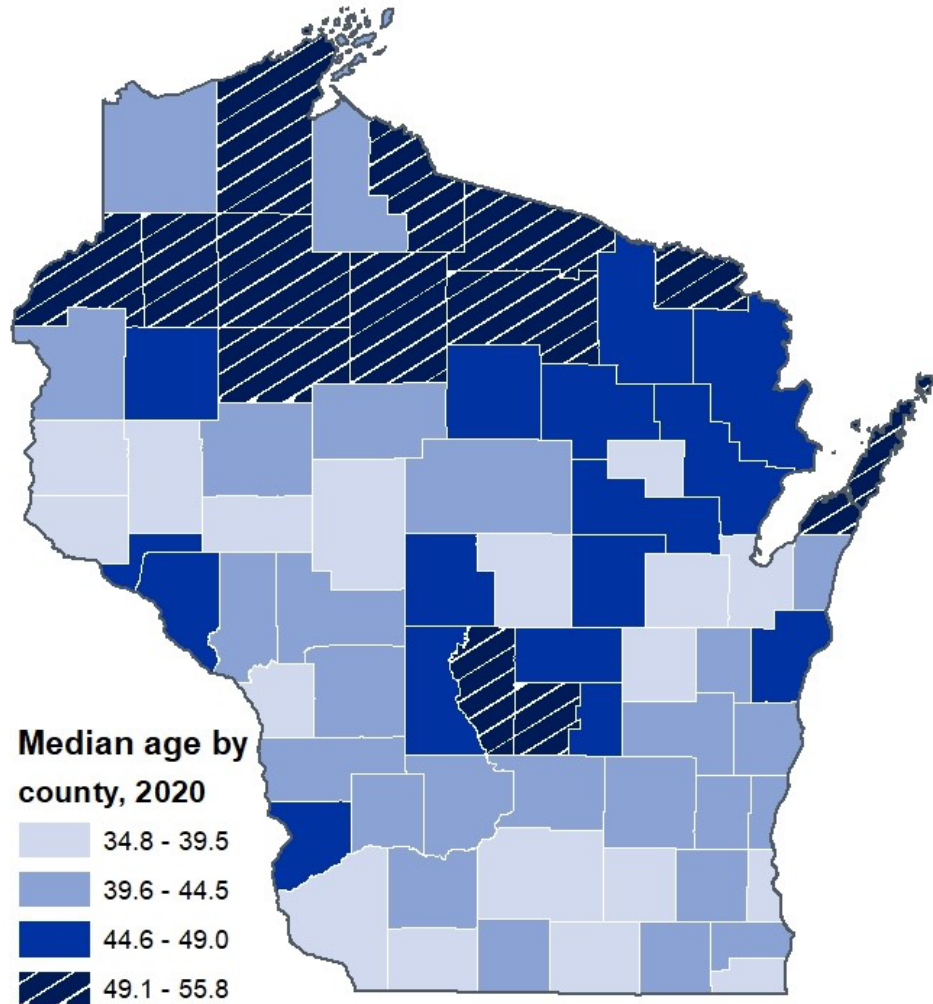
Non-white persons are younger than white persons.





Median age varies by county with Milwaukee County having the youngest population.

Median age by county, Wisconsin, 2020

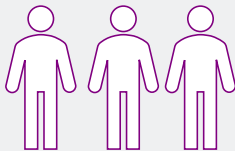




Wisconsin is home to 11 federally recognized Native American communities.



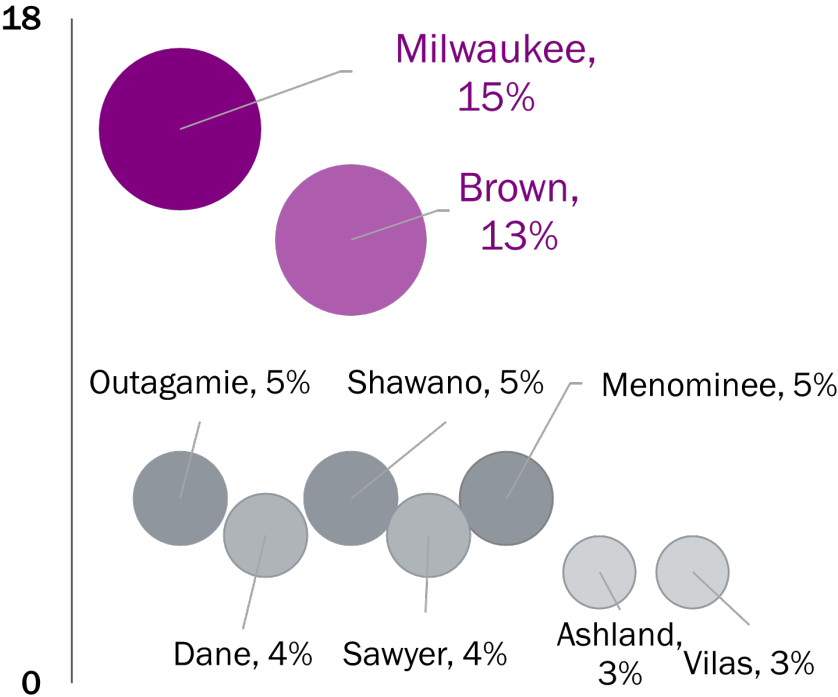
79,000
Native Americans
living in Wisconsin
(2020)



Hispanic
origin
1 in 4

Milwaukee and Brown county have the largest proportions of Native American persons among the top 9 counties.

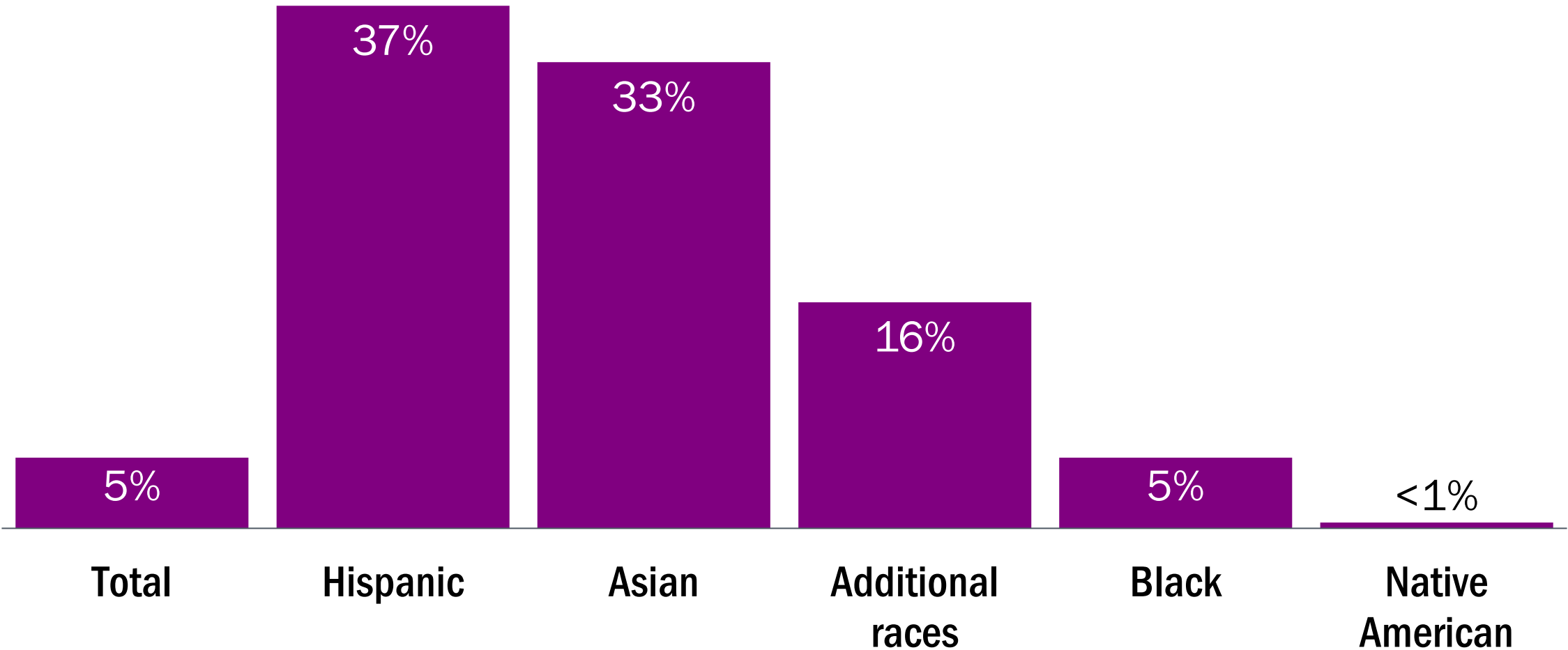
Percentage of the Native American population, Wisconsin, 2020





In 2020, foreign-born people constituted 5% of all Wisconsin residents but about 3 in 10 Asians and 4 in 10 Hispanics.

Percent of the population that is foreign-born, by race/ethnicity, Wisconsin, 2020





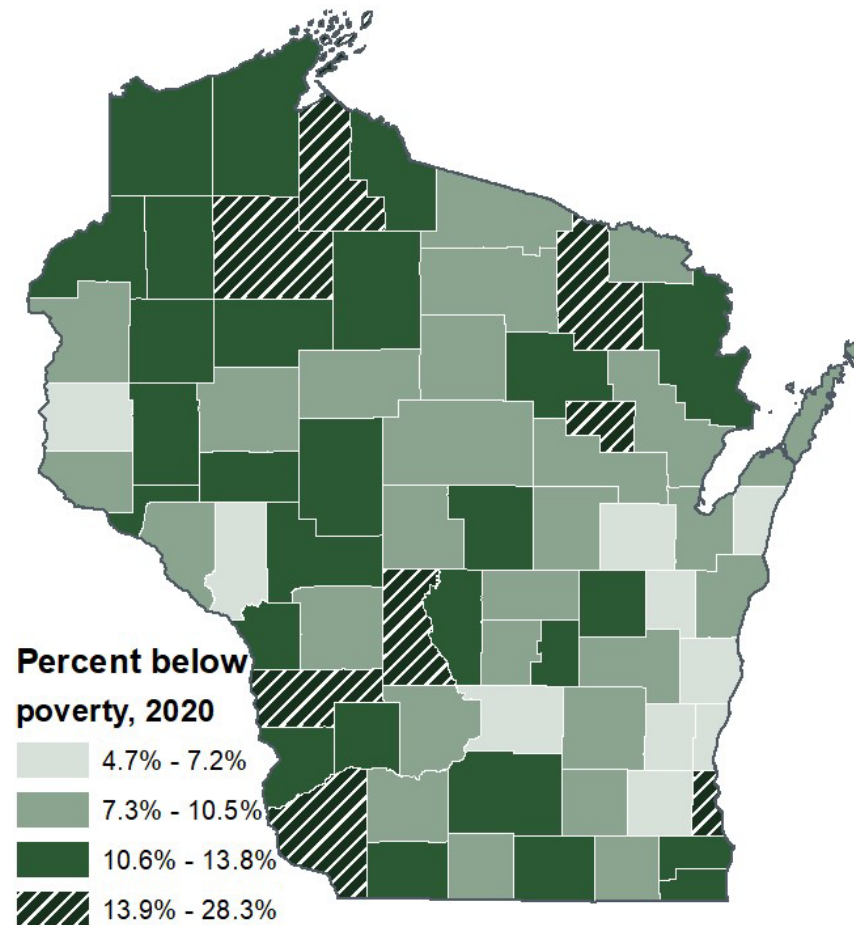
Lesbian, gay, bisexual populations

- Youth
 - 9% of students in Wisconsin public high schools and 16% of students in Milwaukee Public Schools identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB).
 - Demographic and health data on transgender youth and adults are very limited.
- Adults
 - 7% of Wisconsin adults identify as LGB.
 - 1 in 200 Wisconsin households resides a same-sex couple.



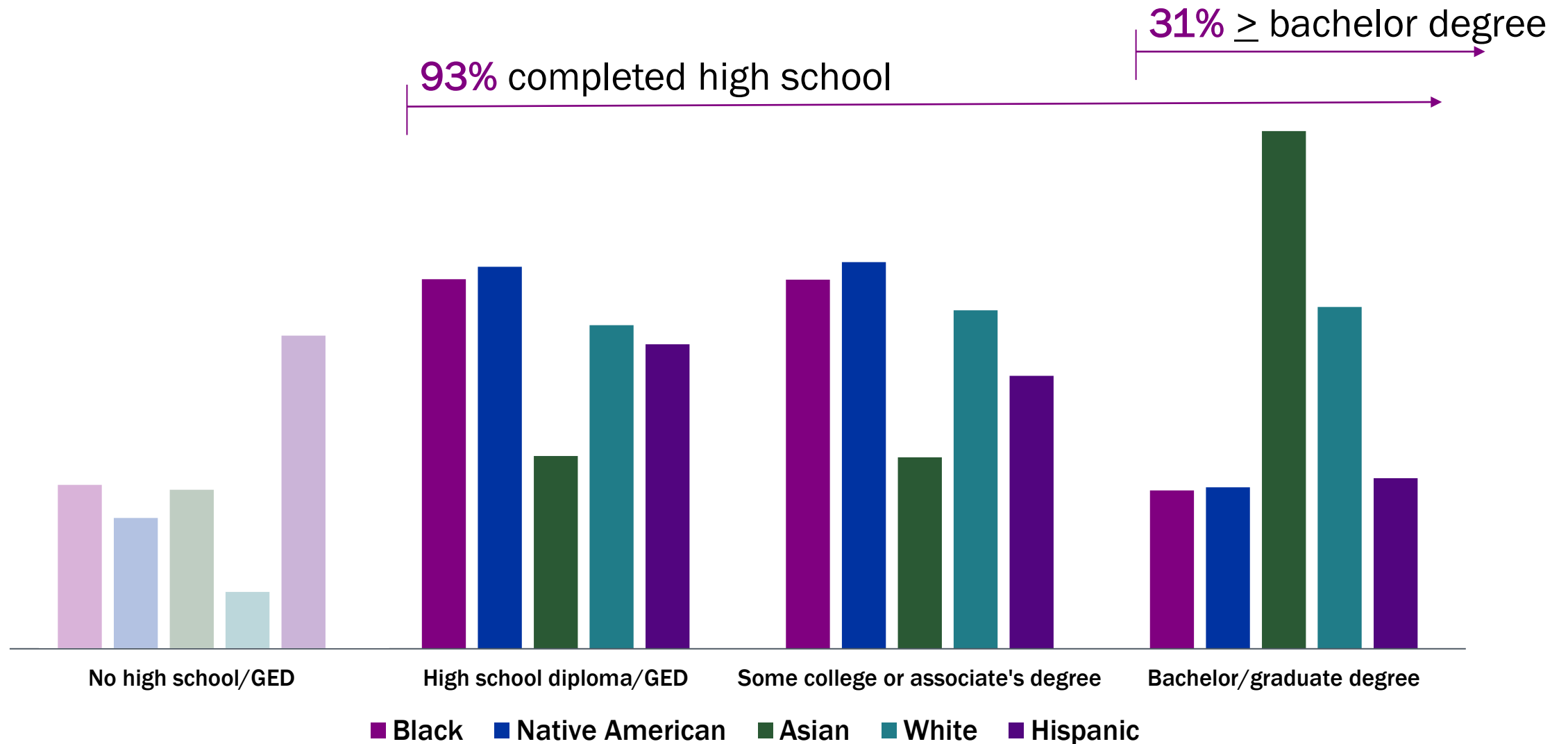
The counties with the largest percent of residents living in poverty are found primarily in the Western and Northern regions of Wisconsin.

Percent living in poverty, Wisconsin 2020





Educational attainment of adults ages 25 and older, by race/ethnicity, Wisconsin, 2020

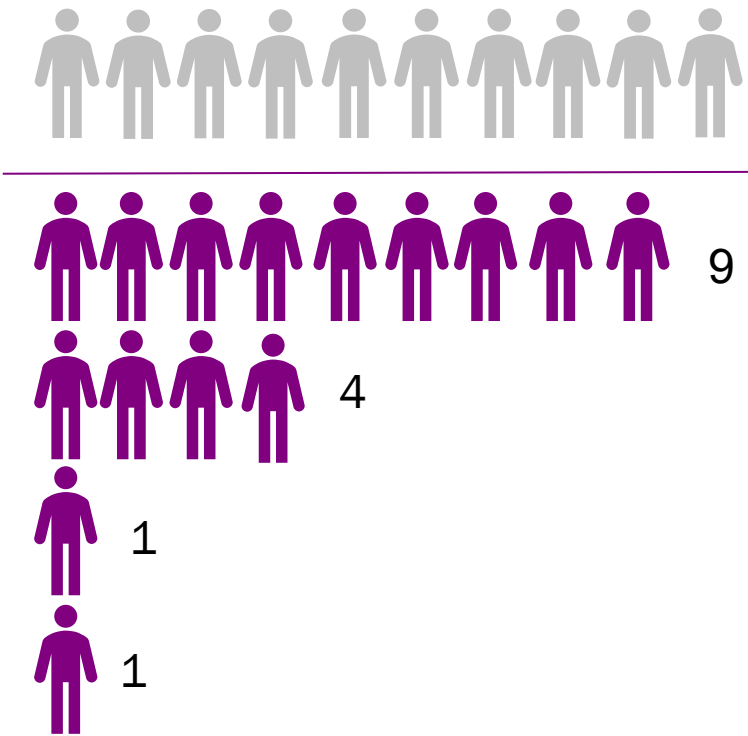




During 2007–2020, about 5,600 people were without housing each night, about 1 in 1,000 Wisconsin residents.

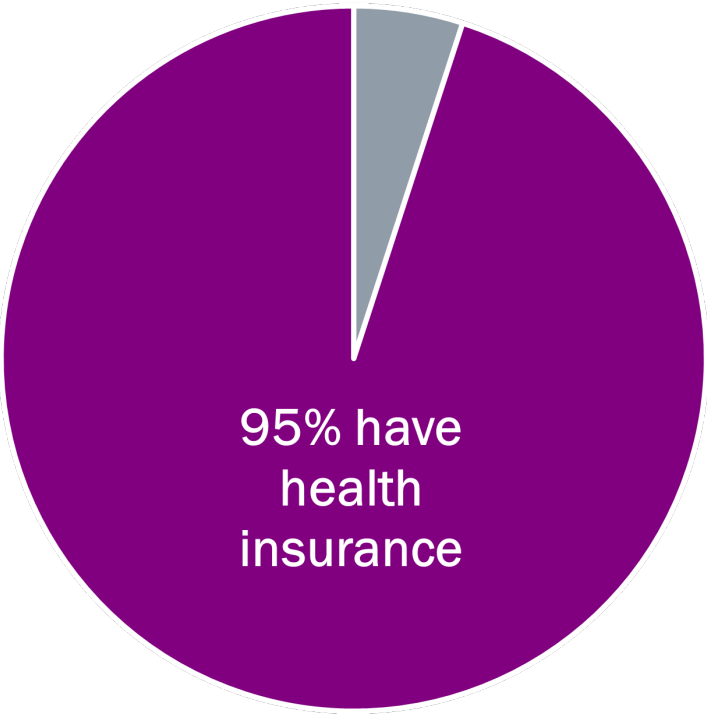
Housing, Wisconsin, 2020

Among every 10 people without housing...



Most Wisconsin residents had health insurance in 2020.

Health insurance coverage, Wisconsin, 2020





Overview of HIV in Wisconsin



Overview

- See the 2020 annual report of HIV in Wisconsin found at the following link:
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p00484-20.pdf>
- See the 2020 annual supplemental report of HIV in the city of Milwaukee found at the following link:
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p0/p00484a-2020.pdf>



People Living with HIV

HIV transmission mode: Male-male sexual contact (MMSC)





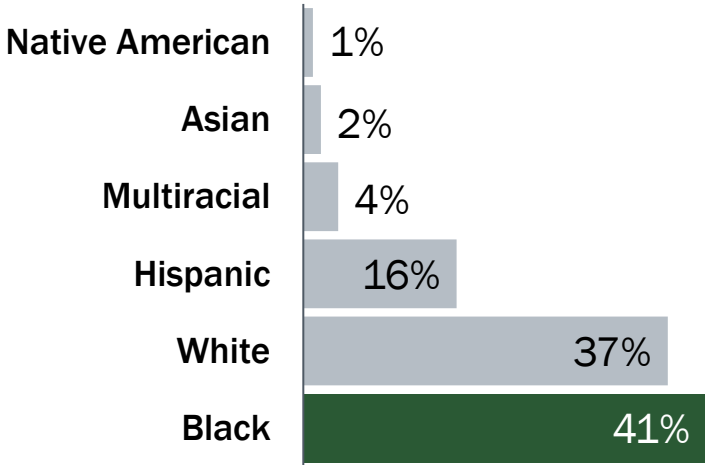
Male-male sexual contact continued to be the most common HIV transmission mode.

New HIV diagnoses among males who report MMSC by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

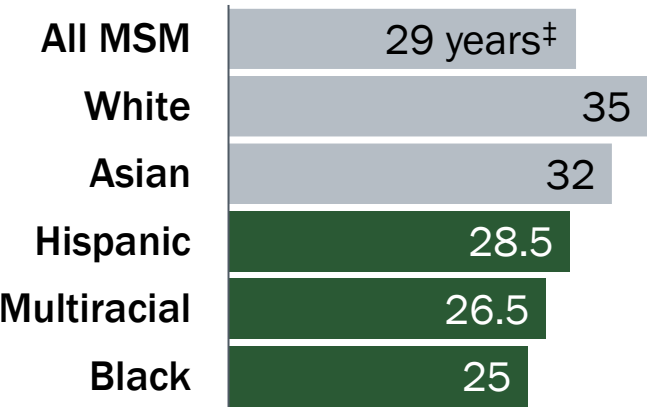
72%
new diagnoses
attributed to males
who reported
MMSC



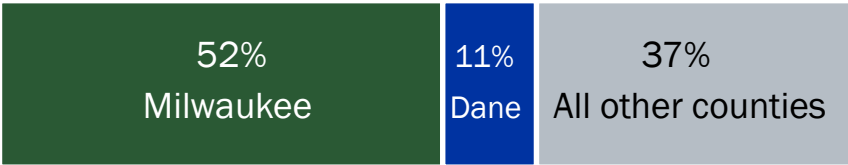
2 in 5
new diagnoses
among Black
males who
reported MMSC



Hispanic
and Black
males who reported
MMSC
Were diagnosed
younger



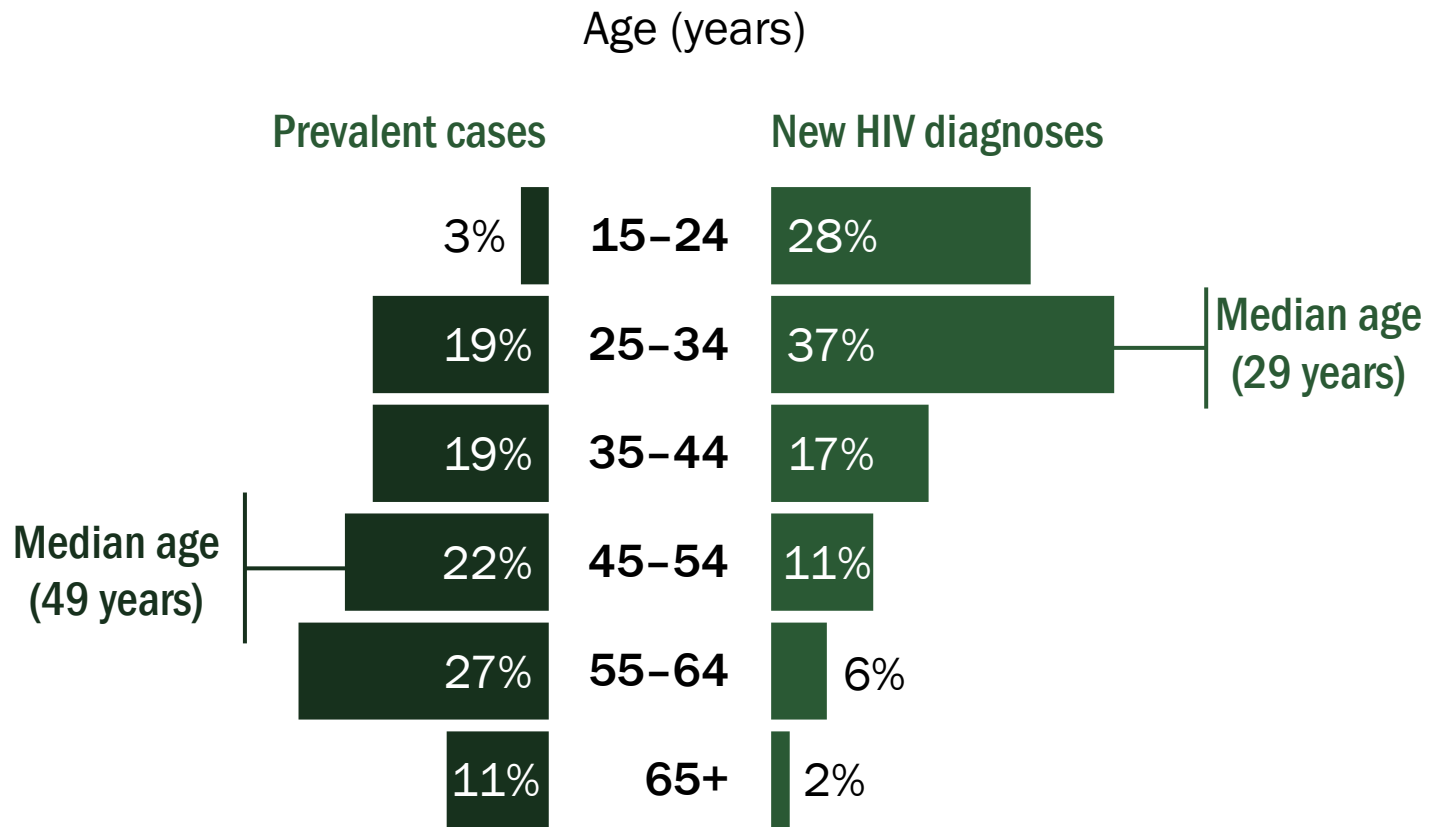
Over half
of new
diagnoses in
Milwaukee
County



†Median age is based on reported transmission mode for counts ≥5.



Age distribution of males who report MMSC and are living with HIV in Wisconsin (prevalent cases) compared to ages of newly diagnosed males who report MMSC during 2020.



4,726
people who engage in
MMSC were living
with HIV in Wisconsin
at the end of 2020.



People Living with HIV

HIV transmission mode: Male-female sexual contact (MFSC)





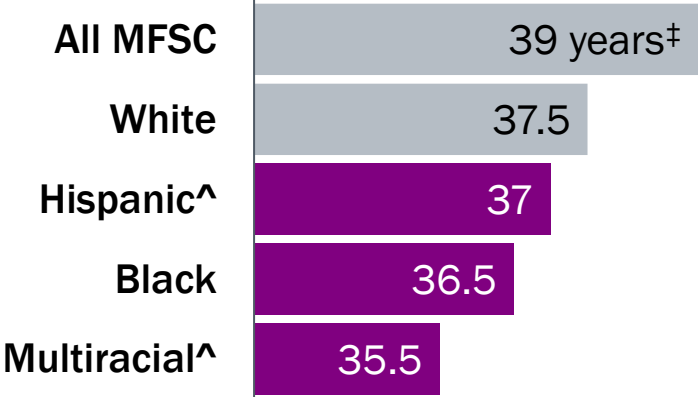
While the number of new diagnoses attributed to male-female sexual contact has remained stable in recent years, it still accounted for 17% of recent HIV transmission in Wisconsin.

New HIV diagnoses (MFSC) by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

17%
new diagnoses
attributed to MFSC

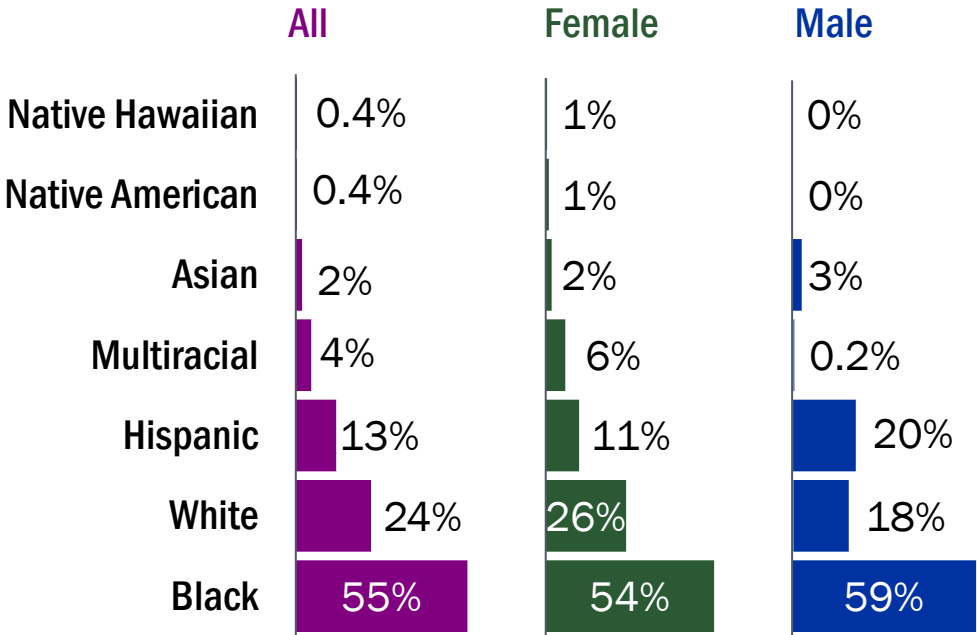


People of color
who reported MFSC are
diagnosed younger



[‡]Median age is based on reported transmission mode for counts ≥5.
[^]Estimate is statistically unreliable due to case count <12.

Over half of new HIV diagnoses attributed to MFSC were among Black people.

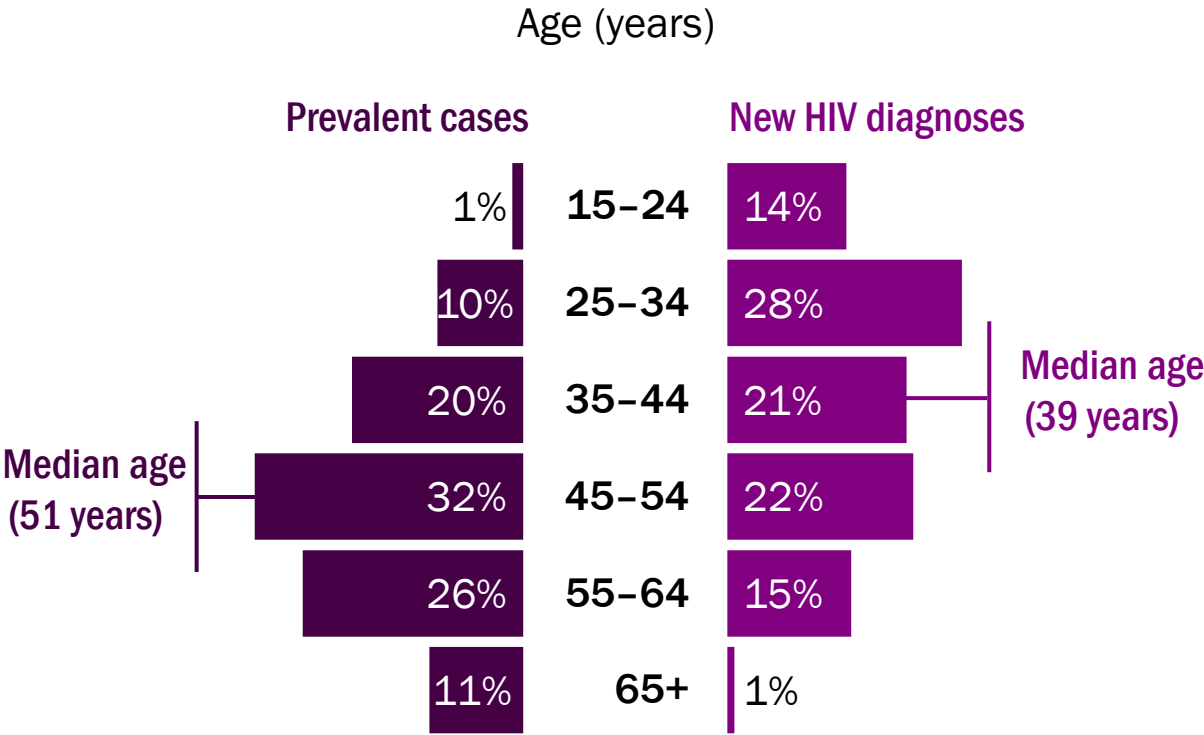




Age distribution of people living with HIV attributed to MFSC in Wisconsin (prevalent cases) compared to ages of people newly diagnosed with HIV attributed to MFSC during 2020.

