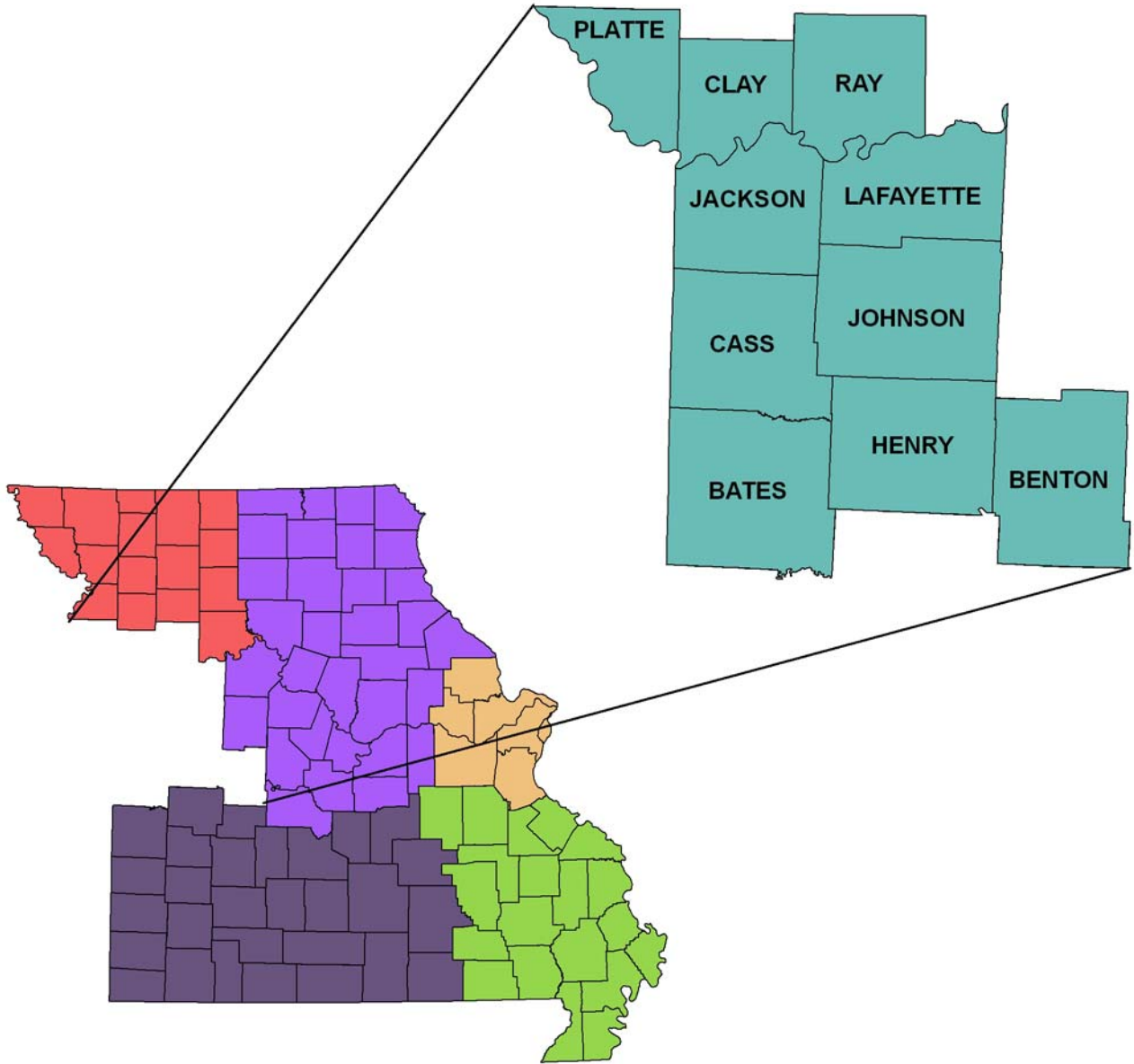
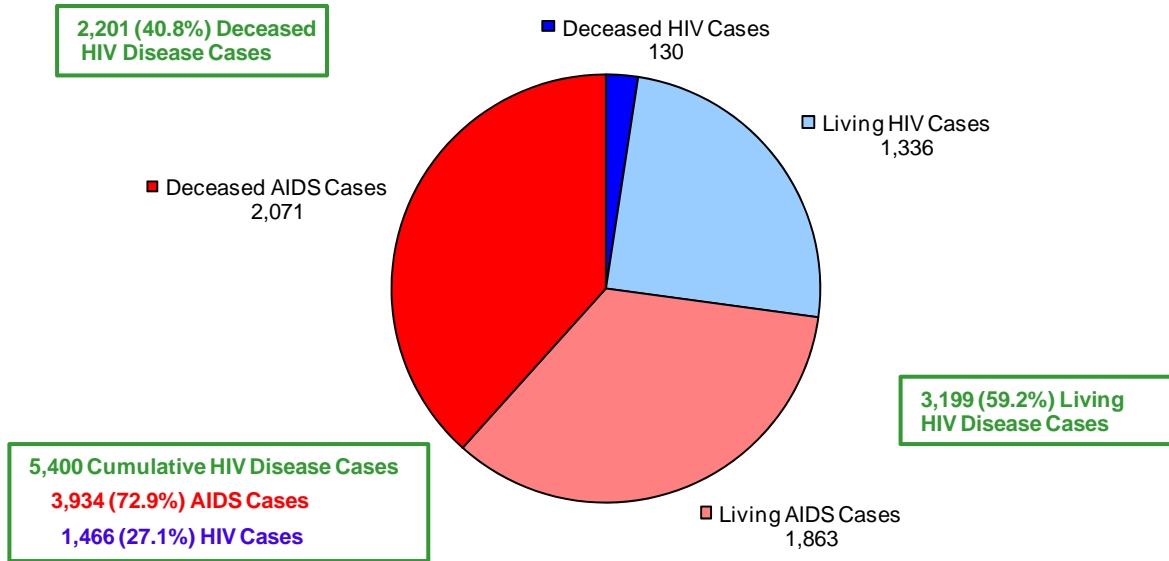


# KANSAS CITY REGION

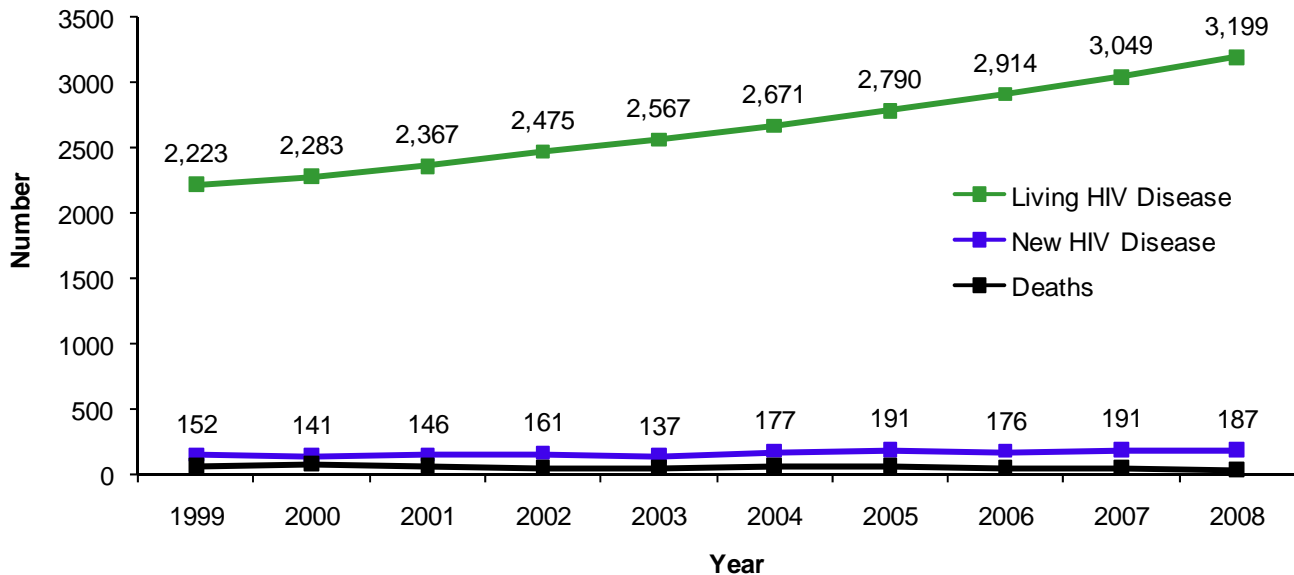


Population Estimates, Kansas City HIV Region, 2007											
County	White		Black		Hispanic		American Indian		Asian		Total
Bates County	16,427	96.4%	174	1.0%	257	1.5%	120	0.7%	56	0.3%	17,034
Benton County	17,997	97.4%	111	0.6%	219	1.2%	110	0.6%	33	0.2%	18,470
Cass County	89,042	91.7%	3,513	3.6%	3,233	3.3%	595	0.6%	750	0.8%	97,133
Clay County	186,014	87.8%	9,963	4.7%	10,235	4.8%	1,069	0.5%	4,671	2.2%	211,952
Henry County	21,552	96.2%	313	1.4%	273	1.2%	177	0.8%	83	0.4%	22,398
Jackson County	446,223	66.9%	154,851	23.2%	50,139	7.5%	3,530	0.5%	12,147	1.8%	666,890
Johnson County	46,311	89.2%	2,345	4.5%	1,766	3.4%	358	0.7%	1,148	2.2%	51,928
Lafayette County	31,107	95.2%	871	2.7%	449	1.4%	98	0.3%	152	0.5%	32,677
Platte County	74,734	88.0%	4,424	5.2%	3,509	4.1%	425	0.5%	1,789	2.1%	84,881
Ray County	22,549	96.0%	462	2.0%	300	1.3%	92	0.4%	79	0.3%	23,482
Region Total	951,956	77.6%	177,027	14.4%	70,380	5.7%	6,574	0.5%	20,908	1.7%	1,226,845

**Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, Kansas City HIV Region, 1982—2008**



**Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year\*, Kansas City HIV Region, 1999—2008**

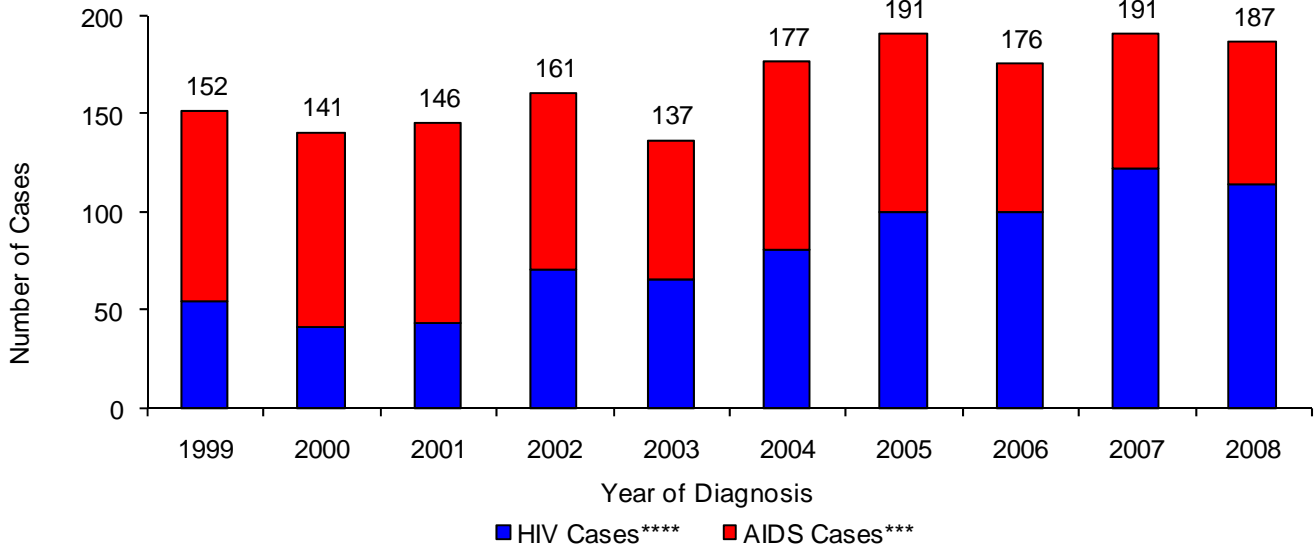


\*For living HIV disease cases-the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases-the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year, For HIV disease deaths-the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2008, there have been a total of 5,400 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Kansas City HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 59% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2008. Among those living with HIV disease, 1,336 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2008 and 1,863 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2008, there were 3,199 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 187 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2008. The median number of new diagnoses was greater for 2004-2008 compared to 1999-2003. 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 Region, 1999—2008**



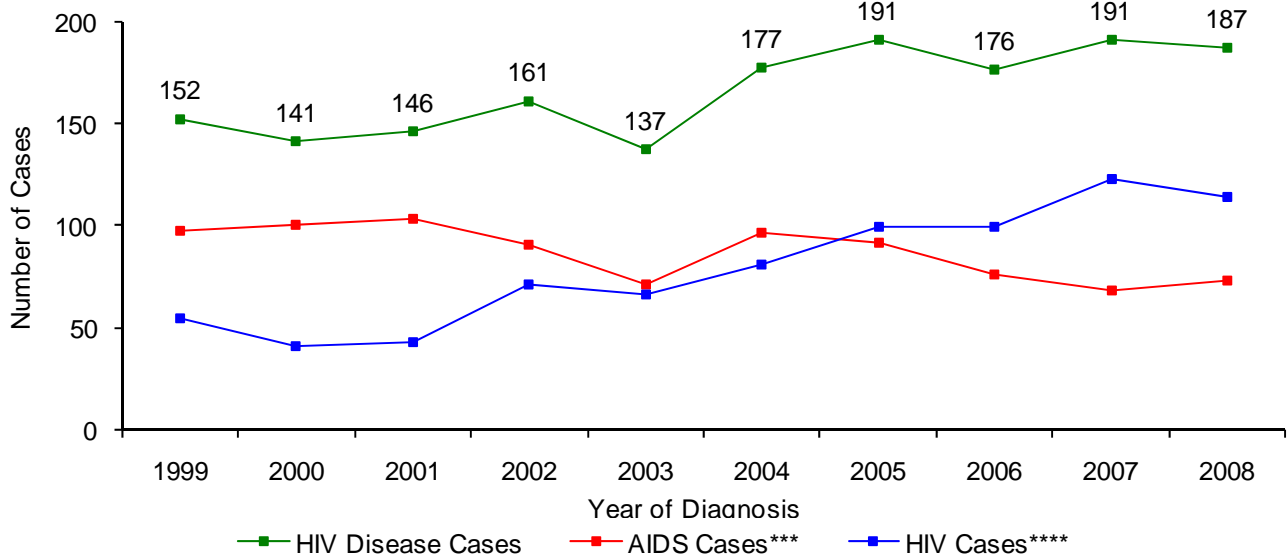
\*HIV case vs. AIDS case

\*\*Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

\*\*\*These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

\*\*\*\*These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of December 31, 2008.

**Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*, Kansas City HIV Region, 1999—2008**



\*HIV case vs. AIDS case

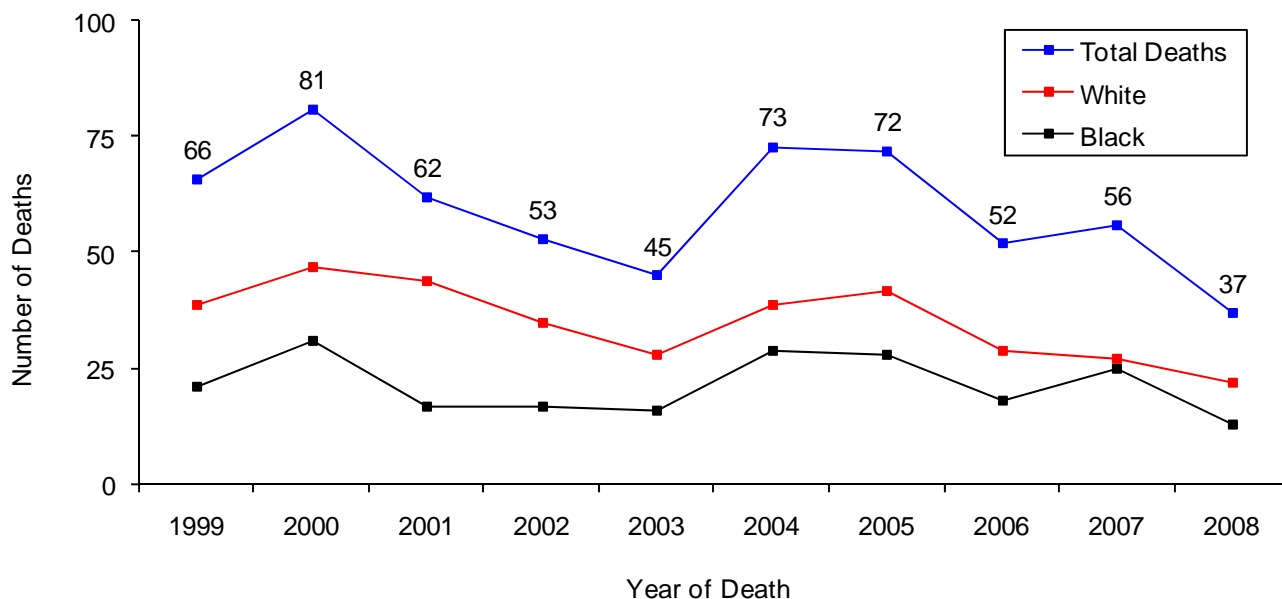
\*\*Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

\*\*\*These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as AIDS cases because they subsequently met the AIDS case definition; or 2) initially reported as AIDS cases.

\*\*\*\*These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for AIDS as of December 31, 2008.

The median number of new diagnoses was greater for 2004-2008 compared to 1999-2003 in the Kansas City HIV region. It is difficult to determine if the increase was due to increased testing, a true increase in the number of infections, or other factors. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as AIDS cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

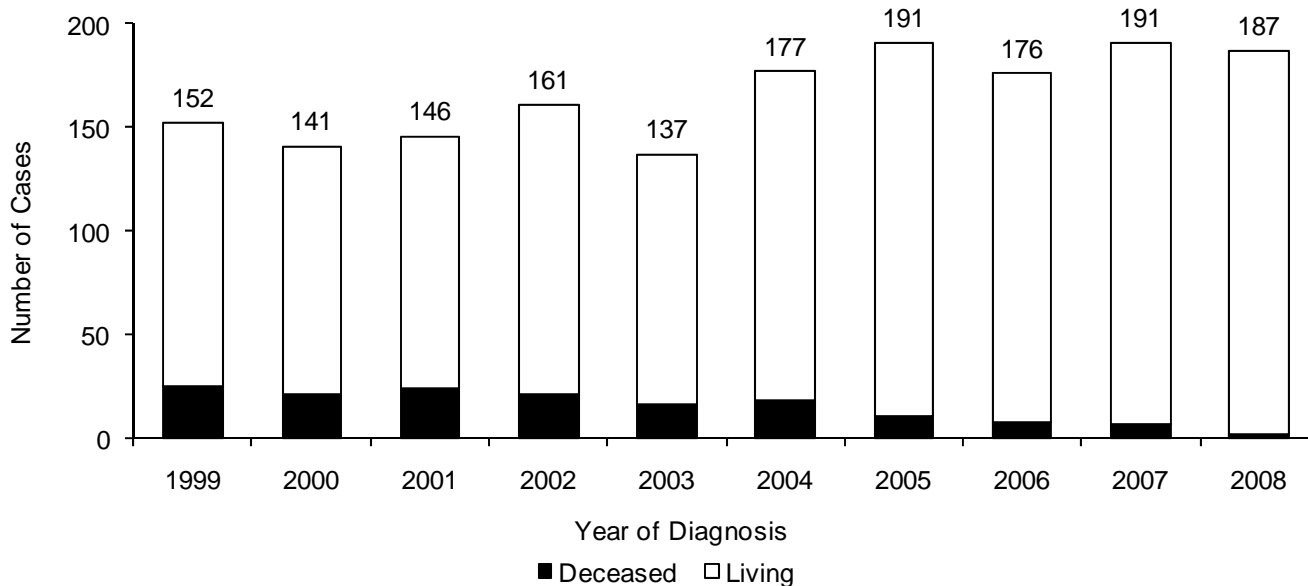
**Figure 5. HIV disease deaths\*, by selected race, by year of death, Kansas City HIV Region, 1999—2008**



\*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Region.

†Only includes deaths through December 31, 2008, and reported by February 25, 2009.

**Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status\* and year of diagnosis\*\*, Kansas City HIV Region, 1999—2008**



\*Vital status on December 31, 2008.

\*\*Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease decreased from 2000-2003, increased from 2003 to 2004, and then generally decreased through 2008 (Figure 5). This was similar to trends observed in Missouri overall. The lower number of deaths in 2008 was likely related in part to delays in death reporting.

Of the 152 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 1999, 25 (16%) were deceased by the end of 2008 (Figure 6). Among the 187 persons first diagnosed in 2008, 2 (1%) were deceased at the end of 2008. 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<sup>†</sup> HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Sex	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	1,123	84.1%	187.5	1,614	86.6%	269.5	2,737	85.6%	457.1
Female	213	15.9%	33.9	249	13.4%	39.6	462	14.4%	73.6
Total	1,336	100.0%	108.9	1,863	100.0%	151.9	3,199	100.0%	260.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	713	53.4%	74.9	1,049	56.3%	110.2	1,762	55.1%	185.1
Black	532	39.8%	300.5	676	36.3%	381.9	1,208	37.8%	682.4
Hispanic	73	5.5%	103.7	115	6.2%	163.4	188	5.9%	267.1
Asian	13	1.0%	62.2	6	0.3%	28.7	19	0.6%	90.9
American Indian	1	0.1%	15.2	11	0.6%	167.3	12	0.4%	182.5
Other/Unknown	4	0.3%	N/A	6	0.3%	N/A	10	0.3%	N/A
Total	1,336	100.0%	108.9	1,863	100.0%	151.9	3,199	100.0%	260.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	644	57.3%	138.2	966	59.9%	207.3	1,610	58.8%	345.4
Black Male	400	35.6%	485.6	524	32.5%	636.2	924	33.8%	1121.8
Hispanic Male	65	5.8%	175.9	104	6.4%	281.4	169	6.2%	457.3
Asian Male	11	1.0%	109.0	5	0.3%	49.5	16	0.6%	158.5
American Indian Male	1	0.1%	30.4	10	0.6%	303.9	11	0.4%	334.2
Other/Unknown Male	2	0.2%	N/A	5	0.3%	N/A	7	0.3%	N/A
Total	1,123	100.0%	187.5	1,614	100.0%	269.5	2,737	100.0%	457.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	69	32.4%	14.2	83	33.3%	17.1	152	32.9%	31.3
Black Female	132	62.0%	139.4	152	61.0%	160.6	284	61.5%	300.0
Hispanic Female	8	3.8%	23.9	11	4.4%	32.9	19	4.1%	56.8
Asian Female	2	0.9%	18.5	1	0.4%	9.2	3	0.6%	27.7
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.4%	30.5	1	0.2%	30.5
Other/Unknown Female	2	0.9%	N/A	1	0.4%	N/A	3	0.6%	N/A
Total	213	100.0%	33.9	249	100.0%	39.6	462	100.0%	73.6
<b>Current Age<sup>‡</sup></b>									
<2	4	0.3%	10.9	0	0.0%	0.0	4	0.1%	10.9
2-12	5	0.4%	2.7	0	0.0%	0.0	5	0.2%	2.7
13-18	13	1.0%	12.6	4	0.2%	3.9	17	0.5%	16.5
19-24	81	6.1%	90.7	32	1.7%	35.8	113	3.5%	126.6
25-44	707	52.9%	205.3	786	42.2%	228.3	1,493	46.7%	433.6
45-64	502	37.6%	157.3	993	53.3%	311.1	1,495	46.7%	468.4
65+	24	1.8%	16.2	48	2.6%	32.4	72	2.3%	48.5
Total	1,336	100.0%	108.9	1,863	100.0%	151.9	3,199	100.0%	260.8

<sup>†</sup>Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.

\*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2008.

\*\*Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2008.

\*\*\*The sum of HIV cases and AIDS cases.

\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.

<sup>‡</sup>Based on age as of December 31, 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Sex	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Male	97	85.1%	16.2	57	78.1%	9.5	154	82.4%	25.7
Female	17	14.9%	2.7	16	21.9%	2.5	33	17.6%	5.3
Total	114	100.0%	9.3	73	100.0%	6.0	187	100.0%	15.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	52	45.6%	5.5	30	41.1%	3.2	82	43.9%	8.6
Black	54	47.4%	30.5	36	49.3%	20.3	90	48.1%	50.8
Hispanic	6	5.3%	8.5	7	9.6%	9.9	13	7.0%	18.5
Asian	2	1.8%	9.6	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.1%	9.6
American Indian	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A
Total	114	100.0%	9.3	73	100.0%	6.0	187	100.0%	15.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Males</b>									
White Male	46	47.4%	9.9	25	43.9%	5.4	71	46.1%	15.2
Black Male	43	44.3%	52.2	26	45.6%	31.6	69	44.8%	83.8
Hispanic Male	6	6.2%	16.2	6	10.5%	16.2	12	7.8%	32.5
Asian Male	2	2.1%	19.8	0	0.0%	0.0	2	1.3%	19.8
American Indian Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown Male	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A
Total	97	100.0%	16.2	57	100.0%	9.5	154	100.0%	25.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity-Females</b>									
White Female	6	35.3%	1.2	5	31.3%	1.0	11	33.3%	2.3
Black Female	11	64.7%	11.6	10	62.5%	10.6	21	63.6%	22.2
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	6.3%	3.0	1	3.0%	3.0
Asian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
American Indian Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Other/Unknown Female	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A	0	0.0%	N/A
Total	17	100.0%	2.7	16	100.0%	2.5	33	100.0%	5.3
<b>Current Age<sup>†</sup></b>									
<2	3	2.6%	8.2	0	0.0%	0.0	3	1.6%	8.2
2-12	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
13-18	5	4.4%	4.9	0	0.0%	0.0	5	2.7%	4.9
19-24	28	24.6%	31.4	9	12.3%	10.1	37	19.8%	41.4
25-44	59	51.8%	17.1	41	56.2%	11.9	100	53.5%	29.0
45-64	18	15.8%	5.6	20	27.4%	6.3	38	20.3%	11.9
65+	1	0.9%	0.7	3	4.1%	2.0	4	2.1%	2.7
Total	114	100.0%	9.3	73	100.0%	6.0	187	100.0%	15.2

\*HIV cases diagnosed during 2008 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2008.

