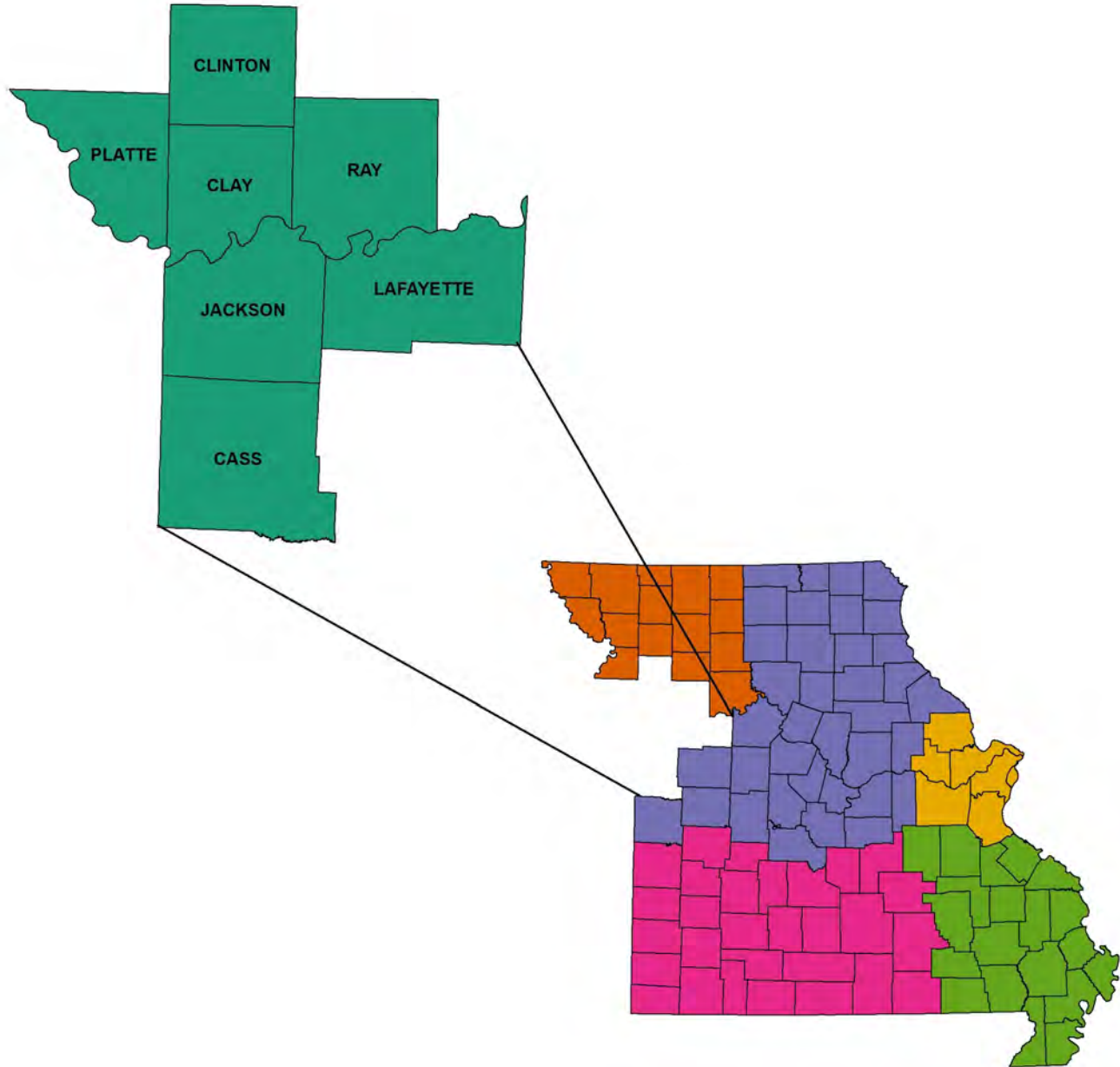


KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2016

County	White	Black/African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Two or More Races/Other	Total
Cass County	90,847 88.3%	3,922 3.8%	4,380 4.3%	865 0.8%	560 0.5%	2,271 2.2%	102,845
Clay County	195,164 81.6%	14,820 6.2%	16,087 6.7%	6,375 2.7%	1,129 0.5%	5,510 2.3%	239,085
Clinton County	19,336 93.8%	274 1.3%	418 2.0%	93 0.5%	137 0.7%	352 1.7%	20,610
Jackson County	432,858 62.6%	161,900 23.4%	61,917 9.0%	14,083 2.0%	2,638 0.4%	18,405 2.7%	691,801
Lafayette County	29,995 92.0%	714 2.2%	913 2.8%	192 0.6%	171 0.5%	633 1.9%	32,618
Platte County	80,240 81.6%	6,439 6.5%	5,891 6.0%	3,167 3.2%	376 0.4%	2,196 2.2%	98,309
Ray County	21,351 93.8%	271 1.2%	572 2.5%	85 0.4%	135 0.6%	340 1.5%	22,754
Region Total	869,791 72.0%	188,340 15.6%	90,178 7.5%	24,860 2.1%	5,146 0.4%	29,707 2.5%	1,208,022

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Figure 1. HIV disease cases (living and deceased), by current HIV vs. stage 3 (AIDS) status, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 1982-2017

