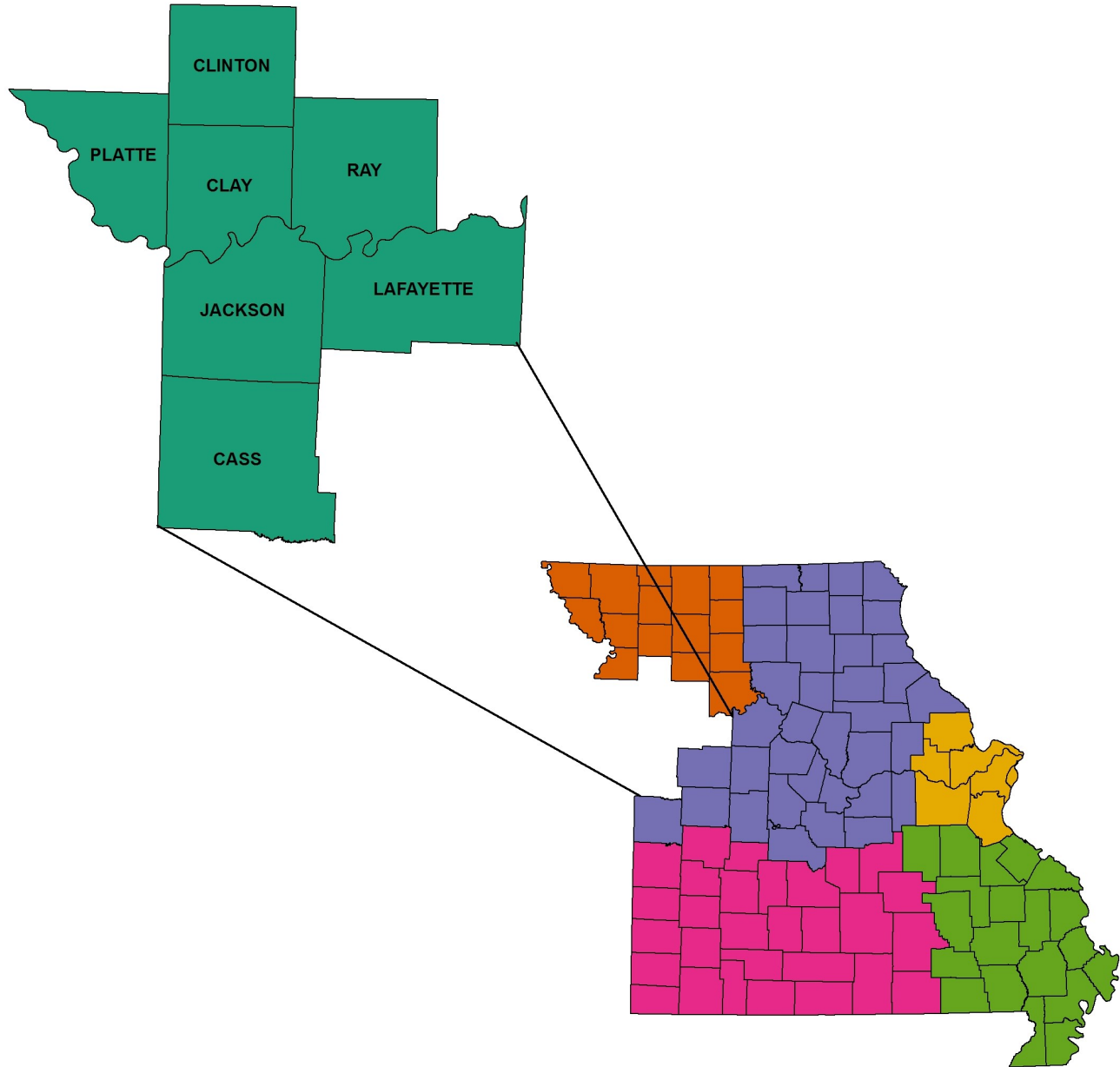


KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015

County	White	Black/African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Two or More Races/Other	Total
Cass County	89,772 88.4%	3,928 3.9%	4,422 4.4%	860 0.8%	545 0.5%	2,076 2.0%	101,603
Clay County	193,201 82.0%	14,027 6.0%	15,823 6.7%	6,125 2.6%	1,109 0.5%	5,352 2.3%	235,637
Clinton County	19,316 93.7%	299 1.5%	422 2.0%	102 0.5%	121 0.6%	349 1.7%	20,609
Jackson County	430,690 62.6%	160,862 23.4%	61,466 8.9%	14,073 2.0%	2,662 0.4%	17,870 2.6%	687,623
Lafayette County	30,112 92.1%	754 2.3%	898 2.7%	182 0.6%	140 0.4%	615 1.9%	32,701
Platte County	78,885 82.1%	6,139 6.4%	5,574 5.8%	2,871 3.0%	410 0.4%	2,217 2.3%	96,096
Ray County	21,377 93.7%	296 1.3%	567 2.5%	86 0.4%	137 0.6%	347 1.5%	22,810
Region Total	863,353 72.1%	186,305 15.6%	89,172 7.4%	24,299 2.0%	5,124 0.4%	28,826 2.4%	1,197,079

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Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 1982-2016

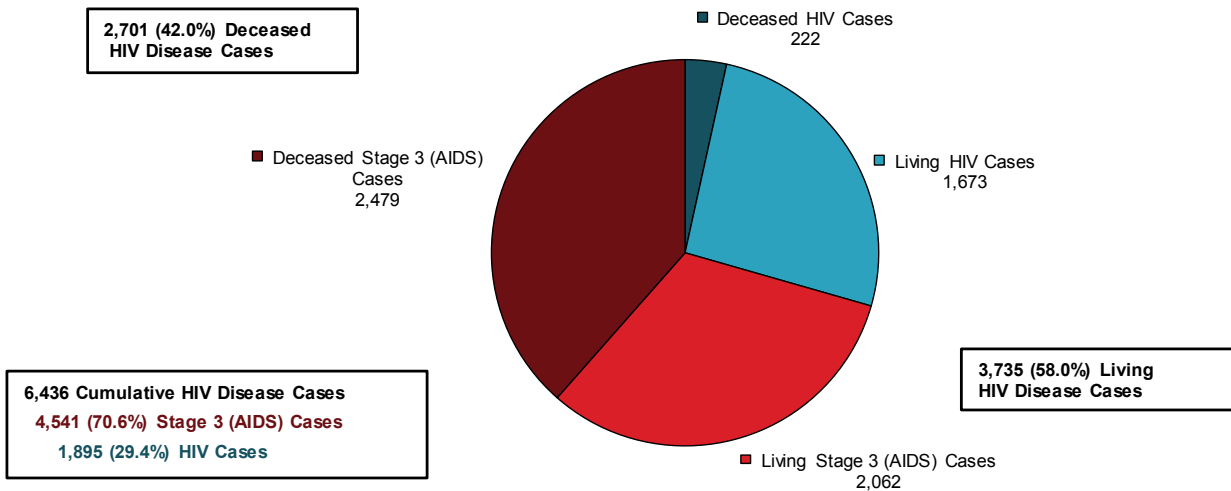
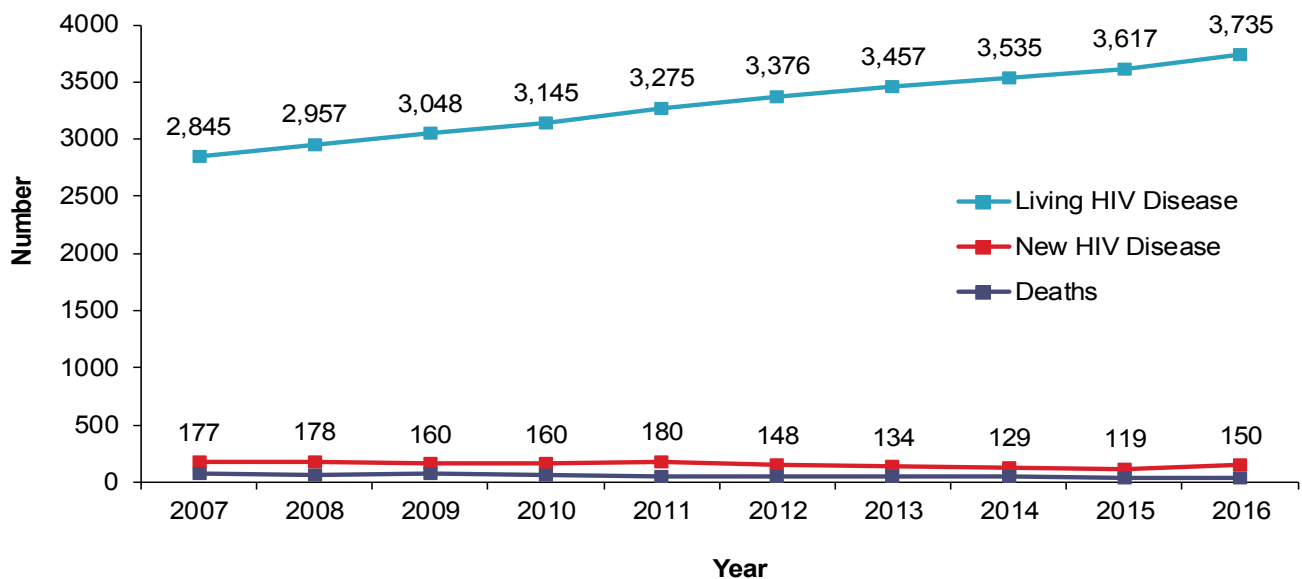