940

people were living with HIV attributed to MFSC in Wisconsin at the end of 2020.





People Living with HIV

HIV transmission mode: Injection drug use (IDU)





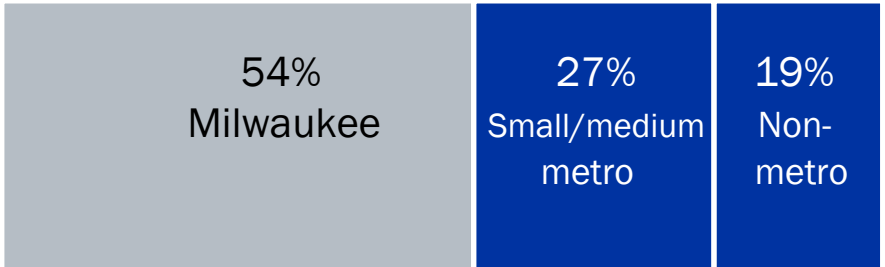
Injection drug use accounted for 6% of recent HIV diagnoses in Wisconsin and remained steady in the past ten years.

New HIV diagnoses among PWID by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

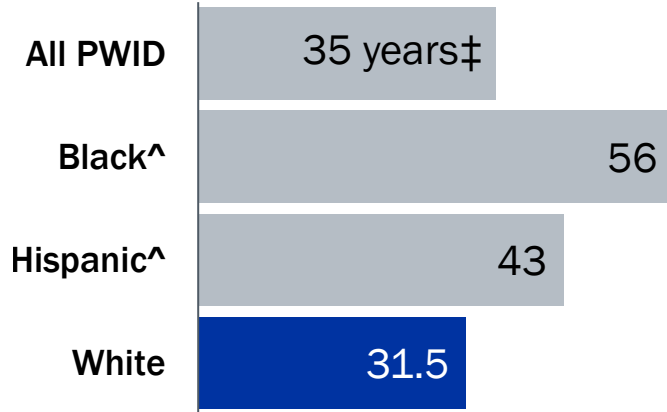
6%
new diagnoses
attributed to IDU



Almost half
new IDU-attributable
diagnoses in non-
large metro areas



White
PWID
are diagnosed
younger



44%
of new diagnoses
among White PWID

	All	Female	Male
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian	0.3%	1%	0%
Native American	3%	7%	0%
Multiracial	4%	8%	0.3%
Hispanic	14%	7%	20%
Black	35%	29%	39%
White	44%	48%	41%

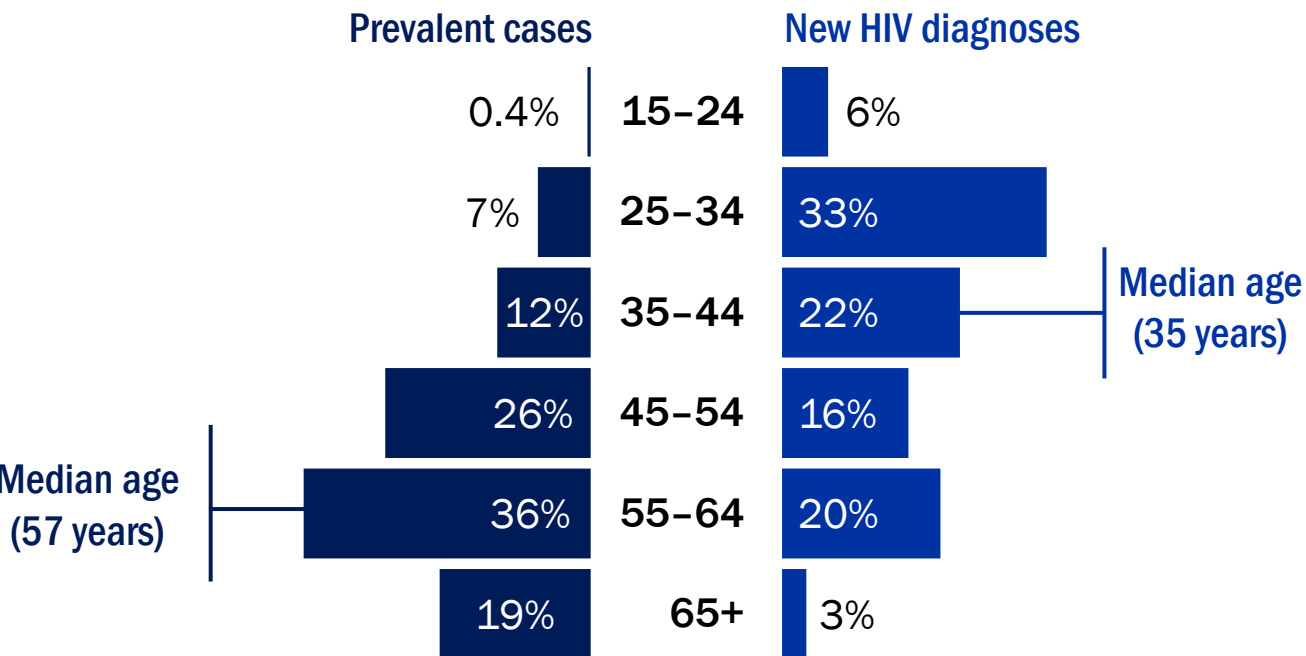
‡Median age is based on reported transmission mode for counts ≥5.

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



Age distribution of people living with HIV attributed to IDU in Wisconsin (prevalent cases) compared to ages of people newly diagnosed with HIV attributed to IDU during 2020.

Age (years)



644

people were living with HIV attributed to IDU in Wisconsin at the end of 2020.



People Living with HIV

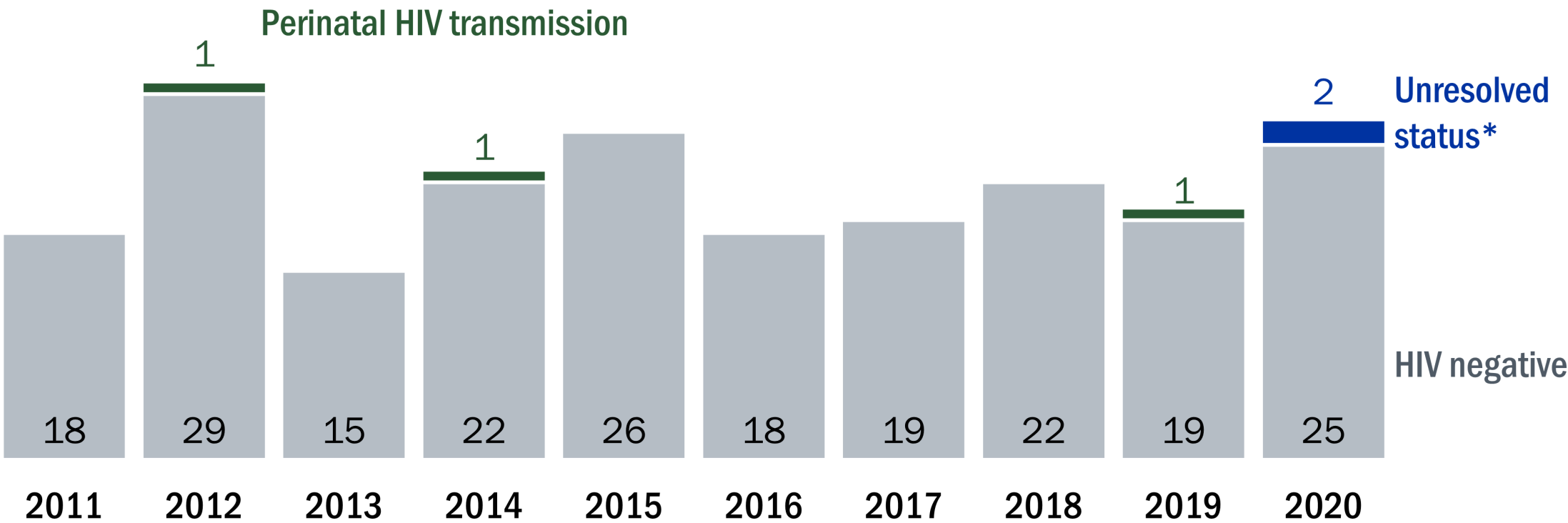
HIV transmission mode: Perinatal exposure





Perinatal transmission of HIV to babies is rare in Wisconsin due to strong partnerships for providing care to pregnant people living with HIV.

Diagnostic status of children born to people of childbearing potential living with HIV, Wisconsin, 2011–2020



* These babies were born too recently to have resolved their infection status at the time this report was made.



People Living with HIV

HIV transmission mode: Sex work





2 in 9 community respondents of the needs assessment were currently or previously engaged in sex work.

Respondents to the question “are you now, or have you ever been a sex worker?”, Wisconsin Needs Assessment, 2022





People Living with HIV

Birth sex: Male

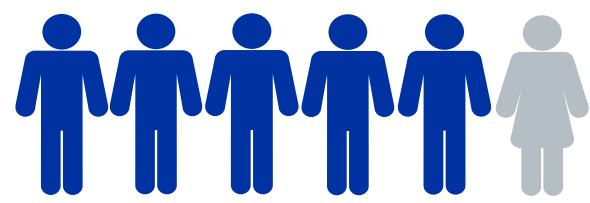




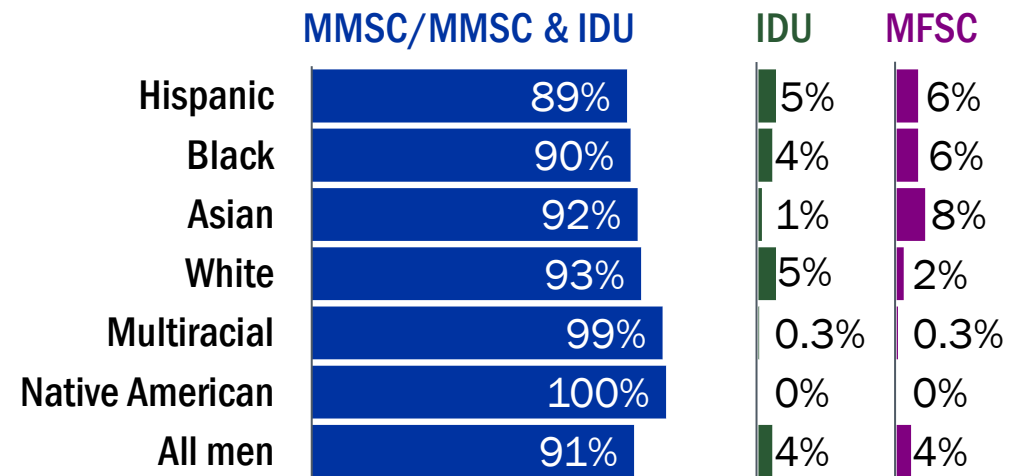
Black males were 14 times and Hispanic males were 5 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than White males.

New HIV diagnoses among birth sex of male by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

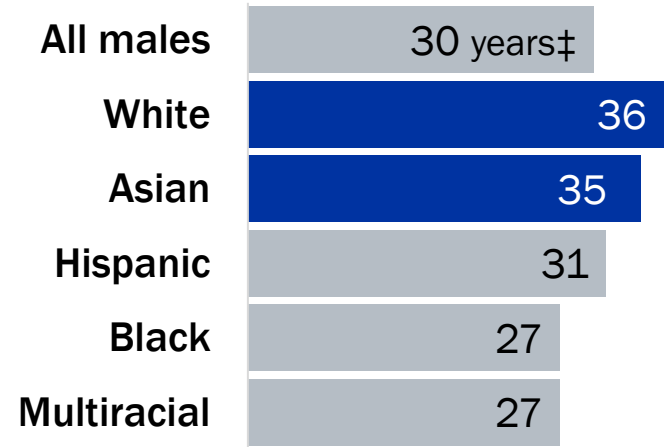
83%
new diagnoses
among males



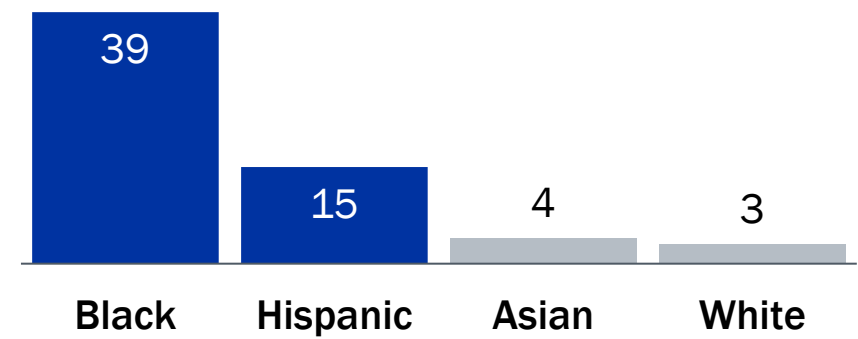
MMSC
accounted for most
new diagnoses in
males



White and
Asian
males are
diagnosed older



Black and
Hispanic
males are diagnosed
at higher rate*

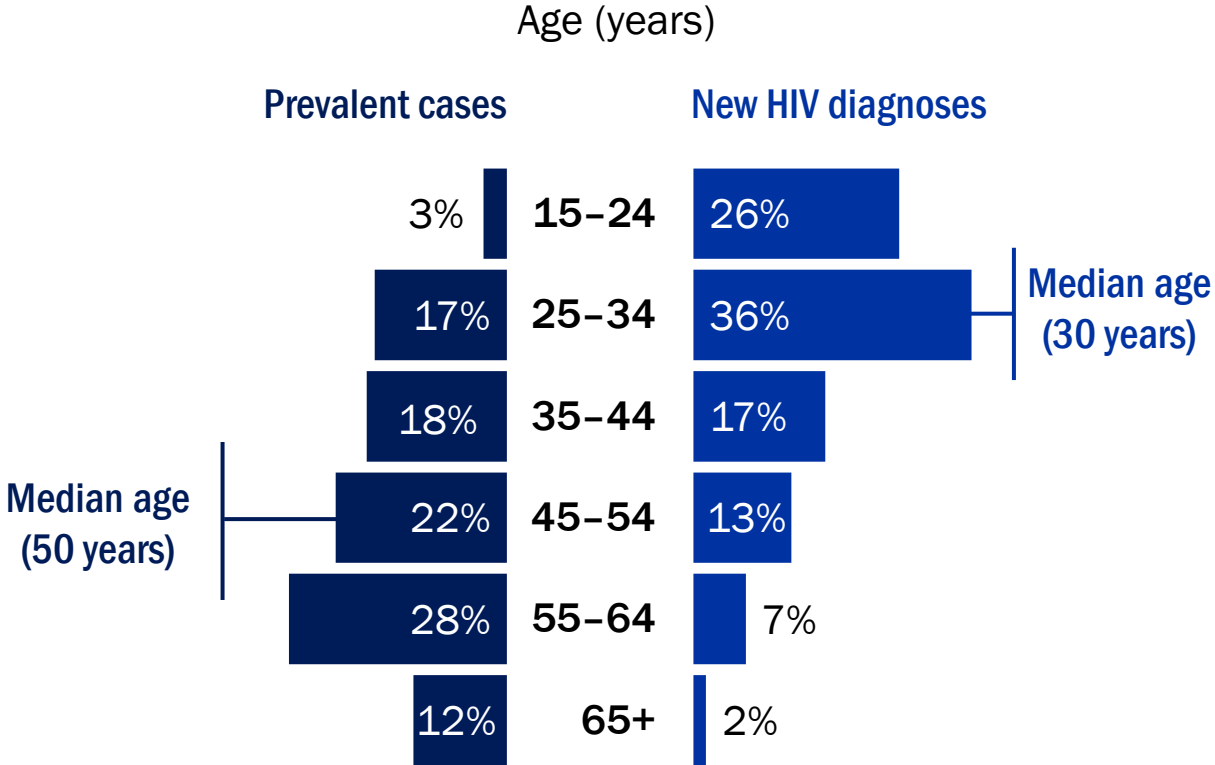


‡Median age is based on reported birth sex for counts ≥5.

*Rate is per 100,000 people. Rates based on counts less than five have been suppressed. Therefore, not all racial groups are included in this figure.



Age distribution of men living with HIV in Wisconsin (prevalent cases) compared to ages of men newly diagnosed with HIV during 2020.



5,538
people who were born male were living with HIV in Wisconsin at the end of 2020.



People Living with HIV

Birth sex: Female

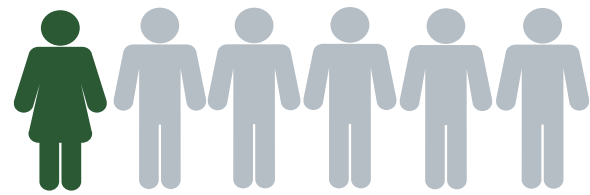




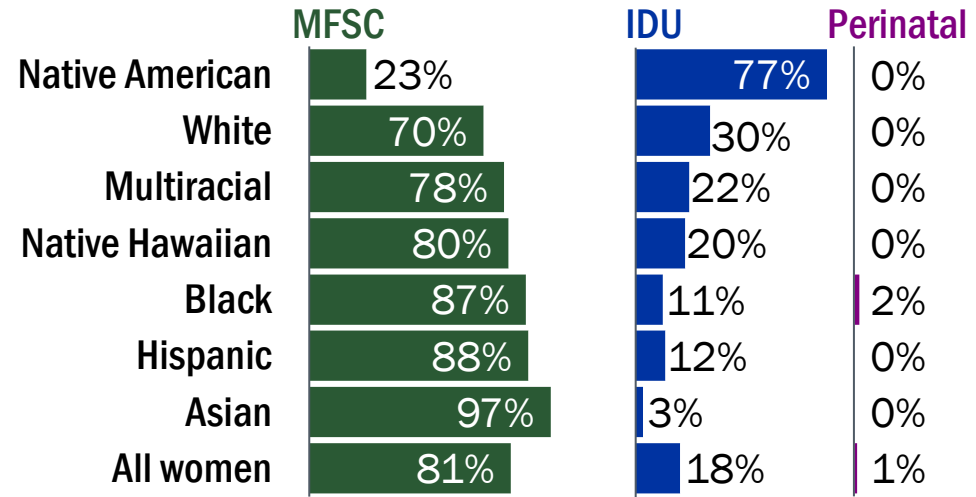
Black females are 21 times and Hispanic females were 4 times more likely to be diagnosed with HIV than White females.

New HIV diagnoses among birth sex of female by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

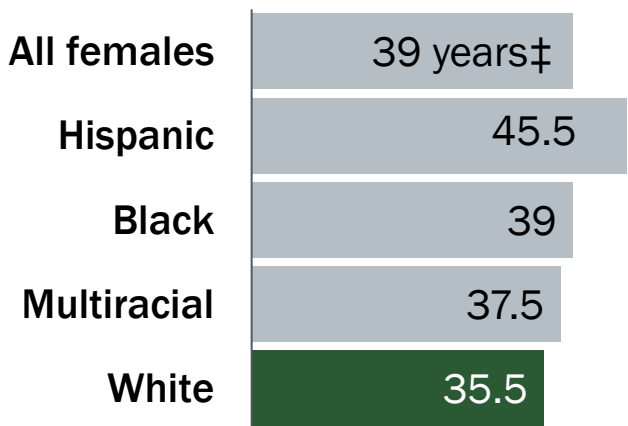
17%
new diagnoses
among females



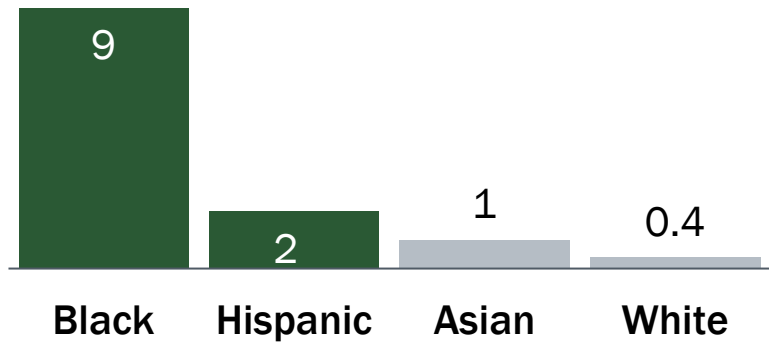
MFSC
accounted for most
new diagnoses in
females



White
females are
diagnosed younger



Black and
Hispanic
females are diagnosed
at higher rate*

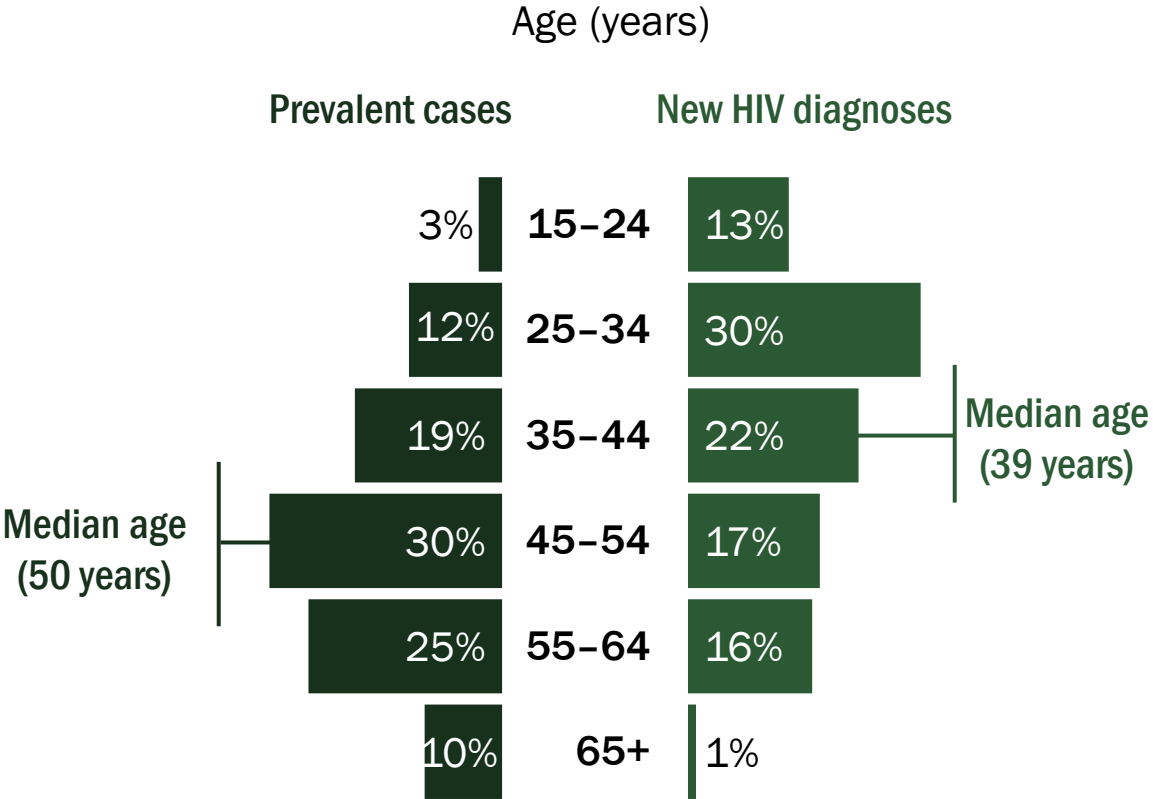


‡Median age is based on reported birth sex for counts ≥5.

*Rate is per 100,000 people. Rates based on counts less than five have been suppressed. Therefore, not all racial groups are included in this figure.



Age distribution of women living with HIV in Wisconsin (prevalent cases) compared to ages of women newly diagnosed with HIV during 2020.



1,385
people who were born female were living with HIV in Wisconsin at the end of 2020.



People Living with HIV

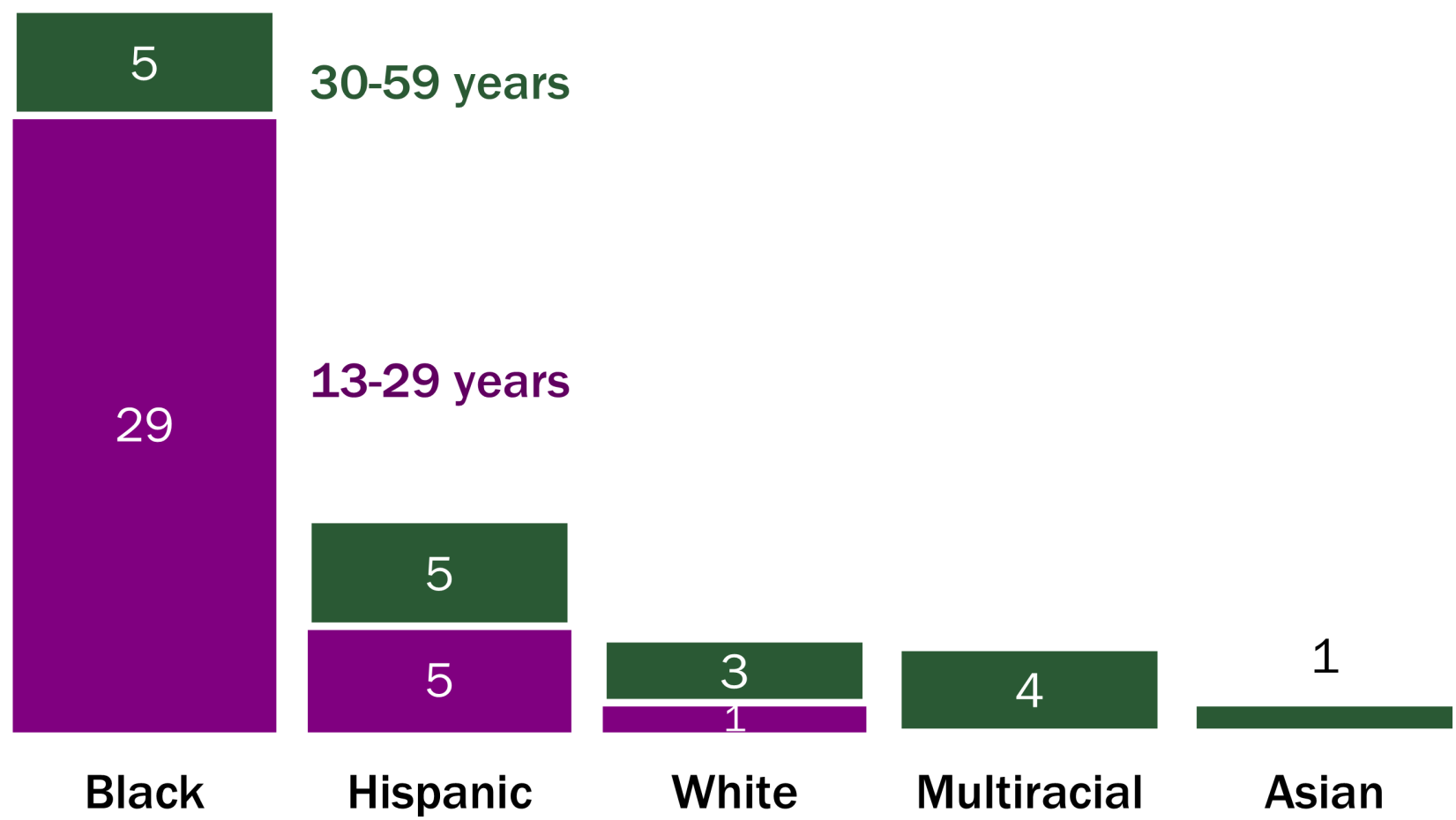
Current gender: Transgender individuals





Over half of transgender people diagnosed with HIV in the last 10 years **were young people of color.**

Number of HIV diagnoses among transgender people by age at diagnosis and race and ethnicity, 2011–2020





People Living with HIV

Race: Non-Hispanic Black individuals

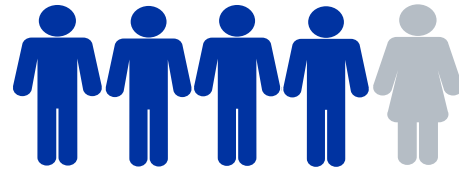




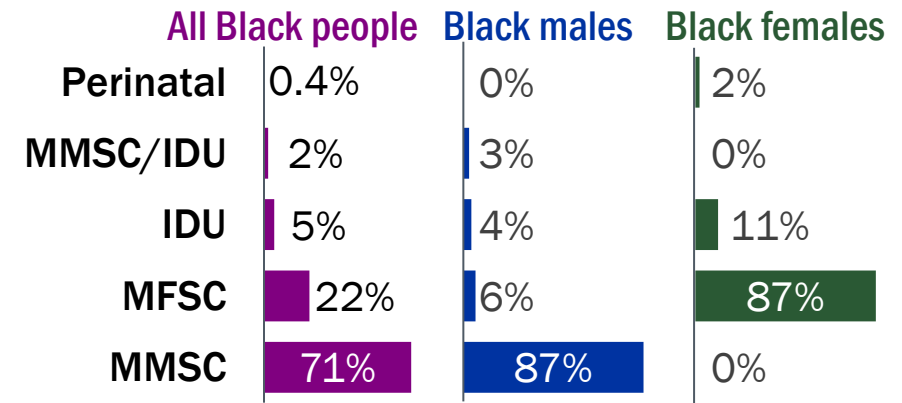
Black people accounted for 43% of recent HIV diagnoses in Wisconsin and the HIV diagnosis rate in Black people was more than 14 times higher than in White people.

New HIV diagnoses among Black people by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

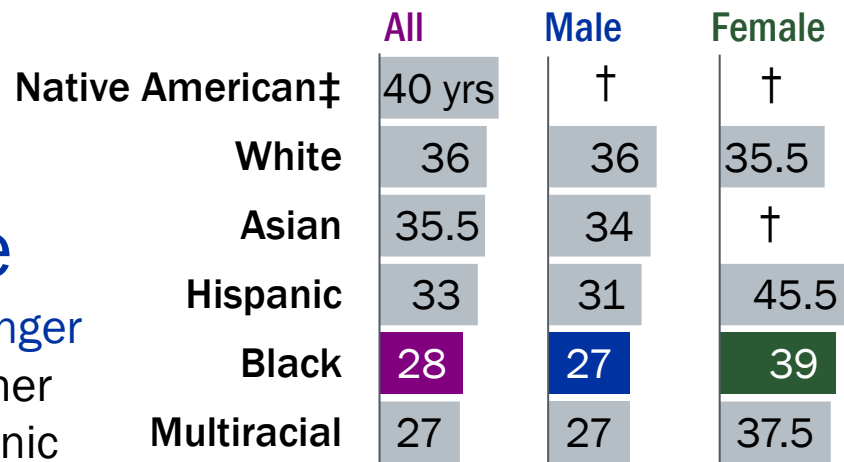
81%
male among new
Black diagnoses



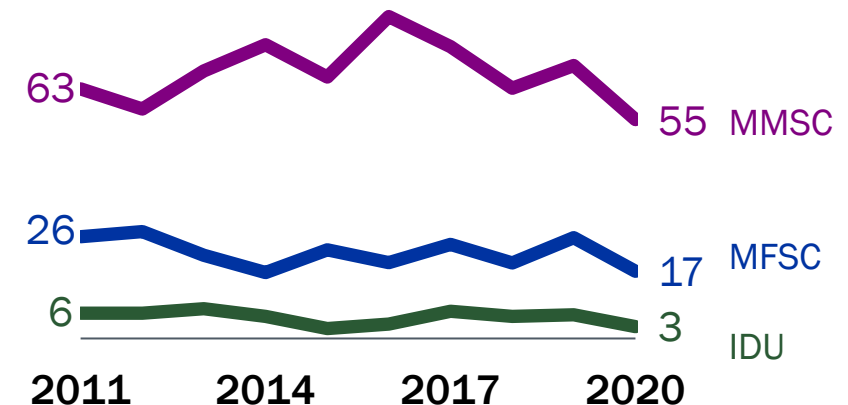
MFSC
accounted for most
new diagnoses in
Black females



Black
people
diagnosed younger
than most other
racial and ethnic
groups



Diagnoses
decreased
among Black MSM



†Median age is based on reported race/ethnicity for counts ≥5.