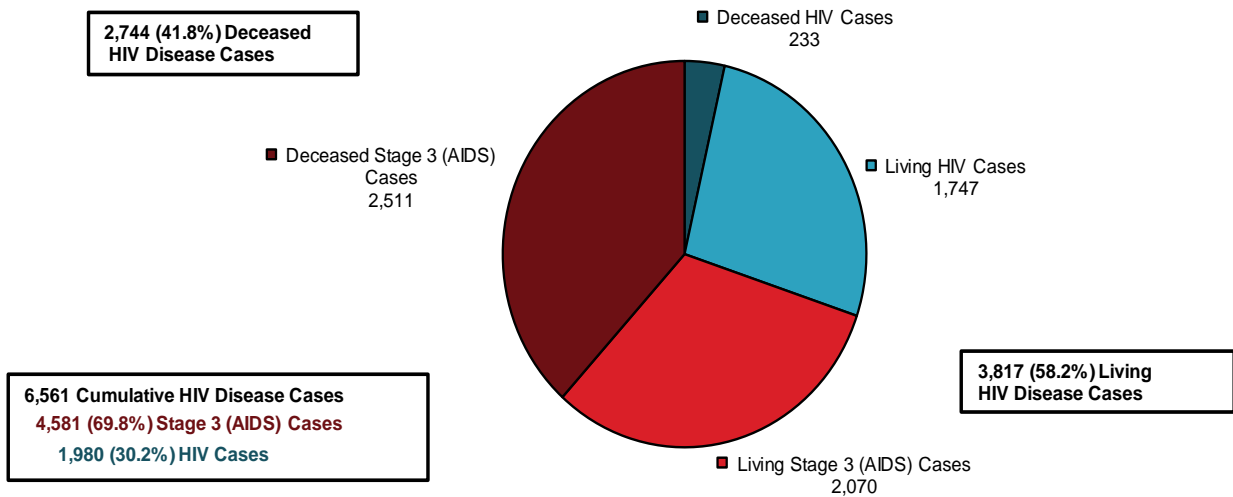
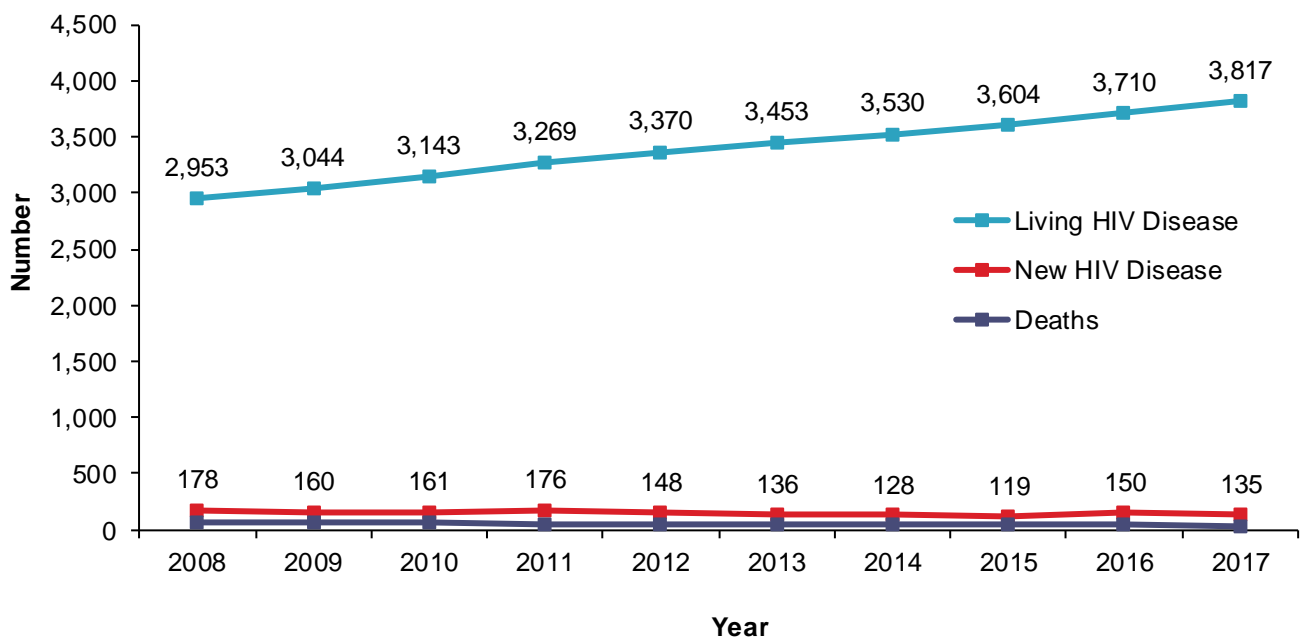


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths, by year*, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2008-2017

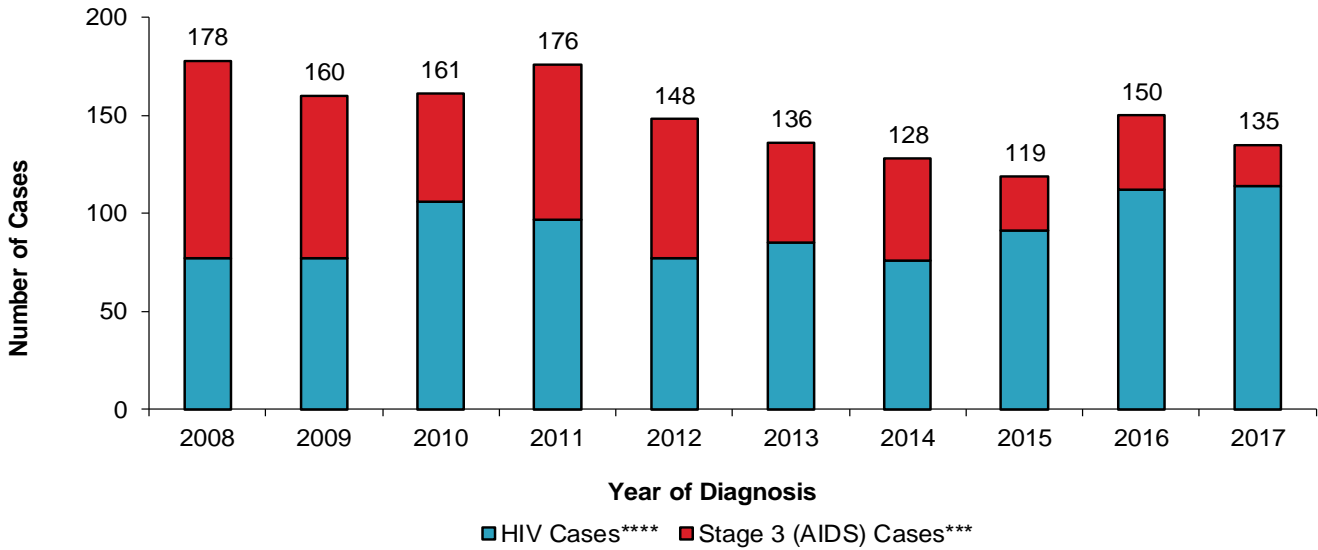


*Living HIV disease cases represent the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. New HIV disease cases represent the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. HIV disease deaths represent the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2017, a total of 6,561 HIV disease cases were diagnosed in the Kansas City HIV Care Region and reported to DHSS (Figure 1). Of the cumulative cases reported, 58.2% were still presumed to be living with HIV disease at the end of 2017. Among those living with HIV disease, 1,747 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2017 and 2,070 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

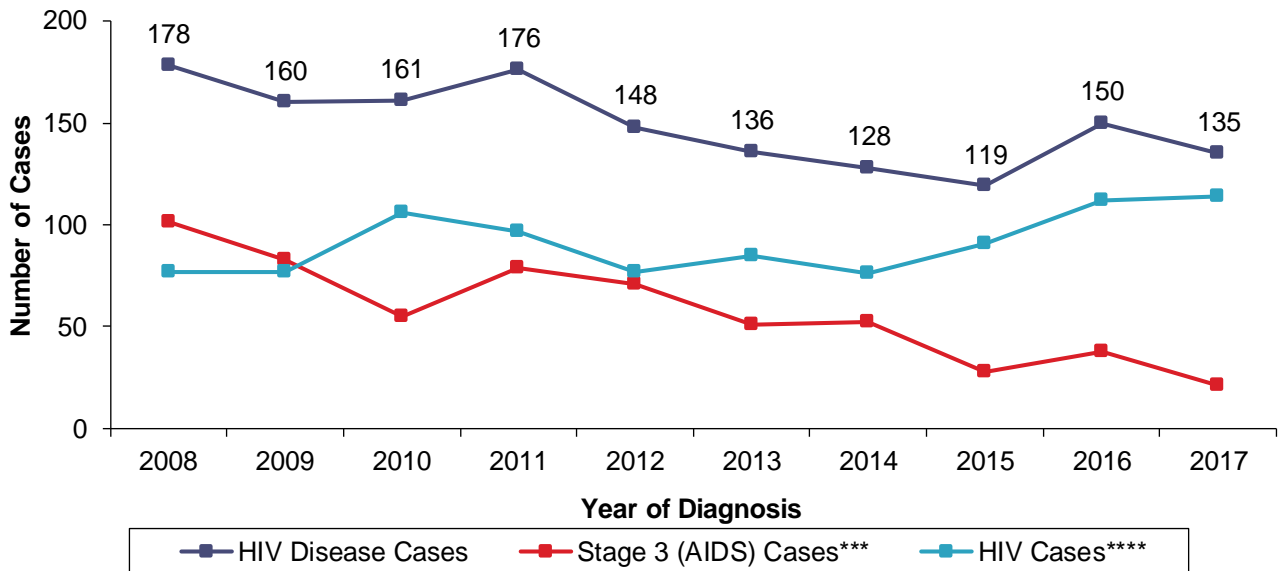
At the end of 2017, there were 3,817 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 135 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2017. The number of new diagnoses was generally stable with slight fluctuations between 2008 and 2011, with a gradual decrease from 2011 through 2015, followed by an increase from 2015 to 2016 and a slight decrease from 2016 to 2017. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained generally stable with a decrease from 2013 (53) to 2017 (28).

