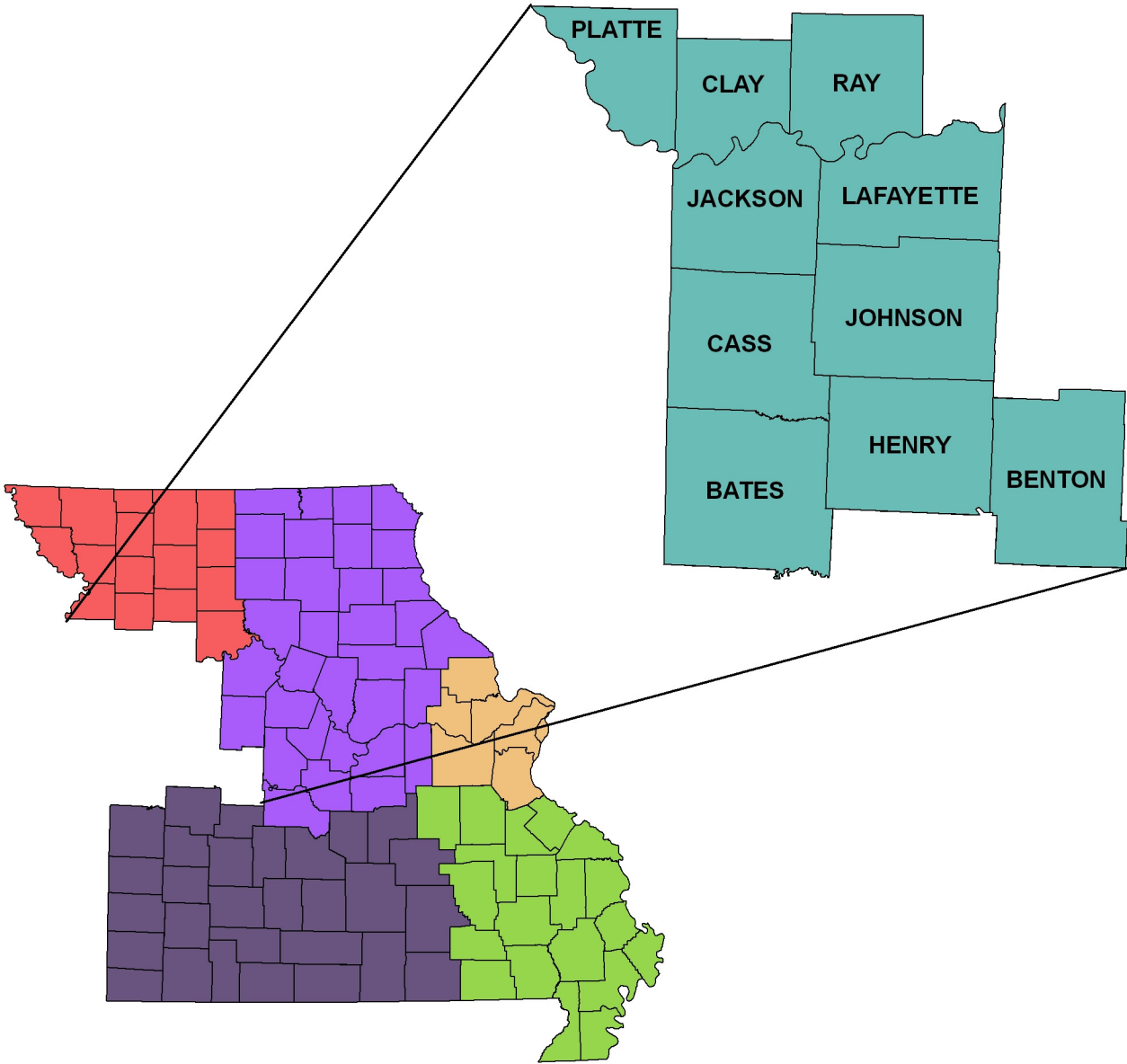


KANSAS CITY REGION



Population Counts, Kansas City HIV Region, 2010

County	White	Black/African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Two or More Races/Other	Total
Bates County	16,296 95.6%	143 0.8%	275 1.6%	29 0.2%	94 0.6%	212 1.2%	17,049
Benton County	18,311 96.1%	56 0.3%	291 1.5%	58 0.3%	105 0.6%	235 1.2%	19,056
Cass County	89,079 89.5%	3,444 3.5%	3,988 4.0%	685 0.7%	504 0.5%	1,778 1.8%	99,478
Clay County	186,611 84.1%	11,220 5.1%	13,101 5.9%	5,052 2.3%	1,015 0.5%	4,940 2.2%	221,939
Henry County	21,230 95.3%	219 1.0%	369 1.7%	65 0.3%	101 0.5%	288 1.3%	22,272
Jackson County	426,574 63.3%	159,442 23.7%	56,434 8.4%	12,113 1.8%	2,668 0.4%	16,927 2.5%	674,158
Johnson County	46,367 88.2%	2,227 4.2%	1,611 3.1%	901 1.7%	245 0.5%	1,244 2.4%	52,595
Lafayette County	31,002 92.9%	726 2.2%	740 2.2%	170 0.5%	131 0.4%	612 1.8%	33,381
Platte County	75,135 84.1%	5,147 5.8%	4,424 5.0%	2,318 2.6%	370 0.4%	1,928 2.2%	89,322
Ray County	22,338 95.1%	265 1.1%	415 1.8%	75 0.3%	114 0.5%	287 1.2%	23,494
Region Total	932,943 74.5%	182,889 14.6%	81,648 6.5%	21,466 1.7%	5,347 0.4%	28,451 2.3%	1,252,744

Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. AIDS status, Kansas City HIV Region, 1982—2011