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

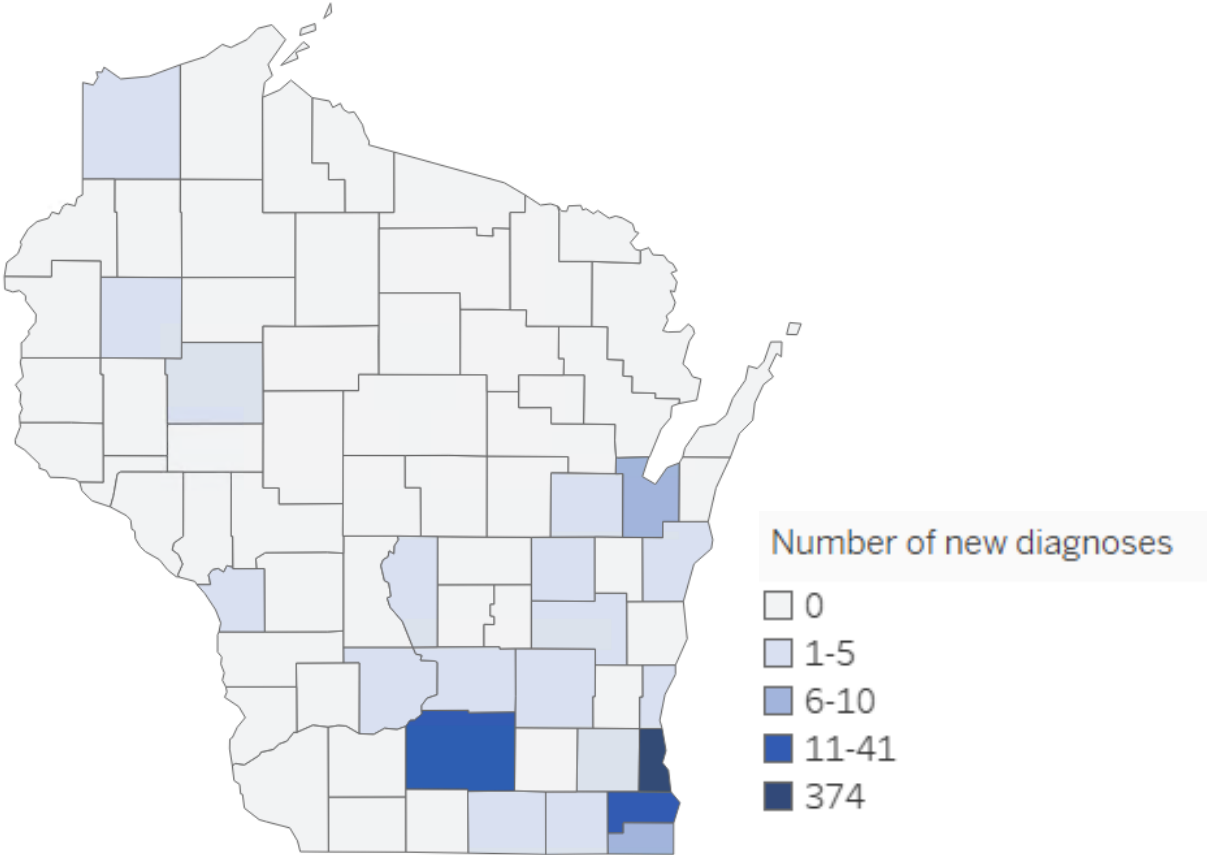


Milwaukee County residents accounted for over 3 in 4 new diagnoses among Black people in Wisconsin.

HIV diagnoses among Black people by county, Wisconsin 2016–2020

2,611

Black people were living with HIV in Wisconsin at the end of 2020.





People Living with HIV

Race: Hispanic individuals

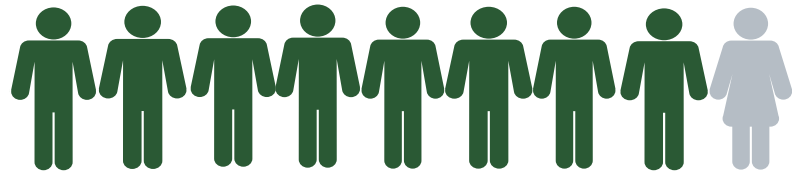




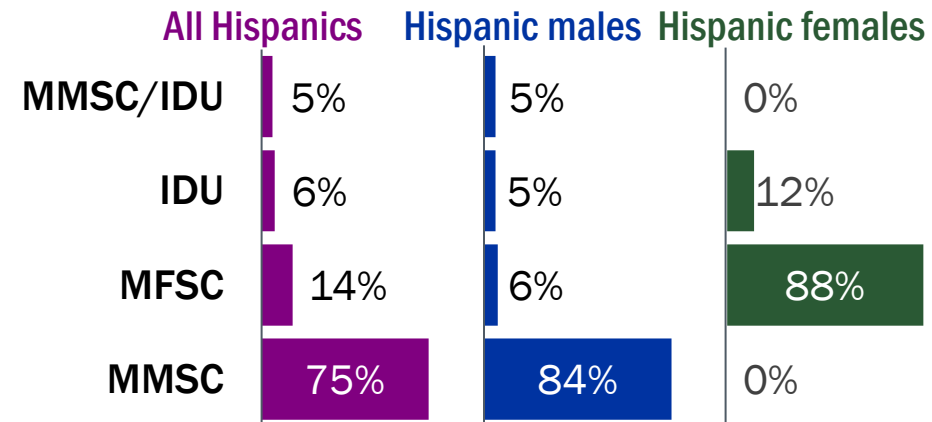
Hispanics accounted for 15% of recent HIV diagnoses in Wisconsin and the HIV diagnosis rate in Hispanics was more than five times higher than in Whites.

New HIV diagnoses among Hispanic people by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

89%
male among
new Hispanic
diagnoses



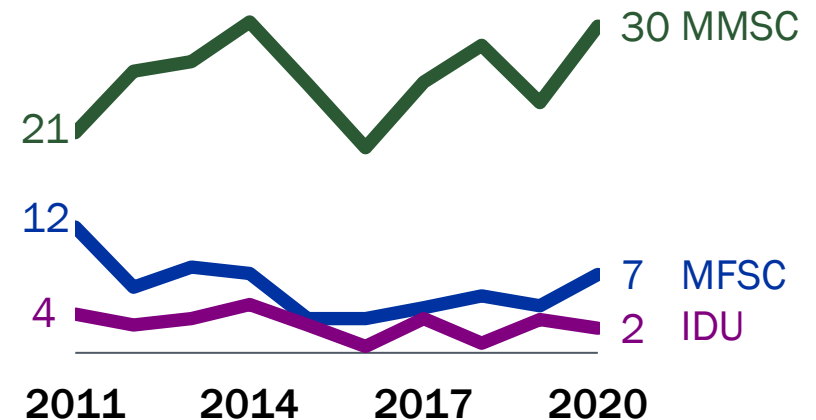
MFSC
accounted for
most new
diagnoses in
Hispanic
females



Hispanic
women
diagnosed older
than all other
racial groups

	All	Male	Female
Native American†	40 yrs	†	†
White	36	36	35.5
Asian	35.5	34	†
Hispanic	33	31	45.5
Black	28	27	39
Multiracial	27	27	37.5

Diagnoses
increased
in Hispanic MSM

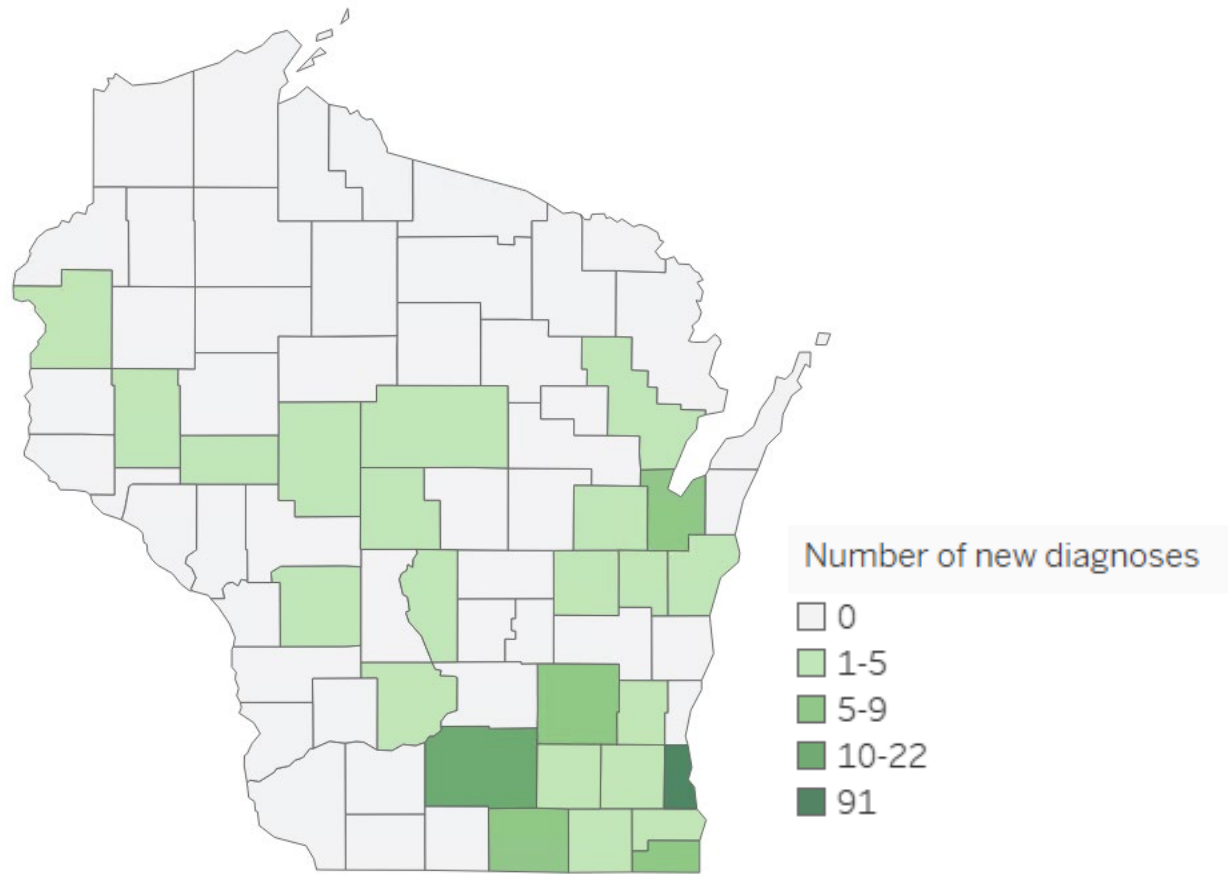


†Median age is based on reported race/ethnicity for counts ≥5.
‡Estimate is statistically unreliable due to case count <12.



Milwaukee County residents account for over half of new diagnoses among Hispanic people in Wisconsin.

HIV diagnoses among Hispanic people by county, Wisconsin 2016-2020



1,001

Hispanic people were living with HIV in Wisconsin at the end of 2020.



People Living with HIV

Race: Native American individuals





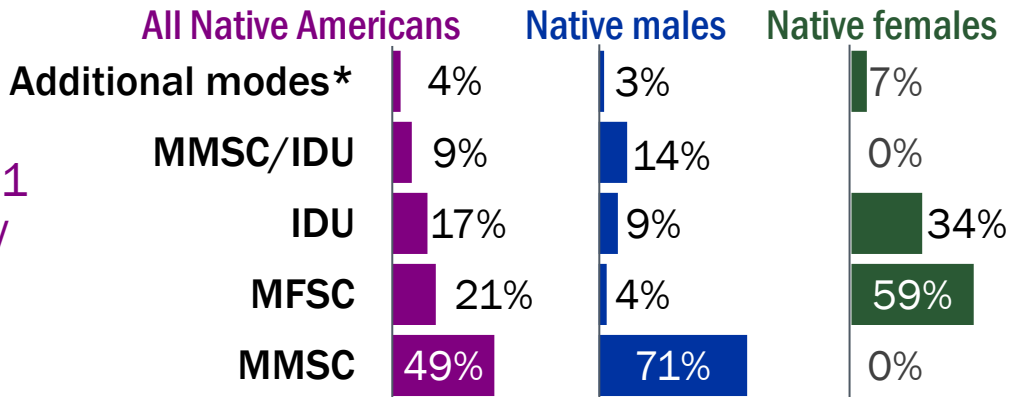
Injection drug use accounted for a higher percentage of new diagnoses in Native Americans compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

New HIV diagnoses among Native Americans by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 1979–2020

70% male among new Native American diagnoses

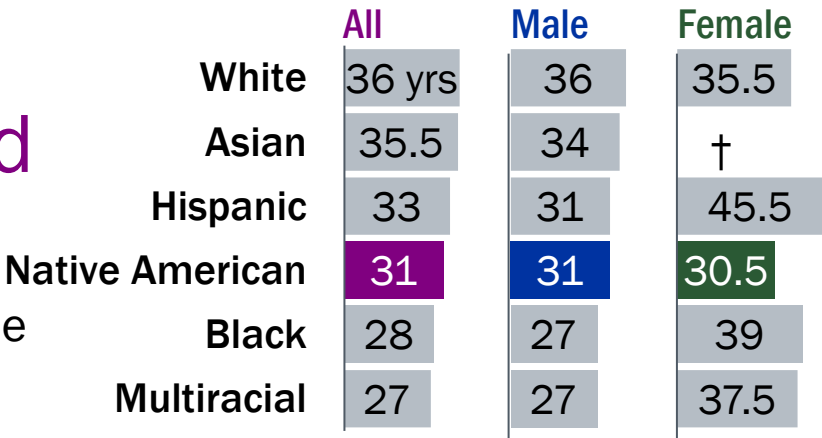


IDU accounts for 1 in 6 new HIV diagnoses



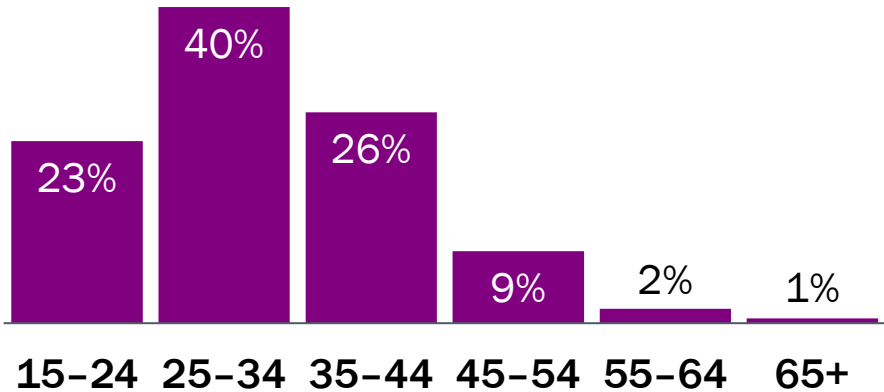
*Includes transmission associated with perinatal exposure and receiving clotting factors.

Diagnosed younger than White people



†Median age is based on reported race/ethnicity for counts ≥5.
‡Estimate is statistically unreliable due to case count <12.

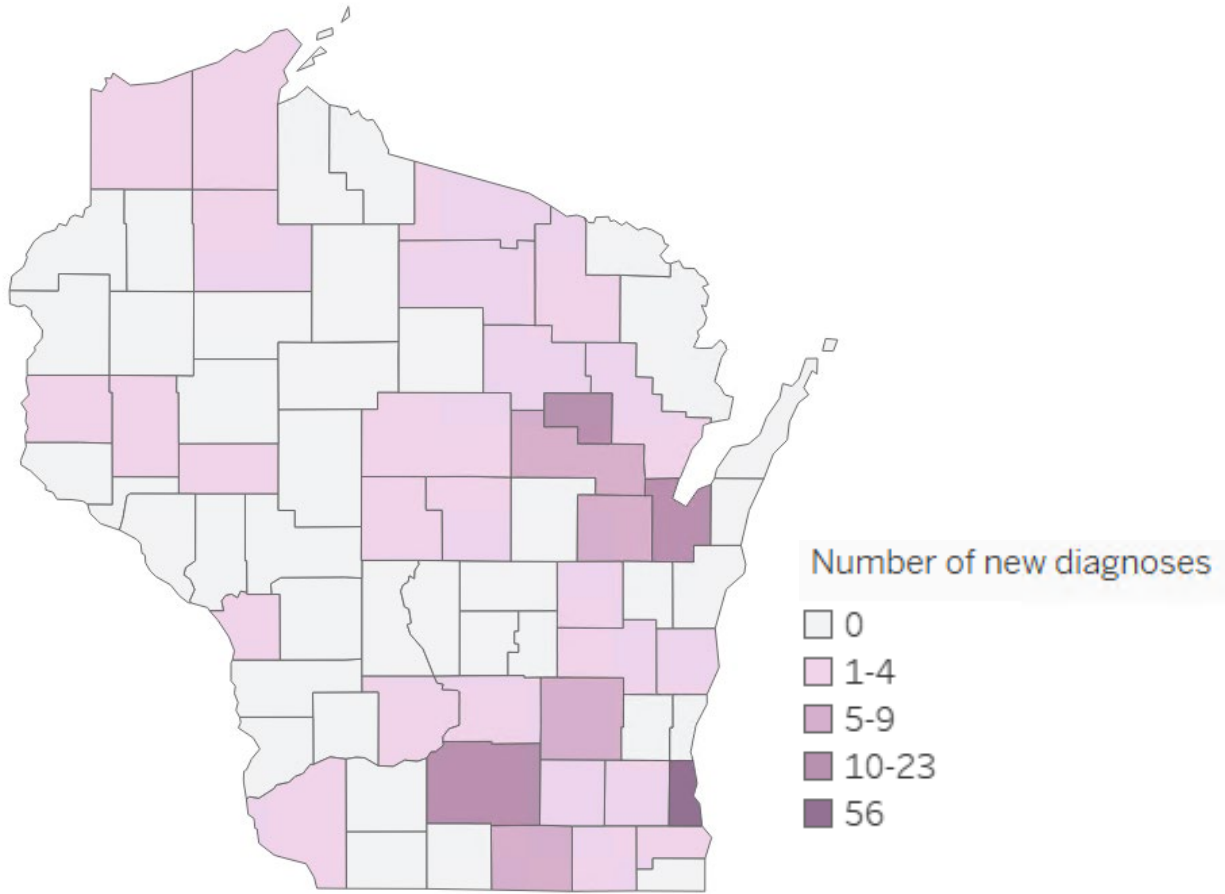
63% of new Native American diagnoses under age 35





Milwaukee County residents account for 1 in 3 new diagnoses among Native people in Wisconsin.

HIV diagnoses among Black people by county, Wisconsin 1979-2020



142

Native American people were living with HIV in Wisconsin at the end of 2020.



People Living with HIV

Race: Asian individuals

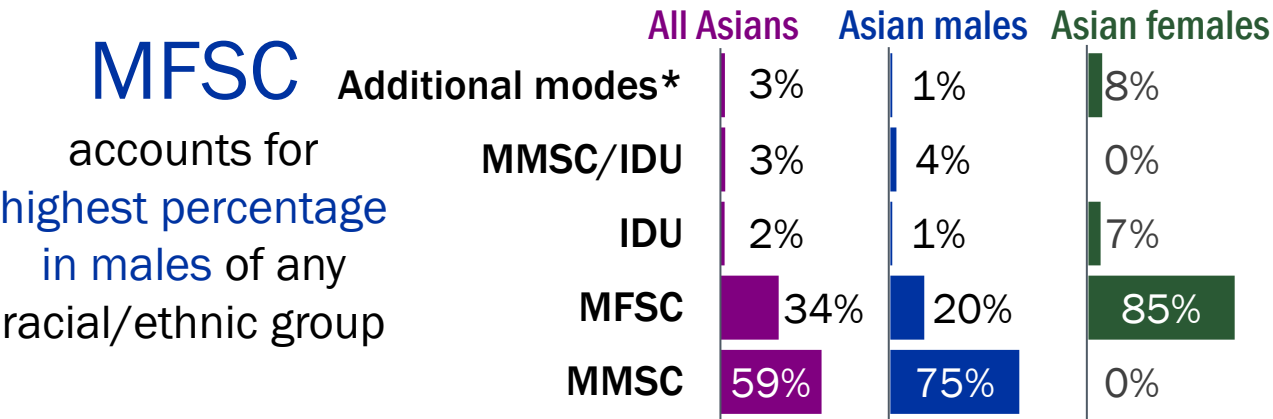
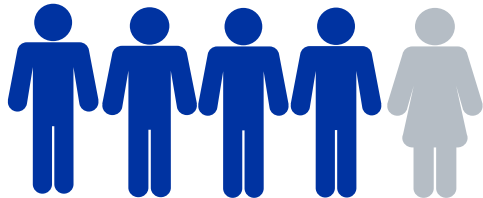




115 Asian people were diagnosed with HIV in Wisconsin during 1987–2020.

New HIV diagnoses among Asian people by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 1987–2020

78%
male among
new Asian
diagnoses



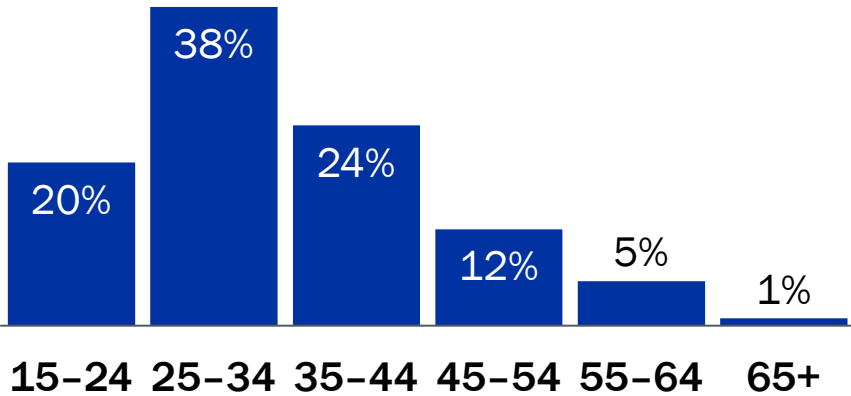
*Includes transmission associated with perinatal exposure and unknown factors.

Diagnosed
younger
than White people

	All	Male	Female
Native American‡	40 yrs	†	†
White	36	36	35.5
Hispanic	33	31	45.5
Asian	31	31	32
Black	28	27	39
Multiracial	27	27	37.5

†Median age is based on reported race/ethnicity for counts ≥5.
‡Estimate is statistically unreliable due to case count <12.

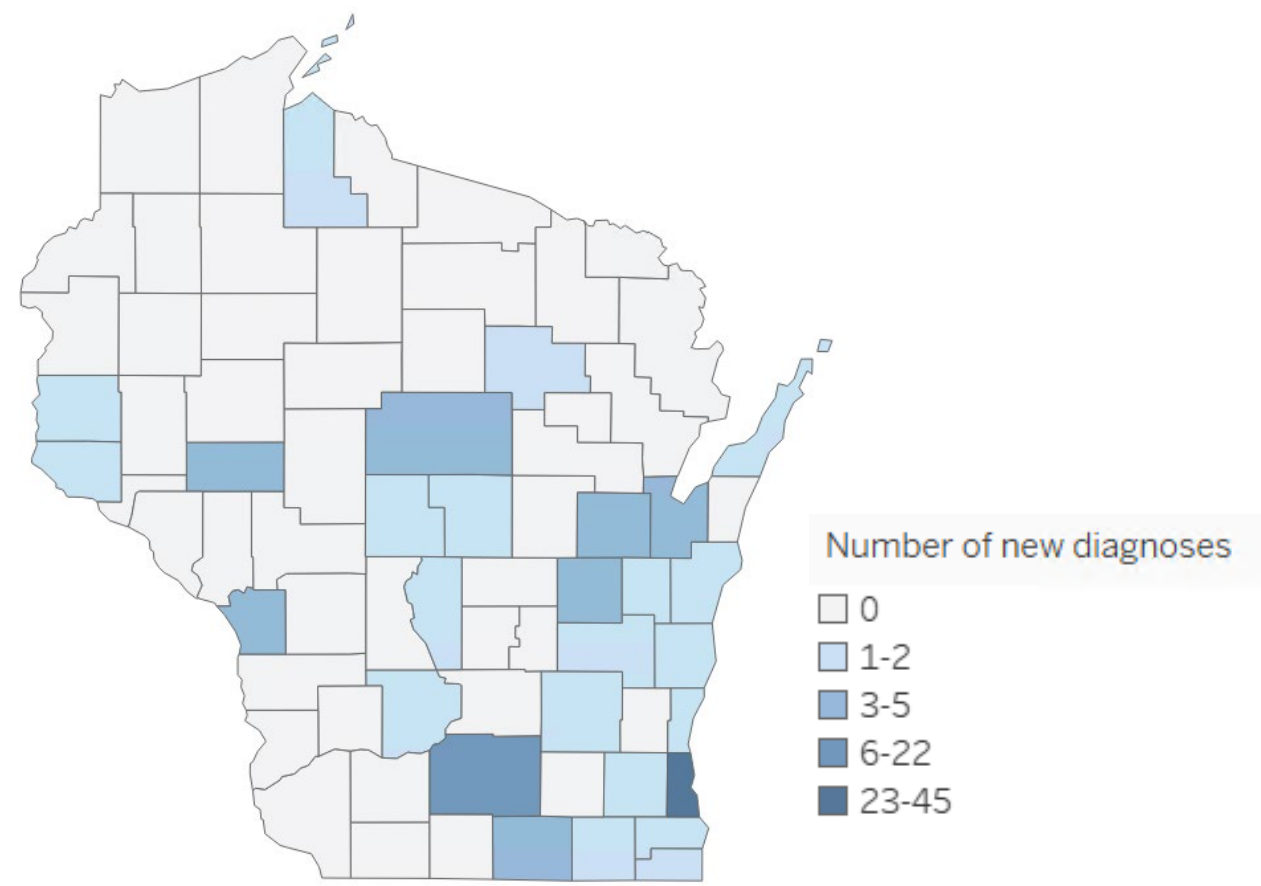
58%
of new Asian
diagnoses
under age 35





Milwaukee County residents account for over 3 in 4 new diagnoses among Asian people in Wisconsin.

HIV diagnoses among Asian people by county, Wisconsin 1987-2020



98

Asian people were living with HIV in Wisconsin at the end of 2020.



People Living with HIV

Age: Youth ages 13–24





Youth accounted for 1 in 4 new HIV diagnoses in Wisconsin during 2016–2020.

New HIV diagnoses among youth ages 13–24 by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

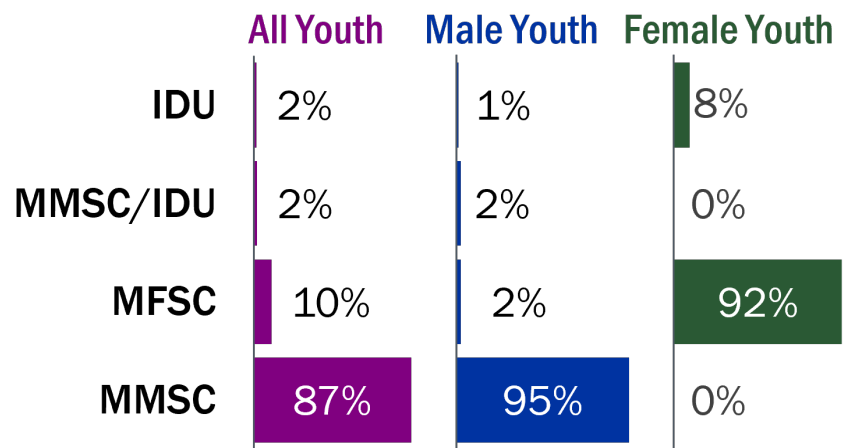
23 times

Black youth more likely to be diagnosed than White youth

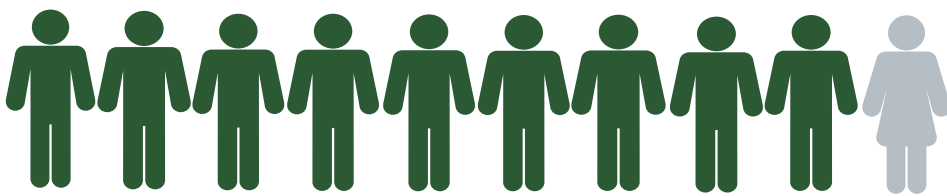
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Rate per 100,000
Statewide	271	7
Hispanic	30	8
Native American†	1	-
Asian†	4	-
Black	171	46
White	55	2
Multiracial‡	10	-

†Rates based on counts <5 are not shown.
‡Population denominator is unavailable for rate calculation.

MMSC accounts for most of new diagnoses in youth



91% new diagnoses among youth were male



213 youth were living with HIV in Wisconsin at the end of 2020



People Living with HIV

Age: Adults ages 55 and over





Adults aged 55 and older accounted for less than 1 in 10 new diagnoses during 2016–2020 but represent 2 in 5 people living with HIV in Wisconsin.

New HIV diagnoses among adults aged ≥ 55 by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

12 times
older Black adults
more likely
to be diagnosed
than older White
adults

Race/Ethnicity	Number	Rate per 100,000
Statewide	109	1
Hispanic‡	8	4
Native American†	1	-
Asian†	2	-
Black	31	9
White	64	1
Multiracial‡	2	-

†Rates based on counts <5 are not shown.
‡Population denominator is unavailable for rate calculation.

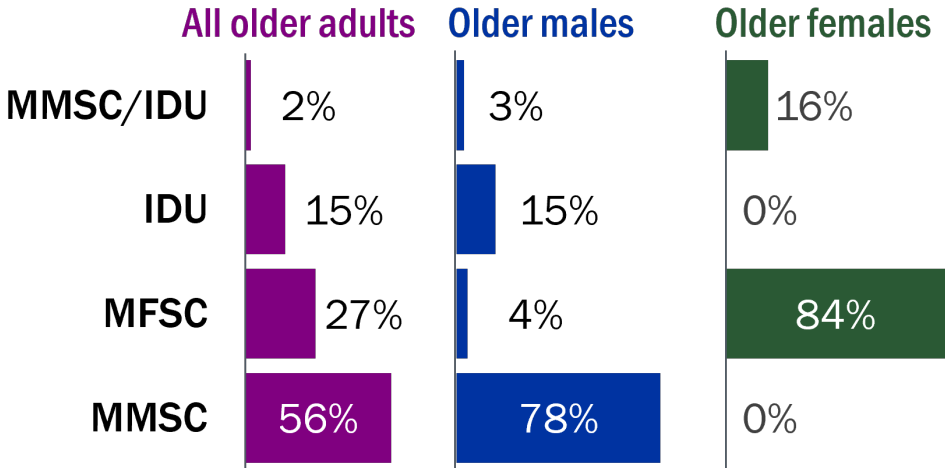
Milwaukee
county accounts for
almost half new
diagnoses in older
adults



71%
new diagnoses
among people
over the age of 55
were male



MMSC
accounts for most of
new diagnoses in
older adults





People Living with HIV

Late diagnosis

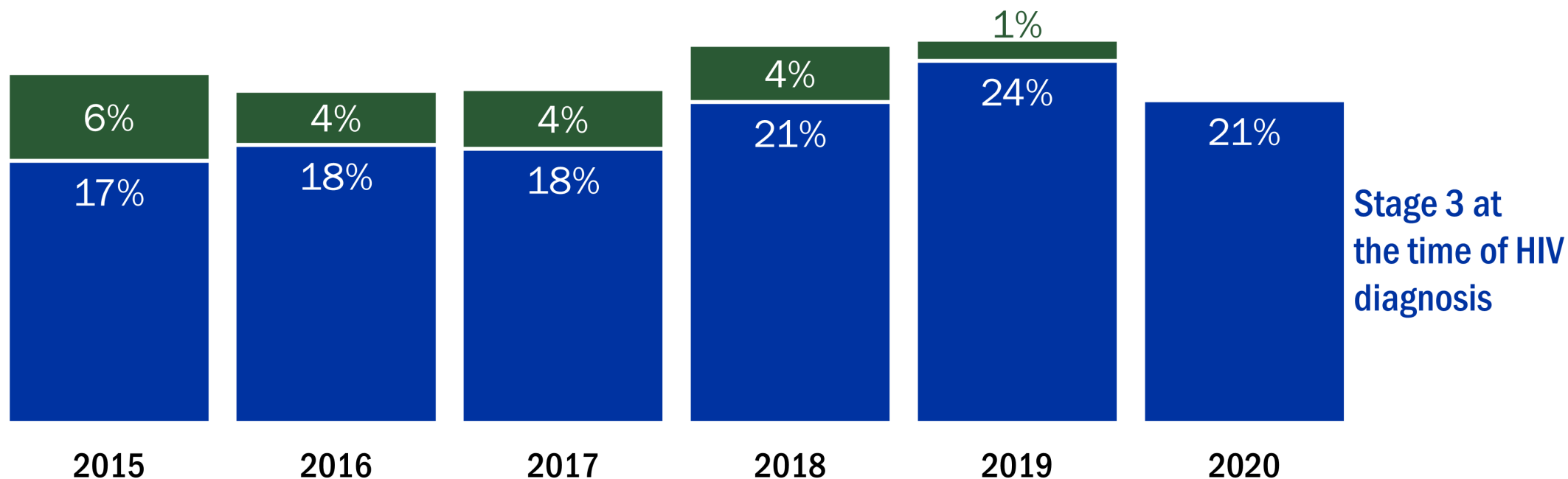




Indicators for HIV late diagnosis showed a **small decrease of progressing to Stage 3 within 12 months** and a **small increase in Stage 3 at time of diagnosis** from 2015–2019.

Percentage of people who progressed to Stage 3 (AIDS) of HIV within one year of diagnosis, Wisconsin, 2015–2020

Progressed to Stage 3 within one year of HIV diagnosis*



*Those diagnosed with HIV during 2020 have not had one full year to evaluate progression to Stage 3 and have been excluded.



