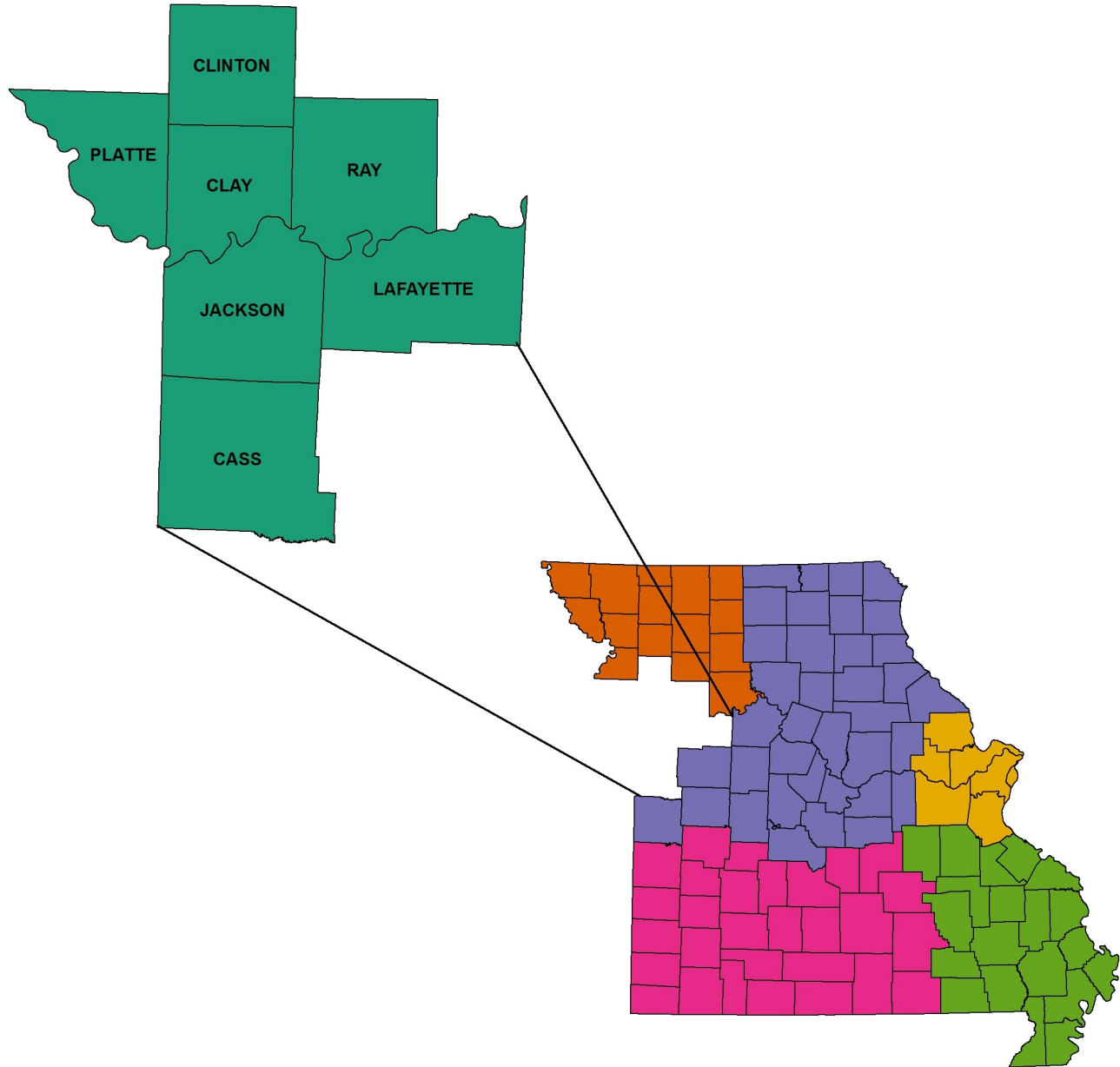


KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION



Population Counts, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2014

County	White	Black/African American	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/Alaskan Native	Two or More Races/Other	Total
Cass County	89,448 88.7%	3,839 3.8%	4,296 4.3%	799 0.8%	537 0.5%	1,970 2.0%	100,889
Clay County	192,642 82.4%	13,452 5.8%	15,430 6.6%	5,880 2.5%	1,100 0.5%	5,178 2.2%	233,682
Clinton County	18,999 93.6%	317 1.6%	420 2.1%	98 0.5%	128 0.6%	337 1.7%	20,299
Jackson County	429,571 62.9%	159,834 23.4%	60,005 8.8%	13,852 2.0%	2,633 0.4%	17,296 2.5%	683,191
Lafayette County	30,140 92.2%	760 2.3%	841 2.6%	196 0.6%	128 0.4%	623 1.9%	32,688
Platte County	78,195 82.5%	5,872 6.2%	5,373 5.7%	2,888 3.0%	393 0.4%	2,067 2.2%	94,788
Ray County	21,560 93.9%	289 1.3%	534 2.3%	94 0.4%	134 0.6%	338 1.5%	22,949
Region Total	860,555 72.4%	184,363 15.5%	86,899 7.3%	23,807 2.0%	5,053 0.4%	27,809 2.3%	1,188,486

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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—2015

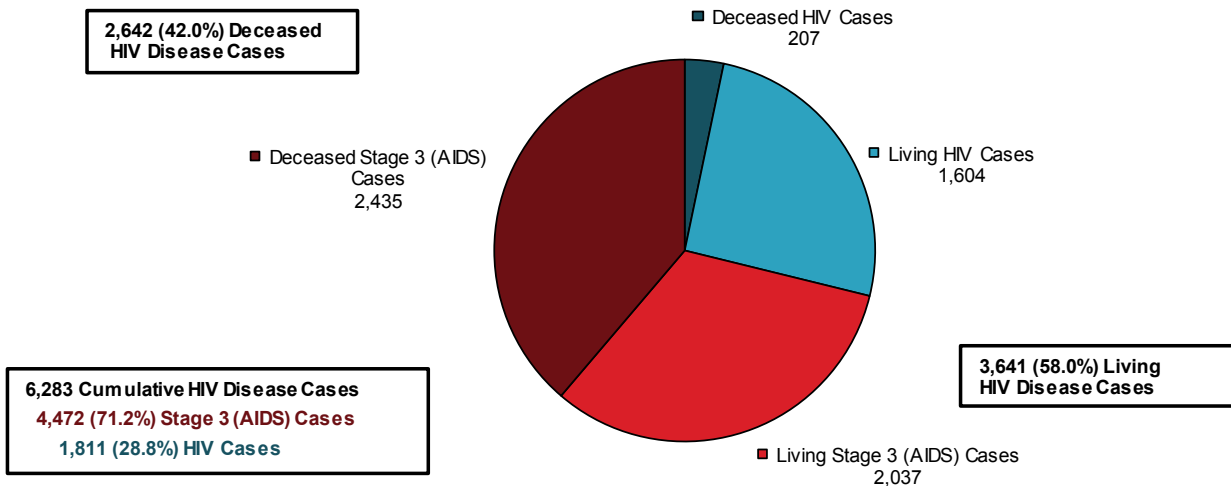
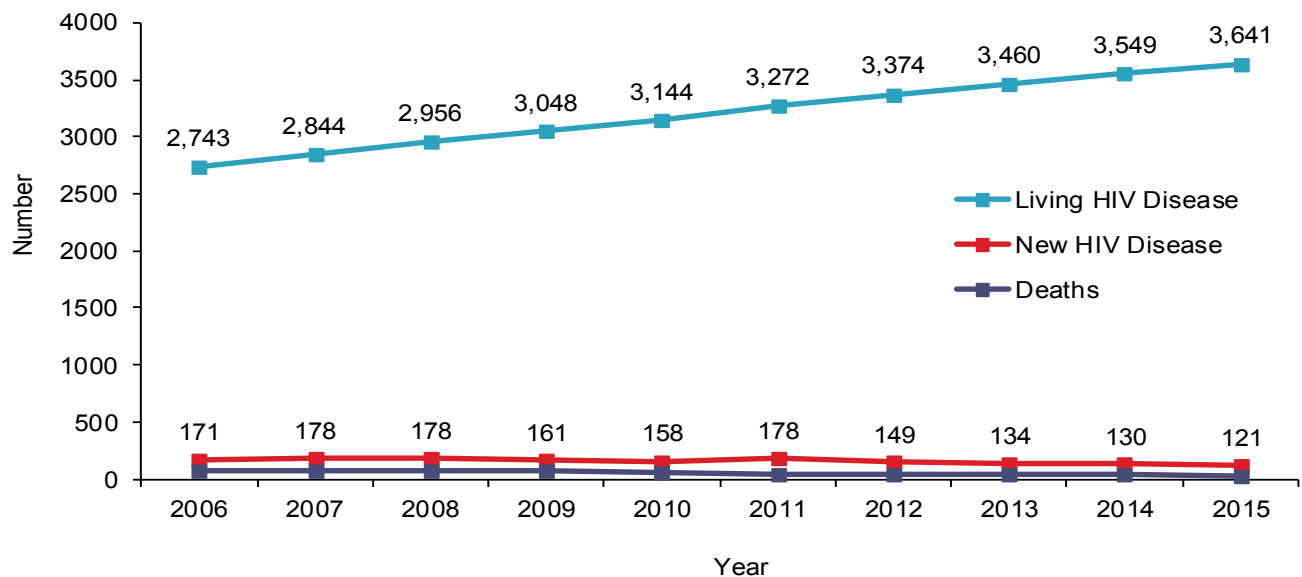


