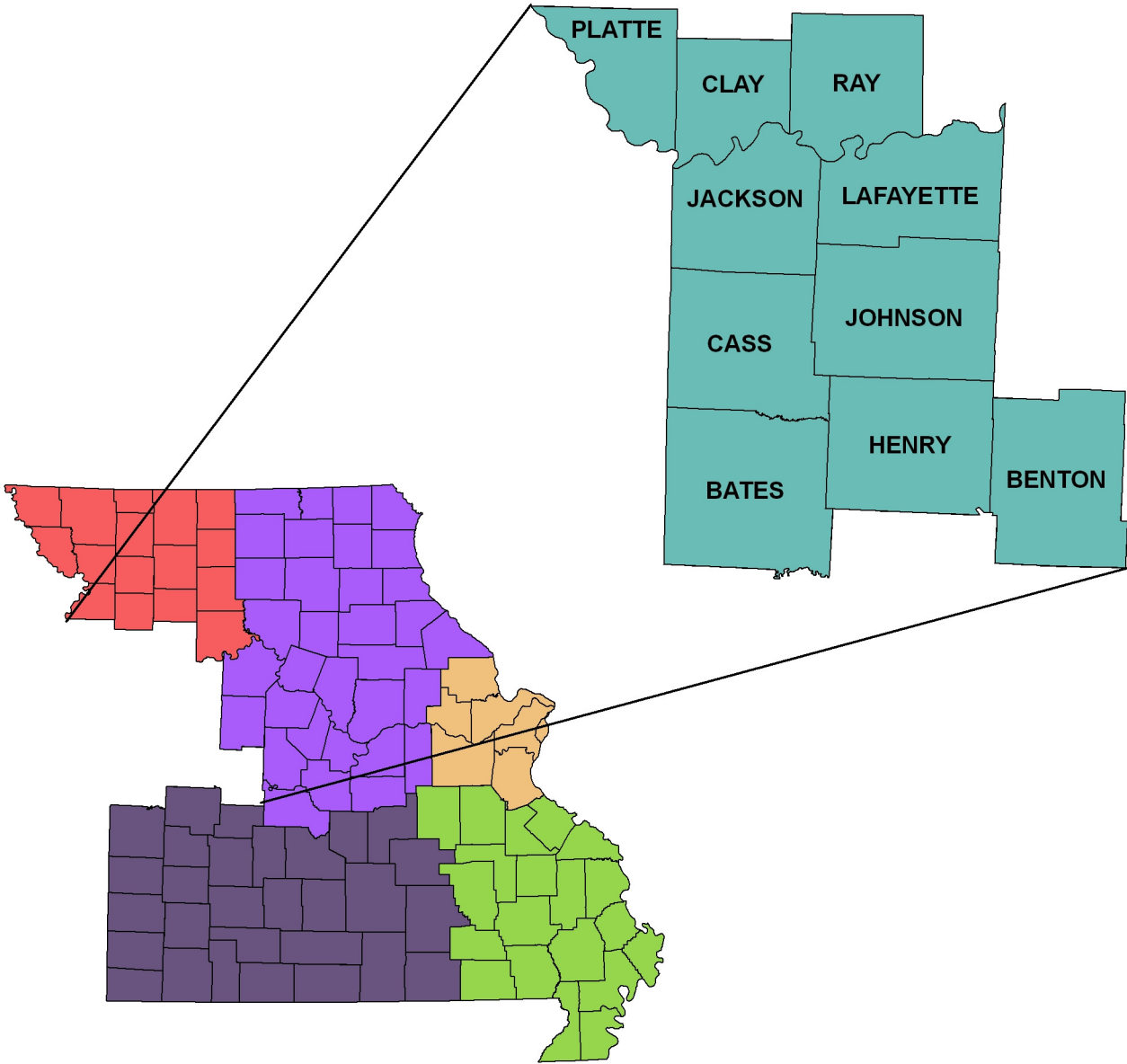


KANSAS CITY REGION



Population Estimates, Kansas City HIV Region, 2009

County	White		Black		Hispanic		Asian/Pacific Islander		American Indian/Alaskan Native		Two or More Races		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
Bates County	15,959	95.2%	170	1.0%	309	1.8%	32	0.2%	106	0.6%	185	1.1%	16,761
Benton County	17,795	96.4%	92	0.5%	229	1.2%	23	0.1%	97	0.5%	225	1.2%	18,461
Cass County	90,005	89.8%	3,847	3.8%	3,805	3.8%	729	0.7%	496	0.5%	1,302	1.3%	100,184
Clay County	196,618	86.1%	10,701	4.7%	11,779	5.2%	4,856	2.1%	973	0.4%	3,431	1.5%	228,358
Henry County	21,070	95.0%	265	1.2%	338	1.5%	67	0.3%	168	0.8%	268	1.2%	22,176
Jackson County	464,862	65.9%	155,077	22.0%	57,926	8.2%	12,490	1.8%	3,169	0.4%	12,184	1.7%	705,708
Johnson County	46,331	88.0%	2,072	3.9%	1,947	3.7%	1,014	1.9%	343	0.7%	950	1.8%	52,657
Lafayette County	30,608	94.0%	801	2.5%	535	1.6%	112	0.3%	102	0.3%	414	1.3%	32,572
Platte County	78,582	86.7%	4,573	5.0%	4,031	4.4%	1,800	2.0%	371	0.4%	1,331	1.5%	90,688
Ray County	22,109	94.7%	453	1.9%	346	1.5%	56	0.2%	95	0.4%	299	1.3%	23,358
Region Total	983,939	76.2%	178,051	13.8%	81,245	6.3%	21,179	1.6%	5,920	0.5%	20,589	1.6%	1,290,923

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, Kansas City HIV Region, 1982—2010