People Living with HIV

Incarcerated persons





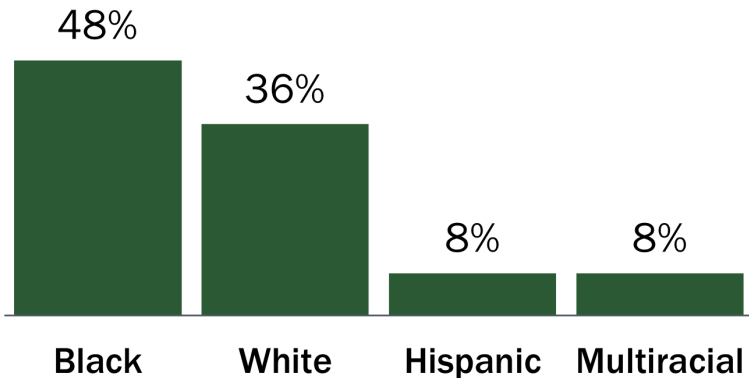
An average of 5 new diagnoses of HIV per year were diagnosed within the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC) during 2011–2020.

New HIV diagnoses among incarcerated people by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

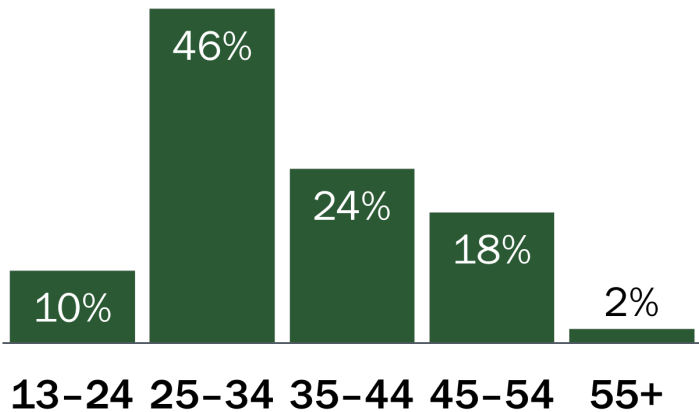
88%
new diagnoses
among males



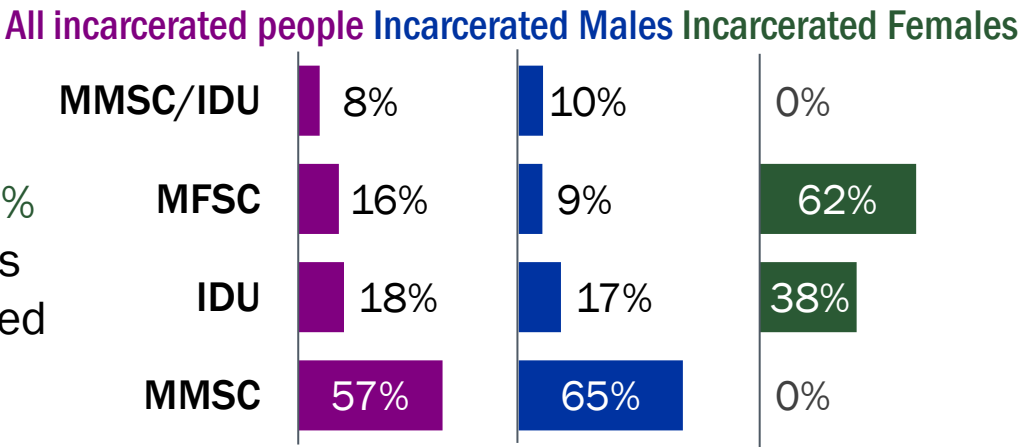
Black people
accounted for almost
half of new diagnoses
among incarcerated
persons



56%
of diagnoses in
incarcerated
persons were under
the age of 35



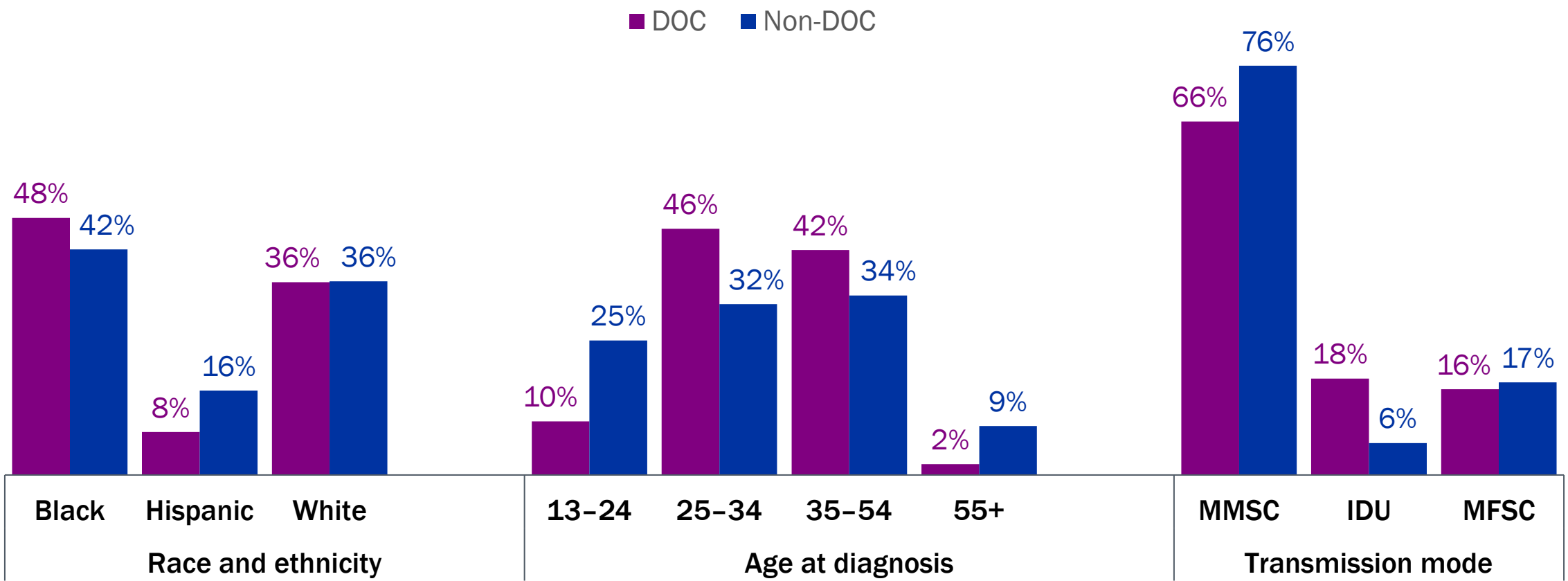
IDU
accounted for 18%
of new diagnoses
among incarcerated
persons

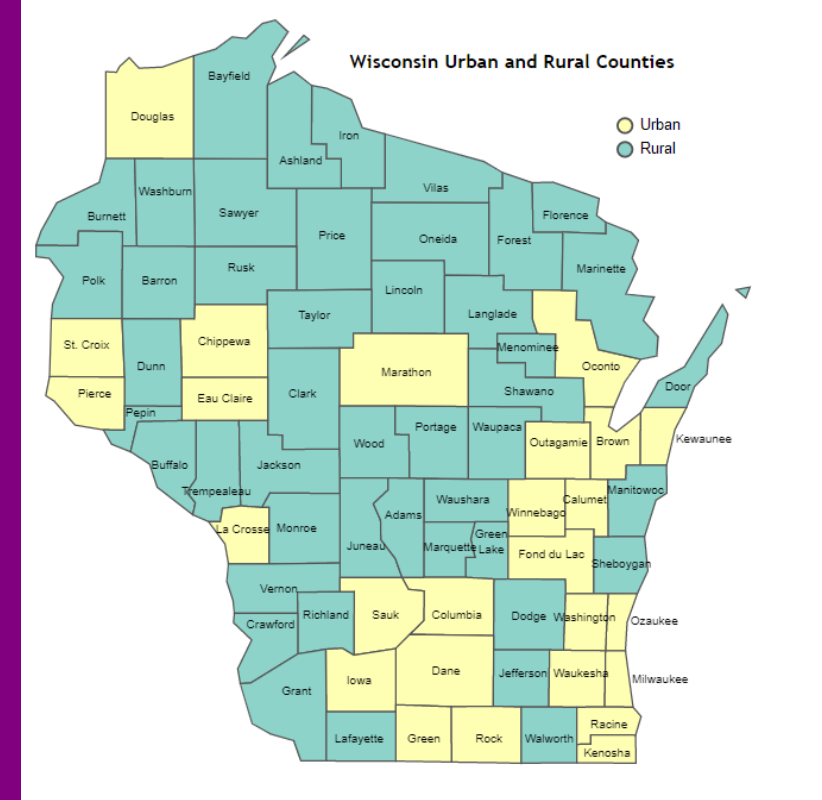




Individuals diagnosed within DOC were more likely to be Black, ages 25–34 and have a history of injection drug use compared to people diagnosed outside of DOC.

New HIV diagnoses among incarcerated people and non-incarcerated people by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2011–2020





People Living with HIV

Metropolitan grouping





Compared to non-metropolitan counties, new diagnosis rates were 8 times higher in Milwaukee County, 3-fold higher in Dane County and 1.5 times higher in small metro counties.

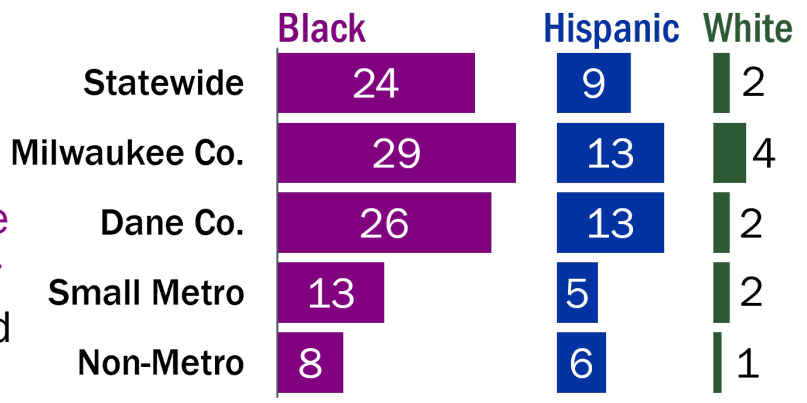
New HIV diagnoses by metropolitan grouping and selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

Milwaukee
higher HIV
rate than other
Wisconsin counties

Metro grouping	Number of diagnoses	Percent of diagnoses	Rate*
Statewide	1,126	100%	4
Milwaukee Co.	586	52%	12
Dane Co.	115	10%	4
Small metro	315	28%	2
Non-metro	106	10%	1

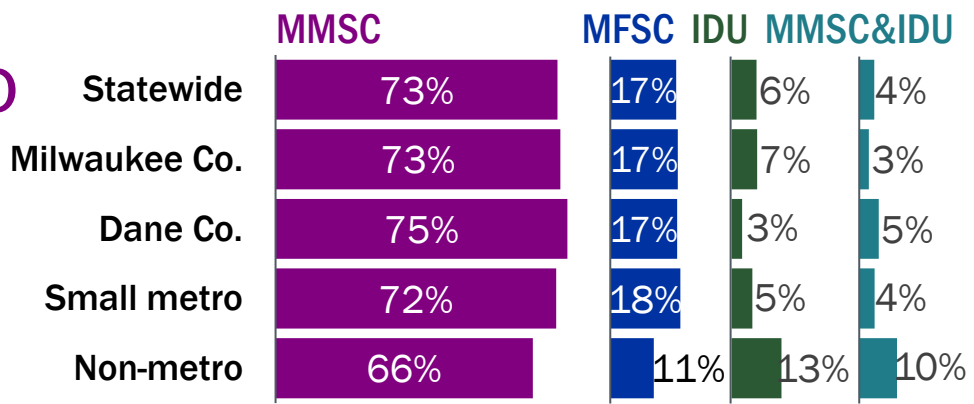
*Rate is per 100,000 people.

Black and
Hispanic
people in Milwaukee
diagnosed at higher
rate* than small and
non-metro counties

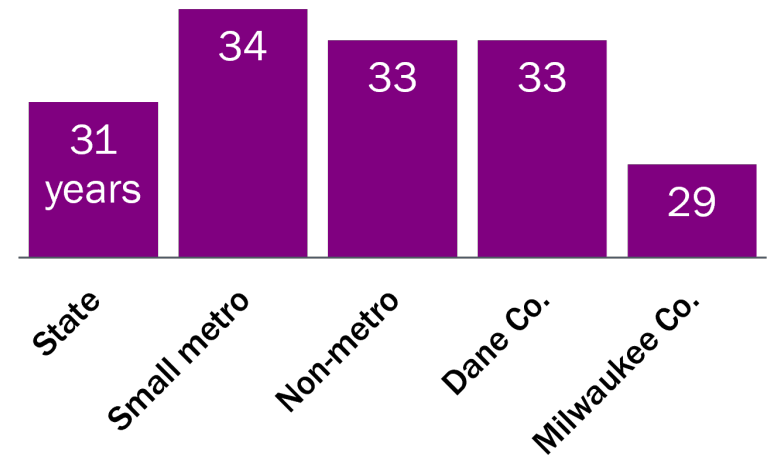


*Rate is per 100,000 people. Rates based on counts less than five have been suppressed. Therefore, not all racial groups are included in this figure.

Non-metro
more new
diagnoses
attributed to
injection drug use



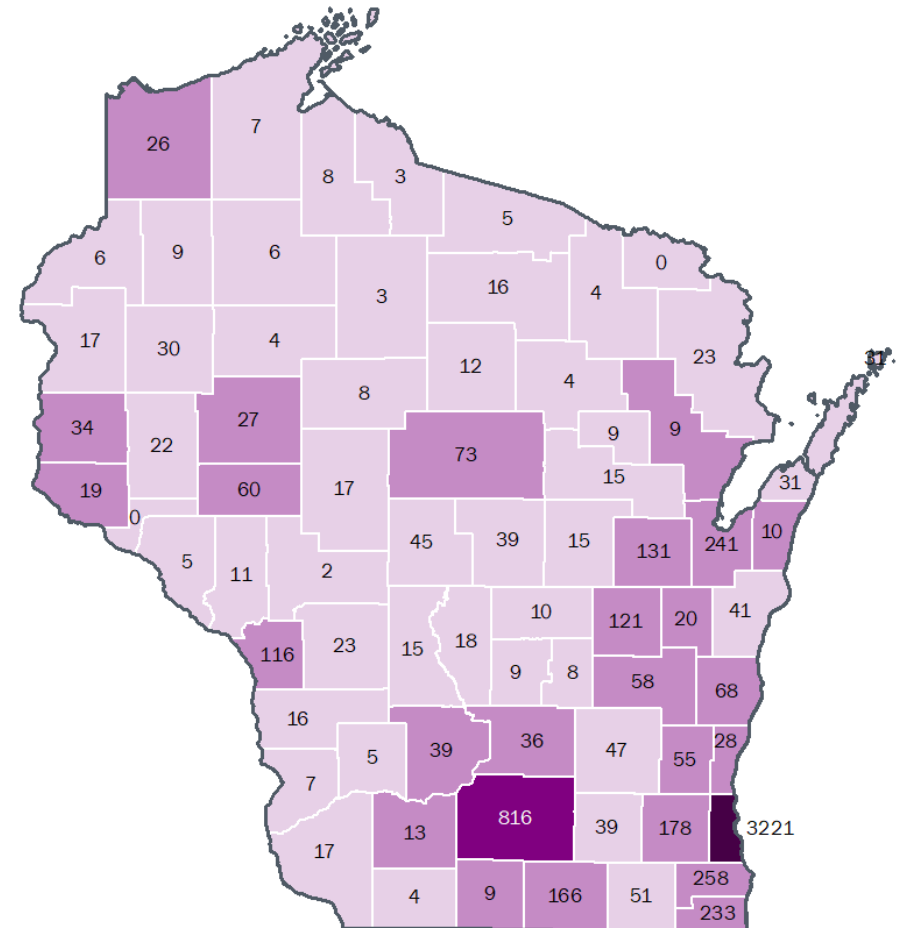
Milwaukee
residents diagnosed
younger than other
areas





A choropleth map of Wisconsin counties showing the number of COVID-19 cases. The map uses a color scale from light pink (low cases) to dark purple (high cases). The highest number of cases is 586 in the southeastern corner, followed by 115 in the south-central region. Other notable counts include 40, 24, 16, 10, 8, and 6.

Non-metro
 Small metro
 Medium metro
 Large metro





HIV Cluster Detection and Response in Wisconsin



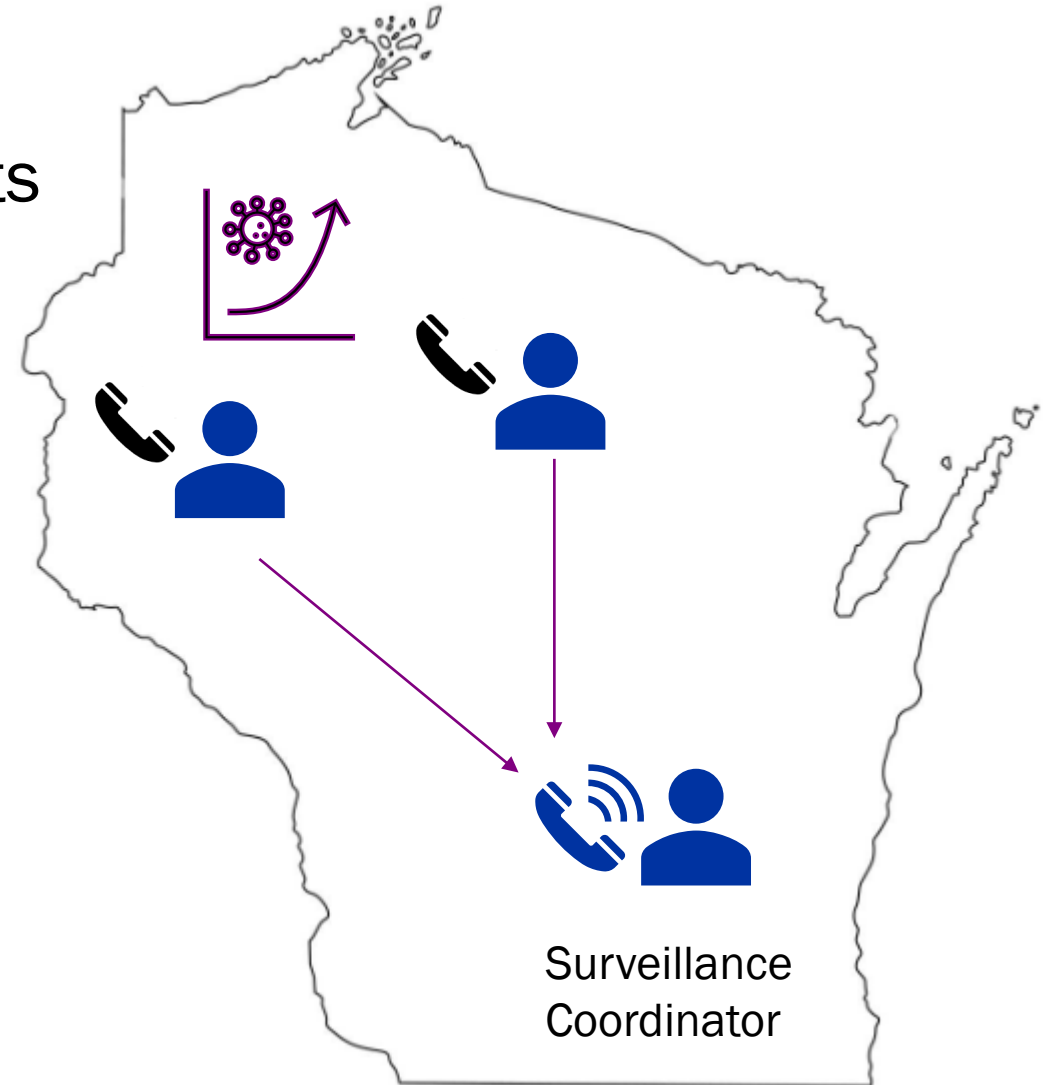


Cluster detection: HIV community partners observe and report increases in disease.

- DIS or HIV PS at local health departments
- Health care providers
- Prevention outreach staff
- Case managers / Linkage specialists

Information reported

- Unusual patterns
- HIV ↑ diagnoses
- HIV / HCV ↑ co-infections





Prioritizing clusters is a dynamic and iterative process.

Review of data and collaboration with partner agencies



Routine HIV cluster detection activities

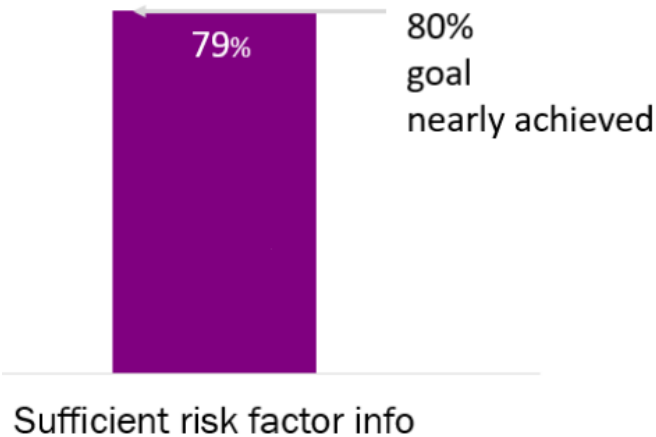
Time-space analysis



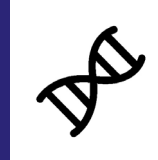
Detects regional  HIV cases
> normal values

Shared characteristics examined:

- County specific
- Sub-populations

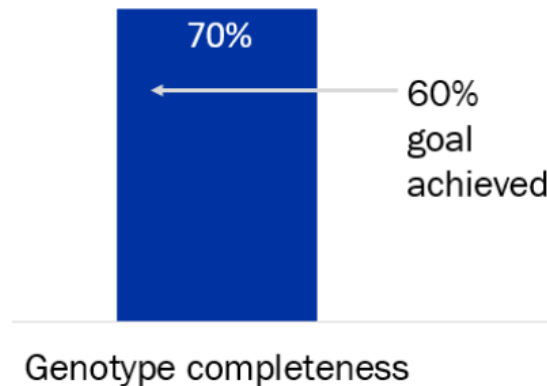


Molecular cluster detection

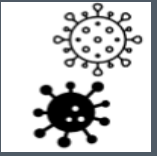


Detects similarities in HIV virus
sequence within a cluster of cases

Uses health care data of HIV drug
resistance testing
* routine patient care



HCV-HIV monitoring



Detects transmission of co-occurring
conditions of HCV and HIV within
common social networks

HCV clusters examined as precursor
to an HIV cluster or outbreak



Co-Occurring Conditions

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs):
syphilis, gonorrhea, chlamydia

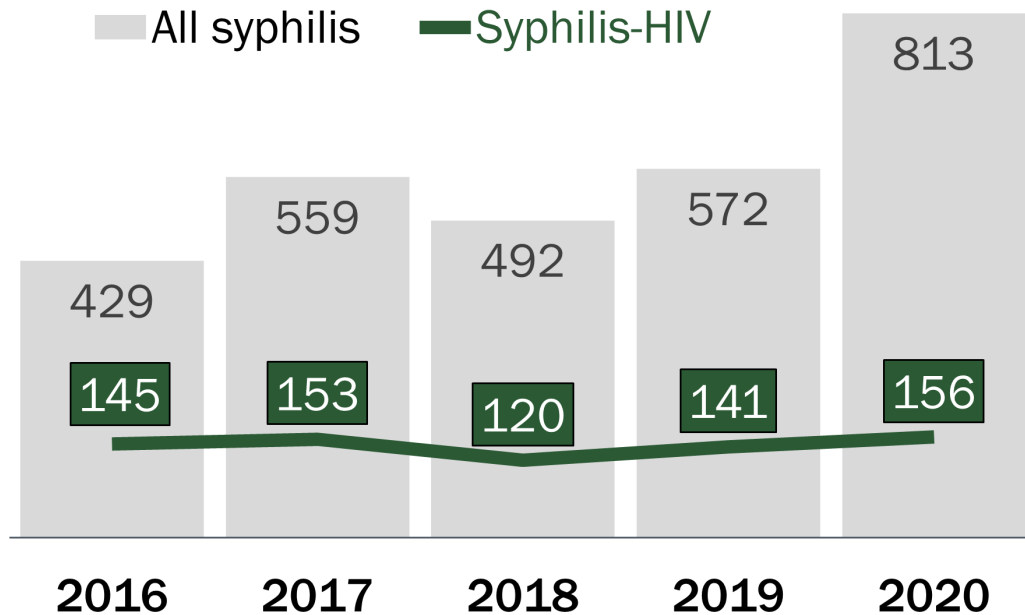




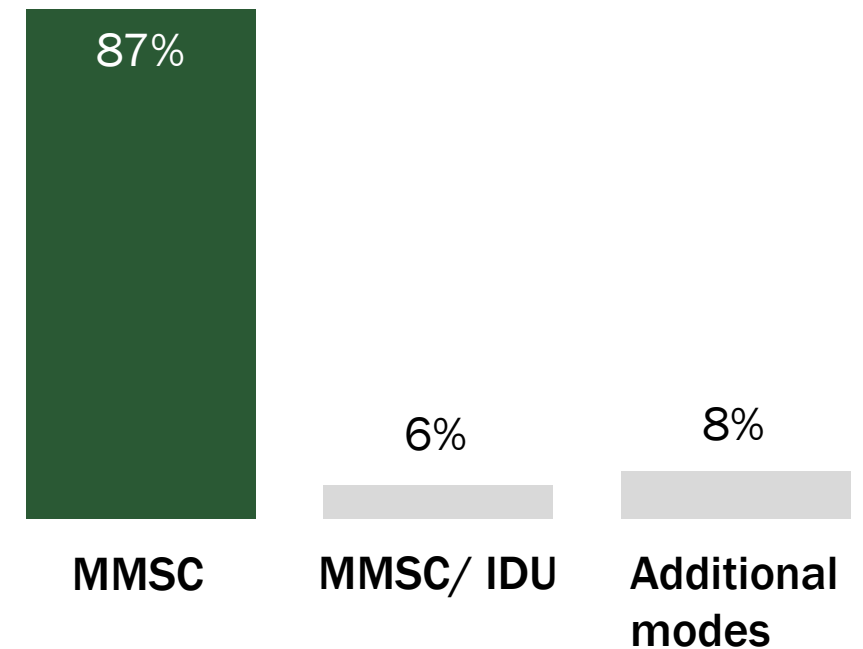
Syphilis-HIV co-occurring conditions were **25%** of syphilis reports, primarily affecting people engaging in **male-male sexual contact**.

People living with HIV and diagnosed with syphilis, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

Number of all syphilis (2,865) and **syphilis-HIV** (715) cases, 2016–2020.



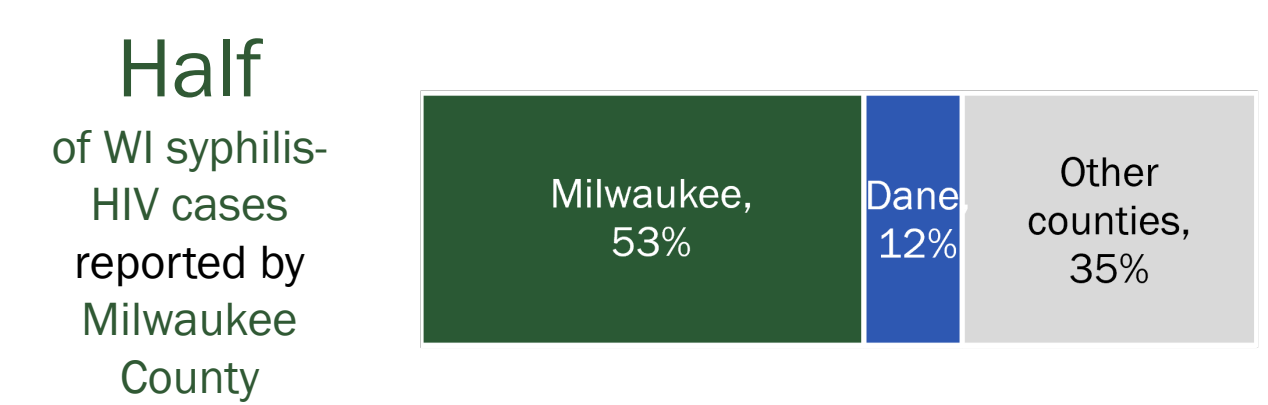
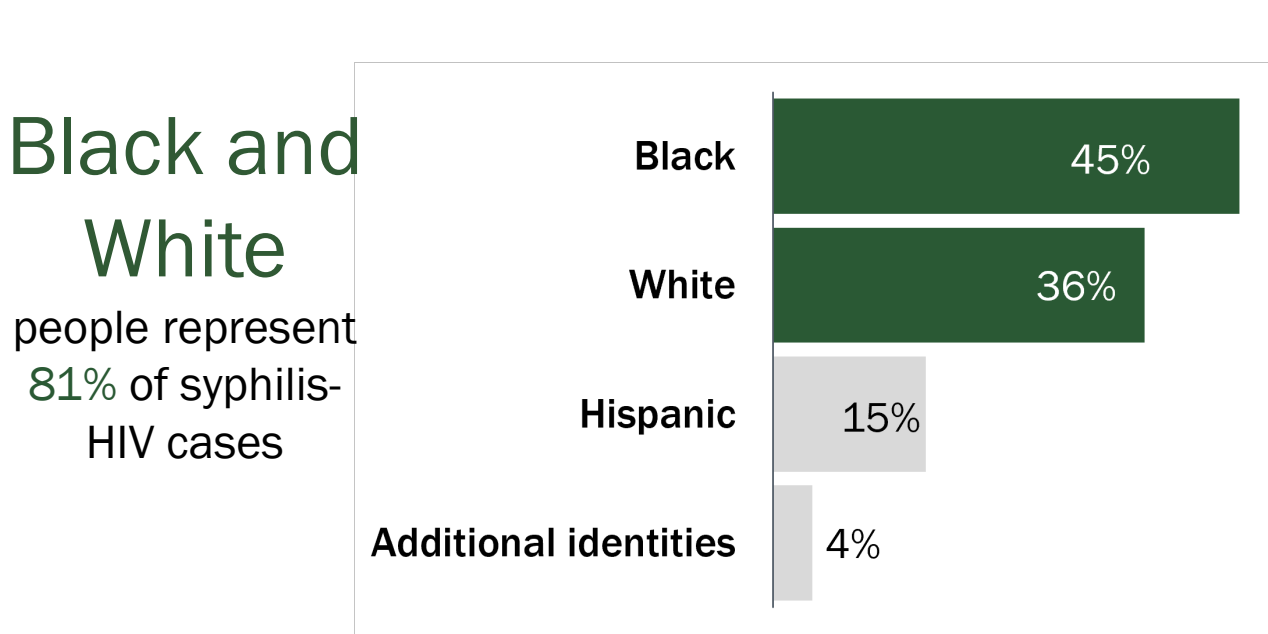
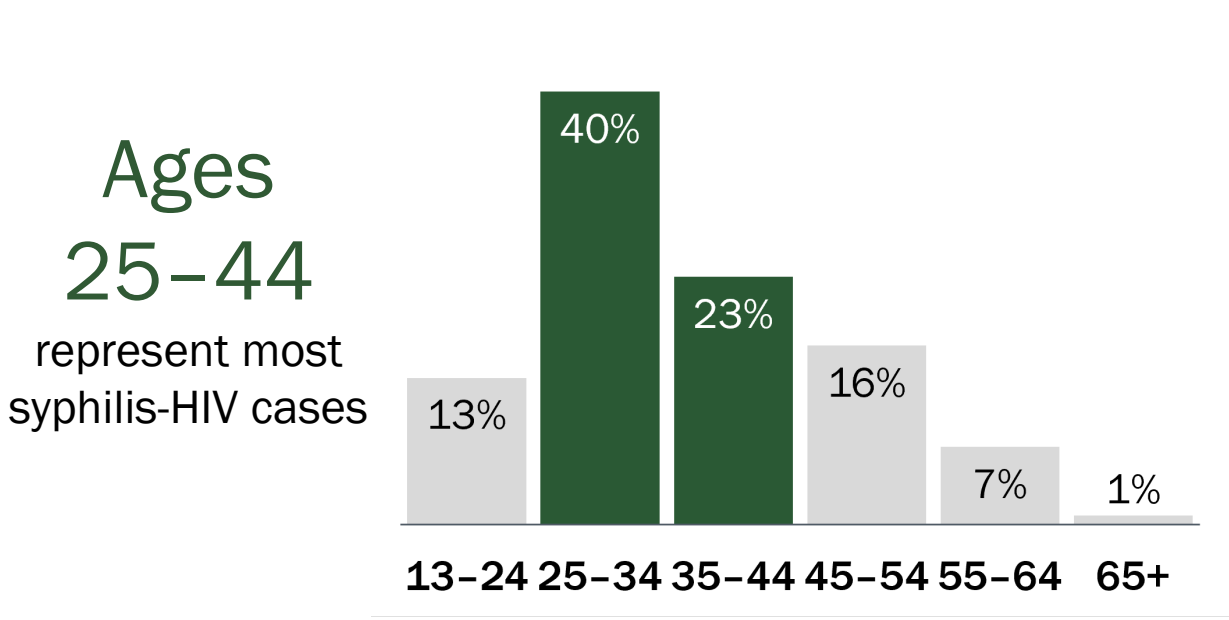
Male-male sexual contact is the leading transmission mode for syphilis-HIV cases.