Figure 2. Living and new HIV disease cases and deaths by year*, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2006—2015

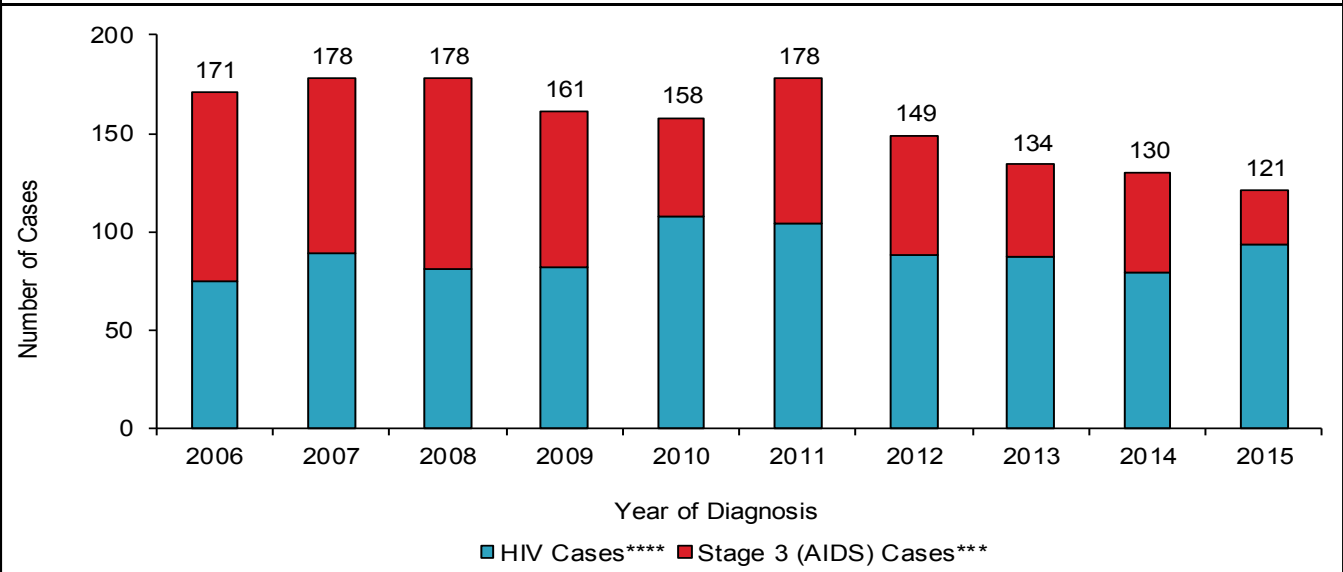


*For living HIV disease cases—the number of individuals living with HIV disease at the end of the year. For new HIV disease cases—the number of individuals newly diagnosed in the year. For HIV disease deaths—the number of individuals that died in the year.

From 1982 to 2015, there have been a total of 6,283 HIV disease cases diagnosed in the Kansas City HIV Care 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 2015. Among those living with HIV disease, 1,604 were classified as HIV cases at the end of 2015 and 2,435 were classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases.

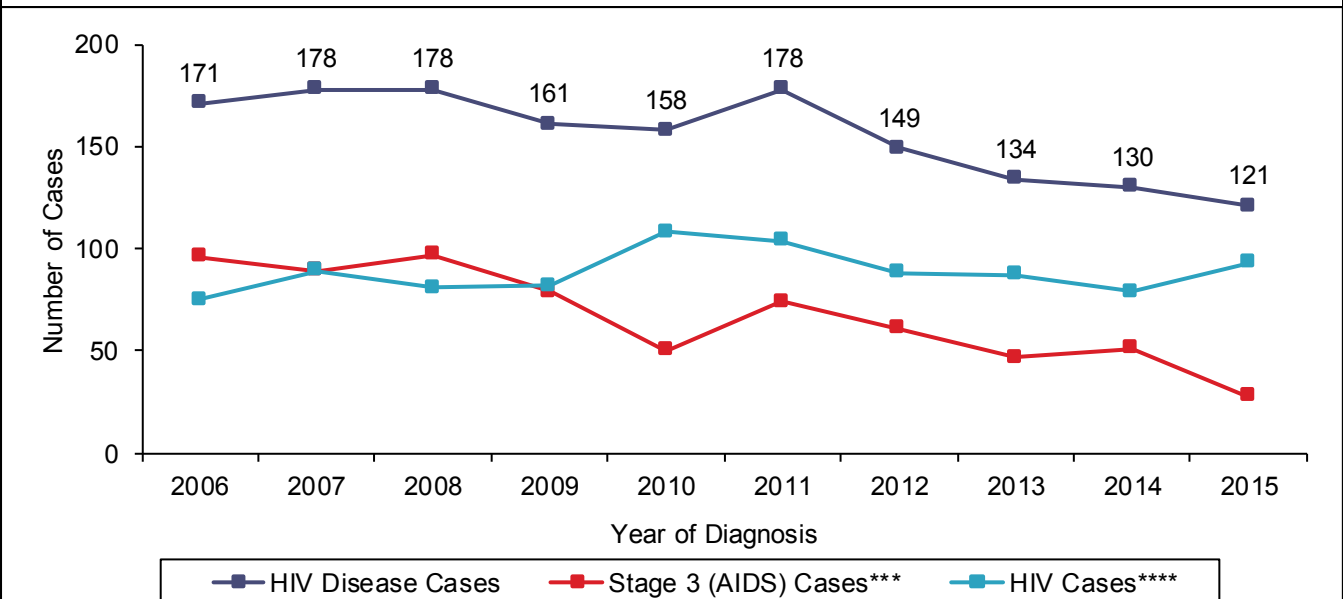
At the end of 2015, there were 3,641 persons living with HIV disease whose most recent diagnosis occurred in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 2). The number of people living with HIV disease increased every year. There were 121 new HIV disease diagnoses in 2015. The number of new diagnoses was generally stable with slight fluctuations between 2006 and 2011, with a gradual decrease from 2011 through 2015. The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease remained generally stable.

Figure 3. HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2006—2015**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (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 a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).
 ***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, 2015.

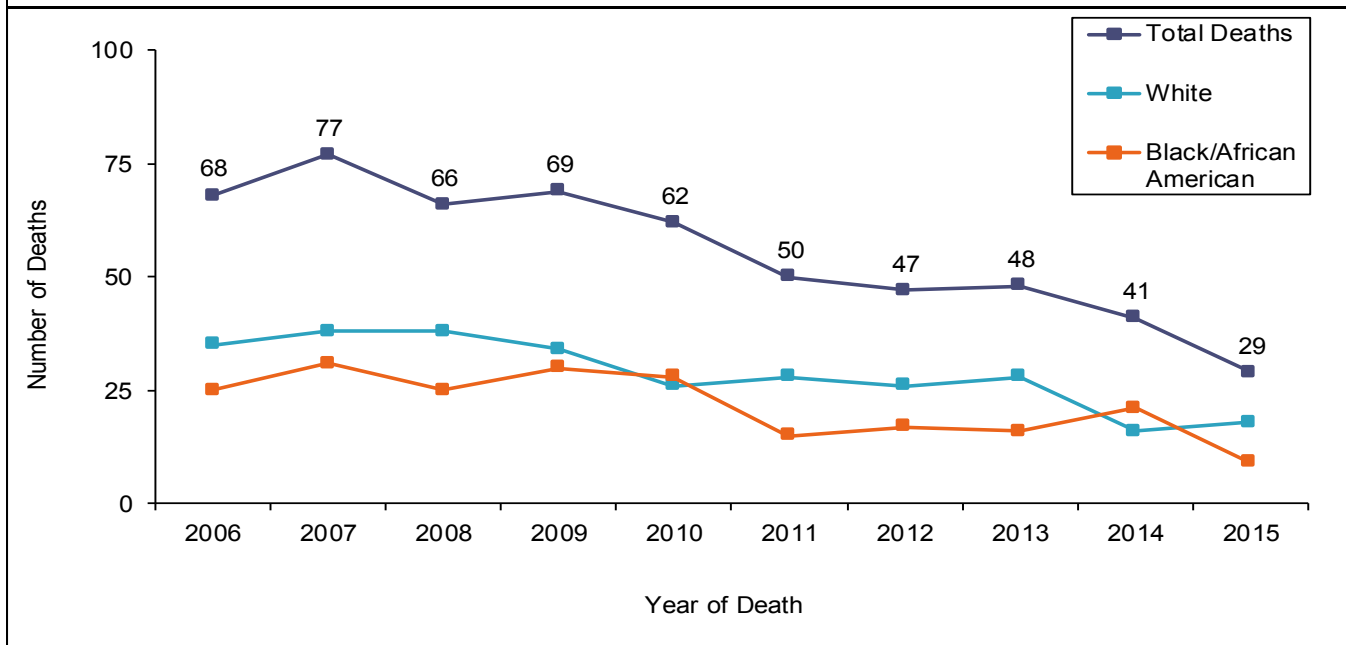
Figure 4. Reported HIV disease cases, by current status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2006—2015**



*HIV case vs. stage 3 (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 a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).
 ***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, 2015.

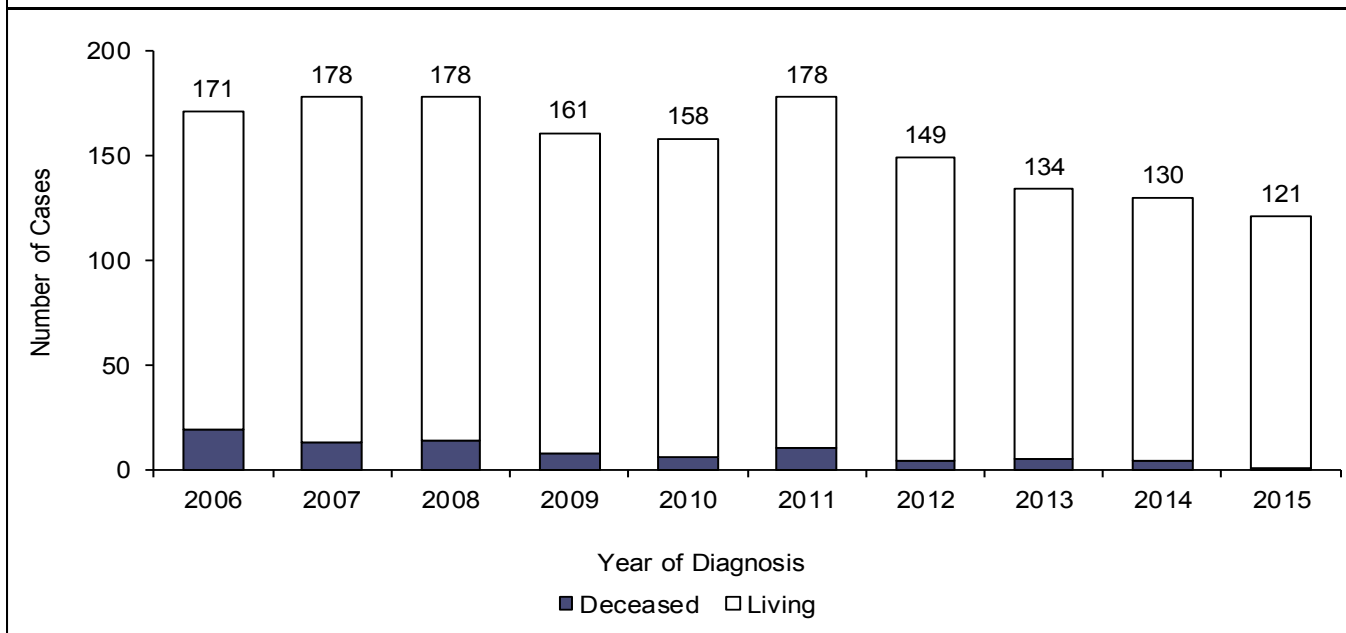
The number of new diagnoses remained generally stable with no sustained upward or downward trend between 2005 and 2011. The number of new diagnoses decreased between 2011 and 2015. Differences in the number of persons sub-classified as stage 3 (AIDS) cases each year are due to the progression of the disease over time.

Figure 5. HIV disease deaths*, by selected race, by year of death, Kansas City HIV Care Region,



*Includes deaths that have occurred among those diagnosed with HIV disease in the Kansas City HIV Care Region.
 †Only includes deaths through December 31, 2015, and reported by February 28, 2016.

Figure 6. Persons diagnosed with HIV disease by current vital status* and year of diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2006—2015**



*Vital status on December 31, 2015.
 **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 a stage 3 (AIDS) case, was documented by the Department).

The number of deaths among persons with HIV disease fluctuated with no sustained upward or downward trend through 2010 (Figure 5). The number of deaths among persons with HIV gradually decreased from 2011 to 2015. The lower number of deaths in 2012 through 2015 was likely related in part to delays in death reporting.