\*\*\*The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2008 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2008.

\*\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.

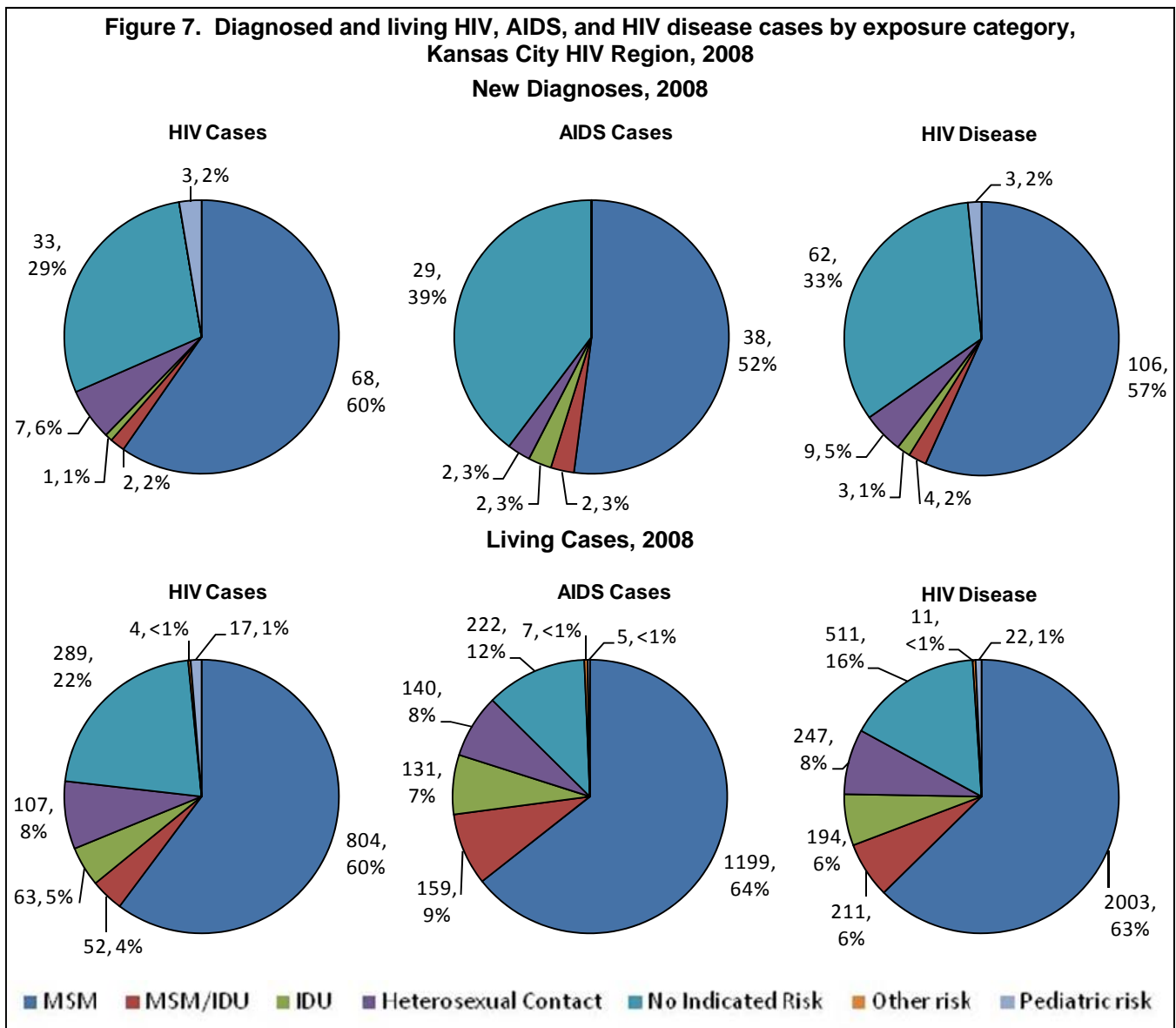
†Based on age as of December 31, 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Kansas City HIV Region

Of the 3,199 persons living with HIV at the end of 2008, 86% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 6.2 times greater among males than females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (55%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 3.7 times greater among blacks than whites. The rate was 1.4 times greater among Hispanics than whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease was 3.2 times greater for blacks than whites, and 1.3 times greater for Hispanics than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 9.6 times greater among blacks than whites, and 1.8 times greater among Hispanics than whites.

Of the 187 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2008, 39% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2008 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 4.8 times greater in males than females. Females represented a greater proportion of the newly diagnosed AIDS cases (22%) compared to the newly diagnosed HIV cases (15%). A greater proportion of the new AIDS cases occurred among blacks and Hispanics compared to new HIV cases. The rate of new HIV disease cases was 5.9 times greater in blacks than whites, and 2.2 times greater in Hispanics than 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 AIDS cases and rates, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2008*			Living			Diagnosed 2008**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Kansas City	84	73.7%	18.7	1,068	79.9%	237.1	57	78.1%	12.7	1,520	81.6%	337.5
Jackson County†	21	18.4%	5.9	146	10.9%	41.4	11	15.1%	3.1	200	10.7%	56.7
Clay County†	3	2.6%	2.6	44	3.3%	38.2	1	1.4%	0.9	54	2.9%	46.9
Cass County†	2	1.8%	2.1	17	1.3%	17.5	3	4.1%	3.1	29	1.6%	29.9
Platte County†	2	1.8%	4.4	19	1.4%	41.9	0	0.0%	0.0	12	0.6%	26.4
Remainder of Region	2	1.8%	1.2	42	3.1%	25.3	1	1.4%	0.6	48	2.6%	28.9
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>108.9</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>151.9</b>

\*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2008 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

\*\*\*Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS estimates.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	36	42.9%	14.2	42	50.0%	29.8	5	6.0%	11.8	84	100.0%	18.7
Jackson County†	12	57.1%	3.9	7	33.3%	30.7	1	4.8%	6.7	21	100.0%	5.9
Remainder of Region†	4	44.4%	1.0	5	55.6%	38.2	0	0.0%	0.0	9	100.0%	2.1
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45.6%</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>9.3</b>

\*Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS 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 due to rounding.

**Table 5. Diagnosed AIDS cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City, 2008**

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	21	36.8%	8.3	32	56.1%	22.7	4	7.0%	9.4	57	100.0%	12.7
Jackson County†	5	45.5%	1.6	3	27.3%	13.2	3	27.3%	20.2	11	100.0%	3.1
Remainder of Region†	4	80.0%	1.0	1	20.0%	7.6	0	0.0%	0.0	5	100.0%	1.2
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9.6%</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6.0</b>

\*Per 100,000 population based on 2007 MDHSS 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 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 region (Table 3). Those diagnosed in Kansas City made up a greater proportion of both new AIDS cases and living AIDS cases compared to new HIV cases and living HIV cases.

There were differences in the proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 4). A greater proportion of the new HIV cases diagnosed in Jackson County were white compared to Kansas City and the remainder of the HIV region.

There were also differences in the proportion of new AIDS cases diagnosed by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas (Table 5). The proportion of newly diagnosed AIDS cases that occurred among Hispanics was higher in Jackson County compared to the other geographic areas. However, the differences should be interpreted with some caution as the number of cases was small.



**Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	35	51.5%	492	61.2%	16	42.1%	762	63.6%
Black	29	42.6%	259	32.2%	18	47.4%	356	29.7%
Hispanic	3	4.4%	43	5.3%	4	10.5%	66	5.5%
Other/Unknown	1	1.5%	10	1.2%	0	0.0%	15	1.3%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	3	0.5%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%
19-24	15	1.2%	51	8.3%	3	2.8%	69	3.4%
25-44	521	41.5%	304	49.4%	64	58.7%	903	45.1%
45-64	683	54.5%	251	40.8%	40	36.7%	984	49.1%
65+	35	2.8%	6	1.0%	2	1.8%	43	2.1%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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 due to rounding.

**Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	971	58.0%	588	35.1%	93	5.6%	1,675	83.6%
Jackson County <sup>†</sup>	156	83.9%	18	9.7%	11	5.9%	186	9.3%
Clay County <sup>†</sup>	52	89.7%	3	5.2%	3	5.2%	58	2.9%
Cass County <sup>†</sup>	19	90.5%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	21	1.0%
Remaining Counties <sup>†</sup>	56	88.9%	5	7.9%	2	3.2%	63	3.1%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>1,254</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>30.7%</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>2,003</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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.

