

HIV/AIDS in the Binghamton Tri-County Region

Revised June 2007

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. You can be infected with HIV but not diagnosed with AIDS. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) estimated that in 2003 there were at least 1.6 million persons estimated to be infected with HIV in the U.S. This number includes more than one-half million people who have died from AIDS. The CDC estimates that 1,039,000 – 1,185,000 people were living with HIV or AIDS in the U.S. in 2003 (CDC 2005). As of December 2005, the New York State Department of Health, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, reported that 172,051 persons were diagnosed with AIDS (cumulative cases) and an additional 41,881 persons were living with HIV in New York State (NYS, April 2007).

New York State is divided geographically into sixteen Ryan White Care Act regions. The Binghamton Region for HIV/AIDS reporting by the NYS Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology includes Broome, Chenango and Tioga Counties. As of December 2005, 154 persons are living with HIV and an additional 193 persons are living with AIDS in the Binghamton region, not including prisoners. In the three county region, 12 persons received their initial HIV diagnosis and 15 persons received their initial AIDS diagnosis in 2005. Of all the New York State Ryan White Regions, the Binghamton region has the fewest number of persons living with HIV or diagnosed with AIDS. The Binghamton region also had the fewest number of persons receiving their initial HIV or AIDS diagnosis in 2005. The following tables provide county specific, regional and state-wide information regarding HIV/AIDS provided by the New York State Department of Health.

HIV/AIDS Cases Diagnosed through December 2005

County	Living HIV*		AIDS**			
	Excludes Prisoners	Includes Prisoners	Living		Cumulative	
			Excludes Prisoners	Includes Prisoners	Excludes Prisoners	Includes Prisoners
Broome	124	127	151	156	291	296
Chenango	15	19	29	38	44	60
Tioga	15	15	13	13	29	29
Total – Binghamton Region	154	161	193	207	364	385

*All cases reported and confirmed from June 2000 – December 2006

** All cases reported and confirmed from 1983-December 2006

Initial HIV & AIDS Cases and Living with HIV & AIDS Cases, 2001 - 2005 In the Binghamton Region, Excluding Prisoners

Year	Initial HIV	Living with HIV	Initial AIDS	Living with AIDS
2001	18	105	16	144
2002	10	126	18	134
2003	5	132	21	155
2004	11	144	19	176
2005	12	154	15	193

From 2001 to 2005, there was a 32% increase in the number of persons living in the Binghamton region who had been diagnosed with HIV. At the same time, there was an 25% increase in the number of people living with AIDS.

Cumulative AIDS Cases – Three Year Comparison
December 2002 – December 2005
 (Excludes prisoners)

HIV Care Network Region	Cumulative AIDS Cases as of Dec. 2002*	Cumulative AIDS Cases as of December 2005**	% Increase Cumulative AIDS Cases Dec. 2002 – Dec. 2005
Broome County	248	291	15%
Chenango County	34	44	23%
Tioga County	23	29	21%
Total Binghamton Region	305	364	16%
Upstate NY – excludes NYC	24,163	27,084	11%
NY State (total)	155,177	172,051	10%

* Cases reported and confirmed through December 2002, revised March 2005.

** Cases reported and confirmed from 1983 - December 2006.

As the above tables show, the rate of increase of cumulative AIDS cases in the Binghamton region is higher than the rate of increase for either other upstate counties or for New York State as a whole in the three year period ending December 2005.

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Age Group

Includes the counties of Broome, Chenango and Tioga
 (Excludes prisoners)

	Cumulative AIDS Cases as of December 2002*	Cumulative AIDS Cases as of December 2005**	% Increase Cumulative AIDS Cases Dec. 2002 – Dec. 2005	Percent of Cumulative AIDS Cases in the Binghamton Region
Aged 24 years and younger	17	19	11%	5.2%
Aged 25-29 years	35	43	19%	11.8%
Aged 30-49 years	221	263	16%	72.3%
Aged 50 years and up	32	39	18%	10.7%
Total – Binghamton Region	305	364	16%	100%

* Cases reported and confirmed through December 2002, revised March 2005.

** Cases reported and confirmed from 1983 - December 2006.

The above table shows that despite persons aged 30-49 years comprise the largest number of cumulative AIDS cases in the Binghamton region; the largest increase in cumulative AIDS cases were in persons aged 25-29 years followed closely by people aged 50 years and up.