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths, by year*, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2007-2016

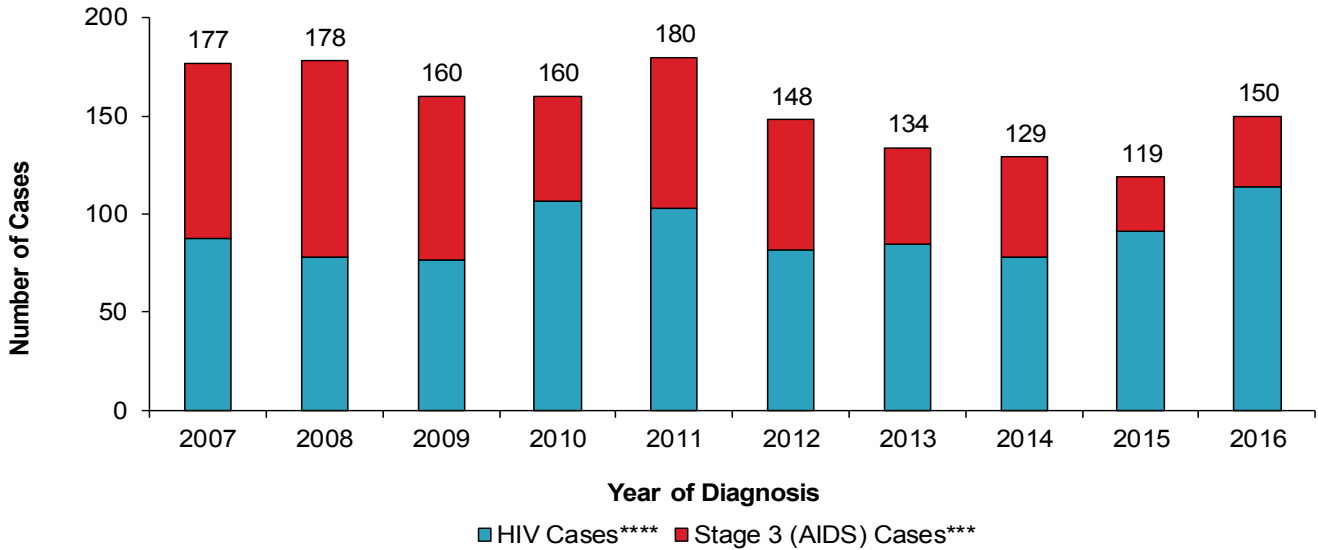


*Living HIV disease cases represent the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. New HIV disease cases represent the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. HIV disease deaths represent the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2016, a total of 6,436 HIV disease cases were diagnosed in the Kansas City HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 58% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2016. Among those living with HIV disease, 1,673 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2016 and 2,062 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

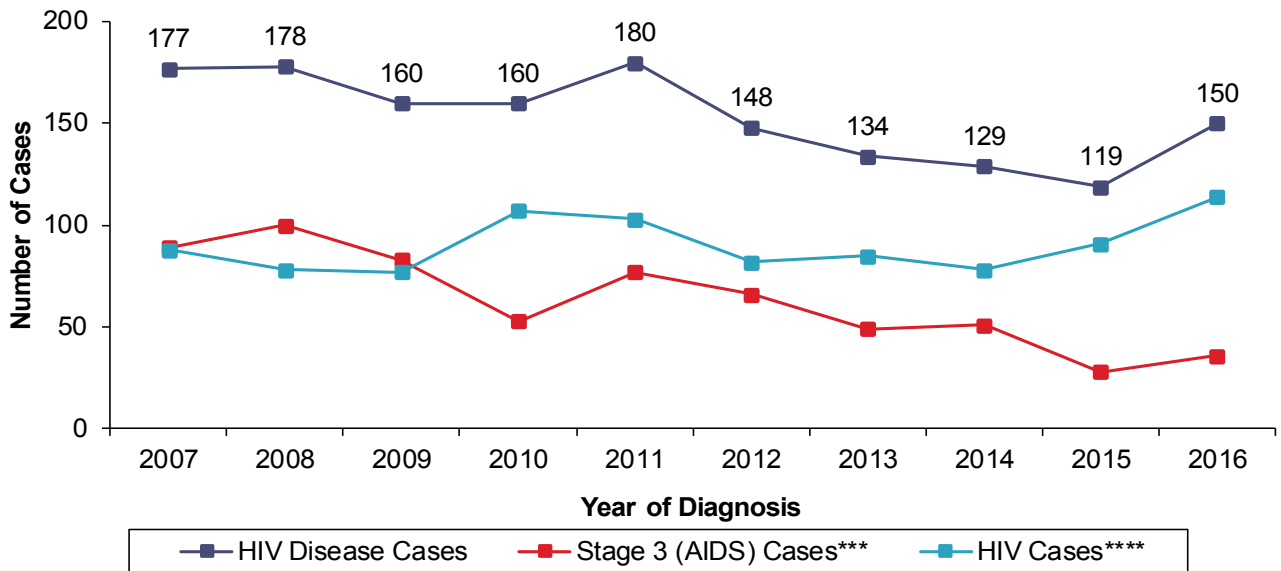
At the end of 2016, there were 3,735 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 150 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2016. The number of new diagnoses was generally stable with slight fluctuations between 2007 and 2011, with a gradual decrease from 2011 through 2015, followed by a 26% increase in reported cases from 2015 to 2016. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained generally stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2007-2016**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case.
 **Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2016.