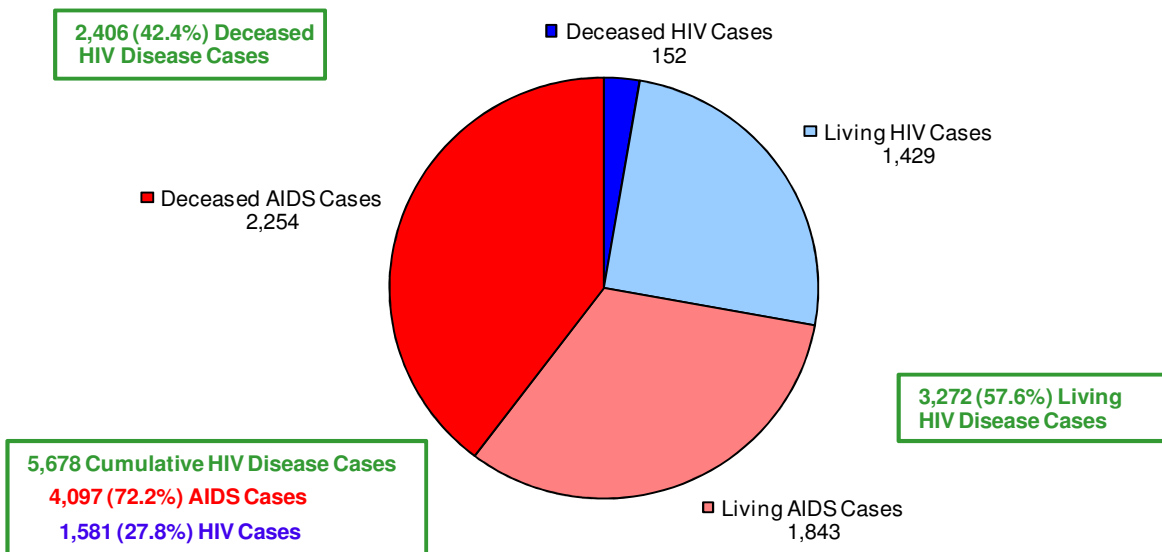
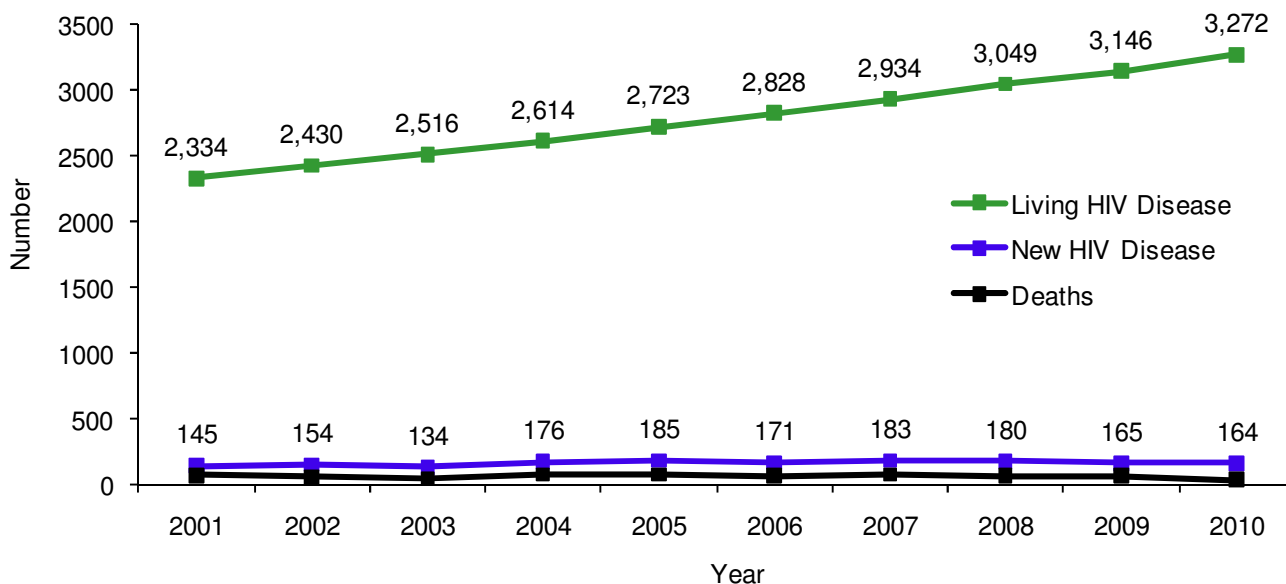


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Kansas City HIV Region, 2001—2010

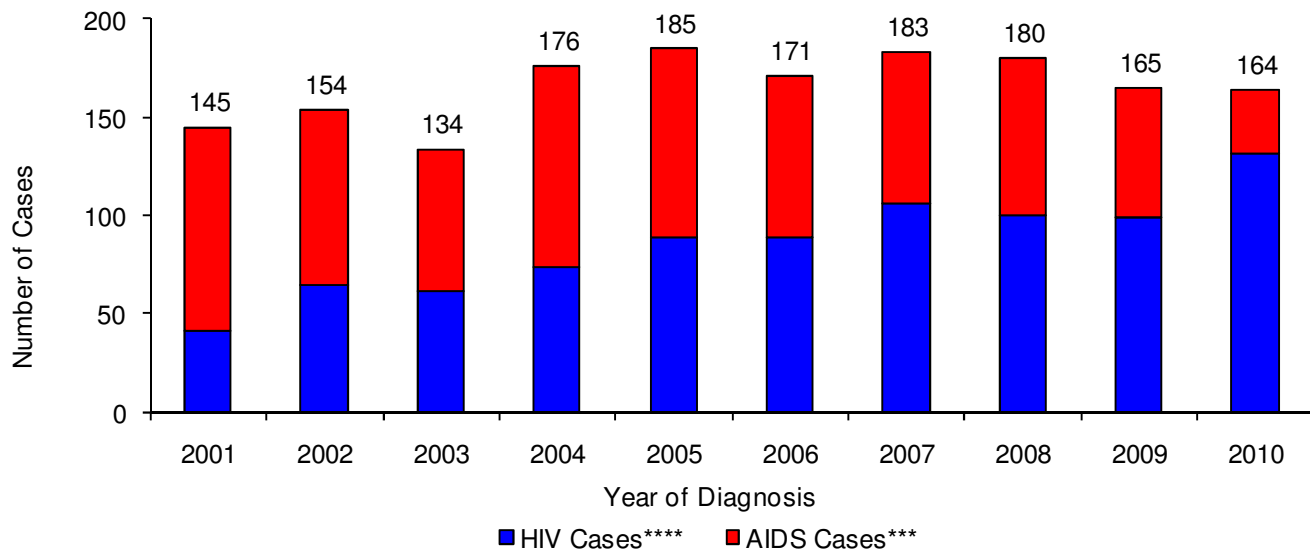


*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year, For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2010, there have been a total of 5,678 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Kansas City HIV region and reported to MDHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 58% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2010. Among those living with HIV disease, 1,429 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2010 and 1,843 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2010, there were 3,272 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 164 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2010. The median number of new diagnoses was greater for 2006-2010 compared to 2001-2005. 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, 2001—2010**



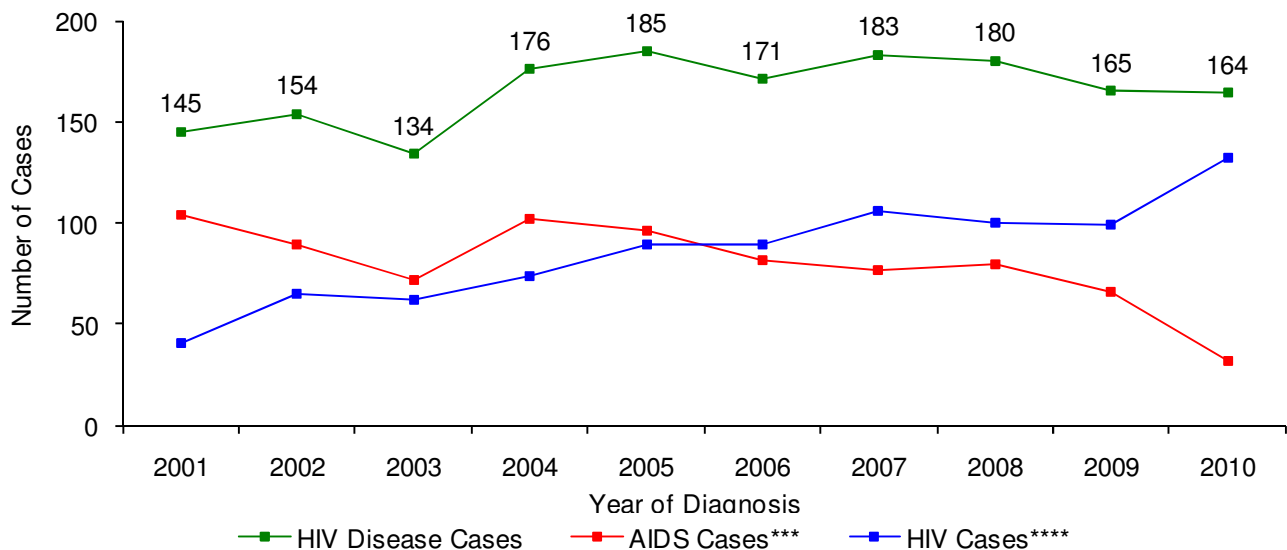
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**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, 2010.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2001—2010**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