<sup>†</sup>Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of 106 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2008 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 6). Whites represented a greater proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2008 among MSM (51%) compared to blacks (43%), while blacks represented a greater proportion of new AIDS diagnoses (47%) compared to whites (42%). Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 36% progressed to AIDS by the end of 2008. A lower proportion of newly diagnosed cases among white MSM progressed to AIDS by the end of the year compared to blacks and Hispanics.

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 (54%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2008. In contrast, only 41% and 37% of living black and Hispanic MSM with HIV disease, respectively, 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 MSM comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas.

**Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	100.0%	40	76.9%	2	100.0%	107	67.3%
Black	0	0.0%	9	17.3%	0	0.0%	42	26.4%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	3	5.8%	0	0.0%	8	5.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.3%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Age Group	White		Black		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	56	38.1%	16	31.4%	5	45.5%	77	36.5%
45-64	90	61.2%	35	68.6%	6	54.5%	133	63.0%
65+	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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 due to rounding.

**Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	109	64.1%	48	28.2%	11	6.5%	170	80.6%
Jackson County <sup>†</sup>	22	88.0%	3	12.0%	0	0.0%	25	11.8%
Clay County <sup>†</sup>	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	2.8%
Remaining Counties <sup>†</sup>	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	4.7%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>69.7%</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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.

<sup>†</sup>Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of four new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2008 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 9). All new cases were diagnosed among whites in 2008. There were 211 persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2008 in the Kansas City HIV region. Whites represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases. However, whites comprised a larger proportion of living HIV cases among MSM/IDU (77%) compared to living AIDS cases (67%).

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 10). A greater proportion of black MSM/IDU living with HIV disease (69%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2008 compared to whites (61%) and Hispanics (55%) in the Kansas City HIV region.

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 MSM/IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas.

**Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	21	33.3%	0	0.0%	29	22.1%
Black Male	0	0.0%	15	23.8%	0	0.0%	42	32.1%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	0	0.0%	7	5.3%
White Female	1	100.0%	11	17.5%	1	50.0%	23	17.6%
Black Female	0	0.0%	10	15.9%	1	50.0%	27	20.6%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	2	3.2%	0	0.0%	3	2.3%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
25-44	21	42.0%	15	26.3%	18	52.9%	11	29.7%	72	37.1%
45-64	27	54.0%	41	71.9%	15	44.1%	24	64.9%	115	59.3%
65+	2	4.0%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	2	5.4%	6	3.1%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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 due to rounding.

**Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	56	35.9%	87	55.8%	12	7.7%	156	80.4%
Jackson County <sup>†</sup>	16	72.7%	3	13.6%	3	13.6%	22	11.3%
Clay County <sup>†</sup>	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.6%
Remaining Counties <sup>†</sup>	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	0	0.0%	11	5.7%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>43.3%</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>48.5%</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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 due to rounding.

There were a total of three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2008 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 12). All new cases were diagnosed among females in 2008. There were 194 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2008 in the Kansas City HIV region. The largest proportion of living HIV cases was white males (33%), while black males represented the largest proportion of living AIDS cases (32%).

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity and sex among IDU (Table 13). Greater proportions of white male (42%) and white female (53%) IDU living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2008 compared to black male (26%) and black female (30%) IDU.

There were differences in the distribution of living cases by race/ethnicity among the geographic areas for IDU (Table 14). In Kansas City, black IDU comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas.

**Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	4	3.7%	0	0.0%	6	4.3%
Black Male	1	14.3%	8	7.5%	0	0.0%	12	8.6%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.9%
White Female	3	42.9%	40	37.4%	2	100.0%	48	34.3%
Black Female	3	42.9%	51	47.7%	0	0.0%	64	45.7%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	2	1.9%	0	0.0%	4	2.9%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

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

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

**Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, by current age group, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Age Group	White Males		Black Males		White Females		Black Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	2.3%	1	0.9%	3	1.2%
25-44	6	60.0%	11	55.0%	47	53.4%	78	67.8%	152	61.5%
45-64	4	40.0%	9	45.0%	33	37.5%	35	30.4%	85	34.4%
65+	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	6.8%	1	0.9%	7	2.8%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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 due to rounding.

**Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	54	29.0%	121	65.1%	8	4.3%	186	75.3%
Jackson County <sup>†</sup>	18	60.0%	10	33.3%	1	3.3%	30	12.1%
Clay County <sup>†</sup>	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	9	3.6%
Remaining Counties <sup>†</sup>	18	81.8%	3	13.6%	1	4.5%	22	8.9%
<b>KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>54.7%</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\*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.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

There were a total of nine new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2008 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 15). All but one of the new cases were diagnosed among females. There were 247 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2008 in the Kansas City HIV region. Black females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (48%) and AIDS (46%) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2008, the majority of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented (Table 16). The greatest proportion of cases between 25-44 years old occurred among black females (68%).

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, black heterosexual contact cases comprised a larger proportion of living cases compared to other areas.

**Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and AIDS cases with exposure category assignments for Kansas City HIV Region, 2008**

Exposure category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2008*		Living		2008**		Living	
<b>Adult/Adolescent</b>								
Men who have sex with men	91	82.0%	980	74.3%	54	74.0%	1,319	71.0%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2	1.8%	61	4.6%	3	4.1%	174	9.4%
Injecting drug use	2	1.8%	89	6.7%	6	8.2%	163	8.8%
Heterosexual contact	16	14.4%	185	14.0%	10	13.7%	195	10.5%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0.0%	5	0.3%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
<b>ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,858</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Pediatric (&lt;13 years old)</b>								
<b>PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>		<b>1,336</b>		<b>73</b>		<b>1,863</b>	

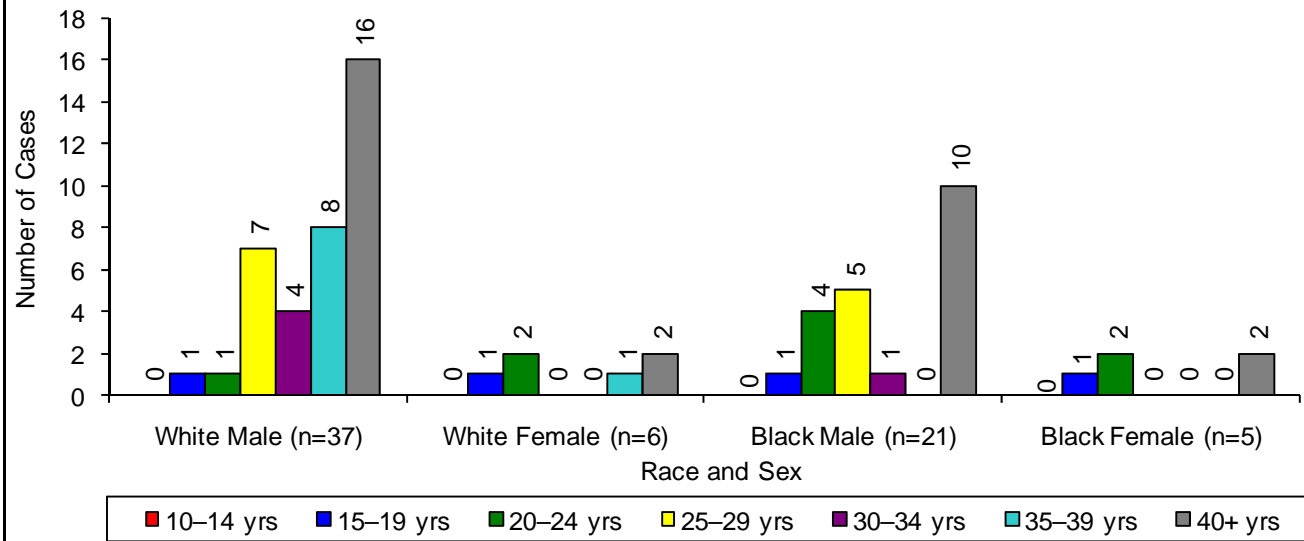
\*HIV cases reported during 2008 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

\*\*Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2008 that progressed to AIDS in 2008.