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2008-2017**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case.
 **Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2017.

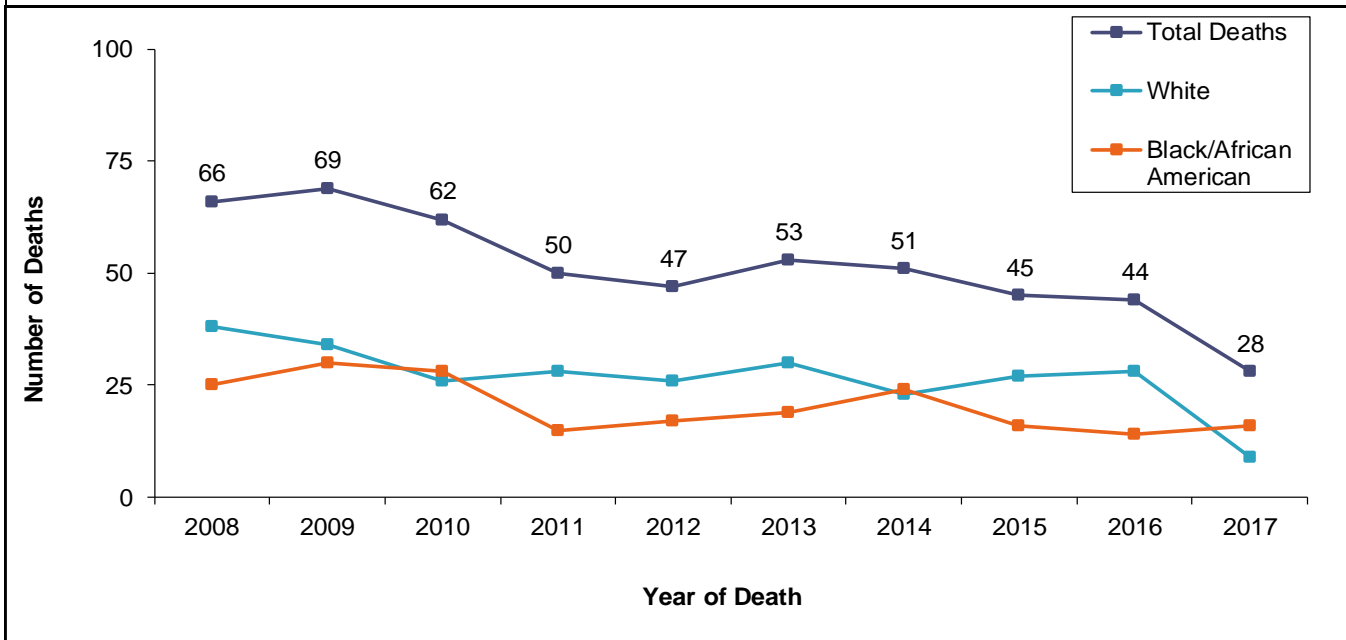
Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2008-2017**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (AIDS) case.
 **Cases are indicated by year of initial diagnosis reported to DHSS (i.e., the year in which the first diagnosis of the person, whether as an HIV case or a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by DHSS).
 ***These cases were either: 1) initially reported as HIV cases and then later reclassified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases because they subsequently met the stage 3 (AIDS) case definition; or 2) initially reported as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
 ****These cases were initially reported as HIV cases and have remained HIV cases. They have not met the case definition for stage 3 (AIDS) as of December 31, 2017.

The number of new diagnoses remained generally stable with no sustained upward or downward trend between 2008 and 2011 (Figures 3 and 4). The number of new diagnoses generally decreased between 2011 and 2015, increased from 2015 to 2016, and then decreased 10% from 2016 to 2017. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

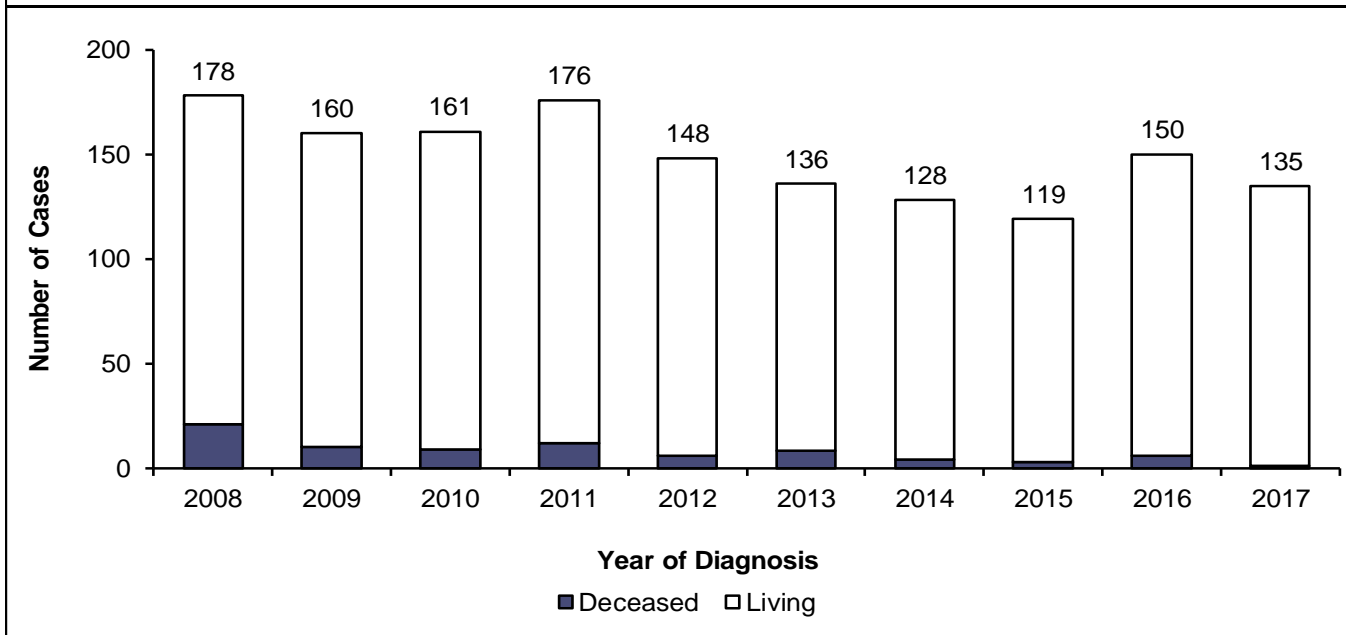
Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race and year of death, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2008-2017†



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

†Only includes deaths through December 31, 2017, and reported by February 28, 2018.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease, by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2008-2017**



*Vital status on December 31, 2017.

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

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease generally decreased from 2008 to 2012 (Figure 5). The number of deaths among persons with HIV increased slightly from 2012 to 2013 and then decreased through 2017. The lower number of deaths in more recent years was likely related in part to delays in death reporting.

Of the 178 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2008, 21 (11.8%) were deceased by the end of 2017 (Figure 6). Among the 135 persons first diagnosed in 2017, one (0.7%) was deceased at the end of 2017. The difference in the proportion of cases that are deceased is due to the length of time individuals have been living with the disease.