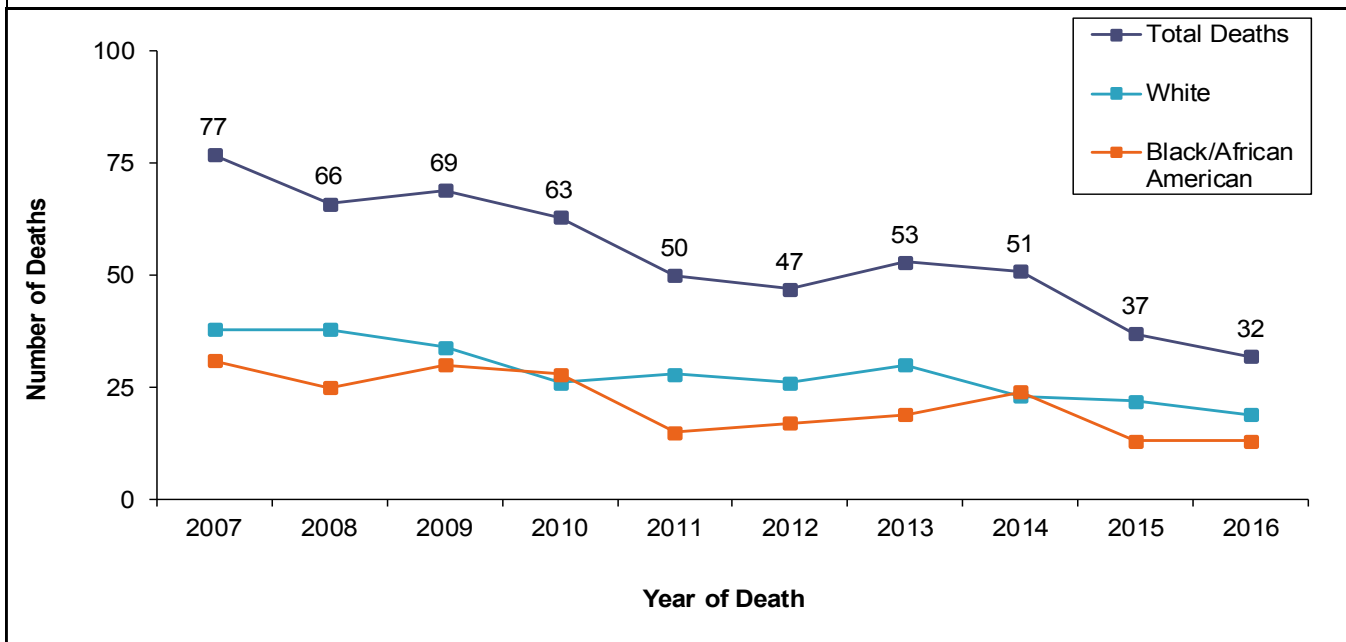
Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2007-2016**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case.
 **Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2016.

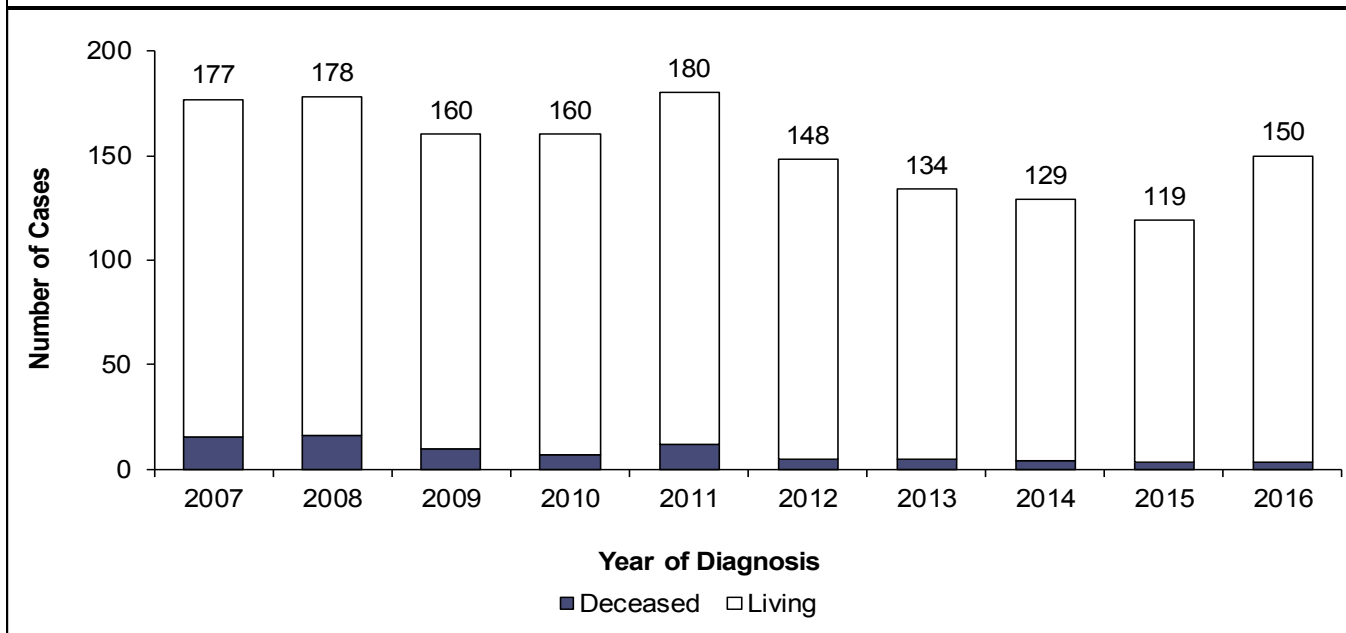
The number of new diagnoses remained generally stable with no sustained upward or downward trend between 2007 and 2011. The number of new diagnoses decreased between 2011 and 2015, and then increased 26% from 2015 to 2016. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race and year of death, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2007-2016†



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region.
 †Only includes deaths through December 31, 2016, and reported by February 28, 2017.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease, by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2007-2016**



*Vital status on December 31, 2016.
 **Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease generally decreased from 2007 to 2012 (Figure 5). The number of deaths among persons with HIV increased slightly from 2012 to 2013 and then decreased through 2016. The lower number of deaths in more recent years was likely related in part to delays in death reporting.

