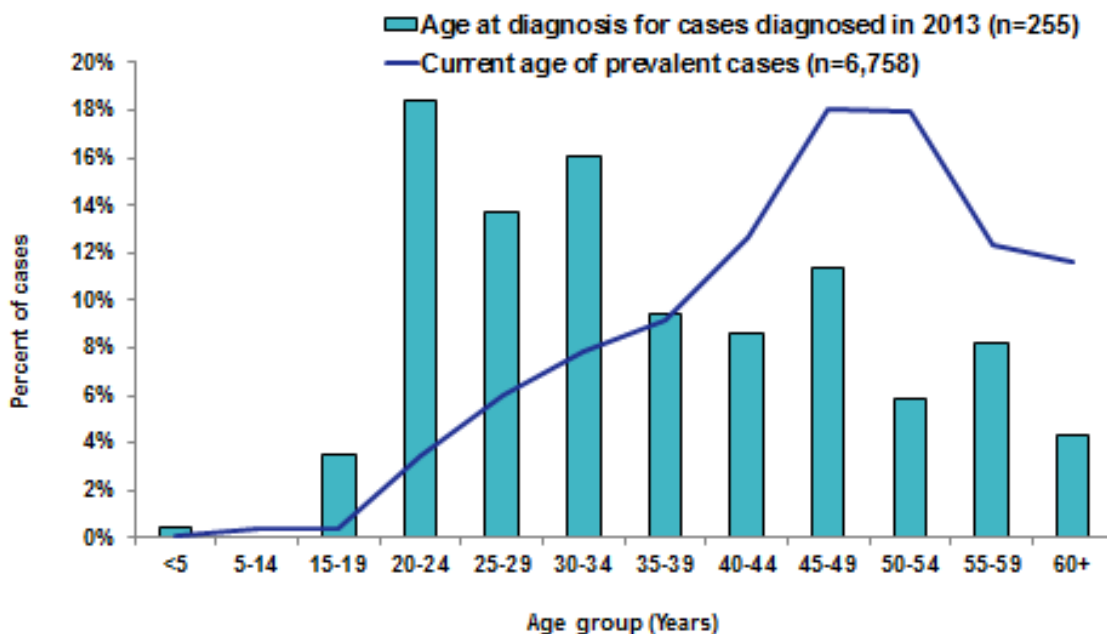


Wisconsin Department of Health Services HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Review

New diagnoses, prevalent cases, and deaths through December 31, 2013

Prevalent cases of HIV infection by current age as of 12/31/2013 and cases reported during 2013 by age at diagnosis, Wisconsin



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

Division of Public Health

AIDS/HIV Program

P-00XXX (April 2014)

Table of Contents

Page

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW	2
Figure 1. Flow of cases of HIV infection in and out of Wisconsin, 2013	3
DATA CONCEPTS	4
HIV prevalence, new diagnoses, and incidence	5
Unknown and adjusted risk exposure	6
Rates per 100,000 population	7
4-fold difference	8
Percent change	9
Statistical significance	10
NEW DIAGNOSES	11
Figure 2. HIV diagnosis rates per 100,000 population by state, 2011	12
Figure 3. Cases of HIV diagnosed in Wisconsin, 1983-2013	13
Figure 4. HIV diagnosis rates per 100,000 population by sex, Wisconsin, 2004-2013	14
Figure 5. HIV diagnosis rates per 100,000 population by sex and age group Wisconsin, 2004-2013	15
Figure 6. HIV diagnoses among transgender individuals by race/ethnicity and age group, Wisconsin, 2004-2013	16
Figure 7. Percent of HIV diagnoses in Whites and racial/ethnic minorities, Wisconsin, 1983-2013	17
Figure 8. HIV diagnosis rates per 100,000 population by sex and race/ethnicity, Wisconsin, 2009-2013	18
Figure 9. HIV diagnoses rates per 100,000 population by sex and age group, Wisconsin, 2013	19
Figure 10. HIV diagnoses by sex and estimated risk exposure group, Wisconsin, 2013	20
Figure 11. HIV diagnosis by age group and demographic characteristics, Wisconsin, 2013	21
Figure 12. HIV diagnoses in by risk exposure, Wisconsin, 2004-2013	22
Figure 13. HIV diagnoses in MSM ages 15-29, by race/ethnicity Wisconsin, 2004-2013	23
Figure 14. Median age at HIV diagnosis by risk exposure, and among MSM by race/ethnicity, Wisconsin, 2013	24
Figure 15. HIV diagnoses by county, Wisconsin, 2013	25
Figure 16. City of Milwaukee's share of Wisconsin's 2013 HIV diagnoses and population by demographic characteristic	26

Figure 17. Percent of HIV diagnoses with concurrent AIDS diagnosis or progressing to AIDS within one year, Wisconsin, 2011-2013	27
Summary of HIV diagnoses in Wisconsin, 2013	28
Summary of HIV diagnoses by risk exposure in Wisconsin, 2013.....	29
PREVALENT CASES	30
Figure 18. Estimated percent aware of their HIV infection, by demographic group, United States 2011	31
Figure 19. Estimated number unaware of their HIV infection, by demographic group, Wisconsin, 2013.....	32
Figure 20. Prevalent cases of HIV infection by state of initial HIV diagnosis, Wisconsin, as of December 31, 2013	33
Figure 21. Prevalent cases of HIV infection by current age as of 12/31/2013 and cases diagnosed during 2013 by age at diagnosis, Wisconsin	34
Figure 22. Impact of HIV on selected demographic groups, ages 15-59 years, Wisconsin, as of December 31, 2013	35
Figure 23. Reported cases of HIV infection presumed to be alive, by county, Wisconsin, as of December 31, 2013	36
DEATHS	37
Figure 24. Deaths due to any cause among persons reported with HIV infection by year of death, Wisconsin, 1990-2011	38
Figure 25. Deaths due to any cause among persons reported with HIV infection, by median age at death, Wisconsin, 2002-2011	39
HIV CARE CONTINUUM	40
Figure 26. HIV care continuum, 2011 new diagnoses and prevalent cases, Wisconsin	41
Summary of HIV Prevalence, Deaths, and Care	42
TABLES	43
Table 1. Reported cases of HIV infection, Wisconsin, 1983-2013	44
Table 2. Reported HIV infection among males, Wisconsin, 1983-2013	45
Table 3. Reported HIV infection among females, Wisconsin, 1983-2013	46
Table 4. Reported cases of HIV infection among Whites, Wisconsin, 1983-2013	47
Table 5. Reported cases of HIV infection among African Americans, Wisconsin, 1983-2013.....	48
Table 6. Reported cases of HIV infection among Hispanics, Wisconsin, 1983-2013	49
Table 7. Reported cases of HIV infection among Asian/Pacific Islanders, Wisconsin, 1983-2013.....	50
Table 8. Reported cases of HIV infection among American Indians, Wisconsin, 1983-2013	51
TECHNICAL NOTES	52

Executive Summary

Summary of the HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Review: New Diagnoses, Prevalent Cases and Deaths Reported through December 31, 2013

The annual Wisconsin HIV/AIDS surveillance review presents HIV/AIDS diagnoses in 2013, prevalent cases through December 31, 2013, and deaths through 2011 in Wisconsin. Reporting annually on surveillance data is important for policy makers, program planners, HIV service providers, and the public to enable effective planning of HIV prevention and care services and efficient use of resources. For planning HIV prevention and testing strategies, it is important to focus on cases newly diagnosed in Wisconsin—those infections that might have been prevented or identified earlier within the state. By contrast, when planning care and treatment services, the focus should be on prevalent cases—those currently living with HIV in Wisconsin—irrespective of where they were diagnosed. Services are designed to ensure that all people diagnosed with HIV are linked to and maintained in high-quality HIV care, both for their own health and to reduce the risk of further transmission.

FINDINGS

Highlights

Reflecting national trends, young Black/African American men who have sex with men (MSM) in Wisconsin continue to be the population most affected by HIV in Wisconsin.

- Diagnoses in young Black MSM nearly tripled from 2004 to 2013.
- Half of Black MSM diagnosed in Wisconsin in 2013 had not reached their 24th birthday at their time of diagnosis.
- Black MSM accounted for 63% of HIV diagnoses in young MSM in 2013 (whereas Blacks account for only 8% of the young male population, ages 15-29 in Wisconsin).
- Nearly one in three (32%) Black MSM ages 15-59 is estimated to be living with HIV, compared to 8% of Hispanic MSM, 3% of White MSM in the same age group.

2013 Diagnoses

Trend: In 2013, 255 cases of HIV infection were diagnosed in Wisconsin. Between 2004 and 2013, the number of diagnoses ranged from a low of 225 in 2012 to a high of 284 in 2009, with an average of 253 diagnoses per year.

Sex: Four times as many males as females were diagnosed in 2013, consistent with data from the past decade. The only age/sex group with statistically significant changes in diagnoses between 2004 and 2013 was males under age 30; diagnoses increased by 38% in this group.

Gender: Since 1983, 32 known transgender individuals have been diagnosed with HIV in Wisconsin. During 2004–2013, there were 22 diagnoses in this population. Ten of the 22 were Black and nine of these were under age 30 at diagnosis.

Racial/ethnic groups: HIV infection disproportionately affects racial/ethnic minorities. Among males, the rate of HIV diagnoses during 2009-2013 was more than ten-fold greater among Blacks and five-fold

greater among Hispanics compared to Whites. Among females, the disparity was even greater; the rate of HIV infection was more than 25-fold greater among Blacks and more than five-fold greater among Hispanics and Asians compared to Whites. Rates for American Indians and Asians fluctuated because of the small case numbers.

Risk: MSM accounted for 90% of new diagnoses among men in 2013, including 2% of diagnoses among MSM who were also injection drug users. Injection drug use (not including MSM/IDU) and high-risk heterosexual contact accounted for the other 10% of new diagnoses in roughly equal proportions. High-risk heterosexual contact accounted for 79% and injection drug use for 21% of 2013 diagnoses among women. HIV diagnoses nearly tripled in young Black MSM between 2004 and 2013 and remained stable or declined in other risk and age groups.

Age: The median age at diagnosis (the age at which half of cases are younger and half are older) was 34 in 2013 but varied considerably by risk exposure group. For MSM, it was age 30 but for high-risk heterosexuals and IDUs, it was in the forties. Among MSM, the median age was 24 among Blacks and in the thirties among Hispanic and White MSM.

Geography: In 2013, HIV cases were diagnosed in 29 of the 72 counties in Wisconsin. However, the distribution was uneven-- Milwaukee County cases accounted for 51% of new diagnoses, Dane County for 12%, Racine for 5%, and Kenosha and Brown Counties each for 3%. The Department of Corrections and all other counties accounted for fewer than 3% of diagnoses. The rate of diagnosis in Milwaukee is more than five times higher than Wisconsin excluding Milwaukee County.

Late testers

In more than one in three people (35%-37%) diagnosed with HIV in 2011 and 2012, the disease progressed to AIDS within one year of their initial HIV diagnosis, including those with concurrent HIV and AIDS diagnoses. Earlier diagnosis is important for optimal health outcomes for the infected individual and for reducing the risk of further disease transmission.

HIV cases moving into Wisconsin

In addition to the 255 cases diagnosed in Wisconsin in 2013, 140 individuals previously diagnosed with HIV infection moved to Wisconsin from another state, consistent with data in recent years.

Persons living with HIV infection

As of the end of 2013, 6,758 individuals reported with HIV or AIDS were presumed to be alive and living in Wisconsin. Three-quarters (76%) of these were first diagnosed in Wisconsin; the others were initially diagnosed elsewhere. CDC estimates that 15.8% of people living with HIV are unaware of their HIV status. Thus, an estimated 1,270 in the state are unaware of their HIV infection, so the total number of people living with HIV in Wisconsin is estimated to be 8,030.

HIV prevalence varies by demographic group. One-in-three (32%) Black MSM is estimated to be HIV-positive, compared to 8% of Hispanic and 3% of White MSM. Less than one in 1,000 females and non-MSM males in Wisconsin is HIV-positive. Within these groups, the rate is highest among Blacks—about 5 in 1000.

Nearly half (49%) of prevalent cases live in Milwaukee County, 12% in Dane County, 4% in Kenosha, 3% in Brown and Racine Counties, and less than 3% in the Wisconsin Department of Corrections and all other counties.

Deaths

Deaths due to any cause among people reported with HIV infection have declined markedly since the early 1990s. Deaths peaked in 1993 (373 deaths). In 2011, the most recent year with complete data, 130 deaths are known to have occurred in Wisconsin, consistent with the average of 127 deaths each year between 2004 and 2011. The median age of death rose from age 37 in 1990 to age 42 in 2002 to age 51 in 2011.

IMPLICATIONS

HIV diagnoses

Trends in recent cases first diagnosed in Wisconsin should guide planning for HIV prevention. The steep rise in diagnoses in young black MSM and the young median age at diagnosis in Black MSM suggest that young Black MSM should be the top priority for HIV prevention efforts in Wisconsin. The young median age at diagnosis may reflect both acquisition of HIV at a younger age and diagnosis closer to the time of infection, suggesting that recent efforts to better target HIV testing in young MSM have met with some success.

Maintaining prevention efforts in those with high risk heterosexual behaviors and injection drug users (IDUs) is also important. The number of new cases of HIV in injection drug users continues to decline but increases in cases of hepatitis C and heroin overdoses in young adult IDUs in rural parts of Wisconsin underscore the risk that HIV cases could increase in IDUs. Thus it is important to provide effective prevention services to persons who inject drugs to prevent both HIV and hepatitis C.

HIV prevalence

HIV prevalence data should guide HIV care and treatment services. As of the end of 2013, 6,758 people were reported with HIV and presumed to be living in Wisconsin. The fact that 40% of persons living with HIV in Wisconsin are age 50 or older indicates that HIV care providers must attend to patients' health conditions related to aging as well as their HIV disease.

For additional information

The full report, *Wisconsin Department of Health Services HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Review New Diagnoses, Prevalent Cases and Deaths through December 31, 2013*, which includes annotated slides, tables and technical notes, is available at <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/Stats/index.htm>. Other reports regarding HIV and hepatitis C are also available on this site.

CDC's HIV surveillance web page is at:

<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>

General information about HIV prevention and care services in Wisconsin is available at:

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/>

A map of the state of Wisconsin, filled with a light blue color. The map is centered on the page and serves as a background for the title and subtitle text.

Wisconsin Department of Health Services HIV/AIDS Surveillance Annual Review


*New diagnoses, prevalent cases, and deaths
through December 31, 2013*

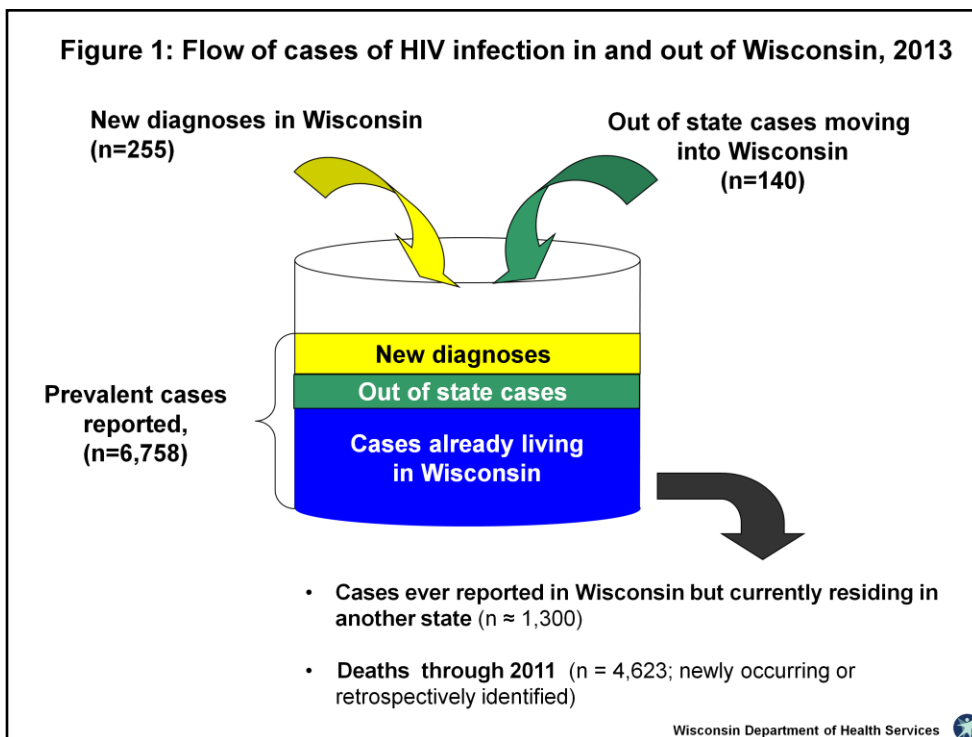
April 2014





BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW OF HIV CASES IN WISCONSIN

Wisconsin Department of Health Services 



More than 12,000 persons have been reported with HIV in Wisconsin since the beginning of the epidemic, reflecting the overall burden of HIV on the state. These include 9,221 cases (74%) first diagnosed in Wisconsin and 3,183 cases (26%) first diagnosed elsewhere. More than four thousand (4,623) people ever reported with HIV infection in Wisconsin are known to have died between 1983 and 2011 (the most recent year for which accurate data are available).