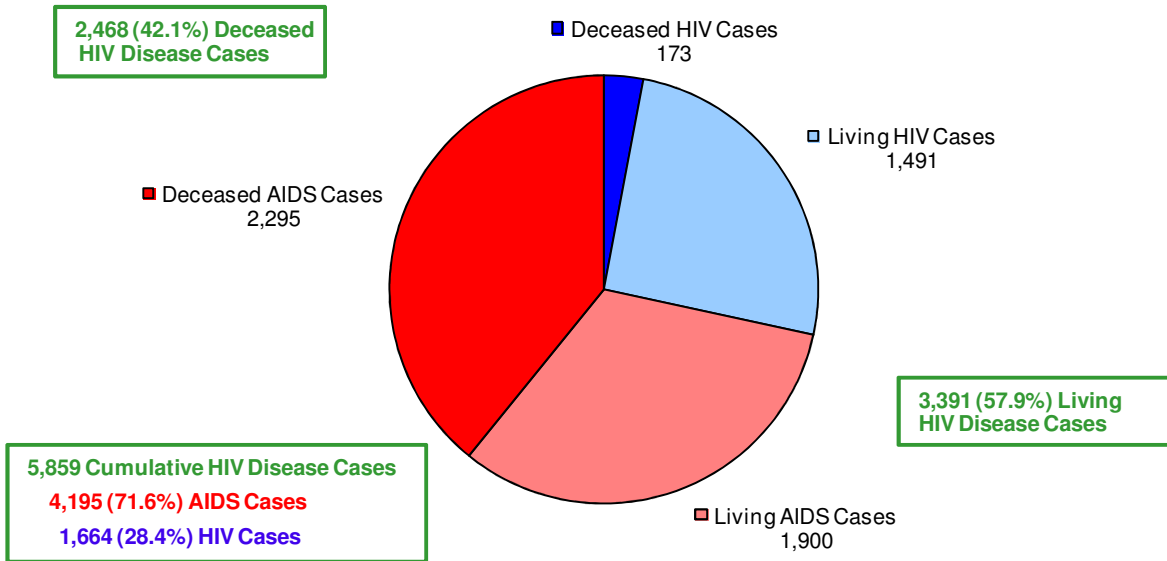
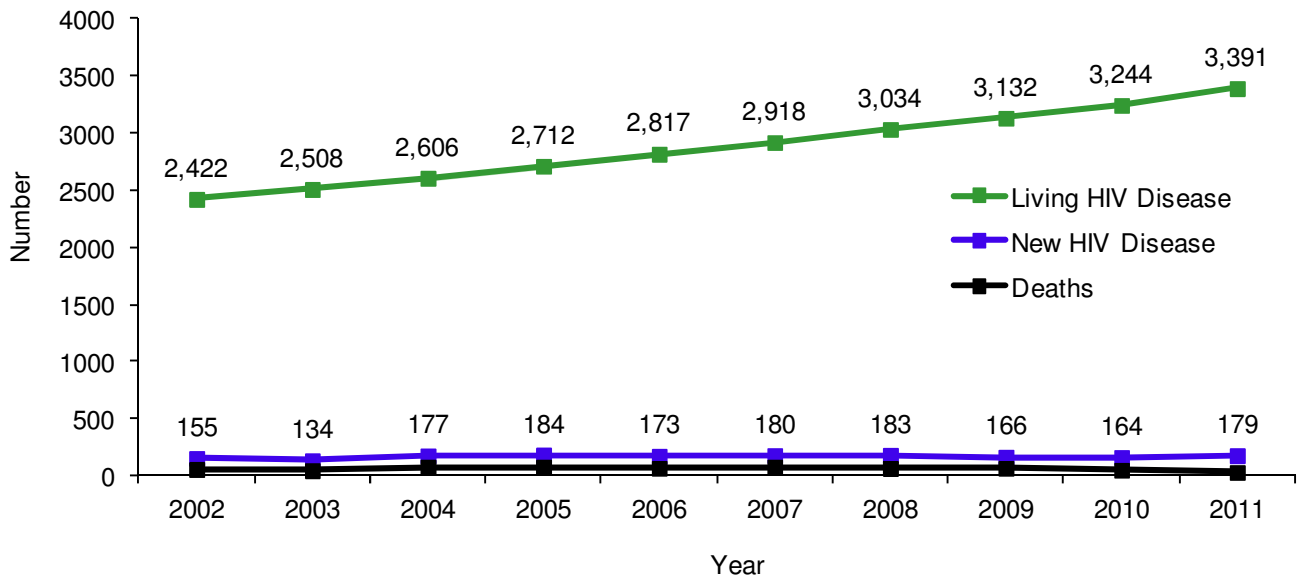


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002—2011

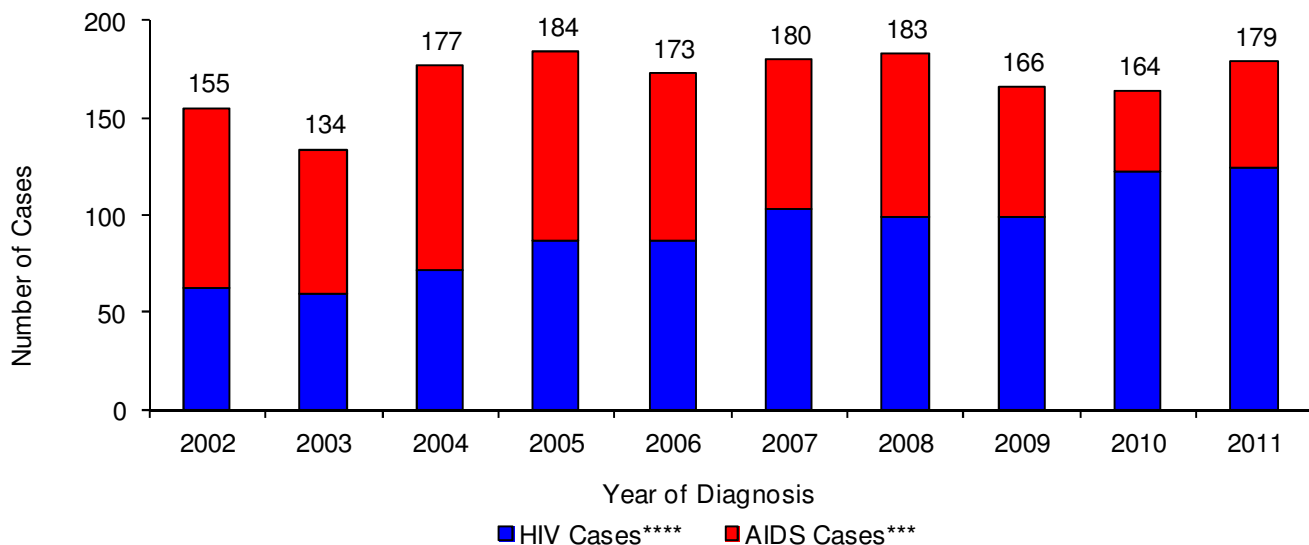


*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year; For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year; For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2011, there have been a total of 5,859 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 2011. Among those living with HIV disease, 1,491 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2011 and 1,900 were classified as AIDS cases.

At the end of 2011, there were 3,391 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 179 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2011. The number of new diagnoses was generally stable between 2004 and 2011, with slight fluctuations. 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, 2002—2011**