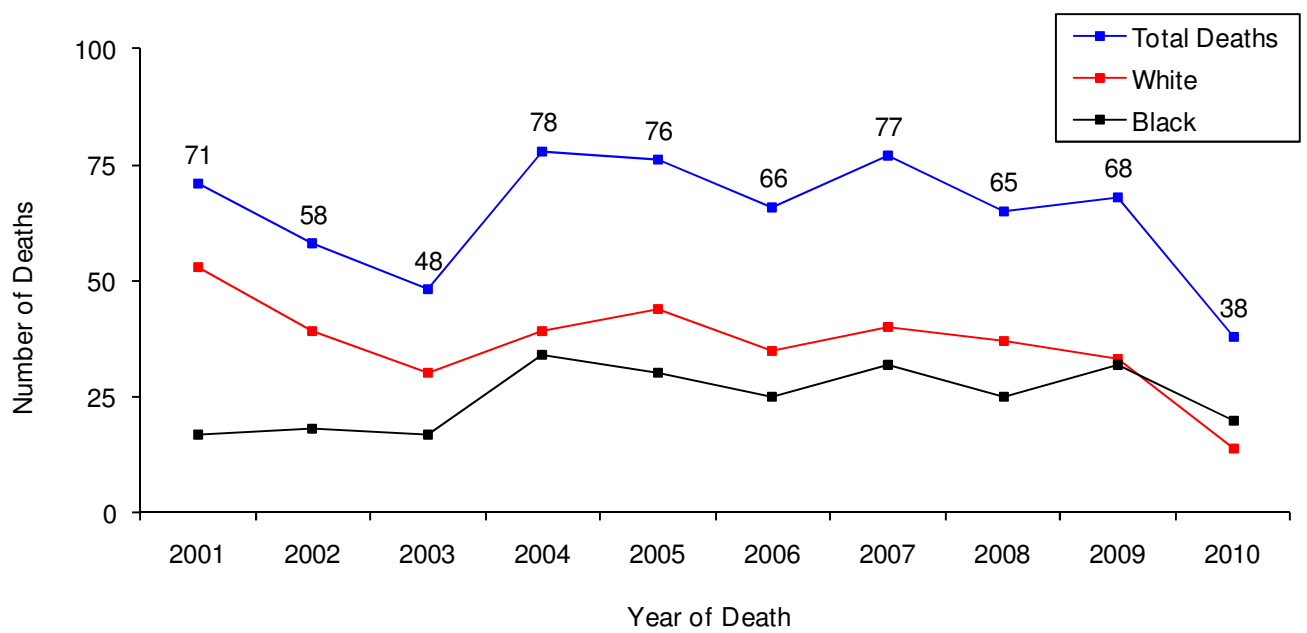
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***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, 2010.

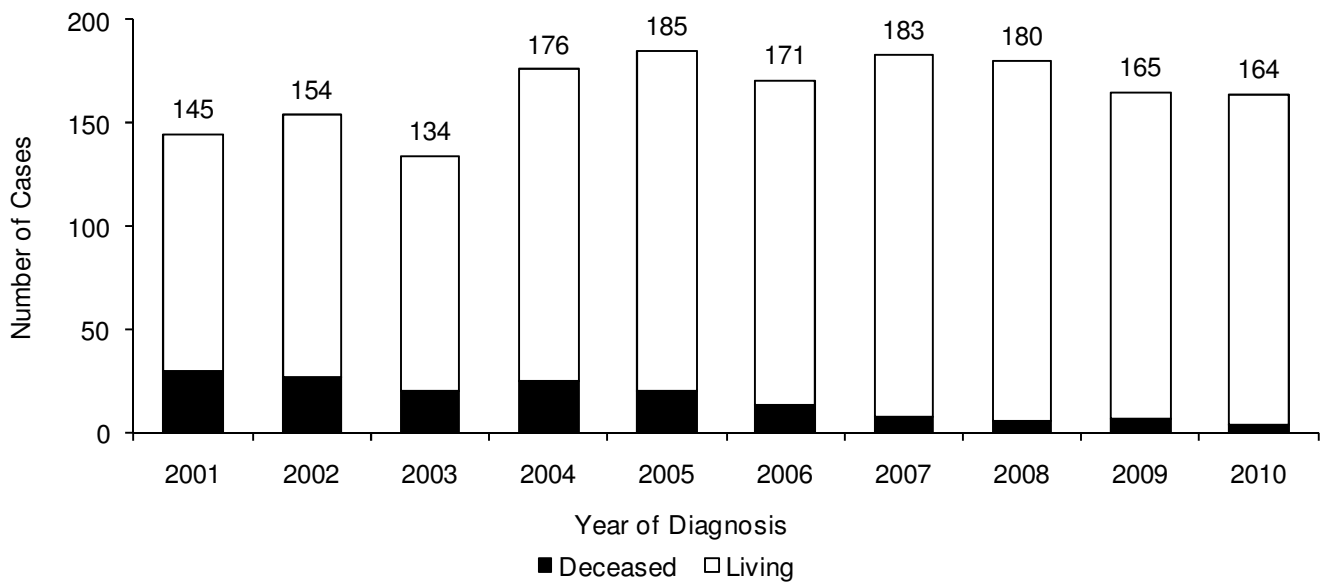
The median number of new diagnoses was greater for 2006-2010 compared to 2001-2005 in the Kansas City HIV region. It is difficult to determine if the increase was due to increased testing, a true increase in the number of infections, or other factors. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified 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, 2001—2010†



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Region.
 †Only includes deaths through December 31, 2010, and reported by February 28, 2011.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2001—2010**



*Vital status on December 31, 2010.
 **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 2001-2003, increased from 2003 to 2004, and then generally decreased through 2010 (Figure 5). The lower number of deaths in 2010 was likely related in part to delays in death reporting.