In 2013, 255 cases of HIV were diagnosed in Wisconsin. In addition, 140 cases were diagnosed elsewhere and then moved into the state.

The 255 cases diagnosed in 2013 in Wisconsin are addressed in the first section of the report highlighting new diagnoses. When planning for HIV prevention and testing strategies, it is important to focus on these cases—those infections that might have been prevented or diagnosed earlier within the state.

By contrast, when planning care and treatment services, the focus should be on prevalent cases, those living with HIV in Wisconsin, irrespective of where they were diagnosed. Services are designed to ensure that all people diagnosed with HIV are linked to and maintained in high-quality HIV care. The number of people reported and presumed to be living with HIV in Wisconsin at the end of 2013 was 6,758.

However CDC estimates that 15.8% of people living with HIV are unaware of their infection (about 1,270 in Wisconsin) so the actual number of people living with HIV infection in Wisconsin is probably closer to 8,030.



DATA CONCEPTS

DATA CONCEPTS

HIV prevalence, new diagnoses, and incidence

HIV prevalence or prevalent cases: The number of people living with HIV at a given time, such as 12/31/2013. This includes old and new cases.

New HIV diagnoses: HIV diagnosis refers to the point at which a case is first detected and reported.

HIV Incidence: HIV incidence refers to when the infection is acquired. Wisconsin does not receive federal support to conduct incidence testing so data are not available to determine when an infection was *acquired*, only when it was *diagnosed*. Therefore the term HIV *incidence* is not used in this report.



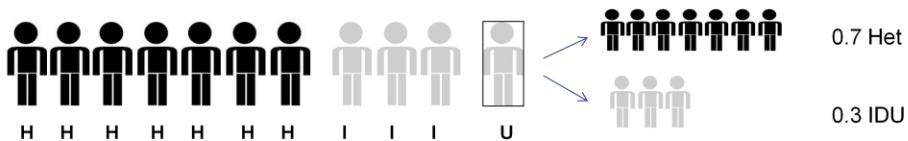
DATA CONCEPTS

Unknown and adjusted risk exposure

Unknown risk exposure: For HIV cases recently diagnosed, risk exposure may not yet have been reported. When information about risk exposure is reported at a later date, the percent with unknown risk declines.

Adjusted or imputed risk: Data are often adjusted to account for cases with unknown risk exposure. Risk imputation uses characteristics including age, race/ethnicity, and sex of persons where risk is *known* to make assumptions about those with *unknown* risk.

For example, let's say there are 11 Black women ages 45-64 diagnosed with HIV, and 7 have high-risk heterosexual exposure (H), 3 have injection drug use risk exposure, (I) and 1 has unknown risk. Based on the 10 cases in this population with *known* risk, the 1 case with *unknown risk* will be assigned 0.7 heterosexual and 0.3 IDU, as shown below. It is important to note that imputed risk exposures are estimates, not actual case counts. This is a simplified example. See Technical Notes for more information.



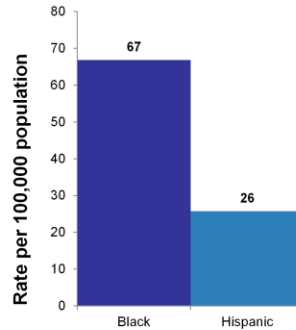
DATA CONCEPTS

Rates per 100,000 population

Rates per 100,000 population: Rates are often used when comparing the impact of HIV across two or more groups. When the population sizes of the groups being compared are different, using a rate shows what the impact of HIV *would* be if the populations sizes were identical.

In the figure, if the size of the Black and Hispanic populations were both 100,000 people, 67 Blacks would be impacted by HIV, compared to 26 Hispanics.

Rates presented in this report are referred to as *crude rates*. *Age-adjusted rates* are used in some types of public health data but not in this report.



DATA CONCEPTS

4-fold difference

4-fold difference: The number of cases or the rate is 4 times higher in one group compared to another group or in one year compared to another year.

Example:

2013 diagnosis rate per 100,000: Hispanic males: 25.7; White males: 5.7

$25.7/5.7 = 4.5$ The diagnosis rate is more than 4-fold higher in Hispanic males compared to White males.



DATA CONCEPTS

Percent change

Percent change: If there is an increase or decline in HIV cases over time, the change may be described by percent change.

Example: Percent change from 2004 (284 cases) to 2013 (255 cases):

$$(255 - 284)/284 = -10\% \text{ (a 10\% decline in cases)}$$

(Time 2-Time 1)/Time 1

Caution must be used when comparing data from two individual years in a time-trend graph. Doing so might suggest a trend that is not real or a difference that is not statistically significant (See discussion about statistical significance on the next slide).



DATA CONCEPTS

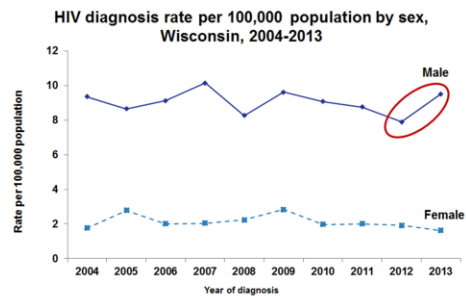
Statistical significance

Statistical Significance: Statements about statistical significance are sometimes made when looking at a change over time or when comparing case numbers in two groups.

Tests of statistical significance allow us to determine whether the observed change over time or difference in rates between two groups is most likely random or whether it is likely to be a real difference.

In the figure, the apparent increase in rates in males from 2012 to 2013 is not statistically significant. Therefore is likely to reflect normal fluctuations in HIV diagnoses that occur on a year-to-year basis, rather than a true increase.

Population health and social science data typically use 95% confidence intervals to test statistical significance.



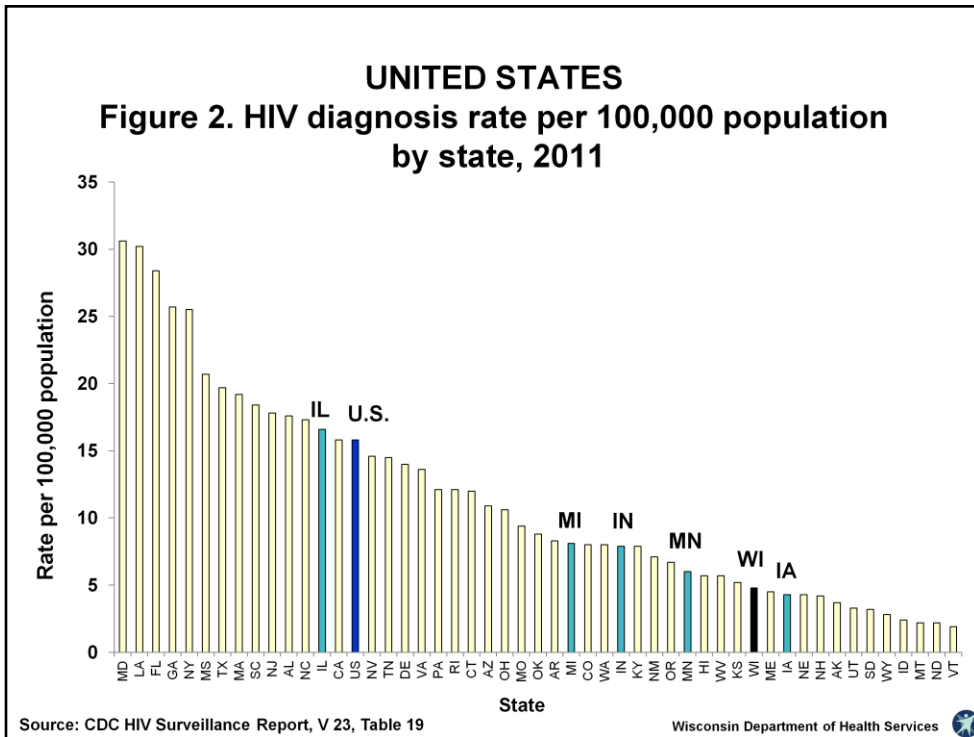


NEW HIV DIAGNOSES

These include cases of HIV diagnosed in Wisconsin in 2013

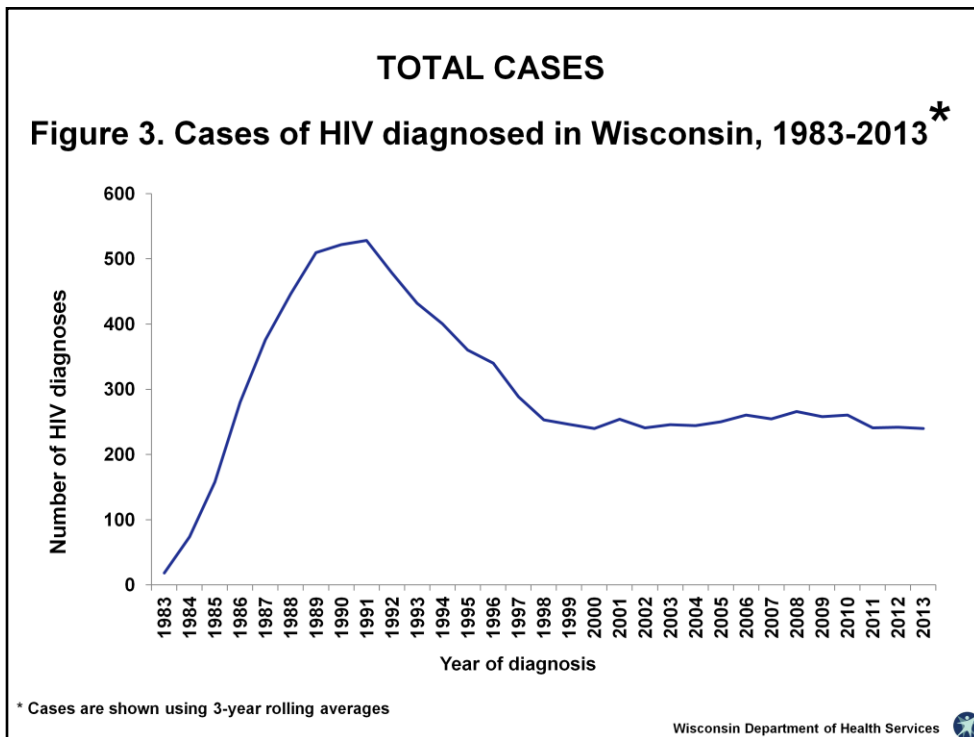
Wisconsin Department of Health Services



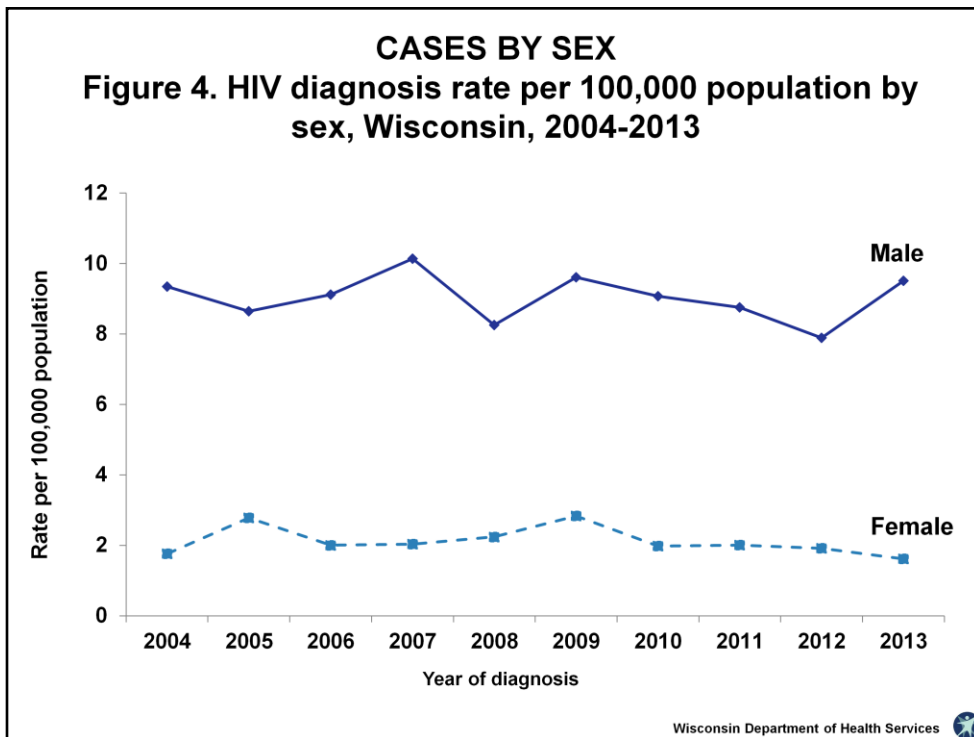


Based on the most recent national data, Wisconsin’s 2011 rate of HIV diagnosis (4.8 per 100,000) was less than one-third that of the nation as whole (15.8 per 100,000), less than one sixth that of Maryland (30.6 per 100,000), the state with the highest rate, and 13th from the bottom of the 50 states.

Rates per 100,000 shown in this slide provided by CDC and those shown in subsequent figures, calculated by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, use different data and cannot be compared.



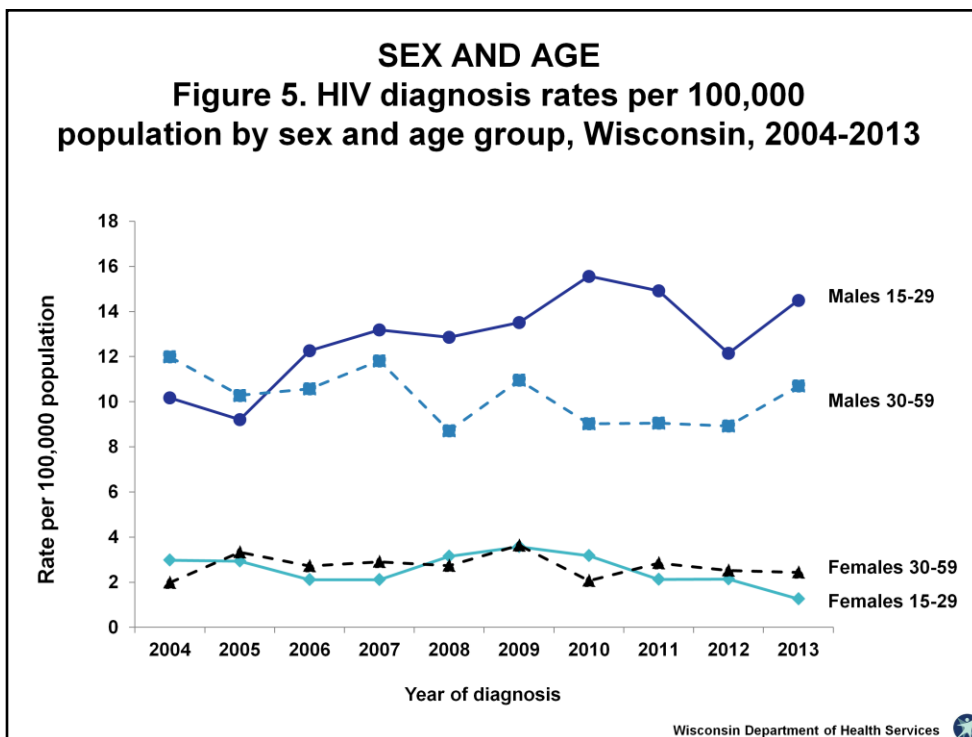
Cases of HIV diagnosed in Wisconsin rose rapidly in the 1980s, peaked in the early 1990s, declined through the 1990s, and have remained stable in the most recent decade. Between 2004 and 2013, the number of diagnoses varied between a low of 225 in 2012 and a high of 284 in 2009, with an average of 253 diagnoses per year. In 2013, 255 cases of HIV were diagnosed in Wisconsin.



In 2013 in Wisconsin, the rate of HIV diagnosis among males was more than four times higher than among females.

HIV diagnosis rates remained largely stable between 2004 and 2013 with no statistically significant differences by year in either males or females.

Important differences in trends by age group, sex, race/ethnicity, and risk exposure are described in the slides that follow.



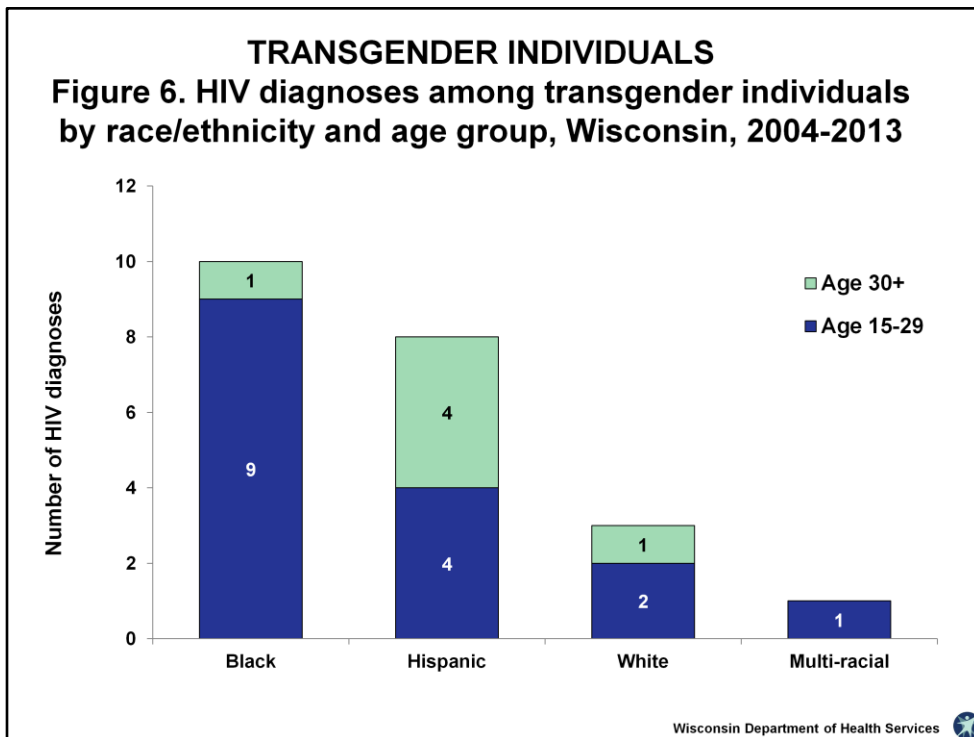
This figure shows trends in HIV diagnosis rates for two age groups, age 15-29 and age 30-59.

In 2013, the rate of diagnosis was highest in younger males—14.5 per 100,000, followed by males in the middle age group (10.7 per 100,000), and men age 60 and older (2.4 per 100,000, data not shown).

In females, the rate of diagnosis was highest in females ages 30-59 (2.4 per 100,000), followed by younger (1.5 per 100,000) and older females (0.5 per 100,000 data not shown).

The increase in the diagnosis rate in younger males from 2005 to 2010-2010 is statistically significant; fluctuations between 2010 and 2013 are not.

Fluctuations in rates from year to year in other age-sex groups are not statistically significant.

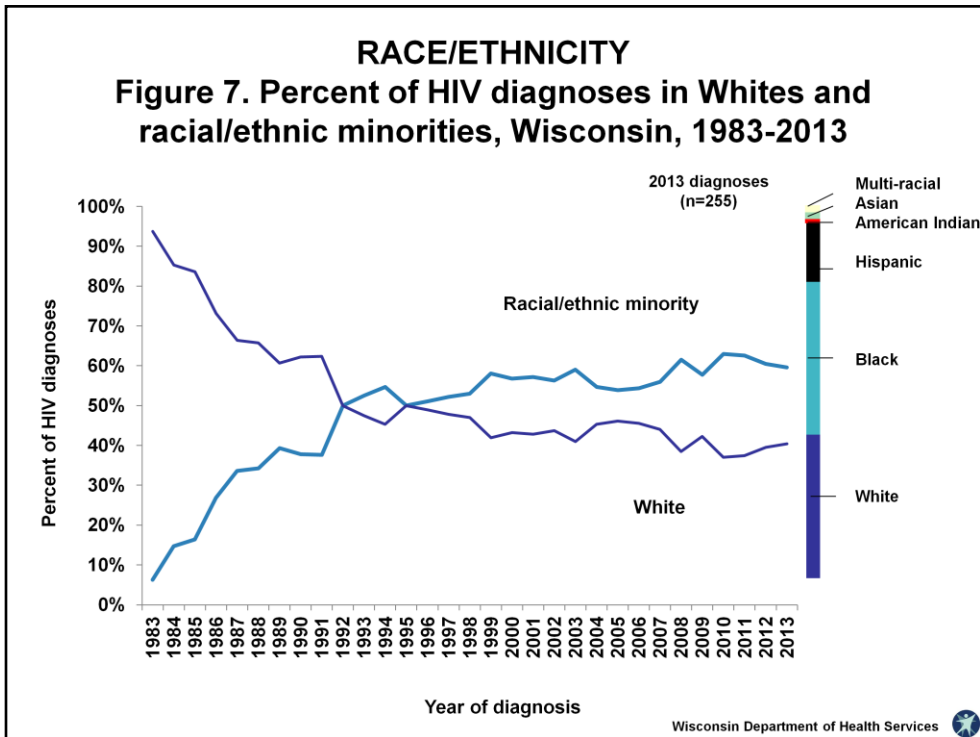


The term “transgender” refers to people whose gender identity does not conform to their sex assigned at birth. It includes people who self-identify as male-to-female or transgender women; female-to-male or transgender men; and many other gender nonconforming identities. A transgender person may have the anatomy of their sex at birth, the other sex, or a combination. Gender identity and sexual orientation are separate, distinct concepts with gender identity referring to an individual’s sense of themselves and sexual orientation referring to an individual’s attractions and partnering.

A total of 32 known transgender individuals have been diagnosed with HIV in Wisconsin between 1983 and 2012; all but one were male-to-female transgender people. Of the 32, 22 of the diagnoses occurred between 2004 and 2013.

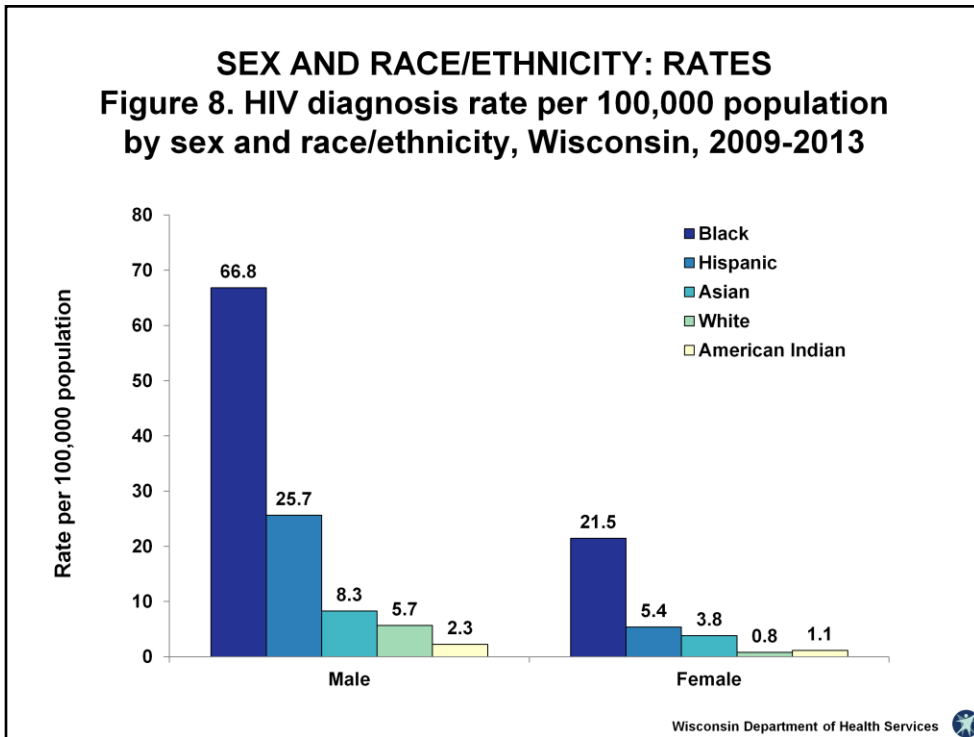
Blacks accounted for 10 of the 22 diagnoses among transgender individuals in the past decade and 9 of 10 of these were under age 30. Hispanics accounted for 8 diagnoses among transgender individuals.

Other slides showing diagnoses for males and females used *sex at birth*, the analysis presented on this slide is based on *current gender*.



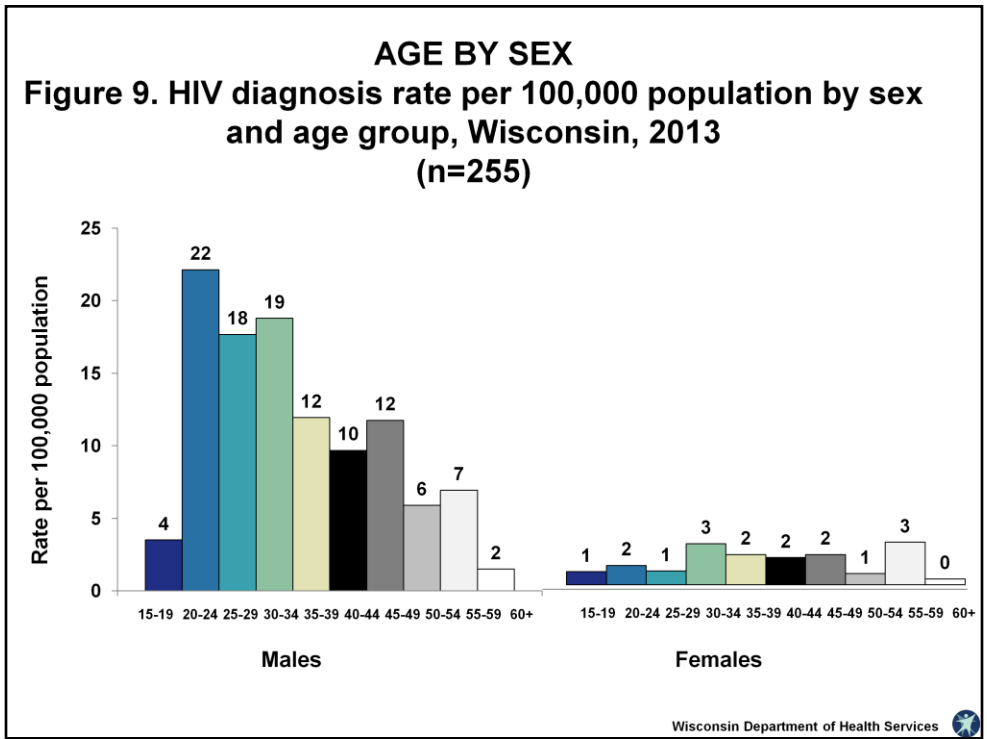
In the 1980s, the majority of diagnoses in Wisconsin occurred among Whites. Since the early-1990s, the number of diagnoses in racial/ethnic minorities has exceeded that in Whites. In 2013, racial/ethnic minorities accounted for 60% of diagnoses despite representing only 17% of the state's population.

Blacks accounted for 41% of 2013 diagnoses, Whites for 40%, Hispanics for 15%, Asians for 2%, and American Indians and multi-racial individuals each for less than 1%.

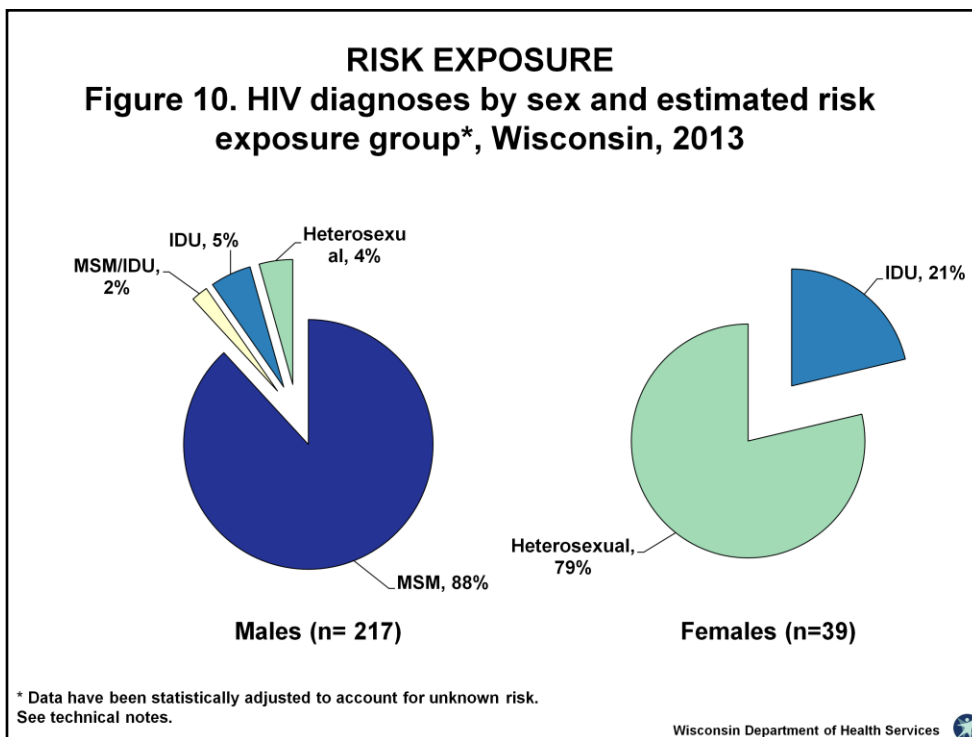


HIV infection disproportionately affects racial/ethnic minorities. Among males, the rate of HIV diagnoses during 2009-2013 was more than ten-fold greater among Blacks and five-fold greater among Hispanics compared to Whites.

Among females, the disparity was even greater; the rate of HIV infection was more than 25-fold greater for Blacks and more than five-fold greater for Hispanics compared to Whites. Rates for American Indians and Asians fluctuated because of the small case numbers.



This figure shows the rate of diagnosis by sex and 5-year age group in 2013. In males, the rate was highest among those in the 20-24 year age group and declined progressively in older age groups. Rates in females were highest in those ages 29-59.

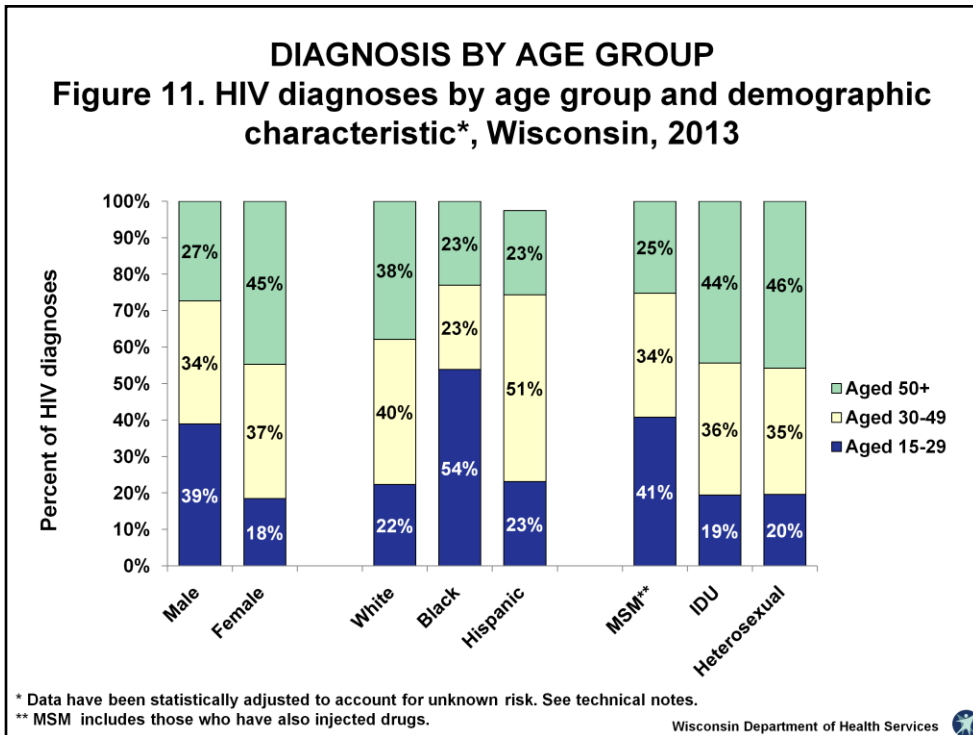


Among males, adjusting to account for those whose risk is unknown, 90% of 2013 diagnoses were among men who have sex with men (MSM), including 2% who also injected drugs. Injection drug use (non-MSM/IDU) accounted for 5% and heterosexual exposure for 4% of diagnoses. Among females, 79% of diagnoses were attributable to heterosexual risk and 21% to injection drug use. Among males and females combined, MSM account for 76%, IDUs for 8% and high-risk heterosexuals for 2013 diagnoses (data not shown).