Of the 177 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2007, 15 (9%) were deceased by the end of 2016 (Figure 6). Among the 150 persons first diagnosed in 2016, three (2%) were deceased at the end of 2016. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016									
	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	1,413	84.5%	242.2	1,747	84.7%	299.5	3,160	84.6%	541.7
Female	260	15.5%	42.4	315	15.3%	51.3	575	15.4%	93.7
Total	1,673	100.0%	139.8	2,062	100.0%	172.3	3,735	100.0%	312.0
Race/Ethnicity									
White	822	49.1%	95.2	1,037	50.3%	120.1	1,859	49.8%	215.3
Black/African American	692	41.4%	371.4	819	39.7%	439.6	1,511	40.5%	811.0
Hispanic	117	7.0%	131.2	149	7.2%	167.1	266	7.1%	298.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	18	1.1%	74.1	17	0.8%	70.0	35	0.9%	144.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0.3%	97.6	2	0.1%	39.0	7	0.2%	136.6
Two or More Races/Unknown	19	1.1%	--	38	1.8%	--	57	1.5%	--
Total	1,673	100.0%	139.8	2,062	100.0%	172.3	3,735	100.0%	312.0
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	752	53.2%	178.1	954	54.6%	226.0	1,706	54.0%	404.1
Black/African American Male	524	37.1%	598.1	618	35.4%	705.4	1,142	36.1%	1303.5
Hispanic Male	103	7.3%	227.4	129	7.4%	284.8	232	7.3%	512.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	15	1.1%	129.0	11	0.6%	94.6	26	0.8%	223.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	5	0.4%	198.6	2	0.1%	79.5	7	0.2%	278.1
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	14	1.0%	--	33	1.9%	--	47	1.5%	--
Total	1,413	100.0%	242.2	1,747	100.0%	299.5	3,160	100.0%	541.7
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	70	26.9%	15.9	83	26.3%	18.8	153	26.6%	34.7
Black/African American Female	168	64.6%	170.2	201	63.8%	203.7	369	64.2%	373.9
Hispanic Female	14	5.4%	31.9	20	6.3%	45.6	34	5.9%	77.5
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	3	1.2%	23.7	6	1.9%	47.4	9	1.6%	71.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	5	1.9%	--	5	1.6%	--	10	1.7%	--
Total	260	100.0%	42.4	315	100.0%	51.3	575	100.0%	93.7
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	6	0.4%	3.4	0	0.0%	0.0	6	0.2%	3.4
13-18	9	0.5%	9.5	0	0.0%	0.0	9	0.2%	9.5
19-24	95	5.7%	110.0	23	1.1%	26.6	118	3.2%	136.7
25-44	757	45.2%	233.6	548	26.6%	169.1	1,305	34.9%	402.8
45-64	736	44.0%	233.6	1,351	65.5%	428.8	2,087	55.9%	662.4
65+	70	4.2%	41.5	140	6.8%	83.1	210	5.6%	124.6
Total	1,673	100.0%	139.8	2,062	100.0%	172.3	3,735	100.0%	312.0
[†] Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence. *Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2016. **Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2016. ***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases. ****Per 100,000 population based on 2015 DHSS estimates. [‡] Based on age as of December 31, 2016. Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.									

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	97	85.1%	16.6	27	75.0%	4.6	124	82.7%	21.3
Female	17	14.9%	2.8	9	25.0%	1.5	26	17.3%	4.2
Total	114	100.0%	9.5	36	100.0%	3.0	150	100.0%	12.5
Race/Ethnicity									
White	47	41.2%	5.4	16	44.4%	1.9	63	42.0%	7.3
Black/African American	47	41.2%	25.2	15	41.7%	8.1	62	41.3%	33.3
Hispanic	18	15.8%	20.2	5	13.9%	5.6	23	15.3%	25.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0.9%	4.1	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.7%	4.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	0.9%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	0.7%	--
Total	114	100.0%	9.5	36	100.0%	3.0	150	100.0%	12.5
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	44	45.4%	10.4	15	55.6%	3.6	59	47.6%	14.0
Black/African American Male	35	36.1%	39.9	9	33.3%	10.3	44	35.5%	50.2
Hispanic Male	17	17.5%	37.5	3	11.1%	6.6	20	16.1%	44.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	1	1.0%	39.7	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.8%	39.7
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	97	100.0%	16.6	27	100.0%	4.6	124	100.0%	21.3
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	3	17.6%	0.7	1	11.1%	0.2	4	15.4%	0.9
Black/African American Female	12	70.6%	12.2	6	66.7%	6.1	18	69.2%	18.2
Hispanic Female	1	5.9%	2.3	2	22.2%	4.6	3	11.5%	6.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	5.9%	7.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	3.8%	7.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	17	100.0%	2.8	9	100.0%	1.5	26	100.0%	4.2
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	4	3.5%	4.2	0	0.0%	0.0	4	2.7%	4.2
19-24	32	28.1%	37.1	3	8.3%	3.5	35	23.3%	40.5
25-44	61	53.5%	18.8	15	41.7%	4.6	76	50.7%	23.5
45-64	15	13.2%	4.8	18	50.0%	5.7	33	22.0%	10.5
65+	2	1.8%	1.2	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.3%	1.2
Total	114	100.0%	9.5	36	100.0%	3.0	150	100.0%	12.5

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2016 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2016.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2016 with HIV which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2015 DHSS estimates.

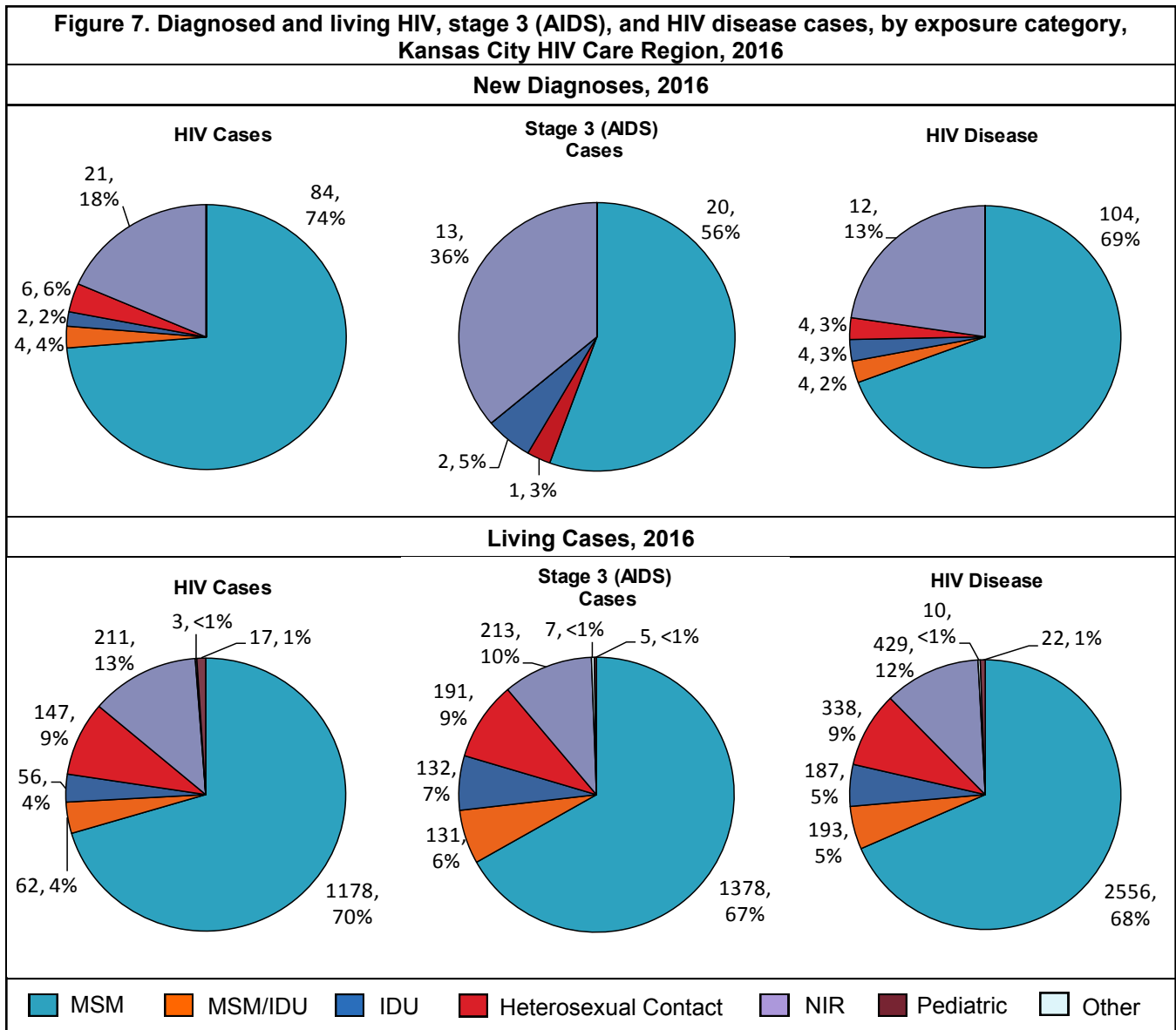
‡Based on age as of December 31, 2016.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Kansas City HIV Care Region