Of the 145 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2001, 30 (21%) were deceased by the end of 2010 (Figure 6). Among the 164 persons first diagnosed in 2010, 4 (2%) were deceased at the end of 2010. The difference in the proportion of cases that were deceased was due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, AIDS, and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Kansas City HIV Region, 2010

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	1,203	84.2%	191.0	1,574	85.4%	249.9	2,777	84.9%	440.8
Female	226	15.8%	34.2	269	14.6%	40.7	495	15.1%	74.9
Total	1,429	100.0%	110.7	1,843	100.0%	142.8	3,272	100.0%	253.5
Race/Ethnicity									
White	753	52.7%	76.5	1,004	54.5%	102.0	1,757	53.7%	178.6
Black	568	39.7%	319.0	693	37.6%	389.2	1,261	38.5%	708.2
Hispanic	80	5.6%	98.5	118	6.4%	145.2	198	6.1%	243.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	17	1.2%	80.3	7	0.4%	33.1	24	0.7%	113.3
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0.2%	50.7	8	0.4%	135.1	11	0.3%	185.8
Two or More Races/Unknown	8	0.6%	--	13	0.7%	--	21	0.6%	--
Total	1,429	100.0%	110.7	1,843	100.0%	142.8	3,272	100.0%	253.5
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	682	56.7%	141.6	918	58.3%	190.6	1,600	57.6%	332.3
Black Male	429	35.7%	518.8	528	33.5%	638.5	957	34.5%	1157.3
Hispanic Male	70	5.8%	164.7	105	6.7%	247.0	175	6.3%	411.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	15	1.2%	148.4	6	0.4%	59.4	21	0.8%	207.8
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	3	0.2%	101.5	7	0.4%	236.8	10	0.4%	338.3
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	4	0.3%	--	10	0.6%	--	14	0.5%	--
Total	1,203	100.0%	191.0	1,574	100.0%	249.9	2,777	100.0%	440.8
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	71	31.4%	14.1	86	32.0%	17.1	157	31.7%	31.2
Black Female	139	61.5%	145.8	165	61.3%	173.0	304	61.4%	318.8
Hispanic Female	10	4.4%	25.8	13	4.8%	33.6	23	4.6%	59.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	2	0.9%	18.1	1	0.4%	9.0	3	0.6%	27.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.4%	33.7	1	0.2%	33.7
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	4	1.8%	--	3	1.1%	--	7	1.4%	--
Total	226	100.0%	34.2	269	100.0%	40.7	495	100.0%	74.9
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	7	0.5%	3.6	0	0.0%	0.0	7	0.2%	3.6
13-18	8	0.6%	7.6	4	0.2%	3.8	12	0.4%	11.5
19-24	103	7.2%	104.7	43	2.3%	43.7	146	4.5%	148.4
25-44	698	48.8%	195.2	668	36.2%	186.8	1,366	41.7%	382.1
45-64	586	41.0%	172.8	1,067	57.9%	314.7	1,653	50.5%	487.5
65+	27	1.9%	16.8	61	3.3%	38.0	88	2.7%	54.8
Total	1,429	100.0%	110.7	1,843	100.0%	142.8	3,272	100.0%	253.5

[†]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 2010.

**Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2010.

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

****Per 100,000 population based on 2009 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2010.

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, 2010

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	110	83.3%	17.5	25	78.1%	4.0	135	82.3%	21.4
Female	22	16.7%	3.3	7	21.9%	1.1	29	17.7%	4.4
Total	132	100.0%	10.2	32	100.0%	2.5	164	100.0%	12.7
Race/Ethnicity									
White	61	46.2%	6.2	10	31.3%	1.0	71	43.3%	7.2
Black	59	44.7%	33.1	19	59.4%	10.7	78	47.6%	43.8
Hispanic	7	5.3%	8.6	3	9.4%	3.7	10	6.1%	12.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2.3%	14.2	0	0.0%	0.0	3	1.8%	14.2
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1	0.8%	16.9	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.6%	16.9
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	0.8%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	0.6%	--
Total	132	100.0%	10.2	32	100.0%	2.5	164	100.0%	12.7
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	55	50.0%	11.4	10	40.0%	2.1	65	48.1%	13.5
Black Male	45	40.9%	54.4	12	48.0%	14.5	57	42.2%	68.9
Hispanic Male	5	4.5%	11.8	3	12.0%	7.1	8	5.9%	18.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	3	2.7%	29.7	0	0.0%	0.0	3	2.2%	29.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	1	0.9%	33.8	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.7%	33.8
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	1	0.9%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	0.7%	--
Total	110	100.0%	17.5	25	100.0%	4.0	135	100.0%	21.4
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	6	27.3%	1.2	0	0.0%	0.0	6	20.7%	1.2
Black Female	14	63.6%	14.7	7	100.0%	7.3	21	72.4%	22.0
Hispanic Female	2	9.1%	5.2	0	0.0%	0.0	2	6.9%	5.2
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
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	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	0	0.0%	--
Total	22	100.0%	3.3	7	100.0%	1.1	29	100.0%	4.4
Current Age[†]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	1	0.8%	0.5	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.6%	0.5
13-18	1	0.8%	1.0	1	3.1%	1.0	2	1.2%	1.9
19-24	37	28.0%	37.6	2	6.3%	2.0	39	23.8%	39.6
25-44	69	52.3%	19.3	17	53.1%	4.8	86	52.4%	24.1
45-64	23	17.4%	6.8	11	34.4%	3.2	34	20.7%	10.0
65+	1	0.8%	0.6	1	3.1%	0.6	2	1.2%	1.2
Total	132	100.0%	10.2	32	100.0%	2.5	164	100.0%	12.7

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2010 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2010.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2010 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2010.