The risk category “heterosexual” refers to high-risk heterosexual contact; it is restricted to males and females who report a history of opposite-sex contact with a high-risk partner, such as an injection drug user, a bisexual male, a person with hemophilia or a person with HIV infection.

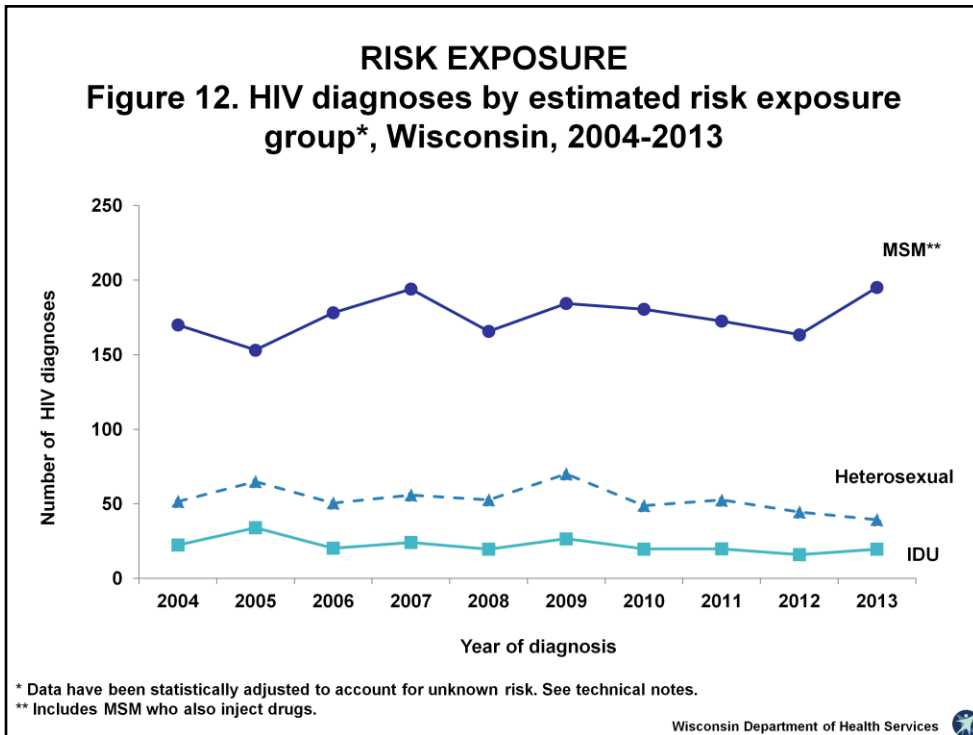
Early in the epidemic, HIV transmission occurred among blood transfusion recipients and persons with hemophilia who received contaminated blood products. Since screening of the blood supply began in 1985, HIV transmission among transfusion recipients and persons with hemophilia has been very rare. No new hemophilia or transfusion-associated cases have been reported since 2007.

Perinatal (mother-to-child) HIV transmission in Wisconsin has declined since the advent of treatments in the mid-1990s. Since 2004, there have been six cases of perinatal transmission reported among infants born in Wisconsin hospitals, including one in 2013.



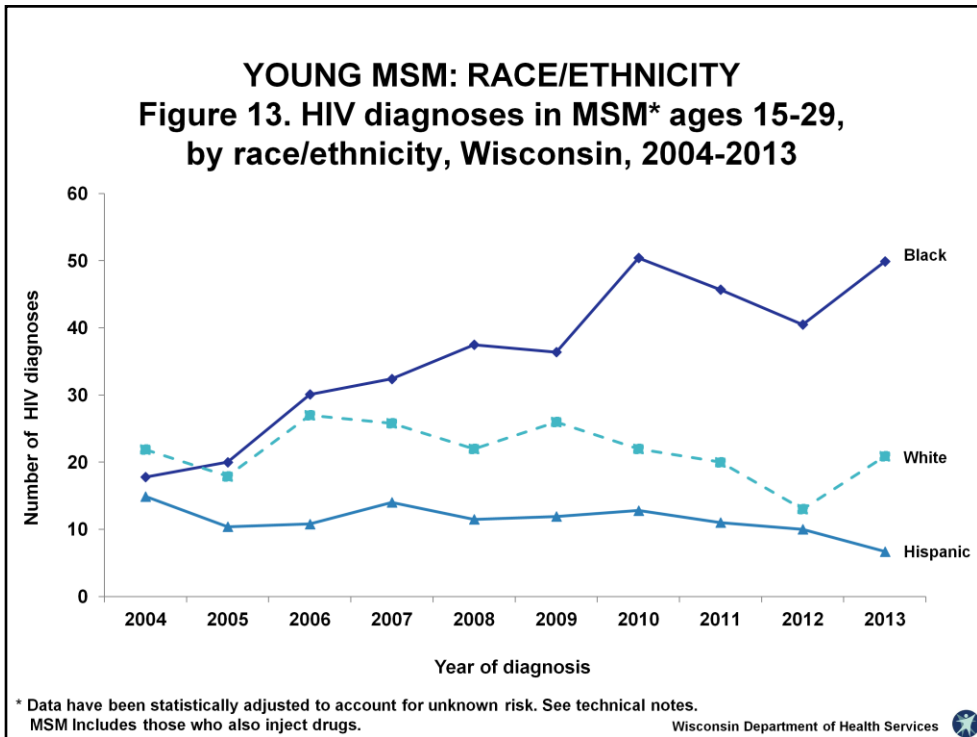
This figure shows the percent of 2013 HIV diagnoses by age group at diagnosis, sex, race/ethnicity, and risk factor. The data by risk factor in the three bars on the right side of the figure use data adjusted for the 79 (31%) cases diagnosed in 2013 where risk was unknown. This is true for most of the figures that address risk that follow. (See technical notes)

Males, Blacks, and MSM have a greater percentage of diagnoses under age 30. By contrast, females, heterosexuals and IDUs had a greater percentage of diagnoses age 50 and older.



Between 2004 and 2013, diagnoses increased modestly (6%) in MSM and declined by 24% and 13% respectively in high-risk heterosexuals and IDUs.

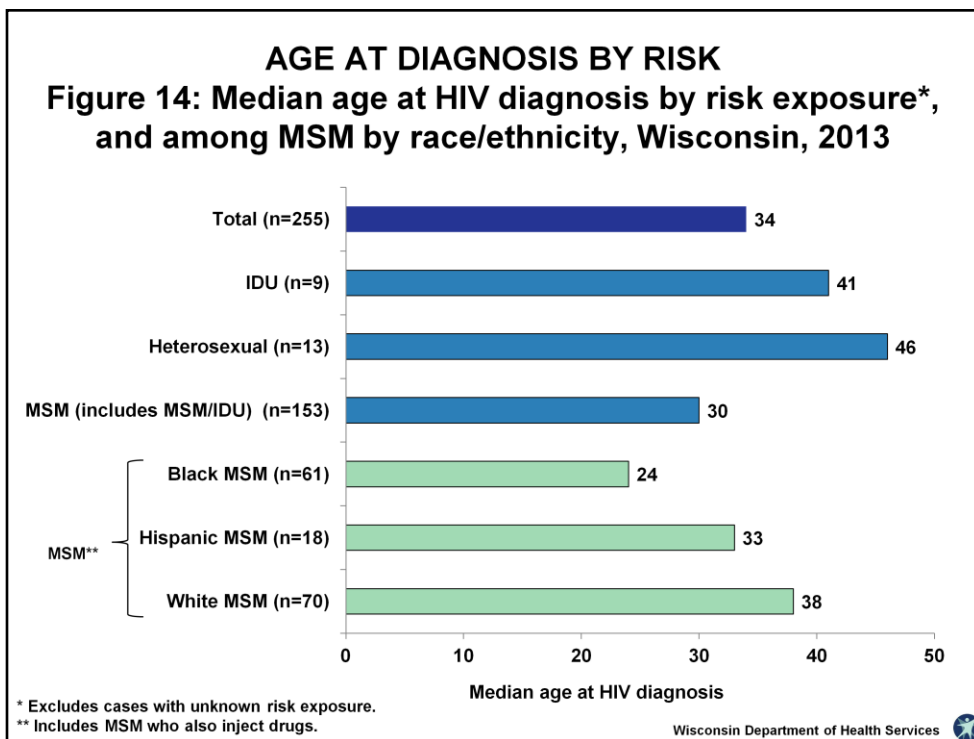
In 2013, the largest number of diagnoses in Wisconsin occurred in White MSM (91), followed by Black MSM (75), and Hispanic MSM (25), and Blacks with high-risk heterosexual contact (20).



Among young MSM ages 15-29 diagnosed with HIV in 2013, Blacks accounted for 63% of diagnoses, Hispanics for 8%, and Whites for 26%. By comparison Blacks and Hispanics each accounted for 8% of the male population in that age group, and Whites accounted for 77%.

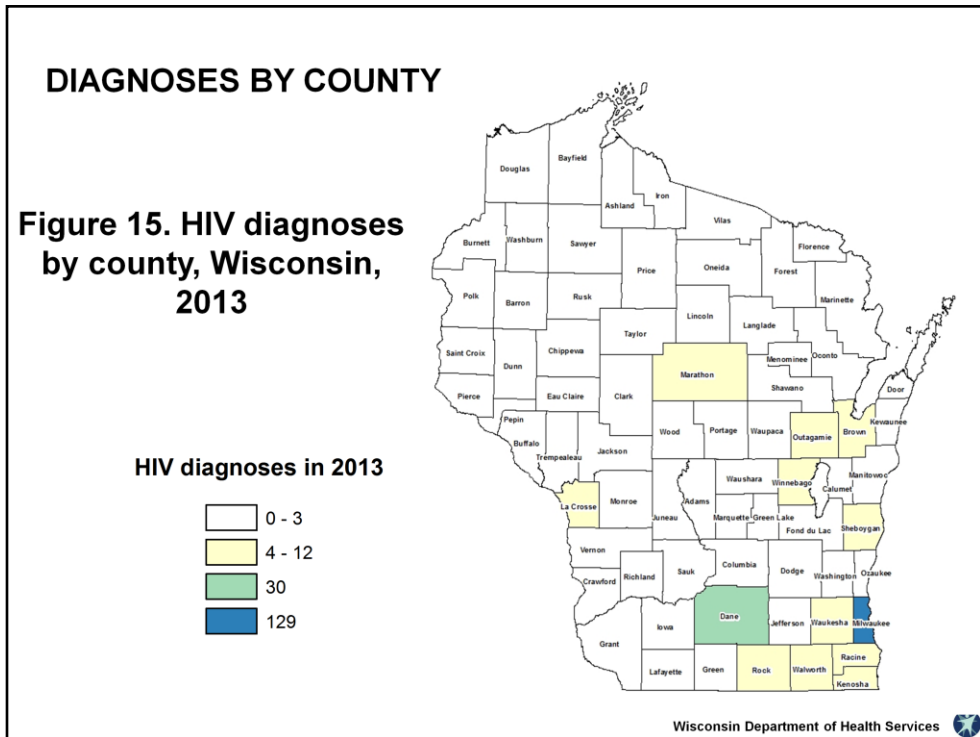
Among young MSM, the number of diagnoses nearly tripled (180% increase) in Blacks while they remained level in Whites, and declined by 55% in Hispanics over the course of the decade. Total diagnoses among young MSM who are Asian, American Indian, and Mixed Race combined averaged about 4 cases per year between 2004 and 2013.

Year-to-year fluctuations in diagnoses between 2009 and 2013 are not significant for any of the groups.



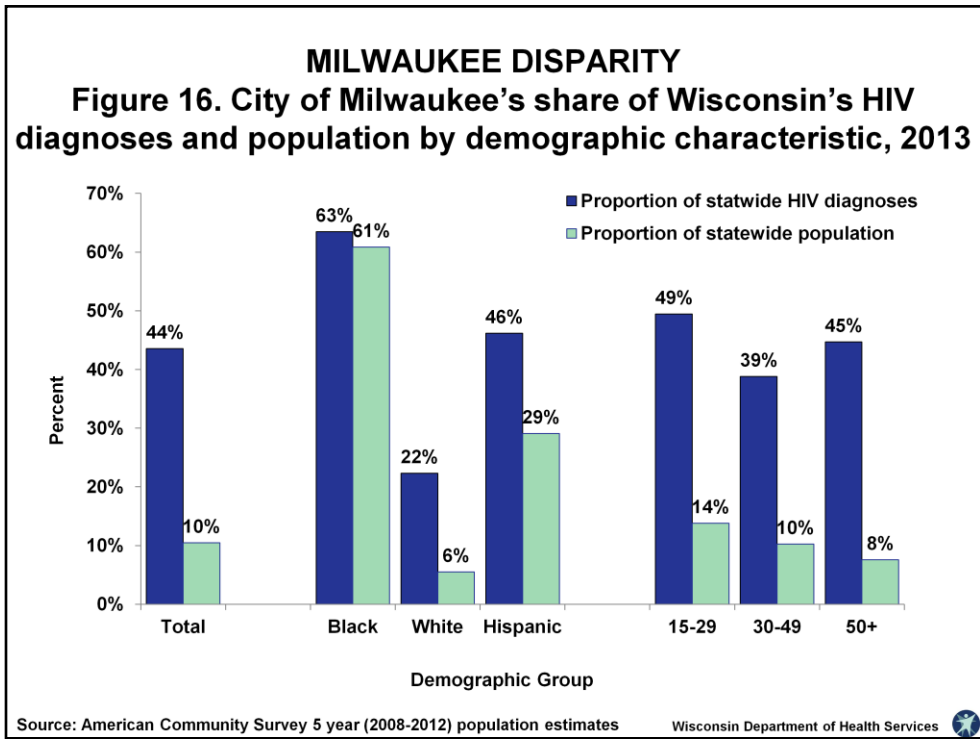
The median age of diagnosis—the age at which half of diagnoses are younger and half are older—is age 34, but varies by risk exposure group, and within MSM, by age, as shown in the figure.

The median age is more likely to fluctuate from year to year in groups with smaller number of diagnoses. (Injection drug users, high-risk heterosexuals, and Hispanic MSM each had fewer than 20 diagnoses in 2013.)

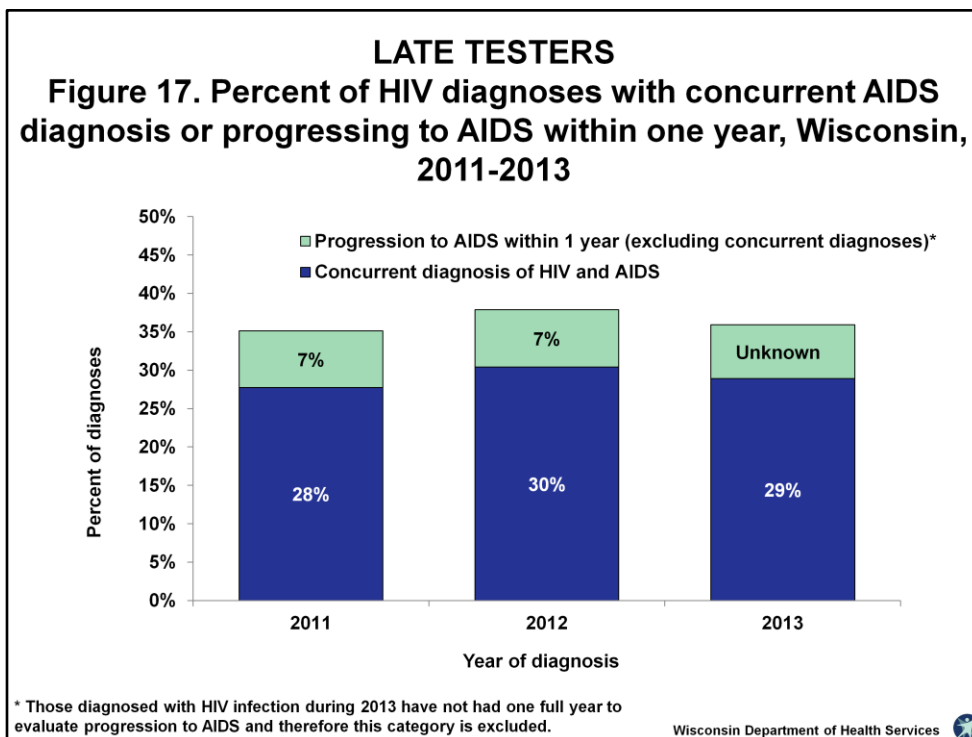


Since the beginning of the HIV epidemic, cases of HIV have been diagnosed in all 72 counties in Wisconsin. In 2013, HIV cases were reported from 29 counties. However, the distribution of diagnoses was uneven; Milwaukee County cases accounted for 52%, Dane County for 12%, Racine for 5%, and Brown and Kenosha Counties each for 3%. All other counties accounted for fewer than 3% of diagnoses.