Of the 3,735 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2016, 85% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 5.8 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (50%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 3.8 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 1.4 times as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 3.2 times as high as the rate among whites, and the rate among Hispanics was 1.3 times as high as the rate among whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 10.8 times as high as the rate among whites, and 2.2 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Of the 150 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2016, 24% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2016 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 5.1 times as high among males compared to females. The rate of new HIV disease cases among blacks/African Americans was 4.6 times as high as the rate among whites, and 3.5 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.



Among all categories, the majority of cases were attributed to MSM (Figure 7). The large proportion of cases with no indicated risk made trends difficult to interpret for all categories. The surveillance program examined methods to improve the identification and reporting of exposure category information.

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2016*			Living			Diagnosed 2016**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Kansas City	95	83.3%	20.0	1,332	79.6%	280.2	29	80.6%	6.1	1,668	80.9%	350.9
Jackson County†	15	13.2%	4.0	208	12.4%	54.8	4	11.1%	1.1	258	12.5%	68.0
Clay County†	2	1.8%	1.7	63	3.8%	54.7	1	2.8%	0.9	62	3.0%	53.9
Cass County†	1	0.9%	1.0	29	1.7%	28.6	0	0.0%	0.0	40	1.9%	39.4
Platte County†	1	0.9%	2.0	25	1.5%	50.3	1	2.8%	2.0	13	0.6%	26.2
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	114	100.0%	10.2	1,673	100.0%	149.2	36	100.0%	3.2	2,062	100.0%	183.9

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to DHSS during 2016 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2015 DHSS estimates.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	35	36.8%	13.4	42	44.2%	30.1	17	17.9%	36.2	95	100.0%	20.0
Jackson County†	9	60.0%	3.0	4	26.7%	12.0	1	6.7%	3.9	15	100.0%	4.0
Remainder of Region†	3	75.0%	1.3	1	25.0%	8.4	0	0.0%	0.0	4	100.0%	1.5
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	47	41.2%	5.9	47	41.2%	25.4	18	15.8%	20.6	114	100.0%	10.2

*Per 100,000 population based on 2015 DHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 5. Diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	10	34.5%	3.8	15	51.7%	10.7	4	13.8%	8.5	29	100.0%	6.1
Jackson County†	4	100.0%	1.3	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	4	100.0%	1.1
Remainder of Region†	2	66.7%	0.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	33.3%	6.9	3	100.0%	1.1
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	16	44.4%	2.0	15	41.7%	8.1	5	13.9%	5.7	36	100.0%	3.2

*Per 100,000 population based on 2015 DHSS estimates.

**Includes cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Row percentages are shown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

The rates of new diagnoses and living cases were highest in Kansas City compared to other areas in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 3).

The highest rates of new HIV case diagnoses among whites, blacks/African Americans, and Hispanics were observed in Kansas City (Table 4). In Kansas City, blacks/African Americans comprised the greatest proportion of new HIV cases. In Jackson County and the remainder of the region, whites comprised the greatest proportion of new HIV cases.

In Kansas City, blacks/African Americans comprised the greatest proportion of new stage 3 (AIDS) case diagnoses (Table 5). In Jackson County and the remainder of the Kansas City HIV Care Region, whites represented the greatest proportion of new stage 3 (AIDS) case diagnoses.

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	37	44.0%	640	54.3%	11	55.0%	776	56.3%
Black/African American	30	35.7%	423	35.9%	7	35.0%	477	34.6%
Hispanic	16	19.0%	89	7.6%	2	10.0%	89	6.5%
Other/Unknown	1	1.2%	26	2.2%	0	0.0%	36	2.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	84	100.0%	1,178	100.0%	20	100.0%	1,378	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity and current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
19-24	21	1.5%	58	6.4%	10	5.6%	91	3.6%
25-44	383	27.0%	427	47.4%	81	45.5%	921	36.0%
45-64	914	64.5%	387	43.0%	79	44.4%	1,408	55.1%
65+	98	6.9%	26	2.9%	8	4.5%	134	5.2%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,416	100.0%	900	100.0%	178	100.0%	2,556	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	1,084	51.7%	822	39.2%	141	6.7%	2,097	82.0%
Jackson County [†]	202	67.6%	63	21.1%	25	8.4%	299	11.7%
Clay County [†]	69	81.2%	8	9.4%	7	8.2%	85	3.3%
Cass County [†]	31	81.6%	5	13.2%	0	0.0%	38	1.5%
Remaining Counties [†]	30	81.1%	2	5.4%	5	13.5%	37	1.4%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,416	55.4%	900	35.2%	178	7.0%	2,556	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

A total of 104 new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to MSM in 2016 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 6). Whites represented the greatest proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2016 among MSM (44%). Whites also represented the greatest proportion of living HIV cases among MSM (54%). Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 19% progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2016.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (65%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2016. In contrast, only 43% of black/African American and 44% of Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were between 45-64 years of age.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM (Table 8). In Kansas City, black/African American MSM comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas, though whites represented the highest proportion of living cases in all areas.

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	3	100.0%	45	72.6%	1	100.0%	90	68.7%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	11	17.7%	0	0.0%	30	22.9%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	0	0.0%	6	4.6%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	0	0.0%	5	3.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	3	100.0%	62	100.0%	1	100.0%	131	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity and current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	29	21.5%	7	17.1%	2	22.2%	44	22.8%
45-64	98	72.6%	33	80.5%	7	77.8%	140	72.5%
65+	8	5.9%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	9	4.7%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	135	100.0%	41	100.0%	9	100.0%	193	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	94	63.5%	38	25.7%	9	6.1%	148	76.7%
Jackson County†	25	89.3%	3	10.7%	0	0.0%	28	14.5%
Clay County†	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	3.6%
Remaining Counties†	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	5.2%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	135	69.9%	41	21.2%	9	4.7%	193	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Four new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to MSM/IDU in 2016 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 9). There were 193 persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2016 in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. Whites represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

Among white, black/African American, and Hispanic MSM/IDU living with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region, the majority were between 45 and 64 years of age (Table 10).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for MSM/IDU (Table 11). In Kansas City, black/African American MSM/IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas, though whites represented the highest proportion of living cases in all areas.

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injection drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	16	29.1%	0	0.0%	31	23.5%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	12	21.8%	1	50.0%	39	29.5%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	7	5.3%
White Female	2	100.0%	14	25.5%	0	0.0%	18	13.6%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	9	16.4%	1	50.0%	29	22.0%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	6	4.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	2	100.0%	55	100.0%	2	100.0%	132	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.