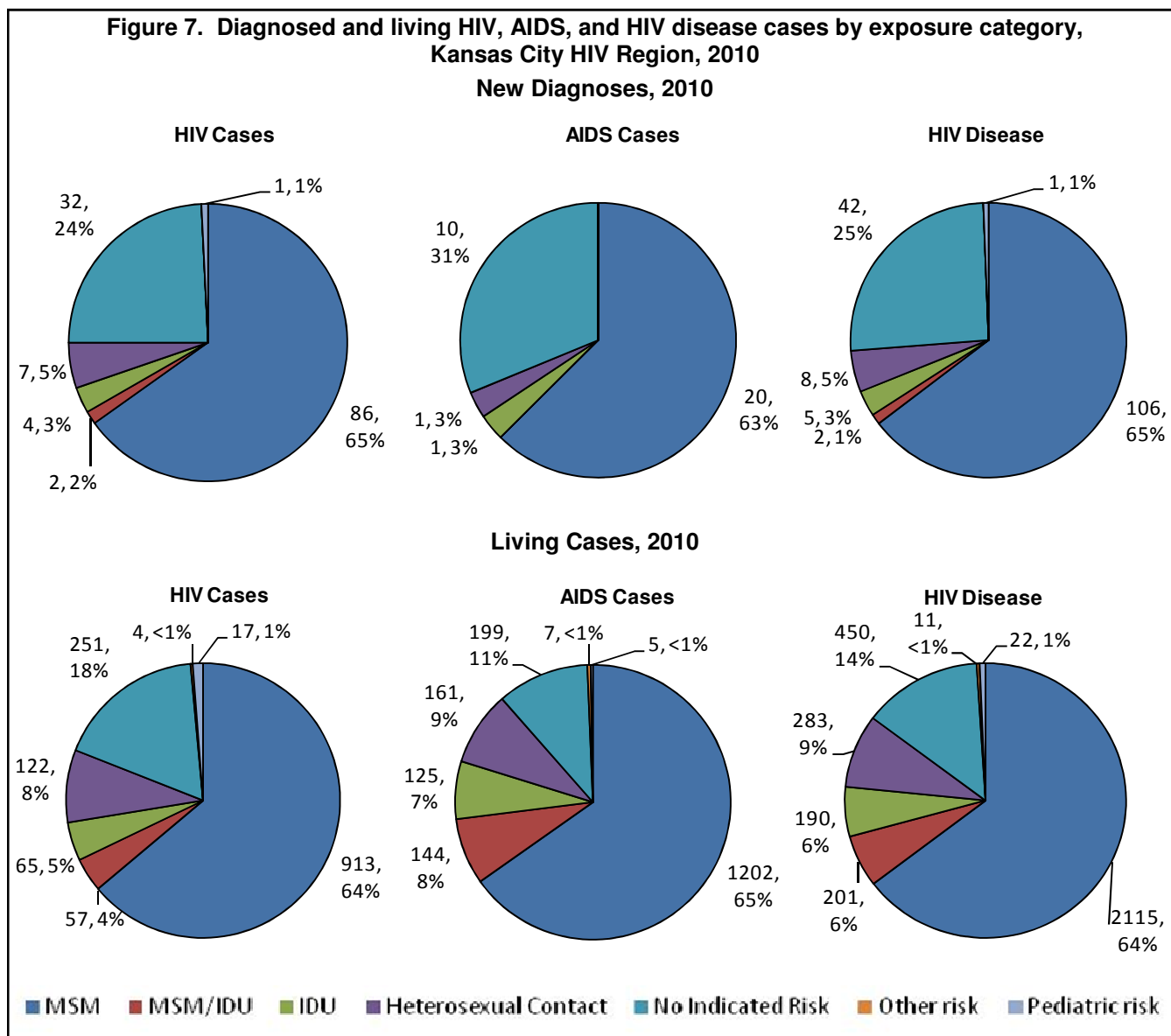
****Per 100,000 population based on 2009 MDHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2010.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 3,272 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2010, 85% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 5.9 times greater among males than females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (54%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 4.0 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 3.5 times greater for blacks than whites, and 1.2 times greater for Hispanics than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 10.2 times greater among blacks than whites, and 1.9 times greater among Hispanics than whites.

Of the 164 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2010, 20% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2010 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 4.9 times greater in males than females. Persons 45-64 years of age comprised a greater proportion of new diagnoses classified as AIDS cases (34%), compared to the proportion this age group represented among new diagnoses classified as HIV cases (17%). The rate of new HIV disease cases was 6.1 times greater in blacks than whites, and 1.7 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, 2010

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2010*			Living			Diagnosed 2010**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Kansas City	104	78.8%	21.6	1,141	79.8%	236.6	26	81.3%	5.4	1,506	81.7%	312.3
Jackson County†	16	12.1%	4.3	158	11.1%	42.5	3	9.4%	0.8	199	10.8%	53.6
Clay County†	2	1.5%	1.6	41	2.9%	33.3	2	6.3%	1.6	52	2.8%	42.2
Cass County†	5	3.8%	5.0	20	1.4%	20.0	0	0.0%	0.0	32	1.7%	32.0
Platte County†	2	1.5%	4.2	22	1.5%	46.0	0	0.0%	0.0	10	0.5%	20.9
Remainder of Region	3	2.3%	1.8	47	3.3%	28.3	1	3.1%	0.6	44	2.4%	26.5
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	132	100.0%	10.2	1,429	100.0%	110.7	32	100.0%	2.5	1,843	100.0%	142.8

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2010 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2009 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, 2010

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	40	38.5%	14.6	53	51.0%	39.1	7	6.7%	14.6	104	100.0%	21.6
Jackson County†	11	68.8%	3.5	4	25.0%	14.7	0	0.0%	0.0	16	100.0%	4.3
Remainder of Region†	10	83.3%	2.5	2	16.7%	13.0	0	0.0%	0.0	12	100.0%	2.7
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	61	46.2%	6.2	59	44.7%	33.1	7	5.3%	8.6	132	100.0%	10.2

*Per 100,000 population based on 2009 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 HIV Region, 2010

Area	White, Non-Hispanic			Black, Non-Hispanic			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	6	23.1%	2.2	17	65.4%	12.6	3	11.5%	6.3	26	100.0%	5.4
Jackson County†	2	66.7%	0.6	1	33.3%	3.7	0	0.0%	0.0	3	100.0%	0.8
Remainder of Region†	2	66.7%	0.5	1	33.3%	6.5	0	0.0%	0.0	3	100.0%	0.7
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	10	31.3%	1.0	19	59.4%	10.7	3	9.4%	3.7	32	100.0%	2.5

*Per 100,000 population based on 2009 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).

The highest rates of new HIV case diagnoses among all race/ethnicity categories presented were observed in Kansas City (Table 4). In Kansas City, blacks comprised the greatest proportion of new HIV cases, while whites comprised the largest proportion of new HIV cases in all other areas.

The highest rates of new AIDS case diagnoses among all race/ethnicity categories presented were in Kansas City compared to other areas in the Kansas City HIV region (Table 5). Blacks represented the largest number of new AIDS case diagnoses in Kansas City. In other areas, the number of new AIDS cases was more evenly distributed between whites and blacks.

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, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	44	51.2%	540	59.1%	9	45.0%	730	60.7%
Black	32	37.2%	301	33.0%	10	50.0%	384	31.9%
Hispanic	5	5.8%	55	6.0%	1	5.0%	70	5.8%
Other/Unknown	5	5.8%	17	1.9%	0	0.0%	18	1.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	86	100.0%	913	100.0%	20	100.0%	1,202	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

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, 2010

Age Group	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
19-24	20	1.6%	80	11.7%	5	4.0%	110	5.2%
25-44	461	36.3%	312	45.5%	68	54.4%	860	40.7%
45-64	748	58.9%	281	41.0%	51	40.8%	1,091	51.6%
65+	41	3.2%	11	1.6%	1	0.8%	53	2.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	1,270	100.0%	685	100.0%	125	100.0%	2,115	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 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, 2010

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	980	55.7%	644	36.6%	104	5.9%	1,758	83.1%
Jackson County [†]	168	78.5%	29	13.6%	14	6.5%	214	10.1%
Clay County [†]	51	87.9%	4	6.9%	3	5.2%	58	2.7%
Cass County [†]	18	81.8%	2	9.1%	0	0.0%	22	1.0%
Remaining Counties [†]	53	84.1%	6	9.5%	4	6.3%	63	3.0%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	1,270	60.0%	685	32.4%	125	5.9%	2,115	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 due to rounding.