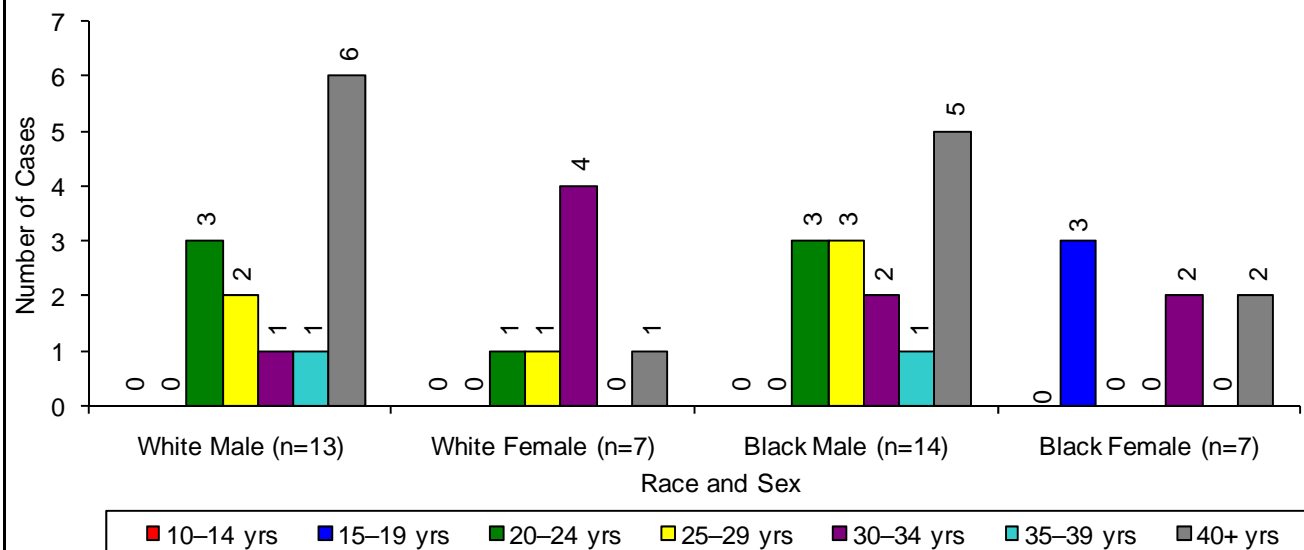
Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

The data in Table 18 have been adjusted to proportionately re-distribute individuals with no indicated risk factor based on sex and race/ethnicity to known exposure categories. These data do not reflect the true counts of persons reported in each exposure category. Among both new and living HIV and AIDS cases, MSM represented the greatest proportion of cases. MSM represented a greater proportion of new and living HIV and AIDS cases in the Kansas City HIV region compared to Missouri overall. The proportion of MSM cases was greater for new HIV and AIDS cases compared to the proportion among their respective living cases. This may indicate changes in how individuals are being infected over time. However, the observed pattern may also be related to the method used to re-distribute those with unknown risks. The method used to re-distribute new cases may weight those with no indicated risk more heavily to the MSM category. All three new HIV cases diagnosed among children less than 13 years of age in 2008 occurred in the Kansas City HIV region.

**Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2008**



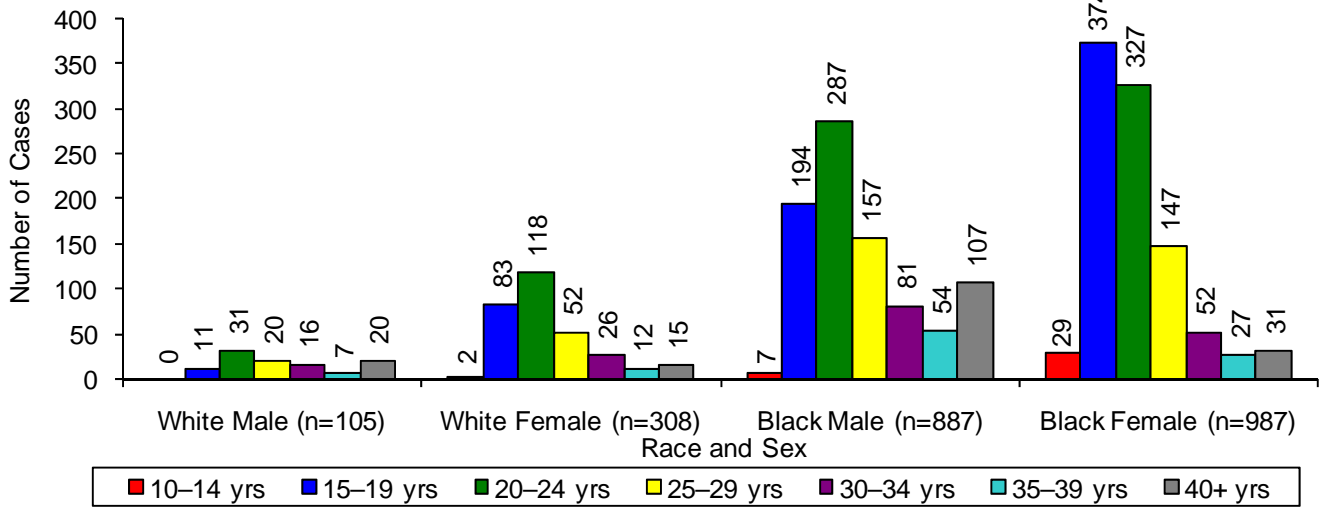
**Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2008**



The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among white males (37), followed by black males (21) in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 8). The number of reported cases decreased from 2007 to 2008 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. A greater proportion of diagnoses was between 35-39 years old (22%) among white males compared to the other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

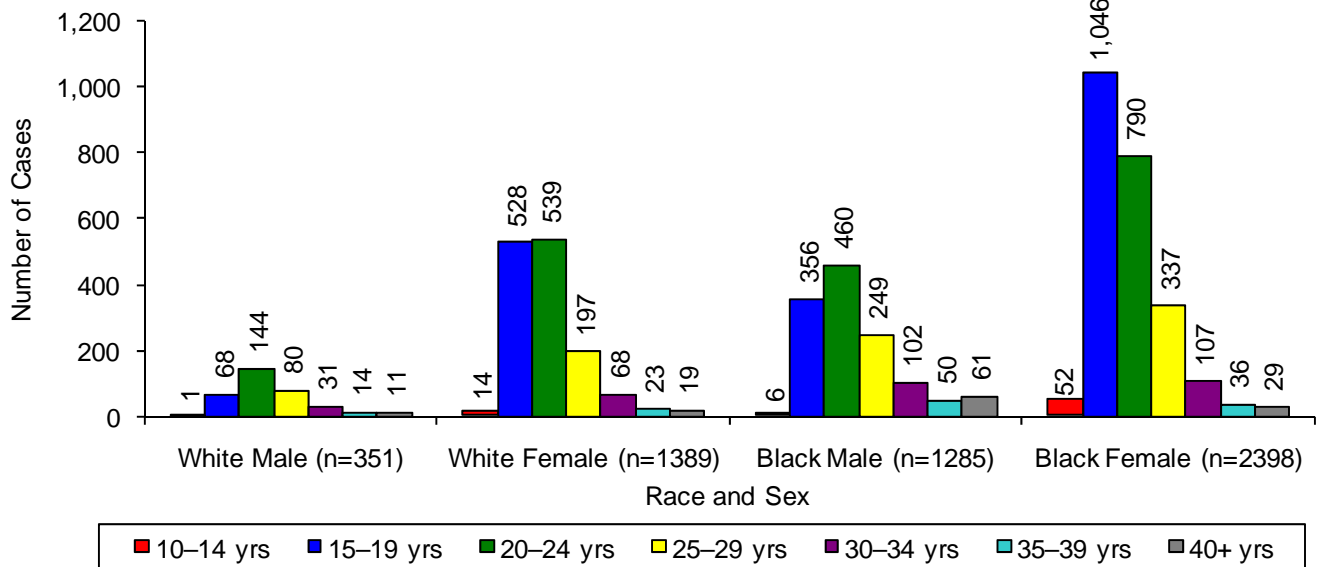
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among black males (14), followed by white males (13) (Figure 9). The number of reported early latent syphilis cases decreased from 2007 to 2008 among white males (18 to 13), and increased among white females (6 to 7), black males (11 to 14) and black females (6 to 7). Among males, individuals 40 or more years of age represented the greater number of diagnoses. Among white females, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 30-34 years of age. Individuals 15-19 years of age comprised the largest number of early latent syphilis diagnoses among black females.

**Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2008**



Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

**Figure 11. Reported chlamydia cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2008**

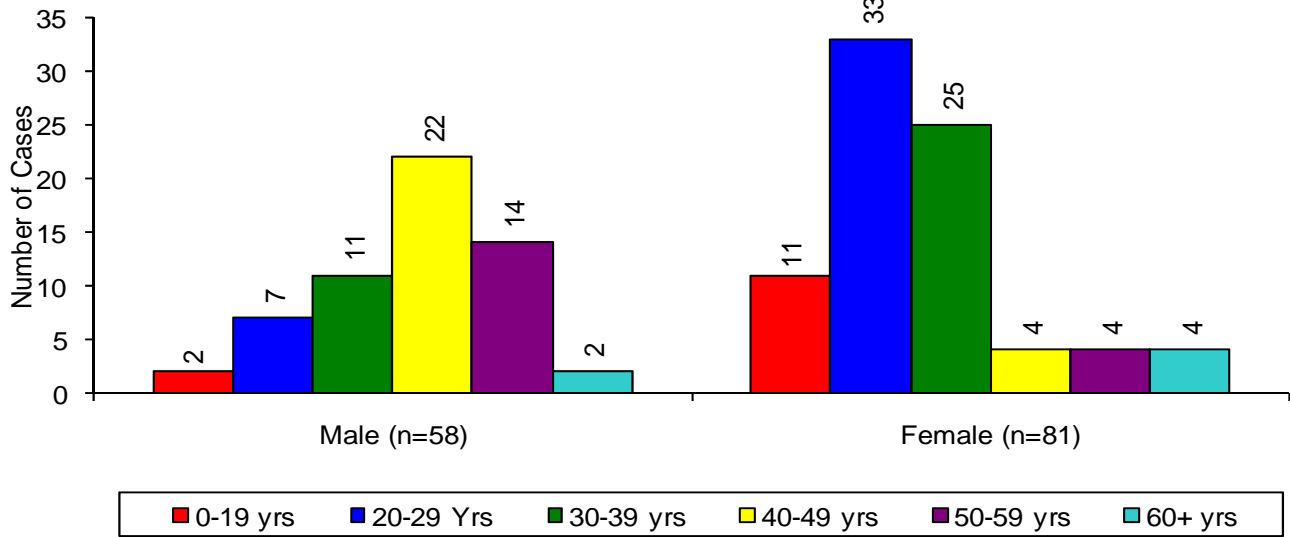


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black females (987), followed by black males (887) (Figure 10). The number of reported cases decreased from 2007 to 2008 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. Among black females, the largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among those 15-19 years of age. In all other race/ethnicity and sex categories, individuals 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