Table 1. Living[†] HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017									
	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	1,466	83.9%	249.0	1,755	84.8%	298.1	3,221	84.4%	547.1
Female	281	16.1%	45.4	315	15.2%	50.9	596	15.6%	96.2
Total	1,747	100.0%	144.6	2,070	100.0%	171.4	3,817	100.0%	316.0
Race/Ethnicity									
White	847	48.5%	97.4	1,040	50.2%	119.6	1,887	49.4%	216.9
Black/African American	724	41.4%	384.4	818	39.5%	434.3	1,542	40.4%	818.7
Hispanic	130	7.4%	144.2	150	7.2%	166.3	280	7.3%	310.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	20	1.1%	80.5	18	0.9%	72.4	38	1.0%	152.9
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0.3%	97.2	2	0.1%	38.9	7	0.2%	136.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	21	1.2%	--	42	2.0%	--	63	1.7%	--
Total	1,747	100.0%	144.6	2,070	100.0%	171.4	3,817	100.0%	316.0
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	774	52.8%	958.0	958	54.6%	225.1	1,732	53.8%	407.0
Black/African American Male	539	36.8%	618.0	618	35.2%	697.9	1,157	35.9%	1,306.6
Hispanic Male	115	7.8%	130.0	130	7.4%	284.3	245	7.6%	535.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	17	1.2%	12.0	12	0.7%	100.8	29	0.9%	243.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	5	0.3%	2.0	2	0.1%	78.9	7	0.2%	276.1
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	16	1.1%	35.0	35	2.0%	--	51	1.6%	--
Total	1,466	100.0%	249.0	1,755	100.0%	298.1	3,221	100.0%	547.1
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	73	26.0%	16.4	82	26.0%	18.5	155	26.0%	34.9
Black/African American Female	185	65.8%	185.4	200	63.5%	200.4	385	64.6%	385.8
Hispanic Female	15	5.3%	33.7	20	6.3%	45.0	35	5.9%	78.7
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	3	1.1%	23.1	6	1.9%	46.3	9	1.5%	69.4
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	5	1.8%	--	7	2.2%	--	12	2.0%	--
Total	281	100.0%	45.4	315	100.0%	50.9	596	100.0%	96.2
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	6	0.3%	3.4	1	0.0%	0.6	7	0.2%	3.9
13-18	4	0.2%	4.2	0	0.0%	0.0	4	0.1%	4.2
19-24	95	5.4%	111.1	16	0.8%	18.7	111	2.9%	129.8
25-44	799	45.7%	243.7	526	25.4%	160.5	1,325	34.7%	404.2
45-64	761	43.6%	240.6	1,354	65.4%	428.1	2,115	55.4%	668.7
65+	82	4.7%	47.2	173	8.4%	99.7	255	6.7%	146.9
Total	1,747	100.0%	144.6	2,070	100.0%	171.4	3,817	100.0%	316.0

[†]Includes persons diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region who are currently living, regardless of current residence.
*Cases which remained HIV cases at the end of 2017.
**Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2017.
***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.
****Per 100,000 population based on 2016 DHSS estimates.
[‡]Based on age as of December 31, 2017.
Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and by current age, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	88	77.2%	14.9	14	66.7%	2.4	102	75.6%	17.3
Female	26	22.8%	4.2	7	33.3%	1.1	33	24.4%	5.3
Total	114	100.0%	9.4	21	100.0%	1.7	135	100.0%	11.2
Race/Ethnicity									
White	49	43.0%	5.6	9	42.9%	1.0	58	43.0%	6.7
Black/African American	50	43.9%	26.5	8	38.1%	4.2	58	43.0%	30.8
Hispanic	11	9.6%	12.2	2	9.5%	2.2	13	9.6%	14.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	2.6%	12.1	1	4.8%	4.0	4	3.0%	16.1
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	1	0.9%	--	1	4.8%	--	2	1.5%	--
Total	114	100.0%	9.4	21	100.0%	1.7	135	100.0%	11.2
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	44	50.0%	10.3	7	50.0%	1.6	51	50.0%	12.0
Black/African American Male	30	34.1%	33.9	3	21.4%	3.4	33	32.4%	37.3
Hispanic Male	10	11.4%	21.9	2	14.3%	4.4	12	11.8%	26.2
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	3	3.4%	25.2	1	7.1%	8.4	4	3.9%	33.6
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	1.1%	--	1	7.1%	--	2	2.0%	--
Total	88	100.0%	14.9	14	100.0%	2.4	102	100.0%	17.3
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	5	19.2%	1.1	2	28.6%	0.5	7	21.2%	1.6
Black/African American Female	20	76.9%	20.0	5	71.4%	5.0	25	75.8%	25.1
Hispanic Female	1	3.8%	2.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	3.0%	2.2
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	26	100.0%	4.2	7	100.0%	1.1	33	100.0%	5.3
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	1	4.8%	0.6	1	0.7%	0.6
13-18	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
19-24	23	20.2%	26.9	0	0.0%	0.0	23	17.0%	26.9
25-44	71	62.3%	21.7	11	52.4%	3.4	82	60.7%	25.0
45-64	19	16.7%	6.0	7	33.3%	2.2	26	19.3%	8.2
65+	1	0.9%	0.6	2	9.5%	1.2	3	2.2%	1.7
Total	114	100.0%	9.4	21	100.0%	1.7	135	100.0%	11.2

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2017 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2017.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2017 with HIV which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2016 DHSS estimates.

†Based on age as of December 31, 2017.

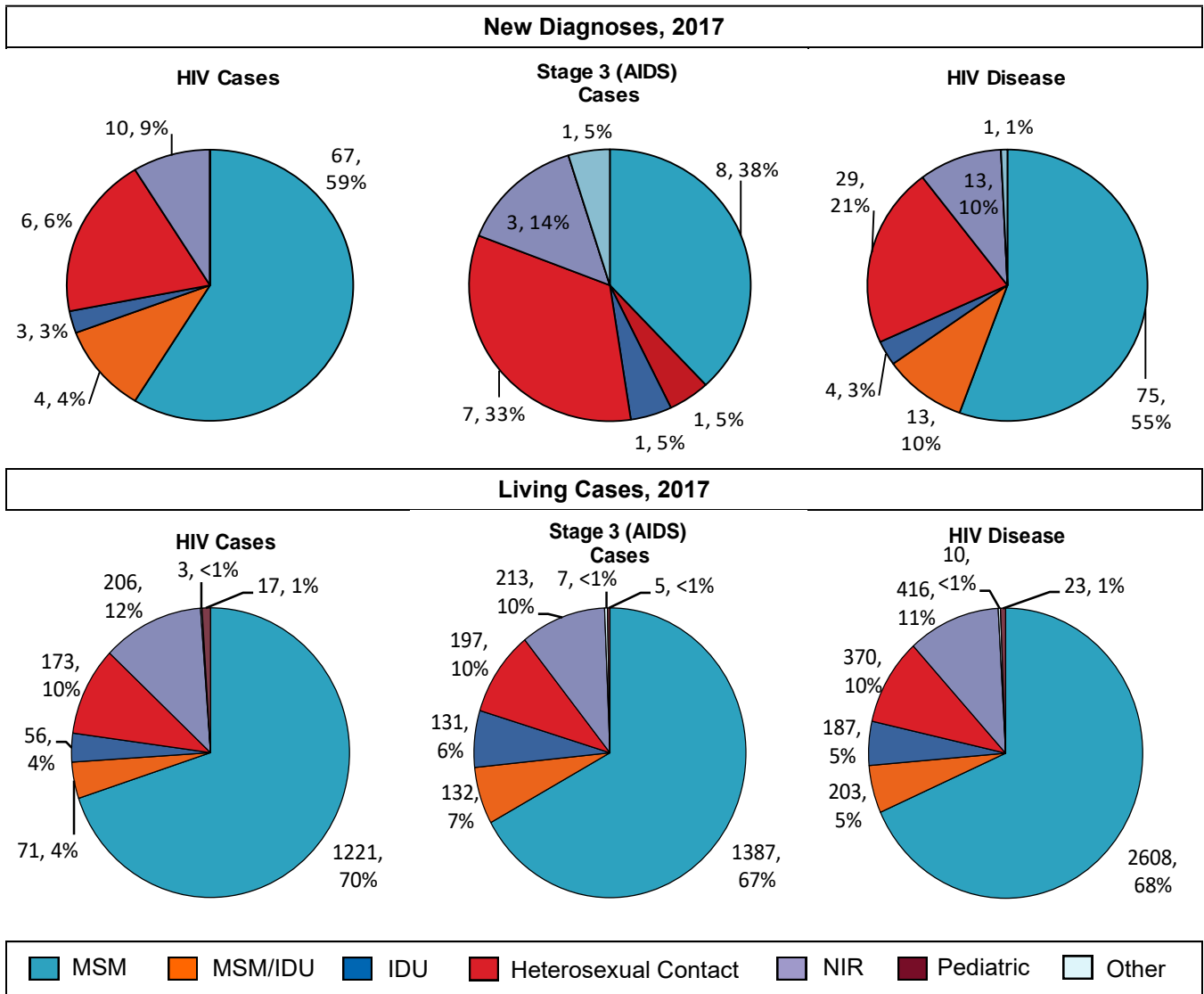
Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Kansas City HIV Care Region