There were a total of 106 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men (MSM) in 2010 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 6). Blacks represented a greater proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2010 among MSM (37%) compared to the proportion of living HIV cases diagnosed among black MSM (33%). Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 19% progressed to AIDS by the end of 2010.

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 (59%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2010. In contrast, only 41% of living black and Hispanic MSM 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 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, 2010

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	2	100.0%	41	71.9%	0	--	102	70.8%
Black	0	0.0%	11	19.3%	0	--	31	21.5%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	4	7.0%	0	--	8	5.6%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	0	--	3	2.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	2	100.0%	57	100.0%	0	--	144	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

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, 2010

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	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
25-44	34	23.8%	12	28.6%	4	33.3%	51	25.4%
45-64	106	74.1%	30	71.4%	7	58.3%	146	72.6%
65+	2	1.4%	0	0.0%	1	8.3%	3	1.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	143	100.0%	42	100.0%	12	100.0%	201	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 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, 2010

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	107	65.6%	40	24.5%	12	7.4%	163	81.1%
Jackson County†	20	90.9%	2	9.1%	0	0.0%	22	10.9%
Clay County†	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	2.5%
Remaining Counties†	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	5.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	143	71.1%	42	20.9%	12	6.0%	201	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 due to rounding.

There were two new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to men who have sex with men and inject drugs (MSM/IDU) in 2010 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 9). There were 201 persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2010 in the Kansas City HIV region. Whites represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and AIDS cases.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age was similar by race/ethnicity among MSM/IDU (Table 10). Among all race/ethnicities presented, the majority of MSM/IDU living with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV region 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/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, 2010

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	25.0%	19	29.2%	0	0.0%	24	19.2%
Black Male	0	0.0%	17	26.2%	1	100.0%	41	32.8%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	2	3.1%	0	0.0%	7	5.6%
White Female	2	50.0%	15	23.1%	0	0.0%	21	16.8%
Black Female	1	25.0%	10	15.4%	0	0.0%	26	20.8%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	5	4.0%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL[†]	4	100.0%	65	100.0%	1	100.0%	125	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

†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, 2010

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	2.8%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
25-44	15	34.9%	13	22.4%	13	36.1%	11	30.6%	58	30.5%
45-64	26	60.5%	43	74.1%	22	61.1%	24	66.7%	124	65.3%
65+	2	4.7%	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	6	3.2%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	43	100.0%	58	100.0%	36	100.0%	36	100.0%	190	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 due to rounding.

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2010

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	52	33.5%	89	57.4%	12	7.7%	155	81.6%
Jackson County [†]	13	72.2%	2	11.1%	3	16.7%	18	9.5%
Clay County [†]	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.1%
Remaining Counties [†]	10	76.9%	3	23.1%	0	0.0%	13	6.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	79	41.6%	94	49.5%	15	7.9%	190	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 due to rounding.

There were five new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to injecting drug users (IDU) in 2010 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 12). There were 190 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2010 in the Kansas City HIV region. The largest proportion of living HIV cases was white males (29%), while black males represented the largest proportion of living AIDS cases (33%).

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 (35%) and white female (36%) IDU living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age at the end of 2010 compared to black male (22%) and black female (31%) 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, 2010

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	5	4.1%	0	0.0%	6	3.7%
Black Male	0	0.0%	8	6.6%	0	0.0%	13	8.1%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.7%
White Female	3	42.9%	40	32.8%	0	0.0%	51	31.7%
Black Female	3	42.9%	60	49.2%	1	100.0%	77	47.8%
Hispanic Female	1	14.3%	5	4.1%	0	0.0%	5	3.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL[†]	7	100.0%	122	100.0%	1	100.0%	161	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.

†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, 2010

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%	1	0.7%	1	0.4%
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	4	2.9%	5	1.8%
25-44	6	54.5%	10	47.6%	44	48.4%	85	62.0%	159	56.2%
45-64	5	45.5%	10	47.6%	41	45.1%	45	32.8%	110	38.9%
65+	0	0.0%	1	4.8%	5	5.5%	2	1.5%	8	2.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	11	100.0%	21	100.0%	91	100.0%	137	100.0%	283	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 due to rounding.

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Region, 2010

Geographic Area	White		Black		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	57	25.8%	147	66.5%	11	5.0%	221	78.1%
Jackson County [†]	17	58.6%	8	27.6%	3	10.3%	29	10.2%
Clay County [†]	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	9	3.2%
Remaining Counties [†]	20	83.3%	2	8.3%	2	8.3%	24	8.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	102	36.0%	158	55.8%	16	5.7%	283	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 due to rounding.

There were a total of eight new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2010 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 15). There were 283 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2010 in the Kansas City HIV region. Black females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (49%) and AIDS (48%) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2010, the greatest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for all race/ethnicity and sex categories except for black males where proportions for 25-44 and 45-64 age categories were equal (Table 16). The greatest proportion of cases between 25-44 years old occurred among black females (62%).

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, 2010

Exposure category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2010*		Living		2010**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	107	81.7%	1,060	75.1%	24	75.0%	1,303	70.9%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	2	1.5%	66	4.7%	0	0.0%	155	8.4%
Injecting drug use	6	4.6%	85	6.0%	1	3.1%	153	8.3%
Heterosexual contact	16	12.2%	197	14.0%	7	21.9%	220	12.0%
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)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	131	100.0%	1,412	100.0%	32	100.0%	1,838	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	1	100.0%	17	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
TOTAL	132		1,429		32		1,843	

*HIV cases reported during 2010 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2010 that progressed to AIDS in 2010.
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 HIV and both 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.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2010