Milwaukee County had an HIV diagnosis rate more than five times higher than that of rest of the state (13.5 per 100,000 in Milwaukee County vs. 2.5 in Wisconsin excluding the Milwaukee County).



The City of Milwaukee has a disproportionate share of HIV diagnoses overall and by demographic group. The City accounted for 44% of Wisconsin's HIV diagnoses in 2013 but only 10% of the population.



According to the CDC, late testers are those who progress to AIDS within one year of receiving their initial HIV diagnosis, including those who receive an HIV and AIDS diagnosis at the same time. Earlier diagnosis is important for optimal health outcomes for the infected individual and for reducing the risk of further disease transmission.

The total percentage of persons diagnosed with HIV infection in Wisconsin who progressed to AIDS within one year of HIV diagnosis remained stable during 2011 and 2012 (35-37%). The number concurrently diagnosed with HIV and AIDS has also remained stable during 2011-2013 (28-30%).

During 2012, the following proportion of new diagnoses in each group were late testers: 38% of females, 38% of males; 43% of Whites, 31% of Blacks and 47% of Hispanics; 35% of MSM (including MSM/IDU), 38% of IDU, 38% of heterosexuals and 43% of those with unknown risk. None of these differences is statistically significant.

Summary of HIV diagnoses in Wisconsin, 2013

- **Total**
 - 255 diagnoses in Wisconsin in 2013
- **Sex and gender**
 - Males, 85% of 2013 diagnoses
 - Males and females, stable rates, 2004-2013
 - Transgender individuals, 22 diagnoses, 2004-2013
- **Race/Ethnicity:**
 - Males: Rates in Blacks 10 times and Hispanics 5 times higher than in Whites
 - Females: Rates in Blacks 25 times and Hispanics 5 times higher than in Whites
- **Geography**
 - Diagnosis rate in Milwaukee County 5 times higher than in Wisconsin excluding Milwaukee County
- **Late testers**
 - About 37% of individuals first diagnosed with HIV in the Wisconsin during 2012 progressed to AIDS within one year of HIV diagnoses



Summary of HIV diagnoses by risk exposure in Wisconsin, 2013

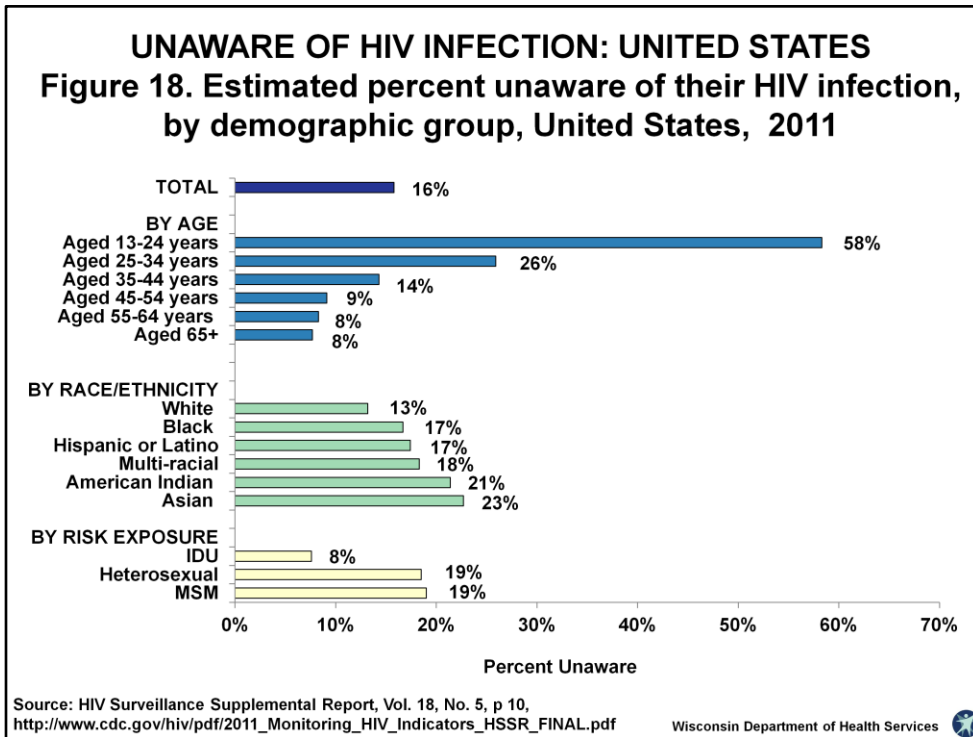
- **Risk: Males**
 - MSM (including MSM/IDU), 90%
 - Injection drug users, 5%
 - High-risk heterosexual, 4%
- **Risk: Females**
 - High-risk heterosexual, 79%
 - Injection drug users, 21%
- **Black MSM**
 - Median age of diagnosis: 24 (White MSM: 38; Hispanic MSM: 33)
 - Black MSM ages 15-29: 63% of 2013 diagnoses;
diagnoses nearly tripled 2004-2013





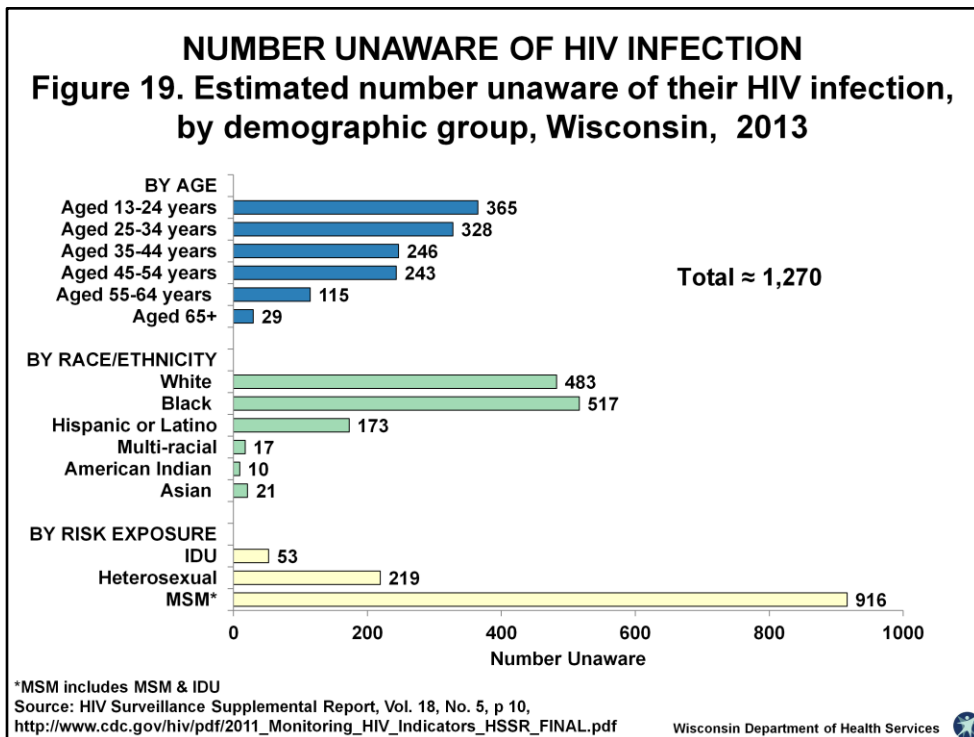
PREVALENT CASES

*Prevalence is the number of people living with HIV infection
at a given point in time*



CDC estimates that nationally, 16% of (or about one in six) people living with HIV are unaware of their infection. That percentage varies considerably by demographic group. The characteristic most affected is age group: more than half (58%) of people ages 13-24, and 26% of people ages 25-34 with HIV are unaware of their infection, while less than 10% of people ages 45 and older are unaware of their infection.

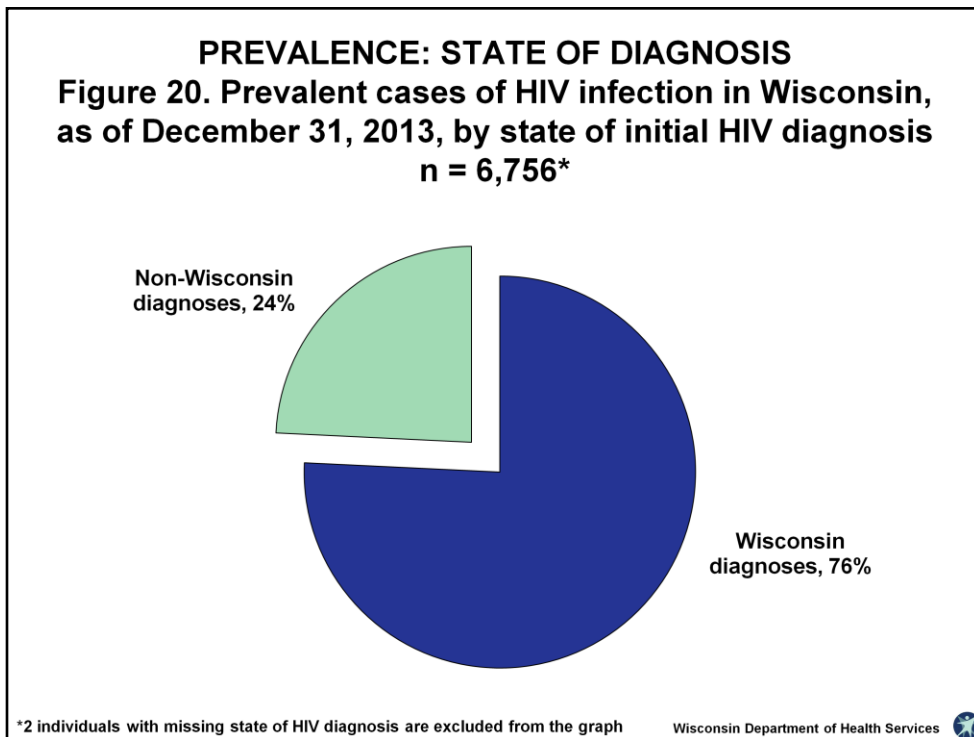
These findings have implications for planning of HIV testing services. Once people are aware of their infection, they are at lower risk of transmitting HIV for two reasons. They are more likely to reduce their risk behaviors, and they have the opportunity to be receive medical care, including taking HIV medications which reduce their viral load.



Using CDC estimates of the percent of people living with HIV and unaware of their infection by demographic group at the national level, shown in the previous figure, it is possible to estimate the number of people unaware of their infection in Wisconsin. However caution should be applied these estimates since they may not be accurate for Wisconsin.

Estimates of the number unaware of their HIV infection are shown above by demographic group. It is important to keep in mind that each bar represents individuals who can also be grouped by the other categories—age, sex and race/ethnicity.

Estimates of the number unaware of their infection should guide priority-setting for testing services.

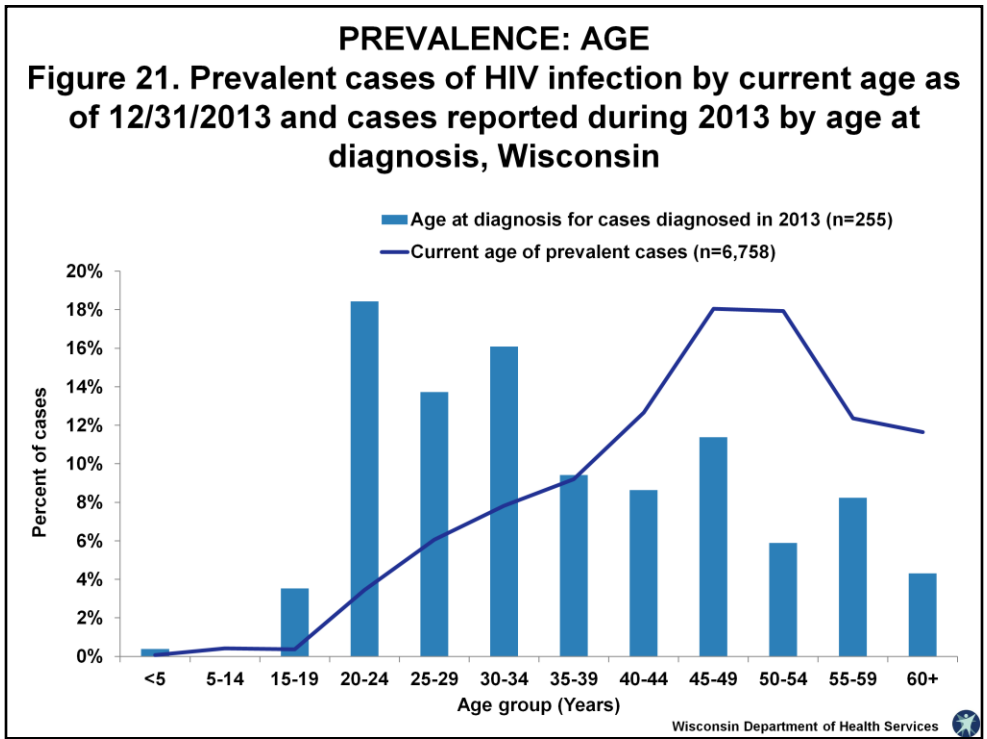


As of December 31, 2013, 6,758 individuals reported with HIV or AIDS were presumed to be alive and living in Wisconsin.

Three out of four (76%) prevalent cases received their first verifiable HIV diagnosis in Wisconsin; 24% received their initial HIV diagnosis in another state and subsequently moved to Wisconsin. Of Wisconsin's 1,638 prevalent cases originally diagnosed with HIV in another state, more than half were diagnosed in one of the five following states: Illinois (n=411), California (n=140), Minnesota (n=120), Florida (n=110) and Texas (n=92).

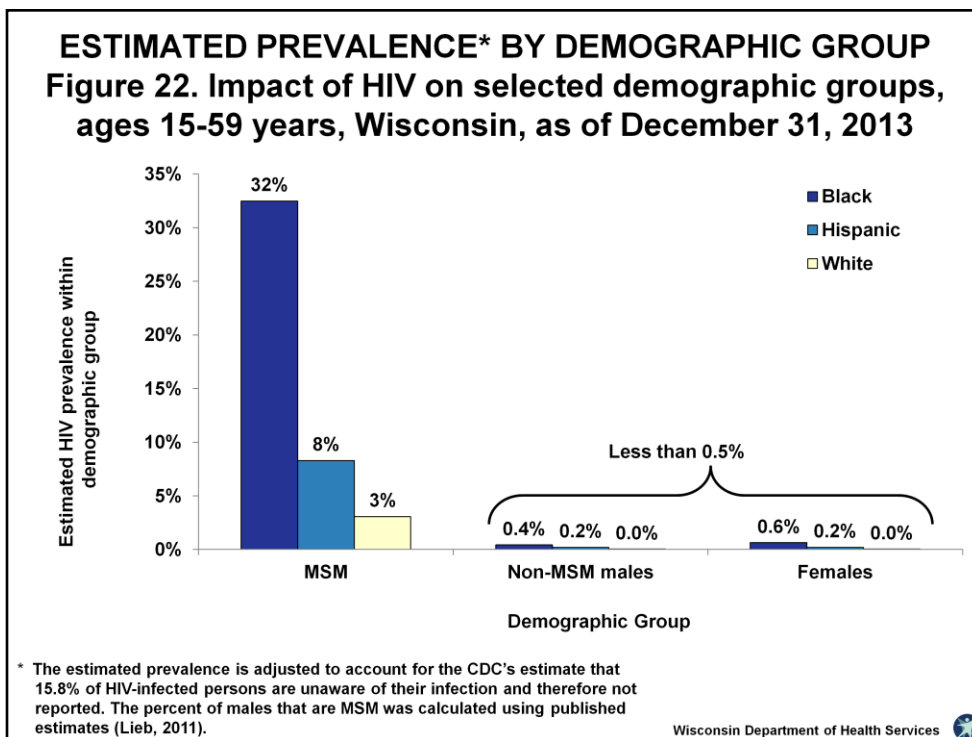
In 2010, the most recent year for which data are available, Wisconsin had an estimated HIV prevalence (among reported cases only) of 118 per 100,000. This is about one-third that of all U.S. states (339 per 100,000).¹

1. CDC HIV Surveillance Report: Diagnoses of HIV Infection in the United States and Dependent Areas, 2011 Vol. 23, Table 21



Of Wisconsin's known prevalent HIV cases, 10% are under age 30, 50% are 30-49 years of age, and 40% are age 50 or older. Thus services for people living with HIV need to address health conditions of aging in addition to HIV infection.

By contrast, among 2013 diagnoses, 36% were under age 30, 45% were age 30-49, and 18% were age 50 and older.



Disparities in HIV prevalence occur both *between* MSM and other demographic groups and by race/ethnicity *within* each demographic group. One in three (32%) Black MSM in Wisconsin is estimated to be HIV positive, compared to 8% of Hispanic MSM and 3% of White MSM. Fewer than one in 1,000 females and non-MSM males in Wisconsin is HIV positive. Within the non-MSM groups, the percentages are highest among Blacks (0.4% of non-MSM males and 0.6% of females).

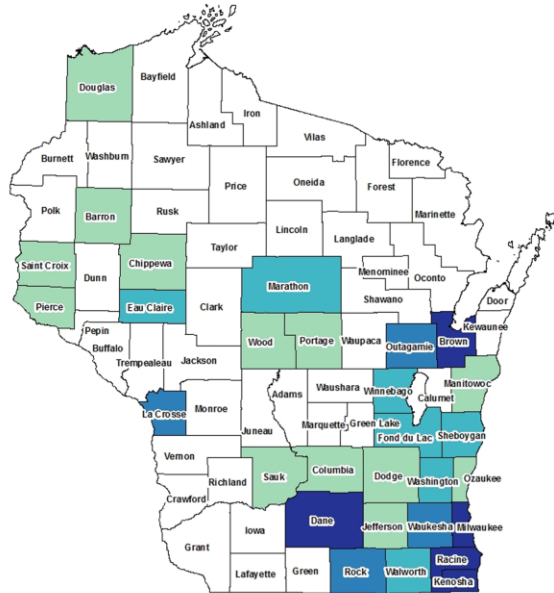
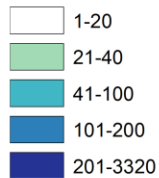
These percentages are based on published estimates of the percent of Wisconsin adolescent and adult males that are MSM (Black, 4.3%, Hispanic, 5.3%, and White, 5.6%)¹, and CDC's estimate that 15.8% of people living with HIV are unaware of their status.²

1. Lieb S. et al. Statewide estimation of populations of MSM in the United States. *Public Health Reports* 2011;126(1):60–72.
2. Health Indicators Warehouse: http://www.healthindicators.gov/Indicators/HIV-infection-status-awareness-percent_942/Profile/Data

PREVALENCE: GEOGRAPHY

Figure 23. Reported cases of HIV infection presumed to be alive by county, Wisconsin, as of December 31, 2013

Number of Cases



*Excludes 168 cases with the Wisconsin Department of Corrections as the last known address.

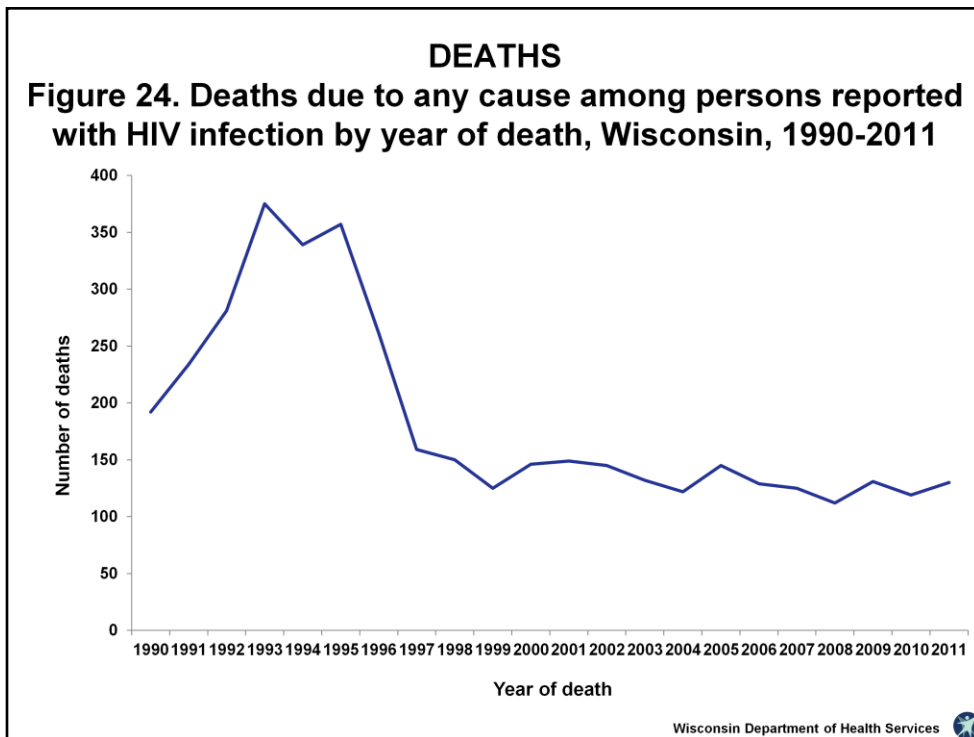
Wisconsin Department of Health Services

Nearly half (49%) of all prevalent cases live in Milwaukee County; Dane County is next highest (12%), followed by Kenosha County (4%). Brown, Racine and Waukesha Counties each have 3%; the Department of Corrections, Rock, La Crosse, and Outagamie Counties each have 2%, and all other counties have 1% or fewer prevalent cases.

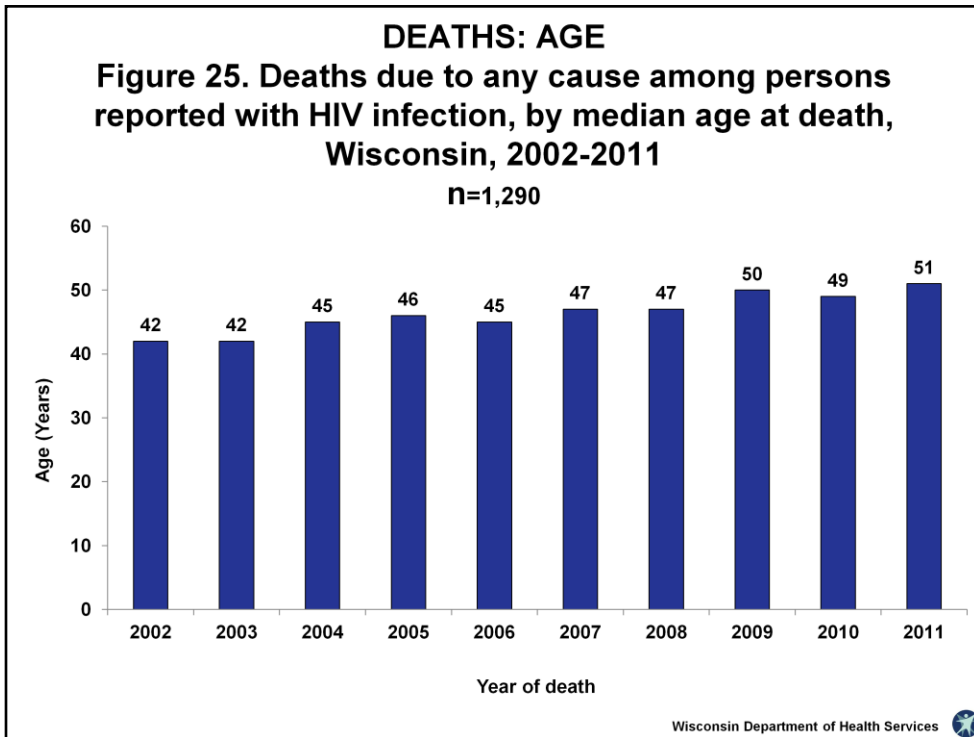


DEATHS

*Deaths are the number of people with HIV infection who died
in a given year, irrespective of cause of death*



Deaths due to any cause among persons reported with HIV infection in Wisconsin have declined since the early- to mid-1990s. During 2011, 130 deaths among persons ever reported with HIV infection in Wisconsin are known to have occurred. This is 65% fewer than the 375 deaths in 1993, the peak year. Because of reporting delays, 2011 is the most recent year for which reliable data are available.



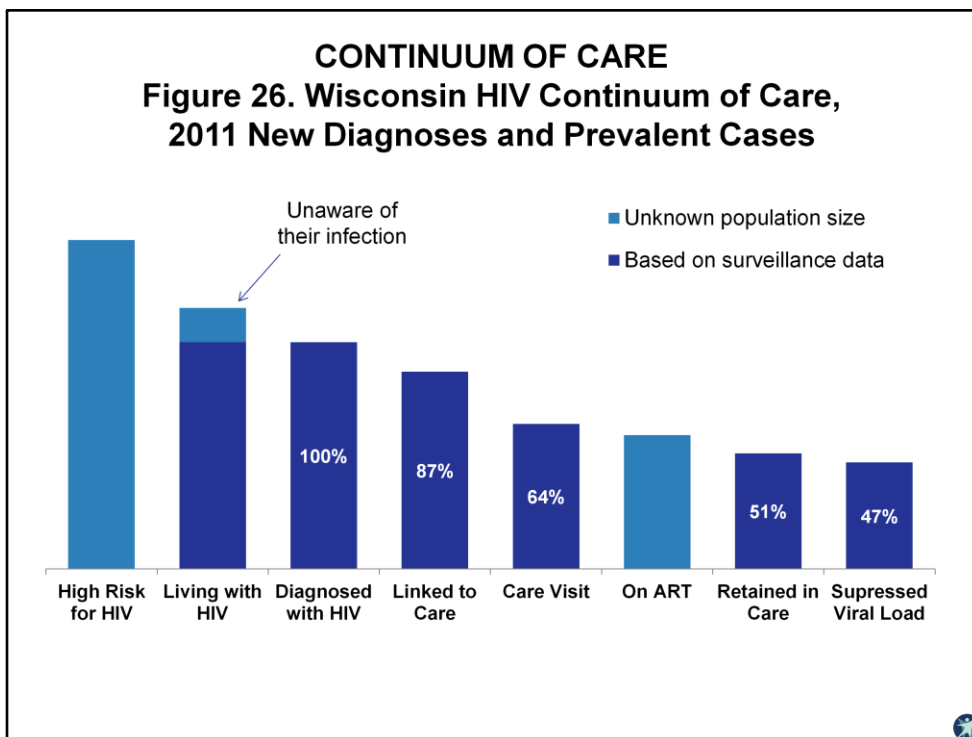
There were 1,290 deaths due to any cause among persons reported with HIV infection during the period 2002 to 2011.

The median age of death has increased over time, from age 37 in 1990 to age 42 in 2002 to age 51 in 2011.



HIV CARE CONTINUUM

*Deaths are the number of people with HIV infection who died
in a given year, irrespective of cause of death*



This figure shows the Wisconsin continuum of HIV care with estimates at each stage, where data are available. This figure is from an article, *Wisconsin HIV Care Continuum: Statewide and Select Population Groups*, available at: <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/ProgramNotes/February2014ProgramNotes.pdf>.

Data for Wisconsin are not available

High risk for HIV: Persons engaging in HIV risk behaviors including unprotected male-to-male sex, sharing of injection drug-using equipment, and heterosexual sexual contact with member of these groups or with an HIV-infected partner. The size of this population is not known.

Living with HIV: CDC estimates that 15.8% of persons living with HIV are unaware of their status. This bar shows both those aware and diagnosed, and those unaware of their infection.

On ART: Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is critical to reducing HIV transmission via viral load suppression and has a positive impact on individual morbidity and mortality. The number of individuals on ART in Wisconsin is not known.

Data for Wisconsin are available

Diagnosed and Living with HIV: The 100% refers to individuals reported with HIV in Wisconsin by the end of 2011 and who were still alive and living in Wisconsin by the end of 2012.

Linked to Care: These are individuals diagnosed during 2011 who were linked to care within three months of HIV diagnosis. This is the linkage goal set by the National HIV/AIDS Strategy. Among individuals diagnosed with HIV in Wisconsin during 2011, 87% were linked to care within three months HIV diagnosis.

Care Visit: These are individuals living with HIV in Wisconsin who had at least one care visit during 2012. Among all individuals reported with HIV in Wisconsin by the end of 2011 and still living in Wisconsin at the end of 2012, 64% had at least one medical visit during 2012.

Retained in Care: These are individuals living with HIV in Wisconsin who had two or more care visits, at least three months apart, during 2012. This is the retention goal set by HRSA. Among all individuals reported with HIV in Wisconsin by the end of 2011 and still living in Wisconsin at the end of 2012, 51% were considered to be retained in care.

Suppressed Viral Load: These are individuals living with HIV in Wisconsin whose last viral load test result during 2012 was ≤ 200 copies/mL. Less than half (47%) of people diagnosed and living with HIV in Wisconsin had suppressed viral load.

Summary of HIV Prevalence, Deaths, and HIV Care as of 12/31/2013

- **PREVALENT CASES**
 - Wisconsin's HIV prevalence rate is one-third the of national rate
 - 6,758 reported + 1,270 estimated unaware of HIV infection ≈ 8,030
- **Age**
 - 50% are age 45 or older
- **Estimated HIV positive by risk and race**
 - General population: 2 in 1,000
 - Blacks: Non-MSM males, 0.4%; females, 0.6%
 - MSM: Black, 32%; Hispanic, 8%; White, 3%
- **Geography:**
 - Milwaukee County: 49%; Dane County, 12%; all other, 4% or fewer
- **DEATHS**
 - 130 deaths in HIV-infected individuals in 2011
- **CONTINUUM OF CARE**
 - In 2012, 47% of people diagnosed and living with HIV had suppressed viral load



TABLES

**Reported Cases of HIV Infection
Wisconsin, 1983-2013**

	New Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis(a)									Prevalence(c)		
	1983-2013(b)		2008-2012			2013			Cases	%	Rate(e)	
	Cases	%	Cases	Avg(d)	%	Rate(e)	Cases	%				Rate(e)
Total cases(f)	10,471	100.0%	1,249	249.8	100.0%	4.4	255	100.0%	4.5	6,817	100.0%	119.4
Disease Status(g)												
(Missing)	614	5.9%	1	0.2	0.1%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
HIV	7,225	69.0%	939	187.8	75.2%	3.3	182	71.4%	3.2	3,262	47.9%	57.1
AIDS	2,632	25.1%	309	61.8	24.7%	1.1	73	28.6%	1.3	3,555	52.1%	62.2
Sex at Birth												
Female	1,779	17.0%	256	51.2	20.5%	1.8	38	14.9%	1.3	1,353	19.8%	47.0
Male	8,692	83.0%	993	198.6	79.5%	7.0	217	85.1%	7.7	5,464	80.2%	192.7
Race/Ethnicity												
White	5,533	52.8%	490	98.0	39.2%	2.1	103	40.4%	2.2	3,189	46.8%	67.2
African American	3,612	34.5%	525	105.0	42.0%	30.4	104	40.8%	29.3	2,603	38.2%	733.7
Hispanic	1,071	10.2%	171	34.2	13.7%	10.6	39	15.3%	11.2	834	12.2%	239.5
American Indian	71	0.7%	4	0.8	0.3%	2.7	1	0.4%	2.0	37	0.5%	75.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	97	0.9%	29	5.8	2.3%	4.5	6	2.4%	4.4	73	1.1%	53.8
Multi-racial	86	0.8%	30	6.0	2.4%	8.3	2	0.8%	2.5	80	1.2%	100.0
Unknown	1	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-	1	0.0%	-
Age(h)												
<5	79	0.8%	4	0.8	0.3%	0.4	1	0.4%	0.3	6	0.1%	1.7
5-14	34	0.3%	4	0.8	0.3%	0.1	0	0.0%	0.0	31	0.5%	4.2
15-19	296	2.8%	81	16.2	6.5%	4.0	9	3.5%	2.3	24	0.4%	6.0
20-24	1,235	11.8%	235	47.0	18.8%	11.7	47	18.4%	12.1	239	3.5%	61.6
25-29	1,969	18.8%	177	35.4	14.2%	9.5	35	13.7%	9.4	412	6.0%	111.0
30-34	2,133	20.4%	166	33.2	13.3%	9.6	41	16.1%	11.4	533	7.8%	148.0
35-39	1,807	17.3%	132	26.4	10.6%	7.7	24	9.4%	7.2	627	9.2%	188.6
40-44	1,218	11.6%	145	29.0	11.6%	7.5	22	8.6%	5.8	853	12.5%	226.6
45-49	804	7.7%	136	27.2	10.9%	6.3	29	11.4%	6.9	1,225	18.0%	290.3
50-54	436	4.2%	78	15.6	6.2%	3.6	15	5.9%	3.4	1,208	17.7%	273.1
55-59	253	2.4%	56	11.2	4.5%	2.9	21	8.2%	5.3	850	12.5%	214.0
60+	207	2.0%	35	7.0	2.8%	0.6	11	4.3%	1.0	809	11.9%	71.7
Risk exposure												
MSM	5,654	54.0%	692	138.4	55.4%	-	151	59.2%	-	3,534	51.8%	-
IDU	1,316	12.6%	59	11.8	4.7%	-	9	3.5%	-	646	9.5%	-
MSM & IDU	639	6.1%	24	4.8	1.9%	-	2	0.8%	-	402	5.9%	-
Heterosexual	1,257	12.0%	154	30.8	12.3%	-	13	5.1%	-	968	14.2%	-
Other/Unknown	1,605	15.3%	320	64.0	25.6%	-	80	31.4%	-	1,267	18.6%	-

Year of HIV Diagnosis	Cases	Rate(e)
Before 2004	7,911	-
2004	259	4.7
2005	276	5.0
2006	253	4.5
2007	279	5.0
2008	243	4.3
2009	284	5.0
2010	251	4.4
2011	246	4.3
2012	225	3.9
2013	255	4.5

- a. New diagnoses include only individuals whose initial HIV report was made in Wisconsin.
b. The first cases of HIV infection in Wisconsin were reported in 1983. Thus, these represent cumulative cases through the specified date.
c. Prevalent cases include all cases presumed to be alive and living in Wisconsin, regardless of the state of initial HIV report.
d. The average annual cases in the specified period.
e. Cases per 100,000 population. Rates not available for risk exposure groups.
f. Demographic and risk exposure breakdown not shown if statewide total is less than 5 cases.
g. Disease status when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current disease status.
h. Age when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current age.