Syphilis-HIV co-occurring conditions affected mostly Black and White men of reproductive age living in Milwaukee County.

People living with HIV diagnosed with syphilis by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016-2020

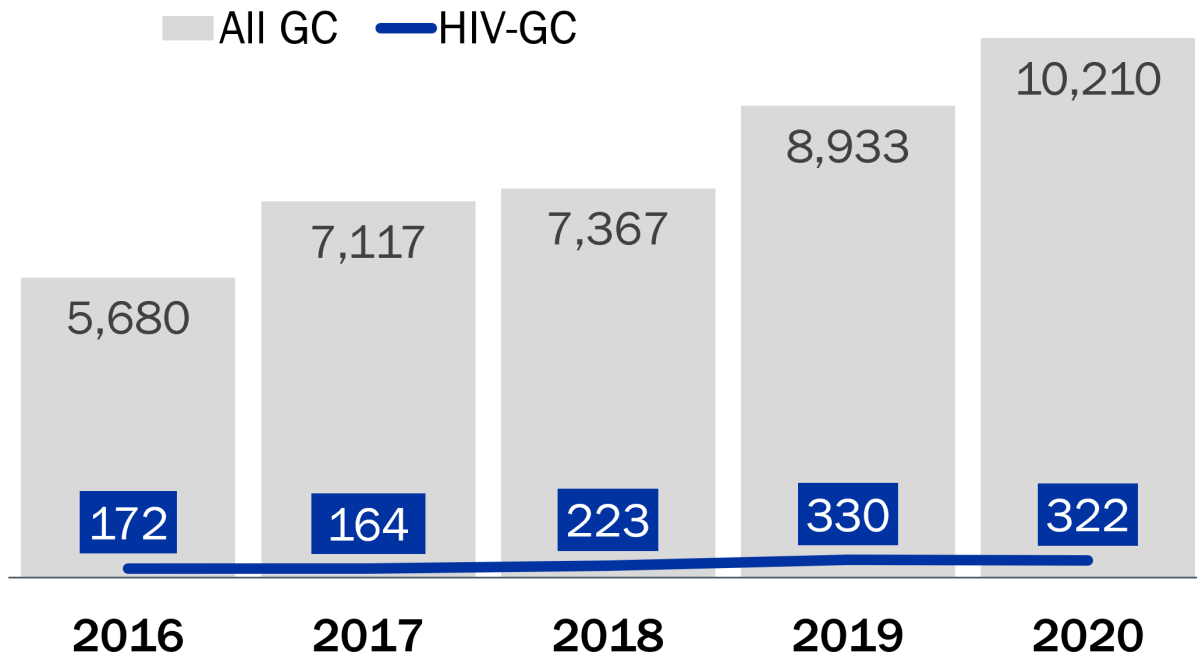




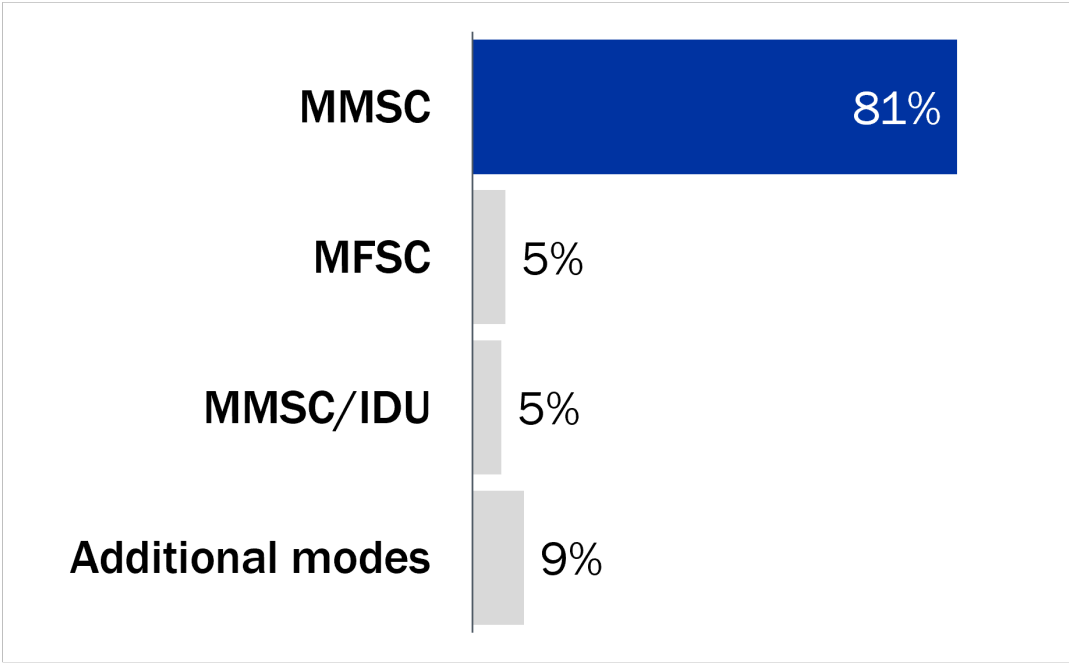
Gonorrhea-HIV co-occurring conditions were 3% of all GC infections primarily affecting people engaging in male-male sexual contact.

People living with HIV and diagnosed with gonorrhea by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

Number of all gonorrhea (39,307) and gonorrhea-HIV (1,211) cases, 2016–2020.



Male-male sexual contact is the leading transmission mode for GC-HIV co-occurring conditions.



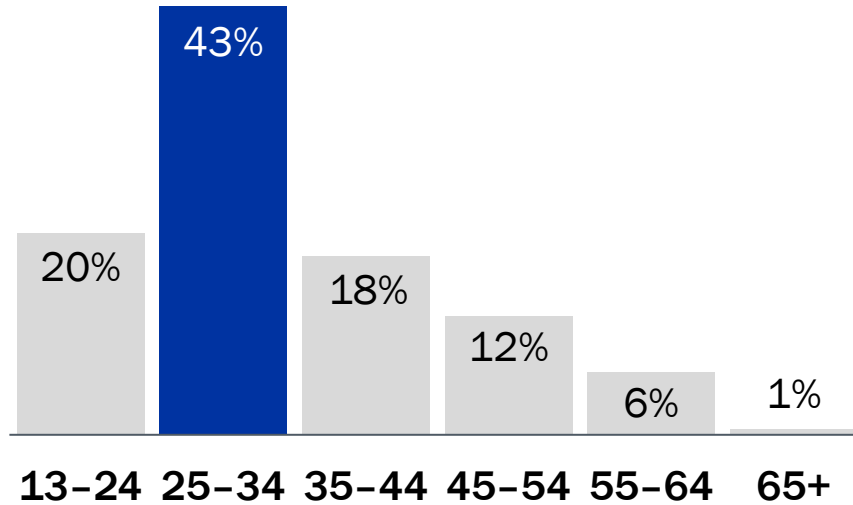


Gonorrhea-HIV co-occurring conditions affected Black men aged 25–34 in Milwaukee County.

People living with HIV and diagnosed with gonorrhea by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

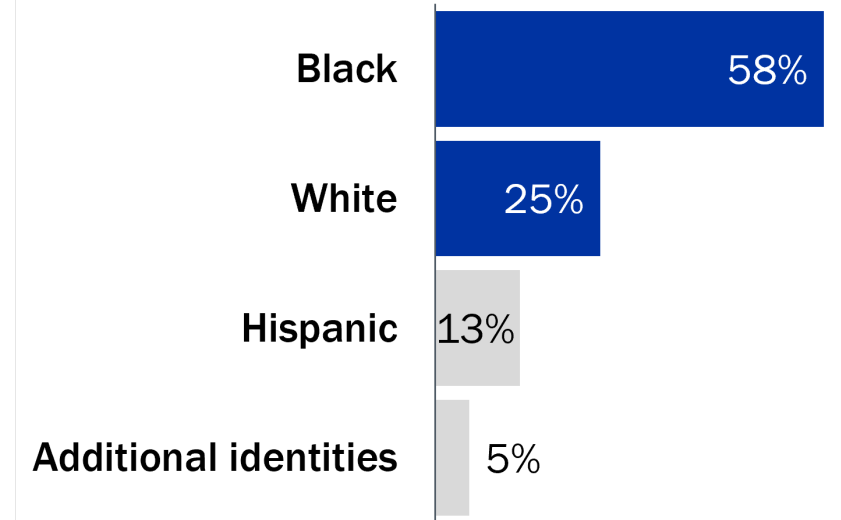
Ages
25–34

Are nearly half
of GC-HIV cases



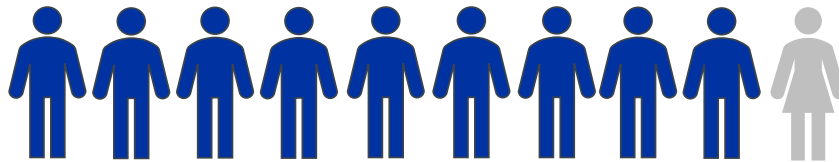
Black
people

represent
>2 times
the number of
GC-HIV cases
compared to
white people



9 of 10

GC-HIV
cases are
male



2 of 3

GC-HIV
cases are
reported in
Milwaukee
County

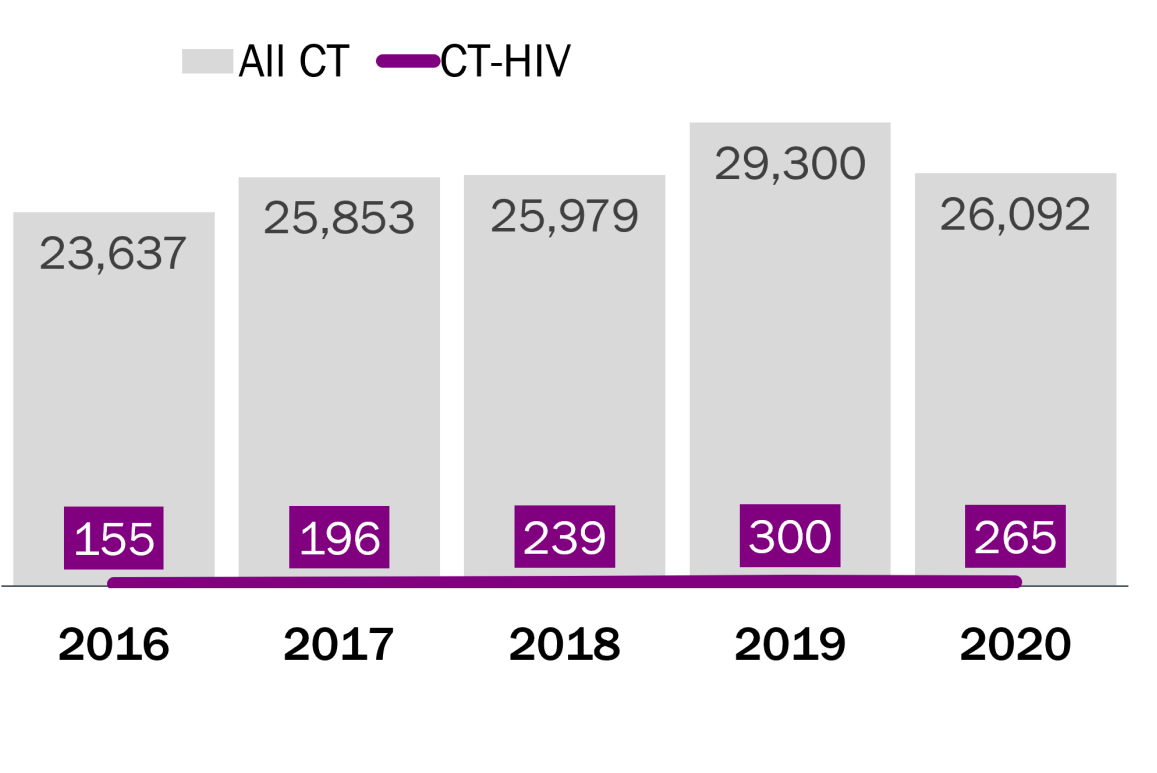




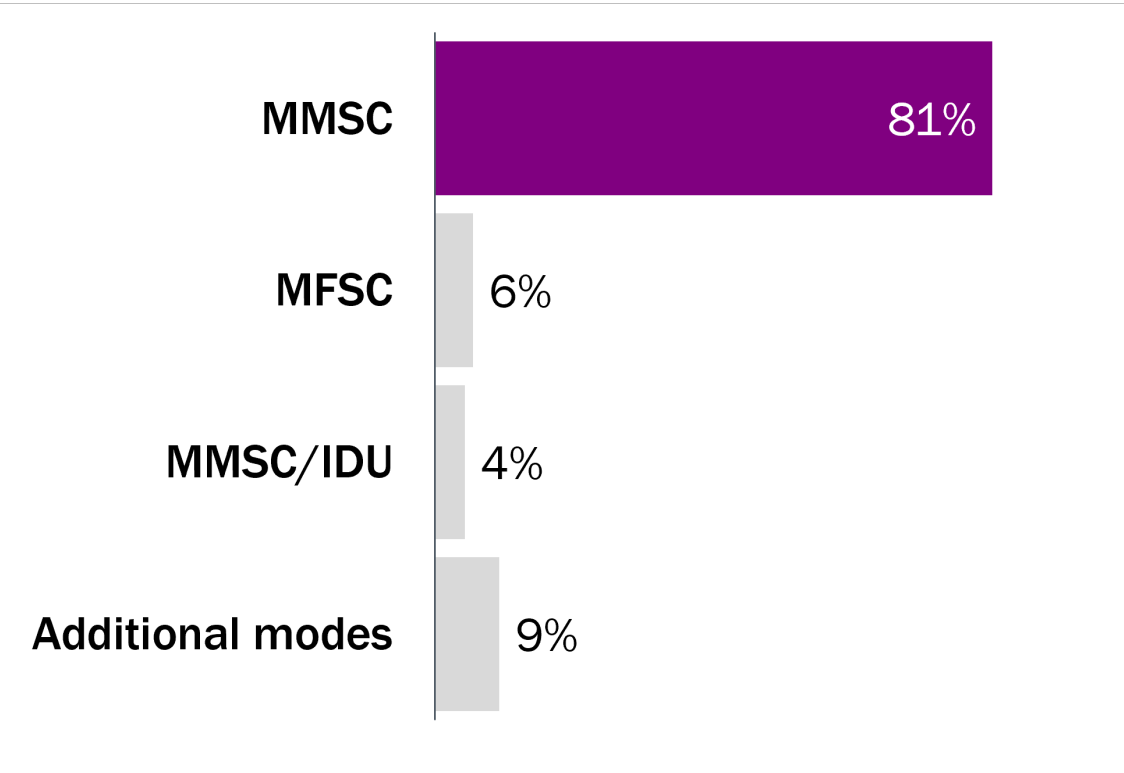
Chlamydia-HIV co-occurring conditions primarily affected males who reported male-male sexual contact.

People living with HIV and diagnosed with chlamydia by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

Number of all chlamydia (130,861) and chlamydia-HIV (1,155) cases, 2016–2020.



Male-male sexual contact is the leading mode of transmission for chlamydia-HIV cases.

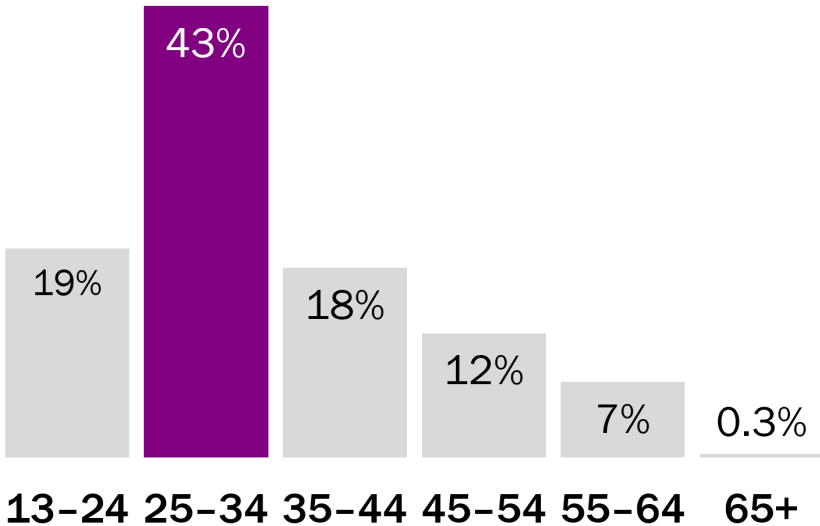




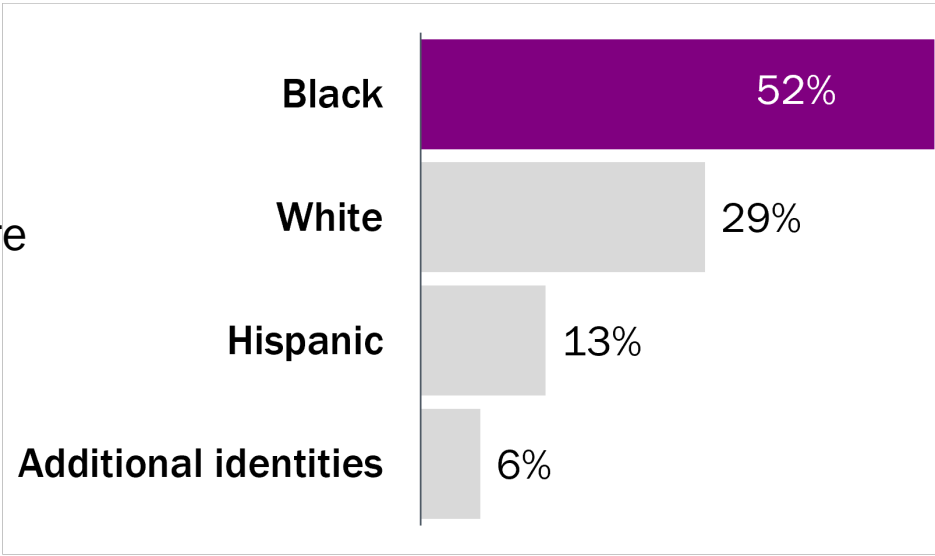
Chlamydia-HIV co-occurring conditions affected **Black men** ages 25–34 in **Milwaukee County**.

People living with HIV and diagnosed with chlamydia by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

Ages 25–34 are nearly **half** of CT-HIV cases



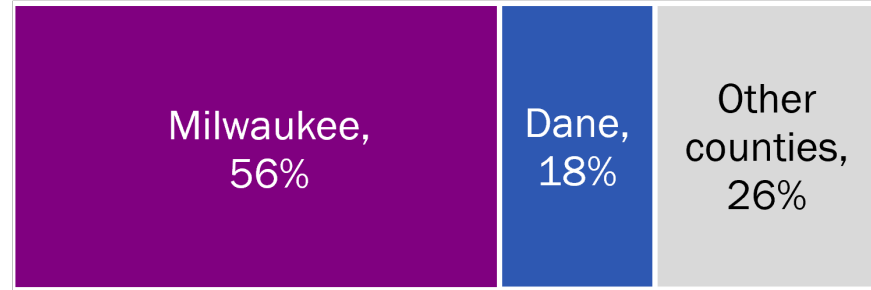
Half of CT-HIV cases are **Black** people



9 of 10 CT-HIV cases are among **males**



56% of CT-HIV cases are reported by **Milwaukee County**



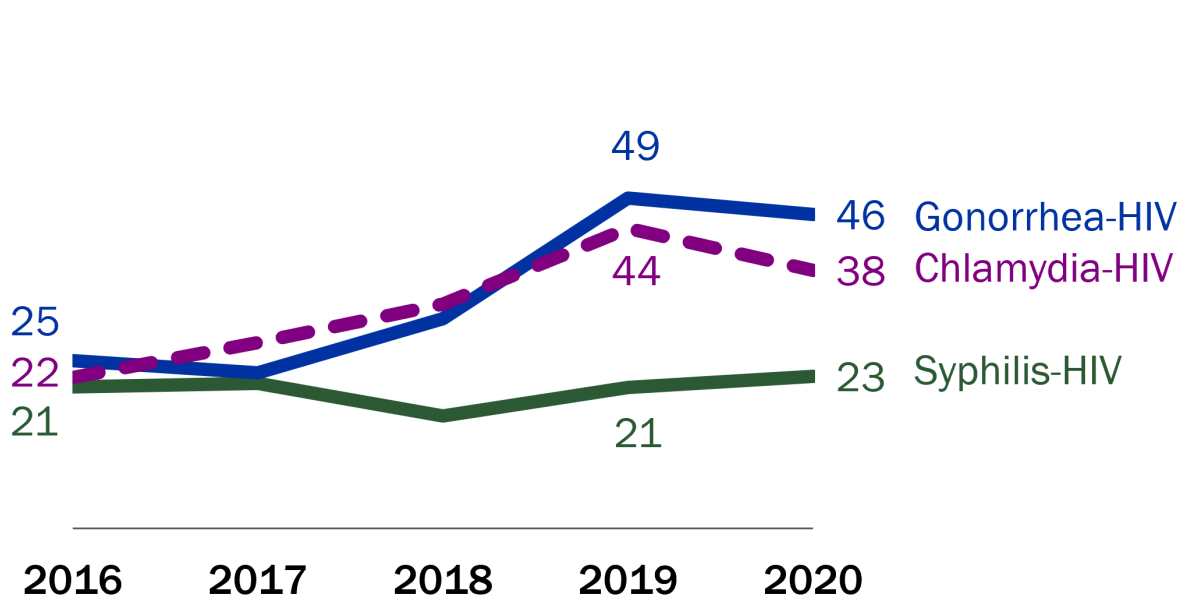


While syphilis was more commonly diagnosed among people living with HIV compared to the general population, it increased from 2018–2020 for both populations.

People living with HIV who received an STI diagnosis by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

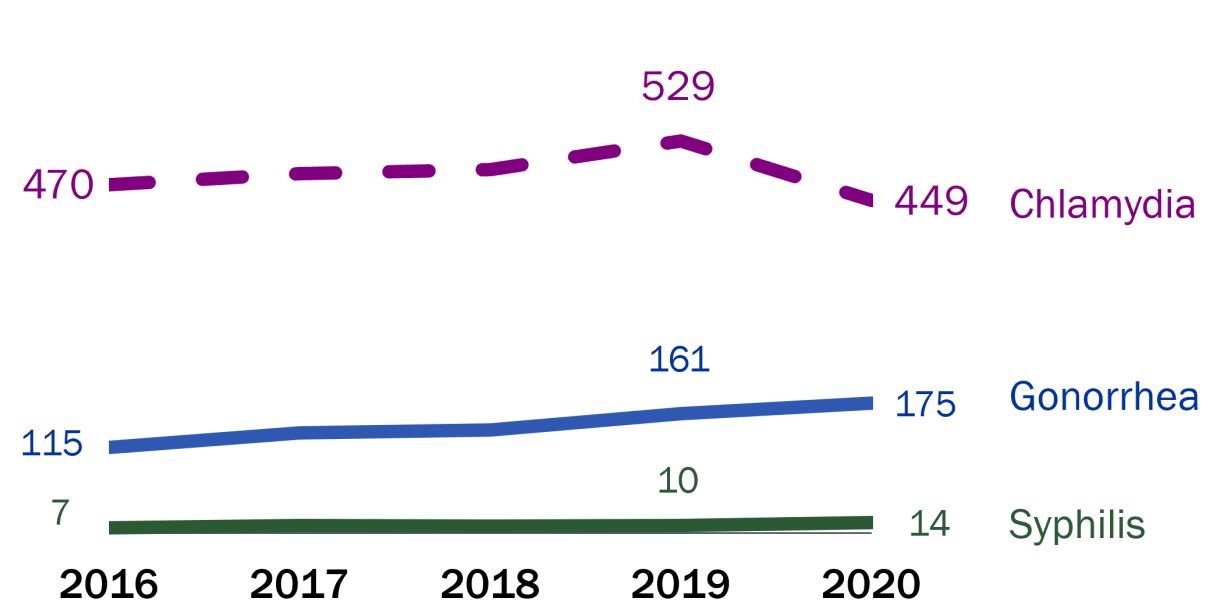
People living with HIV:

Rate of STIs per 1,000 PLWH living in Wisconsin



General Population:

Rate of STIs per 100,000 people living in Wisconsin



Please note the scale difference in the rates of the graphs between 1,000 PLWH and 100,000 Wisconsin residents to account for the higher frequency of co-occurring sexually transmitted infection among PLWH.



Co-Occurring Conditions

Hepatitis C (HCV)





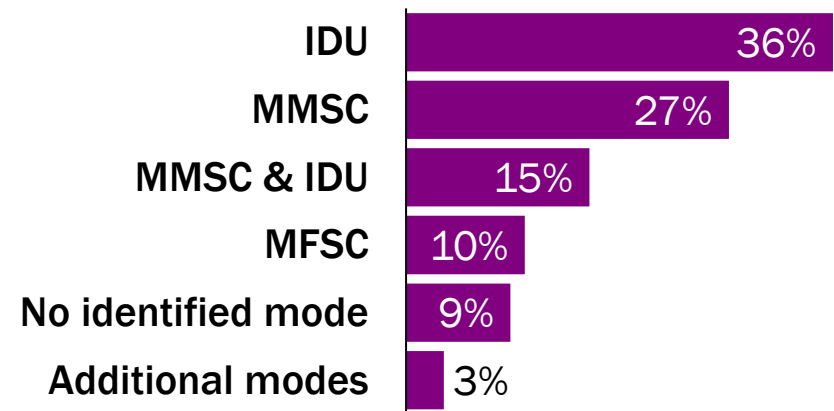
As of 2020, 8.3% of people living with HIV in Wisconsin had also been diagnosed with hepatitis C.

People living with HIV and diagnosed with HCV by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2020

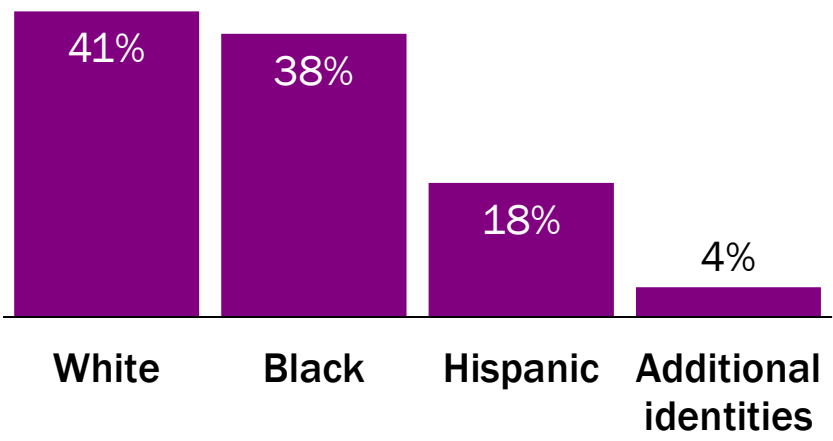
75%
male among
cases of HCV-
HIV cases



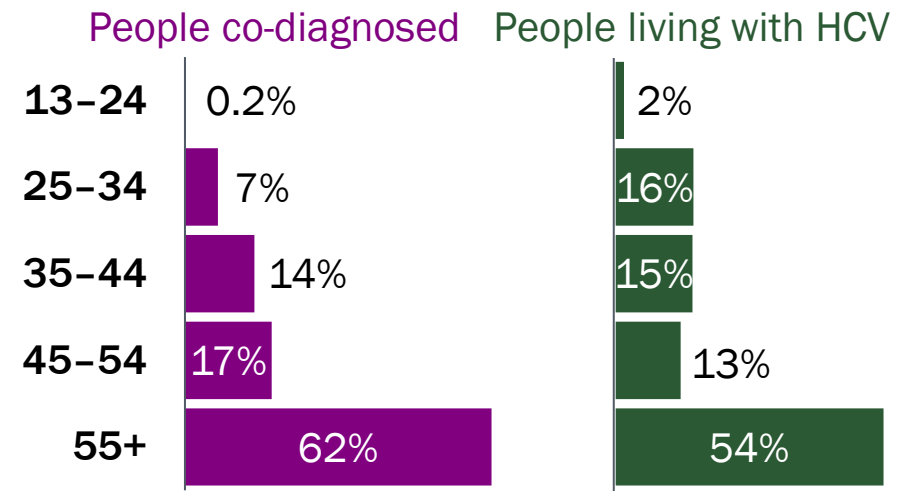
IDU
most common
mode of
transmission
among HCV-HIV
cases



41%
White among
cases living with
HCV-HIV



Older
HIV-HCV cases
compared to all
people living with
HCV





Co-Occurring Conditions

Tuberculosis (TB)



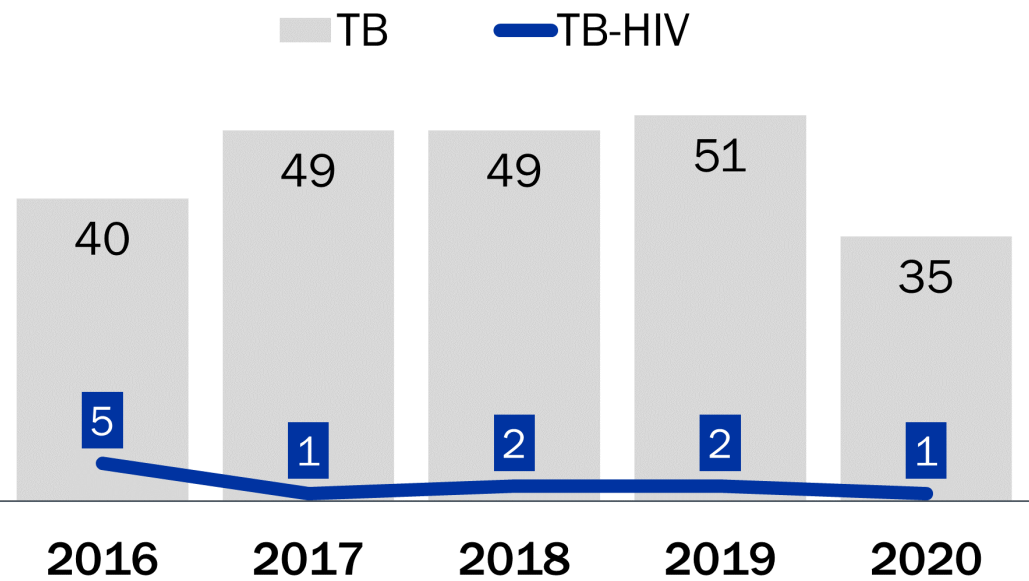


TB-HIV co-occurring conditions in Wisconsin (4.9%) was similar compared to the United States (4.6%).

People living with HIV and diagnosed with tuberculosis by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

TB-HIV cases were a small proportion of all TB cases.