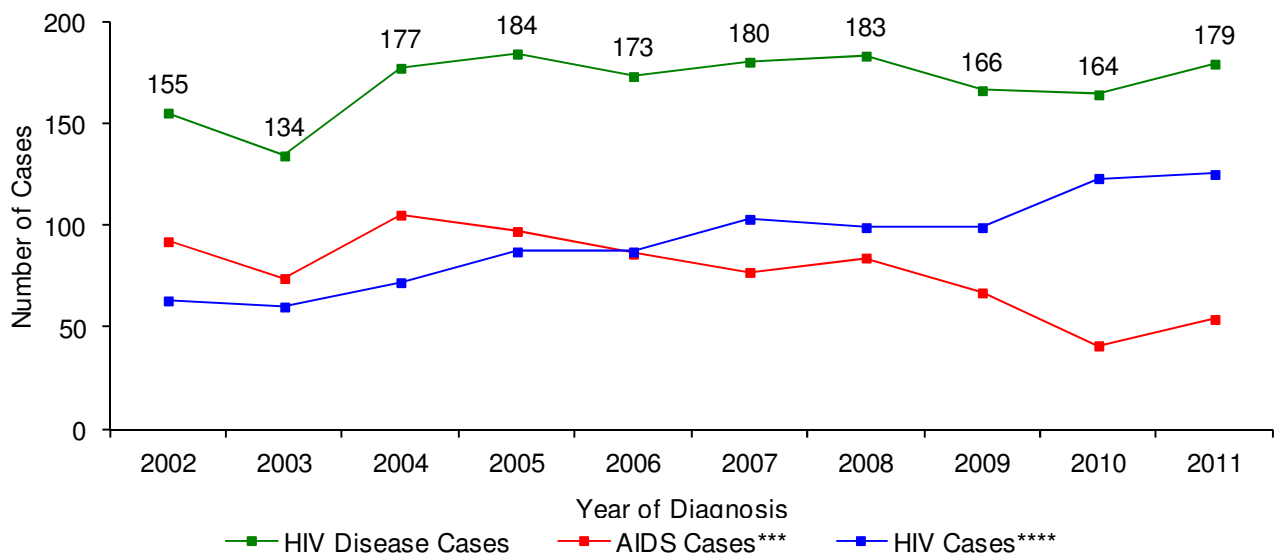
*HIV case vs. AIDS case

**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, 2011.

Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002—2011**



*HIV case vs. AIDS case

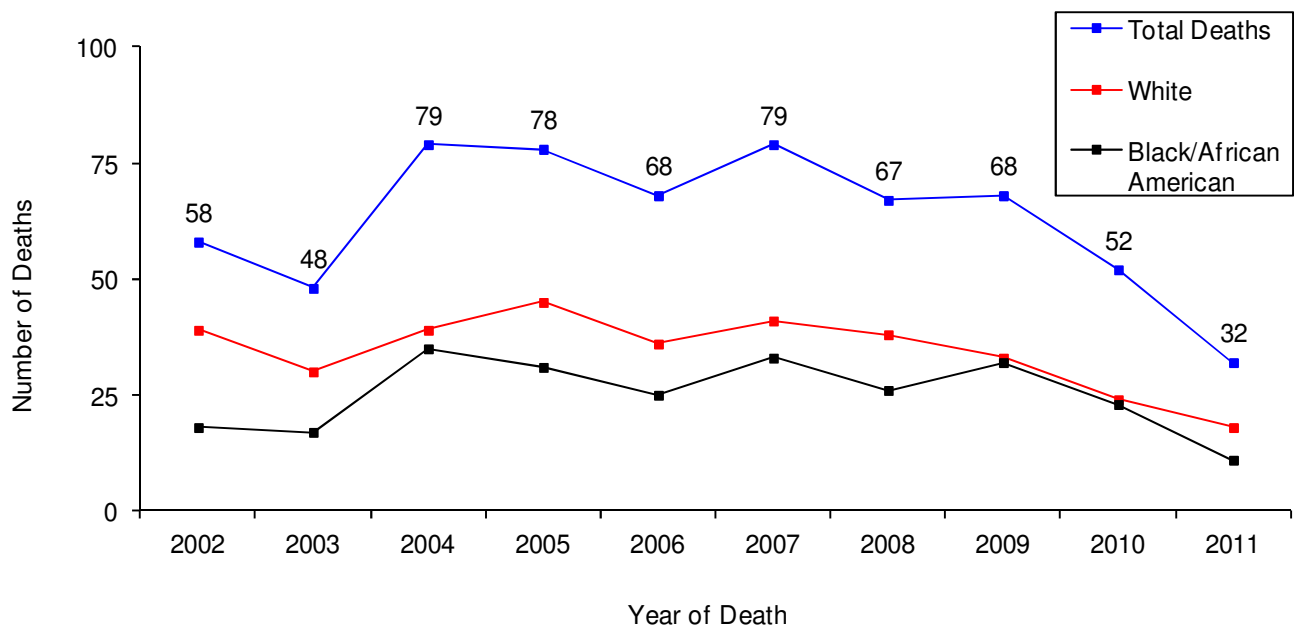
**Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to MDHSS. (The year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or an AIDS case, was documented by the Department).

***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, 2011.

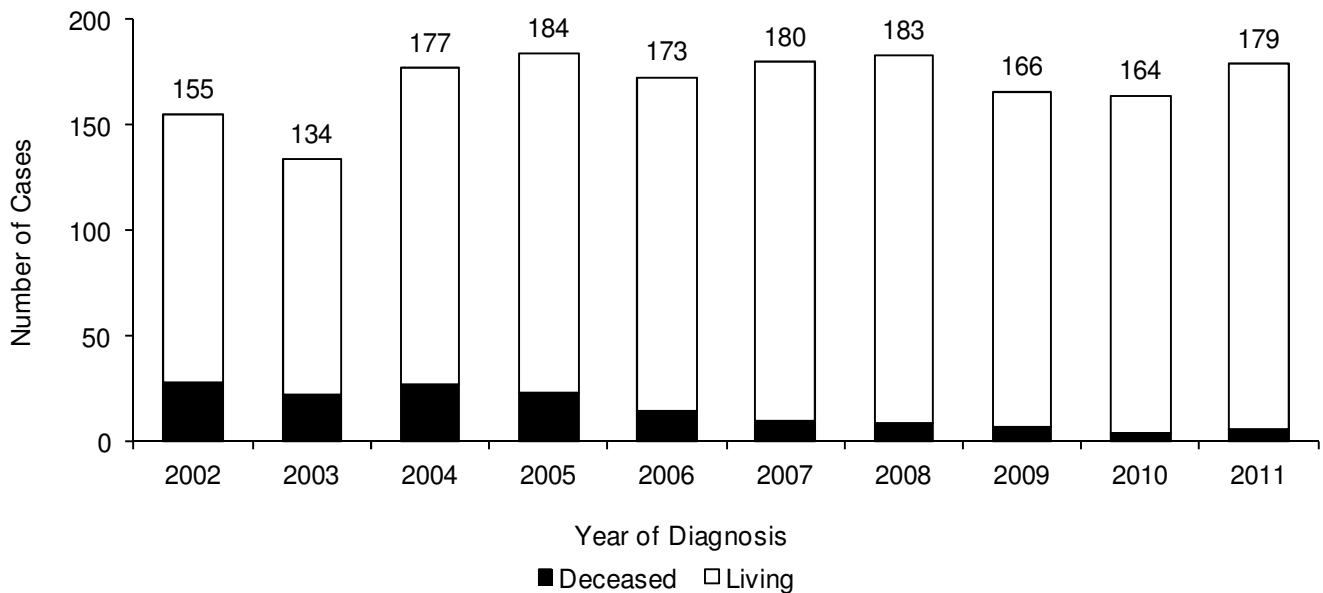
The number of new diagnoses decreased from 2002 to 2003, increased from 2003 to 2004 and then remained generally stable with no sustained upward or downward trend between 2004 and 2011. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as AIDS cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002—2011†



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Region.
 †Only includes deaths through December 31, 2011, and reported by February 28, 2012.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2002—2011**



*Vital status on December 31, 2011.
 **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 2002-2003, increased from 2003 to 2004, and then fluctuated with no sustained upward or downward trend through 2009 (Figure 5). The lower number of deaths in 2010 and 2011 was likely related in part to delays in death reporting.

Of the 155 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2002, 28 (18%) were deceased by the end of 2011 (Figure 6). Among the 179 persons first diagnosed in 2011, 6 (3%) were deceased at the end of 2011. 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, 2011

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	1,253	84.0%	205.3	1,618	85.2%	265.1	2,871	84.7%	470.4
Female	238	16.0%	37.0	282	14.8%	43.9	520	15.3%	80.9
Total	1,491	100.0%	119.0	1,900	100.0%	151.7	3,391	100.0%	270.7
Race/Ethnicity									
White	767	51.4%	82.2	1,019	53.6%	109.2	1,786	52.7%	191.4
Black/African American	609	40.8%	333.0	721	37.9%	394.2	1,330	39.2%	727.2
Hispanic	86	5.8%	105.3	125	6.6%	153.1	211	6.2%	258.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	16	1.1%	74.5	9	0.5%	41.9	25	0.7%	116.5
American Indian/Alaskan Native	3	0.2%	56.1	7	0.4%	130.9	10	0.3%	187.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	10	0.7%	--	19	1.0%	--	29	0.9%	--
Total	1,491	100.0%	119.0	1,900	100.0%	151.7	3,391	100.0%	270.7
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	696	55.5%	152.4	933	57.7%	204.4	1,629	56.7%	356.8
Black/African American Male	461	36.8%	539.6	543	33.6%	635.5	1,004	35.0%	1175.1
Hispanic Male	74	5.9%	176.1	112	6.9%	266.5	186	6.5%	442.6
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	14	1.1%	140.7	8	0.5%	80.4	22	0.8%	221.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	3	0.2%	113.2	6	0.4%	226.4	9	0.3%	339.6
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	5	0.4%	--	16	1.0%	--	21	0.7%	--
Total	1,253	100.0%	205.3	1,618	100.0%	265.1	2,871	100.0%	470.4
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	71	29.8%	14.9	86	30.5%	18.1	157	30.2%	33.0
Black/African American Female	148	62.2%	151.9	178	63.1%	182.7	326	62.7%	334.5
Hispanic Female	12	5.0%	30.3	13	4.6%	32.8	25	4.8%	63.1
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	2	0.8%	17.4	1	0.4%	8.7	3	0.6%	26.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.4%	37.1	1	0.2%	37.1
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	5	2.1%	--	3	1.1%	--	8	1.5%	--
Total	238	100.0%	37.0	282	100.0%	43.9	520	100.0%	80.9
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	6	0.4%	3.1	0	0.0%	0.0	6	0.2%	3.1
13-18	11	0.7%	10.8	3	0.2%	2.9	14	0.4%	13.7
19-24	111	7.4%	113.8	42	2.2%	43.1	153	4.5%	156.8
25-44	704	47.2%	209.3	663	34.9%	197.1	1,367	40.3%	406.3
45-64	629	42.2%	189.2	1,122	59.1%	337.6	1,751	51.6%	526.8
65+	30	2.0%	18.8	70	3.7%	43.9	100	2.9%	62.8
Total	1,491	100.0%	119.0	1,900	100.0%	151.7	3,391	100.0%	270.7

[†]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 2011.

**Cases classified as AIDS by December 31, 2011.

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

****Per 100,000 population based on 2010 MDHSS estimates.

[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2011.

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, 2011

	HIV*			AIDS**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	103	82.4%	16.9	48	88.9%	7.9	151	84.4%	24.7
Female	22	17.6%	3.4	6	11.1%	0.9	28	15.6%	4.4
Total	125	100.0%	10.0	54	100.0%	4.3	179	100.0%	14.3
Race/Ethnicity									
White	44	35.2%	4.7	29	53.7%	3.1	73	40.8%	7.8
Black/African American	69	55.2%	37.7	17	31.5%	9.3	86	48.0%	47.0
Hispanic	10	8.0%	12.2	7	13.0%	8.6	17	9.5%	20.8
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0.0%	0.0	1	1.9%	4.7	1	0.6%	4.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	2	1.6%	--	0	0.0%	--	2	1.1%	--
Total	125	100.0%	10.0	54	100.0%	4.3	179	100.0%	14.3
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	41	39.8%	9.0	27	56.3%	5.9	68	45.0%	14.9
Black/African American Male	53	51.5%	62.0	13	27.1%	15.2	66	43.7%	77.2
Hispanic Male	8	7.8%	19.0	7	14.6%	16.7	15	9.9%	35.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	0	0.0%	0.0	1	2.1%	10.0	1	0.7%	10.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	1	1.0%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	0.7%	--
Total	103	100.0%	16.9	48	100.0%	7.9	151	100.0%	24.7
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	3	13.6%	0.6	2	33.3%	0.4	5	17.9%	1.0
Black/African American Female	16	72.7%	16.4	4	66.7%	4.1	20	71.4%	20.5
Hispanic Female	2	9.1%	5.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	7.1%	5.0
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	1	4.5%	--	0	0.0%	--	1	3.6%	--
Total	22	100.0%	3.4	6	100.0%	0.9	28	100.0%	4.4
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	3	2.4%	2.9	1	1.9%	1.0	4	2.2%	3.9
19-24	32	25.6%	32.8	3	5.6%	3.1	35	19.6%	35.9
25-44	58	46.4%	17.2	31	57.4%	9.2	89	49.7%	26.5
45-64	32	25.6%	9.6	17	31.5%	5.1	49	27.4%	14.7
65+	0	0.0%	0.0	2	3.7%	1.3	2	1.1%	1.3
Total	125	100.0%	10.0	54	100.0%	4.3	179	100.0%	14.3

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2011 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**AIDS cases initially diagnosed in 2011.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed AIDS cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2011 with HIV, which progressed to AIDS in 2011.

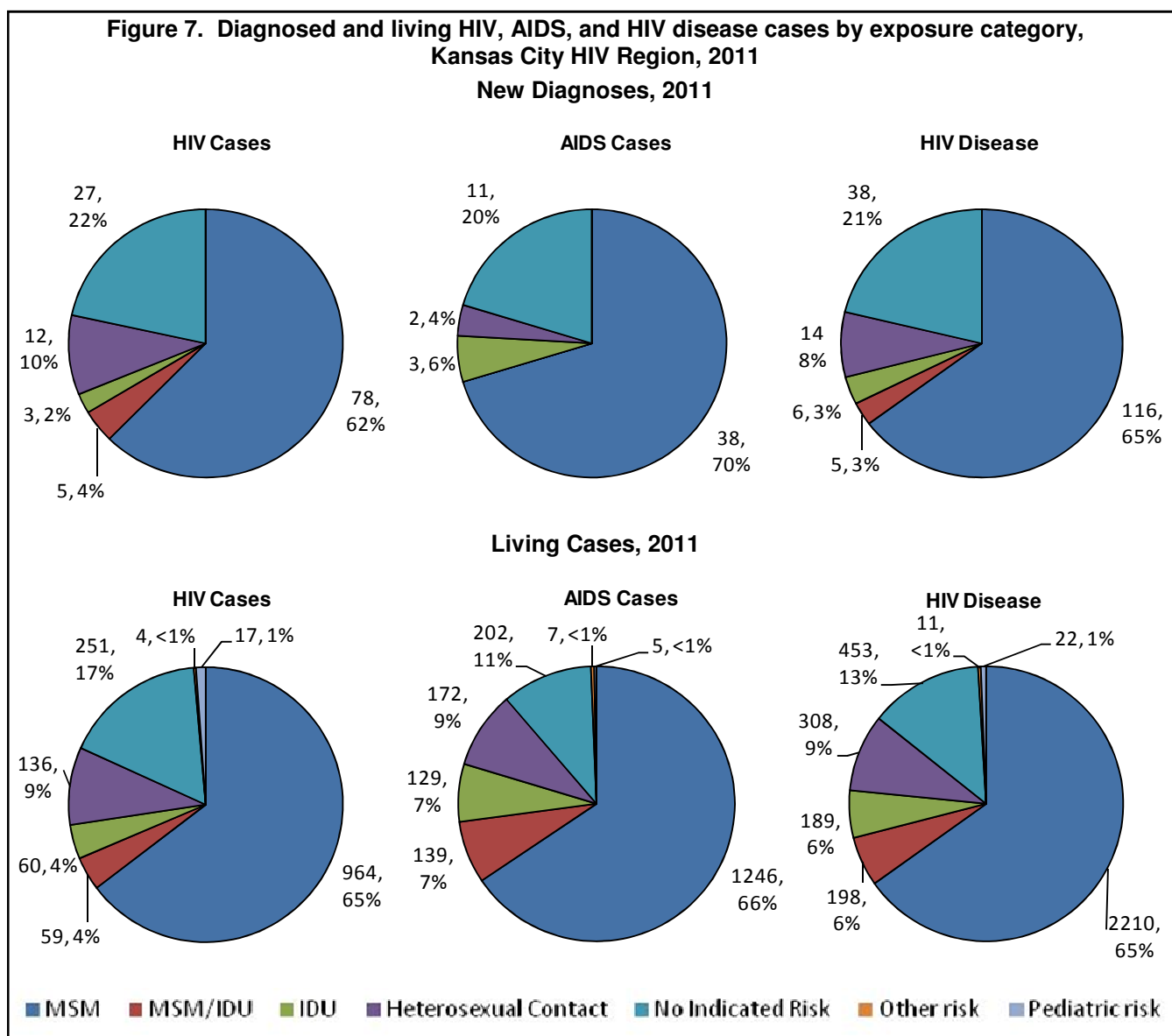
****Per 100,000 population based on 2010 MDHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2011.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Of the 3,391 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2011, 85% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease was 5.8 times greater among males than females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (53%), the rate of those living with HIV disease was 3.8 times greater among blacks/African Americans than whites. The rate was 1.3 times greater among Hispanics than whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease was 3.3 times greater for blacks/African Americans than whites, and 1.2 times greater for Hispanics than whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease was 10.1 times greater among blacks/African Americans than whites, and 1.9 times greater among Hispanics than whites.

Of the 179 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2011, 30% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2011 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 5.7 times greater in males than females. The rate of new HIV disease cases was 6.0 times greater in blacks/African Americans than whites, and 2.7 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, 2011

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						AIDS Cases					
	Diagnosed 2011*			Living			Diagnosed 2011**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Kansas City	98	78.4%	21.3	1,180	79.1%	256.6	36	66.7%	7.8	1,544	81.3%	335.8
Jackson County†	14	11.2%	3.8	169	11.3%	45.5	9	16.7%	2.4	207	10.9%	55.7
Clay County†	9	7.2%	8.3	50	3.4%	46.1	5	9.3%	4.6	57	3.0%	52.5
Cass County†	0	0.0%	0.0	20	1.3%	20.1	2	3.7%	2.0	34	1.8%	34.2
Platte County†	3	2.4%	6.6	25	1.7%	54.8	0	0.0%	0.0	11	0.6%	24.1
Remainder of Region	1	0.8%	0.6	47	3.2%	28.0	2	3.7%	1.2	47	2.5%	28.0
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	125	100.0%	10.0	1,491	100.0%	119.0	54	100.0%	4.3	1,900	100.0%	151.7

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2011 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2010 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, 2011

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	31	31.6%	12.3	59	60.2%	43.4	6	6.1%	13.1	98	100.0%	21.3
Jackson County†	7	50.0%	2.3	5	35.7%	14.2	2	14.3%	9.4	14	100.0%	3.8
Remainder of Region†	6	46.2%	1.6	5	38.5%	42.6	2	15.4%	13.8	13	100.0%	3.1
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	44	35.2%	4.7	69	55.2%	37.7	10	8.0%	12.2	125	100.0%	10.0

*Per 100,000 population based on 2010 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, 2011

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	15	41.7%	5.9	15	41.7%	11.0	5	13.9%	10.9	36	100.0%	7.8
Jackson County†	7	77.8%	2.3	1	11.1%	2.8	1	11.1%	4.7	9	100.0%	2.4
Remainder of Region†	7	77.8%	1.8	1	11.1%	8.5	1	11.1%	6.9	9	100.0%	2.1
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	29	53.7%	3.1	17	31.5%	9.3	7	13.0%	8.6	54	100.0%	4.3

*Per 100,000 population based on 2010 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 whites and blacks/African Americans were observed in Kansas City (Table 4). In Kansas City, blacks/African Americans 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/African Americans and whites represented an equal number of new AIDS case diagnoses in Kansas City. In other areas, whites represented the largest number of new AIDS cases.

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, 2011

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	31	39.7%	559	58.0%	23	60.5%	748	60.0%
Black/African American	39	50.0%	329	34.1%	9	23.7%	397	31.9%
Hispanic	8	10.3%	60	6.2%	5	13.2%	77	6.2%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	16	1.7%	1	2.6%	24	1.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	78	100.0%	964	100.0%	38	100.0%	1,246	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

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, 2011

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%
19-24	21	1.6%	87	12.0%	5	3.6%	119	5.4%
25-44	443	33.9%	332	45.7%	75	54.7%	869	39.3%
45-64	795	60.8%	291	40.1%	55	40.1%	1,156	52.3%
65+	48	3.7%	13	1.8%	2	1.5%	63	2.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	1,307	100.0%	726	100.0%	137	100.0%	2,210	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, 2011

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	1,000	54.8%	679	37.2%	111	6.1%	1,825	82.6%
Jackson County [†]	176	76.5%	34	14.8%	17	7.4%	230	10.4%
Clay County [†]	58	86.6%	4	6.0%	5	7.5%	67	3.0%
Cass County [†]	20	83.3%	2	8.3%	0	0.0%	24	1.1%
Remaining Counties [†]	53	82.8%	7	10.9%	4	6.3%	64	2.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	1,307	59.1%	726	32.9%	137	6.2%	2,210	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 116 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2011 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 6). Blacks/African Americans represented a greater proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2011 among MSM (50%) compared to the proportion of living HIV cases diagnosed among black/African American MSM (34%). Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 33% progressed to AIDS by the end of 2011.

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 (61%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2011. In contrast, only 40% of living black/African American 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/African American 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, 2011

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	3	60.0%	41	69.5%	0	--	98	70.5%
Black/African American	2	40.0%	13	22.0%	0	--	30	21.6%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	4	6.8%	0	--	7	5.0%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	--	4	2.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	5	100.0%	59	100.0%	0	--	139	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

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, 2011

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	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
25-44	32	23.0%	10	23.3%	4	36.4%	48	24.2%
45-64	103	74.1%	33	76.7%	6	54.5%	145	73.2%
65+	3	2.2%	0	0.0%	1	9.1%	4	2.0%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	139	100.0%	43	100.0%	11	100.0%	198	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, 2011

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	103	64.4%	41	25.6%	11	6.9%	160	80.8%
Jackson County†	19	90.5%	2	9.5%	0	0.0%	21	10.6%
Clay County†	6	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.0%
Remaining Counties†	11	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	11	5.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	139	70.2%	43	21.7%	11	5.6%	198	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 diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2011 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 9). There were 198 persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2011 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/African American 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, 2011

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	33.3%	17	28.3%	2	66.7%	27	20.9%
Black/African American Male	1	33.3%	17	28.3%	0	0.0%	41	31.8%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	7	5.4%
White Female	0	0.0%	14	23.3%	0	0.0%	21	16.3%
Black/African American Female	1	33.3%	9	15.0%	1	33.3%	27	20.9%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	5	3.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL[†]	3	100.0%	60	100.0%	3	100.0%	129	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

†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, 2011

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%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.1%
25-44	15	34.1%	11	19.0%	12	34.3%	11	30.6%	55	29.1%
45-64	26	59.1%	45	77.6%	22	62.9%	24	66.7%	124	65.6%
65+	3	6.8%	2	3.4%	0	0.0%	1	2.8%	8	4.2%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	44	100.0%	58	100.0%	35	100.0%	36	100.0%	189	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, 2011

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	49	32.5%	89	58.9%	11	7.3%	151	79.9%
Jackson County [†]	14	73.7%	2	10.5%	3	15.8%	19	10.1%
Clay County [†]	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.1%
Remaining Counties [†]	12	80.0%	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	15	7.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	79	41.8%	94	49.7%	14	7.4%	189	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 six new HIV disease diagnosis attributed to IDU in 2011 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 12). There were 189 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2011 in the Kansas City HIV region.

The majority of living HIV disease cases were between 45-64 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 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, 2011

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				AIDS Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	6	4.4%	0	0.0%	6	3.5%
Black/African American Male	1	8.3%	9	6.6%	1	50.0%	16	9.3%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.5%
White Female	2	16.7%	43	31.6%	1	50.0%	51	29.7%
Black/African American Female	7	58.3%	67	49.3%	0	0.0%	85	49.4%
Hispanic Female	1	8.3%	6	4.4%	0	0.0%	5	2.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL[†]	12	100.0%	136	100.0%	2	100.0%	172	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.

†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, 2011

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%	1	0.7%	1
19-24	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.6%	5	1.6%
25-44	7	58.3%	10	40.0%	43	45.7%	88	57.9%	163	52.9%
45-64	5	41.7%	13	52.0%	46	48.9%	57	37.5%	131	42.5%
65+	0	0.0%	1	4.0%	5	5.3%	2	1.3%	8	2.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	25	100.0%	94	100.0%	152	100.0%	308	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, 2011

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	59	24.4%	165	68.2%	11	4.5%	242	78.6%
Jackson County [†]	18	56.3%	9	28.1%	4	12.5%	32	10.4%
Clay County [†]	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	0	0.0%	9	2.9%
Remaining Counties [†]	21	84.0%	2	8.0%	2	8.0%	25	8.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV REGION TOTAL	106	34.4%	177	57.5%	17	5.5%	308	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 14 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2011 for the Kansas City HIV region (Table 15). There were 308 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2011 in the Kansas City HIV region. Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (49%) and AIDS (49%) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

At the end of 2011 the greatest proportions of heterosexual contact cases living with HIV disease were between 25-44 years of age for white males and black/African American females (Table 16). Among black/African males and white females the greatest proportions of heterosexual contact cases 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 heterosexual contact cases (Table 17). In Kansas City, black/African American 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, 2011

Exposure category	HIV cases				AIDS cases			
	2011*		Living		2011**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	94	75.2%	1,110	75.3%	45	83.3%	1,347	71.1%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	6	4.8%	67	4.5%	0	0.0%	149	7.9%
Injecting drug use	4	3.2%	78	5.3%	6	11.1%	157	8.3%
Heterosexual contact	21	16.8%	215	14.6%	3	5.6%	235	12.4%
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	125	100.0%	1,474	100.0%	54	100.0%	1,895	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	17	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
TOTAL	125		1,491		54		1,900	

*HIV cases reported during 2011 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2011 that progressed to AIDS in 2011.
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.