Of the 171 persons diagnosed with HIV disease in 2006, 32 (19%) were deceased by the end of 2015 (Figure 6). Among the 121 persons first diagnosed in 2015, one (1%) was deceased at the end of 2015. 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, 2015									
	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	1,352	84.3%	233.5	1,735	85.2%	299.7	3,087	84.8%	533.2
Female	252	15.7%	41.3	302	14.8%	49.5	554	15.2%	90.9
Total	1,604	100.0%	135.0	2,037	100.0%	171.4	3,641	100.0%	306.4
Race/Ethnicity									
White	797	49.7%	92.6	1,034	50.8%	120.2	1,831	50.3%	212.8
Black/African American	667	41.6%	361.8	814	40.0%	441.5	1,481	40.7%	803.3
Hispanic	102	6.4%	117.4	140	6.9%	161.1	242	6.6%	278.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	19	1.2%	79.8	16	0.8%	67.2	35	1.0%	147.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native	5	0.3%	99.0	2	0.1%	39.6	7	0.2%	138.5
Two or More Races/Unknown	14	0.9%	--	31	1.5%	--	45	1.2%	--
Total	1,604	100.0%	135.0	2,037	100.0%	171.4	3,641	100.0%	306.4
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	728	53.8%	173.0	950	54.8%	225.7	1,678	54.4%	398.7
Black/African American Male	506	37.4%	585.0	620	35.7%	716.8	1,126	36.5%	1301.8
Hispanic Male	88	6.5%	198.8	124	7.1%	280.1	212	6.9%	478.8
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	16	1.2%	141.5	12	0.7%	106.1	28	0.9%	247.7
American Indian/Alaskan Native Male	5	0.4%	200.9	2	0.1%	80.4	7	0.2%	281.2
Two or More Races/Unknown Male	9	0.7%	--	27	1.6%	--	36	1.2%	--
Total	1,352	100.0%	233.5	1,735	100.0%	299.7	3,087	100.0%	533.2
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	69	27.4%	15.7	84	27.8%	19.1	153	27.6%	34.8
Black/African American Female	161	63.9%	164.5	194	64.2%	198.2	355	64.1%	362.7
Hispanic Female	14	5.6%	32.8	16	5.3%	37.5	30	5.4%	70.4
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	3	1.2%	24.0	4	1.3%	32.0	7	1.3%	56.0
American Indian/Alaskan Native Female	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown Female	5	2.0%	--	4	1.3%	--	9	1.6%	--
Total	252	100.0%	41.3	302	100.0%	49.5	554	100.0%	90.9
Current Age[‡]									
<2	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
2-12	7	0.4%	4.0	0	0.0%	0.0	7	0.2%	4.0
13-18	5	0.3%	5.3	1	0.0%	1.1	6	0.2%	6.4
19-24	94	5.9%	107.4	29	1.4%	33.1	123	3.4%	140.5
25-44	727	45.3%	225.8	561	27.5%	174.3	1,288	35.4%	400.1
45-64	711	44.3%	226.8	1,325	65.0%	422.7	2,036	55.9%	649.5
65+	60	3.7%	36.7	121	5.9%	74.0	181	5.0%	110.7
Total	1,604	100.0%	135.0	2,037	100.0%	171.4	3,641	100.0%	306.4
[†] 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 2015. **Cases classified as stage 3 (AIDS) by December 31, 2015. ***The sum of HIV cases and stage 3 (AIDS) cases. ****Per 100,000 population based on 2014 MDHSS estimates. [‡] Based on age as of December 31, 2015. Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.									

Table 2. Diagnosed HIV, stage 3 (AIDS), and HIV disease cases, by sex, by race/ethnicity, by race/ethnicity and sex, and current age, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015

	HIV*			Stage 3 (AIDS)**			HIV Disease***		
	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****	Cases	%	Rate****
Sex									
Male	82	88.2%	14.2	26	92.9%	4.5	108	89.3%	18.7
Female	11	11.8%	1.8	2	7.1%	0.3	13	10.7%	2.1
Total	93	100.0%	7.8	28	100.0%	2.4	121	100.0%	10.2
Race/Ethnicity									
White	43	46.2%	5.0	19	67.9%	2.2	62	51.2%	7.2
Black/African American	38	40.9%	20.6	6	21.4%	3.3	44	36.4%	23.9
Hispanic	10	10.8%	11.5	1	3.6%	1.2	11	9.1%	12.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	2.2%	8.4	1	3.6%	4.2	3	2.5%	12.6
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0
Two or More Races/Unknown	0	0.0%	--	1	3.6%	--	1	0.8%	--
Total	93	100.0%	7.8	28	100.0%	2.4	121	100.0%	10.2
Race/Ethnicity-Males									
White Male	42	51.2%	10.0	19	73.1%	4.5	61	56.5%	14.5
Black/African American Male	30	36.6%	34.7	5	19.2%	5.8	35	32.4%	40.5
Hispanic Male	9	11.0%	20.3	1	3.8%	2.3	10	9.3%	22.6
Asian/Pacific Islander Male	1	1.2%	8.8	0	0.0%	0.0	1	0.9%	8.8
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	0	0.0%	--	1	3.8%	--	1	0.9%	--
Total	82	100.0%	14.2	26	100.0%	4.5	108	100.0%	18.7
Race/Ethnicity-Females									
White Female	1	9.1%	0.2	0	0.0%	0.0	1	7.7%	0.2
Black/African American Female	8	72.7%	8.2	1	50.0%	1.0	9	69.2%	9.2
Hispanic Female	1	9.1%	2.3	0	0.0%	0.0	1	7.7%	2.3
Asian/Pacific Islander Female	1	9.1%	8.0	1	50.0%	8.0	2	15.4%	16.0
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	11	100.0%	1.8	2	100.0%	0.3	13	100.0%	2.1
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	1	1.1%	1.1	1	3.6%	1.1	2	1.7%	2.1
19-24	24	25.8%	27.4	2	7.1%	2.3	26	21.5%	29.7
25-44	58	62.4%	18.0	11	39.3%	3.4	69	57.0%	21.4
45-64	9	9.7%	2.9	13	46.4%	4.1	22	18.2%	7.0
65+	1	1.1%	0.6	1	3.6%	0.6	2	1.7%	1.2
Total	93	100.0%	7.8	28	100.0%	2.4	121	100.0%	10.2

*HIV cases diagnosed during 2015 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Stage 3 (AIDS) cases initially diagnosed in 2015.

***The sum of newly diagnosed HIV cases and newly diagnosed stage 3 (AIDS) cases. Does not include cases diagnosed prior to 2015 with HIV, which progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

****Per 100,000 population based on 2014 MDHSS estimates.

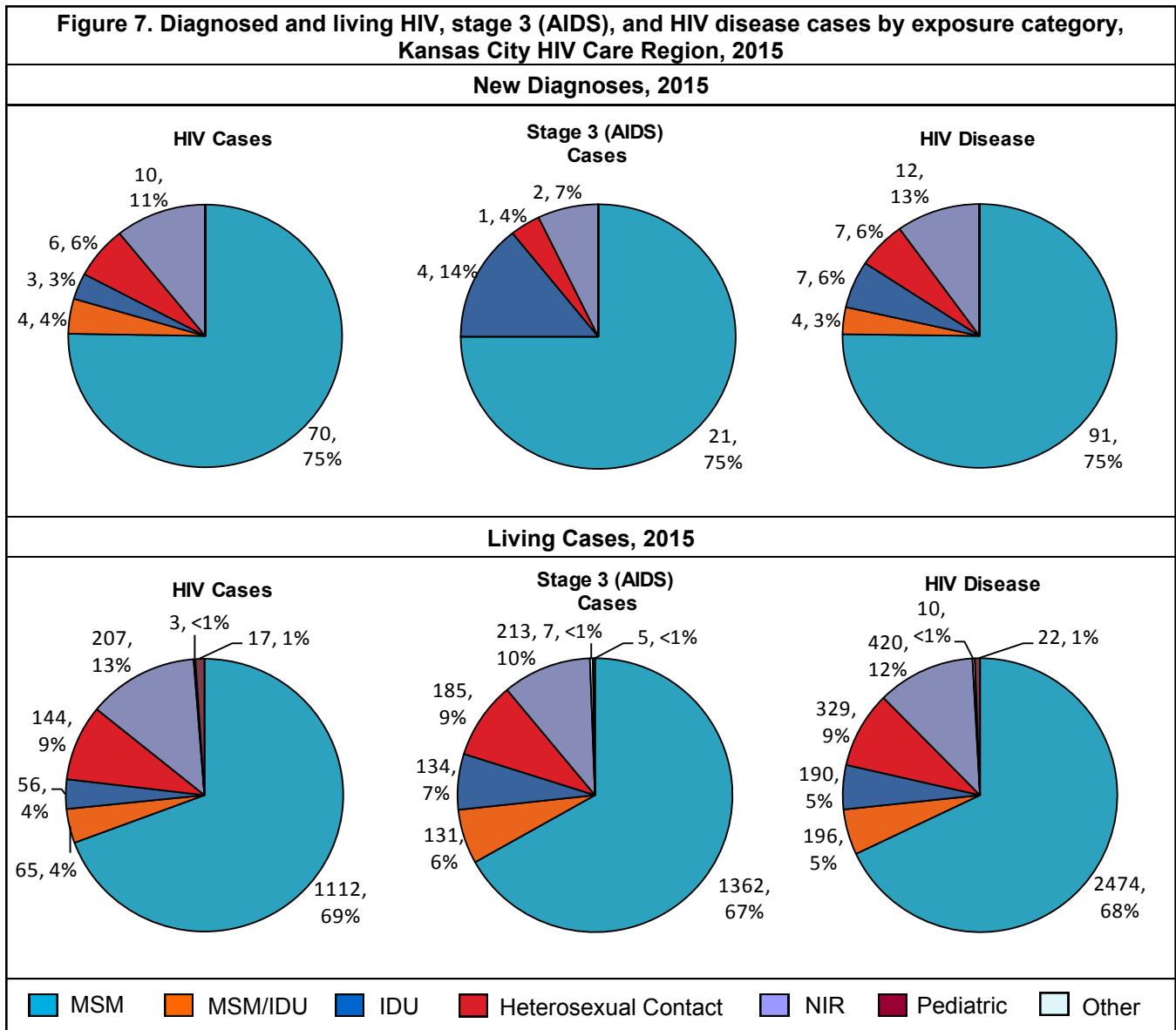
‡Based on age as of December 31, 2015.

Note: Percentages may not total due to rounding.

Epi Profiles Summary: Kansas City HIV Care Region

Of the 3,641 persons living with HIV disease at the end of 2015, 85% were males (Table 1). The rate of those living with HIV disease among males was 5.9 times as high as the rate among females. Although whites represented the largest proportion of living HIV disease cases (50%), the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 3.8 times as high as the rate among whites. The rate among Hispanics was 1.3 times as high as the rate among whites. Among males, the rate of persons living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 3.3 times as high as the rate among whites and the rate among Hispanics was 1.2 times as high as the rate among whites. Among females, the rate of those living with HIV disease among blacks/African Americans was 10.4 times as high as the rate among whites, and 2.0 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.

Of the 121 persons newly diagnosed with HIV disease in 2015, 23% were classified as AIDS cases by the end of 2015 (Table 2). The rate of new HIV disease diagnoses was 8.9 times as high among males compared to females. The rate of new HIV disease cases among blacks/African Americans was 3.3 times as high as the rate among whites, and 1.8 times as high among Hispanics compared to whites.



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

Table 3. New and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015

Geographic Area	HIV Cases						Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases					
	Diagnosed 2015*			Living			Diagnosed 2015**			Living		
	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***	Cases	%	Rate***
Kansas City	67	72.0%	14.2	1,273	79.4%	270.4	19	67.9%	4.0	1,653	81.1%	351.1
Jackson County†	15	16.1%	4.0	199	12.4%	52.7	7	25.0%	1.9	249	12.2%	66.0
Clay County†	6	6.5%	5.2	62	3.9%	54.1	0	0.0%	0.0	63	3.1%	55.0
Cass County†	2	2.2%	2.0	30	1.9%	29.8	2	7.1%	2.0	40	2.0%	39.7
Platte County†	1	1.1%	2.0	24	1.5%	48.9	0	0.0%	0.0	13	0.6%	26.5
Remainder of Region	2	2.2%	2.6	16	1.0%	21.1	0	0.0%	0.0	19	0.9%	25.0
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	93	100.0%	7.8	1,604	100.0%	135.0	28	100.0%	2.4	2,037	100.0%	171.4

*HIV cases diagnosed and reported to the Department during 2015 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

***Per 100,000 population based on 2014 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 Care Region, 2015

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	26	38.8%	10.1	33	49.3%	23.9	6	9.0%	12.8	67	100.0%	14.2
Jackson County†	9	60.0%	3.0	4	26.7%	11.8	2	13.3%	8.3	15	100.0%	4.0
Remainder of Region†	8	72.7%	2.7	1	9.1%	8.0	2	18.2%	12.8	11	100.0%	3.2
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	43	46.2%	5.0	38	40.9%	20.6	10	10.8%	11.5	93	100.0%	7.8

*Per 100,000 population based on 2014 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 stage 3 (AIDS) cases and rates, by selected race/ethnicity, by geographic area, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015

Area	White			Black/African American			Hispanic			Total**		
	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*	Cases	%	Rate*
Kansas City	11	57.9%	4.3	6	31.6%	4.4	1	5.3%	2.1	19	100.0%	4.0
Jackson County†	6	85.7%	2.0	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	7	100.0%	1.9
Remainder of Region†	2	100.0%	0.7	0	0.0%	0.0	0	0.0%	0.0	2	100.0%	0.6
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	19	67.9%	2.2	6	21.4%	3.3	1	3.6%	1.2	28	100.0%	2.4

*Per 100,000 population based on 2014 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 Care 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. In Jackson County and the remainder of the region, whites comprised the greatest proportion of new HIV cases.

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

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, 2015

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	35	50.0%	611	54.9%	15	71.4%	771	56.6%
Black/African American	25	35.7%	404	36.3%	5	23.8%	472	34.7%
Hispanic	9	12.9%	75	6.7%	0	0.0%	85	6.2%
Other/Unknown	1	1.4%	22	2.0%	1	4.8%	34	2.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	70	100.0%	1,112	100.0%	21	100.0%	1,362	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

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 Care Region, 2015

Age Group	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
13-18	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	0.1%
19-24	19	1.4%	66	7.5%	8	5.0%	95	3.8%
25-44	386	27.9%	404	46.1%	73	45.6%	893	36.1%
45-64	892	64.5%	383	43.7%	71	44.4%	1,369	55.3%
65+	85	6.2%	21	2.4%	8	5.0%	115	4.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,382	100.0%	876	100.0%	160	100.0%	2,474	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 Care Region, 2015

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	1,056	52.0%	804	39.6%	125	6.2%	2,030	82.1%
Jackson County [†]	196	68.5%	58	20.3%	24	8.4%	286	11.6%
Clay County [†]	70	82.4%	7	8.2%	7	8.2%	85	3.4%
Cass County [†]	31	81.6%	5	13.2%	0	0.0%	38	1.5%
Remaining Counties [†]	29	82.9%	2	5.7%	4	11.4%	35	1.4%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	1,382	55.9%	876	35.4%	160	6.5%	2,474	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 91 new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM in 2015 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 6). Whites represented the greatest proportion of new HIV cases diagnosed in 2015 among MSM (50%) Whites also represented the greatest proportion of living HIV cases among MSM (55%). Of the newly diagnosed cases among MSM, 23% progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) by the end of 2015.