[†]Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex and current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
	13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	9	19.1%	6	11.8%	7	21.9%	9	23.7%	36	19.3%
45-64	35	74.5%	39	76.5%	24	75.0%	27	71.1%	137	73.3%
65+	3	6.4%	6	11.8%	1	3.1%	2	5.3%	14	7.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	47	100.0%	51	100.0%	32	100.0%	38	100.0%	187	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	44	30.1%	86	58.9%	13	8.9%	146	78.1%
Jackson County [†]	20	80.0%	2	8.0%	3	12.0%	25	13.4%
Clay County [†]	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.6%
Remaining Counties [†]	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	13	7.0%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	79	42.2%	89	47.6%	16	8.6%	187	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Four new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to IDU in 2016 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 12). There were 187 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2016 in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. Among IDU, white males accounted for the largest proportion of living HIV (29%) cases and black/African American males accounted for the largest proportion of living stage 3 (AIDS) (30%) cases.

The majority of living HIV disease cases were between 45 and 64 years of age for all race/ethnicity and sex groups presented among IDU (Table 13).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for IDU (Table 14). In Kansas City, black/African American IDU comprised the largest proportion of living cases. In contrast, white IDU comprised the largest proportion of living cases in all other areas in the Kansas City HIV Care Region.

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	4	2.7%	0	--	5	2.6%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	6	4.1%	0	--	16	8.4%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	--	6	3.1%
White Female	0	0.0%	41	27.9%	0	--	52	27.2%
Black/African American Female	4	100.0%	84	57.1%	0	--	97	50.8%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	7	4.8%	0	--	10	5.2%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	4	100.0%	147	100.0%	0	--	191	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.

†Includes persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex and current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
	13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	5.5%	10	3.0%
25-44	1	11.1%	5	22.7%	29	31.2%	70	38.7%	115	34.0%
45-64	6	66.7%	16	72.7%	55	59.1%	93	51.4%	191	56.5%
65+	2	22.2%	1	4.5%	9	9.7%	8	4.4%	22	6.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	9	100.0%	22	100.0%	93	100.0%	181	100.0%	338	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of cases per age group.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	57	21.3%	190	71.2%	14	5.2%	267	79.0%
Jackson County [†]	23	53.5%	11	25.6%	6	14.0%	43	12.7%
Clay County [†]	7	63.6%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	11	3.3%
Remaining Counties [†]	15	88.2%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	17	5.0%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	102	30.2%	203	60.1%	23	6.8%	338	100.0%

*Row totals and percentages include cases in persons whose race/ethnicity is either unknown or not listed.

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Four new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to heterosexual contact in 2016 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 15). There were 338 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2016. Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (57%) and stage 3 (AIDS) (51%) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

The majority of living HIV disease cases were between 45 and 64 years of age for all race/ethnicity and sex groups presented among heterosexual contact cases (Table 16).

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for heterosexual contact cases (Table 17). In Kansas City, blacks/African Americans represented the majority of heterosexual contact cases, while whites represented the majority of these cases in all other areas.

Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases, by exposure category assignment, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	2016*		Living		2016**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	94	82.5%	1,290	77.9%	25	69.4%	1,482	72.0%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	3	2.6%	68	4.1%	1	2.8%	140	6.8%
Injecting drug use	3	2.6%	69	4.2%	7	19.4%	162	7.9%
Heterosexual contact	14	12.3%	226	13.6%	3	8.3%	266	12.9%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.2%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	114	100.0%	1,656	100.0%	36	100.0%	2,057	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	17	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
TOTAL	114		1,673		36		2,062	

*HIV cases reported during 2016 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
 **Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2016 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2016.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

The data in Table 18 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor to known exposure categories based on sex and race/ethnicity. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

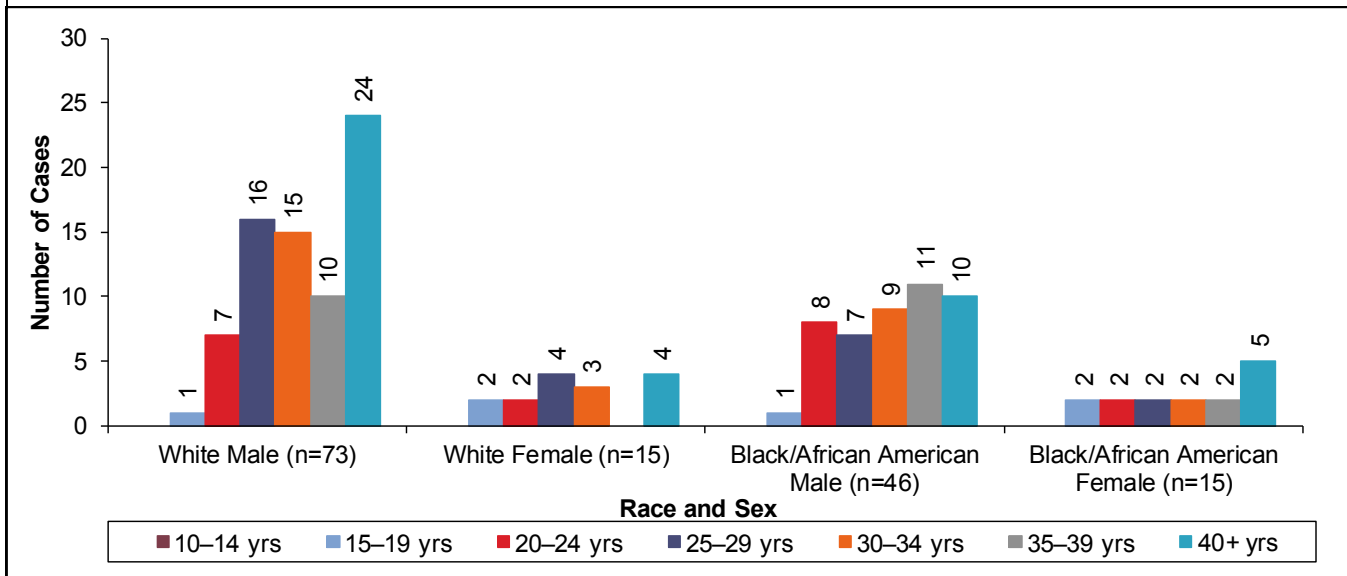
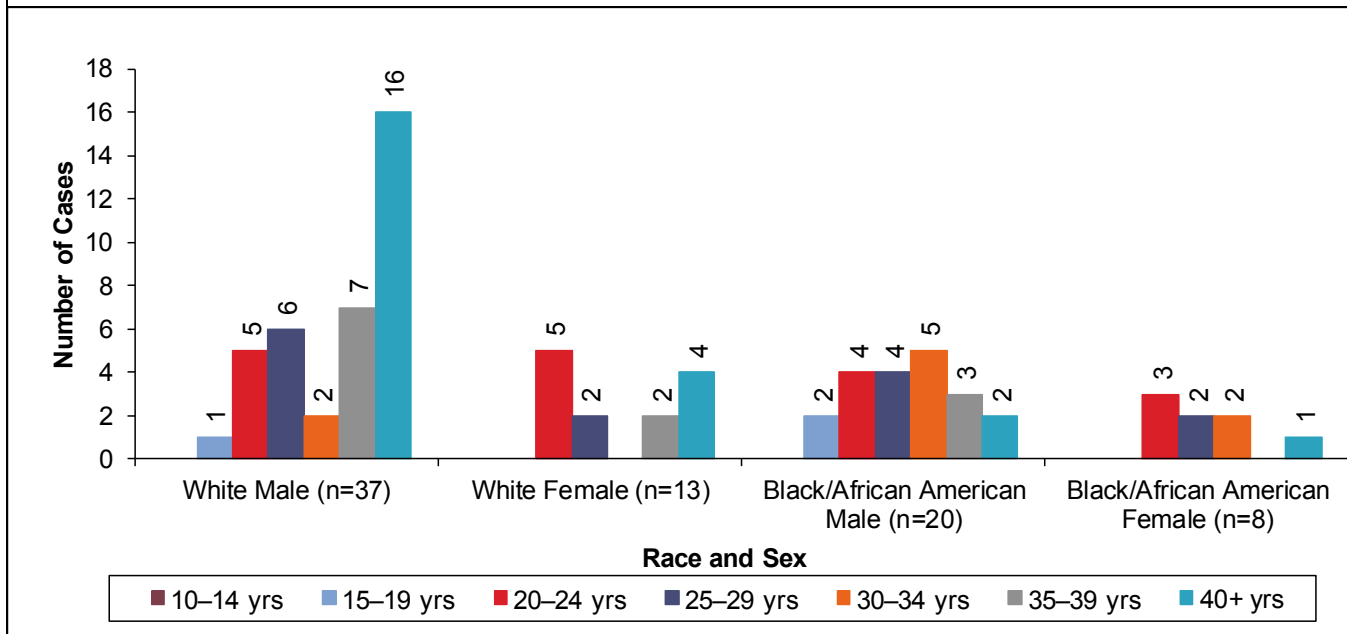


Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016



The largest numbers of P&S syphilis cases reported in 2016 were among white males (73), followed by black/African American males (46), in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 8). The numbers of reported cases decreased from 2015 to 2016 among all race and sex categories presented except for white males. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race and sex categories. Among white males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 40 or more years of age. Among black/African American males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 35 to 39 years of age.

The largest numbers of early latent syphilis cases were reported among white males (37), followed by black/African American males (20) (Figure 9). The numbers of reported early latent syphilis cases increased from 2015 to 2016 among all race and sex categories presented except for black/African American females. Among white males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 40 or more years of age. Among black/African American males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 30 to 34 years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

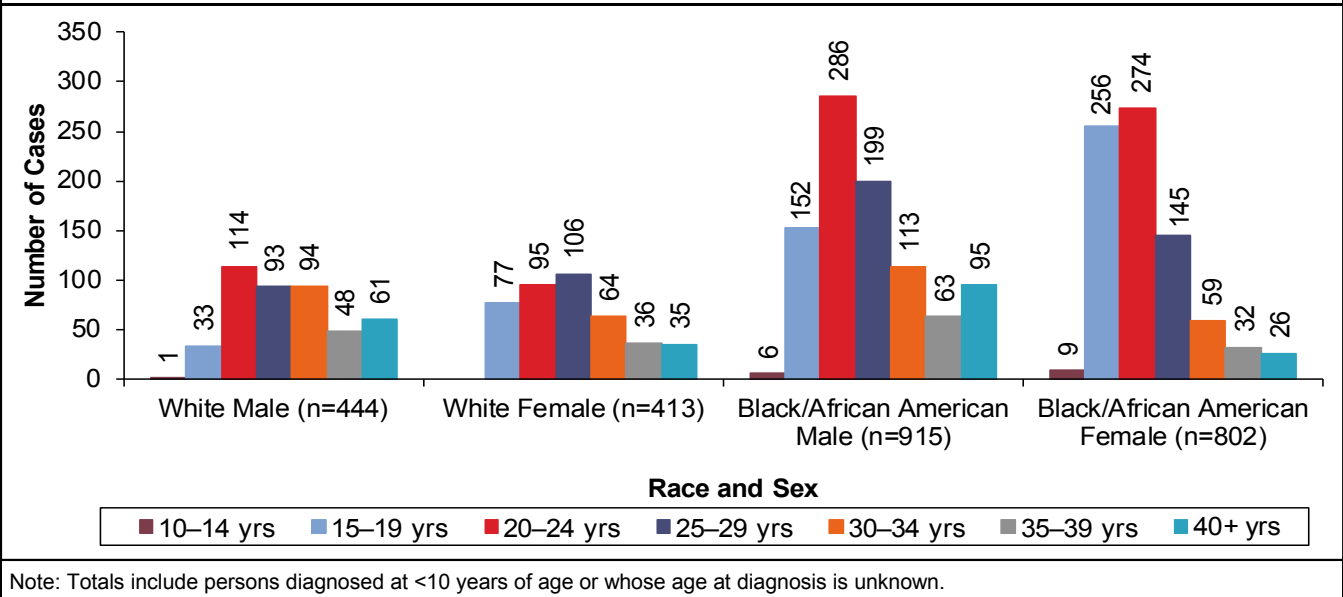
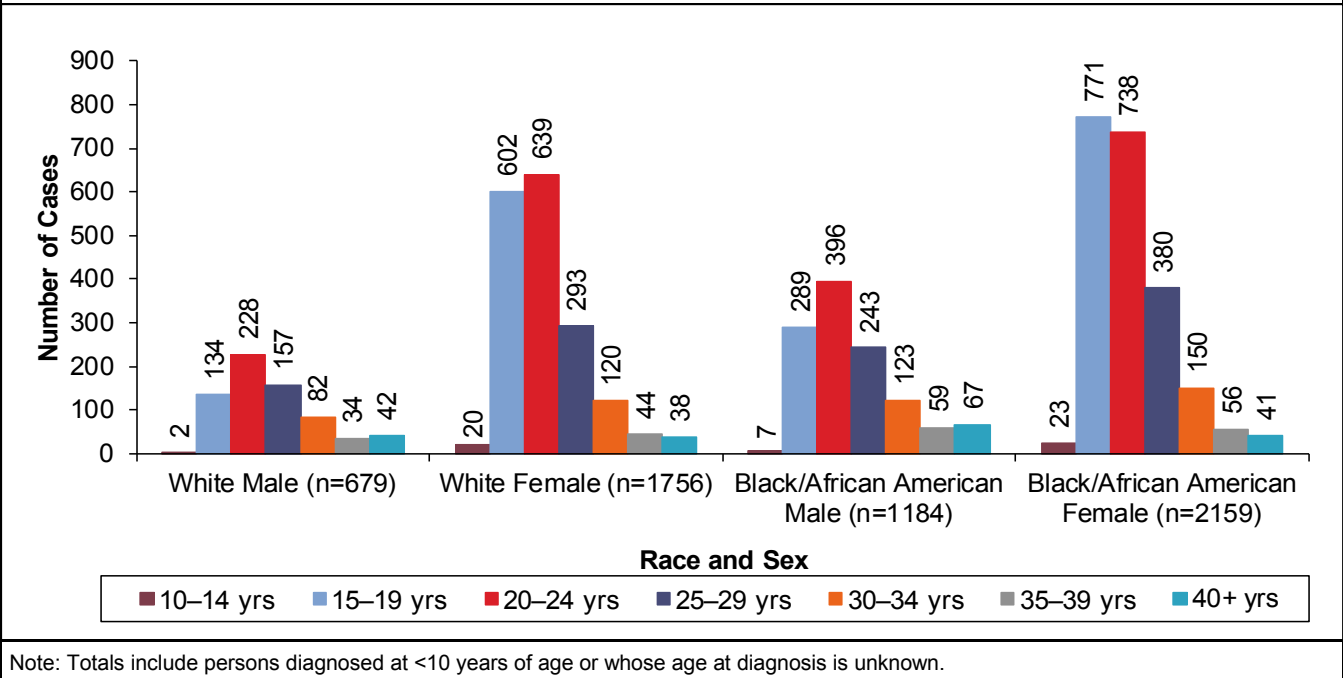


Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016



The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among black/African American males (915), followed by black/African American females (802) (Figure 10). Among white females, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 25 to 29 years of age. For all other race and sex categories presented, individuals 20 to 24 years of age represented the largest numbers of reported cases.

The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among black/African American females (2,159), followed by white females (1,756) (Figure 11). Among black/African American females, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 15 to 19 years of age. For all other race and sex categories presented, individuals 20 to 24 years of age represented the largest numbers of reported cases.

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

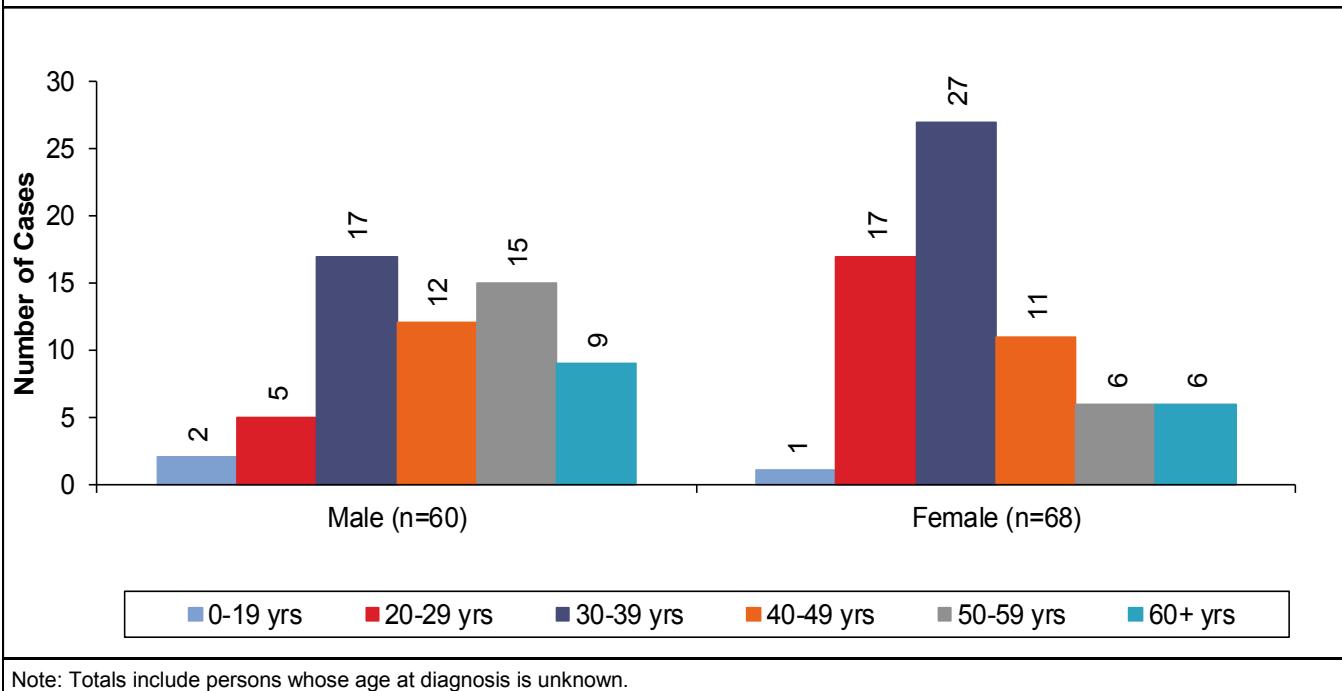
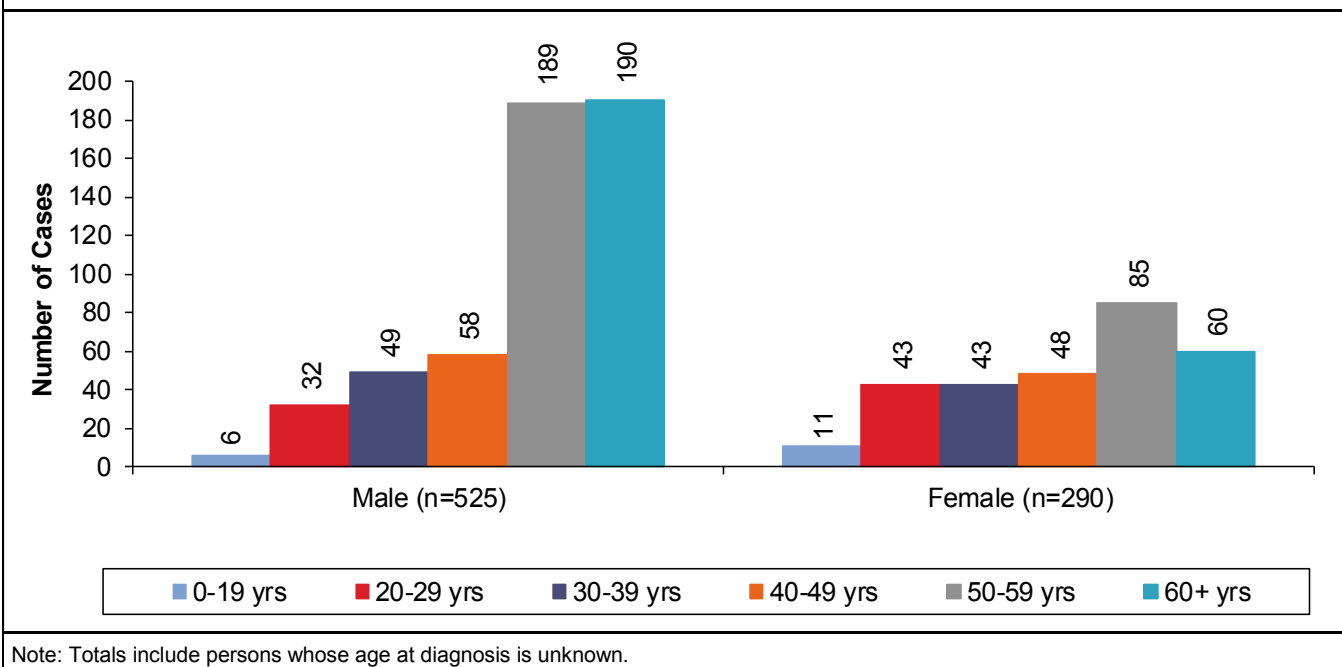


Figure 13. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016



There were 128 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Kansas City HIV Care Region during 2016 (Figure 12). Females represented 53% of reported hepatitis B cases. The largest numbers of cases were among individuals 30 to 39 years old for both males and females.

In 2016, there were 815 hepatitis C cases reported in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 13). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 64% were male. There were slight differences in the age at diagnosis of reported hepatitis C cases by sex. A greater proportion of females were diagnosed at less than 50 years of age (50%) compared to males (28%).

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