Of the 3,817 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2017, 84.4% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 5.7 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (49.4%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 3.8 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 1.4 times as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 3.2 times as high as the rate among whites, and the rate among Hispanics was 1.3 times as high as the rate among whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 11.1 times as high as the rate among whites, and 2.3 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Of the 135 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2017, 15.6% were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases by the end of 2017 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 3.3 times as high among males compared to females. The rate of new HIV disease cases among blacks/African Americans was 4.6 times as high as the rate among whites, and 2.1 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Figure 7. Diagnosed and living HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by exposure category, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017



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

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2017*			Living			Diagnosed 2017**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Kansas City	76	66.7%	15.8	1,379	78.9%	286.4	14	66.7%	2.9	1,670	80.7%	346.9
Jackson County†	29	25.4%	7.6	229	13.1%	60.2	4	19.0%	1.1	263	12.7%	69.1
Clay County†	4	3.5%	3.4	66	3.8%	56.7	2	9.5%	1.7	64	3.1%	55.0
Cass County†	5	4.4%	4.9	33	1.9%	32.1	1	4.8%	1.0	40	1.9%	39.0
Platte County†	0	0.0%	0.0	25	1.4%	49.1	0	0.0%	0.0	13	0.6%	25.6
Remainder of Region	0	0.0%	0.0	15	0.9%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	20	1.0%	0.0
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	114	100.0%	10.1	1,747	100.0%	154.3	21	100.0%	1.9	2,070	100.0%	182.9

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to DHSS during 2017 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2016 DHSS estimates.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

Table 4. Diagnosed HIV cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	30	39.5%	11.3	36	47.4%	25.8	7	9.2%	14.3	76	100.0%	15.8
Jackson County†	14	48.3%	4.6	11	37.9%	31.9	3	10.3%	12.2	29	100.0%	7.6
Remainder of Region†	5	55.6%	2.2	3	33.3%	23.3	1	11.1%	6.9	9	100.0%	3.3
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	49	43.0%	6.1	50	43.9%	26.7	11	9.6%	12.5	114	100.0%	10.1

*Per 100,000 population based on 2016 DHSS estimates.

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

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

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

Table 5. Diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	4	28.6%	1.5	6	42.9%	4.3	2	14.3%	4.1	14	100.0%	2.9
Jackson County†	3	75.0%	1.0	1	25.0%	2.9	0	0.0%	0.0	4	100.0%	1.1
Remainder of Region†	2	66.7%	0.9	1	33.3%	7.8	0	0.0%	0.0	3	100.0%	1.1
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	9	42.9%	1.1	8	38.1%	4.3	2	9.5%	2.3	21	100.0%	1.9

*Per 100,000 population based on 2016 DHSS estimates.

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

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

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

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

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

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

Table 6. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	35	52.2%	661	54.1%	4	50.0%	777	56.0%
Black/African American	21	31.3%	432	35.4%	1	12.5%	480	34.6%
Hispanic	8	11.9%	98	8.0%	1	12.5%	91	6.6%
Other/Unknown	3	4.5%	30	2.5%	2	25.0%	39	2.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	67	100.0%	1,221	100.0%	8	100.0%	1,387	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

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

Table 7. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity and current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

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	21	1.5%	46	5.0%	5	2.6%	76	2.9%
25-44	373	25.9%	442	48.5%	91	48.1%	938	36.0%
45-64	925	64.3%	392	43.0%	84	44.4%	1,431	54.9%
65+	119	8.3%	32	3.5%	9	4.8%	163	6.3%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,438	100.0%	912	100.0%	189	100.0%	2,608	100.0%

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

**Percentage of cases per age group.

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

Table 8. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	1,099	51.5%	829	38.8%	150	7.0%	2,135	81.9%
Jackson County [†]	210	67.3%	67	21.5%	26	8.3%	312	12.0%
Clay County [†]	69	80.2%	8	9.3%	8	9.3%	86	3.3%
Cass County [†]	31	81.6%	5	13.2%	0	0.0%	38	1.5%
Remaining Counties [†]	29	78.4%	3	8.1%	5	13.5%	37	1.4%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,438	55.1%	912	35.0%	189	7.2%	2,608	100.0%

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

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

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

A total of 75 new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to MSM in 2017 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 6). Whites represented the greatest proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2017 among MSM (52.2%). Whites also represented the greatest proportion of living HIV cases among MSM (54.1%). Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 10.7% progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2017.

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 (64.3%) were between 45 and 64 years of age at the end of 2017. In contrast, only 43.0% of black/African American and 44.4% of Hispanic MSM living with HIV disease were between 45 and 64 years of age. The majority of black/African American MSM (48.5%) and Hispanic MSM (48.1%) living with HIV disease were between 25 and 44 years of age at the end of 2017.

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

Table 9. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	6	50.0%	50	70.4%	1	100.0%	90	68.2%
Black/African American	5	41.7%	14	19.7%	0	0.0%	32	24.2%
Hispanic	1	8.3%	5	7.0%	0	0.0%	5	3.8%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	2	2.8%	0	0.0%	5	3.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	71	100.0%	1	100.0%	132	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

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

Table 10. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity and current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

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	4	2.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.0%
25-44	32	22.9%	10	21.7%	4	40.0%	51	25.1%
45-64	95	67.9%	35	76.1%	6	60.0%	138	68.0%
65+	9	6.4%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	10	4.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	140	100.0%	46	100.0%	10	100.0%	203	100.0%

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

**Percentage of cases per age group.

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

Table 11. Living HIV disease cases in men who have sex with men and inject drugs, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	99	64.7%	39	25.5%	9	5.9%	153	75.4%
Jackson County [†]	26	81.3%	5	15.6%	1	3.1%	32	15.8%
Clay County [†]	6	75.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	8	3.9%
Remaining Counties [†]	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	10	4.9%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	140	69.0%	46	22.7%	10	4.9%	203	100.0%

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

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

[†]Outside the limits of Kansas City.

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

Thirteen new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to MSM/IDU in 2017 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 9). There were 203 persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2017 in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. Whites represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

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

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

Table 12. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in injection drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	2	66.7%	15	26.8%	0	0.0%	31	23.7%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	12	21.4%	0	0.0%	36	27.5%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	0	0.0%	8	6.1%
White Female	1	33.3%	15	26.8%	0	0.0%	19	14.5%
Black/African American Female	0	0.0%	10	17.9%	1	100.0%	29	22.1%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	6	4.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	3	100.0%	56	100.0%	1	100.0%	131	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

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

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

Table 13. Living HIV disease cases in injection drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex and current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
	13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.6%	1	0.5%
25-44	9	19.6%	5	10.4%	7	20.6%	5	12.8%	31	16.6%
45-64	33	71.7%	36	75.0%	26	76.5%	28	71.8%	137	73.3%
65+	4	8.7%	7	14.6%	1	2.9%	5	12.8%	18	9.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	46	100.0%	48	100.0%	34	100.0%	39	100.0%	187	100.0%

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

**Percentage of cases per age group.

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

Table 14. Living HIV disease cases in injection drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	45	30.6%	84	57.1%	15	10.2%	147	78.6%
Jackson County [†]	18	81.8%	2	9.1%	2	9.1%	22	11.8%
Clay County [†]	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.6%
Remaining Counties [†]	14	93.3%	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	15	8.0%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	80	42.8%	87	46.5%	17	9.1%	187	100.0%

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

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

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

Four new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to IDU in 2017 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 12). There were 187 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2017 in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. Among IDU, white males and white females accounted for the largest proportion of living HIV cases (26.8% each) and black/African American males accounted for the largest proportion of living stage 3 (AIDS) cases (27.5%).

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

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

Table 15. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	0	0.0%	6	3.5%	1	14.3%	6	3.0%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	7	4.0%	1	14.3%	17	8.6%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.0%
White Female	4	18.2%	43	24.9%	1	14.3%	52	26.4%
Black/African American Female	16	72.7%	101	58.4%	4	57.1%	100	50.8%
Hispanic Female	1	4.5%	9	5.2%	0	0.0%	10	5.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	22	100.0%	173	100.0%	7	100.0%	197	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.

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

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

Table 16. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex and current age group, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

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	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	6.0%	13	3.5%
25-44	1	8.3%	5	20.8%	24	25.3%	85	42.3%	128	34.6%
45-64	8	66.7%	18	75.0%	60	63.2%	94	46.8%	202	54.6%
65+	2	16.7%	1	4.2%	11	11.6%	10	5.0%	27	7.3%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	12	100.0%	24	100.0%	95	100.0%	201	100.0%	370	100.0%

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

**Percentage of cases per age group.

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

Table 17. Living HIV disease cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	61	21.2%	205	71.2%	15	5.2%	288	77.8%
Jackson County [†]	24	45.3%	17	32.1%	7	13.2%	53	14.3%
Clay County [†]	7	58.3%	3	25.0%	1	8.3%	12	3.2%
Remaining Counties [†]	15	88.2%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	17	4.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	107	28.9%	225	60.8%	25	6.8%	370	100.0%

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

**Percentage of race/ethnicity in each area.

***Percentage of cases per area.

†Outside the limits of Kansas City.

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

Twenty-nine new HIV disease diagnoses were attributed to heterosexual contact in 2017 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 15). There were 370 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2017. Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (58.4%) and stage 3 (AIDS) (50.8%) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

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

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

Exposure Category	HIV Cases				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	2017*		Living		2017**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	72	62.1%	1,330	77.0%	11	42.3%	1,488	72.2%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	13	11.2%	77	4.5%	1	3.8%	141	6.8%
Injection drug use	3	2.6%	69	4.0%	2	7.7%	158	7.7%
Heterosexual contact	28	24.1%	249	14.4%	12	46.2%	268	13.0%
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	0	0.0%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	5	0.2%
Blood transfusion or tissue recipient	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
No indicated risk (NIR)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
ADULT/ADOLESCENT SUBTOTAL	116	100.0%	1,728	100.0%	26	100.0%	2,062	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	17	100.0%	1	100.0%	6	100.0%
TOTAL	116		1,745		27		2,068	

*HIV cases reported during 2017 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
 **Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2017 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2017.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Figure 8. Reported P&S syphilis cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

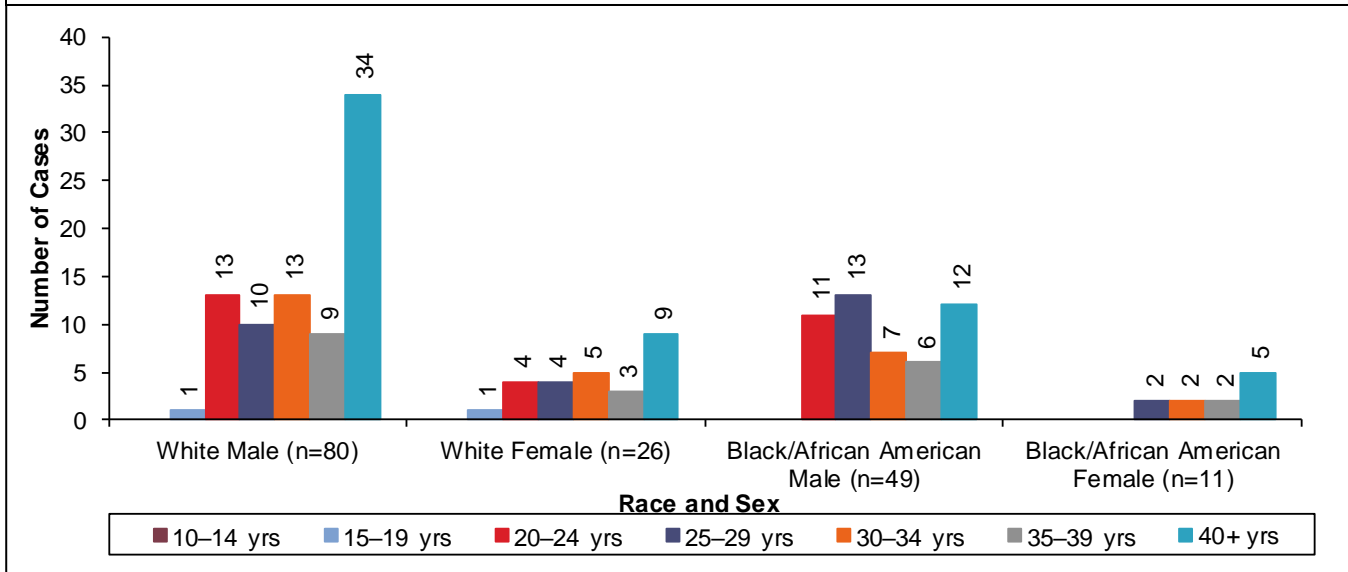
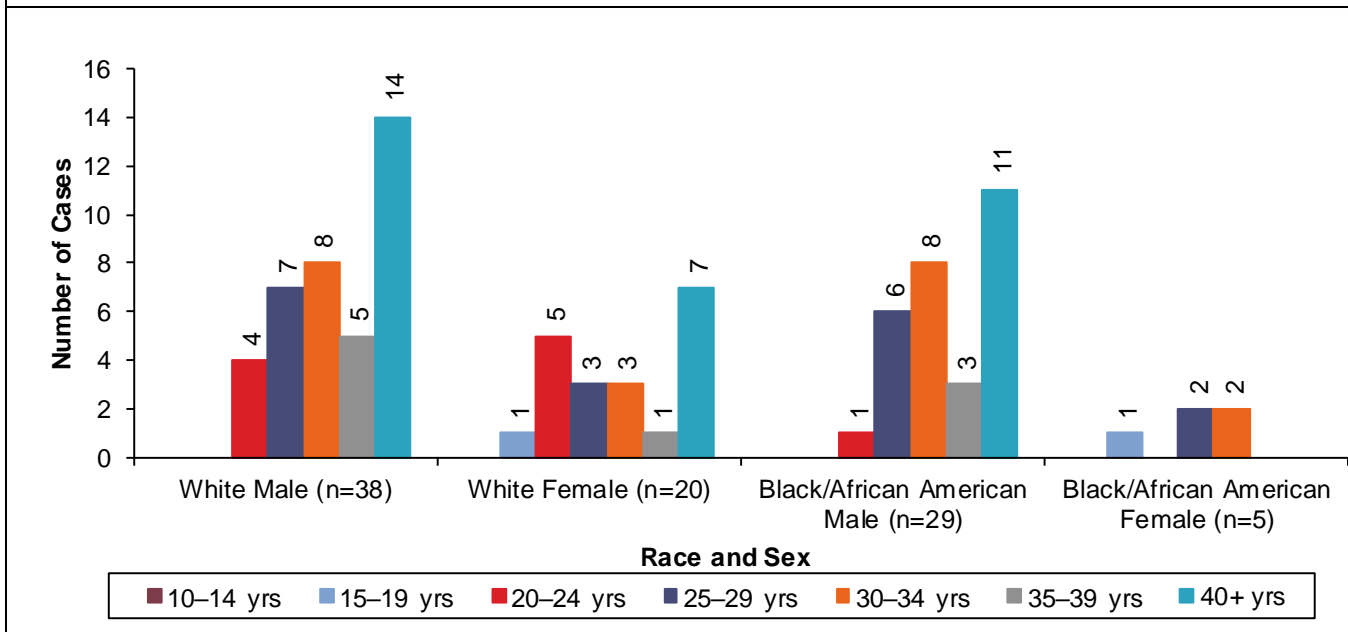