11 people with TB-HIV co-occurring conditions
5 people from Milwaukee County



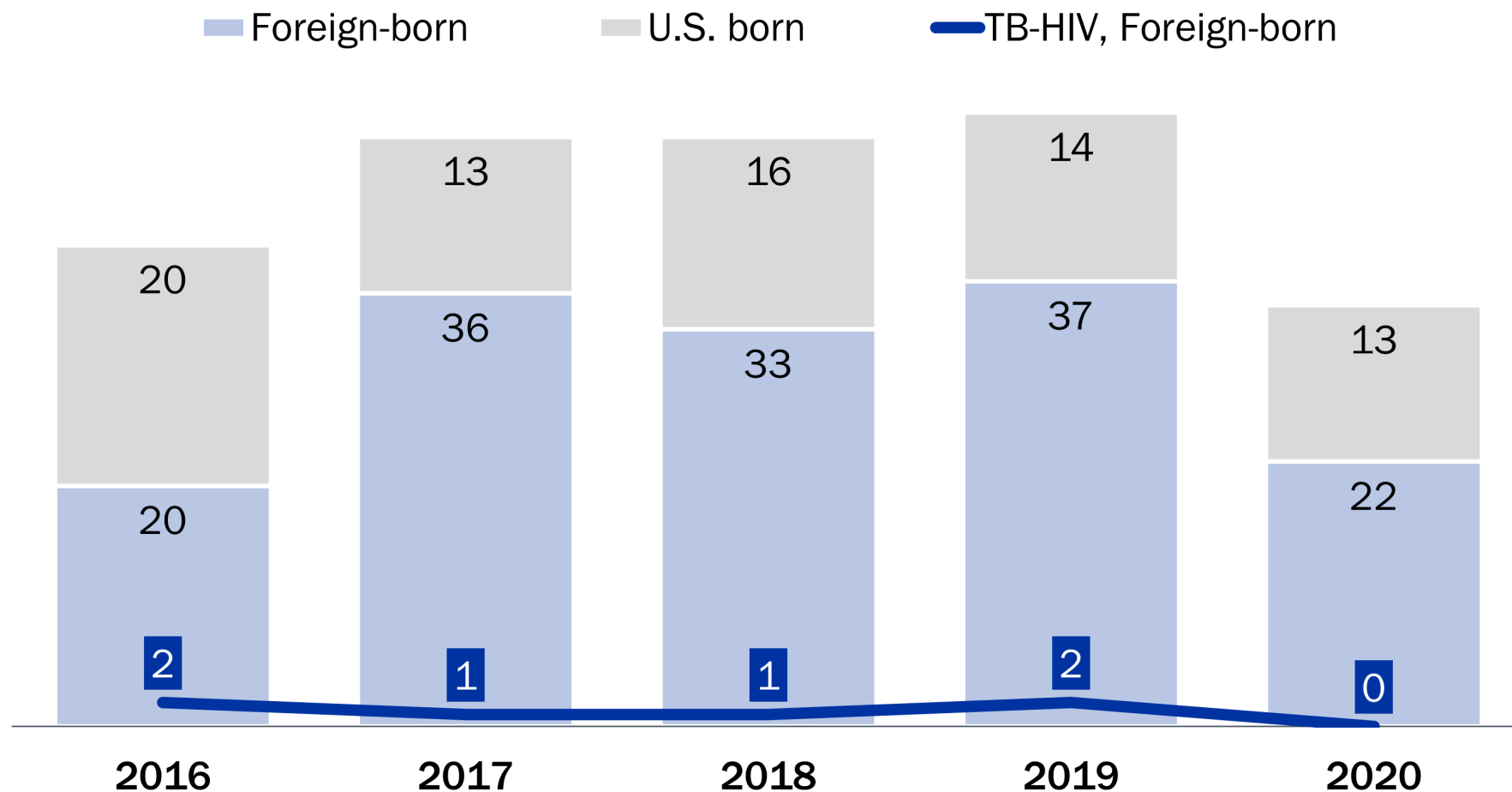
County	TB-HIV	TB
Milwaukee	5	111
Dane	2	42
Rock	1	3
Fond du Lac	1	6
Waukesha	1	22
Marathon	1	11
	11	195

For more information on Tuberculosis go to <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/tb/index.htm>



Foreign-born persons represent 66% of TB cases and half of the 11 TB-HIV cases.

People living with HIV and a TB diagnosis by birth country, Wisconsin, 2016–2020



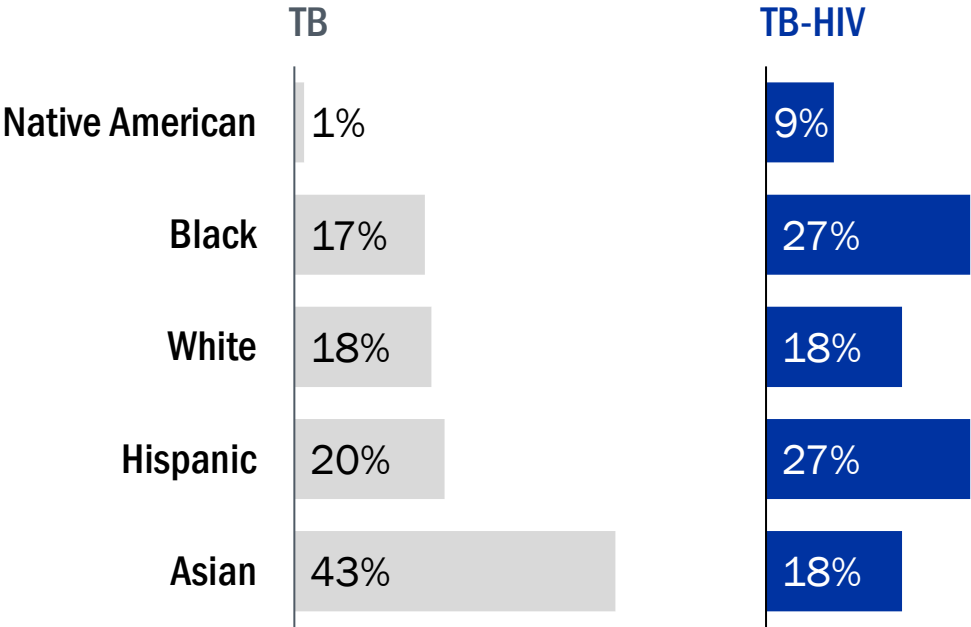
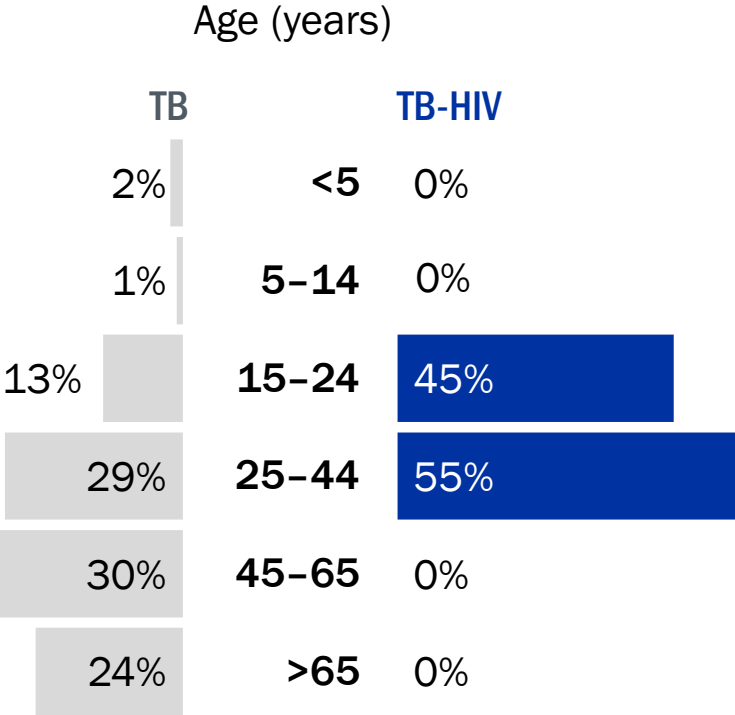


People living with both **HIV and TB** are **younger** and have **more racial/ethnic diversity** than everyone living with TB.

People living with HIV and a TB diagnosis by age and race, Wisconsin, 2016–2020

People with TB and HIV are **younger** than people with TB alone.

The race and ethnicity of the **11 TB-HIV cases** compared to TB-only cases.





Co-Occurring Conditions

Mental health and substance use



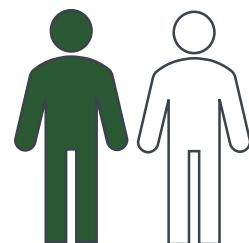


95% of HIV service providers said **poor mental health is a barrier to health care**. Clients reported prevalent anxiety, depression and self-harm behaviors.

Questions about mental health, Wisconsin Needs Assessment, 2022

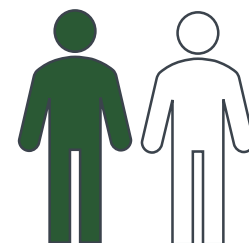
“Many clients have mental health issues and have experienced trauma. Many are **distrustful of institutions** such as the medical system due to **feelings of powerlessness and negative past experiences.**”

1 in 2
stress or anxiety at least **every**
couple of days per week while...



... **1 in 3** report **daily** stress

1 in 2
felt down, depressed, or
hopeless >2 weeks



Don't know whom to ask for help,
if feeling depressed or suicidal

35%

Thought of suicide or self-harm

37%

If yes, did you have a plan for how
you would hurt yourself?

60%

Attempted suicide

25%

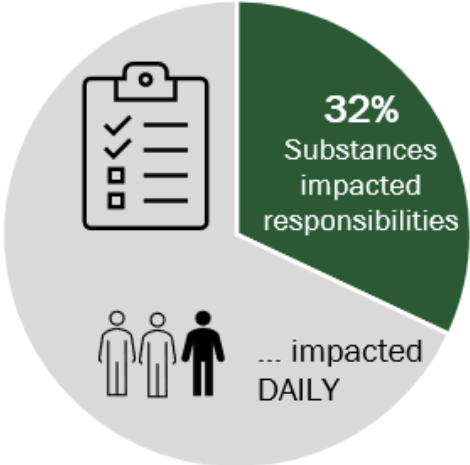
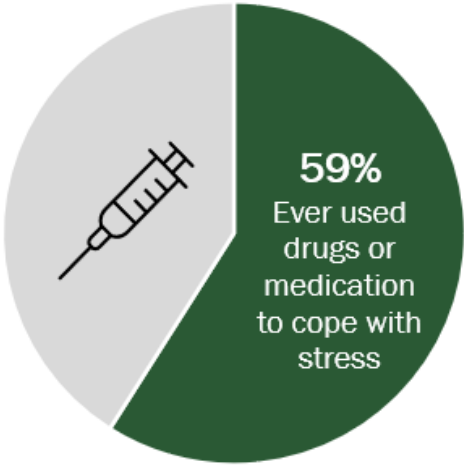
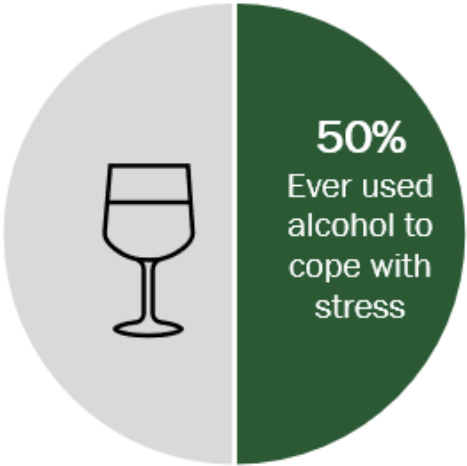
Hospitalized for suicide attempt

59%

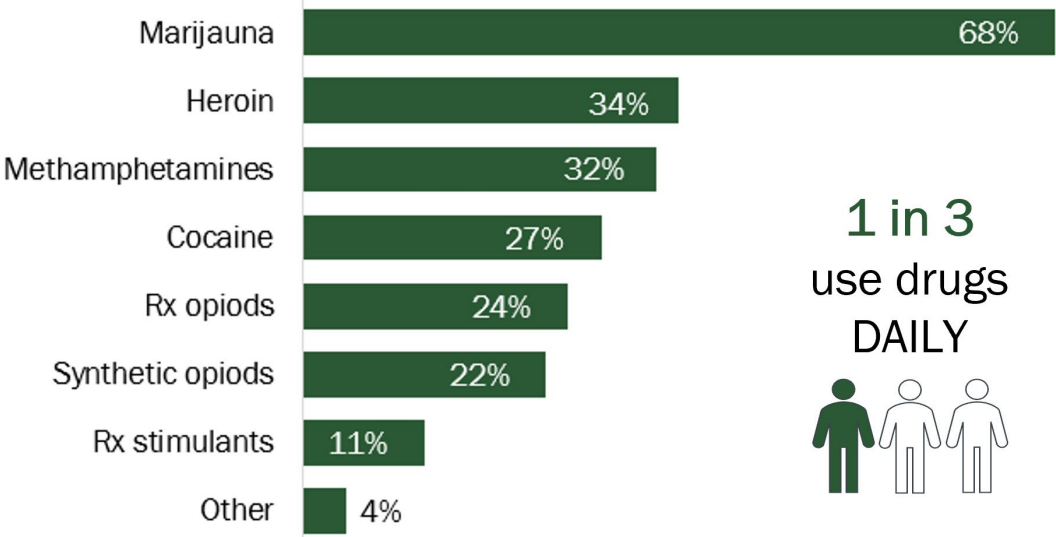


Use of substances to cope with frequent stress **adversely impacted daily function and responsibilities.**

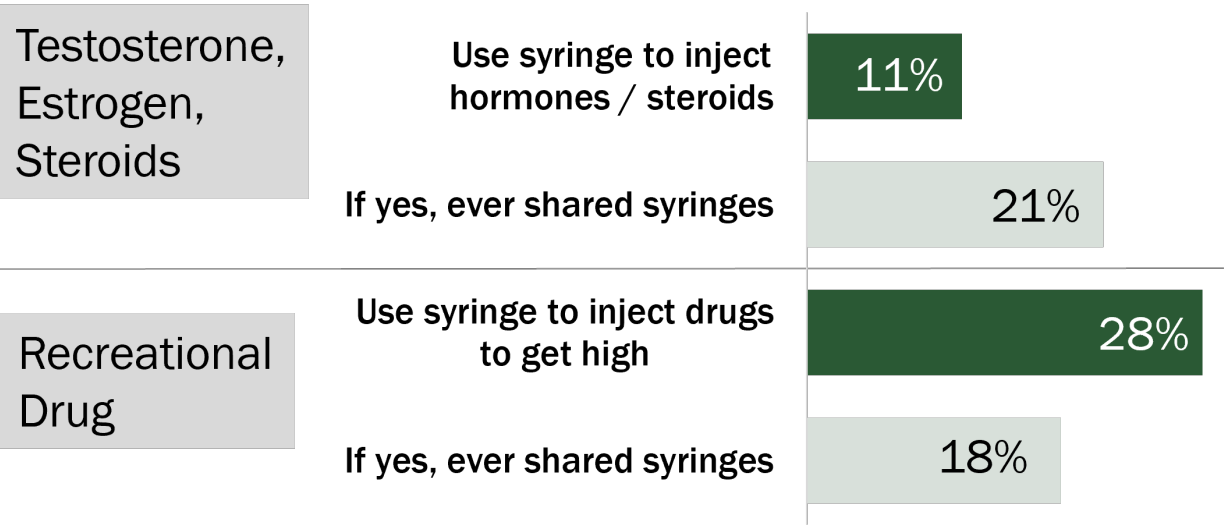
WI Needs Assessment, 2022



Drugs used the most to cope with stress / anxiety



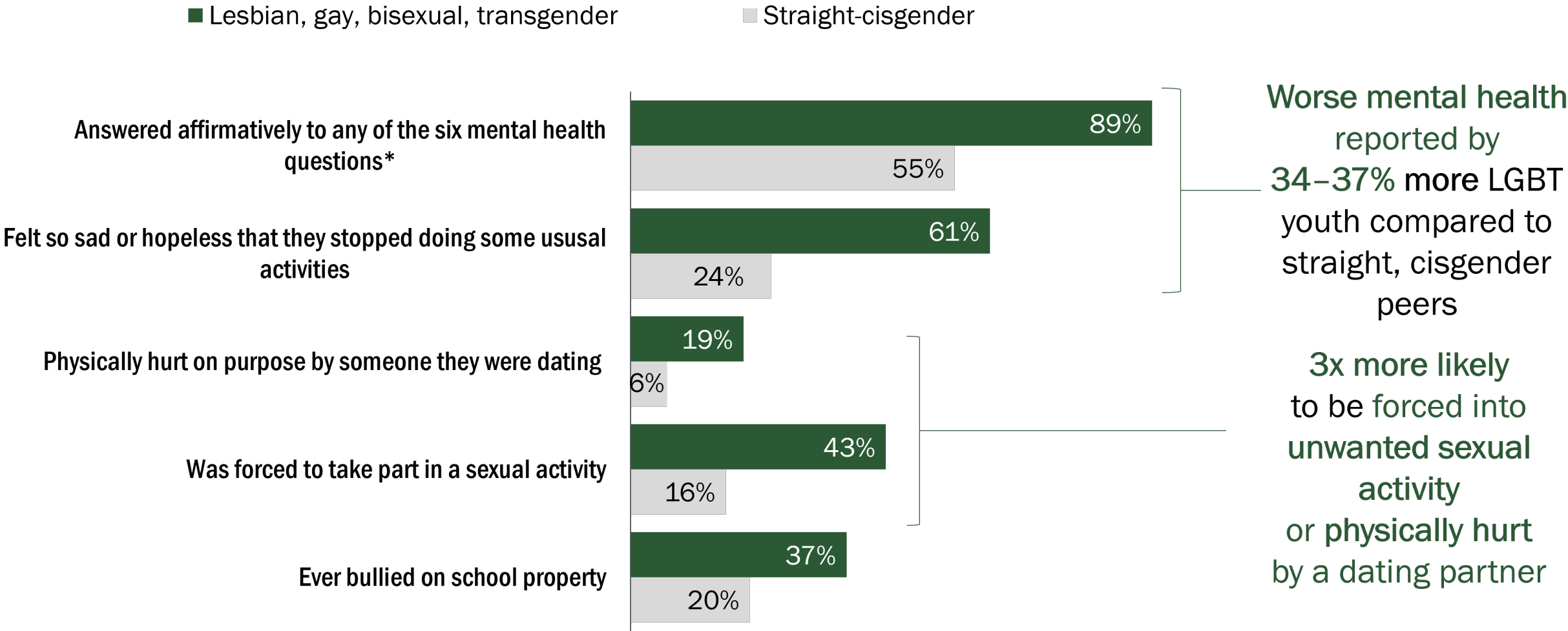
Syringe use and sharing practices





Wisconsin LGBT youth experience worse mental health than straight-cisgender youth.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019

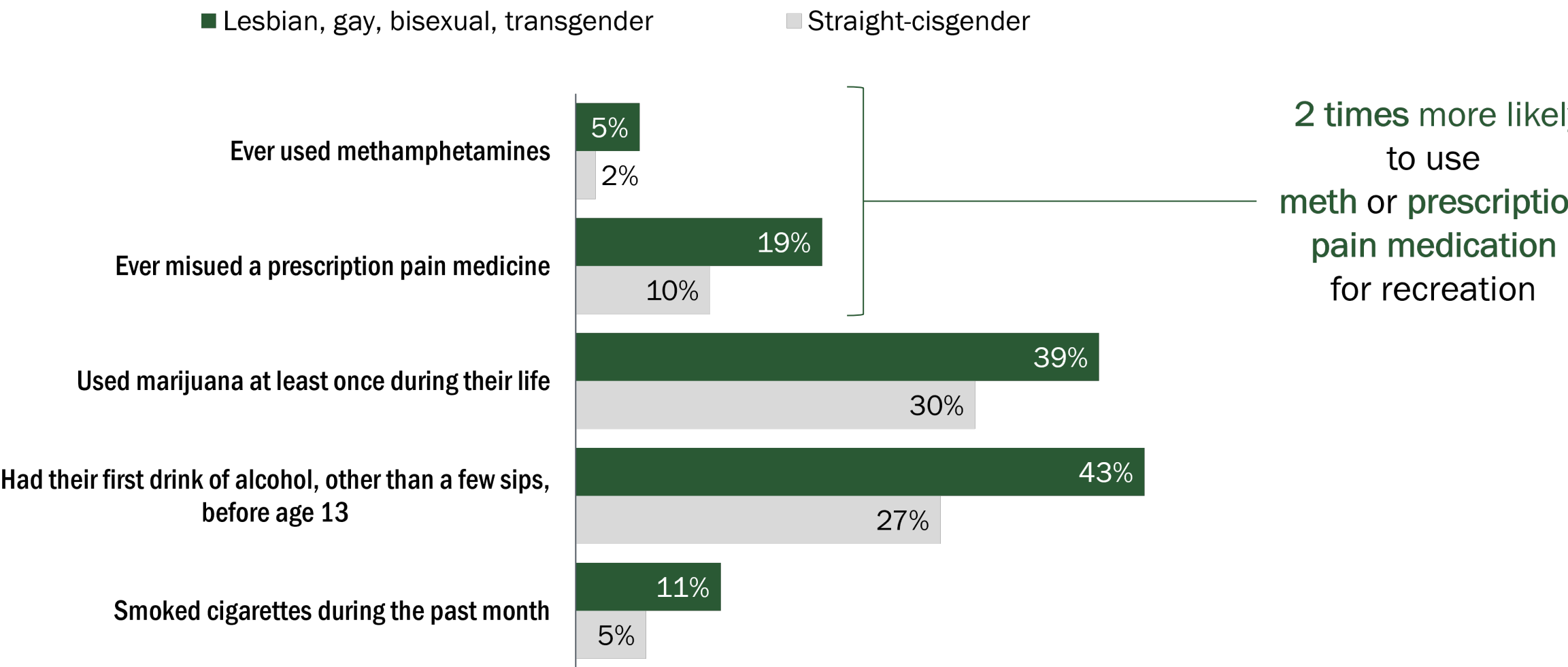


*Within the past 12 months, engaged in self-harm, had anxiety problems, so sad or hopeless that stopped usual activities, seriously considered suicide, made a suicide plan, attempted suicide.



Wisconsin **LGBT** youth have greater substance use than straight-cisgender youth.

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, 2019





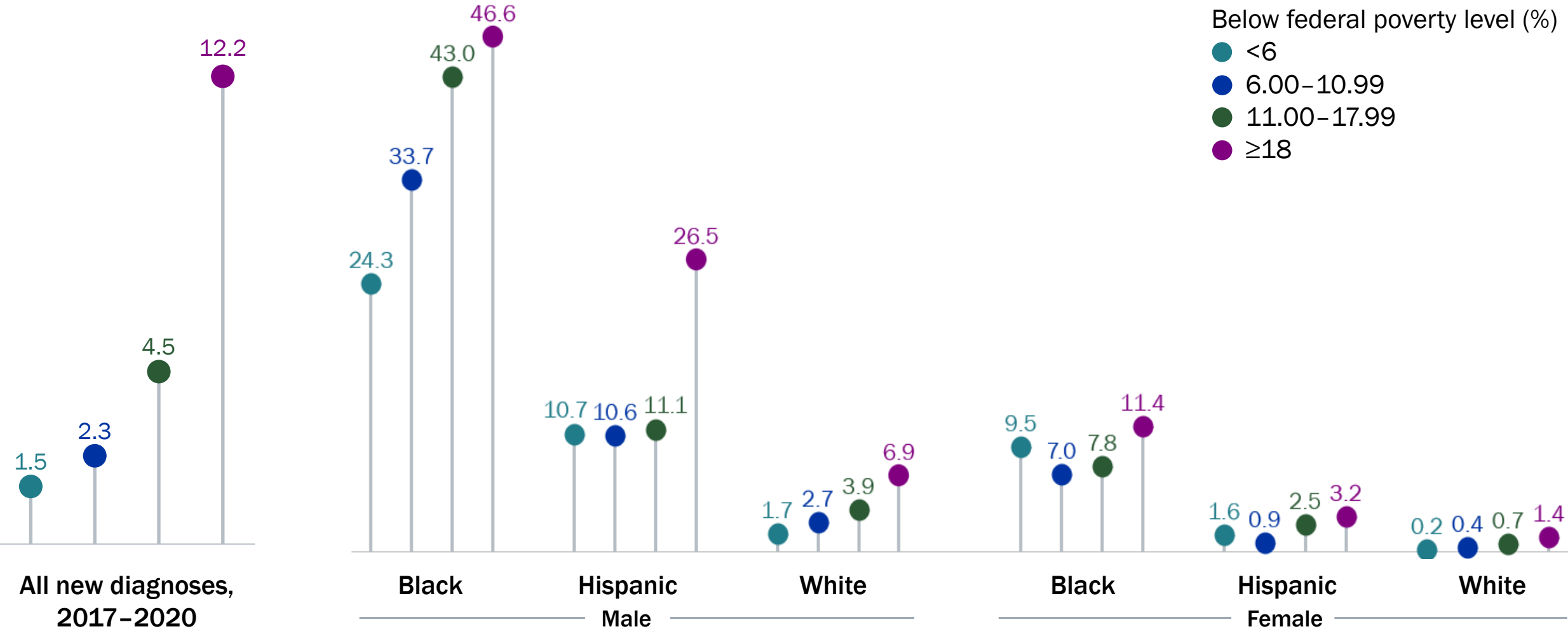
Social Determinants of Health and HIV





The rate of HIV diagnosis increased as the percentage of residents living below the federal poverty level increased.

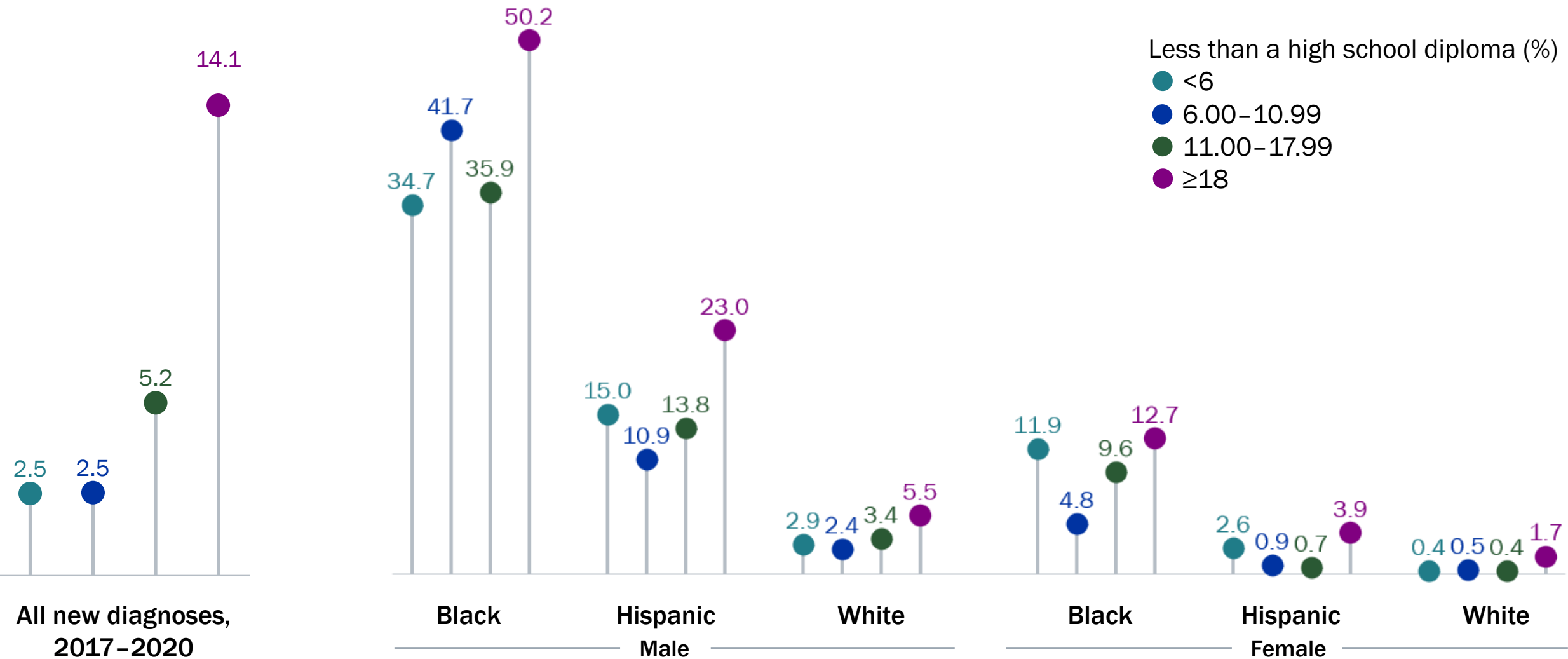
HIV diagnosis rate by federal poverty level at census tract level, race, and sex, Wisconsin, 2017–2020





The rate of HIV diagnosis increased as the percentage of residents without a high school diploma increased.

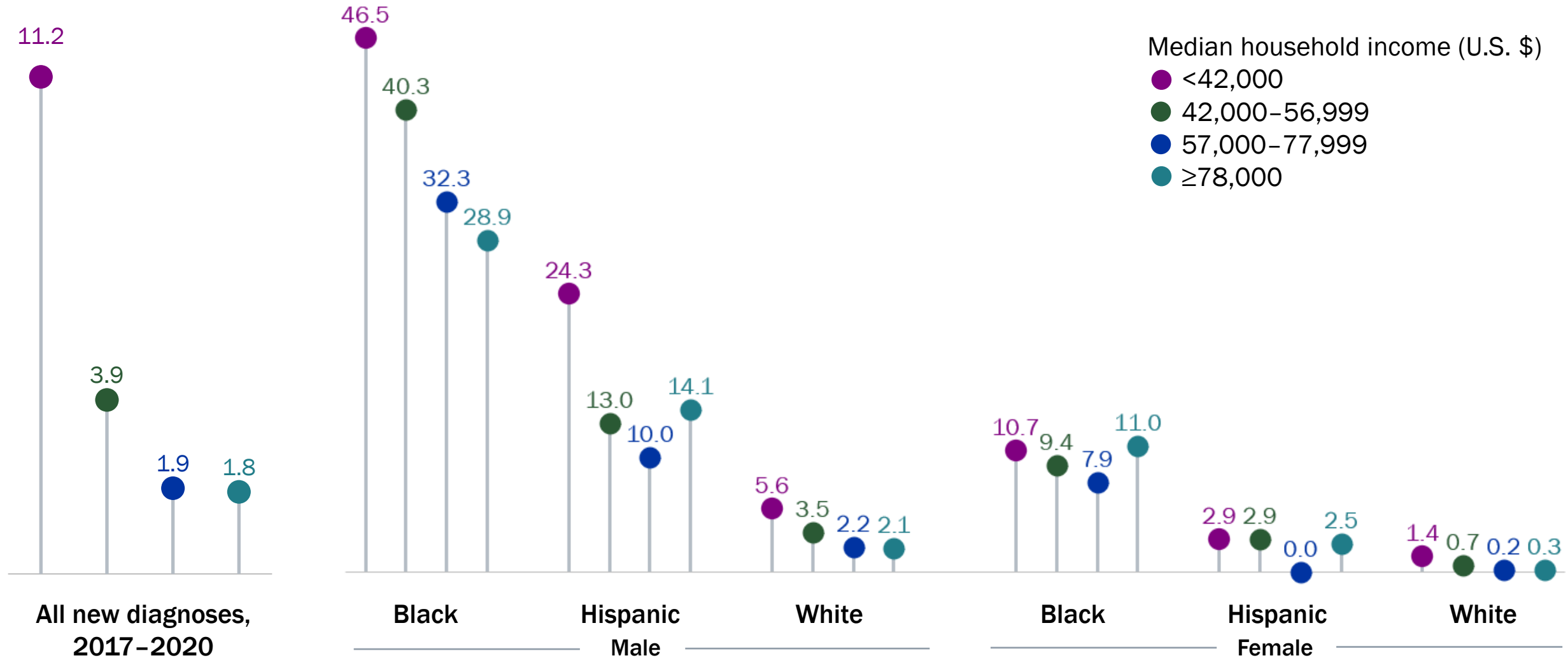
HIV diagnosis rate by education level at census tract level, race, and sex, Wisconsin, 2017–2020





The rate of HIV diagnosis decreased as the median household income increased.

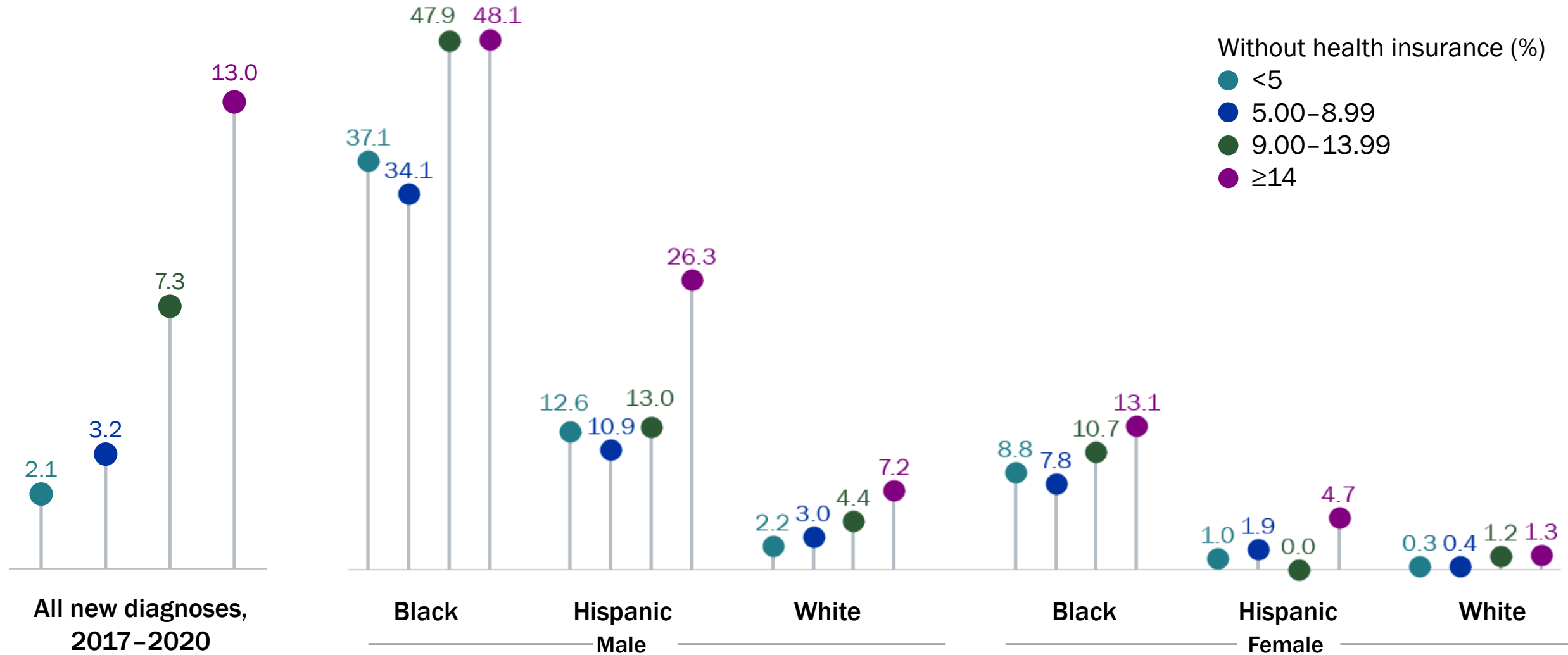
HIV diagnosis rate by median household income at census tract level, race, and sex, Wisconsin, 2017–2020





The rate of HIV diagnosis increased as the percentage of residents without health insurance coverage increased.