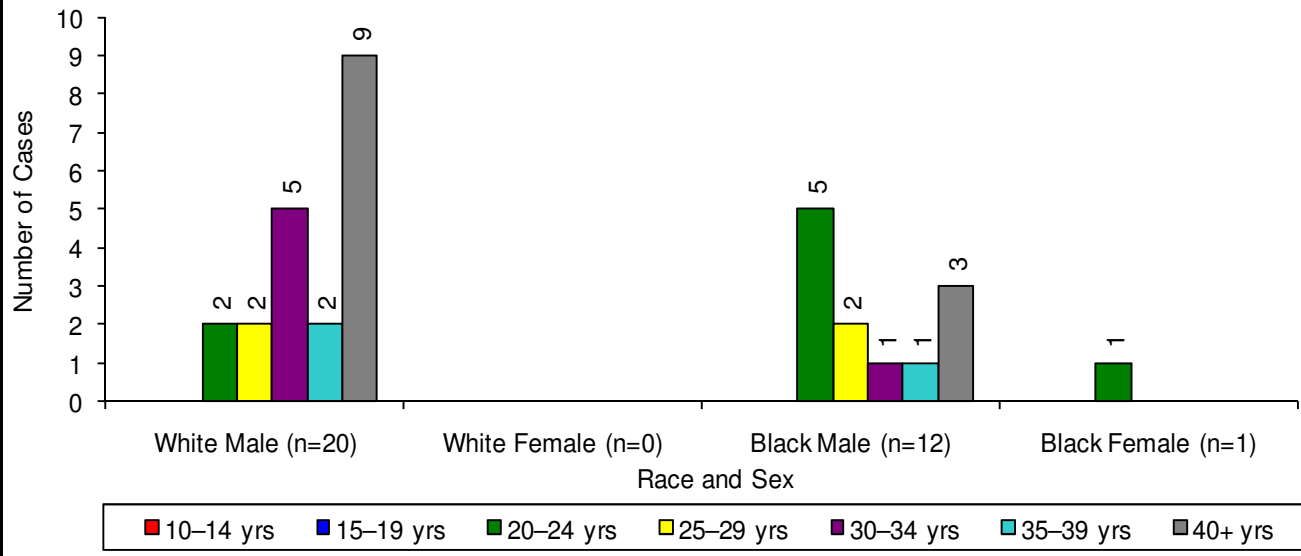
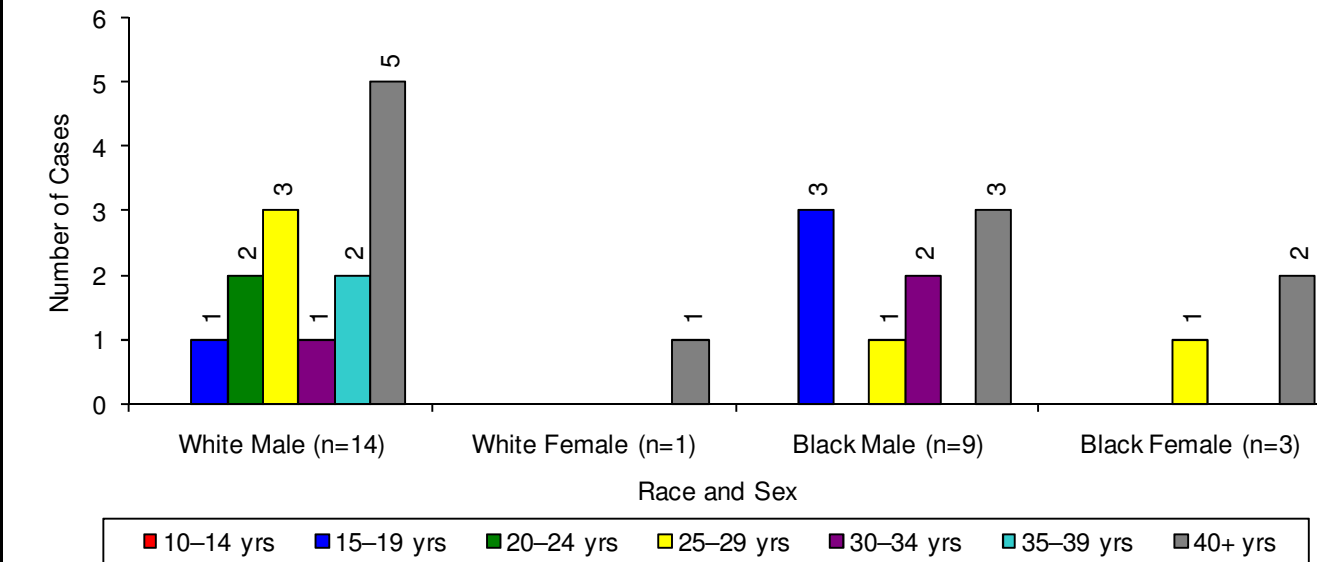


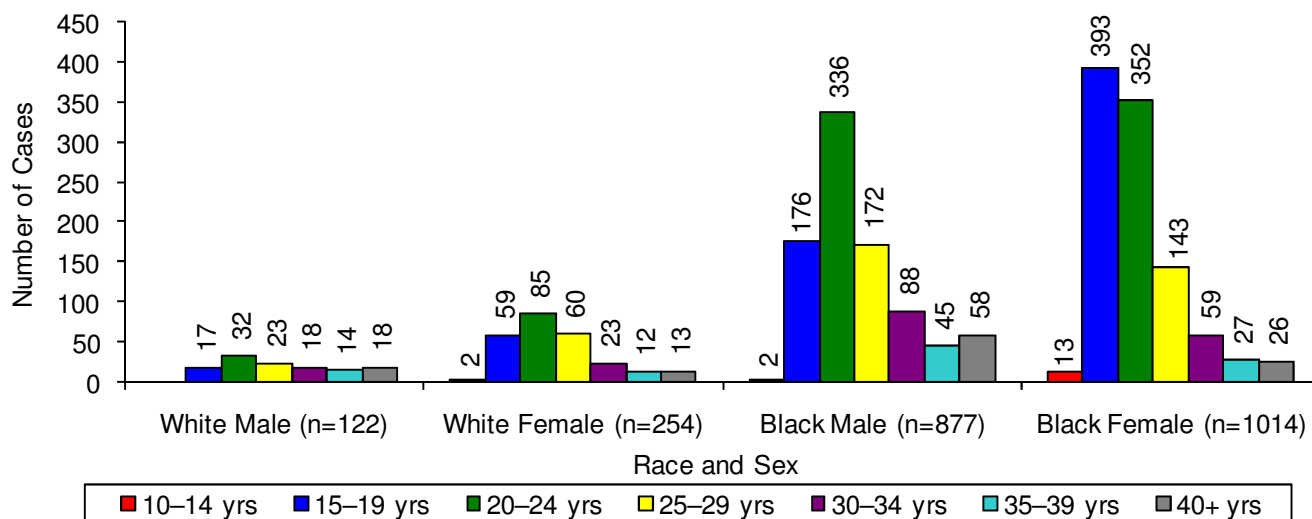
Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2010



The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among white males (20), followed by black males (12) in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 8). The number of reported cases decreased from 2009 to 2010 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 white males, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 40 or more years of age. Among black males, individuals 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