The distribution of living HIV disease cases by current age varied by race/ethnicity among MSM (Table 7). Among white MSM living with HIV disease, the majority (65%) were between 45-64 years of age at the end of 2015. In contrast, only 44% of living black/African American and 44% of living 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, 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, 2015

Race/Ethnicity	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White	4	100.0%	46	70.8%	0	--	89	67.9%
Black/African American	0	0.0%	12	18.5%	0	--	33	25.2%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	3	4.6%	0	--	6	4.6%
Other/Unknown	0	0.0%	4	6.2%	0	--	3	2.3%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	4	100.0%	65	100.0%	0	--	131	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

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 Care Region, 2015

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%	2	4.4%	0	0.0%	3	1.5%
25-44	29	21.5%	7	15.6%	2	22.2%	43	21.9%
45-64	98	72.6%	34	75.6%	7	77.8%	141	71.9%
65+	7	5.2%	2	4.4%	0	0.0%	9	4.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	135	100.0%	45	100.0%	9	100.0%	196	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 Care Region, 2015

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	99	63.5%	42	26.9%	9	5.8%	156	79.6%
Jackson County†	21	87.5%	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	24	12.2%
Clay County†	6	85.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	3.6%
Remaining Counties†	9	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9	4.6%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	135	68.9%	45	23.0%	9	4.6%	196	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 four new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to MSM/IDU in 2015 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 9). There were 196 persons living with HIV disease attributed to MSM/IDU at the end of 2015 in the Kansas City HIV Care Region. Whites represented the largest proportion of both living HIV and 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 45-64 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 injecting drug users, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015

Race/Ethnicity and Sex	HIV Cases*				Stage 3 (AIDS) Cases			
	Newly Diagnosed		Living		Newly Diagnosed**		Living	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
White Male	1	33.3%	17	30.4%	3	75.0%	32	23.9%
Black/African American Male	1	33.3%	14	25.0%	0	0.0%	40	29.9%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	1	25.0%	7	5.2%
White Female	0	0.0%	12	21.4%	0	0.0%	20	14.9%
Black/African American Female	1	33.3%	9	16.1%	0	0.0%	28	20.9%
Hispanic Female	0	0.0%	2	3.6%	0	0.0%	6	4.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL[†]	3	100.0%	56	100.0%	4	100.0%	134	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

†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 Care Region, 2015

Age Group	White Males		Black/African American Males		White Females		Black/African American Females		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**
	13-18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
19-24	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25-44	10	20.4%	6	11.1%	10	31.3%	12	32.4%	43	22.6%
45-64	36	73.5%	43	79.6%	22	68.8%	23	62.2%	135	71.1%
65+	3	6.1%	5	9.3%	0	0.0%	2	5.4%	12	6.3%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	49	100.0%	54	100.0%	32	100.0%	37	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 Care Region, 2015

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	44	29.9%	88	59.9%	13	8.8%	147	77.4%
Jackson County [†]	22	81.5%	2	7.4%	3	11.1%	27	14.2%
Clay County [†]	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.6%
Remaining Counties [†]	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	13	6.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	81	42.6%	91	47.9%	16	8.4%	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 three new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to IDU in 2015 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 12). There were 190 persons living with HIV disease attributed to IDU at the end of 2015 in the Kansas City HIV Care 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 stage 3 (AIDS) cases in heterosexual contacts, by selected race/ethnicity and sex, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015

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%	5	3.5%	0	0.0%	6	3.2%
Black/African American Male	0	0.0%	5	3.5%	0	0.0%	16	8.6%
Hispanic Male	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	3.2%
White Female	1	16.7%	41	28.5%	0	0.0%	53	28.6%
Black/African American Female	4	66.7%	81	56.3%	1	100.0%	93	50.3%
Hispanic Female	1	16.7%	8	5.6%	0	0.0%	7	3.8%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL †	6	100.0%	144	100.0%	1	100.0%	185	100.0%

*Remained HIV cases at the end of the year.

**Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.

†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 Care Region, 2015

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%	1	4.8%	0	0.0%	8	4.6%	9	2.7%
25-44	3	27.3%	4	19.0%	31	33.0%	74	42.5%	121	36.8%
45-64	6	54.5%	15	71.4%	55	58.5%	85	48.9%	179	54.4%
65+	2	18.2%	1	4.8%	8	8.5%	7	4.0%	20	6.1%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	11	100.0%	21	100.0%	94	100.0%	174	100.0%	329	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 Care Region, 2015

Geographic Area	White		Black/African American		Hispanic		Total*	
	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%**	Cases	%***
Kansas City	57	21.9%	184	70.8%	13	5.0%	260	79.0%
Jackson County†	24	60.0%	9	22.5%	5	12.5%	40	12.2%
Clay County†	8	72.7%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	11	3.3%
Remaining Counties†	16	88.9%	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	18	5.5%
KANSAS CITY HIV CARE REGION TOTAL	105	31.9%	195	59.3%	21	6.4%	329	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 six new HIV disease diagnoses attributed to heterosexual contact in 2015 for the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Table 15). There were 329 persons living with HIV disease attributed to heterosexual contact at the end of 2015. Black/African American females represented the largest proportion of both living HIV (56%) and stage 3 (AIDS) (50%) cases among heterosexual contact cases.

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

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

Table 18. Newly diagnosed and living HIV and stage 3 (AIDS) cases with exposure category assignments for Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015

Exposure category	HIV cases				Stage 3 (AIDS) cases			
	2015*		Living		2015**		Living	
Adult/Adolescent								
Men who have sex with men	76	81.7%	1,224	77.1%	22	78.6%	1,468	72.2%
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	4	4.3%	71	4.5%	0	0.0%	139	6.8%
Injecting drug use	4	4.3%	69	4.3%	4	14.3%	163	8.0%
Heterosexual contact	9	9.7%	220	13.9%	2	7.1%	255	12.5%
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	93	100.0%	1,587	100.0%	28	100.0%	2,032	100.0%
Pediatric (<13 years old)								
PEDIATRIC SUBTOTAL	0	0.0%	17	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%
TOTAL	93		1,604		28		2,037	

*HIV cases reported during 2015 which remained HIV cases at the end of the year.
 **Does not include HIV cases diagnosed prior to 2015 that progressed to stage 3 (AIDS) in 2015.
 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 stage 3 (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 Care Region, 2015