**Reported Cases of HIV Infection
Males, Wisconsin, 1983-2013**

	New Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis(a)									Prevalence(c)		
	1983-2013(b)		2008-2012			2013			Cases	%	Rate(e)	
	Cases	%	Cases	Avg(d)	%	Rate(e)	Cases	%				Rate(e)
Total cases(f)	8,692	100.0%	993	198.6	100.0%	7.0	217	100.0%	7.7	5,464	100.0%	192.7
Disease Status(g)												
(Missing)	585	6.7%	1	0.2	0.1%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
HIV	5,847	67.3%	734	146.8	73.9%	5.2	154	71.0%	5.4	2,573	47.1%	90.7
AIDS	2,260	26.0%	258	51.6	26.0%	1.8	63	29.0%	2.2	2,891	52.9%	101.9
Sex at Birth												
Female	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Male	8,692	100.0%	993	198.6	100.0%	7.0	217	100.0%	7.7	5,464	100.0%	192.7
Race/Ethnicity												
White	4,969	57.2%	424	84.8	42.7%	3.6	95	43.8%	4.0	2,775	50.8%	118.1
African American	2,708	31.2%	382	76.4	38.5%	45.1	84	38.7%	48.2	1,915	35.0%	1,099.5
Hispanic	833	9.6%	143	28.6	14.4%	16.7	33	15.2%	18.1	646	11.8%	354.2
American Indian	48	0.6%	3	0.6	0.3%	4.1	0	0.0%	0.0	23	0.4%	93.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	70	0.8%	19	3.8	1.9%	6.0	4	1.8%	6.0	46	0.8%	69.4
Multi-racial	63	0.7%	22	4.4	2.2%	12.4	1	0.5%	2.6	58	1.1%	148.1
Unknown	1	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-	1	0.0%	-
Age(h)												
<5	37	0.4%	2	0.4	0.2%	0.5	1	0.5%	0.6	5	0.1%	2.8
5-14	24	0.3%	2	0.4	0.2%	0.3	0	0.0%	0.0	10	0.2%	2.6
15-19	205	2.4%	66	13.2	6.6%	6.4	7	3.2%	3.4	15	0.3%	7.3
20-24	999	11.5%	203	40.6	20.4%	19.9	44	20.3%	22.2	203	3.7%	102.4
25-29	1,636	18.8%	143	28.6	14.4%	15.0	33	15.2%	17.5	342	6.3%	181.4
30-34	1,802	20.7%	130	26.0	13.1%	14.7	35	16.1%	19.1	411	7.5%	223.8
35-39	1,544	17.8%	102	20.4	10.3%	11.7	20	9.2%	11.9	461	8.4%	273.7
40-44	1,034	11.9%	109	21.8	11.0%	11.2	18	8.3%	9.5	649	11.9%	341.5
45-49	675	7.8%	105	21.0	10.6%	9.7	24	11.1%	11.4	1,001	18.3%	474.3
50-54	373	4.3%	61	12.2	6.1%	5.6	13	6.0%	5.9	974	17.8%	441.1
55-59	203	2.3%	46	9.2	4.6%	4.8	14	6.5%	7.1	721	13.2%	363.5
60+	160	1.8%	24	4.8	2.4%	1.0	8	3.7%	1.6	672	12.3%	131.0
Risk exposure												
MSM	5,654	65.0%	692	138.4	69.7%	-	151	69.6%	-	3,534	64.7%	-
IDU	907	10.4%	30	6.0	3.0%	-	6	2.8%	-	412	7.5%	-
MSM & IDU	639	7.4%	24	4.8	2.4%	-	2	0.9%	-	402	7.4%	-
Heterosexual	371	4.3%	47	9.4	4.7%	-	5	2.3%	-	277	5.1%	-
Other/Unknown	1,121	12.9%	200	40.0	20.1%	-	53	24.4%	-	839	15.4%	-

Year of HIV Diagnosis	Cases	Rate(e)
Before 2004	6,630	-
2004	217	7.9
2005	210	7.6
2006	206	7.4
2007	230	8.3
2008	191	6.8
2009	218	7.8
2010	205	7.3
2011	199	7.0
2012	180	6.3
2013	217	7.7

- a. New diagnoses include only individuals whose initial HIV report was made in Wisconsin.
b. The first cases of HIV infection in Wisconsin were reported in 1983. Thus, these represent cumulative cases through the specified date.
c. Prevalent cases include all cases presumed to be alive and living in Wisconsin, regardless of the state of initial HIV report.
d. The average annual cases in the specified period.
e. Cases per 100,000 population. Rates not available for risk exposure groups.
f. Demographic and risk exposure breakdown not shown if statewide total is less than 5 cases.
g. Disease status when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current disease status.
h. Age when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current age.

**Reported Cases of HIV Infection
Females, Wisconsin, 1983-2013**

	New Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis(a)									Prevalence(c)		
	1983-2013(b)		2008-2012				2013			Cases	%	Rate(e)
	Cases	%	Cases	Avg(d)	%	Rate(e)	Cases	%	Rate(e)			
Total cases(f)	1,779	100.0%	256	51.2	100.0%	1.8	38	100.0%	1.3	1,353	100.0%	47.0
Disease Status(g)												
(Missing)	29	1.6%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
HIV	1,378	77.5%	205	41.0	80.1%	1.4	28	73.7%	1.0	689	50.9%	24.0
AIDS	372	20.9%	51	10.2	19.9%	0.4	10	26.3%	0.3	664	49.1%	23.1
Sex at Birth												
Female	1,779	100.0%	256	51.2	100.0%	1.8	38	100.0%	1.3	1,353	100.0%	47.0
Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Race/Ethnicity												
White	564	31.7%	66	13.2	25.8%	0.5	8	21.1%	0.3	414	30.6%	17.3
African American	904	50.8%	143	28.6	55.9%	16.2	20	52.6%	11.1	688	50.8%	380.9
Hispanic	238	13.4%	28	5.6	10.9%	3.7	6	15.8%	3.6	188	13.9%	113.3
American Indian	23	1.3%	1	0.2	0.4%	4.1	1	2.6%	4.1	14	1.0%	56.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	27	1.5%	10	2.0	3.9%	3.0	2	5.3%	2.9	27	2.0%	38.9
Multi-racial	23	1.3%	8	1.6	3.1%	5.6	1	2.6%	2.4	22	1.6%	53.8
Age(h)												
<5	42	2.4%	2	0.4	0.8%	0.6	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.1%	0.6
5-14	10	0.6%	2	0.4	0.8%	0.3	0	0.0%	0.0	21	1.6%	5.8
15-19	91	5.1%	15	3.0	5.9%	1.5	2	5.3%	1.0	9	0.7%	4.6
20-24	236	13.3%	32	6.4	12.5%	3.3	3	7.9%	1.6	36	2.7%	19.0
25-29	333	18.7%	34	6.8	13.3%	3.7	2	5.3%	1.1	70	5.2%	38.3
30-34	331	18.6%	36	7.2	14.1%	4.2	6	15.8%	3.4	122	9.0%	69.1
35-39	263	14.8%	30	6.0	11.7%	3.5	4	10.5%	2.4	166	12.3%	101.2
40-44	184	10.3%	36	7.2	14.1%	3.8	4	10.5%	2.1	204	15.1%	109.4
45-49	129	7.3%	31	6.2	12.1%	2.9	5	13.2%	2.4	224	16.6%	106.2
50-54	63	3.5%	17	3.4	6.6%	1.6	2	5.3%	0.9	234	17.3%	105.7
55-59	50	2.8%	10	2.0	3.9%	1.0	7	18.4%	3.5	129	9.5%	64.9
60+	47	2.6%	11	2.2	4.3%	0.4	3	7.9%	0.5	137	10.1%	22.3
Risk exposure												
MSM	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	0.0
IDU	409	23.0%	29	5.8	11.3%	-	3	7.9%	-	234	17.3%	-
MSM & IDU	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	0.0
Heterosexual	886	49.8%	107	21.4	41.8%	-	8	21.1%	-	691	51.1%	-
Other/Unknown	484	27.2%	120	24.0	46.9%	-	27	71.1%	-	428	31.6%	-

Year of HIV Diagnosis	Cases	Rate(e)
Before 2004	1,281	-
2004	42	1.5
2005	66	2.4
2006	47	1.7
2007	49	1.7
2008	52	1.8
2009	66	2.3
2010	46	1.6
2011	47	1.6
2012	45	1.6
2013	38	1.3

- a. New diagnoses include only individuals whose initial HIV report was made in Wisconsin.
b. The first cases of HIV infection in Wisconsin were reported in 1983. Thus, these represent cumulative cases through the specified date.
c. Prevalent cases include all cases presumed to be alive and living in Wisconsin, regardless of the state of initial HIV report.
d. The average annual cases in the specified period.
e. Cases per 100,000 population. Rates not available for risk exposure groups.
f. Demographic and risk exposure breakdown not shown if statewide total is less than 5 cases.
g. Disease status when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current disease status.
h. Age when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current age.

**Reported Cases of HIV Infection
Whites, Wisconsin, 1983-2013**

	New Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis(a)									Prevalence(c)		
	1983-2013(b)		2008-2012			2013			Cases	%	Rate(e)	
	Cases	%	Cases	Avg(d)	%	Rate(e)	Cases	%				Rate(e)
Total cases(f)	5,533	100.0%	490	98.0	100.0%	2.1	103	100.0%	2.2	3,189	100.0%	67.2
Disease Status(g)												
(Missing)	502	9.1%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
HIV	3,543	64.0%	338	67.6	69.0%	1.4	75	72.8%	1.6	1,516	47.5%	32.0
AIDS	1,488	26.9%	152	30.4	31.0%	0.6	28	27.2%	0.6	1,673	52.5%	35.3
Sex at Birth												
Female	564	10.2%	66	13.2	13.5%	0.5	8	7.8%	0.3	414	13.0%	17.3
Male	4,969	89.8%	424	84.8	86.5%	3.6	95	92.2%	4.0	2,775	87.0%	118.1
Race/Ethnicity												
White	5,533	100.0%	490	98.0	100.0%	2.1	103	100.0%	2.2	3,189	100.0%	67.2
African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Multi-racial	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Age(h)												
<5	22	0.4%	1	0.2	0.2%	0.4	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
5-14	14	0.3%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	0.1%	0.7
15-19	77	1.4%	7	1.4	1.4%	0.6	2	1.9%	0.7	4	0.1%	1.3
20-24	480	8.7%	52	10.4	10.6%	3.3	10	9.7%	3.3	42	1.3%	14.0
25-29	985	17.8%	62	12.4	12.7%	4.2	11	10.7%	3.8	106	3.3%	36.5
30-34	1,126	20.4%	64	12.8	13.1%	4.6	18	17.5%	6.3	199	6.2%	70.0
35-39	1,051	19.0%	59	11.8	12.0%	4.2	12	11.7%	4.5	243	7.6%	91.3
40-44	692	12.5%	76	15.2	15.5%	4.6	11	10.7%	3.5	379	11.9%	119.6
45-49	490	8.9%	72	14.4	14.7%	3.7	16	15.5%	4.3	592	18.6%	160.2
50-54	280	5.1%	41	8.2	8.4%	2.1	7	6.8%	1.8	635	19.9%	160.3
55-59	168	3.0%	36	7.2	7.3%	2.1	12	11.7%	3.3	469	14.7%	129.8
60+	148	2.7%	20	4.0	4.1%	0.4	4	3.9%	0.4	516	16.2%	48.8
Risk exposure												
MSM	3,768	68.1%	321	64.2	65.5%	-	69	67.0%	-	2,097	65.8%	-
IDU	371	6.7%	30	6.0	6.1%	-	3	2.9%	-	190	6.0%	-
MSM & IDU	357	6.5%	14	2.8	2.9%	-	1	1.0%	-	225	7.1%	-
Heterosexual	388	7.0%	28	5.6	5.7%	-	3	2.9%	-	275	8.6%	-
Other/Unknown	649	11.7%	97	19.4	19.8%	-	27	26.2%	-	402	12.6%	-

Year of HIV Diagnosis	Cases	Rate(e)
Before 2004	4,462	-
2004	125	2.6
2005	126	2.6
2006	115	2.4
2007	121	2.5
2008	96	2.0
2009	120	2.5
2010	93	2.0
2011	92	1.9
2012	89	1.9
2013	103	2.2

- a. New diagnoses include only individuals whose initial HIV report was made in Wisconsin.
b. The first cases of HIV infection in Wisconsin were reported in 1983. Thus, these represent cumulative cases through the specified date.
c. Prevalent cases include all cases presumed to be alive and living in Wisconsin, regardless of the state of initial HIV report.
d. The average annual cases in the specified period.
e. Cases per 100,000 population. Rates not available for risk exposure groups.
f. Demographic and risk exposure breakdown not shown if statewide total is less than 5 cases.
g. Disease status when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current disease status.
h. Age when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current age.

**Reported Cases of HIV Infection
African Americans, Wisconsin, 1983-2013**

	New Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis(a)									Prevalence(c)		
	1983-2013(b)		2008-2012			2013			Cases	%	Rate(e)	
	Cases	%	Cases	Avg(d)	%	Rate(e)	Cases	%				Rate(e)
Total cases(f)	3,612	100.0%	525	105.0	100.0%	30.4	104	100.0%	29.3	2,603	100.0%	733.7
Disease Status(g)												
(Missing)	83	2.3%	1	0.2	0.2%	0.3	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
HIV	2,762	76.5%	433	86.6	82.5%	25.1	79	76.0%	22.3	1,284	49.3%	361.9
AIDS	767	21.2%	91	18.2	17.3%	5.3	25	24.0%	7.0	1,319	50.7%	371.8
Sex at Birth												
Female	904	25.0%	143	28.6	27.2%	16.2	20	19.2%	11.1	688	26.4%	380.9
Male	2,708	75.0%	382	76.4	72.8%	45.1	84	80.8%	48.2	1,915	73.6%	1,099.5
Race/Ethnicity												
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
African American	3,612	100.0%	525	105.0	100.0%	30.4	104	100.0%	29.3	2,603	100.0%	733.7
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Multi-racial	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Age(h)												
<5	33	0.9%	2	0.4	0.4%	3.0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	0.2%	12.8
5-14	13	0.4%	3	0.6	0.6%	1.6	0	0.0%	0.0	22	0.8%	34.9
15-19	179	5.0%	61	12.2	11.6%	35.8	7	6.7%	20.5	16	0.6%	47.0
20-24	560	15.5%	139	27.8	26.5%	91.6	31	29.8%	98.8	154	5.9%	491.0
25-29	703	19.5%	72	14.4	13.7%	52.9	18	17.3%	66.5	229	8.8%	846.3
30-34	728	20.2%	60	12.0	11.4%	49.5	12	11.5%	46.9	218	8.4%	852.3
35-39	544	15.1%	43	8.6	8.2%	37.0	6	5.8%	26.0	243	9.3%	1,052.5
40-44	388	10.7%	48	9.6	9.1%	43.1	6	5.8%	25.8	337	12.9%	1,449.8
45-49	242	6.7%	46	9.2	8.8%	42.2	9	8.7%	40.4	449	17.2%	2,014.6
50-54	122	3.4%	29	5.8	5.5%	28.6	6	5.8%	27.8	423	16.3%	1,957.4
55-59	54	1.5%	12	2.4	2.3%	15.0	6	5.8%	34.6	298	11.4%	1,719.1
60+	46	1.3%	10	2.0	1.9%	6.2	3	2.9%	8.6	210	8.1%	603.8
Risk exposure												
MSM	1,404	38.9%	253	50.6	48.2%	-	60	57.7%	-	1,039	39.9%	-
IDU	678	18.8%	17	3.4	3.2%	-	4	3.8%	-	307	11.8%	-
MSM & IDU	212	5.9%	5	1.0	1.0%	-	1	1.0%	-	125	4.8%	-
Heterosexual	615	17.0%	86	17.2	16.4%	-	7	6.7%	-	488	18.7%	-
Other/Unknown	703	19.5%	164	32.8	31.2%	-	32	30.8%	-	644	24.7%	-

Year of HIV Diagnosis	Cases	Rate(e)
Before 2004	2,603	-
2004	87	27.3
2005	100	31.0
2006	91	28.0
2007	104	31.6
2008	104	31.3
2009	111	33.2
2010	114	32.3
2011	101	28.5
2012	95	26.8
2013	104	29.3

- a. New diagnoses include only individuals whose initial HIV report was made in Wisconsin.
b. The first cases of HIV infection in Wisconsin were reported in 1983. Thus, these represent cumulative cases through the specified date.
c. Prevalent cases include all cases presumed to be alive and living in Wisconsin, regardless of the state of initial HIV report.
d. The average annual cases in the specified period.
e. Cases per 100,000 population. Rates not available for risk exposure groups.
f. Demographic and risk exposure breakdown not shown if statewide total is less than 5 cases.
g. Disease status when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current disease status.
h. Age when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current age.

**Reported Cases of HIV Infection
Hispanics, Wisconsin, 1983-2013**

	New Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis(a)									Prevalence(c)		
	1983-2013(b)		2008-2012			2013			Cases	%	Rate(e)	
	Cases	%	Cases	Avg(d)	%	Rate(e)	Cases	%				Rate(e)
Total cases(f)	1,071	100.0%	171	34.2	100.0%	10.6	39	100.0%	11.2	834	100.0%	239.5
Disease Status(g)												
(Missing)	27	2.5%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
HIV	722	67.4%	118	23.6	69.0%	7.3	23	59.0%	6.6	355	42.6%	101.9
AIDS	322	30.1%	53	10.6	31.0%	3.3	16	41.0%	4.6	479	57.4%	137.5
Sex at Birth												
Female	238	22.2%	28	5.6	16.4%	3.7	6	15.4%	3.6	188	22.5%	113.3
Male	833	77.8%	143	28.6	83.6%	16.7	33	84.6%	18.1	646	77.5%	354.2
Race/Ethnicity												
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hispanic	1,071	100.0%	171	34.2	100.0%	10.6	39	100.0%	11.2	834	100.0%	239.5
American Indian	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Multi-racial	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Age(h)												
<5	17	1.6%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.6%	2.3	1	0.1%	2.3
5-14	6	0.6%	1	0.2	0.6%	1.3	0	0.0%	0.0	3	0.4%	3.9
15-19	34	3.2%	9	1.8	5.3%	7.9	0	0.0%	0.0	4	0.5%	12.8
20-24	145	13.5%	30	6.0	17.5%	21.4	4	10.3%	13.4	26	3.1%	87.3
25-29	225	21.0%	30	6.0	17.5%	20.5	5	12.8%	16.1	62	7.4%	199.5
30-34	230	21.5%	30	6.0	17.5%	21.0	10	25.6%	32.4	90	10.8%	291.3
35-39	177	16.5%	22	4.4	12.9%	17.9	6	15.4%	22.5	118	14.1%	442.5
40-44	117	10.9%	18	3.6	10.5%	18.3	4	10.3%	18.7	116	13.9%	541.3
45-49	58	5.4%	15	3.0	8.8%	23.8	3	7.7%	18.1	151	18.1%	910.2
50-54	24	2.2%	4	0.8	2.3%	10.8	1	2.6%	7.6	124	14.9%	938.8
55-59	27	2.5%	7	1.4	4.1%	20.2	3	7.7%	31.8	72	8.6%	763.7
60+	11	1.0%	5	1.0	2.9%	10.5	2	5.1%	11.8	67	8.0%	394.4
Risk exposure												
MSM	384	35.9%	91	18.2	53.2%	-	18	46.2%	-	329	39.4%	-
IDU	241	22.5%	10	2.0	5.8%	-	2	5.1%	-	131	15.7%	-
MSM & IDU	50	4.7%	1	0.2	0.6%	-	0	0.0%	-	39	4.7%	-
Heterosexual	202	18.9%	24	4.8	14.0%	-	3	7.7%	-	162	19.4%	-
Other/Unknown	194	18.1%	45	9.0	26.3%	-	16	41.0%	-	173	20.7%	-

Year of HIV Diagnosis	Cases	Rate(e)
Before 2004	701	-
2004	35	14.5
2005	44	17.4
2006	38	14.4
2007	43	15.6
2008	33	11.5
2009	37	12.4
2010	28	8.3
2011	40	11.5
2012	33	9.5
2013	39	11.2

- a. New diagnoses include only individuals whose initial HIV report was made in Wisconsin.
b. The first cases of HIV infection in Wisconsin were reported in 1983. Thus, these represent cumulative cases through the specified date.
c. Prevalent cases include all cases presumed to be alive and living in Wisconsin, regardless of the state of initial HIV report.
d. The average annual cases in the specified period.
e. Cases per 100,000 population. Rates not available for risk exposure groups.
f. Demographic and risk exposure breakdown not shown if statewide total is less than 5 cases.
g. Disease status when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current disease status.
h. Age when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current age.

**Reported Cases of HIV Infection
Asian/Pacific Islanders, Wisconsin, 1983-2013**

	New Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis(a)									Prevalence(c)		
	1983-2013(b)		2008-2012			2013			Cases	%	Rate(e)	
	Cases	%	Cases	Avg(d)	%	Rate(e)	Cases	%				Rate(e)
Total cases(f)	97	100.0%	29	5.8	100.0%	4.5	6	100.0%	4.4	73	100.0%	53.8
Disease Status(g)												
HIV	71	73.2%	21	4.2	72.4%	3.3	3	50.0%	2.2	44	60.3%	32.4
AIDS	26	26.8%	8	1.6	27.6%	1.6	3	50.0%	2.2	29	39.7%	21.4
Sex at Birth												
Female	27	27.8%	10	2.0	34.5%	3.0	2	33.3%	2.9	27	37.0%	38.9
Male	70	72.2%	19	3.8	65.5%	6.0	4	66.7%	6.0	46	63.0%	69.4
Race/Ethnicity												
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
African American	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Asian/Pacific Islander	97	100.0%	29	5.8	100.0%	4.5	6	100.0%	4.4	73	100.0%	53.8
Multi-racial	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Age(h)												
<5	2	2.1%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
5-14	0	0.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.4%	4.3
15-19	1	1.0%	1	0.2	3.4%	7.8	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
20-24	20	20.6%	8	1.6	27.6%	10.9	1	16.7%	6.3	8	11.0%	50.3
25-29	18	18.6%	5	1.0	17.2%	9.9	0	0.0%	0.0	6	8.2%	42.5
30-34	20	20.6%	8	1.6	27.6%	18.9	1	16.7%	8.5	11	15.1%	93.7
35-39	13	13.4%	3	0.6	10.3%	10.4	0	0.0%	0.0	11	15.1%	109.6
40-44	7	7.2%	2	0.4	6.9%	12.2	1	16.7%	11.6	7	9.6%	80.9
45-49	7	7.2%	1	0.2	3.4%	13.9	1	16.7%	13.9	9	12.3%	125.0
50-54	5	5.2%	1	0.2	3.4%	21.0	1	16.7%	18.5	11	15.1%	203.1
55-59	3	3.1%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	3	4.1%	64.8
60+	1	1.0%	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0	1	16.7%	9.9	6	8.2%	59.7
Risk exposure												
MSM	38	39.2%	11	2.2	37.9%	-	3	50.0%	-	26	35.6%	-
IDU	2	2.1%	0	0.0	0.0%	-	0	0.0%	-	2	2.7%	-
MSM & IDU	1	1.0%	1	0.2	3.4%	-	0	0.0%	-	1	1.4%	-
Heterosexual	24	24.7%	10	2.0	34.5%	-	0	0.0%	-	18	24.7%	-
Other/Unknown	32	33.0%	7	1.4	24.1%	-	3	50.0%	-	26	35.6%	-

Year of HIV Diagnosis	Cases	Rate(e)
Before 2004	40	-
2004	6	5.6
2005	4	3.7
2006	5	4.4
2007	7	6.1
2008	6	5.0
2009	8	6.6
2010	6	4.5
2011	6	4.4
2012	3	2.2
2013	6	4.4

- a. New diagnoses include only individuals whose initial HIV report was made in Wisconsin.
b. The first cases of HIV infection in Wisconsin were reported in 1983. Thus, these represent cumulative cases through the specified date.
c. Prevalent cases include all cases presumed to be alive and living in Wisconsin, regardless of the state of initial HIV report.
d. The average annual cases in the specified period.
e. Cases per 100,000 population. Rates not available for risk exposure groups.
f. Demographic and risk exposure breakdown not shown if statewide total is less than 5 cases.
g. Disease status when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current disease status.
h. Age when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current age.

**Reported Cases of HIV Infection
American Indians, Wisconsin, 1983-2013**

	New Diagnoses by Year of Diagnosis(a)									Prevalence(c)		
	1983-2013(b)		2008-2012			2013			Cases	%	Rate(e)	
	Cases	%	Cases	Avg(d)	%	Rate(e)	Cases	%				Rate(e)
Total cases(f)	71	100.0%	4	0.8	100.0%	2.7	1	100.0%	2.0	37	100.0%	75.3
Disease Status(g)												
(Missing)	2	2.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0
HIV	47	66.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	56.8%	42.7
AIDS	22	31.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	43.2%	32.6
Sex at Birth												
Female	23	32.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	37.8%	56.9
Male	48	67.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	62.2%	93.8
Race/Ethnicity												
White	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0
African American	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0
Hispanic	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian	71	100.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	100.0%	75.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0
Multi-racial	0	0.0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0
Age(h)												
<5	2	2.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0
5-14	1	1.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0
15-19	1	1.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0
20-24	10	14.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.4%	49.2
25-29	18	25.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0.0
30-34	17	23.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8.1%	88.7
35-39	12	16.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18.9%	221.0
40-44	4	5.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10.8%	116.0
45-49	2	2.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	18.9%	188.0
50-54	2	2.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	21.6%	230.1
55-59	1	1.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10.8%	144.4
60+	1	1.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.4%	34.9
Risk exposure												
MSM	21	29.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	27.0%	-
IDU	18	25.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	24.3%	-
MSM & IDU	9	12.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10.8%	-
Heterosexual	15	21.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	29.7%	-
Other/Unknown	8	11.3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8.1%	-

Year of HIV Diagnosis	Cases	Rate(e)
Before 2004	61	-
2004	2	4.3
2005	1	2.1
2006	1	2.1
2007	1	2.1
2008	1	2.0
2009	0	0.0
2010	1	2.1
2011	2	4.1
2012	0	0.0
2013	1	2.0

- a. New diagnoses include only individuals whose initial HIV report was made in Wisconsin.
b. The first cases of HIV infection in Wisconsin were reported in 1983. Thus, these represent cumulative cases through the specified date.
c. Prevalent cases include all cases presumed to be alive and living in Wisconsin, regardless of the state of initial HIV report.
d. The average annual cases in the specified period.
e. Cases per 100,000 population. Rates not available for risk exposure groups.
f. Demographic and risk exposure breakdown not shown if statewide total is less than 5 cases.
g. Disease status when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current disease status.
h. Age when first diagnosed with HIV infection, except for prevalent cases, where it is the current age.

Technical notes

This report is compiled by the Wisconsin AIDS/HIV Program and is based on HIV infection case surveillance data collected by the Wisconsin Division of Public Health (DPH). In Wisconsin, state statutes require health care providers and laboratories to report cases of AIDS and HIV infection to the DPH. Data in this report are compiled from case report forms completed by health care providers. Risk information is usually self-reported by patients. All data are provisional and subject to change as additional case information becomes available.

Completeness of reporting for AIDS cases in Wisconsin is estimated to be over 98% but may vary by geographic region, risk exposure category, and demographic group. Completeness of reporting may be somewhat less for persons with HIV infection who do not meet the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) surveillance case definition for AIDS. Thus, at any time, reported cases of HIV infection represent only part of the total number of diagnosed cases and because additional cases remain undiagnosed, reported HIV infection underestimates total HIV infection morbidity.

Newly diagnosed cases

New HIV diagnoses are included in the annual report if:

- The case was diagnosed in Wisconsin during the year of analysis; and
- The case was determined to be a *confirmed* case of HIV or AIDS; and
- Wisconsin is the first state of verifiable, name-based, HIV report. Also included are individuals diagnosed in another country but for whom Wisconsin is the first US state of residence and therefore first US-based HIV report. These practices conform to CDC's guidelines for case residency assignment.

Prevalent cases

Cases of HIV infection are included in the prevalence calculation for a given year if:

- The case was determined to be a confirmed case of HIV or AIDS; and
- The case was presumed to be alive at the time of analysis (i.e. no documentation of death has been received and the case did not match any records in local or national death data); and
- The most recent address information available for the case suggests that he/she currently resides in Wisconsin.
- Because of delays in reporting of deaths, the number of cases presumed alive should be considered provisional.

Current disease category

- In this report, "HIV infection" refers to all persons with laboratory confirmed HIV infection. This includes both AIDS and non-AIDS cases. Cases classified as "AIDS" include only cases which meet the CDC surveillance case definition for AIDS.

Age

- For diagnoses, age is the age at time of HIV diagnosis. For prevalent cases, or those "presumed alive", age is the age on December 31, 2013.

Risk exposure

- For surveillance purposes, cases are counted only once in a hierarchy of exposure categories. Persons with more than one reported mode of exposure to HIV are classified in the first category in the hierarchy as defined by CDC.
- The risk exposure category "MSM" includes men who report having sex with men with no history of injection drug use. This includes men who report sex with both men and women.

- The risk exposure category “MSM&IDU” includes men who report having sex with men who also have a history of injection drug use.
- The risk exposure category “IDU” includes females and non-MSM males who report a history of injection drug use.
- The risk category “high-risk heterosexual contact” is restricted to males and females who report a history of heterosexual contact with a high risk partner, such as an injection drug user, a bisexual male, a person with hemophilia or persons with HIV infection.
- The risk exposure category "Other" includes persons with hemophilia, persons who have been exposed to HIV through a blood transfusion or tissue/organ transplant, and children who were born to mothers with, or at risk of, HIV infection.
- The risk exposure category "Unknown" includes cases currently under investigation; cases with incomplete exposure history because the patients refused interview, died before they could be interviewed, or were lost to follow-up; cases for whom follow-up exposure history is available but no exposure mode was identified; and cases with exposure categories not listed in the hierarchy.
- In some instances this report uses imputed risk exposure. Imputed risk is derived using a method that stratifies cases by sex, race/ethnicity, metropolitan category, and year of report and assumes that cases with unknown risk exposure within each stratum have risk exposures similar to cases with known risk exposure. It is important to note that imputed risk exposures are estimates, not actual case counts. Imputed risk exposures are subject to change as more information becomes available. This method conforms to CDC’s method of addressing cases with unknown risk.

Rates

- In this report rates are defined as cases per 100,000 population, except where noted. Population denominators used to calculate rates are based on the 2010 U.S. Census or the most recent American Community Survey data available. Use caution when comparing rates calculated from a small number (i.e., less than five) cases.
- Rates are not calculated for risk exposure groups because population sizes are not available.
- Rates published by the CDC for Wisconsin, Milwaukee, and Madison cannot be compared to those prepared by the Wisconsin Division of Public Health and local health departments because they use different data sources.

Case Residency

- Cases that meet the definition of newly diagnosed (see *Newly diagnosed cases* section above) are assigned to the county in which they resided when they were first diagnosed with HIV infection (including concurrent HIV/AIDS diagnoses)
- Cases that meet the definition of prevalent cases (see *Prevalent cases* section above) are assigned to the county based on the last known address.

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