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Ethnicity

Includes the counties of Broome, Chenango and Tioga
(Excludes prisoners)

	Cases as of Dec. 31, 2002	Cases as of December 2005	Percent Increase From 2002 - 2004	Percent of Cumulative AIDS Cases in the Binghamton Region
White	210	238	12%	65.4%
Black	68	87	22%	23.9%
Hispanic	26	34	24%	9.3%
Other	1	5	80%	1.4%
Total Binghamton Region	305	364	16%	100%

* Cases reported and confirmed through December 2002, revised March 2005.

** Cases reported and confirmed from 1983 - December 2005.

Cumulative AIDS Cases – Comparison of Ethnicity to Population

Includes the counties of Broome, Chenango and Tioga
(Excludes prisoners)

	Cumulative AIDS Cases as of December 2005*	Percent of Cumulative AIDS Cases in Binghamton Region	Percent of Population in Binghamton Region**
White	238	65.4%	93.4%
Black	87	23.9%	2.3%
Hispanic	34	9.3%	1.6%
Other	5	1.4%	4%
Total – Binghamton Region	364	100%	303,721

*Cases reported and confirmed from 1983 – December 2005.

**U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Demographics.

Persons who are from minority communities are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS in our region and account for most of the increase in new cases of AIDS. U.S. data also reveals that persons from minority communities are disproportionately affected by HIV/AIDS on a national level. The population data in the above table was taken from the U.S. Census Bureau – 2000 Demographics. Population included in “Other” includes Asian, Native Americans, Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders, other races and those who self-reported more than two races during the 2000 Census.

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Gender

Includes the counties of Broome, Chenango and Tioga
(Excludes prisoners)

	Cases as of December 31, 2002	Cases as of December 31, 2005	Percent Increase From Dec. 2002 to Dec. 2005	Percent of Cumulative AIDS Cases in the Binghamton Region
Male	232	269	14%	74%
Female	73	95	23%	26%

* Cases reported and confirmed through December 2002, revised March 2005.

** Cases reported and confirmed from 1983 - December 2006.

The above table shows that the number of cases of AIDS increased more in women than men in our region between 2002 and 2005. Men, however, still comprise most of the cases of AIDS.

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Transmission Risk

For Binghamton Region (Broome, Chenango & Tioga Counties)
(excludes prisoners)

	December 31, 2002 *	December 31, 2005**	Percent Increase From 2002 - 2005	Percent of Cumulative AIDS Cases in the Binghamton Region
Male-Male Sex (MSM)	131	148	11%	40.7%
Injecting Drug Use (IDU)	75	83	10%	22.8%
MSM and IDU	20	21	5%	5.8%
Heterosexual	32	43	26%	11.8%
Blood Products	4	3	N/A	0.8%
Pediatric Risk	4	4	N/A	1.1%
Other or unknown	39	62	37%	17%

* Cases reported and confirmed through December 2002, revised March 2005.

** Cases reported and confirmed from 1983 - December 2006.

The above table shows that heterosexual sex is the transmission risk factor with the largest increase between 2002 and 2005 in the three county region. Men who have sex with men still comprise the largest percent of cumulative AIDS cases in the region and have the second largest increase in new cases from 2002-2005.

Notes:

1. Newly diagnosed refers to reported cases reported for the first time.
2. Cumulative cases refer to reported cases both living and deceased.
3. Living HIV cases includes all reported persons living with HIV who have not developed AIDS.
4. Living AIDS cases include all reported persons living with AIDS.
5. Initial HIV diagnosis all living HIV cases reported for the first time.
6. Initial AIDS diagnosis refers to all AIDS cases reported for the first time.

Notes (con't):

7. Cases classified as “Prisoners” were those individuals diagnosed with incarcerated in a city, county or state correctional facility. The residence reflects the address of the correctional facility – not the individual’s home residence.

References:

1. Centers for Disease Control, CDC HIV/AIDS Fact Sheet, June 2005. [Http://www.cdc.gov/hiv](http://www.cdc.gov/hiv).
2. New York State HIV/AIDS Surveillance Semiannual Report, For Cases Diagnosed through December 31, 2002. Revised March 2005. Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, New York State Department of Health. <http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/aids/statistics/semiannual/index.htm>.
3. New York State HIV/AIDS Surveillance Semiannual Report, For Cases Diagnosed through December 2004. Issued April 2006. Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, New York State Department of Health. <http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/aids/statistics/semiannual/index.htm>.
4. New York State HIV/AIDS Surveillance Semiannual Report, For Cases Diagnosed through December 2005. Issued April 2007. Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, New York State Department of Health. <http://www.health.state.ny.us/diseases/aids/statistics/semiannual/index.htm>.
5. U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Demographic Profile (Broome, Chenango and Tioga Counties). <http://factfinder.census.gov>.