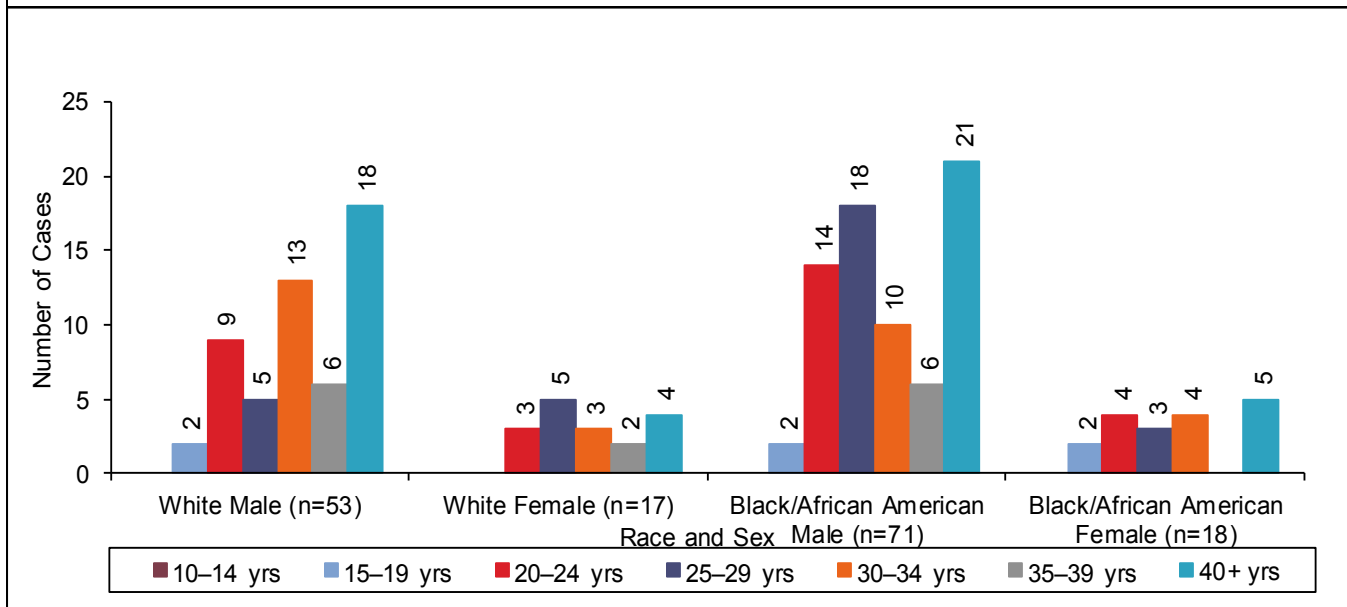
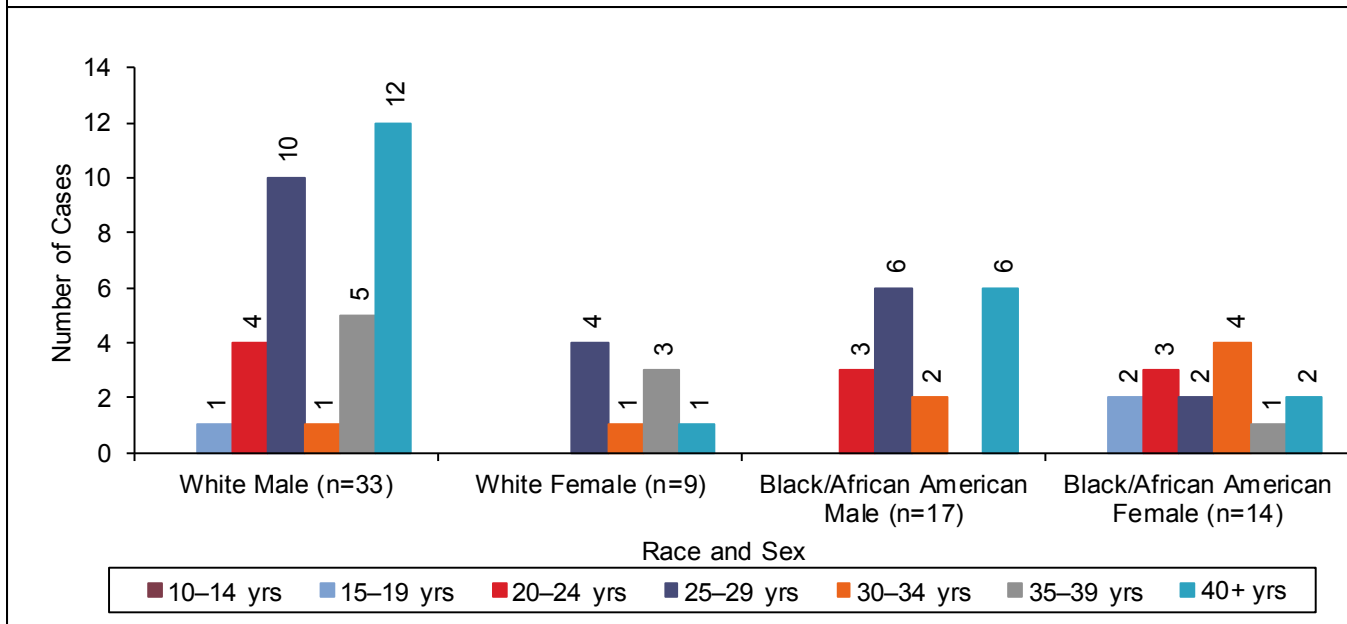


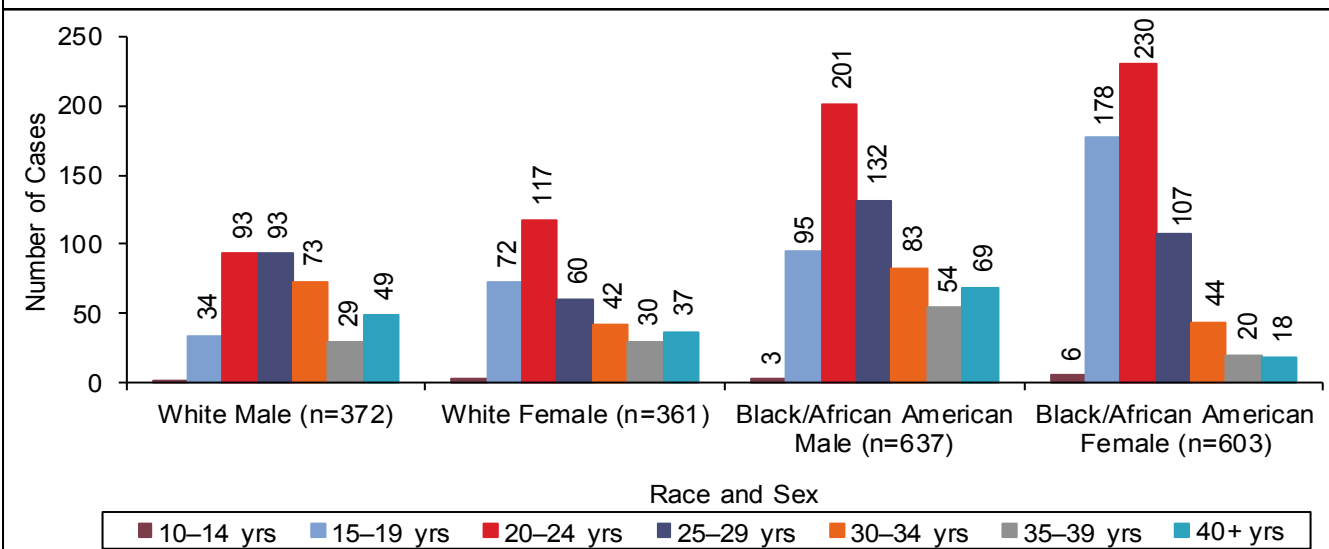
Figure 9. Reported early latent syphilis cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015



The largest number of P&S syphilis cases was reported among black/African American males (71), followed by white males (53) in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 8). The number of reported cases decreased from 2014 to 2015 among all males, and increased from 2014 to 2015 among all females. There were differences in the distribution of reported cases by age at diagnosis among the race/ethnicity and sex categories. Among white males and black/African American males, the largest numbers of cases were reported among individuals 40 or more years of age.

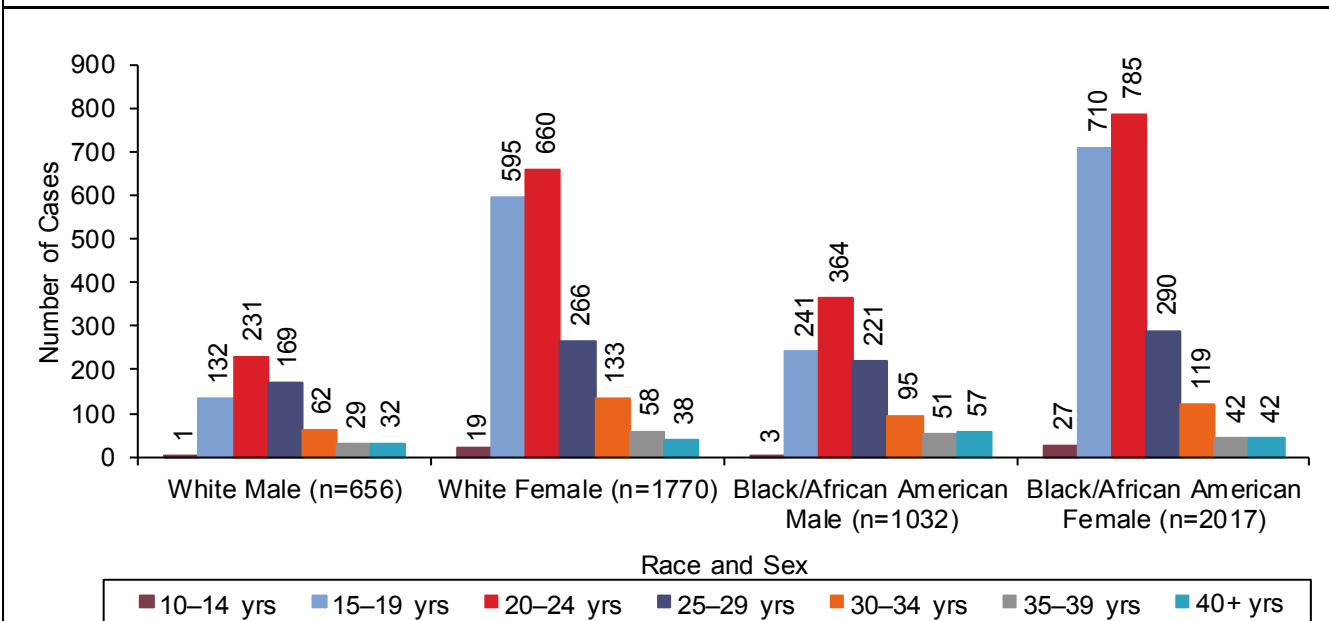
The largest number of early latent syphilis cases was reported among white males (33), followed by black/African American males (17) (Figure 9). The number of reported early latent syphilis cases increased from 2014 to 2015 among white males and black/African American females and decreased among black/African American males. The number of early latent syphilis cases reported in 2015 was the same as the number reported in 2014 among white females. Among white males, the largest number of cases were reported among individuals 40 or more years of age. Among black/African American males, the same number of cases were reported among individuals 25-29 years of age and among individuals 40 or more years of age.