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2011

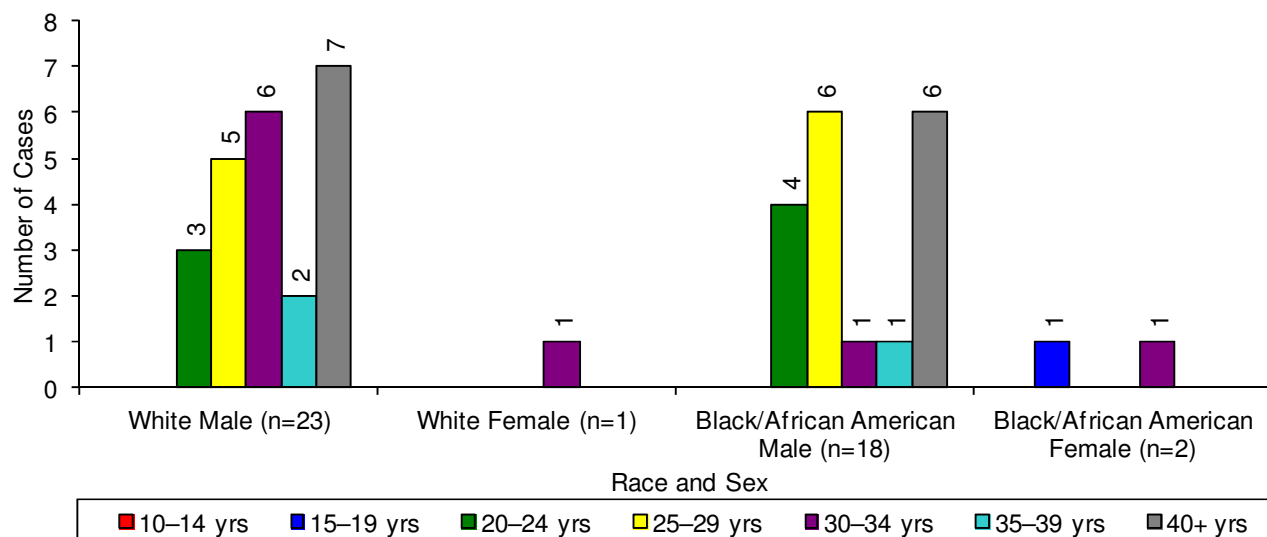
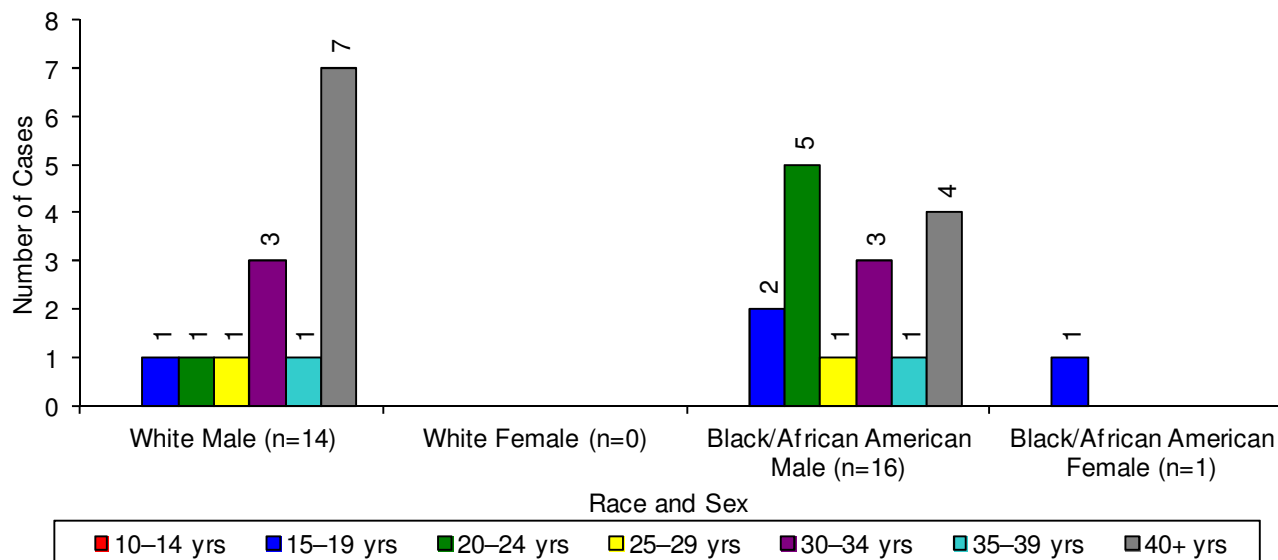


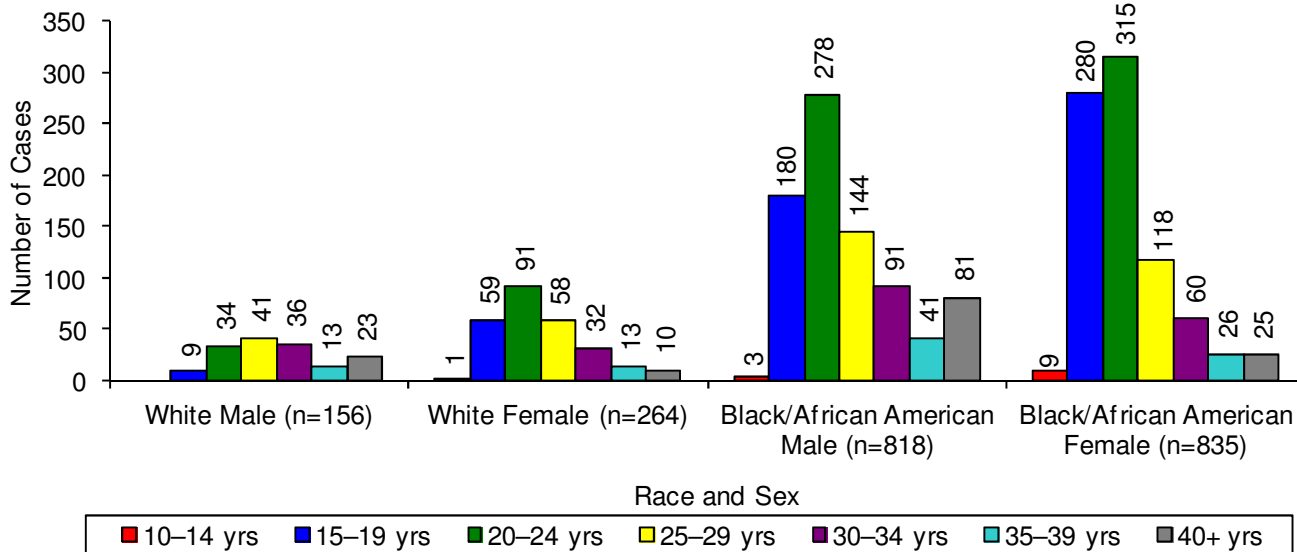
Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2011



The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among white males (23), followed by black/African American males (18) in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 8). The number of reported cases increased from 2010 to 2011 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/African American males, individuals 25-29 years of age and those 40 or more years of age represented an equal number of reported cases.

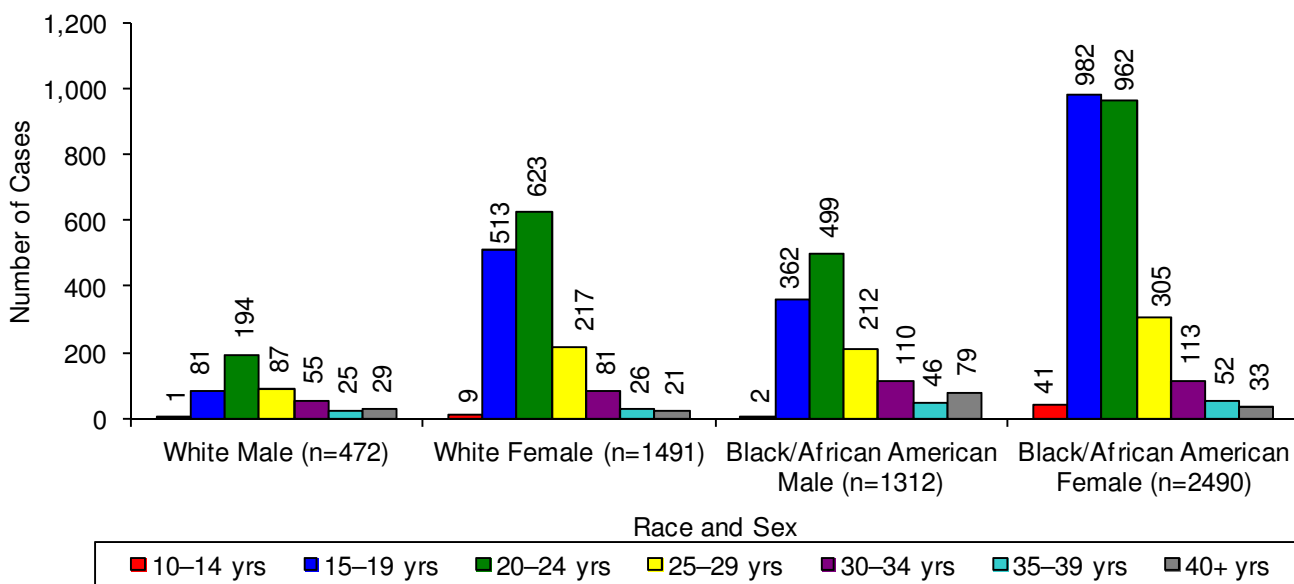
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among black/African American males (16), followed by white males (14) (Figure 9). The number of reported early latent syphilis cases decreased from 2010 to 2011 among white and black/African American females. The number of cases increased from 9 reported in 2010 to 16 reported in 2011 among black/African American males and did not change among white males. Among white males, individuals 40 or more years of age represented the greatest number of cases. Among black/African American males, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Region, 2011