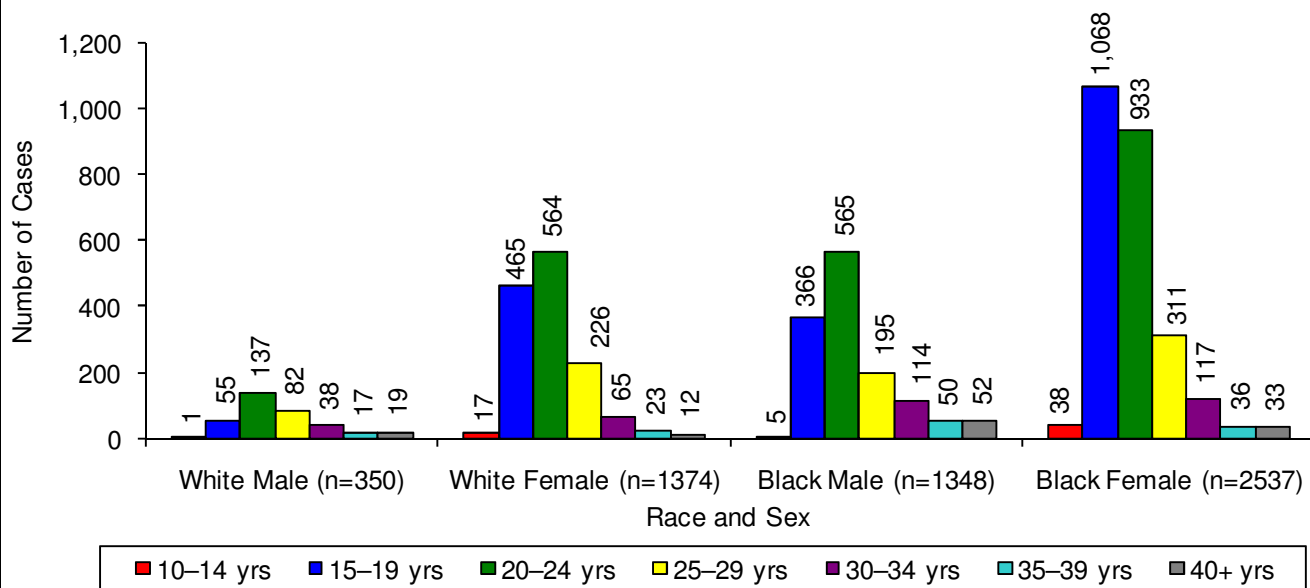
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among white males (14), followed by black males (9) (Figure 9). The number of reported early latent syphilis cases decreased from 2009 to 2010 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories, except white males. The number of reported early latent syphilis cases increased from 8 reported in 2009 to 14 reported in 2010 among white males. Among white males and both white and black females, individuals 40 or more years of age represented the greatest number of diagnoses. Among black males, an equal number of cases were reported among individuals 15-19 and 40 or more years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2010



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 HIV Region, 2010

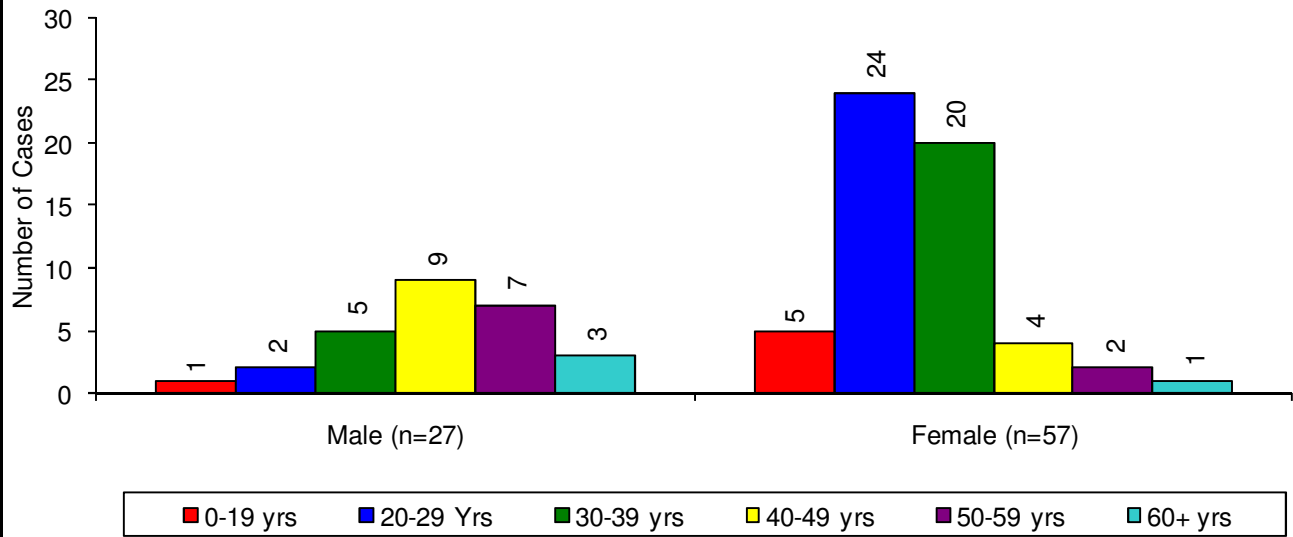


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black females (1,014), followed by black males (877) (Figure 10). The number of reported cases increased from 2009 to 2010 among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented, except white females. The number of reported gonorrhea cases among white females decreased from 282 in 2009 to 254 reported cases in 2010. 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. Among all other race/ethnicity and sex categories presented, individuals 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

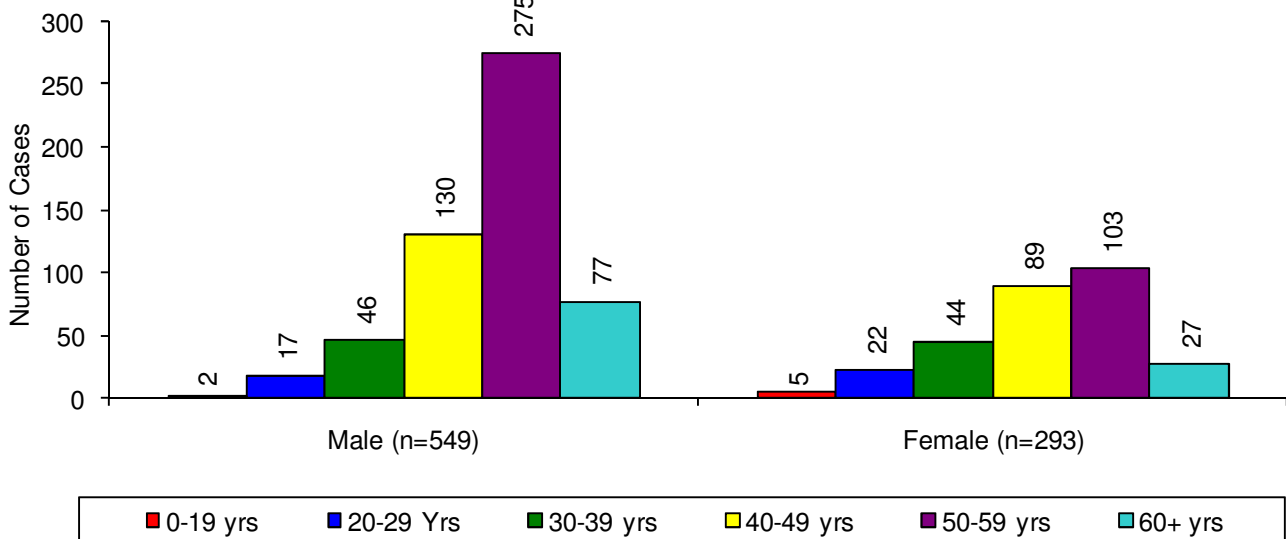
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among black females (2,537), followed by white females (1,374). The number of reported chlamydia cases increased from 2009 to 2010 among black males and black females. Among males and white females, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age. Among black females, individuals 15-19 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

Figure 12. Reported Hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2010



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 HIV Region, 2010



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

There were 84 reported cases of Hepatitis B in the Kansas City HIV region during 2010 (Figure 12). Females represented 68% 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 2010, there were 842 Hepatitis C cases reported in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 13). Of the reported Hepatitis C cases, 65% 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 (55%) compared to males (36%).

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