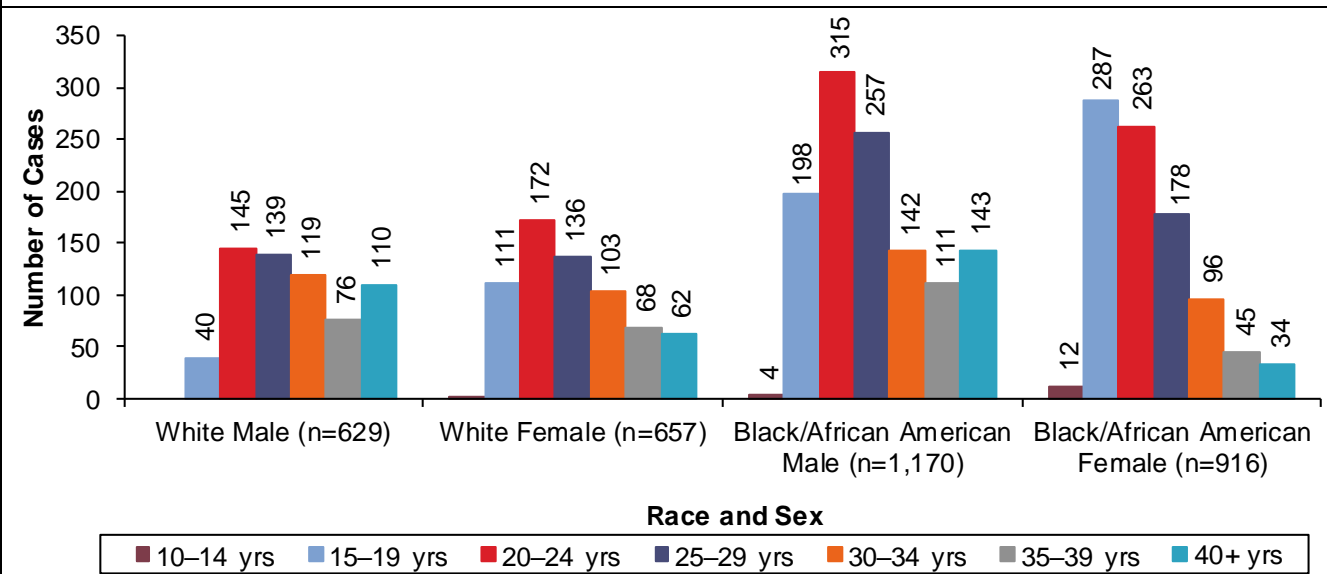
Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017



The largest numbers of P&S syphilis cases reported in 2017 were among white males (80), followed by black/African American males (49), in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 8). The numbers of reported cases increased from 2016 to 2017 among all race and sex categories presented except for black/African American females. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race and sex categories. Among white males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 40 or more years of age. Among black/African American males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 25 to 29 years of age.

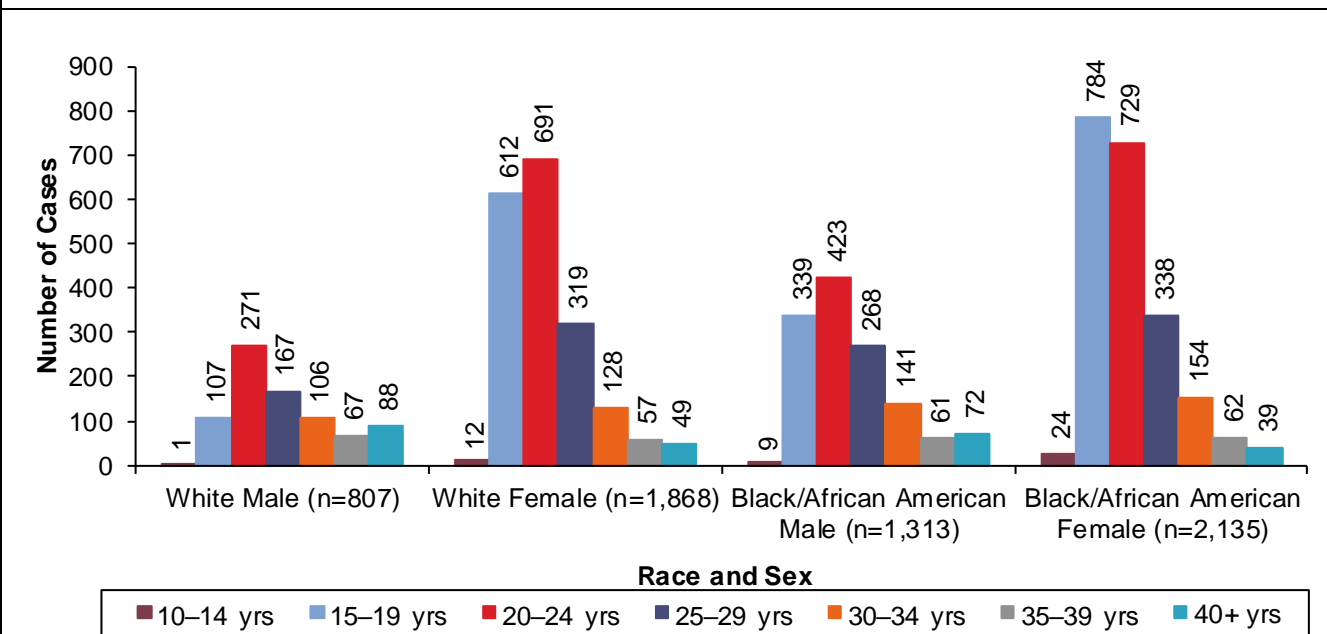
The largest numbers of early latent syphilis cases were reported among white males (38), followed by black/African American males (29) (Figure 9). The numbers of reported early latent syphilis cases increased from 2016 to 2017 among all race and sex categories presented except for white and black/African American females. Among white and black/African American males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 40 or more years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017