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, 2011

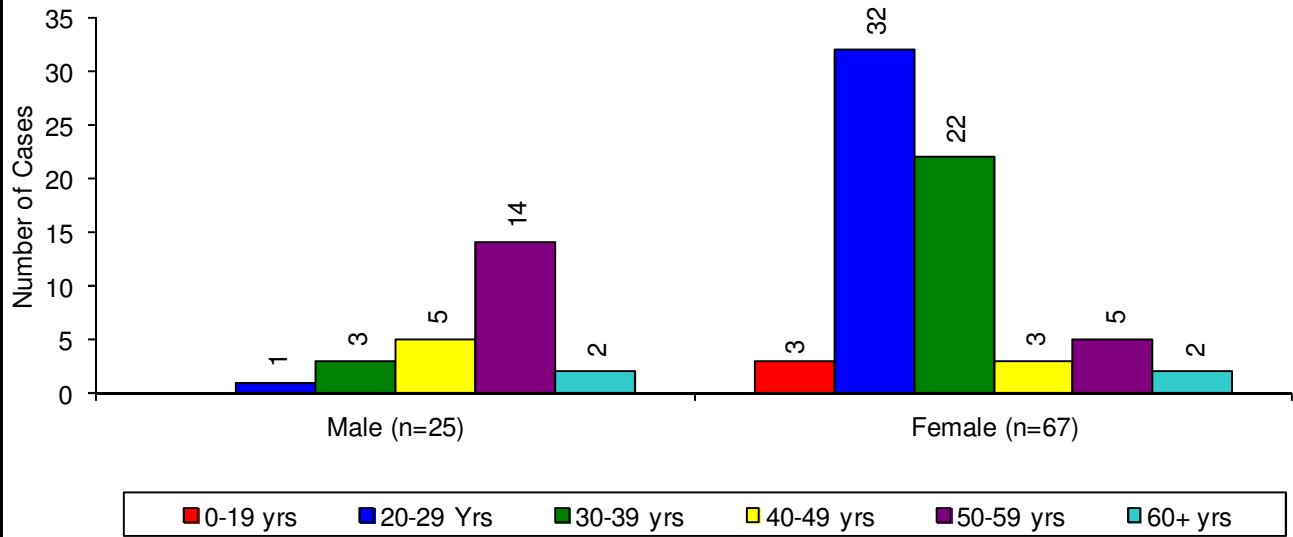


Note: Totals include persons diagnosed at <10 years of age or whose age at diagnosis is unknown.

The largest number of gonorrhea cases was reported among black/African American females (835), followed by black/African American males (818) (Figure 10). The number of reported gonorrhea cases increased from 2010 to 2011 among white males (122 to 156) and white females (254 to 264). From 2010 to 2011, the number of cases among black/African American males decreased from 877 to 818 and among black/African American females from 1014 to 835 cases. Among females and black/African American males, individuals 20-24 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases. Among white males, individuals 25-29 years of age represented the largest number of reported cases.

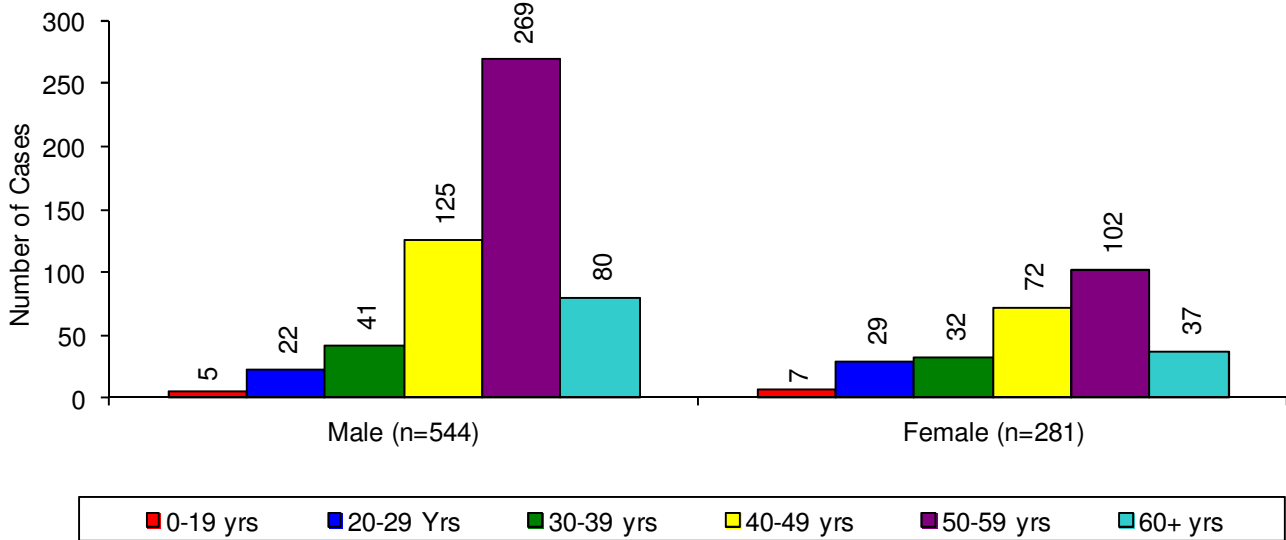
The largest number of chlamydia cases was reported among black/African American females (2,490), followed by white females (1,491) (Figure 11). The number of reported chlamydia cases increased from 2010 to 2011 among white males and females and decreased among black/African American males and females. Among males and white females, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age. Among black/African American 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, 2011



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, 2011



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

There were 92 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Kansas City HIV region during 2011 (Figure 12). Females represented 73% 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 50-59 years of age at diagnosis. The largest proportion of cases was 20-29 years old among females.

In 2011, there were 825 hepatitis C cases reported in the Kansas City HIV region (Figure 13). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 66% 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 (35%).

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