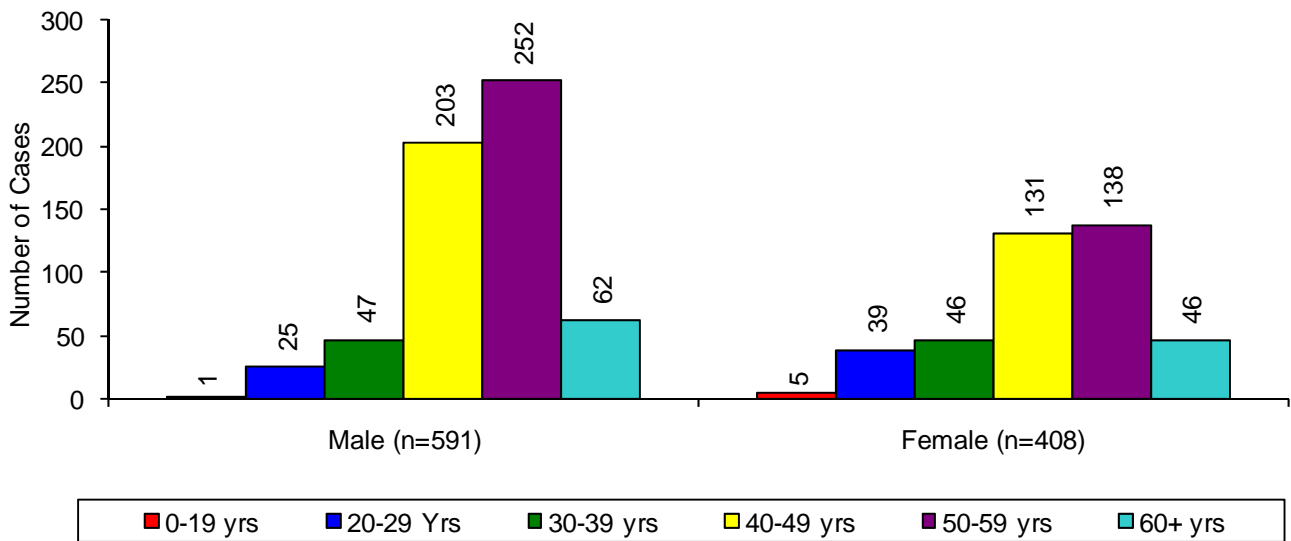
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among black females (2,398), followed by white females (1,389). The number of reported chlamydia cases increased from 2007 to 2008 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented. Among males, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age. Among black females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. There was nearly an equal number of reported cases among 15-19 and 20-24 year olds for white females.

**Figure 12. Reported Hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2008**



Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

**Figure 13. Reported Hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City Region, 2008**



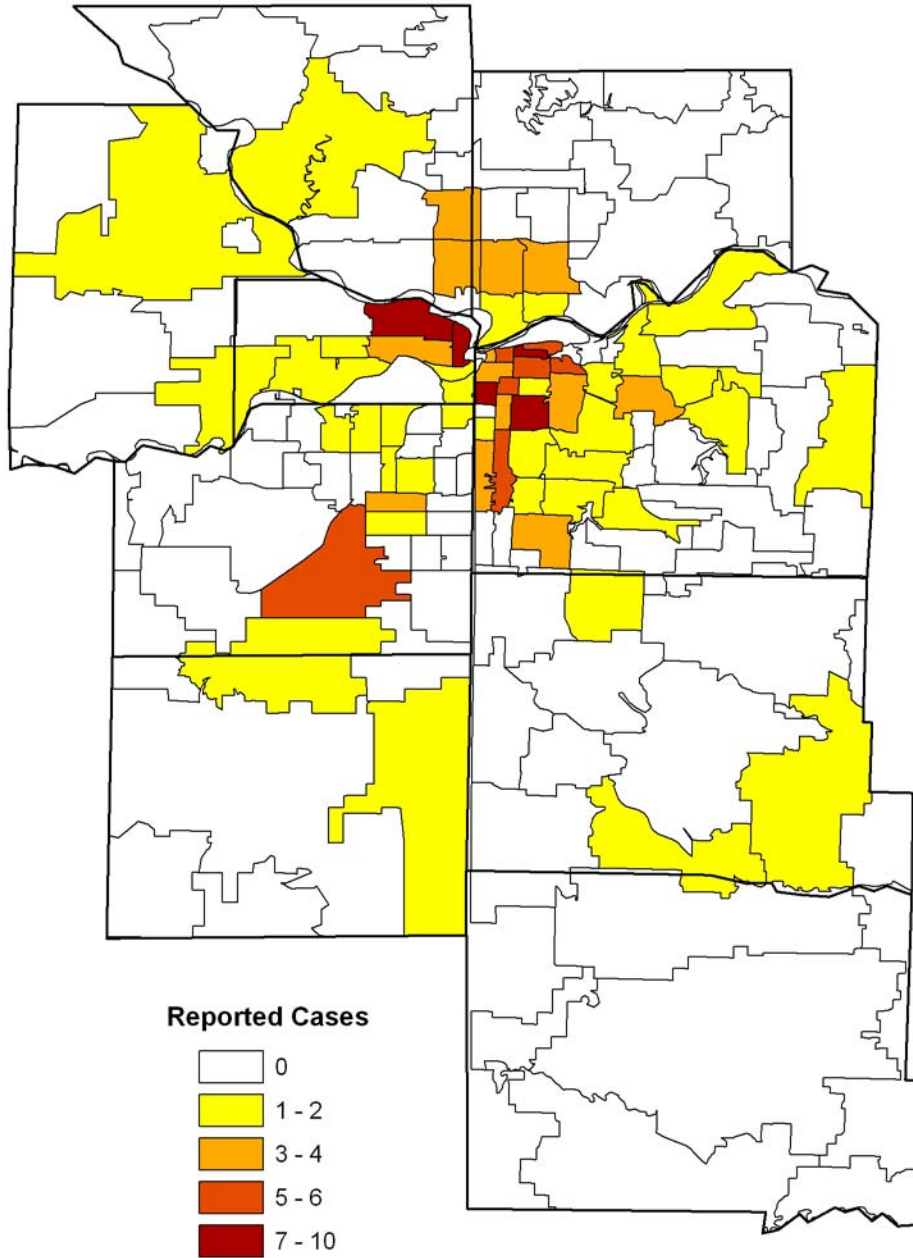
Note: Totals include persons whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

There were 139 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the Kansas City HIV region during 2008 (Figure 12). Females represented 58% of reported Hepatitis B cases. There were differences in the age distribution of reported Hepatitis B cases by sex. Among males, the largest proportion of cases was between 40-49 years of age at diagnosis. The largest proportion of cases was 20-29 years old among females.

In 2008, there were 999 Hepatitis C cases reported in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 13). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 59% 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 (54%) compared to males (47%).