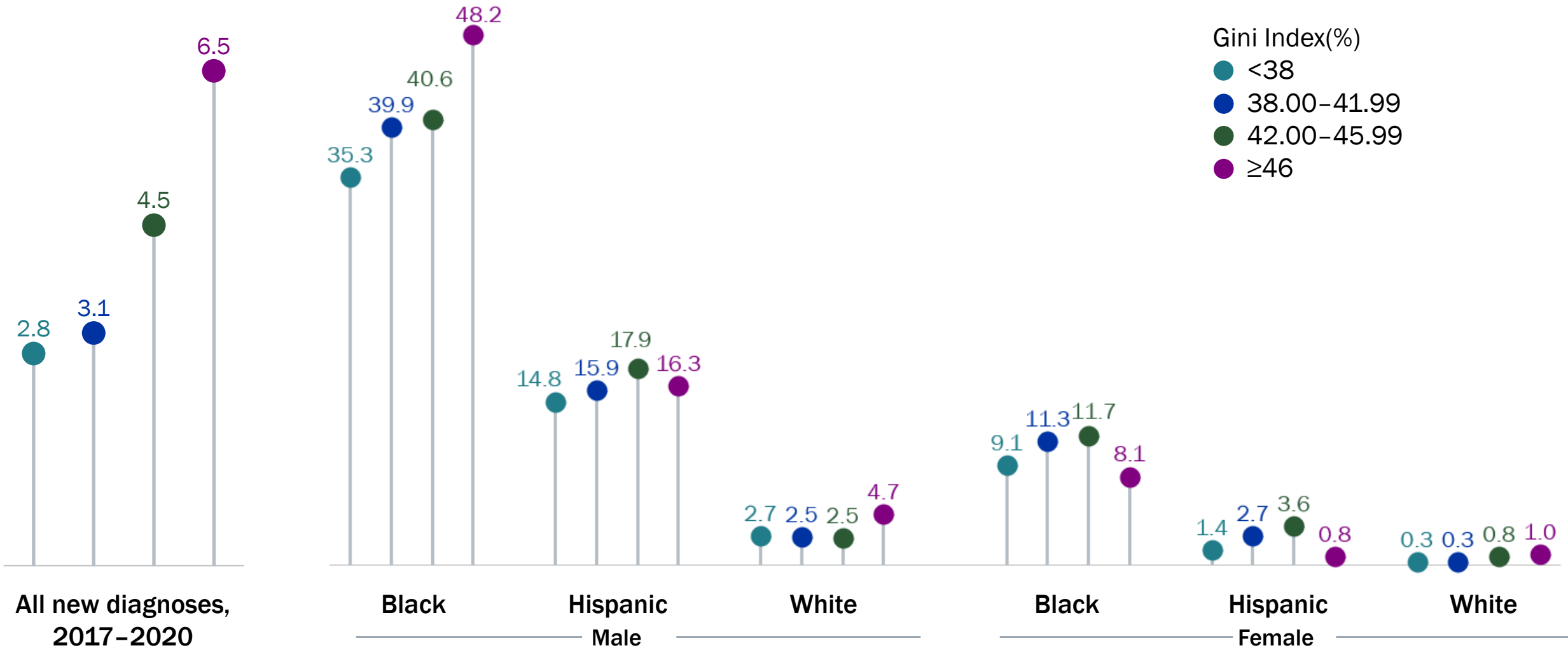
HIV diagnosis rate by health insurance coverage at census tract level, race, and sex, Wisconsin, 2017–2020





The rate of HIV diagnosis increased as the percentage of income inequality increased.

HIV diagnosis rate by Gini Index at census tract level, race, and sex, Wisconsin, 2017–2020





Program Outcomes

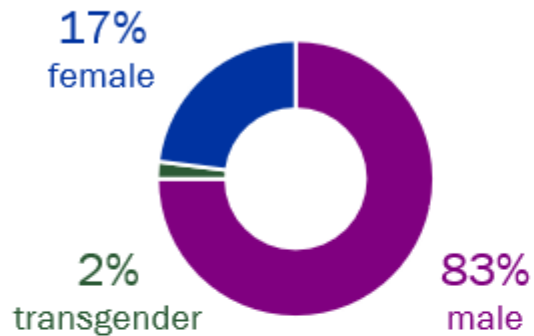
HIV Care Services—Ryan White Program



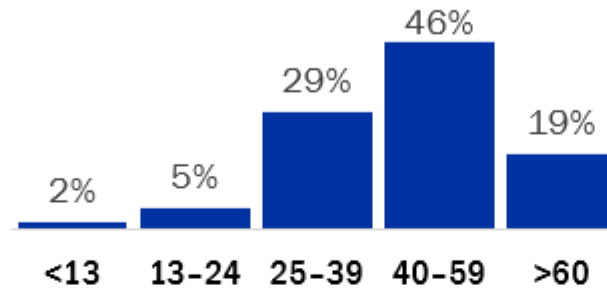
In 2020, 73% (n=5,206) of people living with HIV in Wisconsin were served by the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program.

People living with HIV receiving Ryan White services by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2020

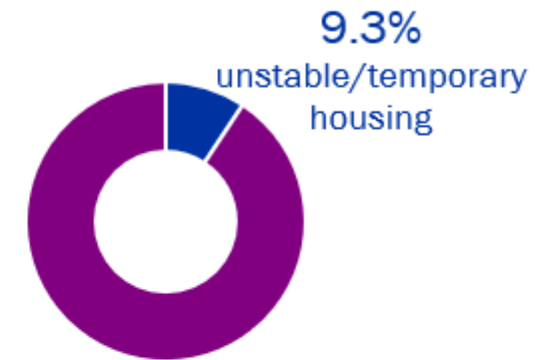
Gender



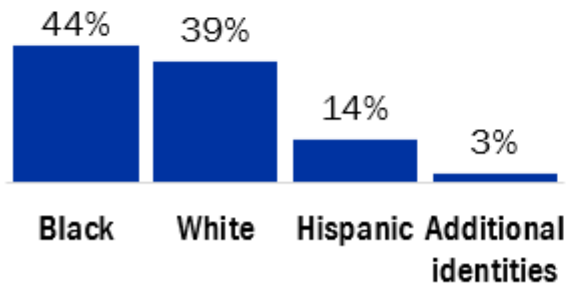
Age



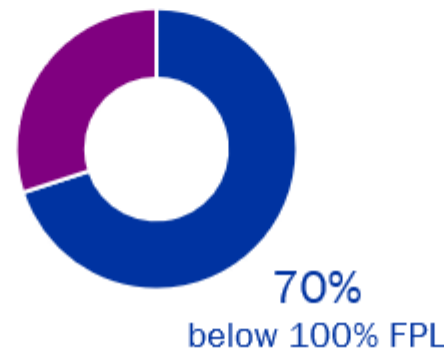
Housing status



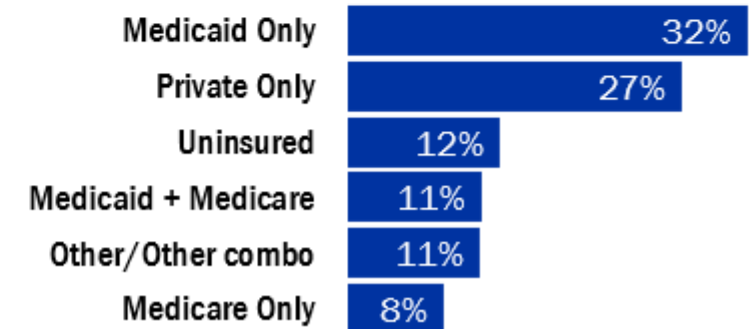
Race and ethnicity



Federal poverty level



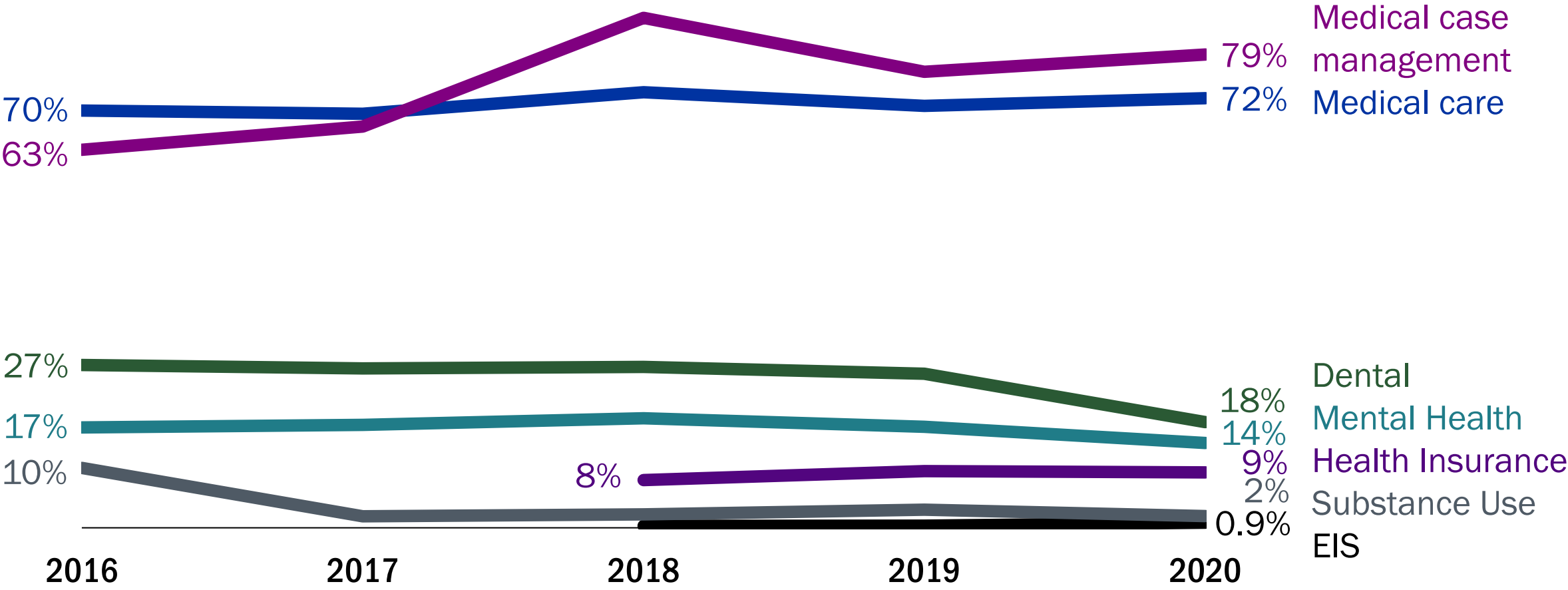
Health insurance

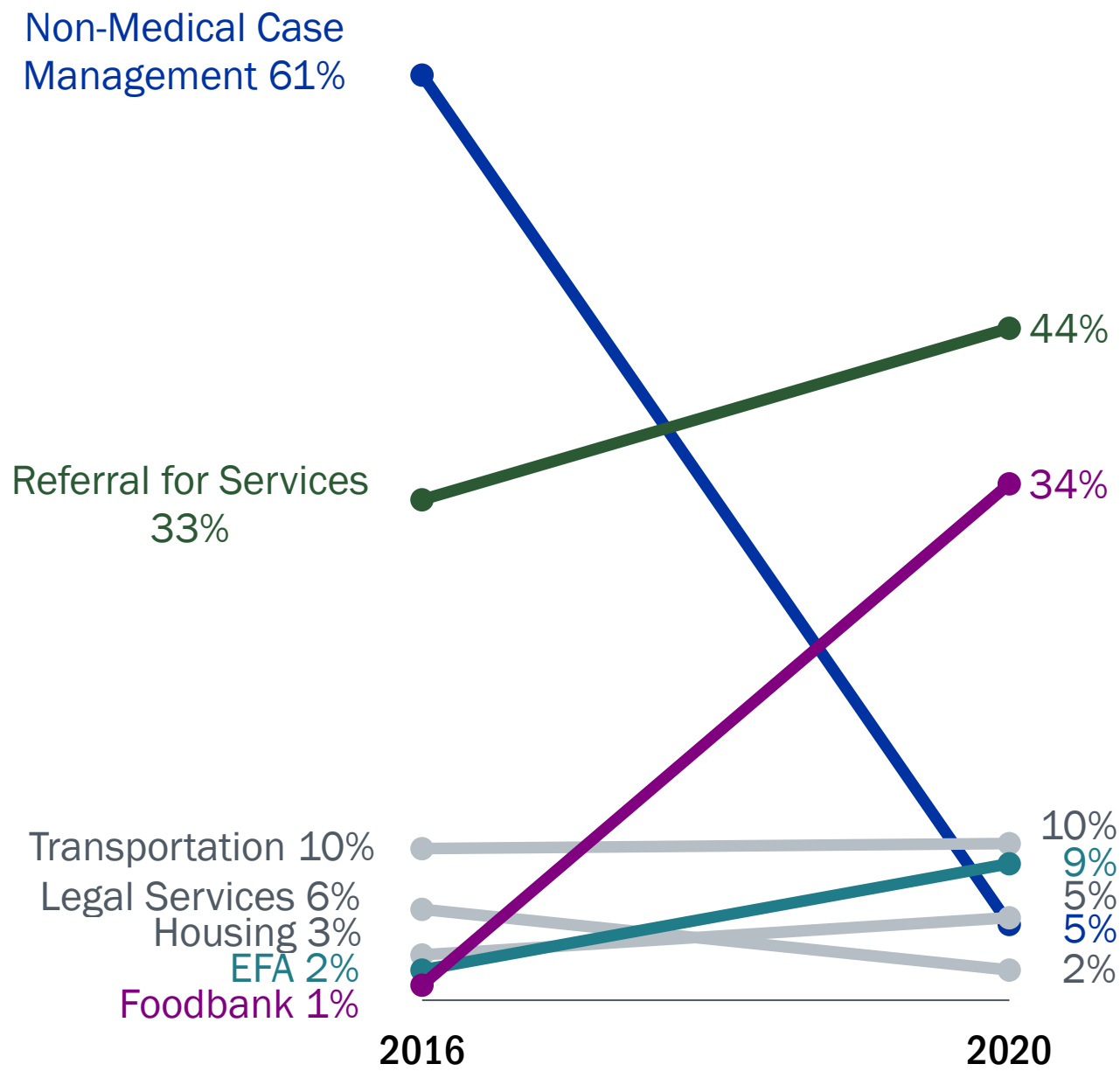




The percentage of clients accessing **medical case management** has **increased** in the past five years.

People living with HIV receiving Ryan White core services, Wisconsin, 2016–2020





The percentage of clients accessing **non-medical case management** services **decreased** over the last **six years** and the percentage accessing **referral for services** **increased**.

People living with HIV receiving Ryan White support services, Wisconsin, 2016–2020



Program Outcomes

HIV Care Services—AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP)

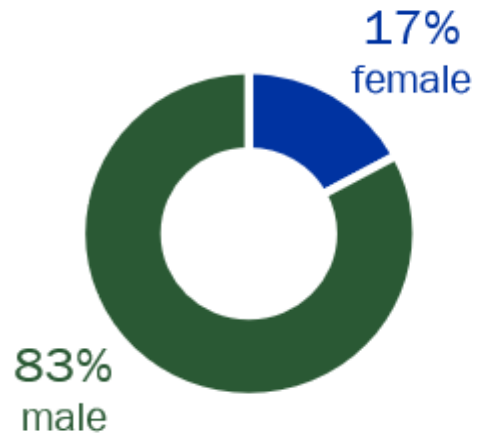




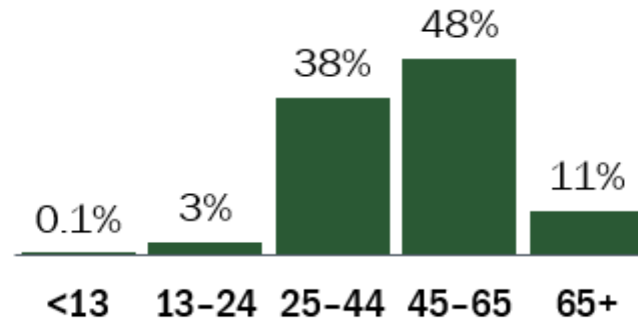
The majority of PLWH accessing ADAP services are male between the ages of 25 and 65 and are virally suppressed.

People living with HIV receiving ADAP services by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2020

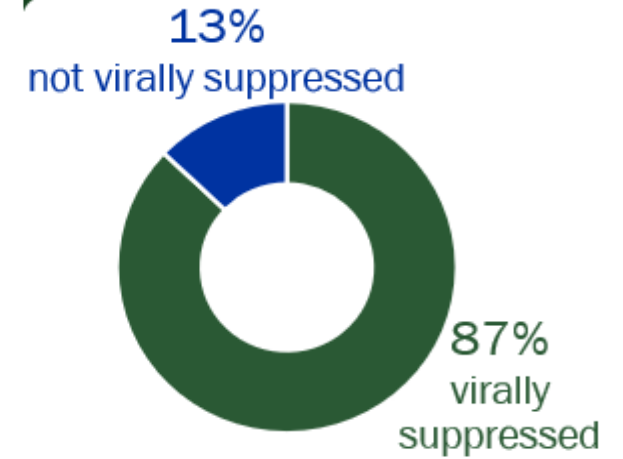
Gender



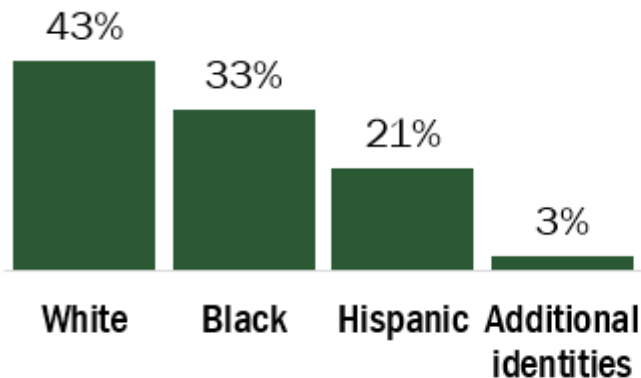
Age



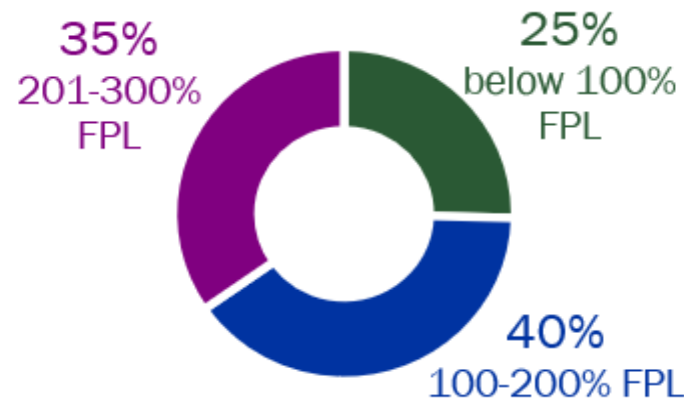
Viral load suppression



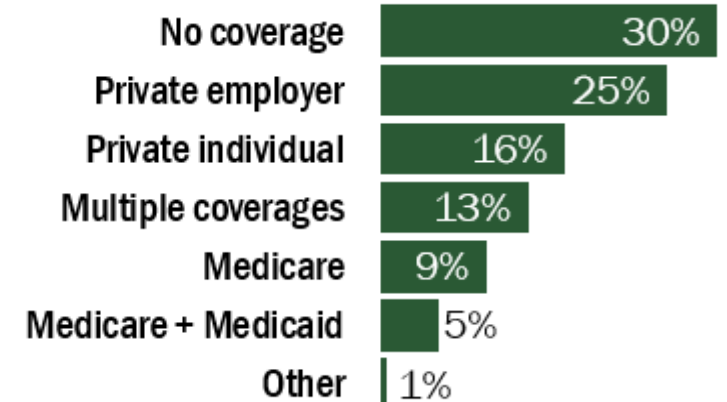
Race and ethnicity



Federal poverty level



Health Insurance

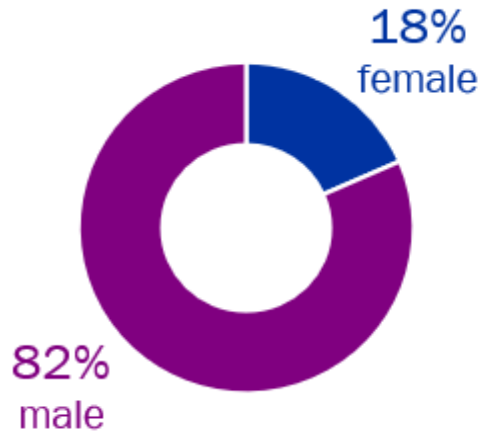




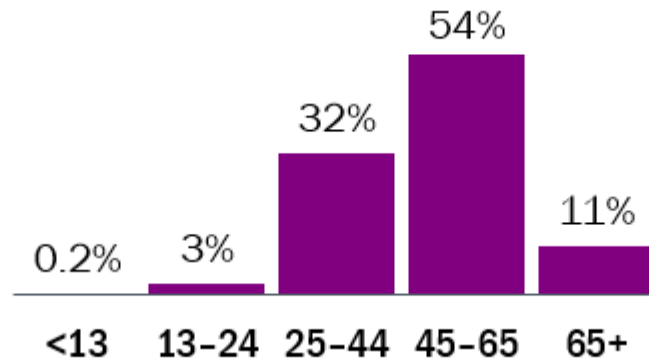
The **majority** of PLWH accessing **IAP** services are **male** between the **ages of 45 and 65** and are **virally suppressed**.

People living with HIV receiving IAP services by selected demographics, Wisconsin, 2020

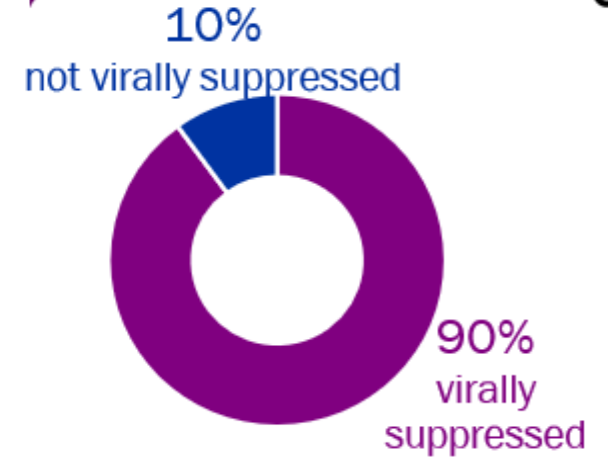
Gender



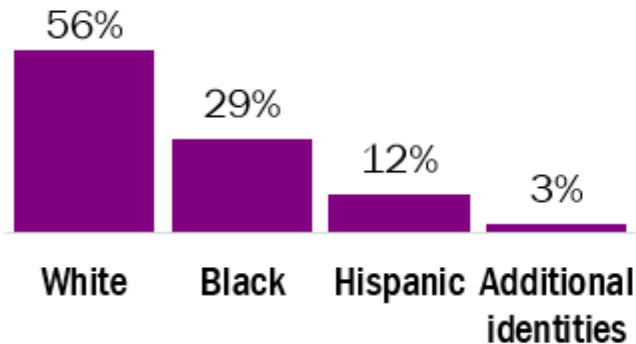
Age



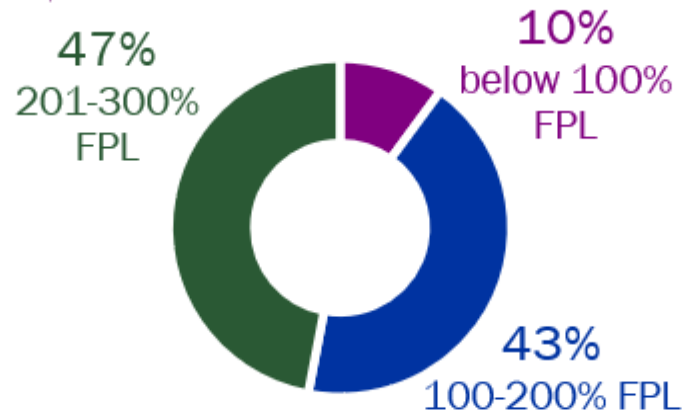
Viral load suppression



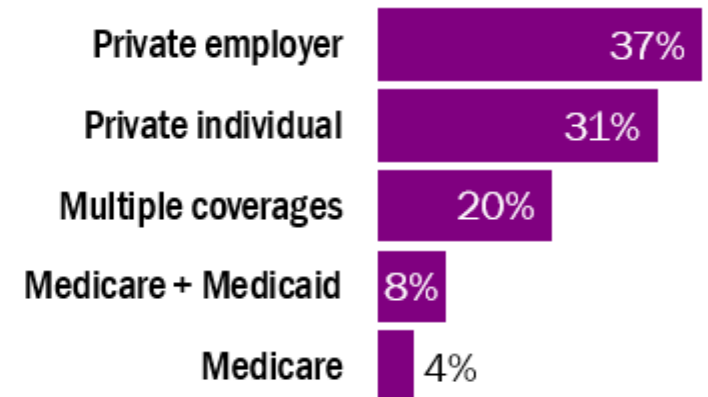
Race and ethnicity



Federal poverty level



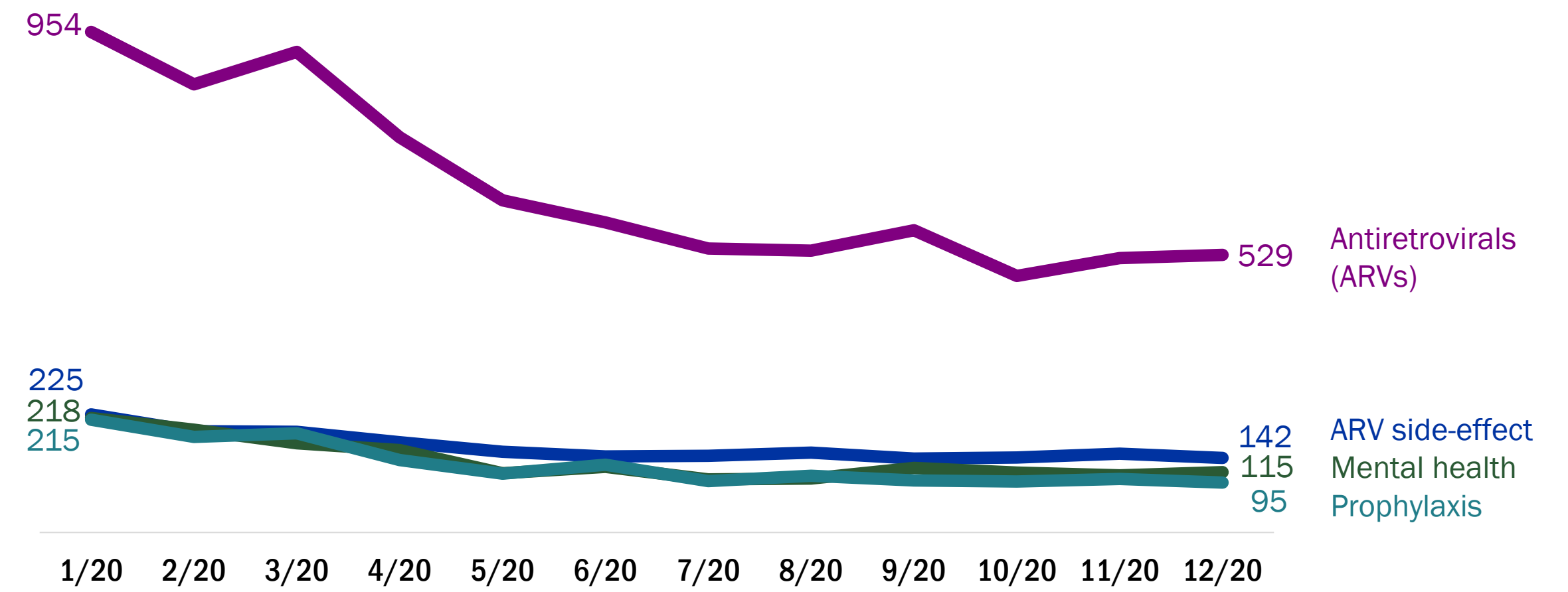
Health insurance





The number of antiretroviral prescriptions decreased as clients hit their deductibles in 2020.

Medication prescriptions filled per month by type of medication, Wisconsin ADAP 2020



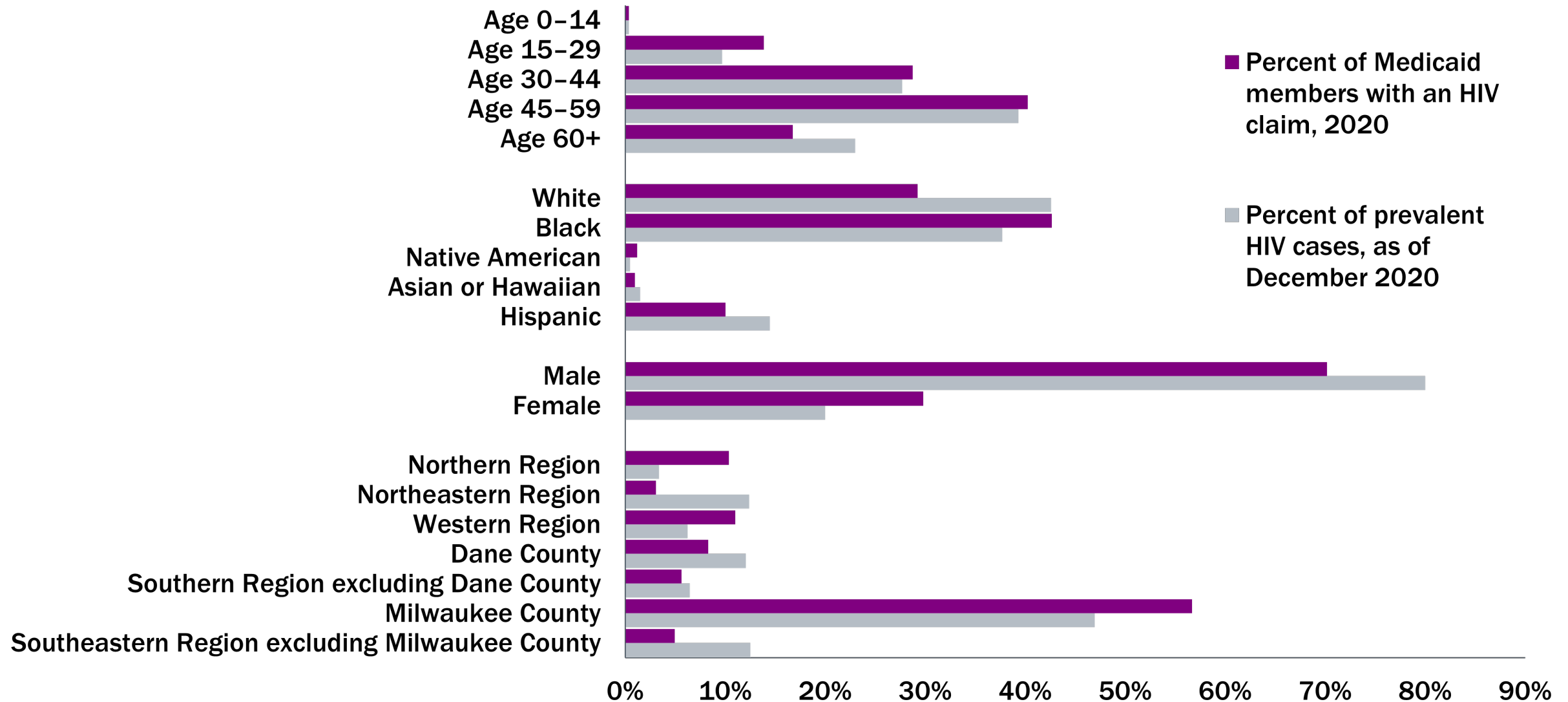
Program Outcomes

HIV Care Services—Medicaid Services



While the make-up of Medicaid members largely matches that of prevalent HIV cases, several populations have a lower rate of Medicaid claims: White people, men, and Northeastern Wisconsin residents.

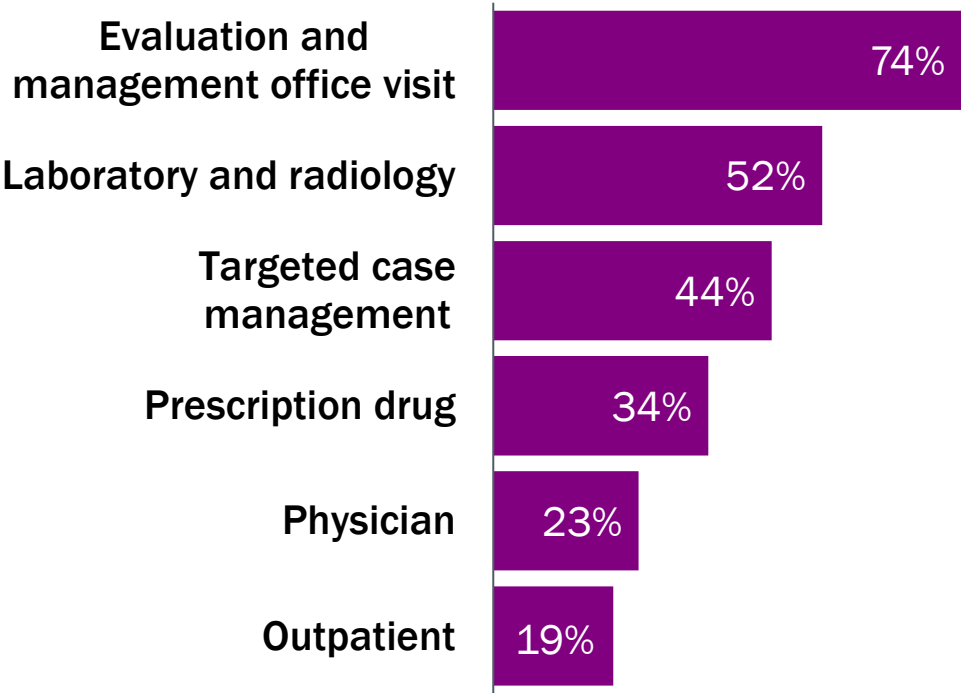
Characteristics of 2020 Medicaid members with HIV claims and prevalent cases of HIV as of 2020, Wisconsin





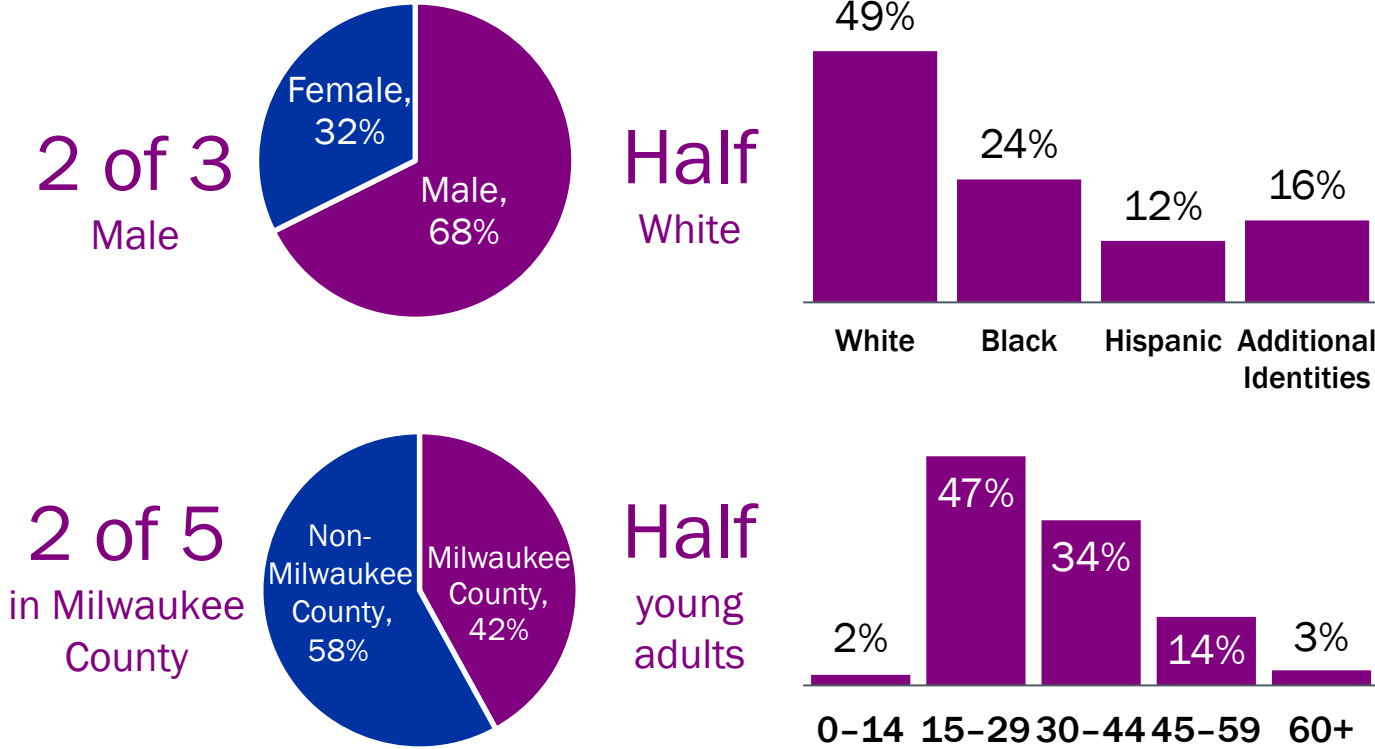
Most people living with HIV who are on Medicaid had an evaluation and management office visit in 2020.

Claims by service category among Medicaid members with HIV claims, Wisconsin, 2020



Although young Black men have the highest rate of new HIV diagnoses, almost half of Medicaid PrEP clients were White.

Characteristics of Medicaid members with PrEP prescriptions, Wisconsin, 2020





Program Outcomes

HIV Care Services—Evidence-based Interventions:
Peer Navigator Program (PNP)





ANNUAL TARGET MET

ANNUAL TARGET NOT MET
Progress in the expected
directionANNUAL TARGET NOT MET
No progress made

NO ANNUAL TARGETS

Goal	Objective	Data by Year			2021 Target	2021 Progress
		Baseline	2020	2021		
1	Increase the percentage of participants who are virally suppressed by at least 25%.	91% ^a	91%	92%	100%	
	Increase the percentage of participants who are prescribed antiretroviral medications by 50%.	Unknown ^b	74%	88%	NA ^c	
	Increase the percentage of participants adhering to their treatment by at least 25%.	Unknown ^b	Unknown ^b	Unknown ^b	NA	
	Increase the percentage of participants who have increased CD4 count from baseline by at least 50%. - Measure revised to look at percentage of participants with a CD4 lab completed in measurement year.	65% ^a	62%	62%	98%	
2	Reduce the number of barriers to achieving viral load suppression by at least 50%. ^d	NA ^e	61%	66%	50%	
	Increase self-reported health status by at least 50%.	NA ^e	29%	43%	50%	
	Reduce the percentage of participants who are homeless by 50%.	Unknown ^b	10%	7%	NA ^c	
	Retain at least 80% of participants in the program.	NA ^e	83%	83%	80%	
	Enroll at least 90% of qualified participants to ADAP and/or health insurance.	NA ^e	95%	90%	90%	
	Reduce participant internalized HIV stigma by at least 25%.	Unknown ^b	Unknown ^b	Unknown ^b	NA	
3	Reduce the percentage of participants who are lost to care by 50%.	NA ^e	0%	12%	NA ^c	
	Increase the percentage of participants who are retained in HIV medical care by at least 25%.	62% ^a	72%	72%	78%	
	Graduate at least 5 participants by pilot end date.	NA ^e	1	3	5	



ANNUAL TARGET MET

ANNUAL TARGET NOT MET
Progress in the expected
directionANNUAL TARGET NOT MET
No progress made

NO ANNUAL TARGETS

Goal	Objective	Data by Year			2021 Target	2021 Progress
		Baseline	2020	2021		
4	Increase viral load suppression by at least 25% in key populations.	89% ^a	92%	95%	100%	
	Increase participant retention in HIV care by 25% in key populations.	64% ^a	67%	81%	80%	
	Have at least 50% of all enrolled participants from key populations.	NA ^e	33%	35%	50%	
5	Have at least 70% of providers accept and express positive attitude towards the program. ^f	NA ^e	Unknown	92%	70%	
	Have at least 70% of participants accept and express positive attitudes towards the program.	NA ^e	100%	100%	70%	
	Increase program awareness by increasing referrals to the program by at least 25% each quarter. - Measure revised to look at total number of referrals in the measurement year.	NA ^e	63	40	NA ^c	
	Receive external referrals from at least 10 agencies.	NA ^e	4	4	10	

a. Baseline data comes 2019 eHARS data for Milwaukee.

b. Information not available at this time.

c. With an unknown baseline value, there is no target goal. Progress is based on comparison to 2020.

d. Percent of barriers reduced measured as the percentage of assistance pathways completed during year.

e. Program baselines not available before start of the pilot.

f. Data came from a survey sent to all Ryan White-funded case managers.



Program Outcomes

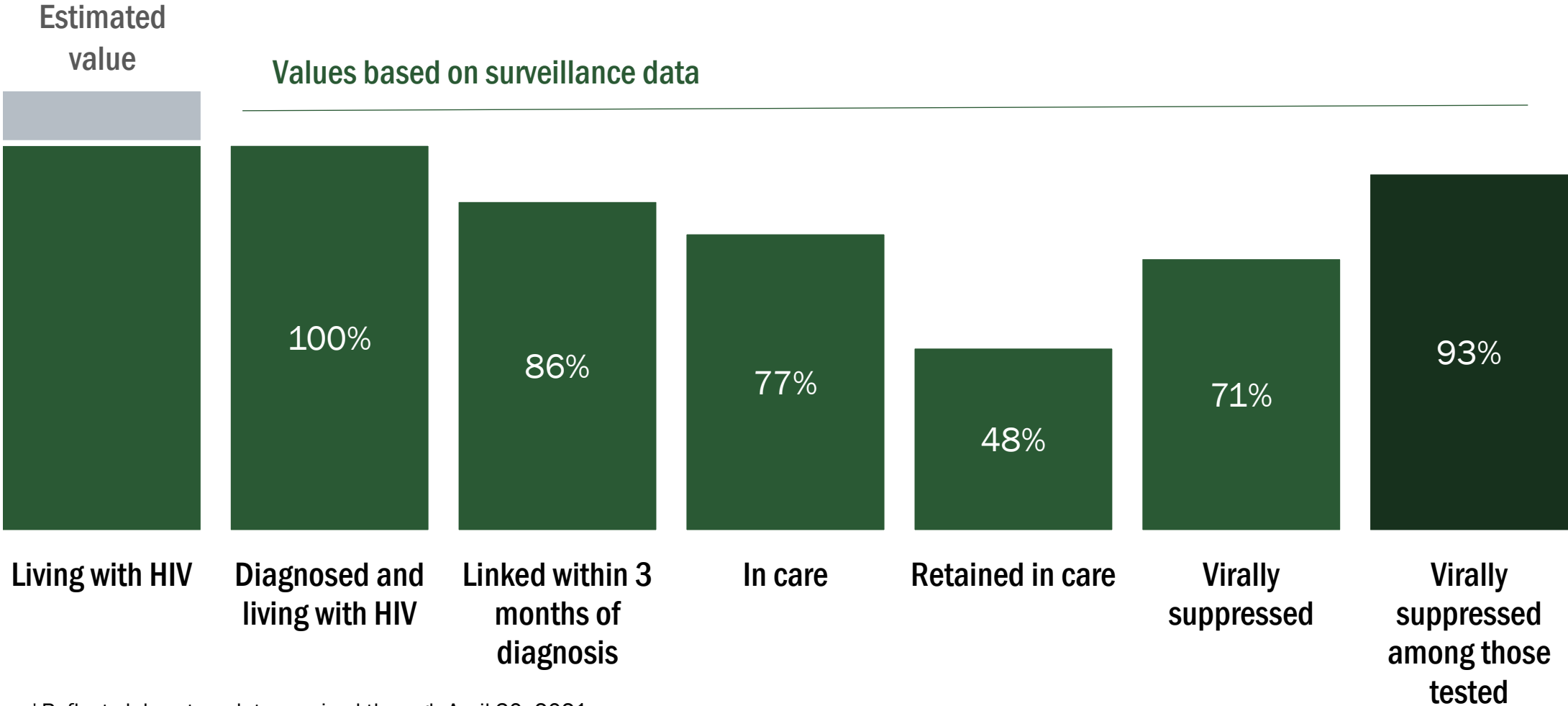
HIV Care Services—HIV Care Continuum





Most people living with HIV who are engaged in care are **virally suppressed**.

HIV Care Continuum, Wisconsin, 2020



*Reflects laboratory data received through April 30, 2021

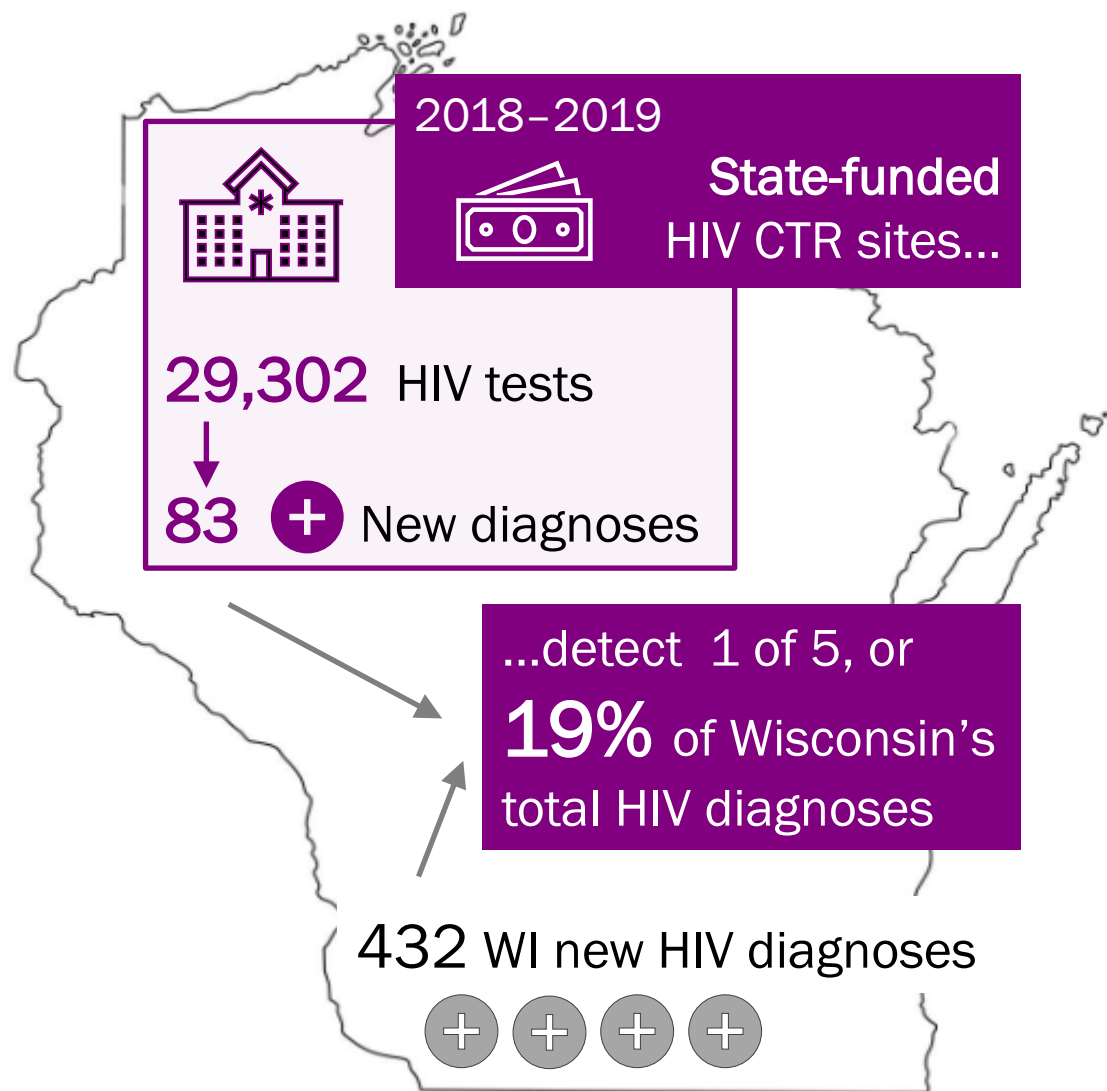


Program Outcomes

HIV Prevention—HIV Testing at funded Counseling, Testing, and Referral (CTR) Sites



State-funded HIV CTR sites diagnosed 1 in 5 of Wisconsin's new HIV positive cases in 2018–2019.



Point-of-care tests:
Finger-stick



Laboratory-based tests:
Blood draw



* This 2018–2019 HIV testing data at the publicly-funded HIV CTR sites do not reflect a comprehensive, statewide HIV testing outcome.



Men and people who report male-female sexual contact received the most HIV testing at HIV CTR sites. Most new diagnoses were among males who report male-male sexual contact.

Proportion of total HIV tests performed by demographics, Wisconsin 2018–2019

Gender

% of HIV tests done

% of new HIV diagnoses

Cisgender men

72% — 94%

Cisgender women

6% — 26%

Transgender individuals*

0% — 5%

No gender data

0% — 0.2%

Men and people who report MMSC make up most HIV diagnoses at CTR sites. They continue to be important populations of focus for HIV testing and prevention services.

Exposure

MFSC

22% — 47%

MMSC

31% — 84%

MMSC and IDU

1% — 5%

Additional exposures

1% — 20%

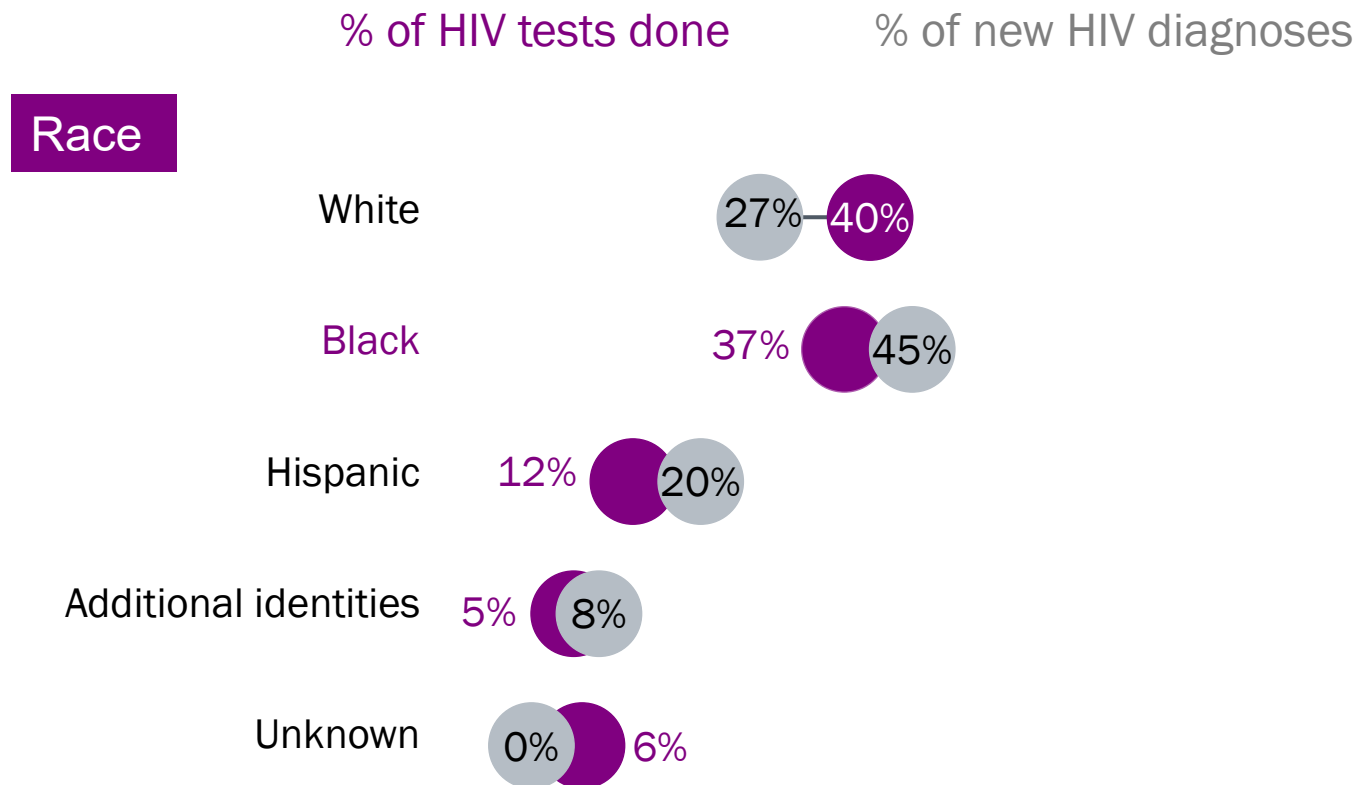
People who report MMSC may have unmet HIV testing need relative to people reporting MFSC, which has very high testing.

*Transgender includes transmen (0.3%), transwomen (4.7%), or transgender unspecified (0.1%).



Black people accounted for most new HIV diagnoses identified, but most HIV testing occurred among White people at HIV CTR sites.

Proportion of total HIV tests performed by demographics, Wisconsin 2018–2019



Black people accounted for 45% of HIV diagnoses, followed by White people (27%), and Hispanic people (20%).

White people had high testing (40%) relative to the proportion of White people diagnosed as a new HIV case.



Program Outcomes

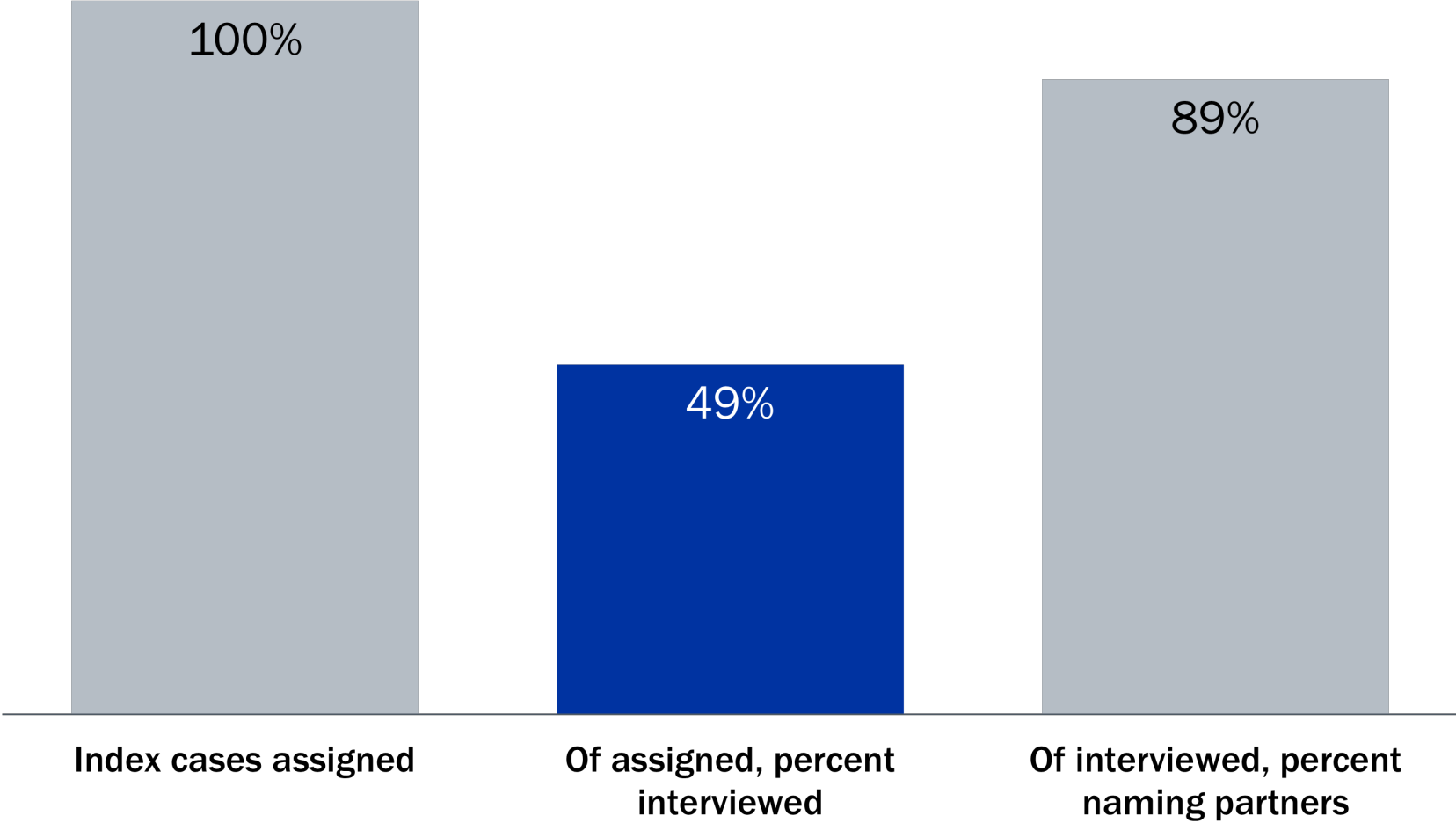
HIV Prevention—HIV Partner Services





Only half (49%) of clients assigned to Partner Services from 2016–2019 were interviewed.

HIV Partner Services outcomes, Wisconsin, January 2016–February 2020





Program Outcomes

HIV Prevention—Harm Reduction



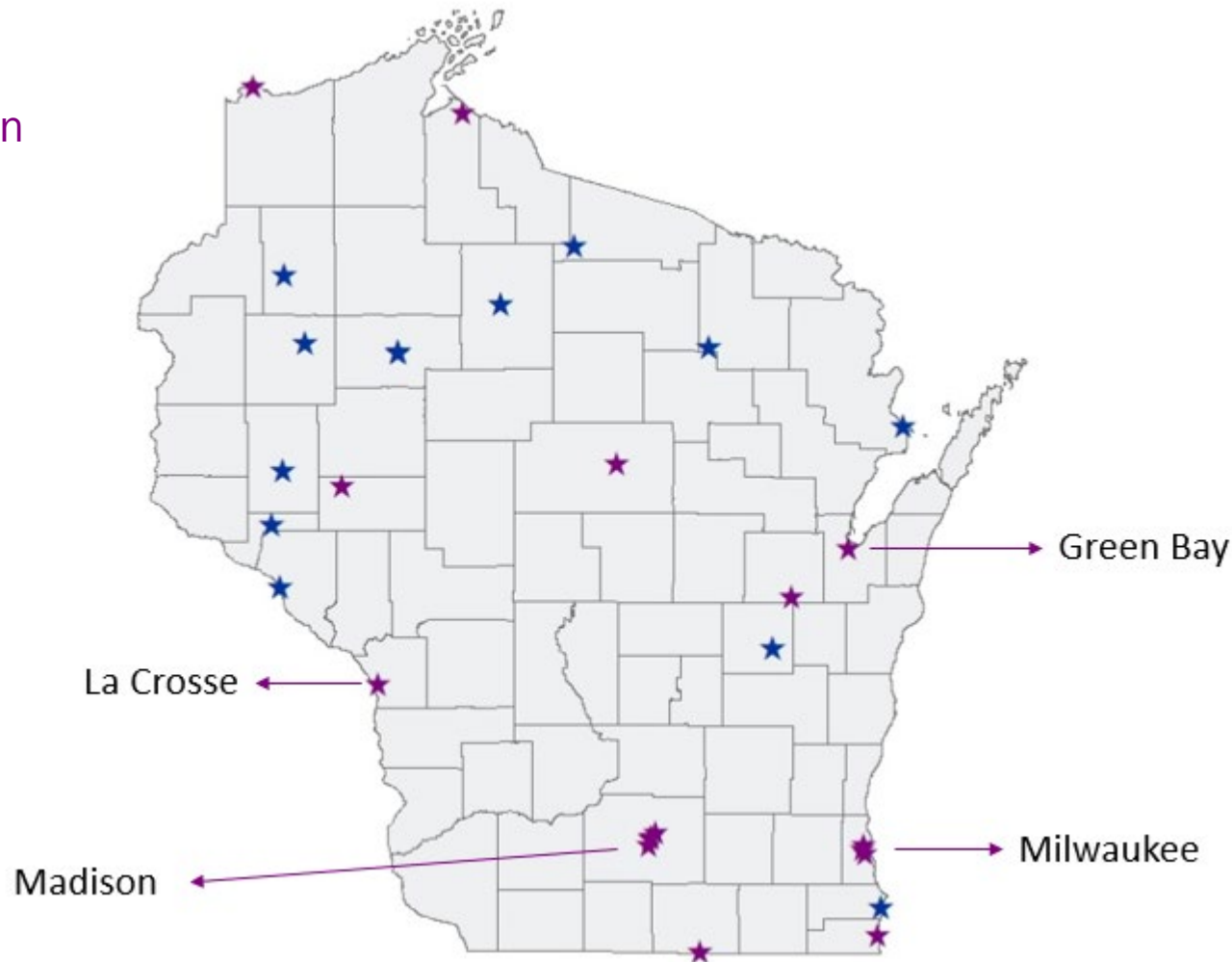


In Wisconsin there are **16 primary syringe service programs (SSPs)** and **13 satellite locations**.

Location of primary and satellite SSPs, Wisconsin, 2020

★ Primary SSP location

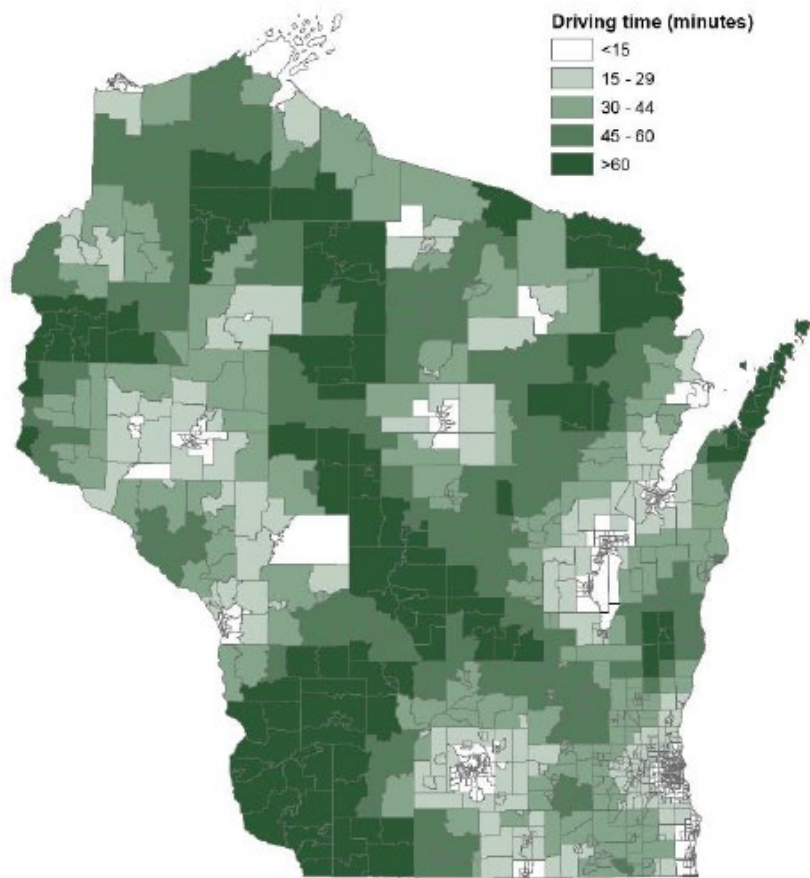
★ Satellite location





Accessibility to syringe service programs are worse in northern and western areas of the state.

Driving time (minutes) to SSPs, average by census tract in Wisconsin



Areas of concern located outside of a **30-minute driving time** of a **syringe service program (SSP)** are important areas to target for increased access to **SSPs**.

Location of primary and satellite SSPs compared to areas of concern for the opioid crisis, Wisconsin, 2017–2018