Figure 10. Reported gonorrhea cases, by race and sex, by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015



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 Care Region, 2015



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 males (637), followed by black/African American females (603) (Figure 10). Among white males, the largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-29 years of age. For 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/African American females (2,017), followed by white females (1,770) (Figure 11). The largest number of cases was reported among individuals 20-24 years of age among all race/ethnicity and sex categories presented.

Figure 12. Reported hepatitis B cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015

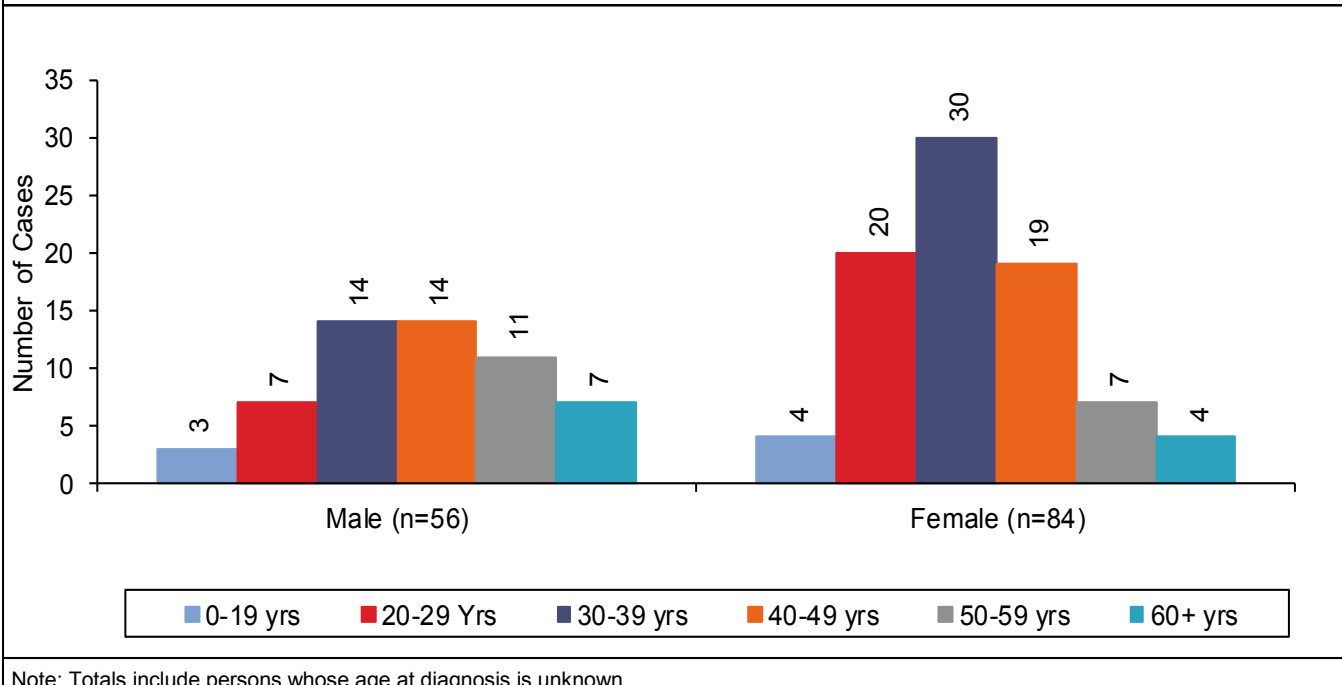
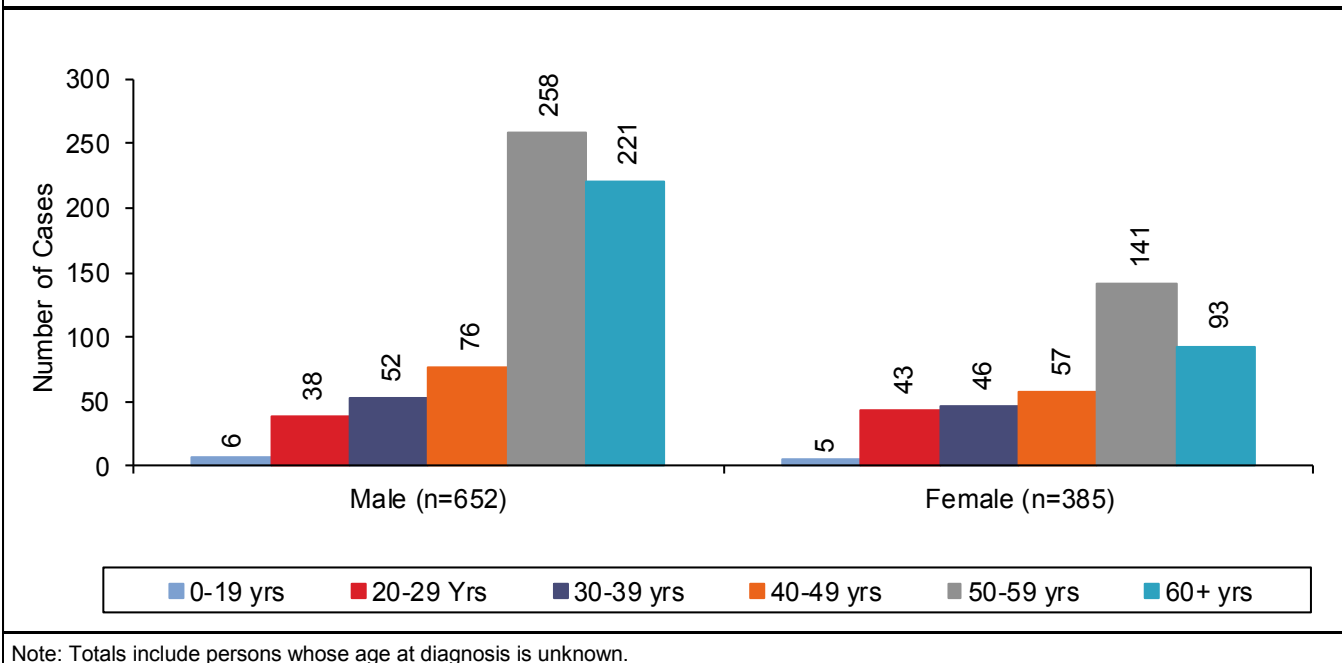


Figure 13. Reported hepatitis C cases, by sex and by age group at diagnosis, Kansas City HIV Care Region, 2015



There were 140 reported cases of hepatitis B in the Kansas City HIV Care Region during 2015 (Figure 12). Females represented 60% 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 30-49 years of age at diagnosis. The largest proportion of cases was 30-39 years old among females.

In 2015, there were 1,037 hepatitis C cases reported in the Kansas City HIV Care Region (Figure 13). Of the reported hepatitis C cases, 63% 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 (39%) compared to males (26%).

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