**Figure 14. Reported early syphilis cases<sup>†</sup>, by zip code tabulation area at diagnosis, Kansas City Area\*, 2008**

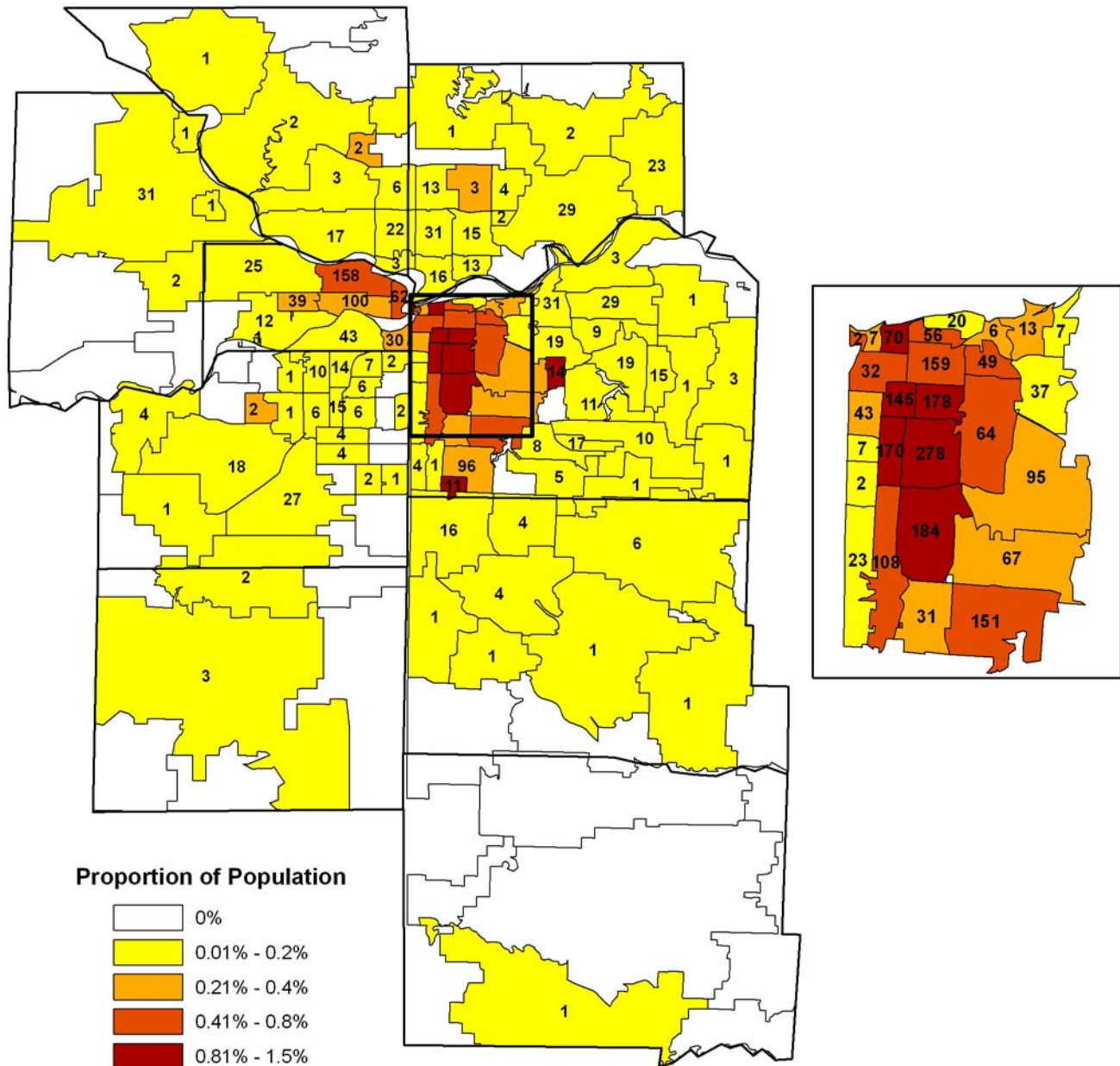


<sup>†</sup>Includes primary, secondary, and early latent syphilis cases.

\*Includes Platte, Clay, Jackson, Cass, and Bates counties in Missouri and Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, and Miami counties in Kansas.

The majority of early syphilis cases in the Kansas City Area were reported from zip code tabulation areas (ZCTA) in Missouri (82%). The largest numbers of early syphilis cases were reported among ZCTA in Jackson County, Missouri. In Missouri, the largest numbers of cases in the Kansas City Area were diagnosed in the following ZCTA: 64111 (10 cases), 64124 (9 cases), and 64130 (9 cases). In Kansas, the largest numbers were diagnosed in the following ZCTA: 66101 (8 cases), 66104 (8 cases), and 66062 (5 cases).

**Figure 15. Proportion of reported gonorrhea cases in the population<sup>†</sup> and number of reported cases, by zip code tabulation area at diagnosis, Kansas City Area\*, 2008**

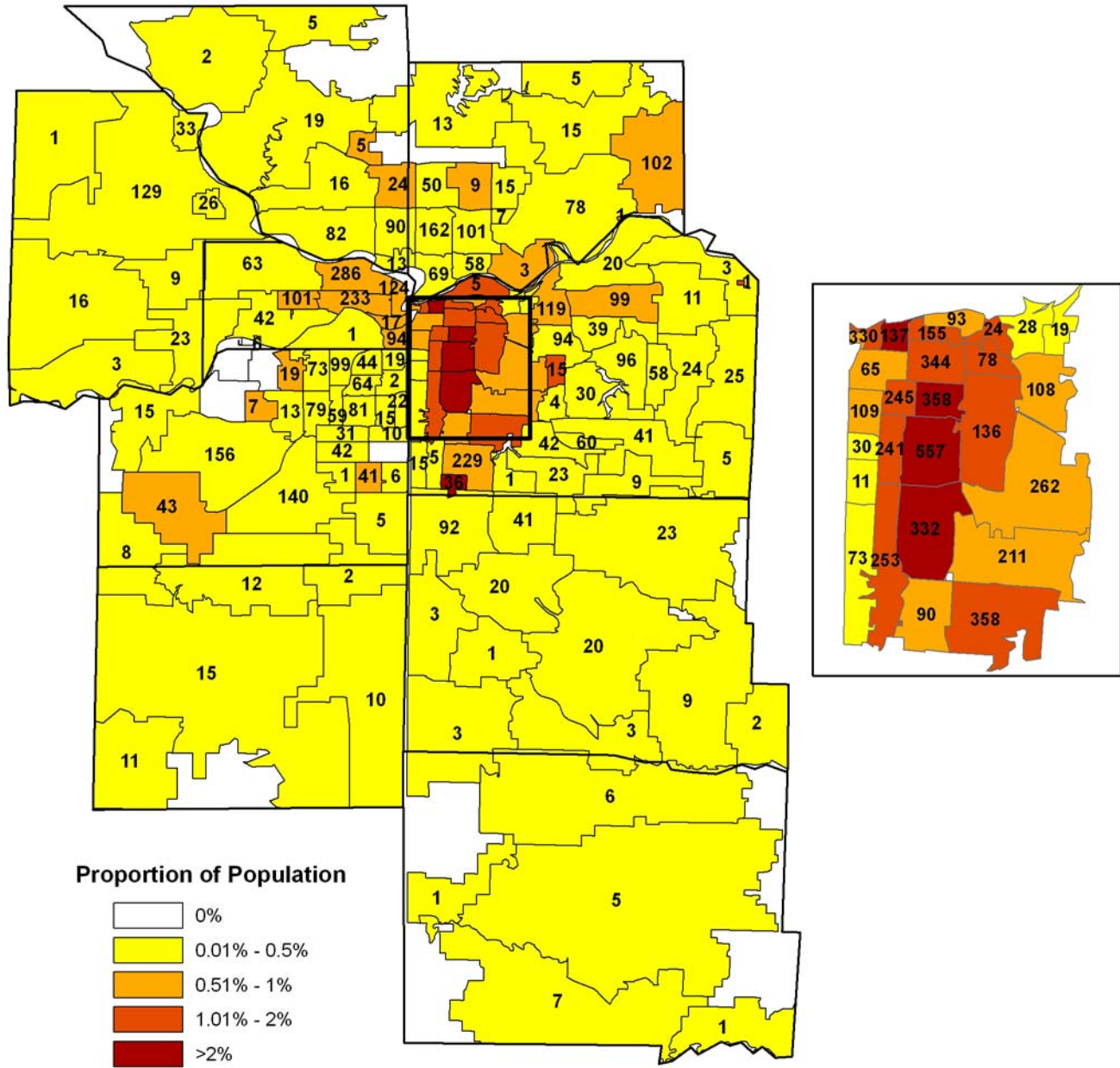


<sup>†</sup>Based on 2000 census population estimates by zip code tabulation area.

\*Includes Platte, Clay, Jackson, Cass, and Bates counties in Missouri and Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, and Miami counties in Kansas.

The majority of gonorrhea cases in the Kansas City Area were reported from zip code tabulation areas (ZCTA) in Missouri (80%). The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among ZCTA in Jackson County, Missouri. The proportions of the population in each ZCTA reported with gonorrhea were also highest in Jackson County, Missouri.

**Figure 15. Proportion of reported chlamydia cases in the population<sup>†</sup> and number of reported cases, by zip code tabulation area at diagnosis, Kansas City Area\*, 2008**



<sup>†</sup>Based on 2000 census population estimates by zip code tabulation area.

\*Includes Platte, Clay, Jackson, Cass, and Bates counties in Missouri and Leavenworth, Wyandotte, Johnson, and Miami counties in Kansas.

The majority of chlamydia cases in the Kansas City Area were reported from zip code tabulation areas (ZCTA) in Missouri (74%). The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among ZCTA in Jackson County, Missouri. The proportions of the population in each ZCTA reported with chlamydia were also highest in Jackson County, Missouri.

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