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 and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017



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

The largest numbers of gonorrhea cases were reported among black/African American males (1,170), followed by black/African American females (916) (Figure 10). Among black/African American females, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 15 to 19 years of age. For all other race and sex categories presented, individuals 20 to 24 years of age represented the largest numbers of reported cases.

The largest numbers of chlamydia cases were reported among black/African American females (2,135), followed by white females (1,868) (Figure 11). Among black/African American females, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 15 to 19 years of age. For all other race and sex categories presented, individuals 20 to 24 years of age represented the largest numbers of reported cases.

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017

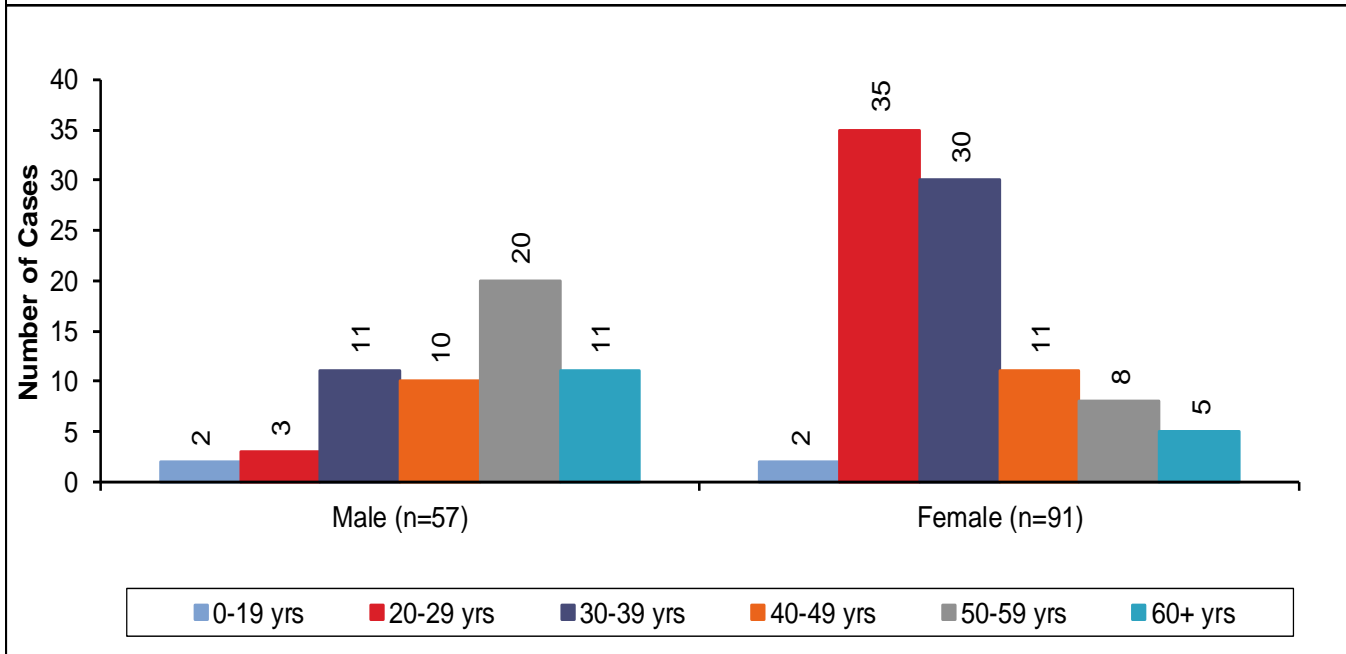
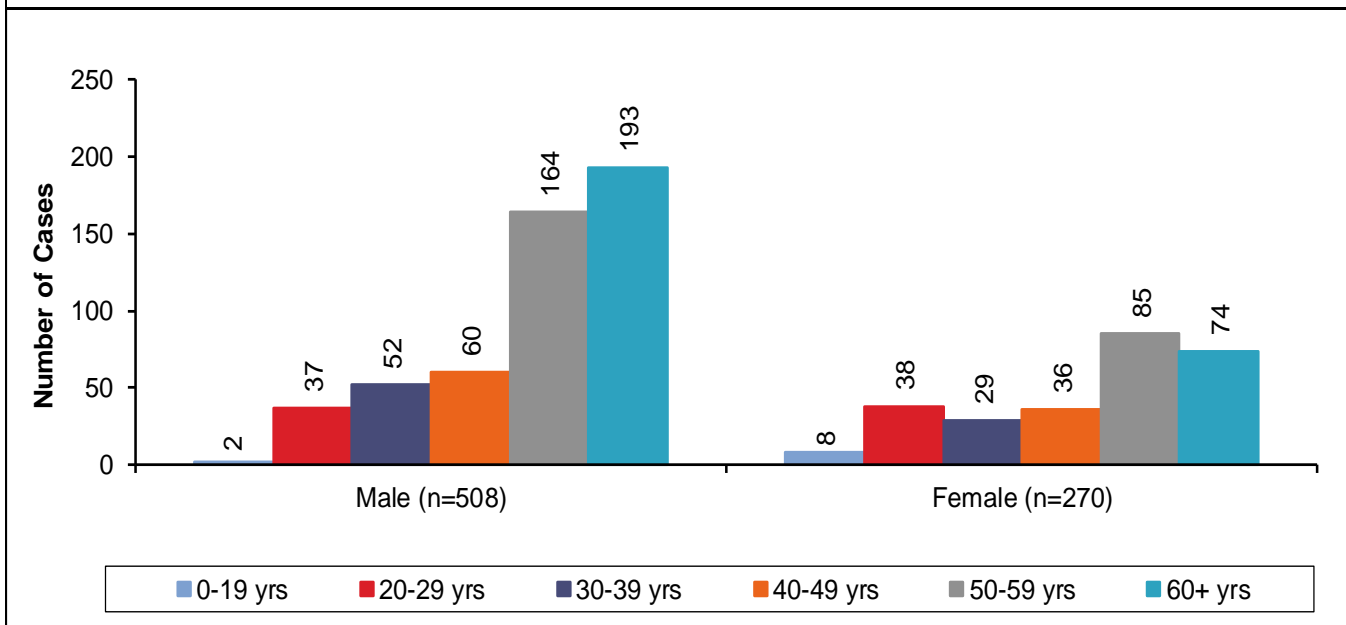


Figure 13. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2017



There were 148 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Kansas City HIV Care Region during 2017 (Figure 12). Females represented 61% of reported hepatitis B cases. The largest numbers of cases were among individuals 20 to 29 years old for females and 50 to 59 years old for males

In 2017, there were 778 hepatitis C cases reported in the Kansas City HIV Care 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 (41.1%) compared to males (29.7%).

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