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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Living HIV*</th>
<th>AIDS**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Excludes Prisoners</td>
<td>Includes Prisoners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broome</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chenango</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tioga</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total – Binghamton Region</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Initial HIV</th>
<th>Living with HIV</th>
<th>Initial AIDS</th>
<th>Living with AIDS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Prepared by the Binghamton Tri-County HIV Care Network
http://www.gobroomecounty.com/hd/hiv
Cumulative AIDS Cases – Three Year Comparison
December 2002 – December 2005
(Excludes prisoners)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broome County</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chenango County</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tioga County</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Binghamton Region</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upstate NY – excludes NYC</td>
<td>24,163</td>
<td>27,084</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NY State (total)</td>
<td>155,177</td>
<td>172,051</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aged 24 years and younger</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 25-29 years</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 30-49 years</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aged 50 years and up</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total – Binghamton Region</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>364</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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 be people aged 50 years and up.
Cumulative AIDS Cases by Ethnicity
Includes the counties of Broome, Chenango and Tioga
(Excludes prisoners)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Binghamton Region</strong></td>
<td><strong>305</strong></td>
<td><strong>364</strong></td>
<td><strong>16%</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Cumulative AIDS Cases as of December 2005*</th>
<th>Percent of Cumulative AIDS Cases in Binghamton Region</th>
<th>Percent of Population in Binghamton Region**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>65.4%</td>
<td>93.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total – Binghamton Region</strong></td>
<td><strong>364</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
<td><strong>303,721</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Male</strong></td>
<td>232</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Female</strong></td>
<td>73</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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)

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

* 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:


