

2012 Texas STD and HIV Epidemiologic Profile

February 2014

DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES

Publication Number E13-11937 (Revised February 20, 2014)

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Executive Summary

This epidemiologic profile was created to assist planners, public health professionals, policy makers and other stakeholders at the local and state level. It is a snapshot of sexually transmitted disease (STD) and infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) as of the end of 2012. The data are drawn primarily from routine disease reporting systems, augmented by reporting from care providers, including publicly-funded HIV and STD providers, public health plans, and private health plans. More detailed information on data sources can be found in *Chapter 1: Data Sources Used for this Profile*.

As you will see in this profile, heightened rates of STD and HIV are seen in youth, racial/ethnic minorities, particularly Blacks, and in gay men and other men who have sex with men (MSM). The groups most affected by each disease or infection vary slightly, but the overall picture is clear. These groups are clearly more vulnerable to STDs and HIV on scales that have tremendous financial and social costs for Texas, and serious implications for the future health and well-being of persons living with these conditions.

Factors that Increase Vulnerability to HIV and STD

Scientific evidence shows that differences in rates of HIV infection in racial/ethnic and sexual minorities are only partially explained by differences in risk behaviors and risk factor¹. Many chronic and infectious diseases cluster in populations that experience social and economic constraints to good health.²³ These constraints, often referred to as social determinants of health, are the economic and social conditions that influence the health of individuals and communities. They determine the extent to which a person possesses the physical, social, and personal resources to achieve optimal health⁴. For example, poverty and low levels of educational attainment are related to employment and housing instability, incarceration, lack of access to healthcare, and greater exposure to violence and environmental health threats. Less visible determinants, such as a lack of social support, also affect health outcomes. The segregation of communities and populations that are low in social and economic status can intensify transmission of infectious disease.

In Texas, one in four Hispanics and Blacks have incomes below the federal poverty level. Educational attainment is lower for Hispanics and Blacks than for Whites. Finally, one in three Hispanics and one in five Blacks lack health insurance. These differences scratch the surface of race/ethnic disparities that contribute to vulnerability to STD and HIV. More information can be found in *Chapter 2: Texas – A Population in Transition*.

STD in Texas

There are five reportable sexually transmitted diseases in Texas: chlamydia, gonorrhea, HIV, syphilis, and chancroid. HIV is covered extensively in other parts of this profile. *Chapter 3: STD in Texas* of this profile focuses on the most commonly reported STD: chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis.

In 2012, there were 124,149 cases of chlamydia reported in Texas. Due to the health implications for women with untreated chlamydia, screening efforts are typically focused on females, meaning that more than three-quarters of the reported cases in 2012 were among women. About 70 percent of all reported chlamydia cases were for persons between 15 to 24 years of age, and across time, rates for Black women have been much higher than those for Hispanic and White women, with Hispanic women showing higher rates than Whites.

¹ Tarlov AR. Public policy frameworks for improving population health. *Ann N Y Acad Sci* 1999;896:281-93.

² Dean HD, Fenton KA. Addressing social determinants of health in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis, sexually transmitted infections, and tuberculosis. *Public Health Rep* 2010;125 Suppl 4:1-5.

³ World Health Organization, Commission on Social Determinants of Health. Closing the gap in a generation: health equity through action on the social determinants of health. Final report of the Commission on Social Determinants of Health. Geneva: WHO; 2008.

⁴ Dean, H. and Fenton, K. (2013). Integrating a Social Determinants of Health Approach into Public Health Practice: A Five-Year Perspective of Actions Implemented by CDC's National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. *Public Health Reports*, 2013 Supplement 3 (128), pp. 5 – 11.

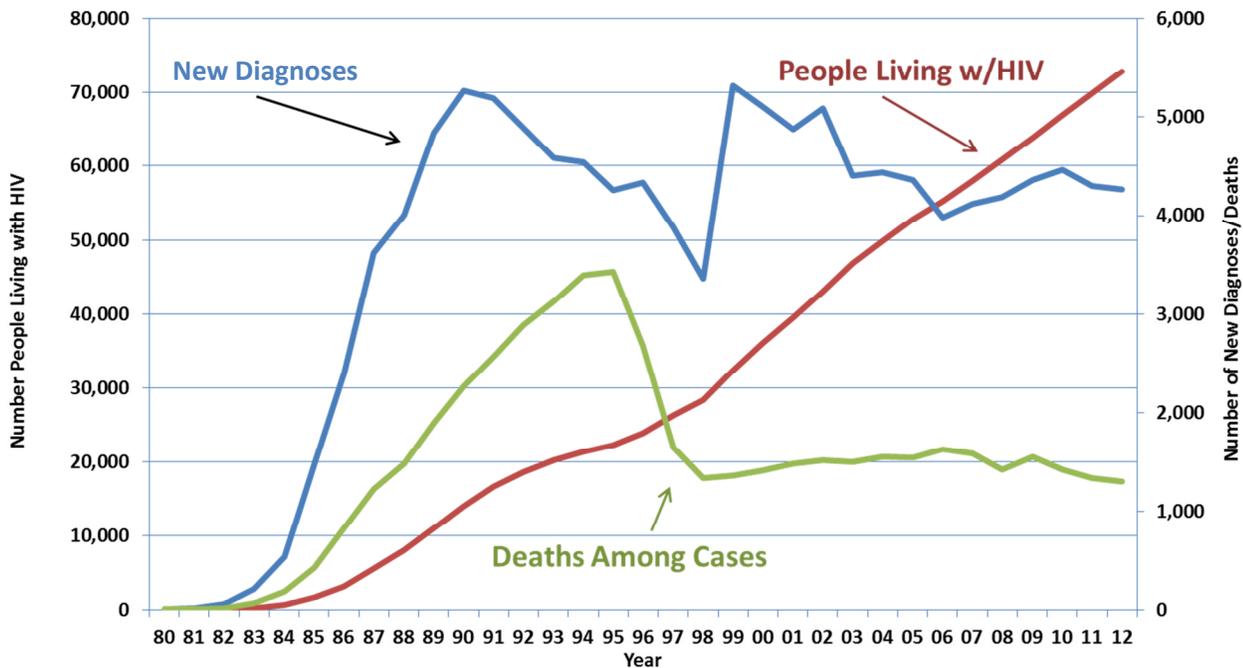
There were 32,089 reported cases of gonorrhea in 2012. Gonorrhea is more evenly reported across men and women compared to chlamydia: (47 percent of the reported cases were among men). Like chlamydia, the majority of cases were among youth 15 to 24 years old: 70 percent of all female cases and 54 percent of all male cases were in this age group. Black men and women between the ages of 15 and 24 accounted for 67 percent of reported cases in 2012.

There were 1,636 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis, and 79 cases of congenital syphilis reported in Texas in 2012. The age profile for P&S syphilis is slightly older than for chlamydia and gonorrhea: the highest rates were among those aged 20 to 29. Reported rates of P&S syphilis among Blacks were three times higher than rates for Hispanics and five times higher than rates for Whites. In 2011 and 2012, gay men and other MSM made up over half of the P&S cases reported in Texas. Levels of congenital syphilis for 2012 are down from 107 cases reported in 2011. Congenital syphilis cases tend to track fairly closely with syphilis cases among women.

HIV in Texas

As of the end of 2012, there were 72,932 Texans living with a diagnosed HIV infection. The number of Texans living with HIV rises each year, as shown in Figure 1. What is also shown in this graph is the steep decline in the number of deaths among persons with HIV in the late 1990s, and in recent years, a stable number of new diagnoses each year. There are about 4,300 new HIV diagnoses and 930 deaths among persons living with HIV (PLWH) per year since 2008.

Figure 1: Number of Living HIV Cases, New Diagnoses, and Deaths among People with HIV, Texas 1980 to 2012



*Due to a two year lag in death data from the National Data Index (which may include Texans who died out of state), 2011-2012 death data is considered provisional

If new cases are steady, why do the numbers of PLWH continue to rise? The growth in living cases is explained by the consistently low number of annual deaths since 1997; treatment allows PLWH to live longer. In fact, recent studies have shown that people on effective treatment medications have life expectancies that are

similar to those of people without HIV⁵. You can find more information about trends in HIV in *Chapter 4: HIV in Texas*.

The Geography of HIV

More than three quarters of PLWH live in one of Texas' major metropolitan areas: Austin, Dallas, Houston, Fort Worth, and San Antonio. About a third of PLWH live in Houston, and about a quarter in Dallas. Austin, Fort Worth and San Antonio combined accounted for 20 percent of PLWH in Texas in 2012.

Sex and HIV

For every female diagnosed with HIV in 2012, there were more than three males diagnosed. This ratio has remained constant over the past decade.

Racial and Ethnic Disparities in HIV

In 2012, the majority of PLWH in Texas were racial and ethnic minorities, with 38 percent of the living cases among Blacks and 29 percent among Hispanics. Minorities also made up most of the new HIV diagnoses made in 2012, with Black and Hispanic Texans comprising about 38 percent and 36 percent, respectively. When cases diagnosed in 2012 are stratified by race/ethnicity and sex, further differences are seen. Among men diagnosed in 2012, Hispanics make up almost 40 percent and Blacks about 33 percent of the new cases. Among women diagnosed in 2012, Blacks made up 59 percent of the cases.

While the number of new infections in Blacks and Hispanics appear similar, the populations are of very different sizes: Blacks make up about 11 percent of the Texas population while Hispanics constitute 38 percent. Because of the smaller overall population size, Blacks in Texas experience disproportionate rates of both HIV prevalence (the rate of living cases per 100,000 population) and newly diagnosed HIV infections. HIV prevalence among Blacks in 2012 was four to five times higher than rates for Whites or Hispanics and rates of new diagnoses are three to seven times higher than rates for other groups. Blacks of both sexes had higher rates of deaths due to HIV, at more than five times that of Hispanics or Whites.

Mode of Exposure

Mode of exposure refers to the most likely way that someone became infected with HIV. The most common exposure modes are male-male sexual contact (hereafter referred to as MSM), injection drug use (IDU), and heterosexual transmission. In 2012, MSM made up more than half of all Texans living with HIV, with an additional quarter comprised of heterosexual sex and 18 percent attributed to IDU. In 2012, MSM made up about 68 percent of new HIV diagnoses, meaning that almost eight MSM were diagnosed every day. Over the past ten years new diagnoses attributed to IDU and heterosexual sex have decreased, but cases among MSM have increased. The most common modes of transmission differ by sex. Among men, MSM made up 84 percent of new diagnoses, while among women the most common mode of transmission was through heterosexual sex (84.5 percent).

HIV and Age

Most people living with HIV are between 35 and 55 years old, and as people with HIV live longer, the average age of persons living with HIV in Texas also rises. Contrasting with this trend, the age groups with the highest increase in new diagnoses are young people age 15 – 24 years. Nearly 80 percent of all new diagnoses in this age group are among MSM. Demonstrating the success of efforts to prevent mother to child HIV transmission, less than one percent of all new diagnoses were among children under the age of 12 years.

⁵ Samji H, Cescon A, Hogg RS, Modur SP, Althoff KN, et al. (2013) Closing the Gap: Increases in Life Expectancy among Treated HIV-Positive Individuals in the United States and Canada. PLoS ONE 8(12): e81355. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0081355

Deaths Due to HIV

Blacks of both sexes experienced a disproportionately higher rate of deaths due to HIV, at more than 3 times the overall state rate, and 5 times that of Hispanics or Whites. More information can be found in *Chapter 5: HIV Mortality in Texas*.

HIV and STD Comorbidity

In this report, comorbidity refers to the diagnosis of other health conditions in persons living with HIV. Comorbidities complicate treatment, create challenges for treatment adherence, and can make it easier to transmit HIV to a partner. In 2012, nearly 5 percent of PLWH were diagnosed with an STD as well, most often syphilis, continuing a trend of increased HIV/STD co-infections with chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. Co-infection rates for gonorrhea and syphilis are particularly high in HIV-infected youth (15 – 24 years old) and MSM. More information can be found in Chapter 6: *HIV/STD Comorbidity*.

Linkage to HIV-Related Treatment for those Newly Diagnosed in 2012

In order to ensure the health of PLWH, newly diagnosed person must be speedily linked to treatment. The National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) defines timely linkage as linkage to HIV-related care within three months of first diagnosis, and sets a national goal of having timely linkage for 85 percent of those newly diagnosed by 2015⁶. During 2012, 79 percent of all newly diagnosed cases of HIV were linked to care within 3 months of their diagnosis. This is much higher than the timely linkage rate of 69 percent for 2010 new diagnoses. Linkage rates for women are higher than those for men (82 percent and 78 percent, respectively). However, among males, only 69 percent of Black men received timely linkage to care, with even lower linkage among Black males between the ages of 16 and 24 (62 percent). More information can be found in *Chapter 7: Linkage to Care among Persons Newly Diagnosed in 2012*.

Unmet Need for HIV-Related Medical Care in 2012

Though the number of reported PLWH in Texas increased by 24 percent between 2008 and 2012, the number of PLWH who have unmet need for HIV-related care has been declining. In 2012, there were 19,581 PLWH with no evidence of HIV-related treatment in that year. The percentage of PLWH with unmet need has fallen from 36 percent in 2008 to about 27 percent in 2012. This means that 73 percent of Texas PLWH had at least one episode of HIV-related care. IDU of all races/ethnicities, Black and Hispanic MSM and young MSM have the highest levels of unmet need. While Black women have proportions of unmet need similar to the overall population, the numbers of Black women with no evidence of care must be reduced to address the overall racial/ethnic disparities associated with HIV and STD. More information on this snap shot of unmet need for treatment can be found in *Chapter 8: Estimates of Unmet Need for HIV-Related Medical Care*.

Continuous Medical Care and Viral Load Suppression, 2010 - 2012

While unmet need assesses the percent of PLWH that had at least one episode of HIV-related care, the measure of continuous care shows the percent who had more than one episode appropriately spaced across a one-year period. Blacks and youth had lower levels of continuous care and of continuous viral suppression. More information can be found in *Chapter 9: Continuous HIV-Related Medical Care and Viral Suppression*

Pulling it All Together: The HIV Treatment Continuum

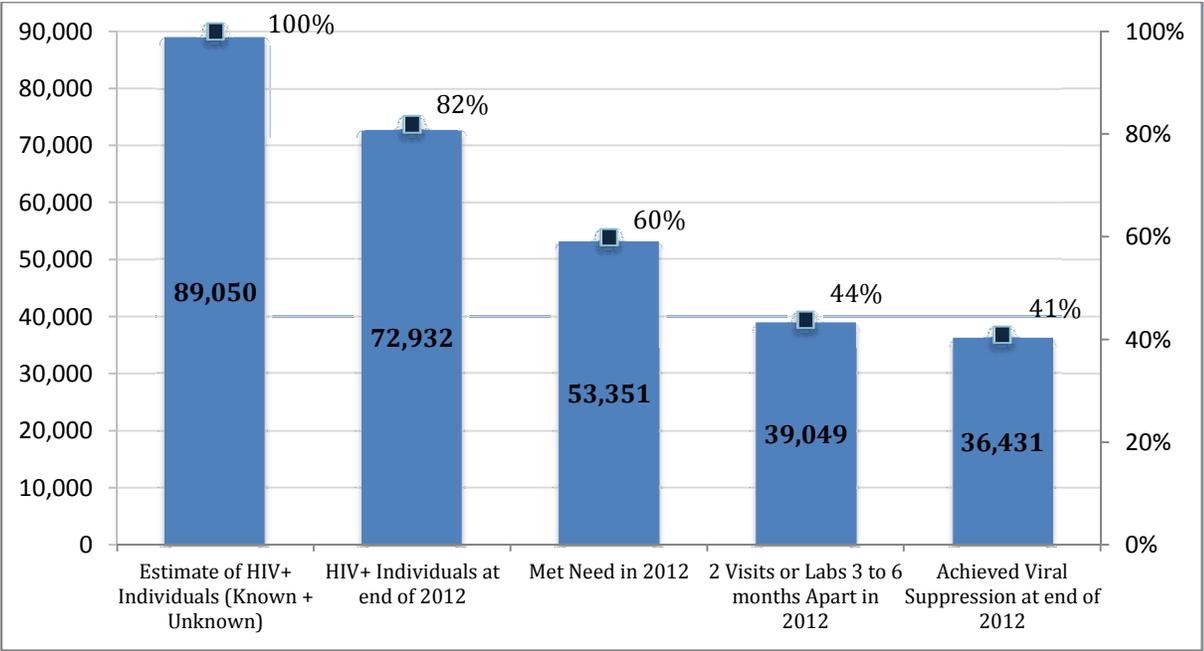
There is evidence that the best way to prevent new HIV cases is to maximize the number of Texans who receive effective treatment for their HIV infections. At the individual level, treatment is successful if it preserves the

⁶ White House Office of National AIDS Policy. National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States. Washington, DC: White House; 2010

functionality of the patients' immune system and lowers the amount of HIV circulating in their systems (viral load). Persons with suppressed viral load are also less likely to transmit HIV to a partner. Just as individuals can have a measurable viral load, communities can as well. In general, a community has a lower viral load when it maximizes the number of PLWH who receive good care and have suppressed viral loads. Low community viral load has been linked to reduced numbers of new cases in that community⁷. So, to reduce viral loads and new cases, we should maximize the number of people with HIV who know of their infections, are linked to HIV-related treatment in a timely manner, and stay consistently involved in medical care.

The *Texas HIV Population-Level Treatment Cascade* is a snapshot of how well Texas is reducing undiagnosed and untreated HIV infections⁸. In 2012, DSHS estimates that about 60 percent of all persons living with HIV infection (diagnosed and undiagnosed) had at least one episode of HIV-related care, 44 percent were in continuous care during that year, and that 41 percent had a suppressed viral load. Details are found in *Chapter 10: Texas HIV Population-Based Treatment Cascade*.

Figure 2: The Texas Population-Level Treatment Cascade for 2012



⁷ Das M, Chu PL, Santos G-M, Scheer S, Vittinghoff E, et al. (2010) Decreases in Community Viral Load Are Accompanied by Reductions in New HIV Infections in San Francisco. *PLoS ONE* 5(6): e11068. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0011068

⁸ Greenberg, Alan E.; Hader, Shannon L.; Masur, Henry; Young, A. Toni; Skillicorn, Jennifer; Dieffenbach, Carl W. *Fighting HIV/AIDS in Washington, D.C.* Health Affairs, 2009.

Chapter 1: Data Sources Used for this Profile

This epidemiologic profile presents information on known cases of reportable sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in Texas diagnosed through December 31, 2012 and reported as of June 30, 2013. The data presented on people living with HIV (PLWH), or prevalence, represent the cumulative number of people diagnosed with HIV who are not known to be dead. The section on new HIV diagnoses includes all newly diagnosed cases of HIV disease regardless of their disease status (AIDS or HIV) at diagnosis. Statistics on new diagnoses of HIV are based on the earliest available diagnosis date. They do not include new AIDS diagnoses for cases that were previously reported for an HIV diagnosis⁹.

The mode of exposure assigned to each HIV case represents the most likely way that the individual became infected with HIV based on the risk behaviors documented in the course of disease reporting or investigation. A substantial number of cases of HIV infection are reported without an identified risk factor; therefore multiple imputations are used to assign a risk factor for these cases using an algorithm provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Estimates of population sizes for risk behavior groups are not available at this time; therefore, case rates were not calculated. Instead, the proportion of cases due to each mode of exposure was examined. The most common exposure groups are men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users (IDU), and heterosexuals. Smaller proportions of cases are attributed to other risks including MSM *and* IDU (MSM/IDU), pediatric exposures including mother-child transmission and other adult risks such as blood transfusion.

In looking at this profile, it is important to consider not only the total number of cases, but also the number of cases relative to the size of the population in question (or rate). Therefore, where possible, we have included case rates to illustrate this point. The standard case rate when dealing with HIV is the number of people with HIV per 100,000 members of that particular population. Comparing case rates shows the relative difference of the burden of disease across groups with different population sizes allowing us to see what demographic and geographic areas are more vulnerable to HIV infection.

The primary source of information for this report comes from routine disease surveillance. Texas laws and regulations require that certain health care professionals and laboratories report test results or results of diagnostic evaluation that indicate infection with chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, chancroid and HIV/AIDS. This information is compiled in two major databases: the Electronic HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) and STD*MIS. These systems do not include those unaware of their infection status or those who tested positive for HIV infection solely through anonymous testing.

The profile contains information on the overall population of Texas; the sources for those data are numerous, and cited within the text. The profile also contains information on several aspects of treatment and care for PLWH, such as linkage to care and maintenance in treatment. This information is created by merging information from disease surveillance with several sources of treatment and care, including publicly funded treatment providers, public health plans, and some private health plans.

⁹ Note that new diagnoses of HIV or STD in 2012 does not necessary mean that these persons became infected in that year. Persons with HIV or STDs can be infected for some time before being diagnosed, especially since some of these diseases are not likely to cause noticeable symptoms.

Chapter 2: Texas – A Population in Transition

Population Demographics

Over the past 15 years, Texas has experienced tremendous population growth and urbanization. Between 2000 and 2010, the state’s population increased by 20.6 percent, compared to a national increase of only 9.7 percent.¹⁰ The 2012 Census estimates the population of Texas at over 26 million people, almost half of whom live within the Dallas-Fort Worth and Houston metropolitan areas¹¹. Six Texas cities (Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Austin, Fort Worth, and El Paso) have populations of over 500,000.

Texas’ population is increasingly young and Hispanic. Over a quarter of its population is less than 18 years of age¹², sustained by the nation’s 4th highest birth rate (15.4)¹³. Texas is transitioning to a minority/majority state, meaning that racial minorities will become the majority in terms of population size¹⁴. In ten years Texas will have more persons of Hispanic descent than any other racial or ethnic group due to immigration and new births¹⁵. The Hispanic proportion of Texas’ population has increased from 31 percent in 2000 to 38 percent in 2012. The breakdown of the Texas population by age and race is shown in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Texas Population by Age Group and Sex, 2012

	Males	Females	Total
Age	(n=12,947,734)	(n=13,111,469)	(n=26,059,203)
<2	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%
2-12	17.0%	16.1%	16.6%
13-24	18.2%	16.9%	17.6%
25-34	14.7%	14.2%	14.4%
35-44	13.6%	13.5%	13.6%
45-54	13.2%	13.2%	13.2%
≥55	20.1%	23.1%	21.6%
Total	49.7%	50.3%	100.0%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics

¹⁰ <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-01.pdf>

¹¹ <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-01.pdf>

¹² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. CDC Wonder. <http://wonder.cdc.gov/>. December 2013.

¹³ Martin JA, Hamilton BE, Ventura SJ, et al. Births: Final data for 2010. National vital statistics reports; vol 61 no 1. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2012.

¹⁴ <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/population/cb07-70.html>

¹⁵ Texas State Data Center, Population Projections

Table 2: Percentage Distribution of Texas Population by Race/Ethnicity and Sex. 2012

	Males	Females	Total
Race/Ethnicity	(n=12,947,734)	(n=13,111,469)	(n=26,059,203)
White	45.0%	45.3%	45.2%
Black	11.6%	12.2%	11.9%
Hispanic/Latino	38.8%	37.7%	38.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Total	49.7%	50.3%	100.0%

Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Education

Texas has one of the nation’s lowest proportions of adults who hold a high school degree or equivalent, and racial disparities persist in educational attainment. Education is particularly important in terms of health outcomes, as people with low levels of educational attainment (less than 12 years of formal schooling) had higher mortality rates from all causes, versus people with higher levels of educational attainment¹⁶. Only 80 percent of Texans age 25 and older have earned a high school diploma, GED, or equivalent, compared to the national average of 86 percent. Hispanic males have the lowest rate of educational attainment, with only 60 percent of males and 63 percent of females having earned at least a high school degree. Racial disparities persist for attainment of higher education. In 2012, 27 percent of White Texans age 25 or older had obtained at least a bachelor’s degree¹⁷, compared to 20.7 percent of Blacks and 12.1 percent of Hispanics.

Poverty

In 2012, nearly 20 percent of Texans were living below the federal poverty level¹⁸, while racial minorities and children experienced a disproportionately higher burden of poverty. One in four Hispanic and Black persons were under the poverty level compared to less than 1 in 6 White persons. Over 25 percent of all children under the age of eighteen live below the poverty line, the highest percentage for any age group. Nearly 30 percent of those without a high school degree are living under the poverty line, compared to only 4 percent of those with a bachelor’s degree. If current trends in demographics and educational attainment continue, it is likely that Texas will experience an increase in the proportion of residents living below the poverty line.

A wealth of evidence points to a link between socioeconomic status (SES) and health outcomes. One theory, called the “fundamental causes” of disease, suggest that SES is an indicator of resources (e.g. educational attainment, access to health care, social mobility) that have the potential to influence health outcomes¹⁹. For example, an HIV positive person of low SES may have difficulty accessing appropriate medical services due to a variety of impediments, such as lack of transportation, inability to pay for treatment, and competing priorities of housing and job instability.

¹⁶ Robert A. Hummer and Elaine M. Hernandez, “The Effect of Educational Attainment on Adult Mortality in the United States,” *Population Bulletin* 68, no. 1 (2013).

¹⁷ American Fact Finder, US Census

http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_1YR_S1501&prodType=table

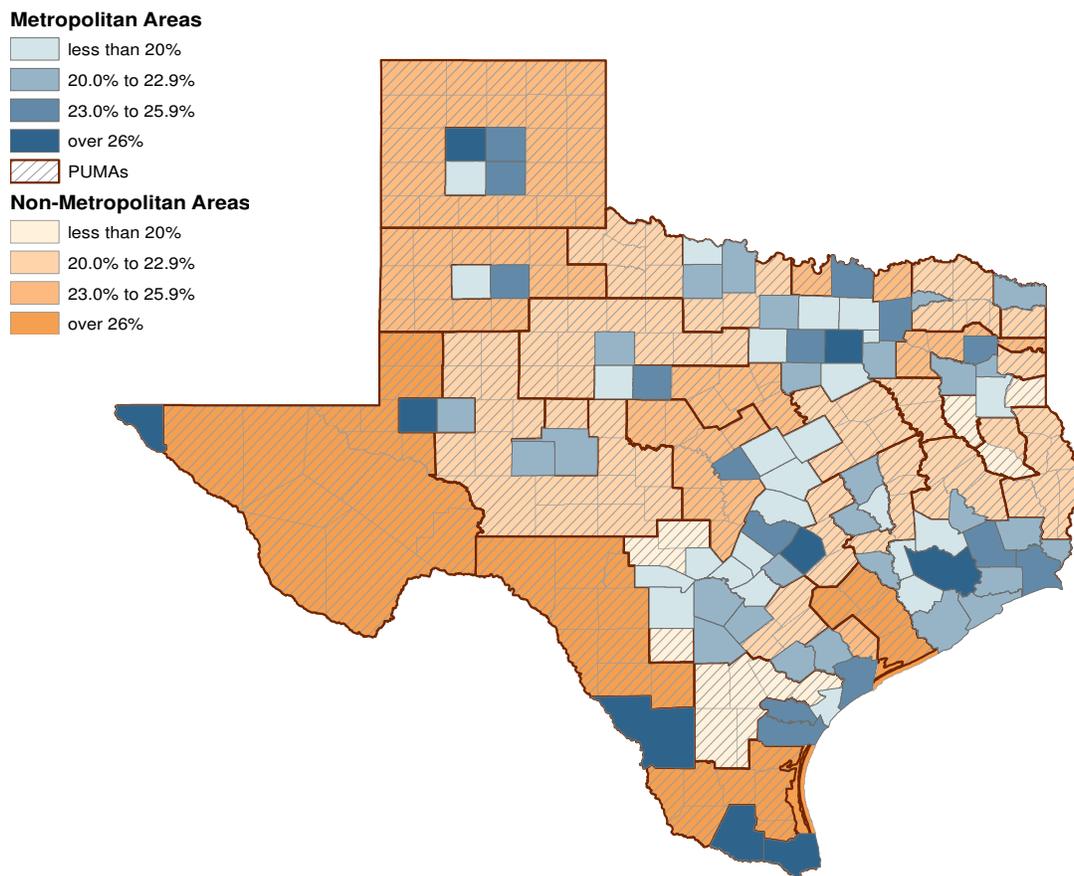
¹⁸ The 2012 federal poverty level for a family of four was \$23,050.

¹⁹ Link B, & Phelan, J. (1995). Social conditions as fundamental causes of disease. *Journal of Health and Behavior*, (Extra Issue), 80-94.

Health Insurance Coverage

In 2012, nearly one in four Texans were uninsured, the highest proportion of uninsured residents in the nation²⁰. As with educational attainment, racial disparities in health insurance coverage persist, and residents of certain geographic areas have substantially lower rates of insurance coverage than the state average (22.5 percent). According to 2012 U.S. Census data, the two most populous counties, Harris (25.4 percent) and Dallas (26.7 percent) have a higher than average proportion of uninsured residents. As shown in Map 1, the proportion of uninsured residents is higher in the border regions and metropolitan areas. Health insurance coverage is crucial to obtaining consistent, adequate medical care, especially for HIV positive individuals. Research has shown that HIV positive individuals with medical insurance have a lower mortality rate than those with no insurance, likely because insurance enables these patients to obtain lifesaving anti-retroviral therapy medications (ART)²¹.

Map 1: Proportion of Texans without Health Insurance Coverage by Metro/Non-Metro Area, 2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. 2009 American Community Survey. Map produced by the Texas State Data Center. Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) are statistical geographic areas defined for the dissemination of [Public Use Microdata Sample \(PUMS\) data](#).

²⁰ United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey, 2011.).

²¹ The Link between Public and Private Insurance and HIV-related Mortality, Bhattacharya J, Goldman D, Journal of Health Economics; 2003, 22:1105-1122.

Chapter 3: STD in Texas

In February 2013, the CDC published two papers²²⁻²³ that provided a national estimate of the number of persons living with sexually transmitted infections (STDs), an estimate of new cases of STDs, and an estimate of the direct medical costs associated with STDs. These analyses included eight common STDs: chlamydia, gonorrhea, hepatitis B virus, herpes simplex virus type 2, HIV, human papillomavirus, syphilis, and trichomoniasis. This report suggests that there are more than 110 million total STDs among men and women, with about 20 million new infections in the United States each year, costing the American healthcare system nearly \$16 billion in direct medical costs alone. The CDC estimates that half of all new STDs in the country occur among youth.

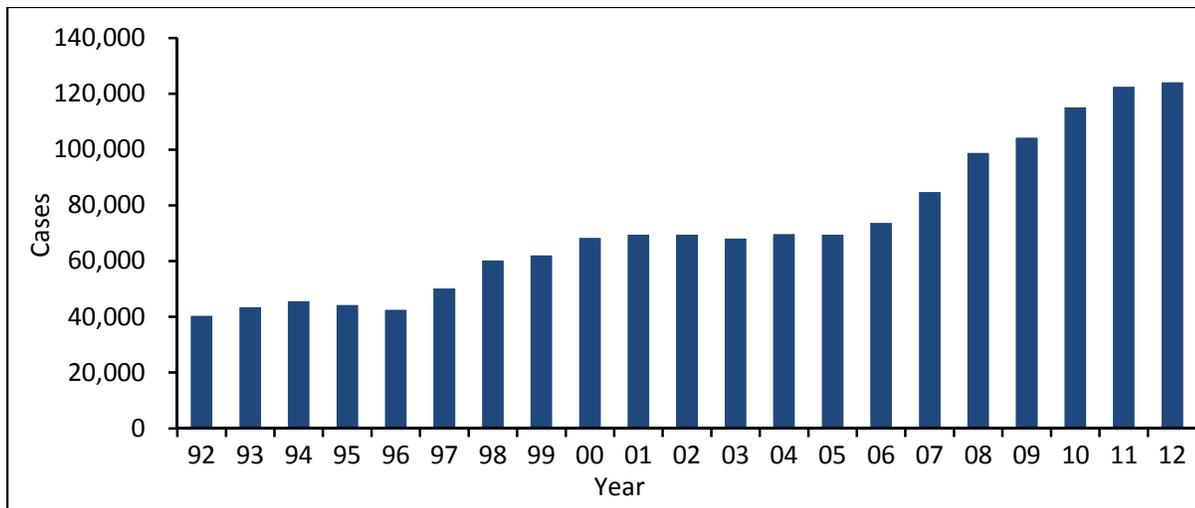
This report focuses on three of the five reportable STDs in Texas: chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. Detailed trend data for all three STDs can be found in Appendix 1.

Chlamydia

Chlamydia is the most commonly reported STD in Texas. The most serious complications from chlamydia infection occur in women and include pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy, and transmission to neonates during pregnancy and delivery.

Reports of chlamydia in 2012 were up 1.8 percent from 2011 figures (from 122,439 to 124,649 cases) (Figure 3). This continues an increase in chlamydia demonstrated over the previous four years. Factors contributing to the increase in reported chlamydia cases include increased testing, an increased use of more sensitive laboratory testing, improvements in laboratory reporting and possibly a true rise in morbidity.

Figure 3: Reported Chlamydia Cases in Texas, 1992-2012



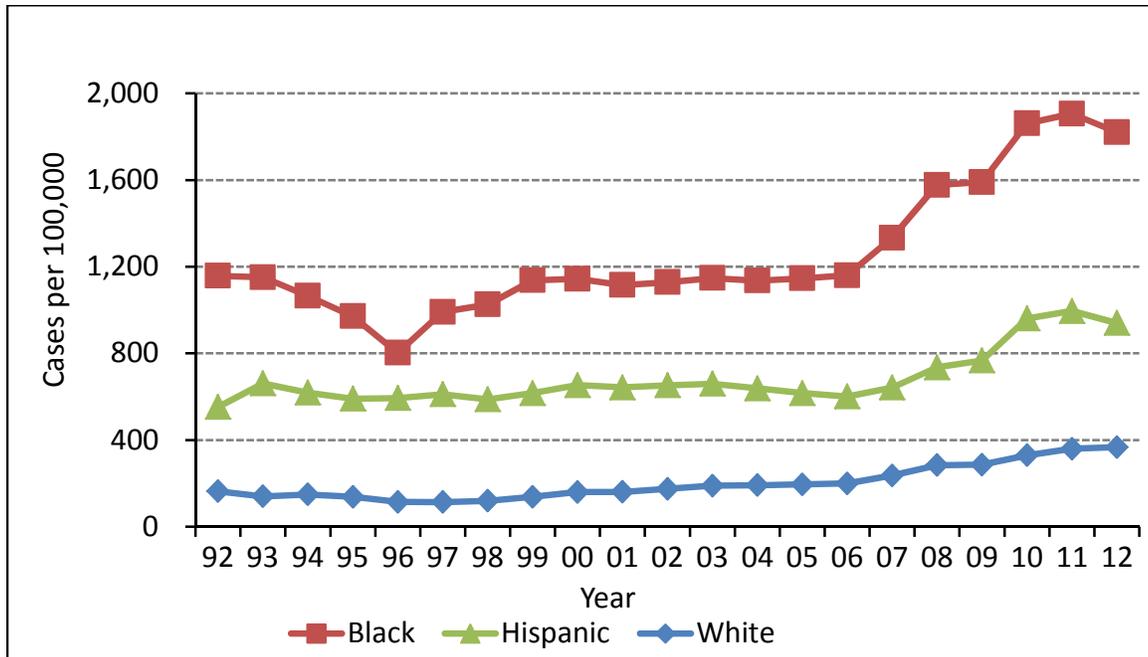
Although chlamydia case totals have increased, the demographic profile of the disease has remained stable. Of the total chlamydia cases reported in 2012, 76 percent were among women. Chlamydia screening programs almost always focus on women because of their increased risk of severe outcomes from untreated infections. Since chlamydia infection is often asymptomatic, case reports are largely dependent upon the volume of screenings being conducted. Men are rarely screened for chlamydia, so the disease incidence among men is

²² Satterwhite CL, et al. Sexually transmitted infections among U.S. women and men: Prevalence and incidence estimates, 2008. *Sex Transm Dis* 2013; 40(3): pp. 187-193.

²³ Owusu-Edusei K, et al. The estimated direct medical cost of selected sexually transmitted infections in the United States, 2008. *Sex Transm Dis* 2013;

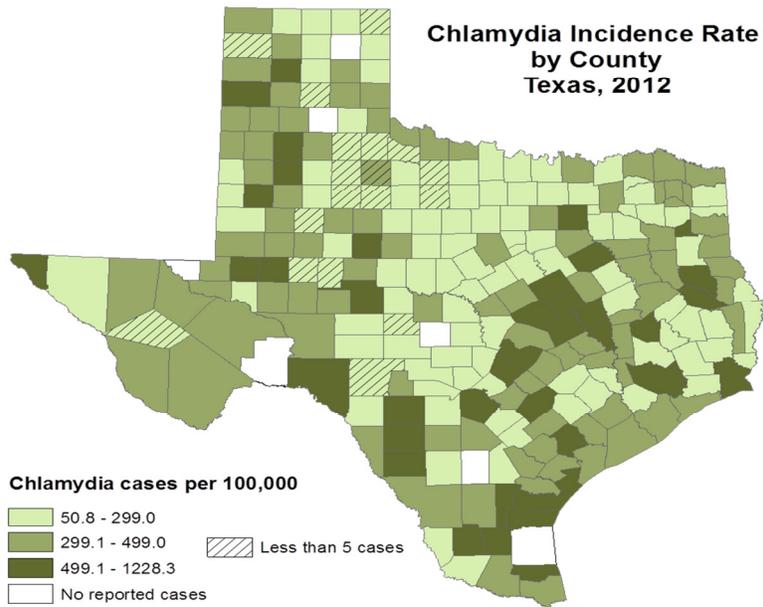
difficult to gauge. The 2012 chlamydia case rate for women was 721 cases per 100,000 population. Across time, rates for Black women have been much higher than those for Hispanic and White women.

Figure 4: Chlamydia Case Rates among Women by Race/Ethnicity in Texas, 1999-2012



Approximately 70 percent of all reported chlamydia patients in 2012 were between 15 and 24 years of age. The chlamydia rate among women aged 15- 24 was 3,687 cases per 100,000 population. Areas with high rates of chlamydia are scattered across the state and not limited to highly populated counties. County level chlamydia rates in Texas in 2012 are illustrated in Map 2 below.

Map 2: Chlamydia Case Rates by County, Texas, 2012

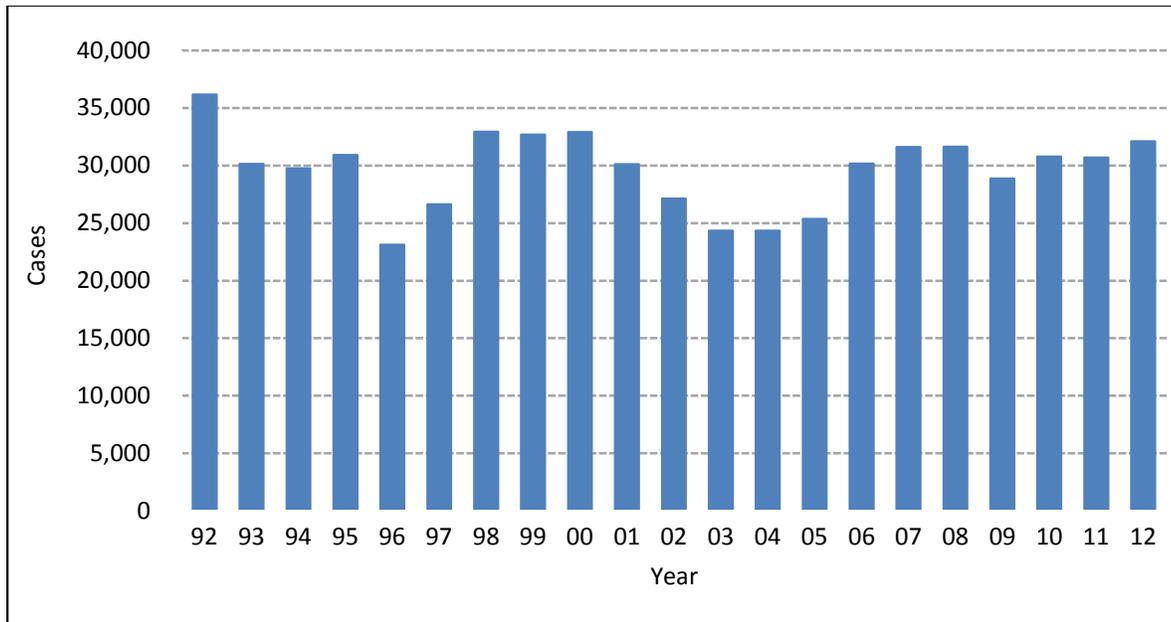


Gonorrhea

Infection with the bacteria *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* causes gonorrhea, the second most frequently reported STD in Texas. Left untreated, gonorrhea may lead to sterility in men and women, pelvic inflammatory disease, and ectopic pregnancy.

Gonorrhea cases have been fairly steady in the last five years. The number of gonorrhea case reports increased from 30,686 in 2011 to 32,089 in 2012 (Figure 5). The Texas rate for gonorrhea was 123 cases per 100,000 population in 2012, up from 119 per 100,000 in 2011.

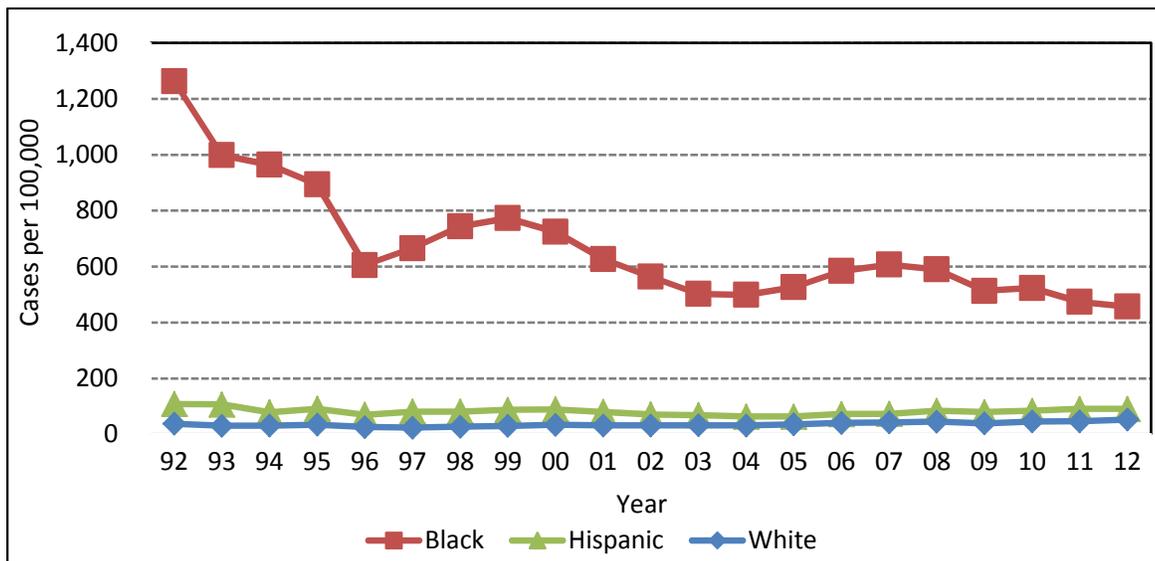
Figure 5: Gonorrhea Cases in Texas, 1992-2012



2012 gonorrhea rates were higher among women (127 cases per 100,000) compared to men (116). Among age groups, the highest rates were among those aged 15 to 24 (530) followed by those aged 25 to 34 (217). Women aged 15- 24 comprised 70 percent of all female cases; young men aged 15-24 accounted for 54 percent of all male gonorrhea cases.

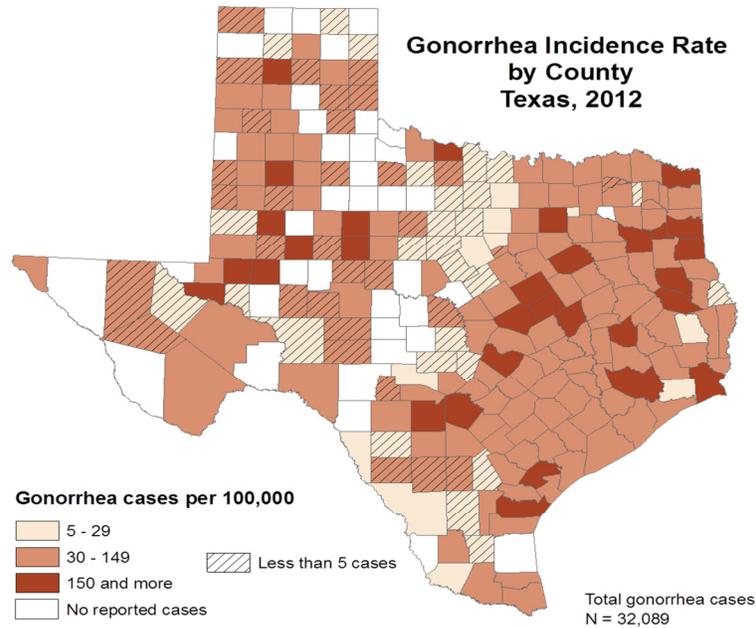
Blacks are disproportionately affected by gonorrhea (Figure 6). Black women had the highest rate of all race/ethnicity-sex groups at 468 cases per 100,000 population, followed by Black men at 450. Gonorrhea cases among Blacks aged 15-24 accounted for the greatest share of cases (67 percent). Blacks represented 44 percent of all cases reported regardless of race/ethnicity or age.

Figure 6: Gonorrhea Case Rates by Race/Ethnicity, Texas, 1992 -2012



Rates of gonorrhea in 2012 tended to be higher in eastern Texas and metropolitan areas (Map 3).

Map 3: Gonorrhea Case Rates by County in Texas, 2012



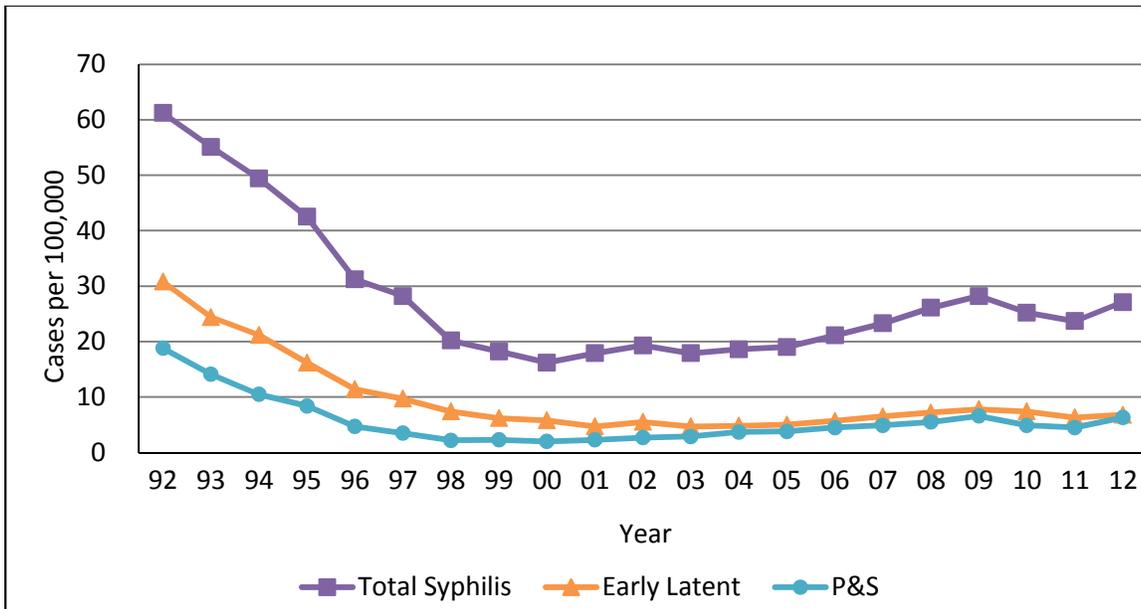
Syphilis

Syphilis is an STD caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum*. Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis, the acute form of the disease, is characterized by primary lesions (an ulcer or chancre at the site of infection) followed by secondary infection (manifestations that include rash, mucous membrane lesions, and swollen lymph glands). Untreated P&S syphilis progresses into a chronic disease with long periods of latency.

Latent syphilis is defined as those periods after infection when patients present no symptoms of disease. Patients who have latent syphilis and acquired syphilis within the preceding year are classified as having early latent syphilis. Untreated cases of more than one year's duration are classified as late latent. Tertiary syphilis is the symptomatic late-stage of the disease that may include neurologic and cardiovascular sequelae. The late latent and tertiary stages of syphilis consist of cases contracted many years prior to being diagnosed and reported, and syphilis is not as likely to be transmitted in the late stages. Congenital syphilis (passed from mother to infant) can cause miscarriage, stillbirth, premature delivery, or may lead to other severe complications in the newborn.

Total syphilis comprises all stages of the disease including congenital syphilis. Total syphilis cases rose each year from 2003 to 2009. 2010 and 2011 had declines in reported syphilis cases, a trend that was not continued in 2012. In 2012, there were 7,071 cases of total syphilis reported, up 14 percent from 6,168 cases reported in 2011, for a statewide rate of 27.1 cases per 100,000 population.

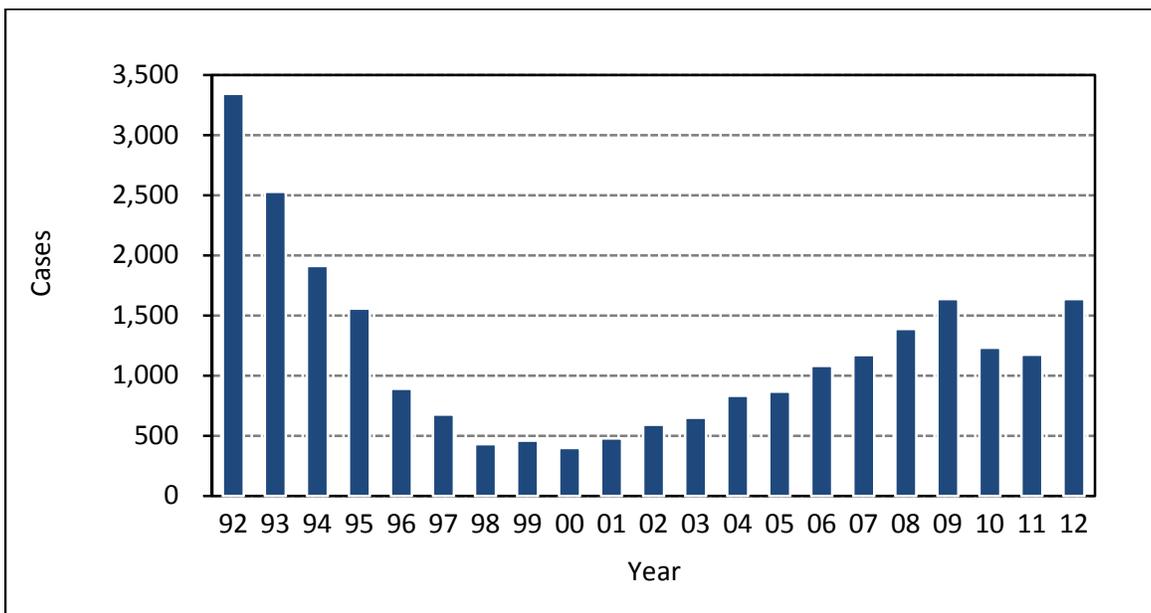
Figure 7: Syphilis Rates in Texas, 1992 -2012



Primary and Secondary (P&S) Syphilis

Texas reported 1,636 cases of P&S syphilis in 2012, a 40 percent increase from 1,162 cases reported in 2011 (Figure 8: Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases in Texas, 1999- 2012).

Figure 8: Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases in Texas, 1999- 2012

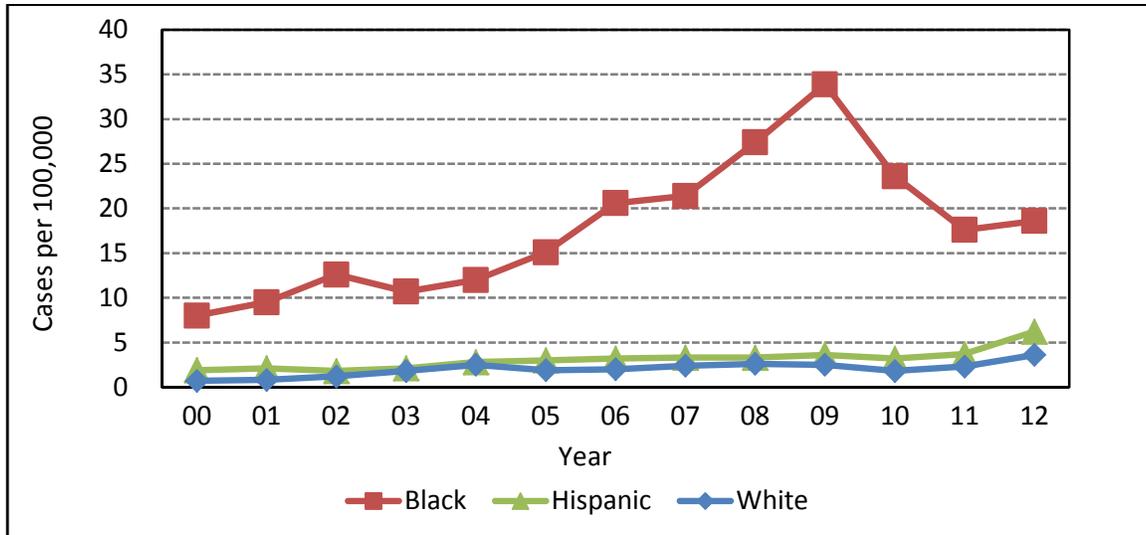


The overall state rate for P&S syphilis in 2012 was 6.3 cases per 100,000 population, up from 4.6 in 2011 (Figure 7). The P&S case rate among males was 10.5 compared to 2.1 in females; an indication that syphilis transmission

among men who have sex with men (MSM) is a factor. In 2012, the highest P&S case rates were among those aged 20- 24 (20.9) followed by those age 25-29 (16.7).

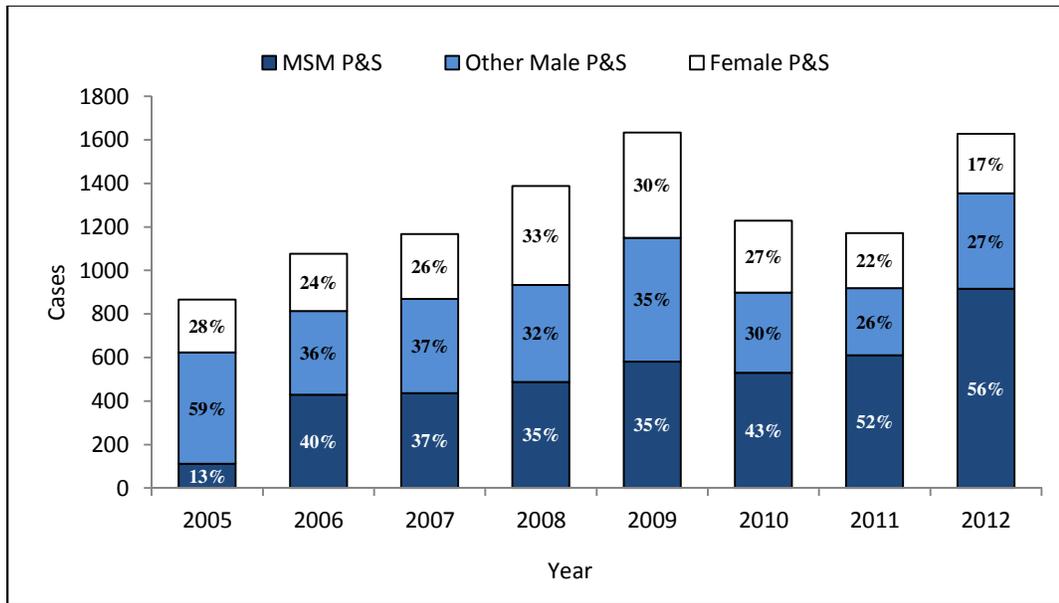
The rate of P&S syphilis among Black Texans in 2012 was 18.6 cases per 100,000 population, which was three times the rate for Hispanics (6.2) and five times the rate for Whites (3.6). The racial/ethnic disparity in P&S syphilis transmission did not improve in 2012, as each racial/ethnic group showed increases in the P&S case rate (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Texas P&S Syphilis Rates by Race/Ethnicity, 2000-2012



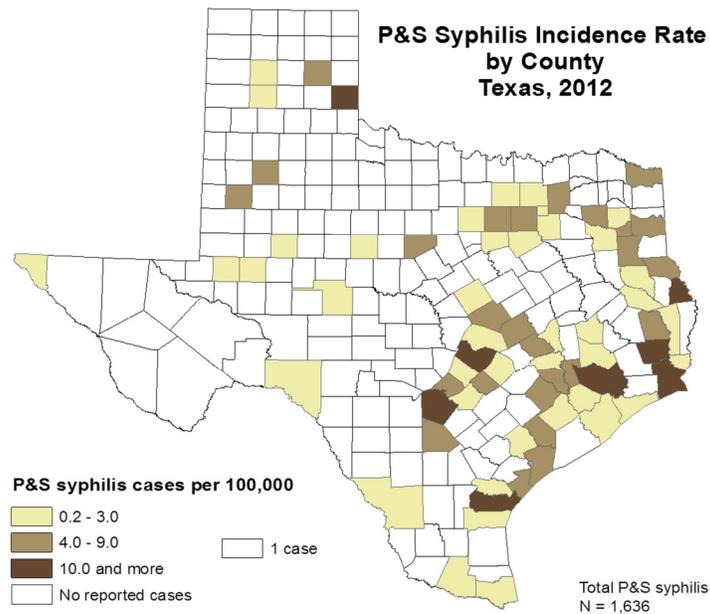
The percentage of P&S syphilis attributed to MSM increased from 2010 to 2012 (Figure 10), and in 2011 and 2012, about half of the P&S cases reported in Texas were among MSM. Another important high risk group for syphilis transmission is HIV-infected individuals. From 2005 to 2012, among those male P&S cases with a known HIV status, about 1 in 3 were HIV infected. The percentage of female P&S cases who had a previous HIV diagnosis ranged between 1 and 6 percent each year from 2005 to 2012.

Figure 10: Proportion of P&S Syphilis Cases Attributed to MSM, Texas. 2005 - 2012



Only 75 counties reported P&S cases in 2012; these counties tended to be the largest urban counties, their surrounding areas, and mid-sized counties in terms of population where sustained increases have taken place. P&S syphilis is also concentrated primarily along the I-35 corridor and eastward. Map 4 shows a map depicting 2012 county P&S syphilis rates in Texas.

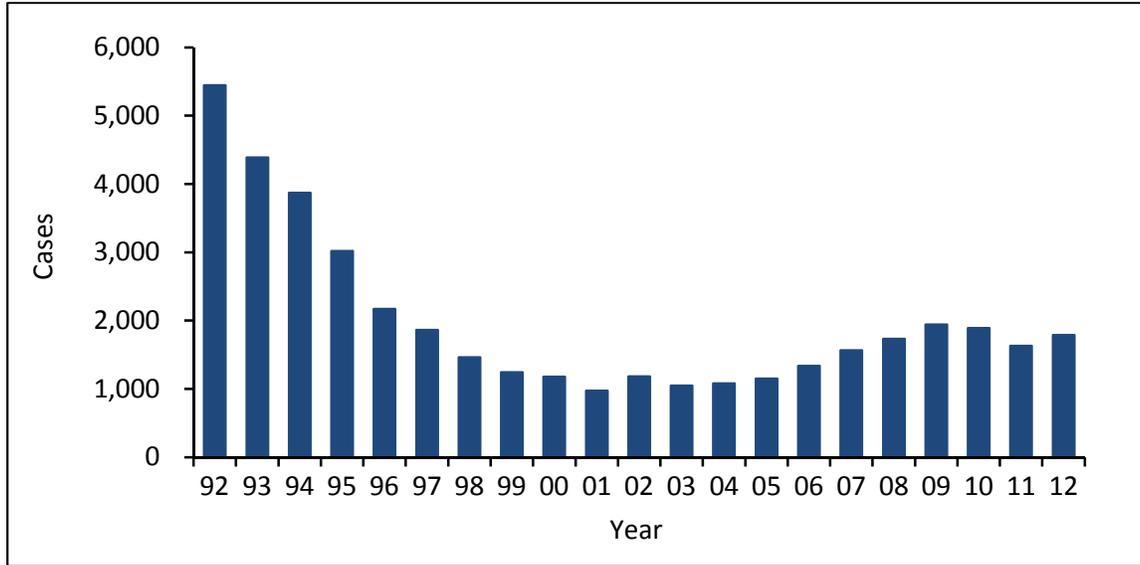
Map 4: P&S Syphilis Case Rate in Texas, 2012



Early Latent Syphilis

The epidemiology of early latent syphilis in Texas looks very similar to that of P&S syphilis. There were 1,786 early latent syphilis cases in 2012, compared with 1,565 in 2011 (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Early Latent Syphilis Cases in Texas, 1992 -2012

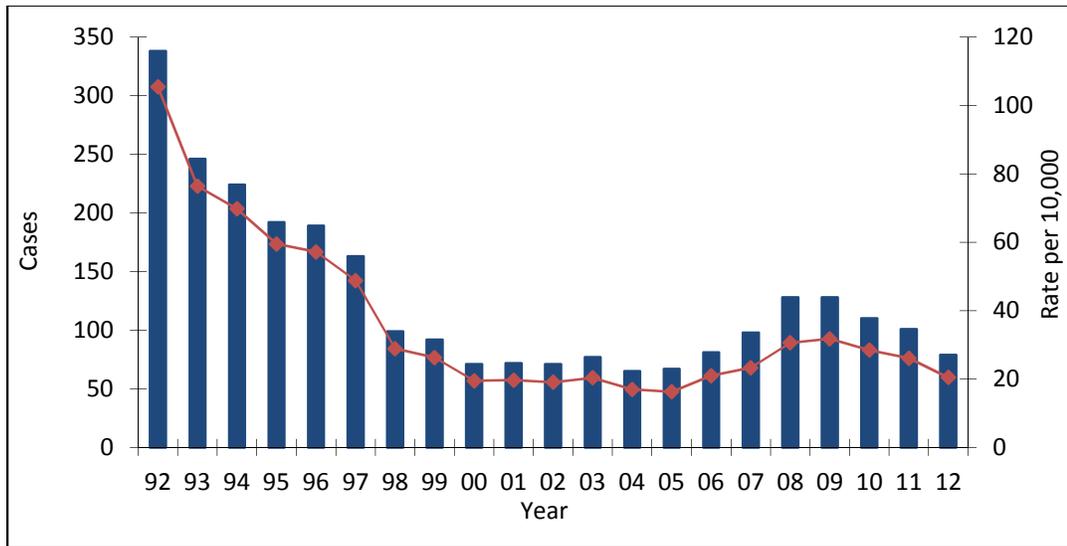


There was a minor decrease in early latent syphilis cases in 2010 and 2011, but 2012 saw a rise in cases. The overall rate of early latent syphilis in 2012 was 6.8 cases per 100,000, up from 6.0 in 2011. The early latent syphilis case rate for males in 2012 was 10.6 per 100,000 compared to 3.2 among females. The incidence rate for early latent syphilis among Blacks in 2012 was 20.5 cases per 100,000, compared to 6.7 among Hispanics and 3.8 among Whites.

Congenital Syphilis

There were 79 cases of congenital syphilis reported in 2012, down from 101 in 2011 (Figure 12). Congenital syphilis cases tend to track fairly closely with syphilis cases among women. In the past five years in Texas, the number of congenital syphilis cases have consistently totaled to about 5% of the total female adult syphilis case (all stages). The estimated rate of congenital syphilis in 2012 was 20.5 cases per 10,000 live births.

Figure 12: Congenital Syphilis Cases and Rates per 10,000 Live Births in Texas, 1992 - 2012



Statewide, 43% of congenital cases were among Hispanics, 37% among Blacks and 16% among Whites. Harris County continued to report the most congenital syphilis, with 22 cases in 2012, followed by Bexar County with 17 cases and Tarrant County with eight cases. Among congenital syphilis cases in 2012, there were 9 stillbirths in 2012, with 7 of these 9 women receiving their first prenatal care within a month of delivery and one reporting no prenatal care. Of the 79 congenital cases, 26 reported no prenatal care and 38 reported inadequate care (fewer than ten prenatal visits prior to delivery). Congenital syphilis is preventable if the pregnant woman begins adequate treatment 30 days prior to delivery. In Texas, testing for syphilis is required at first prenatal care visit and delivery. The CDC recommends testing in the third trimester for high-morbidity areas.

Chapter 4: HIV in Texas

In 2011, the most recent year that national data is available, Texas had the 8th highest rate (19.7 per 100,000 population) of new HIV diagnoses in the nation. Only the District of Columbia (155.6), Maryland (30.6), Louisiana (30.2), Florida (28.4), Georgia (25.7), and New York (25.5) and Mississippi (20.7) reported higher rates of new HIV diagnoses. Multiple factors contribute to the high rate of HIV diagnosis in Texas, many of which will be explored in depth throughout this report.

Persons Living with HIV

As of 2012, Texas had 72,932 persons known to be living with HIV (PLWH). In the decade between 2003 and 2012, numbers and rates of PLWH increased for both sexes, all races/ethnicities and most age groups (Table 3: Persons Living with HIV in Texas by Select Characteristics, 2012). There are more than three times the number of male PLWH than females, and about of PLWH are 45 or older. Although Black Texans represented about 11 percent of the general population in 2012, they constituted the largest proportion of PLWH in that year. The rate of Black PLWH in 2012 (921.2 per 100,000) was over four times the rate of either White or Hispanic PLWH.

Table 3: Persons Living with HIV in Texas by Select Characteristics, 2012

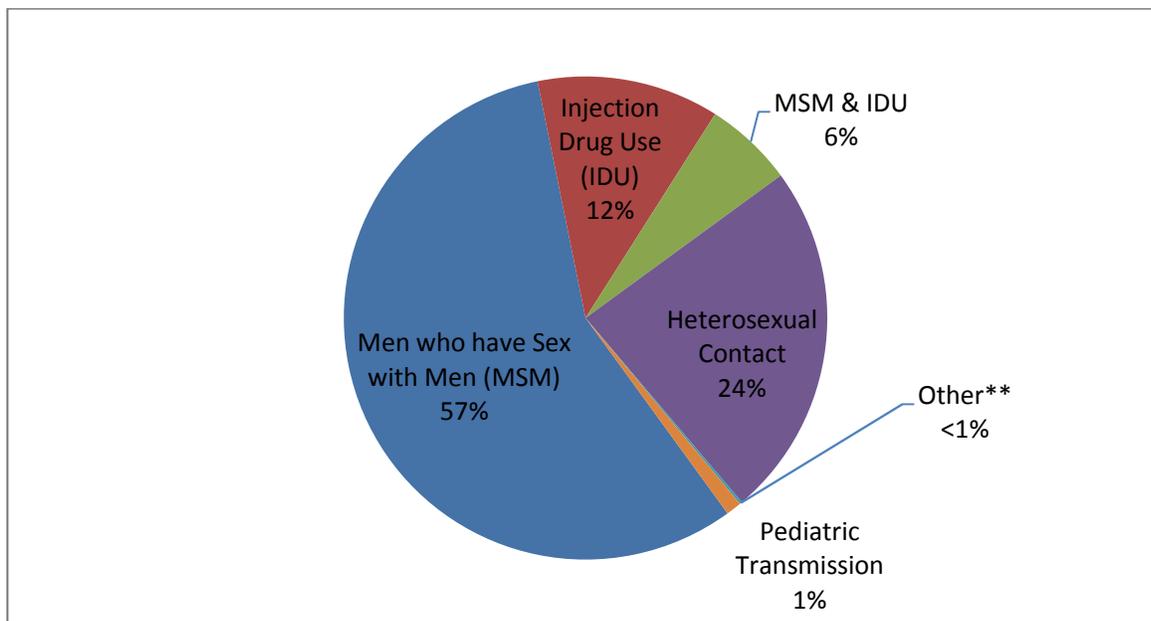
	Cases	Rates per 100,000 population
Sex		
Male	56,952	456.6
Female	15,980	126.1
Race		
White	21,432	184.8
Black	27,352	921.2
Hispanic	21,447	226.7
Other	691	61.9
Unknown	2,010	
Age (as of 12/31/12)		
0 - 9	132	3.4
10 - 14	166	8.8
15 - 19	552	29.3
20 - 24	3,251	178.9
25 - 29	5,543	299.1
30 - 34	7,522	427.3
35 - 39	8,631	489.4
40 - 44	10,916	644.1
45+	36,219	419.4
Total	72,932	290

Population data from National Center for Health Statistics.

PLWH by Mode of Exposure

The mode of exposure assigned to each HIV case represents the most likely way that the individual became infected with HIV based on the risk behaviors documented in the course of disease reporting or investigation²⁴. Estimates of population sizes for risk behavior groups are not available at this time; therefore, case rates were not calculated. Instead, the proportion of cases due to each mode of exposure was examined. The most common exposure groups in PLWH in 2012 were men who have sex with men (MSM), injection drug users (IDU), and heterosexuals (24 percent) (Figure 13). Smaller proportions of cases were attributed to other risks including MSM *and* IDU (MSM/IDU), pediatric exposures including mother-child transmission, and other adult risks such as blood transfusion. While the number of PLWH increased over the past seven years in all major exposure categories, the relative proportions of living cases for each mode of exposure did not change substantially. In 2012, MSM accounted for over half of all people living with HIV.

Figure 13: Percent of PLWH in Texas by Mode of Exposure



** Adult Other includes received clotting factor, transfusion/transplant, other and unknown.

PLWH by Geographic Area

HIV cases are not evenly distributed across Texas. In 2012, numbers of PLWH were highest in metropolitan areas, particularly Houston and Dallas. The five areas in Texas designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) as Eligible Metropolitan Areas (EMA) or Transitional Grant Areas (TGA) are Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston and San Antonio based on the number of living HIV cases in those areas. Outside of the EMA/TGAs, the areas along the US-Mexico border, across East Texas and cases within the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) system are of special interest. For this report, we used the 32-county area, a standard definition in health and human services reports. Portions of each of these counties fall within 100 kilometers of the US-Mexico border. East Texas includes all counties in Public Health Regions 4, 5, and 6 excluding the Houston EMA counties and Henderson County, which is included in the Dallas EMA.

²⁴ A substantial number of cases of HIV infection are reported without an identified risk factor; so multiple imputations are used to assign a risk factor for these cases using an algorithm provided by the CDC.

Over half of PLWH in 2012 were in the Dallas and Houston EMA (Figure 14). The smaller EMA/TGAs (Austin, Fort Worth and San Antonio) as well as the other comparison groups (Border, East Texas, TDCJ, and the remainder of Texas) all contained similar proportions of PLWH (57 percent). The EMA/TGA areas account for three quarters of all cases. TDCJ cases may be particularly inflated if more cases were diagnosed in the system than actually continue to reside there. Table 4 also shows the number and percent of PLWH by various geographic areas

Figure 14: Proportions of PLWH by Area, Texas 2012

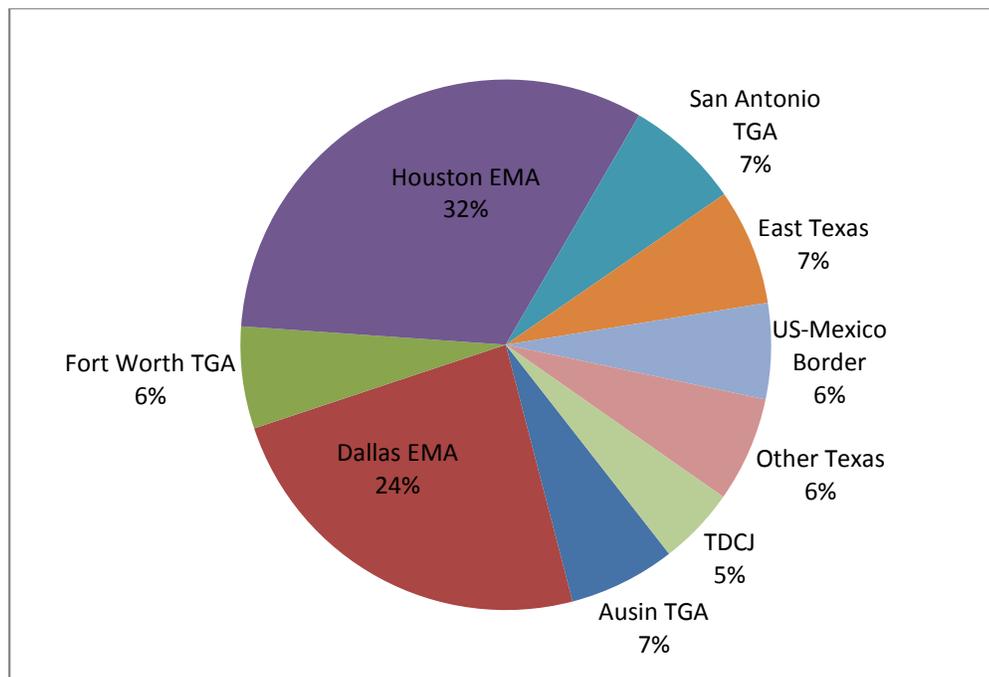


Table 4: PLWH in Texas by Area, 2012

	Number of PLWH	Percentage of PLWH
Austin TGA	5,084	7.0%
Dallas EMA	17,661	24.2%
Fort Worth TGA	4,767	6.5%
Houston EMA	22,830	31.3%
San Antonio TGA	5,274	7.2%
East Texas	4,425	6.1%
US-Mexico Border	4,283	5.9%
Other Texas	4,991	6.8%
TDCJ	3,617	5.0%
Total	72,932	100.0%

New diagnoses of HIV

In Texas, the number of new HIV diagnoses (Figure 15) and deaths among PLWH (Figure 16) has remained largely stable, averaging around 4,300 new diagnoses and 930 deaths per year since 2008.

Figure 15: Number of New HIV Diagnoses in Texas by Sex, 2003 -2012

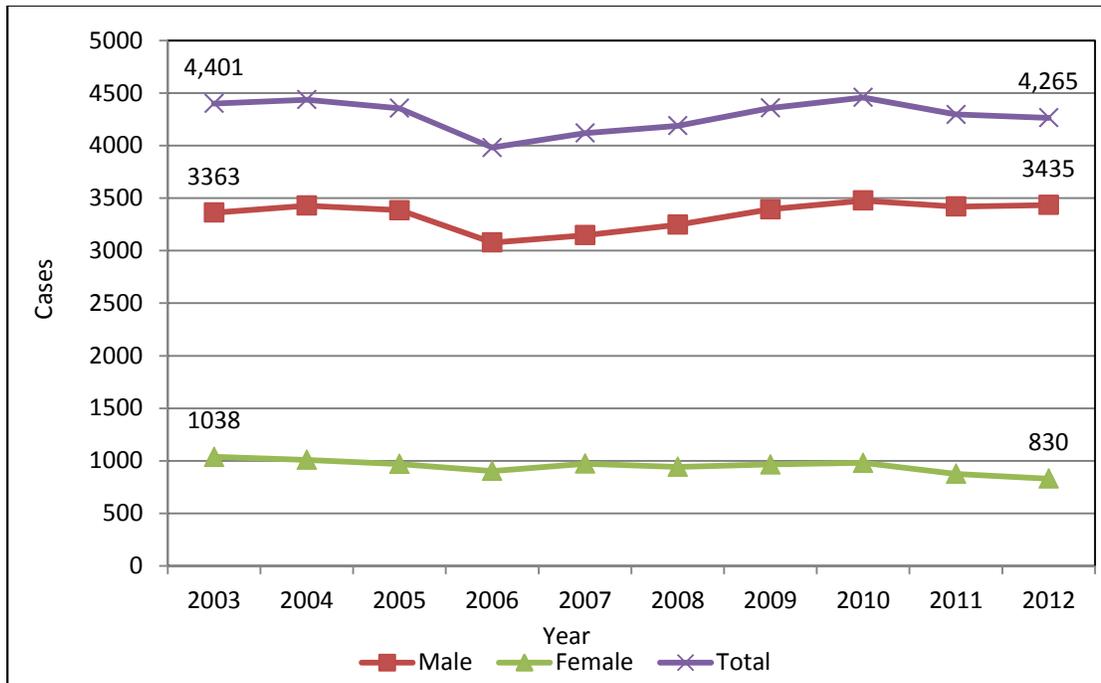
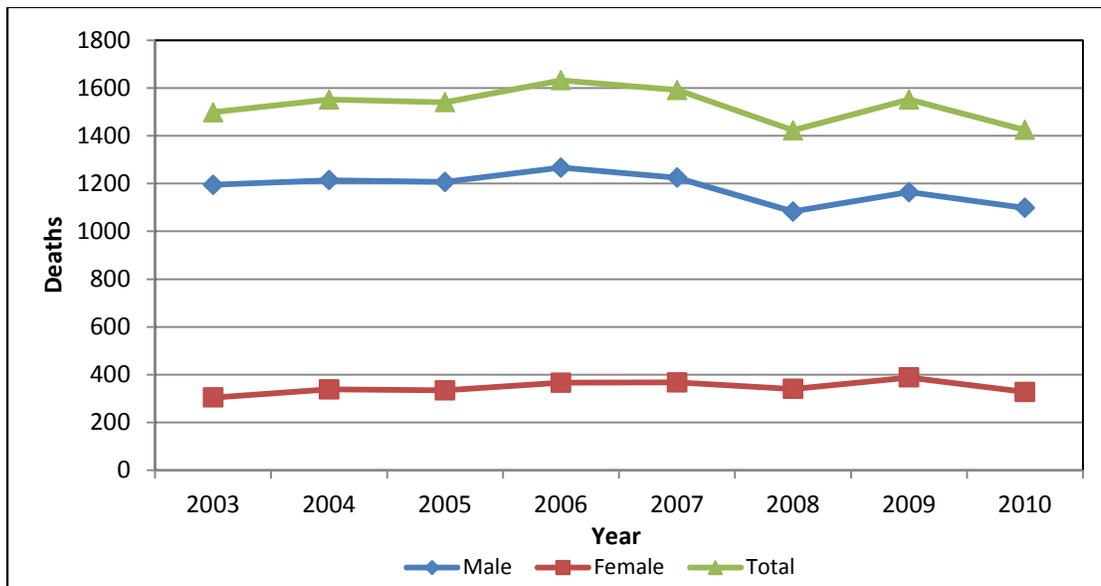


Figure 16: Number of Deaths among PLWH in Texas, 2003 - 2010²⁵



While new diagnoses have remained relatively stable, the rate of new HIV diagnoses has dropped from 20 per 100,000 population to 16.4 in the decade from 2003 to 2012 (Table 5). The decrease in rate is likely a reflection of Texas’ population growth in recent years (see Chapter 2 above), as numbers of new diagnoses have remained fairly stable over this time period.

²⁵ Due to a two year lag in death data from the National Data Index (which may include Texans who died out of state), 2010 data is the latest complete death data available

Table 5: Number and Rate of New HIV Diagnoses by Select Characteristics, Texas 2003-2012

	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Cases	Rate*																		
Sex																				
Male	3,363	31	3,429	31	3,385	30	3,078	27	3,147	27	3,247	27	3,394	28	3,477	28	3,420	27	3,435	27
Female	1,038	9	1,009	9	970	8	903	8	973	8	942	8	965	8	981	8	876	7	830	6
Total	4,401		4,438		4,355		3,981		4,120		4,189		4,359		4,458		4,296		4,265	
Race																				
White	1,273	11	1,247	11	1,214	11	1,013	9	975	9	989	9	959	8	941	8	906	8	930	8
Black	1,684	66	1,715	66	1,625	62	1,617	58	1,636	58	1,713	60	1,749	60	1,781	60	1,613	53	1,619	52
Hispanic	1,286	17	1,325	17	1,357	17	1,219	15	1,330	15	1,325	15	1,460	16	1,526	16	1,556	16	1,539	15
Other	51	6	43	5	39	4	36	4	44	4	50	5	44	4	55	5	70	6	68	6
Unknown	107		108		120		96		135		112		147		155		151		109	
Age Group																				
0 - 9	21	1	23	1	12	0	12	0	19	1	16	0	20	1	15	0	23	1	11	0
10 - 14	3	0	9	1	5	0	8	0	5	0	2	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	9	0
15 - 19	125	7	126	7	145	8	171	10	187	10	199	11	253	13	260	14	228	12	237	13
20 - 24	456	27	454	26	492	28	497	28	561	32	665	37	725	40	790	43	810	43	804	42
25 - 29	603	38	661	41	666	41	612	36	657	37	679	38	692	38	681	37	691	37	728	38
30 - 34	715	43	682	41	671	41	581	35	570	34	575	34	630	37	639	36	559	31	618	33
35 - 39	863	53	837	52	736	45	607	36	620	36	594	34	546	31	532	30	492	28	454	26
40 - 44	678	40	681	40	655	38	585	34	558	33	515	31	521	31	505	30	468	27	438	25
45+	937	13	965	13	973	13	908	12	943	12	944	12	968	11	1,031	12	1,020	11	966	11
Unknown	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
Total	4,401	20	4,438	20	4,355	19	3,981	17	4,120	17	4,189	17	4,359	18	4,458	18	4,296	17	4,265	16

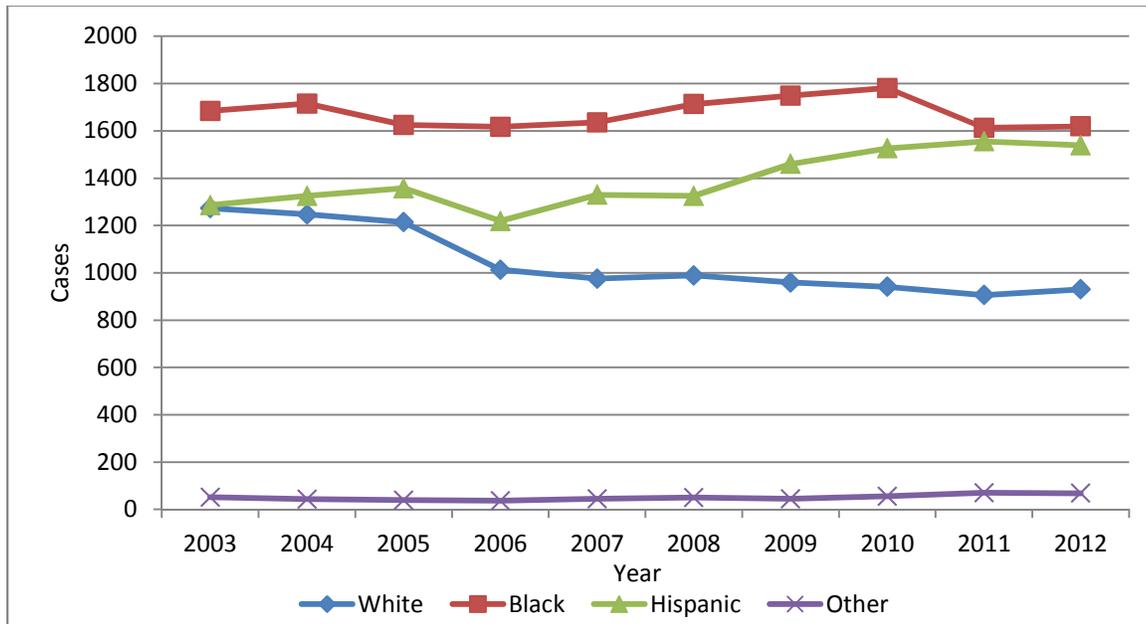
* Rates represent cases per 100,000 population.

Population data from National Center for Health Statistics.

New HIV Diagnoses by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

The number of new HIV diagnoses by race/ethnicity is shown in Figure 17. While the number of new HIV diagnoses in Whites has declined over the past decade, the number among Hispanics has been rising to numbers similar to those reported for Blacks. While the number of new diagnoses among Black and Hispanics appear to be converging, these populations are of very different sizes, and rates of new diagnosis give a better understanding of the impact of HIV on these two groups.

Figure 17: Number of New HIV Diagnoses in Texas by Race/Ethnicity, 2003 - 2012



The rates of new infections in Blacks have declined since 2003 from 66 per 100,000 population in 2003 to 52.1 in 2012, reflecting prevention and treatment efforts in this group. Over that same time period, rates of new infections in Hispanics were stable: 17 in 2003 to 15.5 in 2012. Despite the decreases seen for Blacks, in 2012 the rate of new diagnoses in Blacks was over six and a half times higher than the rate in Whites (7.9) and over three times higher than the rate in Hispanics (15.5).

Males made up the majority of new diagnoses in 2012, but the distribution of cases between sexes varied by race/ethnicity (Table 6). While the ratio of male to female cases among Whites and Hispanics was about 4:1, the male to female ratio was closer to 2:1. The rate of new cases in Black women is second only to the rate in Black men, and is higher than the rate in Hispanic or White men.

Table 6: New HIV Diagnoses and Rates among Texans by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, 2012

Race/ethnicity	Males			Females			Total		
	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate	Number	%	Rate
White	810	23.6%	13.9	120	14.5%	2.0	930	21.8%	7.9
Black	1,129	32.9%	75.1	490	59.0%	30.5	1,619	38.0%	52.1
Hispanic/Latino	1,360	39.6%	27.1	179	21.6%	3.6	1,539	36.1%	15.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	54	1.6%	9.9	12	1.4%	2.1	66	1.5%	5.9
Am Indian/AK Nat	2	0.1%	4.2	0	0.0%	0.0	2	0.0%	2.1
Unknown	80	2.3%	NA	29	3.5%	NA	109	2.6%	NA
Total	3,435	100.0%	26.5	830	100.0%	6.3	4,265	100.0%	16.4

Population data from National Center for Health Statistics.

New diagnoses by Sex and Age Group

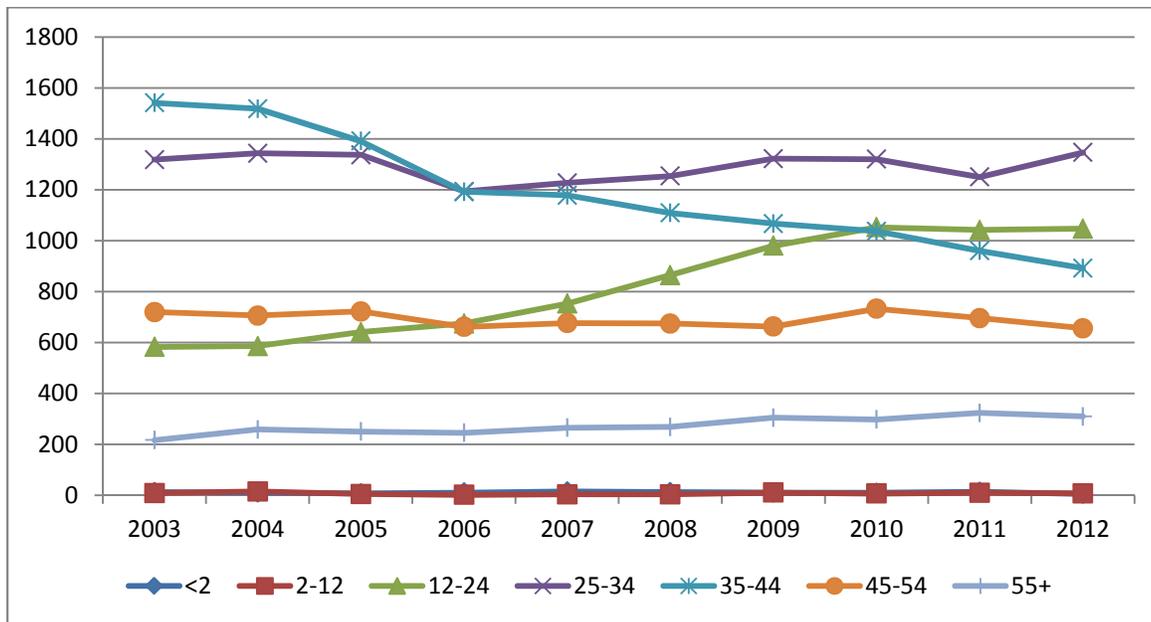
In 2012 the highest number of new HIV diagnoses came from the 25-34 year old age group (Table 7). Over the last decade new diagnoses in most age groups have remained consistent except in those aged 15-24, where there were significant increases in the number of new diagnoses (Figure 18). In 2012, one in four new diagnoses was among the 13-24 year old age group. This group made up almost 26 percent of new cases in men, but only 19 percent of the new diagnoses in women.

Table 7: New HIV Diagnoses in Texas by Age Group and Sex, 2012

Age (yrs.)	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-1	3	0.1%	3	0.4%	6	0.1%
2-12	3	0.1%	5	0.6%	8	0.2%
13-24	889	25.9%	158	19.0%	1,047	24.5%
25-34	1,099	32.0%	247	29.8%	1,346	31.6%
35-44	708	20.6%	184	22.2%	892	20.9%
45-54	497	14.5%	159	19.2%	656	15.4%
≥55	236	6.9%	74	8.9%	310	7.3%
Total	3,435	100.0%	830	100.0%	4,265	100.0%

Source: eHARS 2013

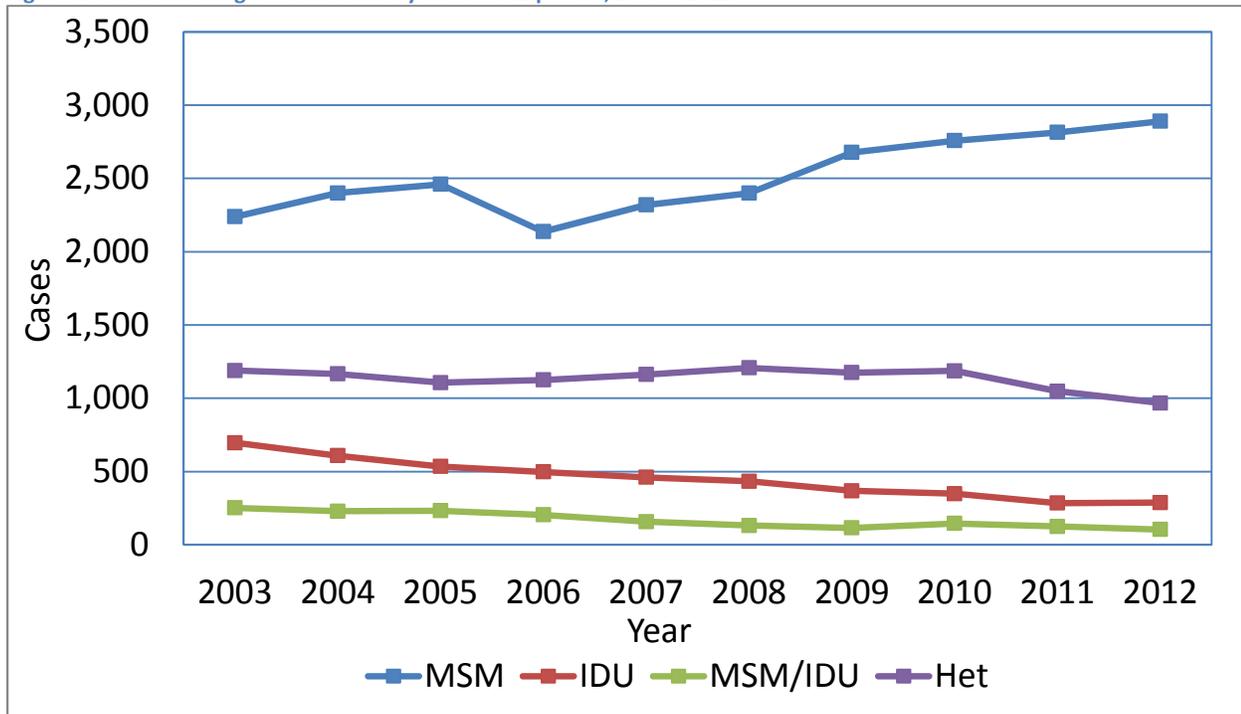
Figure 18: Annual Number of New HIV Diagnoses in Texas by Age Group, 2003- 2012



New Diagnoses by Sex, Mode of Exposure and Race/Ethnicity

As shown in Figure 19, the number of new HIV diagnoses among MSM began to rise in 2006, with 2,980 cases reported for this group in 2012. No other group shows this level of sustained increase, with new diagnoses among IDU falling between 2003 and 2012, and heterosexual cases decreasing starting in 2010.

Figure 19: New HIV Diagnoses in Texas by Mode of Exposure, 2003 - 2012



Men who have sex with men (MSM) are the most vulnerable transmission category, as 84.1 percent of all male diagnoses were MSM, and MSM made up two out of three new diagnoses in 2012. In women the most common mode of transmission was through heterosexual sex (Table 8).

Table 8: HIV Diagnoses in Texas by Exposure Category and Sex, 2012

Exposure category	Males		Females		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
MSM	2,890	84.1%	NA	NA	2890	67.8%
IDU	167	4.9%	121	14.6%	288	6.8%
MSM/IDU	105	3.1%	NA	NA	105	2.5%
Heterosexual	266	7.7%	701	84.5%	967	22.7%
Perinatal	6	0.2%	3	0.4%	9	0.2%
Other	2	0.1%	5	0.6%	7	0.2%
Total	3,435*	100%*	830	100.0%	4265	100.0%

*differs due to weighting

Table 9 shows that newly diagnosed HIV cases in Whites and Hispanics are concentrated in MSM. New diagnoses among Blacks were more widely distributed across modes of exposure, reflecting the broader scope and impact of HIV in the Black community.

Table 9: New HIV Diagnoses in Texas by Mode of Exposure and Race/Ethnicity, 2012

	White		Black		Hispanic/Latino		Asian/Pacific Islander		Am. Indian/ Alaskan Nat		Other	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
MSM	708	76.0%	894	55.2%	1174	76.3%	45	68.2%	2	100.0%	67	62.0%
IDU	71	7.6%	127	7.8%	78	5.1%	3	4.5%	0	0.0%	9	8.3%
MSM/IDU	43	4.6%	22	1.4%	34	2.2%	1	1.5%	0	0.0%	4	3.7%
Heterosexual	107	11.5%	567	35.0%	251	16.3%	15	22.7%	0	0.0%	27	25.0%
Perinatal	1	0.1%	5	0.3%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.9%
Other	1	0.1%	4	0.2%	0	0.0%	2	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	930*	100%*	1,619	100.0%	1539	100.0%	66	100.0%	2	100.0%	108*	100%*

*differs due to weighting

Chapter 5: HIV Mortality in Texas

With the introduction of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) in the late 1990s, mortality attributed to HIV dropped substantially. In 2010, the most recent year for which complete mortality data is available, the mortality rate directly attributable to HIV in Texas was 3.0 per 100,000 population, down from 5.0 in 2000²⁶. The Texas rate of mortality due to HIV is higher than the national rate (2.7 per 100,000 population in 2010²⁷).

HIV was among the 10 leading causes of death for Texans age 25-44 in 2010, and contributes to a proportionally higher number of deaths in Blacks. Among adults age 25-44 in Texas, HIV was the 7th leading cause of death in 2010 (Table 10). For black males in this age group, HIV was the 5th leading cause of death, and for black females in the same age group, HIV was the 4th leading cause of death.

Table 10: Cause of Death Rankings among Adults Age 25 - 44 in Texas, 2010

Cause of Death	All Races		White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	Rank	#	Rank	#	Rank	#	Rank	#	Rank	#
Accidents	1	2,341	1	1319	3	220	1	731	1	71
Malignant Neoplasms	2	1298	3	579	4	213	2	455	2	51
All Other Diseases	3	1194	4	528	2	233	3	404	5	29
Diseases of the Heart	4	1099	5	505	1	274	4	282	3	38
Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)	5	1000	2	663	7	87	5	228	6	22
Assault (Homicide)	6	571	6	138	5	187	6	214	4	32
HIV Disease	7	331	8	86	6	150	9	92	*	*
Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	8	259	7	111	*	*	7	129	9	7
Cerebrovascular Diseases	9	226	10	74	9	50	8	95	8	7
Diabetes Mellitus	10	221	9	85	8	54	10	75	7	7

*Was not among top 10 causes of death for this race/ethnicity group

Within race/ethnicity and sex groups, there is considerable variation in the rate of death attributable to HIV (Table 11). Blacks of both sexes experienced a disproportionately higher rate of deaths due to HIV, at more than 3 times the state rate, and 5 times that of Hispanics or Whites.

²⁶ For this report, a death is considered attributable to HIV if HIV is listed as the underlying cause of death on the death certificate.

²⁷ Murphy SL, Xu JQ, Kochanek KD. Deaths: Final data for 2010. National vital statistics reports; vol 61 no 4. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2013.

Table 11: Number of Deaths Due to HIV and Rates per 100,000 Population in Texas by Race/Ethnicity, 2010

Race/ethnicity	Males		Females		Total	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White, non-Hispanic	176	3.1	41	0.7	217	1.9
Black, non-Hispanic	213	14.9	112	7.3	325	10.9
Hispanic, all races	174	3.7	32	0.7	206	2.2
Other ²⁸	3	0.6	1	0.2	4	0.4
Total	566	4.5	186	1.5	752	3.0

Mortality among PLWH is not always directly attributable to HIV disease; for example, PLWH may die due to accidents or a chronic disease unrelated to their HIV infection. Cause of death is determined by the underlying and contributing causes listed on an individual’s death certificate. If HIV is listed as the underlying cause of death, it is considered to be the primary cause of death. Overall, 56 percent of 2010 deaths in PLWH in Texas were primarily attributable to HIV. The highest percentage of 2010 deaths in PLWH which were primarily attributable to HIV occurred in young people ages 15-24 (69 percent), and the lowest percentage occurred in individuals 55+ years (41 percent).

The rate of death attributable to HIV among PLWH in 2010 was disproportionately higher in women and racial minorities (Table 12). The highest 2010 rate of HIV-associated mortality among PLWH of both sexes occurred in White, non-Hispanics, with a disproportionately high rate among white females. However, this high rate may be skewed by several factors. White females comprise the smallest absolute race/sex group of PLWH, which results in a smaller denominator for rate calculations. White female PLWH are also the race/sex group with the greatest proportion of IDU (nearly 40 percent). Studies have estimated that IDU contributes to significant survival loss among PLWH²⁹.

Black men and women each experienced higher rates of HIV mortality than Hispanic individuals of both sexes and White males. Black men in particular suffer a rate of mortality due to HIV nearly double that of both White and Hispanic men (Table 12). This reflects national trends of persistently higher HIV mortality among minority populations³⁰.

²⁸ Other includes persons of American Indian/Alaskan Native, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and mixed race/ethnicity

²⁹ Losina E, Schackman BR, Sadownik SN, et. al. Racial and sex disparities in life expectancy losses among HIV-infected persons in the united states: impact of risk behavior, late initiation, and early discontinuation of antiretroviral therapy. Clin Infect Dis. 2009 Nov 15;49(10):1570-8.

³⁰ Rubin, MS, Colen CG, Link, BG. Examination of Inequalities in HIV/AIDS Mortality in the United States from a Fundamental Cause Perspective. Am J Pub Health 2009 Jun;100(6):1053-9

Table 12: Number of Deaths due to HIV in PLWH and Rates per 100,000 PLWH in Texas by Race/Ethnicity, Adjusted for Age, 2010

Race/ethnicity	Males		Females		Total	
	#	Rate	#	Rate	#	Rate
White, non-Hispanic	176	690.1	41	1489.5	217	1100.0
Black, non-Hispanic	213	1166.6	112	835.9	325	967.5
Hispanic, all races	174	686.4	32	597.4	206	678.1
Other**	†	‡	†	‡	†	‡
Total	566	752.8	186	887.3	752	786.8

† Data suppressed due to low numbers

‡ Rates calculated for the “other” group are unstable due to low numbers

The relationship between HIV mortality rate and race is most directly explained by differences in consistent participation in treatment and viral suppression. *Chapter 9: Continuous HIV-Related Medical Care and Viral Suppression* discusses these issues in depth. However, disparity in the participation in treatment between races is influenced by a myriad of factors, many of which point to social determinants. For example, national HIV-specific mortality rates in persons with less than high school education were higher than that of those with at least a high school diploma³¹ and the age-adjusted mortality rate from HIV for Blacks without a high school degree was nearly 9 times that of either Hispanics or Whites with the same educational attainment (114 deaths/100,000 Blacks versus 15 for Whites or 13 for Hispanics)³². Lower levels of education may translate to job instability, which will affect ability to participate consistently in the treatment necessary for preventing HIV-related complications and death.

³¹ Based upon 2000 mortality data for people nationwide ages 25-64.

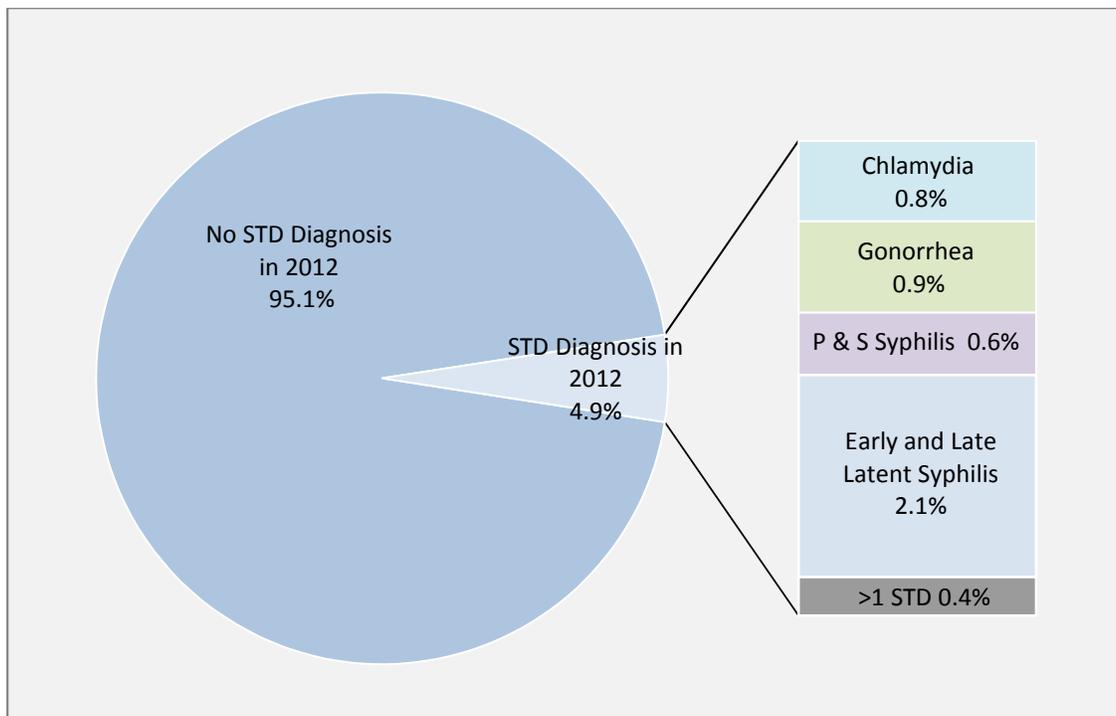
³² Jemal A, Thun MJ, Ward EE, Henley SJ, Cokkinides VE, Murray TE. (2008) Mortality from Leading Causes by Education and Race in the United States, 2001. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 34(1), 1-8

Chapter 6: HIV/STD Comorbidity

Persons living with HIV are at higher risk for acquiring STDs, and in turn, having an STD infection increases an individual's risk of contracting HIV. Some STDs that produce ulcers, or sores, break the lining of the skin and create an entry for HIV; additionally, increased inflammation due to STD infection leads to an increase in the number of white blood cells in the genital tract, providing more receptors for HIV. Once acquired, co-morbidities complicate treatment, create challenges for treatment adherence, and can make it easier to transmit HIV to a partner.

Between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2012, 4.9 percent of PLWH in Texas were diagnosed with chlamydia (CT), gonorrhea (GC), or syphilis. The most commonly diagnosed STDs were early and latent syphilis, followed by gonorrhea (Figure 20).

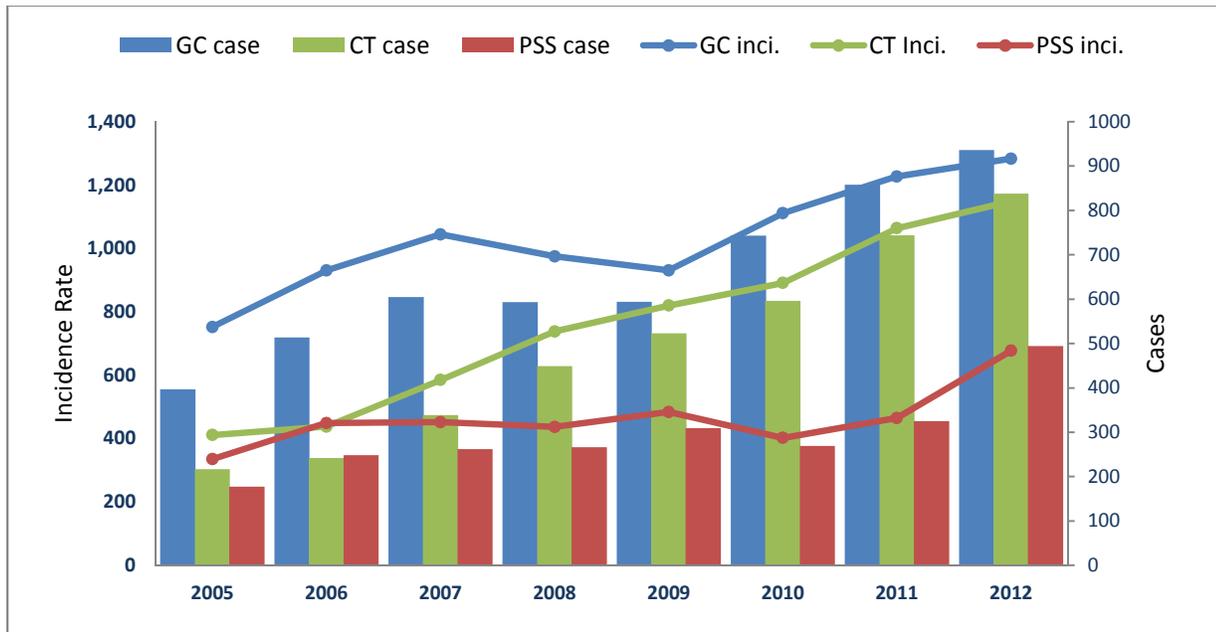
Figure 20: 2012 STD Diagnoses in Persons living with HIV, Texas 2012



Diagnoses of chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis among PLWH all increased from 2011 to 2012, reflecting trends in HIV-negative individuals. The increase is likely due to an increase in routine screening, improved testing technology and the development of electronic lab reporting system.

Figure 21 shows new STD diagnoses and incidence rates among PLWH between 2005 and 2012. There were 838 reported chlamydia diagnoses among PLWH in 2012, an increase of 13 percent from the previous year. This is likely due to an increase in screening and detection. The number of gonorrhea diagnoses among PLWH increased from nearly 347 in 2005 to 936 in 2012, corresponding to a 2012 incidence rate of 1,283 per 100,000 PLWH, compared to 120 per 100,000 among the general population in Texas. There were 494 cases of primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis diagnosed among PLWH in 2012. The incidence rate of 677 per 100,000 is more than 100 times higher than the reported syphilis rate among the general population in 2012.

Figure 21: STD Case and Incidence Rate per 100,000 among PLWH in Texas, 2005 = 2012



Source: eHARS 2013. Population data from National Center for Health Statistics.

Table 13 shows STD diagnoses and incidence rates among PLWH in 2012 by demographic and geographic groups of interest as well as by mode of exposure to HIV. STD incidence rates are highest among PLWH age 15 to 24 years of age. While this age group makes up only 5.2 percent of the PLWH population, they account for nearly 30 percent of all STD diagnoses among PLWH. STD incidence rates in the general population were also highest for this age group; however, incidence rates in PLWH were approximately 10 to 30 times higher.

Chlamydia and gonorrhea incidence rates were highest among Black PLWH in 2012. However, P&S syphilis rates were higher in Hispanic and White PLWH. Of particular concern are the disproportionately high incidence rates of all STDs among Black PLWH age 15-24. Between 2005 and 2012, gonorrhea incidence rates increased from 5,120 to 8,470, chlamydia incidence rates nearly doubled from 3,920 to 7,630 per 100,000, and P&S syphilis incidence rates doubled from 1,540 to 3,320.

As would be expected, the majority of STD cases in PLWH were diagnosed in the five largest metropolitan areas. However, population of a metropolitan area did not seem to correlate with STD incidence rates in PLWH. Houston, the most populous city in Texas, also had the lowest incidence of all three STDs in PLWH, while San Antonio and Austin, the two smallest cities, experienced the highest incidence rates. The reasons for this discrepancy are not readily apparent, but could be influenced by screening rates in HIV care facilities and the higher proportion of PLWH with unmet HIV-related need in Houston compared to other metropolitan areas (see Chapter 8 below).

STD diagnoses among male PLWH were 3.5 times higher than in female PLWH, largely due to the fact that the majority of PLWH are male. The incidence rate of gonorrhea among male PLWH was more than double that of females, while the rate of P&S syphilis was nearly 30 times higher. Case rates for chlamydia were higher in female PLWH, which is likely due to the less frequent screening and lower diagnostic sensitivity in males for chlamydia infection.

In Texas, more than half (56.8 percent) of PLWH in 2012 were men who have sex with men (MSM). Rates of gonorrhea and P&S syphilis infection were highest in MSM. Among MSM PLWH, Black MSM experienced the highest rates of all three STDs.

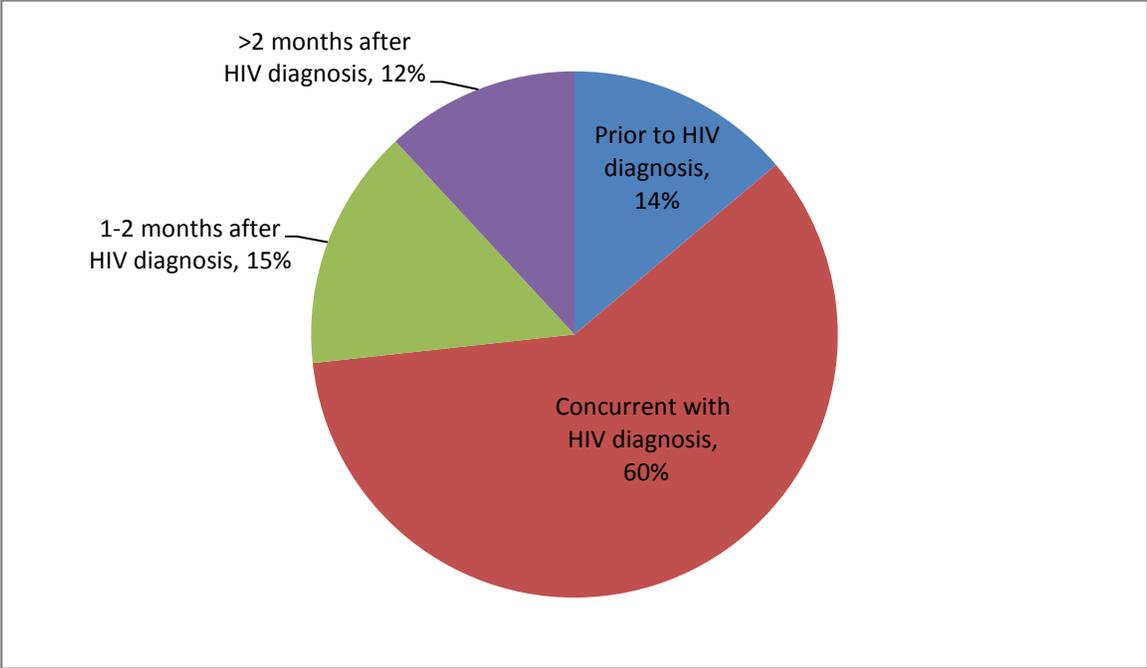
Table 13: STD Cases and Incidence Rates among PLWH in Texas, 2012

	PLWHA	Chlamydia		Gonorrhea		P&S Syphilis	
		Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate
	72,932	838	11.5	936	1,283	494	677
Age group							
0-14	298	3	1,010*	0	0	0	0
15-24	3,803	242	6,360	286	7,520	121	3,180
25-34	13,065	306	2,340	358	2,740	174	1,330
35-44	19,547	155	790	182	930	104	530
45+	36,219	132	360	110	300	95	260
Race/Ethnicity							
White	21,432	156	730	225	1,050	127	590
Black	27,352	416	1,520	425	1,550	157	570
Hispanic	21,447	231	1,080	250	1,170	189	880
Other	691	4	290*	6	870	3	430*
Unknown	2,010	33	1,640	30	1,490	18	900
Sex							
Female	15,980	234	1,460	97	610	5	30*
Male	56,952	604	1,060	839	1,470	489	860
Current Residence							
Austin	5,084	80	1,574	124	2,439	55	1,082
Dallas	17,661	266	1,506	280	1,585	88	498
Houston	4,767	50	1,049	49	1,028	48	1,007
Fort Worth	22,830	225	986	278	1,218	191	837
San Antonio	5,274	93	1,763	78	1,479	66	1,251
Other Texas	13,699	109	746	108	859	39	301
TDCJ	3,617	15	N/A	19	N/A	7	N/A
Risk Group							
MSM	41,434	519	1,251	754	1,820	455	1,097
IDU	8,889	53	598	35	393	8	94
MSM/IDU	4,346	27	619	36	824	21	479
Heterosexual	17,389	226	1,302	103	593	10	58
Adult Other	128			1	781*		
Black MSM	10848	209	19,507	305	28,421	144	13,403

* Rates calculated with numerators of ≤3 are statistically unstable and should be interpreted with caution

The timing of STD diagnosis in relation to HIV diagnosis may identify opportunities to detect and treat co-morbidities early, and provide prevention services to those at highest risk of infection. Among those diagnosed with HIV in 2012 who also had an STD diagnosed in 2012, 3 out of 5 were concurrently diagnosed (STD diagnosed up to 60 days after the HIV diagnosis), and 27 percent were diagnosed with an STD three or more months following the initial HIV diagnosis. Assessment of STD infection prior to HIV acquisition would be enhanced by extending the time frame for assessment of prior STD diagnosis for at least two to three years before the HIV diagnosis, and that will be pursued in subsequent analyses.

Figure 22: Time Interval between HIV and STD Diagnosis among PLWH, Texas 2012



Chapter 7: Linkage to Care among Persons Newly Diagnosed in 2012

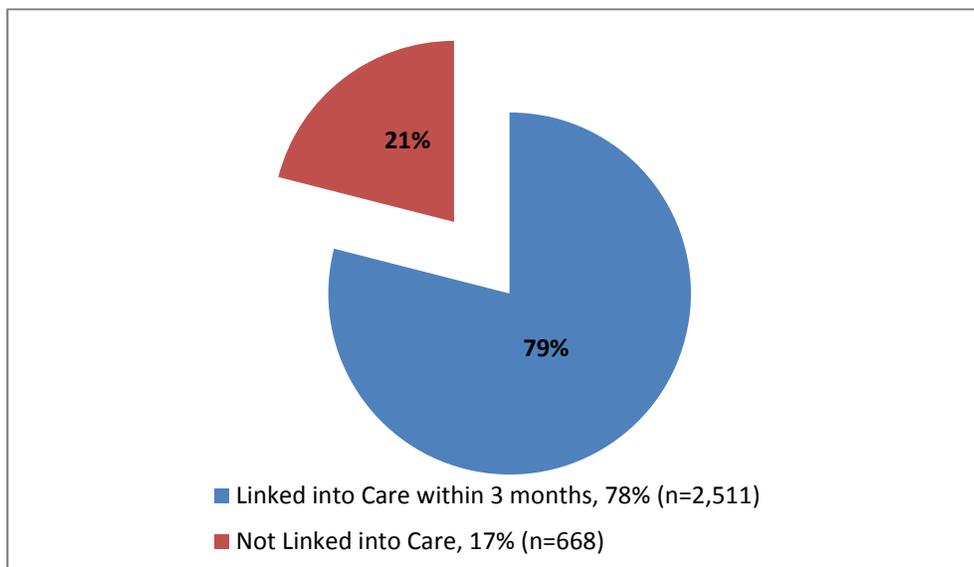
Linkage to care is a necessary first step and transition into the lifelong treatment and care needed to maintain the health of persons with HIV and to lower the overall risk of transmission within the community. The National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) defines successful linkage to care as evidence of clinical care within three months of HIV diagnosis. The target level set by the NHAS is 85 percent of new diagnosed cases linked with HIV treatment and care within three months of initial diagnosis.

To evaluate timely linkage, DSHS uses information from disease surveillance, publicly-funded HIV programs and public and private health plans look for evidence of HIV monitoring laboratory tests, outpatient visits, or dispensed HIV treatment drugs. If any of these are found within three months of the initial diagnosis date, then that person is considered to have timely linkage to care for the purposes of this measure. Since the data used for this profile includes information from calendar year 2012, persons diagnosed in the last three months of 2012 were excluded from this measure, as evidence of their timely linkage could fall outside that period. Among the 4,265 newly diagnosed persons in Texas in 2012, only 3,179 were included in this analysis.

Overall Linkage Estimates

In 2012, 79 percent of newly diagnosed PLWH included in this analysis were linked into care within three months of their HIV diagnosis date (Figure 23), six percentage points lower than the goal in the NHAS goal. This linkage rate is significantly improved from the rate for 2010, when 69 percent had timely linkage.

Figure 23: Linkage to Care Estimates for 2012, Texas



Data Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2012 and HIV Services Unmet Need Project

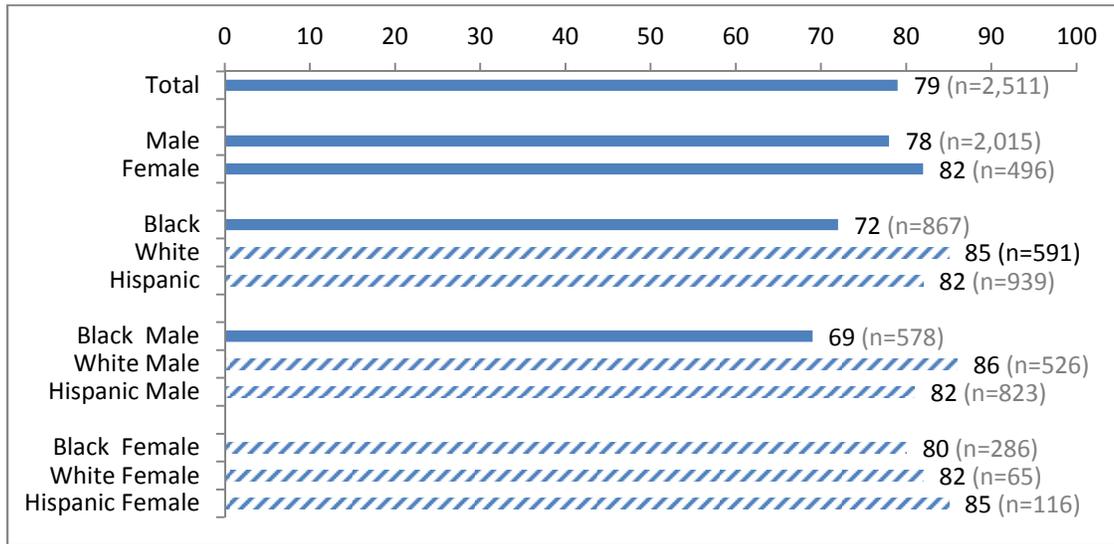
Disparities in Linkage to Care

While overall linkage is 79 percent, differences exist in sub-groups both in the proportion and numbers of people with successful linkage to care. While low linkage rates of any group of PLWH is troubling, groups that have both large number of new infections and low or even moderate linkage rates clearly require new approaches to improve outcomes on a population level.

Disparities by Sex and Race/Ethnicity

As shown in Figure 24, timely linkage rates for Blacks were lower than for other groups, with Black men showing the lowest level of timely linkage of all groups. Making changes in the overall linkage rate will require better understanding of the difficulties associated with scheduling and attending initial medical appointments for Black men and women and Hispanic men, groups with both larger numbers of new diagnoses and lower linkage rates.

Figure 24: Linkage to Care by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Texas 2012

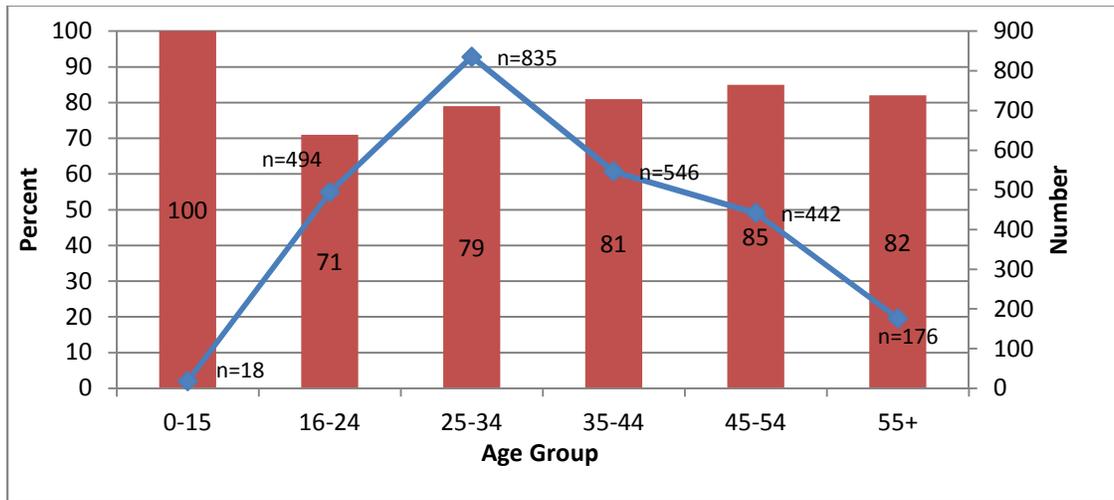


Data Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2013 and HIV Care Services Unmet Need Project.

Disparities by Age Group

Figure 25 shows the proportion (bars) and numbers (line) of newly diagnosed persons in age group that had timely linkage. Linkage was most successful in newly diagnosed pediatric and youth and in those 45 or older at time of diagnosis. Adolescents and young adults were least likely to have timely linkage to care - more than 1 in four were not linked to medical care within three months. Poor linkage to care outcomes among young people, a group representing 25 percent of the new diagnoses in 2012, parallel lower rates of retention and viral suppression described elsewhere in this report.

Figure 25: Linkage to Care by Age Group, Texas 2012

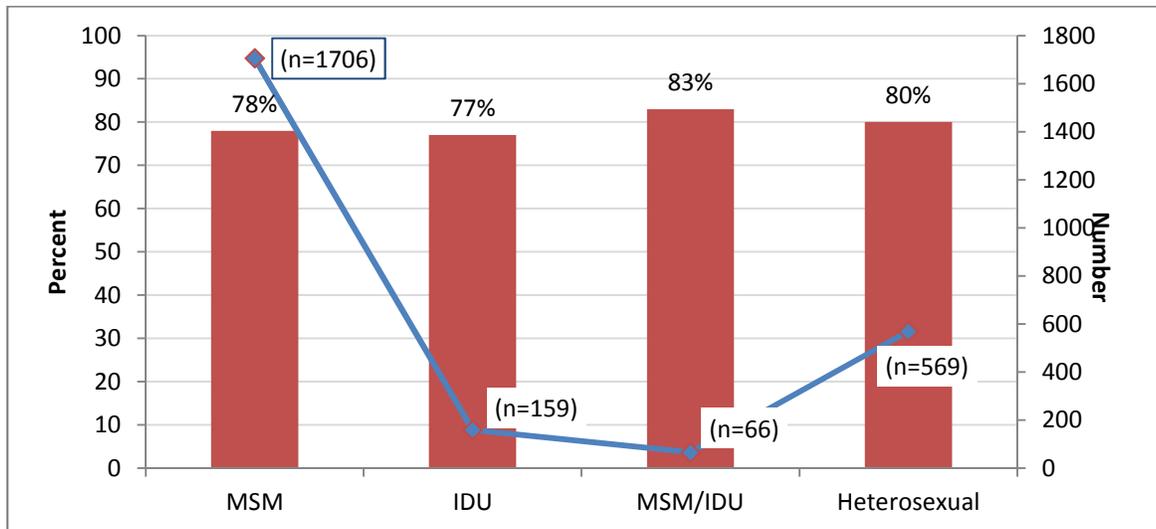


Data Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2013 and HIV Services Unmet Need Project.

Disparities by Mode of Exposure

Figure 26 shows that IDU and MSM have the lowest rates of timely linkage. Since MSM make up the largest group of new infections each year, barriers to linkage in this group have a profound effect on overall indicators of linkage, and may indicate barriers to care that require changes to service systems as well as person-based interventions to promote linkage.

Figure 26: Linkage to Care by Mode of Transmission, Texas, 2012



Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2012 and HIV Care Services Unmet Need Project

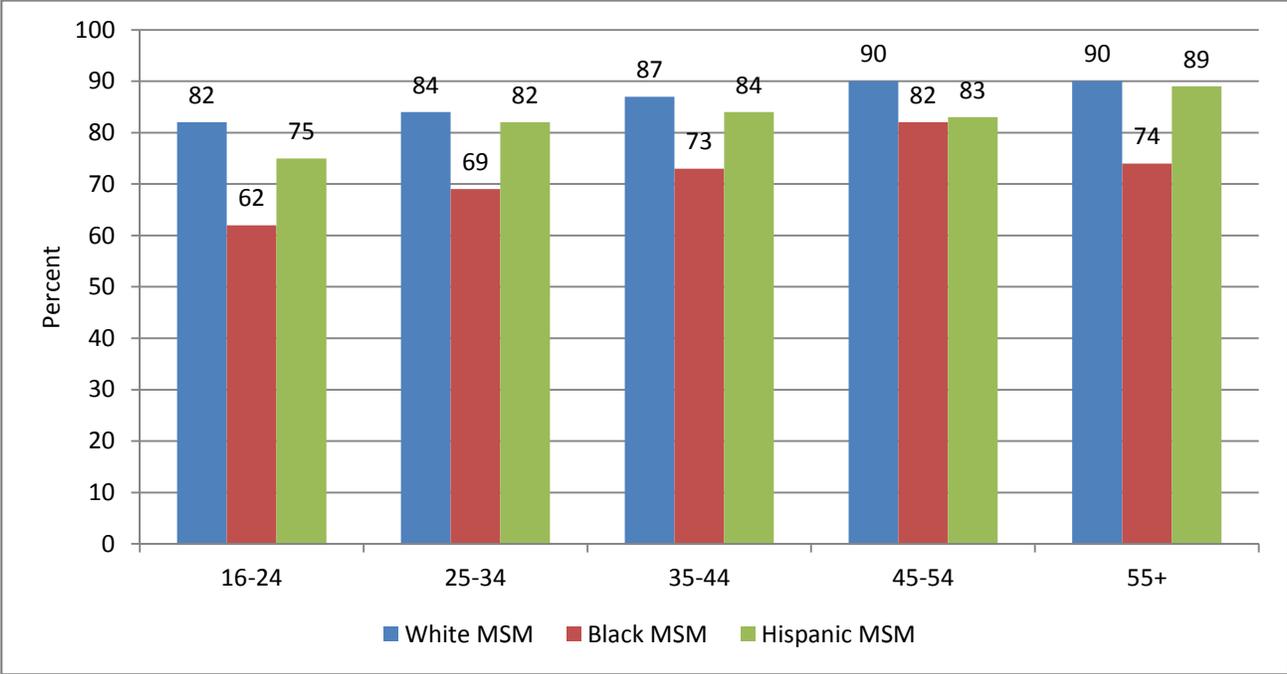
Disparities by Age and Race/Ethnicity within MSM

Men who are both racial/ethnic and sexual minorities face heightened risks for negative linkage and retention in care outcomes³³. Figure 27 shows the percent of newly diagnosed MSM linked to care by race/ethnicity and

³³ Hristopoulos, K.A. et al. 2012. Linkage and Retention in HIV Care among Men Who Have Sex with Men in the United States. *Clinical Infectious Disease*, 52 (Supplemental 2): S214-S222.

current age. Across all race/ethnic groups, older MSM were linked into care in a more timely manner compared to young MSM. With the exception of the youngest age group, White and Hispanic MSM showed fairly robust linkage figures. Within each age group, a smaller proportion of Black MSM was linked to care within three months of their HIV diagnosis compared to other MSM. The group at the intersection of these effects, young Black MSM, had the lowest linkage to care rates (62 percent). Given the high rates of infection among MSM shown in this report, lower levels of linkage are a critical missed opportunity to drive infections down, and seem especially critical for young Black MSM.

Figure 27: Linkage by Race/Ethnicity and Age in Newly Diagnosed MSM, Texas 2012



Data Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2013 and HIV Services Unmet Need Project

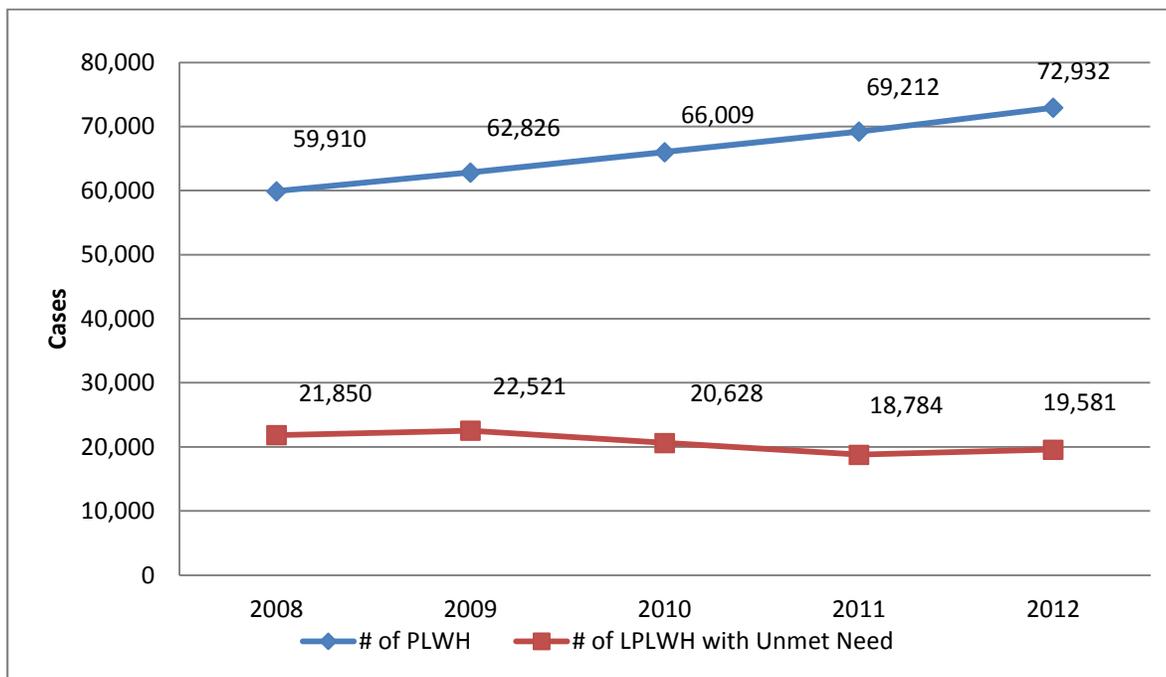
Chapter 8: Estimates of Unmet Need for HIV-Related Medical Care

Unmet need estimates are annual snapshots of the number and proportion of PLWH in Texas who are not receiving HIV-related care or treatment in that year. DSHS estimates unmet need by matching disease surveillance data showing Texans living with HIV with data on care and treatment proxies from publicly funded providers and public and private health plans³⁴. Those who are living with HIV but do not have evidence of at least one CD4 t-cell count, one viral load test, one dispensed ARV drug, or one HIV-related outpatient care visit are considered to have unmet need for care (also called *out of care*).

Trends in Unmet Need, 2008-2012

Although the number of reported PLWH in Texas increased by 24 percent between 2008 and 2012, the number with unmet need has held relatively steady. When unmet need is given as a proportion of living cases, estimates of unmet need fell from 36 percent of all diagnosed PLWH in 2008 to 26.8 percent in 2012 (Figure 28). This means that about 73 percent of all PLWH had at least one episode of HIV-related care in 2012.

Figure 28: Number of PLWH and PLWH with Unmet Need for HIV-Related Care in Texas, 2008-2012



Data Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2013 and HIV Services Unmet Need Project.

³⁴ Disease surveillance data also includes regularly updated results from public and commercial laboratories across the state, so the surveillance data serves to both identify the total number of people living with HIV and to provide evidence of HIV-related treatment.

Geographic Area

Table 14 shows that the Austin area consistently shows the highest level of met need, but all areas have shown substantial decreases in unmet need over time.

Table 14: Proportion of Diagnosed PLWH with Unmet Need by EMA/TGA, 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Statewide	21,850	36%	22,521	36%	20,628	31%	18,784	27%	19,581	27%
Austin TGA	1,121	28%	1,106	26%	947	21%	827	18%	874	17%
Dallas EMA	4,795	34%	5,157	35%	4,344	28%	3,944	24%	4,072	23%
Fort Worth TGA	1,331	35%	1,317	33%	1,132	27%	1,097	25%	1,141	24%
Houston EMA	6,911	37%	6,995	35%	6,702	32%	5,864	27%	6,283	28%
San Antonio TGA	1,542	36%	1,547	34%	1,284	27%	1,059	21%	1,102	21%
East Texas	1,377	35%	1,438	35%	1,325	31%	1,252	28%	1,156	26%
US Mexico Border	1,322	39%	1,380	38%	1,364	36%	1,281	32%	1,444	34%
All Other Texas	1,583	38%	1,490	35%	1,387	31%	1,256	27%	1,231	25%

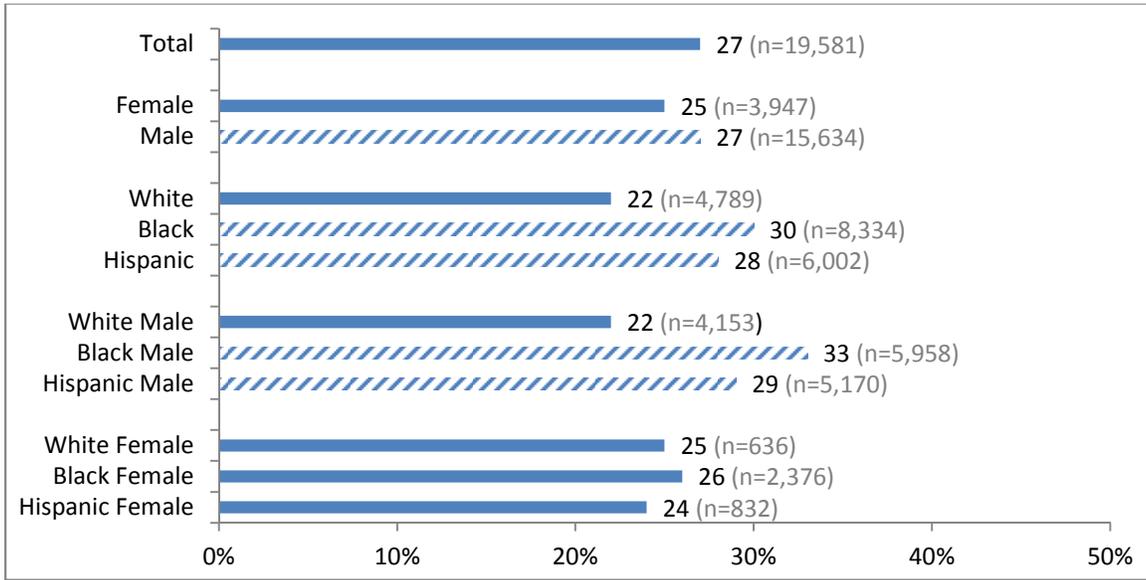
Data Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2013 and HIV Services Unmet Need Project.

Race/Ethnicity and Age

When looking at the unmet need information presented here, there are two types of PLWH populations to consider: the populations which have the largest number of infected individuals out of care and the populations which have the greatest proportion of infected individuals out of care. The latter group represents a population that is suffering a large burden of unmet need, even if the total number of people out of care in that population is small.

Almost 27 percent of Texans with HIV did not receive HIV-related medical care in 2012 (Figure 29). Groups with unmet need higher than the average have striped bars in the figures shown below. Black and Hispanic men have both greater proportions and greater numbers with unmet need, with Black women also showing sizable numbers, but proportions consistent with the overall population proportion out of care.

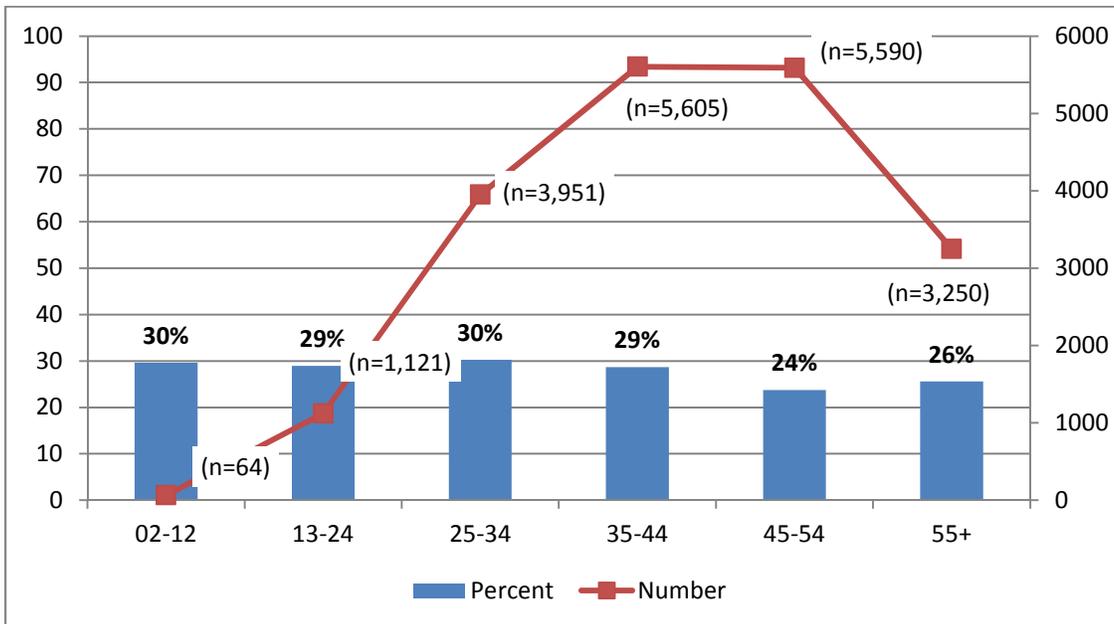
Figure 29: Proportion and Number of PLWH in Texas with Unmet Need by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, 2012



Data Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2013 and HIV Services Unmet Need Project.

Unmet need was examined by the current age of PLWH. Unmet need was highest for PLWH ages 25-44 and lowest for the youngest and oldest age groups.

Figure 30: Percent and Number of Texas PLWH with Unmet Need for HIV-Related Care by Age Group, 2012



Data Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2013 and HIV Services Unmet Need Project.

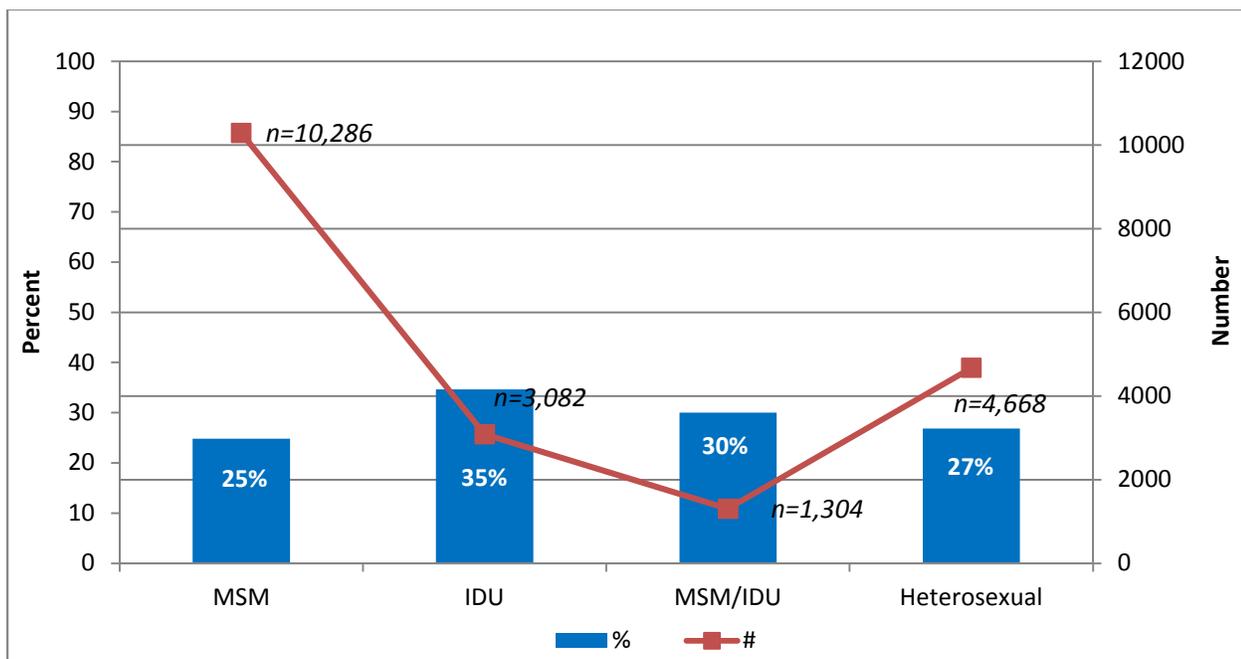
Mode of Exposure

Figure 31 shows unmet need by the mode of exposure to HIV. Texans with modes of exposure involving injection drug use showed the highest proportions out of care of any exposure group in 2012, as well as each annual assessment done since 2008.

While it is true that not all PLHW who became infected with HIV through injection drug use are still active injectors, there are many barriers to consistent HIV treatment that may affect measures of linkage, use and retention in HIV treatment in people who inject drugs. People who inject drugs are more likely to be incarcerated, more likely to have substance abuse problems and behavioral health issues that interfere with treatment adherence, less likely to have health insurance, and less likely to see the same physician at every encounter with the health system. People who inject drugs are also less likely to have stable housing³⁵. The potential for interaction between medications administered in maintenance pharmacotherapy for opioid dependence and medications commonly prescribed for HIV may concern both the patient and treatment provider³⁶. There are also indications that providers may be less willing to prescribe ART treatment for persons who inject drugs occasionally or on a daily basis, even at CD4+ cells counts indicating an AIDS diagnosis. They were even less willing to initiate therapy for injectors at higher CD4+ counts³⁷.

While the proportion of MSM with unmet need is only 25 percent, MSM make up more than half those with unmet need, and so require a more thorough examination.

Figure 31: Unmet Need in Texas by Mode of Exposure, 2012



Data Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2013 and HIV Services Unmet Need Project.

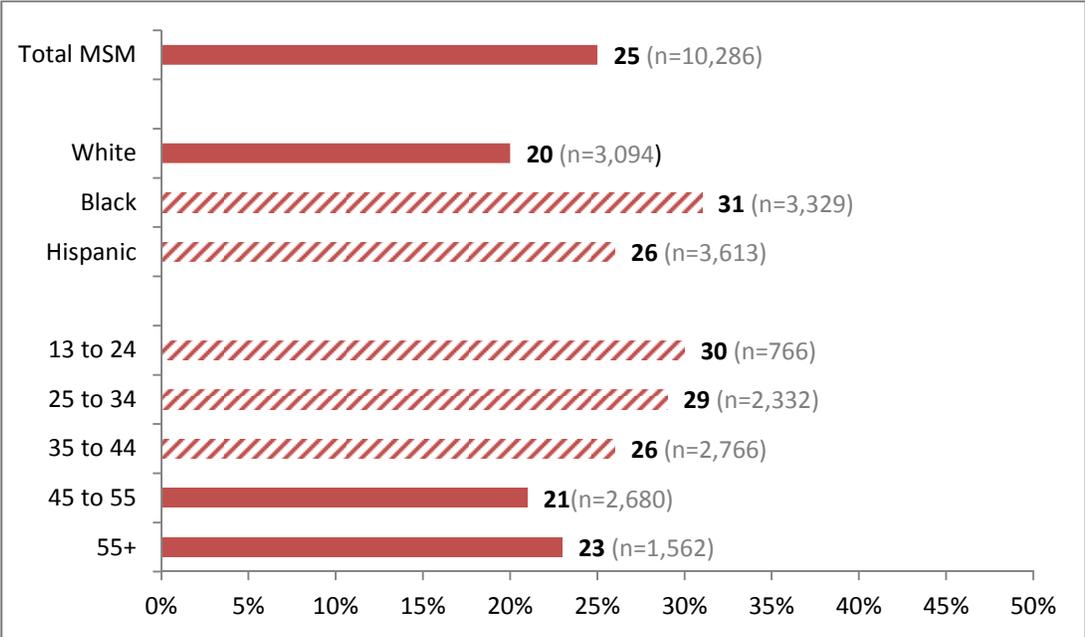
³⁵ R. P. Westergaard, T. Hess, J. Astemborski, S. H. Mehta, and G. D. Kirk, "Longitudinal changes in engagement in care and viral suppression for HIV-infected injection drug users," *AIDS*, vol. 27, no. 16, pp. 2559–2566, 2013.

³⁶ E. McCance-Katz, L. Cropsey, M. Gourevitch. *Injecting Drug Use Among People Living with HIV/AIDS: A Review and Potential Interventions Based on International Experiences*. World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 2006.

³⁷ Westergaard RP, Ambrose BK, Mehta SH, Kirk GD Provider And Clinic-Level Correlates Of Deferring Antiretroviral Therapy For People Who Inject Drugs: A Survey Of North American HIV Providers. *J Int AIDS Soc*. 2012 Feb 23; 15:10.

Figure 32 shows unmet need for MSM by race/ethnicity and age. Black MSM and MSM 34 years of age and younger have the greatest levels of unmet need. Significant numbers of Hispanic MSM are also out of care, especially among MSM living on the US-Mexico border (data not shown). This snapshot should be considered along with information on continuous participation in treatment and viral suppression; with a more extended view, Hispanics show more consistency in treatment and continuous suppression than do Black PLWH.

Figure 32: Unmet Need among Texas MSM by Selected Characteristics, 2012



Data Source: Texas eHARS data as of July 2013 and HIV Services Unmet Need Project.

Chapter 9: Continuous HIV-Related Medical Care and Viral Suppression

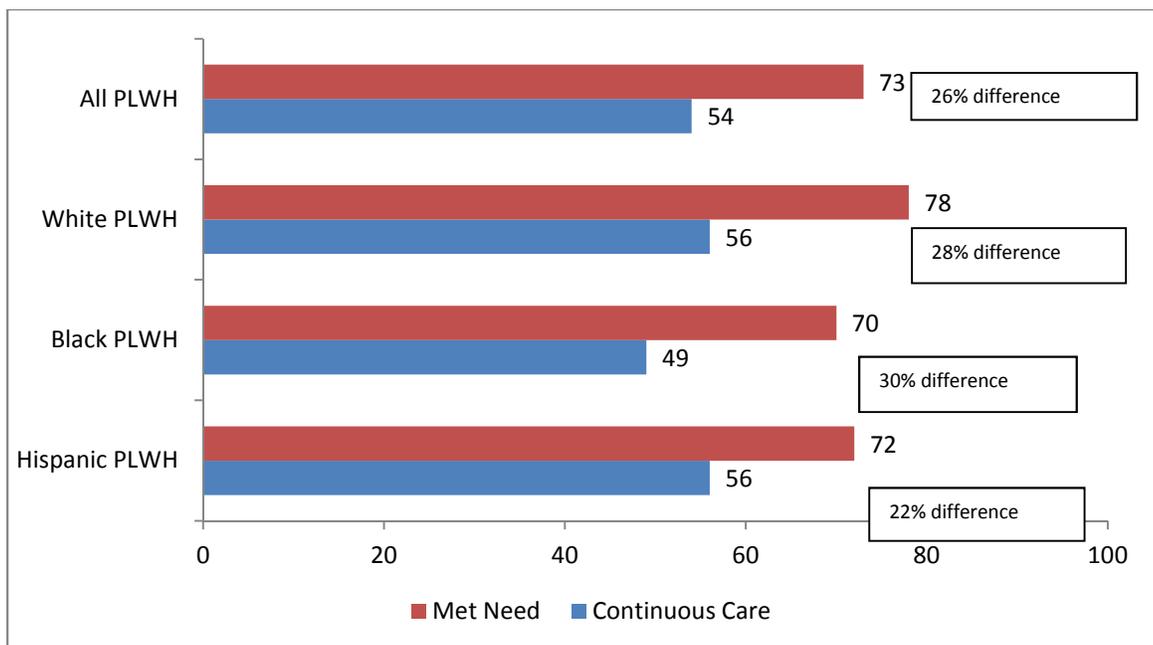
In 2010, DSHS developed a measure of continuous care based on the measure in the National HIV/AIDS Strategy³⁸. The measures assess the number and proportion of PLWH who had evidence of at least two episodes of HIV-related care (any combination of outpatient/ambulatory care visits or CD4 counts or viral load tests) at least 90 to 180 days apart within the measurement year³⁹⁻⁴⁰. The NHAS lists a target for improvement in continuous care for patients in the Ryan White Program (80 percent by 2015). However, in order to decrease new HIV infections, it is necessary to assess continuous care for all PLWH.

The sources for this analysis are the same as described in chapters on linkage and unmet need. For the population-based measure, all PLWH known to be alive as of the end of 2012 were included in the analysis. These data were then examined to identify persons with at least two episodes of HIV-related care (visits or laboratory tests) at least 90 to 180 days apart.

Continuous Care and Retention in RW Care in 2012 by Race/Ethnicity and Age

Figure 33 shows the percentage of different race/ethnic groups with met need (those with at least one episode of HIV-related medical care) and continuous care (more than one episode at appropriate intervals). 73 percent of PLWH had at least one episode of HIV-related medical care, only slightly more than half of PLWH had evidence of continuous care in that same year. Black PLWH had the lowest levels of continuous care. As shown on Figure 33, Hispanics showed the smallest difference between the proportion with one episode of care vs. multiple episodes (22 percent drop), compared to a drop of 26 percent for all PLWH.

Figure 33: Met Need and Continuous Care for HIV-Related Care for Texas PLWH, 2012



Source: eHARS and Texas HIV Services Unmet Need Project

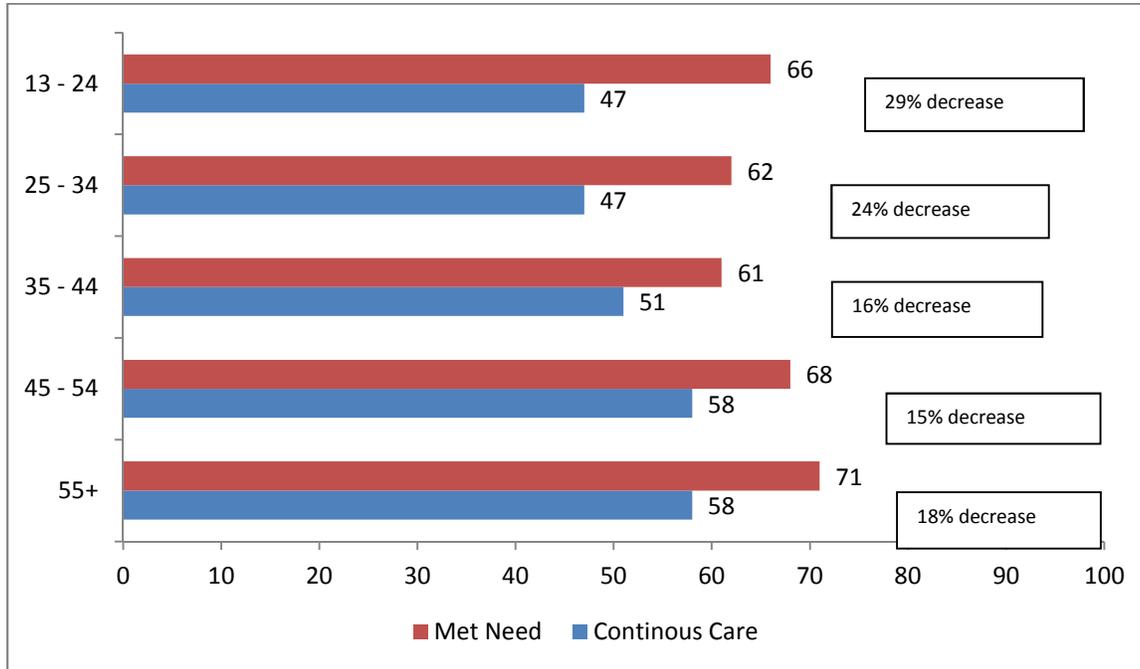
³⁸ White House Office of National AIDS Policy. National HIV/AIDS Strategy for the United States. Washington, DC: White House; 2010

³⁹ There are differences between the unmet need measure and the continuous care measure. The measure of unmet need for includes dispensed medications as evidence of met need. Dispensed medications are not included in the continuous care measure.

⁴⁰ Current guidelines recommend less frequent viral load monitoring tests for persons with evidence of successful treatment (two to three years of viral suppression), and national indicators developed to monitor implementation of the NHAS agencies differ in the assessment periods (24 rather than 12 months). However, the NHAS goal stands as it was written in 2010, and this chapter uses it.

The percentage of PLWH in continuous care increases with age (Figure 34). Younger age groups showed greater differences between the proportion of PLWH having one vs multiple episodes of care.

Figure 34: Continuous Care for Texas PLWH and RW Program by Age Group, 2012



Source: eHARS and Texas HIV Services Unmet Need Project

Improvement in One Year Measures, 2010-2012

Snapshots of continuous care levels were compared across time. Because these measures are calculated for each year separately, they cannot be interpreted as the proportion of clients in any particular group that had continuous care across time; that is shown in the next section. Table 15 shows the percentage of PLWH in continuous care for selected groups that had lower retention in care in 2012. Overall, the percentage of PLWH that receives continuous care within a one year period increased by about 23 percent from 2010 to 2012.

Table 15: Proportions of Texas PLWH in Continuous Care in 2010, 2011, and 2012

Group	Year			
	2010	2011	2012	% Change
PLWH	44	54	54	22.7%
MSM	51	56	54	5.9%
Blacks	45	49	49	8.9%
25-34	43	40	47	9.3%

Source: eHARS and Texas HIV Services Unmet Need Project

Met Need, Continuous Care and Viral Suppression – Three Year Cohort

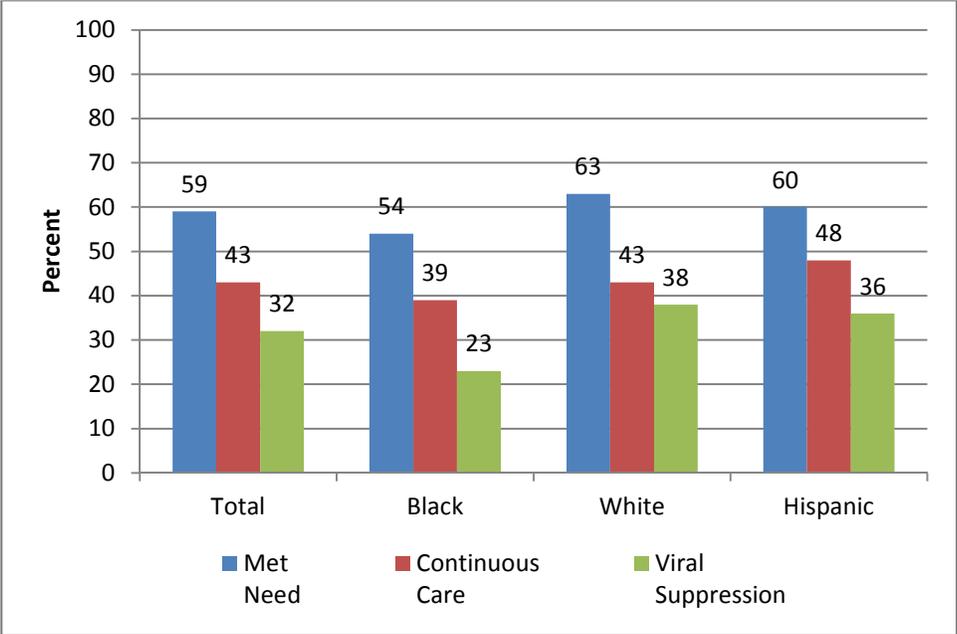
DSHS also constructed a client-based measure of continuous participation in care for the 2010-2012 time period. A measure of continuous viral suppression was also constructed, which is especially relevant in light of current emphasis on reducing viral load as a population-level HIV prevention strategy. To be included in the cohort, the

person must have been diagnosed prior to 2010 and alive as of the end of 2012, have evidence of care in eight of the 12 quarters spanning the three year period. The race/ethnic composition of the cohort was comparable to the overall profile of PLWH.

There were 61,809 PLWH diagnosed before 2010 and alive at the end of 2012. Of these, 59 percent had met need (at least one episode of HIV care) for three consecutive years, about 43 percent had continuous care for three consecutive years (multiple episodes of care with appropriate time between visits), and 32 percent were virally suppressed for three consecutive years.

Outcomes for the cohort by race/ethnicity are shown in below in Figure 35. Not only are health outcomes for Blacks less favorable, but that the difference between the percentage continuously suppressed and the percentage continually in care is not equivalent between racial/ethnic groups. A key piece of missing information is race/ethnic group difference in receipt of or adherence to ARV medications, as this may partially explain some of the differences in continuous suppression. The size of the difference in suppression indicates the need for enhanced adherence support.

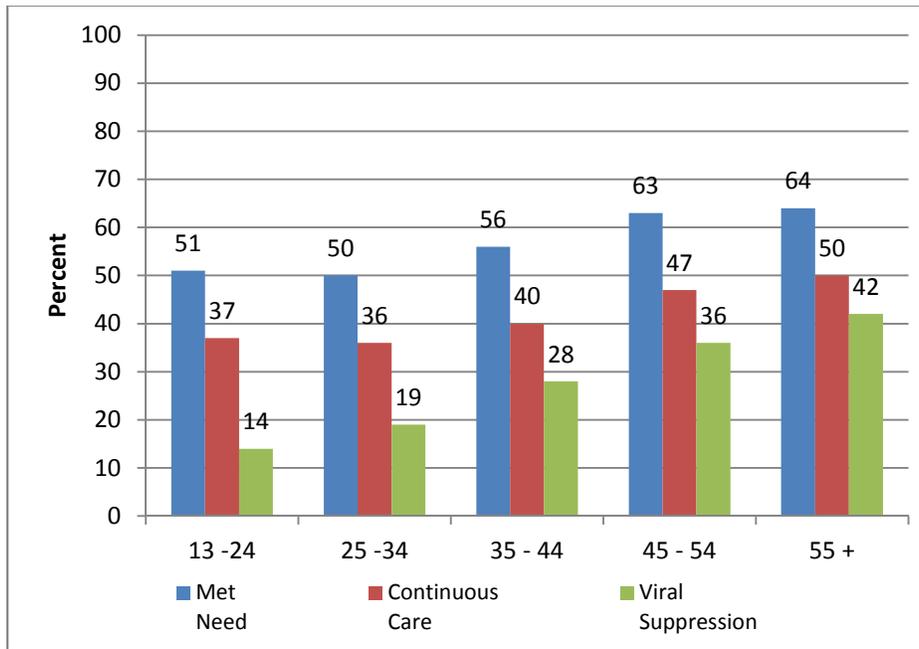
Figure 35: Texas PLWH with Continuous Care and Suppressed Viral Load, 2010 - 2012



Source: eHARS and Texas HIV Services Unmet Need Project

Because younger age has been associated with less favorable health outcomes, results for the cohort by current age are shown below. In those under 35, many fewer PLWH are continually suppressed than continually in care. This comparison also lacks information on the proportions in these age groups prescribed and consistently adherent to ARV. However, the size of the differences suggests that this group should be the focus of adherence support interventions.

Figure 36: Texas PLWH with Continuous Care and Suppressed Viral Load by Age, 2010 - 2012



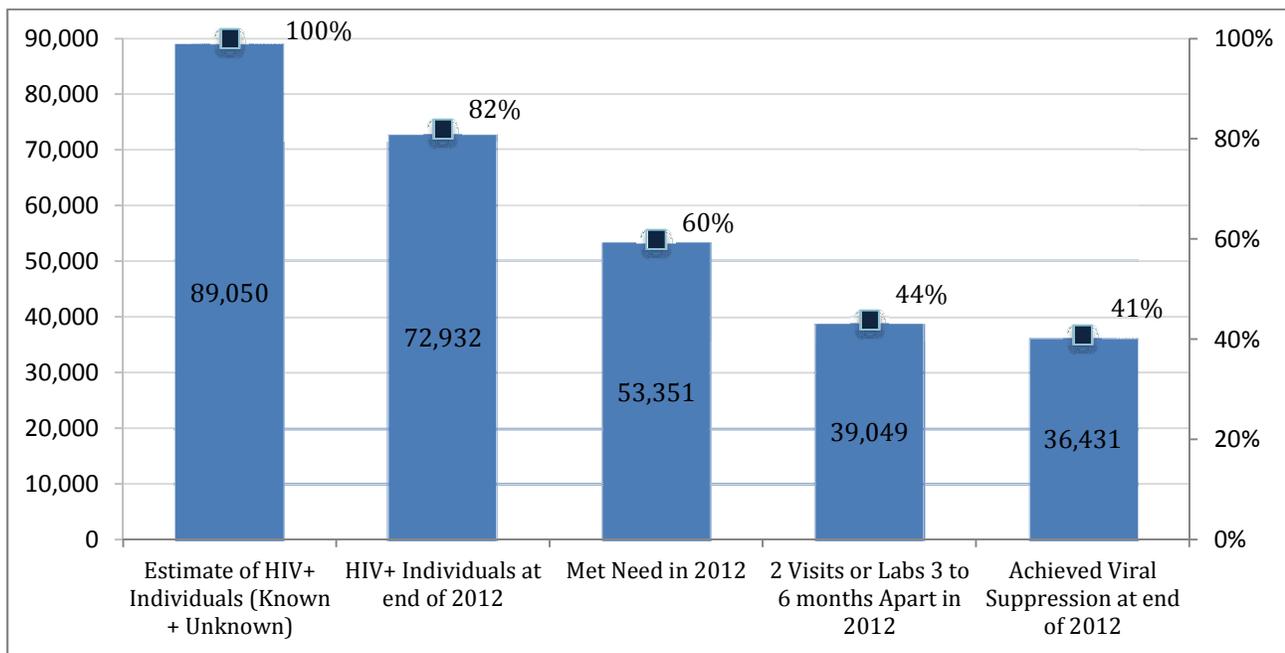
Source: eHARS and Texas HIV Services Unmet Need Project

Examining a cohort of PLWH on these three-year measures more clearly highlights disparities for Blacks and younger PLWH. Though mode of exposure and sex were not specifically detailed in the preceding analysis, the majority of Black and youth PLWH are MSM, though a larger proportion of Blacks PLWH (compared to White or Hispanic PLWH) are females. More specific data is needed to explain the larger discrepancies between achievement of continuous care and viral suppression for three years among Black and younger PLWH. Though the most obvious explanation is less strict medication adherence, the reasons for this are not known, and may be different for young Black females than for young MSM.

Chapter 10: Texas HIV Population-Based Treatment Cascade

The *Texas HIV Population-Based Treatment Cascade* is a graphic representation of the HIV continuum of care among HIV-infected Texans. The Cascade demonstrates population-level coverage and community-level impact on health outcomes for PLWH⁴¹. Each successive bar demonstrates the steps between HIV diagnosis, obtaining medical care, retention in that care, and viral suppression. Raising each of these bars will not only assure appropriate care and treatment of persons currently living with HIV, but also acts to reduce new infections. The cascade can be used as a guide to direct attention to particular groups or activities along the care continuum, and is an excellent way to monitor progress on a population level. Each bar in the cascade is constructed using HIV Surveillance data, HIV care services data, and electronic lab report data.

Figure 37: 2012 Texas HIV Population-Based Treatment Cascade



Estimate of HIV + Individuals (known and unknown)

Among individuals living with HIV in the U.S., 18.1 percent are estimated to be unaware of their HIV infection⁴². Applying this to Texas gives a total of 89,050 of persons living with HIV, regardless of whether their infections are diagnosed or undiagnosed. This number is used as the base for all other bars to be measured against. For Texas to make progress, a greater proportion the total number of people all people living with HIV, must be involved in treatment and care to keep themselves and their communities healthy. For those whose HIV infections are undiagnosed, timely diagnosis and linkage to care are critical.

HIV + Individuals at the End of 2012

At the end of 2012, there were 72,932 PLWH in Texas who were aware of their HIV status (82 percent of all PLWH). This means there are an estimated 16,118 HIV infected people in Texas who are not aware of their infections. Persons with undiagnosed infections have a higher risk of transmitting HIV to others, and are not

⁴¹ Greenberg, Alan E.; Hader, Shannon L.; Masur, Henry; Young, A. Toni; Skillicorn, Jennifer; Dieffenbach, Carl W. Fighting HIV/AIDS in Washington, D.C. Health Affairs, 2009.

⁴² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012, June). Monitoring selected national HIV prevention and care objectives by using HIV surveillance data-United States and 6 U.S. dependent areas-2010. HIV Surveillance Supplemental Report. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/>

receiving life-lengthening treatment. Increasing the number of people who are aware of their infections requires truly tailored and focused testing efforts for high risk persons, especially MSM and Black women, effective public health efforts to offer testing to the social and sexual networks of persons with HIV, and for HIV testing to become a routine part of mainstream healthcare. Until we reduce the number of persons with undiagnosed HIV infections, we cannot make true headway in reducing new infections.

Met Need in 2012

Among all persons with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed), 60 percent (or 53,351) had at least one episode of HIV-related treatment in 2012. This does not mean they received treatment meeting standards of care or treatment guidelines, only that they had some treatment-related contact.

2 Visits or Viral Load Tests or CD4 Tests Three to Six Months Apart in 2012

Since this is a snapshot, this bar is referred to as the continuous care marker. It looks at the number of persons who had evidence of \geq two visits or monitoring tests at least three months apart in 2012⁴³. Among all PLWH, 44 percent had continuous care in 2012. As we have seen in this report, youth, especially young MSM, are less likely to be continuously involved in treatment, and measures of continuous care are lower for Blacks, especially Black men.

Achieved Viral Suppression at the End of 2012

Viral suppression is the result of successful treatment, and the benefits can extend to the community in the form of reductions in new cases as a greater proportion of persons with HIV receive effective treatment. Using all persons with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed) as the denominator, 41 percent achieved viral suppression (\leq 200 copies/mL) as determined by their last viral load test in that year.

⁴³ While this measure reflects a NHAS goal, there are other measures of continuous care that are being proposed by federal partners and quality advocates. The way this bar is constructed may be altered in future cascades.

Chlamydia Cases and Incidence with HIV Coinfection(Per 1,000)
Texas 2005 - 2012

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate
CT	217	4.1	242	4.4	339	5.9	449	7.4	523	8.2	596	8.9	744	10.6	838	11.5
Age group																
0-14	2	4.4	0	0	5	12.1	3	7.9	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	10.1
15-24	80	36.5	100	44.1	101	41.2	156	56.9	169	54.7	193	56.6	228	62.5	242	63.6
25-34	65	6.1	84	7.8	126	11.5	145	12.9	176	15.2	204	16.9	246	19.6	306	23.4
35-44	47	2.3	38	1.8	64	3.1	97	4.7	103	5.1	123	6.2	153	7.8	155	7.9
45+	23	1.2	20	1	43	1.8	48	1.8	75	2.6	75	2.4	117	3.5	132	3.6
Race																
White	42	2.4	58	3.2	63	3.4	74	3.8	79	4	117	5.7	141	6.7	156	7.3
Black	113	5.8	130	6.4	175	8.2	240	10.6	292	12.3	306	12.2	361	13.8	416	15.2
Hispanic	52	3.8	47	3.2	89	5.7	115	6.9	135	7.6	147	7.7	203	10.1	231	10.8
Other	1	2.7	0	0	1	2.3	1	2.1	1	1.9	4	7.1	4	6.3	2	2.9
Unknown	9	6.3	7	4.6	11	6.8	19	11.3	16	9	22	11.6	35	17.6	33	16.4
Sex																
Female	115	9.7	114	9.2	160	12.3	214	15.7	207	14.6	221	14.6	221	14.3	234	14.6
Male	102	2.5	128	3	179	4	235	5	316	6.4	375	6.4	523	9.6	604	10.6
Region																
Austin	16	4.4	19	4.9	42	10.4	36	8.5	38	8.6	39	8.4	47	9.7	80	15.7
Dallas	57	4.6	76	5.8	91	6.5	140	9.6	189	12.3	177	10.9	265	15.6	266	15.1
Houston	20	5.8	16	4.5	24	6.4	39	9.9	44	10.6	40	9.2	57	12.5	50	10.5
Fort Worth	62	3.7	55	3.1	75	4.1	113	5.9	122	6.1	182	8.7	207	9.5	225	9.9
San Antonio	22	5.8	18	4.6	34	8.3	38	8.8	41	9.0	54	11.3	51	10.1	93	17.6
Other Texas	33	3.3	45	5.5	67	8.7	63	6.9	58	7.3	80	6.5	103	8.9	109	7.5
TDCJ	7	2.7	13	4.8	6	2.1	20	6.5	31	9.6	24	7.1	14	4.0	15	4.2
Risk																
MSM	75.3	2.7	97.7	3.4	147.2	4.8	172	5.3	252.7	7.3	301.7	8.2	437.8	11.2	518.5	12.5
IDU	25.2	3.0	29.3	3.5	32.8	3.8	56.5	6.5	49.5	5.6	50.6	5.7	55.6	6.3	53.2	6.0
MSM/IDU	7.3	1.7	8.9	2.1	8.4	1.9	24.2	5.6	17.2	4.0	27.4	6.3	24.3	5.6	26.9	6.2
Heterosexual	107.2	9.1	103.1	8.2	146.6	11.0	188.3	13.2	193.6	12.8	204.3	12.8	209.3	12.5	226.4	13.0
Pediatric	1	1.6	2	3.1	3	4.6	8	11.9	10	14.4	12	16.8	15	20.4	13	17.5
Adult Other	1	6.7	1	6.8	1	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	15.4	0.0	0.0
Black MSM																
CT	28	96.0	38.3	91.2	60.3	113.2	65.3	114.7	106.9	151.9	103.6	141.7	163.9	175.8	209	195.1

* For confidential reasons, number of cases less or equal to 5 are masked.

Gonorrhea Cases and Incidence with HIV Coinfection(Per 1,000)

Texas 2005 - 2012

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Case	Rate														
GC	397	7.5	514	9.3	605	10.4	593	9.8	594	9.3	743	11.1	858	12.3	936	12.8
Age group																
0-14	1	2.2	1	2.3	1	2.4	6	15.7	1	2.8	0	0	1	3.1	0	0
15-24	83	37.8	103	45.4	117	47.7	148	54	169	54.7	225	66	228	62.5	286	75.2
25-34	137	12.9	179	16.6	218	19.9	211	18.8	219	18.9	274	22.7	296	23.6	358	27.4
35-44	123	5.9	159	7.6	176	8.5	137	6.7	121	6	146	7.4	193	9.9	182	9.3
45+	53	2.8	72	3.4	93	4	91	3.5	84	2.9	98	3.1	140	4.1	110	3
Race/Ethnicity																
White	117	6.6	153	8.4	132	7	121	6.2	117	5.9	182	8.9	204	9.8	225	10.5
Black	200	10.3	255	12.5	332	15.5	323	14.3	332	13.9	367	14.7	403	15.4	425	15.5
Hispanic	65	4.8	87	6	122	7.8	126	7.6	120	6.8	165	8.7	213	10.6	250	11.7
Other	3	8.1	2	5.1	1	2.3	4	8.5	3	5.8	7	12.5	5	7.9	6	8.7
Unknown	12	8.4	17	11.1	18	11.1	19	11.3	22	12.4	22	11.6	33	16.6	30	14.9
Sex																
Female	72	6.1	81	6.6	84	6.5	101	7.4	102	7.2	114	7.7	105	6.8	97	6.1
Male	325	7.9	433	10.1	521	11.6	492	10.4	492	9.9	629	12.1	753	13.8	839	14.7
Region																
Austin	46	12.6	60	15.5	62	15.3	55	12.9	50	11.3	73	15.8	85	17.5	124	24.4
Dallas	138	11.0	147	11.1	178	12.8	174	11.9	171	11.2	229	14.1	249	14.7	280	15.9
Houston	39	11.3	45	12.6	53	14.2	38	9.6	53	12.7	51	11.7	54	11.8	49	10.3
Fort Worth	91	5.4	165	9.4	187	10.2	188	9.8	197	9.8	233	11.1	276	12.6	278	12.2
San Antonio	31	8.2	24	6.1	53	13.0	51	11.9	49	10.8	75	15.7	79	15.7	78	14.8
Other Texas	38	3.6	46	5.2	50	7.3	57	5.6	54	7.3	58	5.1	90	7.3	108	8.6
TDCJ	14	5.3	27	9.9	22	7.6	30	9.8	20	6.2	24	7.1	25	7.1	19	5.3
Risk																
MSM	246.8	9.0	328	11.3	408.5	13.3	388.4	11.9	409.2	11.8	537.1	14.6	653.8	16.7	754.1	18.2
IDU	43.4	5.2	59.5	7.0	52.6	6.1	58.3	6.7	33.2	3.8	41.1	4.7	38.2	4.3	34.9	3.9
MSM/IDU	25.1	5.9	36.9	8.5	34.2	7.9	34.6	8.0	27.5	6.3	40.1	9.2	49.2	11.3	35.8	8.2
Heterosexual	79.7	6.8	84.6	6.7	107.7	8.1	108.7	7.6	115.1	7.6	111.7	7.0	111.8	6.7	103.2	5.9
Pediatric	1	1.6	5	7.8	2	3.0	3	4.5	9	13.0	13	18.2	4	5.4	7	9.4
Adult Other	1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1	7.7	1	7.8
Black MSM																
GC *	90.8	311.4	124.5	296.4	187.9	352.7	177.1	311.0	193.5	274.9	216.9	296.7	267.1	286.5	304.5	284.21

P&S Syphilis Cases and Incidence with HIV Coinfection (Per 1,000)

Texas 2005 - 2012

	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate	Case	Rate
P&S CT	177	3.4	248	4.5	262	4.5	266	4.4	309	4.8	269	4.0	325	4.7	494	6.8
Age group																
0-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-24	25	11.4	50	22	36	14.7	47	17.1	84	27.2	77	22.6	107	29.3	121	31.8
25-34	59	5.5	69	6.4	87	7.9	95	8.5	110	9.5	75	6.2	95	7.6	174	13.3
35-44	63	3	82	3.9	102	4.9	79	3.9	69	3.4	74	3.7	72	3.7	104	5.3
45+	30	1.6	47	2.2	37	1.6	45	1.7	46	1.6	43	1.4	51	1.5	95	2.6
Race																
White	54	3	59	3.2	76	4	74	3.8	57	2.9	65	3.2	91	4.4	127	5.9
Black	74	3.8	116	5.7	112	5.2	123	5.4	157	6.6	123	4.9	133	5.1	157	5.7
Hispanic	44	3.2	65	4.5	60	3.8	62	3.7	86	4.8	71	3.7	81	4	189	8.8
Other	1	2.7	3	7.6	5	11.6	0	0	2	3.9	3	5.3	3	4.8	3	4.3
Unknown	4	2.8	5	3.3	9	5.5	7	4.2	7	3.9	7	3.7	17	8.6	18	9
Sex																
Female	7	0.6	6	0.5	15	1.2	20	1.5	20	1.4	3	0.2	5	0.3	5	0.3
Male	170	4.1	242	5.6	247	5.5	246	5.2	289	5.8	266	5.1	320	5.9	489	8.6
Region																
Austin	14	3.8	29	7.5	16	4.0	21	4.9	17	3.8	30	6.5	39	8.0	55	10.8
Dallas	50	4.0	43	3.3	38	2.7	42	2.9	76	5.0	46	2.8	75	4.4	88	5.0
Houston	8	2.3	16	4.5	10	2.7	26	6.6	25	6.0	41	9.4	40	8.8	48	10.1
Fort Wor	75	4.5	105	6.0	145	7.9	111	5.8	101	5.0	88	4.2	87	4.0	191	8.4
San Anto	10	2.6	19	4.9	20	4.9	29	6.8	44	9.7	28	5.9	39	7.8	66	12.5
Other Te	16	0.8	27	3.0	20	1.5	28	1.6	37	3.4	32	3.9	37	3.3	39	3.0
TDCJ	4	1.5	9	3.3	13	4.5	9	2.9	9	2.8	4	1.2	8	2.3	7	1.9
Risk																
MSM	143.5	5.2	213.3	7.3	205	6.7	213.8	6.5	253.2	7.3	235.3	6.4	295.8	7.6	454.7	11.0
IDU	6.2	0.7	4.8	0.6	14.2	1.7	13.6	1.6	14.2	1.6	7	0.8	5.5	0.6	8.4	0.9
MSM/IDU	14.1	3.3	18.5	4.3	21.5	5.0	17.2	4.0	21	4.8	15.7	3.6	15.6	3.6	20.8	4.8
Heterose	13.2	1.1	11.4	0.9	21.3	1.6	20.4	1.4	20.6	1.4	11	0.7	8.1	0.5	10.1	0.6
Pediatric	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Adult Ot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black MSM																
PSS	54	185.2	98.7	234.9	74.5	139.9	88	154.5	124.1	176.3	102.5	140.2	120.5	129.2	143.6	134.0

Appendix II: People Living with HIV and New Diagnoses of HIV/AIDS for HSDA in Texas and by County

This appendix lists the demographic and risk data for the HIV Service Delivery Areas (HSDA) in Texas for people living with HIV (PLWH) as well as for new diagnoses. The case numbers and rates are listed by county for each HSDA as well. Five years' worth of data are provided so trends can be identified. All data in this appendix were extracted from the eHARS database and are current as of July 1, 2013. Rates are calculated using data from the National Center for Health Statistics population estimates.

One technical note to keep in mind when interpreting these data concerns the number of cases involved in some of the table cells. If there are a small number of cases, the rate associated with the number is considered statistically unstable. This is because with so few cases, the rate can fluctuate from year to year. For example, if there are two new diagnoses for a particular county in 2009 with a rate of 25 cases per 100,000 but in 2010 there was one new diagnosis with a case rate of 12 per 100,000, it would be tempting to conclude HIV is becoming less of a concern in this county. A more accurate interpretation of these rates would be that with such a small number of cases, the rate will continue to fluctuate and so a multi-year trend for the county will be ambiguous. The CDC recommends that the rate of any cell with less than four cases should be considered statistically unstable and should be interpreted with caution⁴⁴.

⁴⁴ Klein, R.J. et al. 2002. Healthy People 2010 Criteria for Data Suppression. Healthy People 2010 Statistical Notes, 24, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Abilene HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	302	93.4	308	94.7	319	97.4	330	100.5	334	101.9
Status										
HIV	133	41.1	135	41.5	136	41.5	143	43.6	139	42.4
AIDS	169	52.2	173	53.2	183	55.9	187	57.0	195	59.5
Sex										
Male	228	140.0	234	142.7	244	147.7	250	150.8	255	153.6
Female	74	46.1	74	45.9	75	46.2	80	49.3	79	48.9
Race/Ethnicity										
White	171	74.5	173	75.4	175	76.0	179	78.4	180	79.6
Black	60	342.0	60	339.5	63	349.0	68	369.2	70	374.6
Hispanic	59	81.9	63	85.6	67	89.7	69	89.9	68	87.3
Other [^]	1	23.2	1	22.4	2	44.2	2	41.6	4	79.8
Unknown**	11	-	11	-	12	-	12	-	12	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	3	6.5	2	4.3	2	4.2	3	6.3	3	6.4
13-24	9	15.5	11	19.2	10	17.5	13	22.9	11	19.5
25-34	48	122.3	45	112.2	46	112.6	43	103.0	43	101.0
35-44	100	260.3	100	264.9	95	253.5	91	245.6	92	250.6
45-54	101	225.2	106	234.8	115	255.5	117	265.4	117	273.1
≥55	41	46.5	44	49.1	51	56.0	63	67.9	68	72.5
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	128	42.4	136	44.2	146	45.9	153	46.5	159	47.5
IDU	66	21.8	66	21.5	65	20.3	61	18.5	59	17.5
MSMIDU	49	16.2	46	15.0	45	14.2	45	13.7	45	13.6
Hetero	52	17.3	53	17.1	56	17.5	62	18.8	64	19.0
Perinatal	6	2.0	6	1.9	6	1.9	7	2.1	7	2.1
Other	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Abilene HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Brown County	37	97.0	36	94.7	35	91.8	37	97.3	37	97.8
Callahan County	2	14.8	3	22.1	4	29.5	6	44.3	6	44.4
Coleman County	8	89.9	7	78.9	7	78.7	7	79.9	6	69.2
Comanche County	9	65.1	10	71.9	10	71.6	11	79.2	11	79.9
Eastland County	13	70.2	13	70.3	13	70.0	13	70.0	13	70.6
Fisher County	2	49.2	2	49.8	2	50.3	2	50.6	2	52.0
Haskell County	11	188.4	12	204.7	12	203.4	13	217.6	13	220.3
Jones County	10	49.7	11	54.7	12	59.4	12	59.2	12	60.1
Kent County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Knox County	2	54.8	2	54.8	1	26.9	1	26.7	1	26.4
Mitchell County	5	53.9	4	42.6	4	42.5	4	42.5	4	42.8
Nolan County	19	125.9	19	125.6	20	131.4	21	138.7	21	140.7
Runnels County	7	67.0	8	77.0	8	76.2	9	85.1	9	86.1
Scurry County	9	54.6	9	53.6	8	47.3	8	47.3	7	40.9
Shackelford County	1	30.2	1	29.7	1	29.6	1	30.0	1	29.8
Stephens County	12	125.6	12	124.0	12	124.6	11	115.5	12	126.8
Stonewall County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taylor County	154	119.5	158	121.3	169	128.5	173	130.4	178	133.4
Throckmorton County	1	61.2	1	60.5	1	60.9	1	61.0	1	62.5

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Abilene HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	15	4.6	20	6.1	14	4.3	12	3.7	8	2.4
Sex										
Male	12	7.4	18	11.0	13	7.9	9	5.4	7	4.2
Female	3	1.9	2	1.2	1	0.6	3	1.8	1	0.6
Race/Ethnicity										
White	9	3.9	12	5.2	5	2.2	5	2.2	5	2.2
Black	3	17.1	3	17.0	4	22.2	3	16.3	2	10.7
Hispanic	3	4.2	5	6.8	5	6.7	4	5.2	0	0.0
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	2	3.5	3	5.2	3	5.3	2	3.5	2	3.5
25-34	5	12.7	4	10.0	3	7.3	2	4.8	4	9.4
35-44	4	10.4	7	18.5	6	16.0	4	10.8	2	5.4
45-54	3	6.7	4	8.9	1	2.2	3	6.8	0	0.0
≥55	1	1.1	2	2.2	1	1.1	1	1.1	0	0.0
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	8	53.3	14	71.0	9	60.7	5	41.7	5	62.5
IDU	0	0.0	4	21.0	2	15.7	2	13.3	0	0.0
MSMIDU	3	20.0	1	3.0	1	7.9	1	8.3	0	0.0
Hetero	4	26.7	1	5.0	2	15.7	4	36.7	3	37.5
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Isander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Abilene HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Brown County	4	10.5	1	2.6	0	0.0	1	2.6	1	2.6
Callahan County	0	0.0	2	14.8	2	14.8	2	14.8	0	0.0
Coleman County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Comanche County	0	0.0	1	7.2	0	0.0	1	7.2	0	0.0
Eastland County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.9
Fisher County	1	24.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Haskell County	1	17.1	1	17.1	0	0.0	1	16.7	0	0.0
Jones County	0	0.0	3	14.9	3	14.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kent County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Knox County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mitchell County	1	10.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.6	0	0.0
Nolan County	1	6.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	13.2	0	0.0
Runnels County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Scurry County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Shackelford County	0	0.0	1	29.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stephens County	1	10.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Stonewall County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Taylor County	6	4.7	11	8.4	9	6.8	4	3.0	5	3.7
Throckmorton County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Amarillo HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	395	94.2	398	93.9	412	96.3	425	98.3	434	99.7
Status										
HIV	178	42.5	175	41.3	179	41.8	175	40.5	179	41.1
AIDS	217	51.8	223	52.6	233	54.4	250	57.8	255	58.6
Sex										
Male	318	150.3	320	149.5	328	151.6	333	152.2	338	153.0
Female	77	37.1	78	37.1	84	39.7	92	43.1	96	44.8
Race/Ethnicity										
White	207	78.4	207	78.6	211	80.1	216	82.4	221	84.7
Black	55	272.1	54	264.4	57	275.9	56	264.3	56	257.0
Hispanic	108	86.4	112	86.3	116	87.4	119	86.8	125	89.0
Other [^]	8	79.2	9	84.6	11	98.5	17	142.7	17	137.7
Unknown**	17	-	16	-	17	-	17	-	15	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	1	1.5	1	1.4	1	1.4	1	1.4	1	1.4
13-24	13	17.9	10	13.8	11	15.2	13	17.6	13	17.3
25-34	61	108.6	68	117.7	63	107.2	65	109.0	63	104.7
35-44	136	256.3	120	227.5	127	240.1	130	245.9	134	252.3
45-54	128	219.2	138	235.6	148	253.0	144	251.2	139	248.2
≥55	56	57.8	61	61.7	62	61.5	72	69.6	84	79.6
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	204	51.7	205	51.6	214	52.0	222	52.2	228	52.6
IDU	68	17.2	66	16.6	65	15.8	68	16.0	71	16.4
MSMIDU	44	11.1	45	11.3	44	10.8	43	10.1	42	9.6
Hetero	77	19.4	80	20.1	86	20.9	90	21.2	91	20.9
Perinatal	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Amarillo HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Armstrong County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	51.9	1	51.4
Briscoe County	1	60.6	1	61.2	1	61.1	1	61.0	1	64.1
Carson County	2	31.9	2	32.2	2	32.4	3	47.8	3	48.7
Castro County	1	12.9	1	12.7	1	12.4	1	12.4	1	12.2
Childress County	2	28.1	2	28.4	4	56.8	4	57.1	4	56.9
Collingsworth County	1	33.1	1	32.9	1	32.7	1	32.2	1	32.9
Dallam County	4	61.5	4	60.9	4	59.7	3	43.8	4	57.2
Deaf Smith County	13	68.2	14	73.4	14	72.3	15	77.1	15	77.5
Donley County	1	27.1	1	27.2	1	27.2	1	27.6	1	27.8
Gray County	15	65.9	15	66.0	14	62.1	15	66.0	17	74.0
Hall County	3	88.3	2	59.8	2	59.6	2	60.5	1	30.4
Hansford County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hartley County	1	17.2	1	16.8	1	16.5	1	16.4	1	16.3
Hemphill County	1	27.2	1	26.3	1	26.3	1	25.3	1	24.5
Hutchinson County	12	54.9	12	54.1	13	58.7	14	63.9	15	68.4
Lipscomb County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moore County	8	38.2	7	32.4	7	32.0	7	31.8	9	40.3
Ochiltree County	2	20.1	2	19.6	2	19.6	1	9.6	3	28.0
Oldham County	1	49.9	1	49.0	1	48.7	1	48.0	1	48.5
Parmer County	4	40.0	4	39.7	4	39.0	4	38.8	4	39.3
Potter County	238	198.8	238	198.1	248	204.8	256	209.9	256	209.3
Randall County	76	65.2	80	67.2	82	67.9	84	68.0	86	68.8
Roberts County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sherman County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Swisher County	5	64.1	5	65.1	5	63.7	5	63.9	5	63.4
Wheeler County	4	76.9	4	74.4	4	73.9	4	73.1	4	71.1

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Amarillo HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	25	6.0	22	5.2	21	4.9	25	5.8	20	4.6
Sex										
Male	17	8.0	17	7.9	15	6.9	16	7.3	15	6.8
Female	8	3.9	5	2.4	6	2.8	9	4.2	5	2.3
Race/Ethnicity										
White	13	4.9	8	3.0	10	3.8	10	3.8	9	3.5
Black	0	0.0	3	14.7	3	14.5	1	4.7	2	9.2
Hispanic	11	8.8	10	7.7	6	4.5	9	6.6	9	6.4
Other [^]	0	0.0	1	9.4	1	9.0	5	42.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	1	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	8	11.0	4	5.5	2	2.8	5	6.8	2	2.7
25-34	5	8.9	9	15.6	5	8.5	8	13.4	4	6.7
35-44	6	11.3	4	7.6	7	13.2	7	13.2	11	20.7
45-54	4	6.9	1	1.7	6	10.3	2	3.5	0	0.0
≥55	2	2.1	4	4.0	1	1.0	3	2.9	3	2.8
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	10	39.6	13	60.5	13	61.4	14	55.2	12	58.0
IDU	6	22.4	3	11.4	3	13.8	4	16.8	4	22.0
MSMIDU	3	12.0	2	9.5	1	2.4	1	4.4	1	6.0
Hetero	7	26.0	4	18.6	5	22.4	6	23.6	3	14.0
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Amarillo HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Armstrong County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Briscoe County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Carson County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	31.9	0	0.0
Castro County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Childress County	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	28.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Collingsworth County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dallam County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3
Deaf Smith County	1	5.2	1	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Donley County	1	27.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Gray County	2	8.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	13.2	2	8.7
Hall County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hansford County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hartley County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hemphill County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hutchinson County	1	4.6	1	4.5	1	4.5	1	4.6	1	4.6
Lipscomb County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Moore County	1	4.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.0
Ochiltree County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.3
Oldham County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Parmer County	3	30.0	1	9.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Potter County	13	10.9	14	11.7	14	11.6	16	13.1	8	6.5
Randall County	2	1.7	5	4.2	4	3.3	3	2.4	5	4.0
Roberts County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sherman County	1	32.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Swisher County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Wheeler County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Austin HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	4,344	248.7	4,518	251.6	4,709	257.3	4,952	261.3	5,185	266.1
Status										
HIV	1,780	101.9	1,819	101.3	1,902	103.9	2,014	106.3	2,171	111.4
AIDS	2,564	146.8	2,699	150.3	2,807	153.4	2,938	155.0	3,014	154.7
Sex										
Male	3,654	417.3	3,814	424.1	3,976	434.0	4,201	443.0	4,412	452.1
Female	690	79.3	704	78.6	733	80.2	751	79.3	773	79.4
Race/Ethnicity										
White	2,041	201.6	2,105	204.0	2,171	207.6	2,280	212.5	2,364	215.6
Black	995	783.5	1,023	790.7	1,061	807.7	1,096	798.5	1,135	797.6
Hispanic	1,179	227.0	1,256	231.5	1,335	238.9	1,422	243.0	1,521	251.2
Other [^]	29	33.1	32	35.0	36	38.3	40	40.2	47	44.9
Unknown**	100	-	102	-	106	-	114	-	118	-
Age Group										
<2	1	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	1	1.9
2-12	15	5.5	14	5.0	12	4.2	12	4.0	11	3.6
13-24	174	55.5	165	51.4	184	56.5	193	58.5	213	63.8
25-34	736	251.2	755	253.0	768	254.7	827	263.4	864	266.8
35-44	1,502	567.1	1,469	546.3	1,419	521.8	1,353	480.5	1,373	469.7
45-54	1,388	589.6	1,484	615.6	1,604	655.6	1,732	691.5	1,775	699.8
≥55	528	168.0	631	190.5	722	209.4	834	226.1	948	243.7
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	2,733	62.9	2,883	63.8	3,035	64.5	3,238	65.4	3,443	66.4
IDU	525	12.1	518	11.5	520	11.0	512	10.3	507	9.8
MSMIDU	374	8.6	373	8.3	375	8.0	384	7.7	382	7.4
Hetero	669	15.4	699	15.5	734	15.6	774	15.6	806	15.5
Perinatal	37	0.9	39	0.9	39	0.8	39	0.8	42	0.8
Other	6	0.1	6	0.1	6	0.1	5	0.1	5	0.1

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Isander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Austin HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Bastrop County	130	179.6	133	180.7	141	190.1	145	193.3	148	198.0
Blanco County	6	59.6	7	67.9	8	76.2	9	85.1	9	84.5
Burnet County	34	80.0	34	79.8	35	81.9	38	87.6	38	87.5
Caldwell County	53	140.7	55	145.4	59	155.0	60	156.1	65	167.8
Fayette County	14	57.5	12	49.0	13	52.9	15	60.6	18	72.9
Hays County	183	123.9	191	124.3	198	126.0	212	129.5	221	130.8
Lee County	12	72.5	12	72.4	12	72.2	13	78.2	15	90.4
Llano County	19	99.8	20	104.3	20	103.6	21	110.9	21	110.0
Travis County	3,489	355.8	3,622	359.9	3,776	368.7	3,966	373.7	4,155	379.2
Williamson County	404	102.2	432	105.2	447	105.8	473	106.9	495	108.5

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Austin HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	264	15.1	231	12.9	238	13.0	297	15.7	303	15.5
Sex										
Male	218	24.9	197	21.9	201	21.9	267	28.2	266	27.3
Female	46	5.3	34	3.8	37	4.0	30	3.2	37	3.8
Race/Ethnicity										
White	106	10.5	83	8.0	94	9.0	127	11.8	113	10.3
Black	50	39.4	49	37.9	48	36.5	55	40.1	60	42.2
Hispanic	98	18.9	89	16.4	83	14.9	101	17.3	115	19.0
Other [^]	3	3.4	4	4.4	3	3.2	6	6.0	7	6.7
Unknown ^{**}	7	-	6	-	10	-	8	-	8	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.9	0	0.0
2-12	0	0.0	2	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.0
13-24	49	15.6	34	10.6	59	18.1	56	17.0	64	19.2
25-34	78	26.6	76	25.5	61	20.2	101	32.2	112	34.6
35-44	80	30.2	62	23.1	69	25.4	61	21.7	73	25.0
45-54	36	15.3	43	17.8	39	15.9	56	22.4	31	12.2
≥55	21	6.7	14	4.2	10	2.9	22	6.0	20	5.1
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	188	71.1	160	69.2	167	70.1	226	76.0	236	78.0
IDU	19	7.0	16	7.0	18	7.4	11	3.8	13	4.3
MSMIDU	10	3.6	11	4.8	9	3.7	11	3.8	7	2.3
Hetero	47	17.9	42	18.1	45	18.8	48	16.0	44	14.5
Perinatal	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.3	3	1.0
Other	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Austin HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Bastrop County	8	11.1	4	5.4	15	20.2	9	12.0	7	9.4
Blanco County	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	19.1	2	18.9	3	28.2
Burnet County	2	4.7	2	4.7	2	4.7	2	4.6	1	2.3
Caldwell County	4	10.6	4	10.6	7	18.4	3	7.8	7	18.1
Fayette County	2	8.2	-	0.0	1	4.1	2	8.1	4	16.2
Hays County	11	7.4	6	3.9	3	1.9	18	11.0	9	5.3
Lee County	1	6.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	1	6.0	2	12.0
Llano County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0
Travis County	207	21.1	191	19.0	195	19.0	237	22.3	252	23.0
Williamson County	29	7.3	24	5.8	13	3.1	22	5.0	18	3.9

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Beaumont/Port Arthur HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	776	201.4	810	209.2	843	216.9	869	222.5	925	237.2
Status										
HIV	369	95.8	394	101.8	402	103.4	413	105.7	454	116.4
AIDS	407	105.6	416	107.5	441	113.4	456	116.7	471	120.8
Sex										
Male	517	265.9	532	271.8	550	279.8	564	285.5	593	301.1
Female	259	135.7	278	145.2	293	152.5	305	158.0	332	172.0
Race/Ethnicity										
White	253	108.7	256	110.5	257	111.3	262	113.9	266	116.6
Black	404	421.9	422	440.5	441	458.6	457	472.7	492	513.4
Hispanic	54	117.8	60	123.8	66	131.9	74	142.4	83	153.9
Other [^]	5	45.6	5	44.6	6	51.9	7	58.5	8	66.4
Unknown ^{**}	60	-	67	-	73	-	69	-	76	-
Age Group										
<2	1	9.1	1	9.2	1	9.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	6	10.7	6	10.6	3	5.3	6	10.5	5	8.7
13-24	55	83.0	59	89.3	58	88.1	60	91.1	79	120.1
25-34	146	291.3	167	325.0	185	354.6	192	360.6	189	356.9
35-44	208	412.7	197	398.7	184	375.6	180	372.6	188	393.0
45-54	263	449.3	277	474.9	289	499.1	299	525.3	300	546.0
≥55	97	104.6	103	109.0	123	127.8	132	134.1	164	163.3
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	301	38.8	316	39.0	328	38.9	344	39.6	369	39.9
IDU	130	16.7	124	15.3	121	14.4	122	14.0	136	14.7
MSMIDU	59	7.6	56	7.0	58	6.9	58	6.6	57	6.2
Hetero	267	34.4	293	36.2	313	37.2	322	37.1	340	36.7
Perinatal	18	2.3	19	2.3	20	2.4	22	2.5	22	2.4
Other	2	0.3	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Isander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*}Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**}Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Beaumont/Port Arthur HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Hardin County	37	69.5	41	75.6	44	80.5	44	79.9	46	83.3
Jefferson County	650	260.6	679	270.2	705	279.5	730	288.4	777	308.6
Orange County	89	107.7	90	110.3	94	114.9	95	115.3	102	122.9

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Beaumont/Port Arthur HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	77	20.0	87	22.5	68	17.5	64	16.4	80	20.5
Sex										
Male	50	25.7	54	27.6	42	21.4	47	23.8	47	23.9
Female	27	14.2	33	17.2	26	13.5	17	8.8	33	17.1
Race/Ethnicity										
White	20	8.6	14	6.0	10	4.3	15	6.5	13	5.7
Black	42	43.9	57	59.5	43	44.7	31	32.1	49	51.1
Hispanic	6	13.1	8	16.5	5	10.0	9	17.3	8	14.8
Other [^]	1	9.1	0	0.0	1	8.6	1	8.4	1	8.3
Unknown ^{**}	8	-	8	-	9	-	8	-	9	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	1	9.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	2	3.5	0	0.0
13-24	15	22.6	24	36.3	15	22.8	19	28.8	23	35.0
25-34	23	45.9	28	54.5	17	32.6	13	24.4	20	37.8
35-44	21	41.7	17	34.4	14	28.6	14	29.0	13	27.2
45-54	12	20.5	11	18.9	15	25.9	13	22.8	16	29.1
≥55	6	6.5	6	6.3	6	6.2	3	3.0	8	8.0
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	25	33.0	36	41.6	24	35.7	34	53.7	34	42.9
IDU	12	15.3	6	7.2	6	8.8	6	8.7	18	22.6
MSMIDU	2	3.0	1	1.6	4	5.7	2	3.6	1	1.3
Hetero	38	48.7	42	48.4	33	48.2	19	29.2	27	33.3
Perinatal	0	0.0	1	1.1	1	1.5	3	4.7	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Beaumont/Port Arthur HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Hardin County	4	7.5	5	9.2	5	9.2	1	1.8	1	1.8
Jefferson County	67	26.9	74	29.4	55	21.8	57	22.5	68	27.0
Orange County	6	7.3	8	9.8	8	9.8	6	7.3	11	13.3

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Brownsville HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	1,395	121.2	1,486	126.0	1,580	131.3	1,669	135.8	1,761	141.5
Status										
HIV	580	50.4	632	53.6	679	56.4	711	57.9	756	60.8
AIDS	815	70.8	854	72.4	901	74.9	958	78.0	1,005	80.8
Sex										
Male	1,109	198.3	1,187	207.1	1,263	216.1	1,340	224.1	1,412	232.9
Female	286	48.3	299	49.3	317	51.2	329	52.2	349	54.7
Race/Ethnicity										
White	123	113.0	122	112.8	127	117.6	126	117.4	127	119.3
Black	16	341.0	20	430.4	20	429.7	20	376.9	19	325.7
Hispanic	1,236	120.3	1,323	125.3	1,412	130.8	1,500	135.8	1,590	142.0
Other [^]	4	38.5	4	37.1	5	44.5	7	58.6	9	72.9
Unknown ^{**}	16	-	17	-	16	-	16	-	16	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	1	2.2	0	0.0
2-12	9	3.7	8	3.2	9	3.5	9	3.5	8	3.1
13-24	72	31.8	77	33.2	83	35.1	85	35.1	92	37.3
25-34	293	182.0	314	193.8	333	203.7	342	208.4	362	222.0
35-44	448	303.4	466	304.9	477	304.1	482	301.0	494	304.7
45-54	415	338.0	439	348.6	466	362.4	503	383.1	515	388.2
≥55	158	76.6	182	85.1	211	96.0	247	107.8	290	123.0
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	772	55.3	839	56.5	910	57.6	979	58.7	1,037	58.9
IDU	155	11.1	161	10.8	156	9.9	160	9.6	160	9.1
MSMIDU	69	4.9	69	4.7	68	4.3	67	4.0	70	4.0
Hetero	379	27.2	396	26.6	423	26.8	439	26.3	471	26.7
Perinatal	19	1.4	19	1.3	21	1.3	21	1.3	21	1.2
Other	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1	2	0.1

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*} Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**} Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Brownsville HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Cameron County	545	138.7	581	145.1	612	150.7	638	154.6	667	160.5
Hidalgo County	796	108.1	845	111.6	903	116.6	956	120.4	1013	125.6
Willacy County	54	248.1	60	274.4	65	293.7	75	340.0	81	367.2

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Brownsville HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	120	10.4	130	11.0	146	12.1	140	11.4	112	9.0
Sex										
Male	99	17.7	113	19.7	118	20.2	119	19.9	89	14.7
Female	21	3.5	17	2.8	28	4.5	21	3.3	23	3.6
Race/Ethnicity										
White	7	6.4	5	4.6	10	9.3	6	5.6	5	4.7
Black	3	63.9	3	64.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic	108	10.5	121	11.5	135	12.5	131	11.9	106	9.5
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.9	2	16.8	1	8.1
Unknown ^{**}	2	-	1	-	0	-	1	-	0	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-24	31	13.7	29	12.5	25	10.6	30	12.4	24	9.7
25-34	35	21.7	44	27.2	50	30.6	40	24.4	43	26.4
35-44	30	20.3	34	22.2	34	21.7	30	18.7	21	13.0
45-54	17	13.8	17	13.5	26	20.2	28	21.3	17	12.8
≥55	7	3.4	6	2.8	9	4.1	12	5.2	7	3.0
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	76	63.7	89	68.8	94	64.3	104	74.4	71	63.0
IDU	7	5.7	10	7.5	7	4.8	7	4.9	2	2.0
MSMIDU	2	2.0	3	2.3	4	3.0	2	1.1	4	3.4
Hetero	34	28.7	28	21.5	39	26.5	28	19.6	35	31.6
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*} Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**} Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Brownsville HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Cameron County	48	12.2	47	11.7	55	13.5	49	11.9	39	9.4
Hidalgo County	64	8.7	78	10.3	87	11.2	81	10.2	68	8.4
Willacy County	8	36.8	5	22.9	4	18.1	10	45.3	5	22.7

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Bryan/College Station HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	374	121.4	389	123.4	405	126.8	435	134.8	466	143.0
Status										
HIV	176	57.1	183	58.0	191	59.8	212	65.7	221	67.8
AIDS	198	64.3	206	65.3	214	67.0	223	69.1	245	75.2
Sex										
Male	241	153.9	252	157.0	261	160.4	283	172.2	303	182.4
Female	133	87.9	137	88.5	144	91.9	152	96.0	163	102.1
Race/Ethnicity										
White	120	61.7	124	62.8	123	61.8	132	66.3	141	70.7
Black	190	466.2	196	474.7	211	508.7	224	533.8	241	569.4
Hispanic	55	89.8	59	91.2	60	89.8	68	98.7	74	104.3
Other^	3	26.2	3	25.4	3	24.5	3	23.5	3	22.7
Unknown**	6	-	7	-	8	-	8	-	7	-
Age Group										
<2	1	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.2
2-12	1	2.5	2	4.9	2	4.8	2	4.7	2	4.6
13-24	24	27.0	31	34.6	35	39.1	39	43.6	44	49.1
25-34	76	188.0	75	176.6	73	165.5	83	186.2	88	195.9
35-44	114	338.9	110	325.8	106	313.6	113	335.2	111	325.3
45-54	108	304.4	115	317.3	127	348.2	130	357.8	138	386.2
≥55	50	80.9	56	87.5	62	94.5	68	100.1	82	117.1
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	144	38.4	155	39.7	163	40.1	185	42.6	204	43.7
IDU	65	17.2	66	16.9	64	15.9	63	14.5	65	13.8
MSMIDU	23	6.2	22	5.6	23	5.6	23	5.2	23	4.8
Hetero	138	36.8	142	36.5	150	37.1	159	36.6	169	36.3
Perinatal	5	1.3	5	1.3	5	1.2	5	1.1	6	1.3
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Bryan/College Station HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Brazos County	238	128.6	245	128.0	256	131.4	285	144.3	312	155.5
Burleson County	19	111.6	23	134.7	23	133.8	22	127.8	23	133.0
Grimes County	31	118.0	36	136.3	36	135.3	36	134.7	37	138.1
Leon County	19	112.9	17	100.8	18	107.1	18	106.7	18	107.1
Madison County	20	149.9	17	126.1	20	146.4	22	160.5	22	160.9
Robertson County	20	121.0	21	126.5	18	108.3	20	119.7	20	120.9
Washington County	27	82.1	30	89.7	34	100.8	32	94.2	34	99.7

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Bryan/College Station HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	34	11.0	33	10.5	27	8.5	44	13.6	42	12.9
Sex										
Male	22	14.0	25	15.6	17	10.4	33	20.1	29	17.5
Female	12	7.9	8	5.2	10	6.4	11	6.9	13	8.1
Race/Ethnicity										
White	8	4.1	8	4.1	6	3.0	16	8.0	11	5.5
Black	19	46.6	19	46.0	18	43.4	18	42.9	22	52.0
Hispanic	6	9.8	3	4.6	2	3.0	10	14.5	7	9.9
Other [^]	1	8.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	3	-	1	-	0	-	2	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.2
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-24	11	12.4	14	15.6	10	11.2	11	12.3	10	11.2
25-34	7	17.3	5	11.8	6	13.6	14	31.4	11	24.5
35-44	6	17.8	6	17.8	5	14.8	12	35.6	9	26.4
45-54	8	22.5	4	11.0	5	13.7	6	16.5	9	25.2
≥55	2	3.2	4	6.2	1	1.5	1	1.5	2	2.9
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	18	52.9	21	62.1	12	44.4	30	68.2	25	59.5
IDU	3	8.8	5	15.5	5	18.1	2	4.5	3	7.1
MSMIDU	0	0.0	1	2.4	1	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hetero	13	38.2	7	20.0	9	33.3	12	27.3	13	31.0
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*}Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**}Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Bryan/College Station HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Brazos County	27	14.6	18	9.4	14	7.2	35	17.7	35	17.4
Burleson County	1	5.9	4	23.4	1	5.8	1	5.8	2	11.6
Grimes County	2	7.6	5	18.9	1	3.8	0	0.0	1	3.7
Leon County	1	5.9	1	5.9	1	6.0	2	11.9	1	6.0
Madison County	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	43.9	4	29.2	0	0.0
Robertson County	0	0.0	1	6.0	1	6.0	2	12.0	1	6.0
Washington County	3	9.1	4	12.0	3	8.9	0	0.0	2	5.9

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Concho Plateau HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	88	58.1	93	60.8	96	62.3	100	64.3	100	63.8
Status										
HIV	39	25.8	38	24.9	42	27.2	46	29.6	45	28.7
AIDS	49	32.4	55	36.0	54	35.0	54	34.7	55	35.1
Sex										
Male	68	90.6	71	93.6	73	95.3	75	96.9	74	94.4
Female	20	26.2	22	28.6	23	29.6	25	32.0	26	33.1
Race/Ethnicity										
White	38	42.1	38	42.0	38	41.8	37	41.0	37	41.1
Black	10	217.3	11	239.2	12	253.2	13	254.7	13	242.7
Hispanic	40	73.2	44	78.6	46	81.5	50	86.4	50	84.5
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	4	14.2	6	21.6	7	25.2	8	28.7	6	21.4
25-34	14	74.8	11	57.2	9	46.1	10	49.3	14	66.1
35-44	28	159.3	30	172.7	26	150.5	28	163.7	25	147.0
45-54	31	149.2	34	162.3	38	182.3	38	185.4	40	200.6
≥55	11	27.4	12	29.1	16	38.0	16	37.1	15	34.0
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	48	54.1	50	53.8	52	54.4	53	53.4	54	53.6
IDU	17	19.2	17	18.7	18	18.5	18	18.2	17	17.1
MSMIDU	7	7.5	7	7.2	6	6.0	6	5.9	6	5.9
Hetero	16	18.1	18	19.2	19	20.0	22	21.5	22	22.4
Perinatal	1	1.1	1	1.1	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Concho Plateau HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Coke County	1	29.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Concho County	7	170.4	7	171.7	8	195.7	9	219.9	9	224.4
Crockett County	1	26.4	1	26.7	1	26.9	1	27.1	1	26.7
Irion County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	63.6
Kimble County	0	0.0	1	21.6	1	21.7	1	21.7	0	0.0
Mason County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mcculloch County	6	73.1	6	71.7	6	72.4	6	72.3	6	72.2
Menard County	1	45.1	1	44.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Reagan County	1	29.9	1	29.6	1	29.7	1	29.6	1	28.8
Schleicher County	1	30.7	1	30.2	1	28.9	1	30.3	1	30.6
Sterling County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sutton County	1	23.1	1	23.4	1	24.2	1	24.9	1	25.3
Tom Green County	69	64.1	74	68.0	77	69.9	80	71.6	80	70.6

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Concho Plateau HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	8	5.3	7	4.6	6	3.9	8	5.1	4	2.6
Sex										
Male	5	6.7	5	6.6	4	5.2	6	7.8	3	3.8
Female	3	3.9	2	2.6	2	2.6	2	2.6	1	1.3
Race/Ethnicity										
White	2	2.2	2	2.2	0	0.0	3	3.3	2	2.2
Black	1	21.7	1	21.7	1	21.1	1	19.6	0	0.0
Hispanic	5	9.2	4	7.1	5	8.9	4	6.9	2	3.4
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	1	3.6	2	7.2	1	3.6	0	0.0	1	3.6
25-34	3	16.0	1	5.2	1	5.1	2	9.9	2	9.4
35-44	0	0.0	2	11.5	0	0.0	3	17.5	0	0.0
45-54	3	14.4	1	4.8	3	14.4	3	14.6	1	5.0
≥55	1	2.5	1	2.4	1	2.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	4	47.5	4	57.1	2	26.7	4	57.1	3	75.0
IDU	1	13.8	1	14.3	2	36.7	1	14.3	0	0.0
MSMIDU	1	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hetero	2	26.3	2	28.6	2	36.7	2	28.6	1	25.0
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Concho Plateau HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Coke County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Concho County	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	48.9	1	24.4	0	0.0
Crockett County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Irion County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	63.6
Kimble County	0	0.0	1	21.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mason County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mcculloch County	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Menard County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Reagan County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Schleicher County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sterling County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sutton County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tom Green County	8	7.4	6	5.5	3	2.7	7	6.3	3	2.6

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Corpus Christi HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate †								
Total	691	122.0	703	123.2	719	125.7	741	128.7	761	130.7
Status										
HIV	245	43.3	243	42.6	258	45.1	286	49.7	303	52.0
AIDS	446	78.7	460	80.6	461	80.6	455	79.0	458	78.6
Sex										
Male	541	190.7	550	192.3	562	196.3	584	202.6	601	205.7
Female	150	53.0	153	53.7	157	55.0	157	54.6	160	55.1
Race/Ethnicity										
White	209	104.3	208	104.0	207	104.6	204	104.5	215	109.8
Black	57	296.9	57	297.6	57	299.2	61	308.9	62	307.7
Hispanic	390	115.6	401	117.3	417	120.9	429	122.5	437	122.9
Other^	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	19.2	2	18.5
Unknown**	35	-	37	-	38	-	45	-	45	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	4	4.5	4	4.5	4	4.4	3	3.3	3	3.3
13-24	23	22.6	19	18.8	22	21.9	26	25.6	30	29.2
25-34	101	136.4	90	120.2	96	128.8	100	131.1	100	126.6
35-44	229	325.6	220	315.2	209	301.8	197	286.6	179	258.2
45-54	233	289.0	248	307.7	256	318.1	270	344.0	284	368.8
≥55	101	75.2	122	88.2	132	93.2	145	99.7	165	111.0
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	334	48.3	343	48.8	354	49.2	373	50.4	392	51.5
IDU	152	22.0	149	21.3	148	20.6	147	19.8	144	18.9
MSMIDU	59	8.5	61	8.7	60	8.4	64	8.6	64	8.4
Hetero	136	19.7	139	19.8	147	20.5	148	20.0	152	19.9
Perinatal	10	1.4	10	1.4	9	1.3	9	1.2	9	1.2
Other	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

† Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Corpus Christi HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate †								
Aransas County	20	86.1	20	85.9	21	90.7	19	81.0	20	84.0
Bee County	54	169.7	52	163.2	52	163.2	53	163.9	54	166.0
Brooks County	11	149.8	10	137.0	10	138.4	11	153.1	11	153.6
Duval County	11	92.1	11	92.3	11	93.4	10	84.7	9	76.8
Jim Wells County	21	51.8	21	51.7	21	51.4	21	50.9	20	47.9
Kenedy County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kleberg County	19	60.2	20	62.7	25	78.0	24	74.8	25	78.1
Live Oak County	7	61.0	9	78.9	8	69.4	7	60.7	7	60.0
Mcmullen County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nueces County	488	146.3	500	147.8	512	150.5	537	156.5	553	159.0
Refugio County	3	40.4	2	27.0	2	27.1	2	27.3	2	27.6
San Patricio County	57	85.8	58	88.2	57	88.0	57	88.5	60	91.5

† Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Corpus Christi HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	27	4.8	35	6.1	40	7.0	47	8.2	42	7.2
Sex										
Male	21	7.4	30	10.5	32	11.2	37	12.8	33	11.3
Female	6	2.1	5	1.8	8	2.8	10	3.5	9	3.1
Race/Ethnicity										
White	6	3.0	5	2.5	8	4.0	7	3.6	14	7.1
Black	0	0.0	4	20.9	5	26.2	2	10.1	0	0.0
Hispanic	19	5.6	23	6.7	26	7.5	29	8.3	25	7.0
Other [^]	0	0.0	1	10.1	0	0.0	2	19.2	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	2	-	2	-	1	-	7	-	3	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	2	2.0	4	4.0	7	7.0	9	8.9	9	8.7
25-34	5	6.8	7	9.3	14	18.8	15	19.7	5	6.3
35-44	10	14.2	9	12.9	7	10.1	8	11.6	4	5.8
45-54	7	8.7	9	11.2	7	8.7	13	16.6	12	15.6
≥55	3	2.2	6	4.3	5	3.5	2	1.4	12	8.1
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	14	50.0	21	60.0	24	61.0	26	56.0	29	68.8
IDU	6	22.6	7	19.7	1	2.5	7	15.3	3	6.7
MSMIDU	0	0.0	2	4.6	1	3.5	4	9.4	2	4.8
Hetero	7	27.4	6	15.7	13	33.0	9	19.4	8	19.8
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Isander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Corpus Christi HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Aransas County	3	12.9	0	0.0	3	13.0	0	0.0	2	8.4
Bee County	0	0.0	6	18.8	2	6.3	4	12.4	3	9.2
Brooks County	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	13.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Duval County	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.5	0	0.0	1	8.5
Jim Wells County	1	2.5	1	2.5	0	0.0	2	4.9	2	4.8
Kenedy County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kleberg County	0	0.0	1	3.1	5	15.6	0	0.0	1	3.1
Live Oak County	0	0.0	3	26.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mcmullen County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nueces County	21	6.3	23	6.8	22	6.5	41	12.0	30	8.6
Refugio County	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	27.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
San Patricio County	2	3.0	1	1.5	4	6.2	0	0.0	3	4.6

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Dallas HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	14,598	353.0	15,313	362.8	16,184	378.3	16,942	386.8	17,651	394.5
Status										
HIV	6,549	158.4	6,903	163.6	7,360	172.0	7,752	177.0	8,100	181.0
AIDS	8,049	194.7	8,410	199.3	8,824	206.3	9,190	209.8	9,551	213.4
Sex										
Male	11,742	574.5	12,320	591.4	12,996	615.7	13,603	629.2	14,177	641.4
Female	2,856	136.6	2,993	140.0	3,188	147.1	3,339	150.6	3,474	153.4
Race/Ethnicity										
White	5,522	269.8	5,685	276.1	5,862	283.9	6,002	286.8	6,146	290.3
Black	5,632	844.9	5,955	871.4	6,337	911.6	6,679	937.5	7,034	959.2
Hispanic	2,816	243.7	3,026	252.3	3,281	266.7	3,518	276.6	3,722	284.9
Other [^]	153	57.5	162	58.1	181	62.9	194	64.0	204	64.3
Unknown**	475	-	485	-	523	-	549	-	545	-
Age Group										
<2	2	1.5	1	0.8	2	1.5	3	2.3	3	2.3
2-12	53	7.4	51	7.0	48	6.5	42	5.6	32	4.2
13-24	697	99.3	801	112.2	896	124.2	928	126.5	963	128.7
25-34	2,677	418.3	2,745	424.1	2,915	447.4	3,052	461.3	3,160	470.3
35-44	5,024	773.5	4,907	754.7	4,855	744.6	4,804	727.3	4,786	712.5
45-54	4,538	787.8	4,940	832.8	5,297	880.0	5,610	914.3	5,841	939.2
≥55	1,607	223.2	1,868	248.2	2,171	278.8	2,503	303.5	2,866	331.0
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	9,543	65.4	10,087	65.9	10,735	66.3	11,312	66.8	11,873	67.3
IDU	1,302	8.9	1,312	8.6	1,321	8.2	1,329	7.8	1,332	7.5
MSMIDU	783	5.4	775	5.1	763	4.7	764	4.5	761	4.3
Hetero	2,814	19.3	2,979	19.5	3,205	19.8	3,377	19.9	3,525	20.0
Perinatal	127	0.9	131	0.9	134	0.8	134	0.8	136	0.8
Other	29	0.2	29	0.2	27	0.2	26	0.2	25	0.1

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Dallas HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Collin County	1,046	141.1	1,126	147.0	1,198	153.1	1,258	154.8	1,327	159.0
Dallas County	12,278	530.6	12,874	548.7	13,628	575.5	14,236	591.2	14,802	603.2
Denton County	752	119.3	787	121.1	817	123.3	883	128.8	938	132.6
Ellis County	172	119.1	177	120.1	182	121.6	189	124.0	192	124.7
Hunt County	95	112.5	89	104.4	83	96.4	82	94.6	89	102.2
Kaufman County	130	130.9	129	126.8	140	135.5	151	143.4	154	144.3
Navarro County	68	143.4	70	147.1	71	148.7	75	156.4	82	170.9
Rockwall County	57	77.1	61	79.6	65	83.0	68	83.8	67	80.7

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Dallas HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	964	23.3	1,023	24.2	1,127	26.3	1,033	23.6	952	21.3
Sex										
Male	759	37.1	811	38.9	893	42.3	837	38.7	778	35.2
Female	205	9.8	212	9.9	234	10.8	196	8.8	174	7.7
Race/Ethnicity										
White	268	13.1	284	13.8	281	13.6	244	11.7	245	11.6
Black	435	65.3	433	63.4	501	72.1	452	63.4	441	60.1
Hispanic	219	19.0	266	22.2	283	23.0	278	21.9	231	17.7
Other [^]	15	5.6	10	3.6	21	7.3	16	5.3	13	4.1
Unknown ^{**}	27	-	30	-	41	-	43	-	22	-
Age Group										
<2	1	0.8	1	0.8	1	0.8	3	2.3	1	0.8
2-12	3	0.4	3	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
13-24	223	31.8	246	34.5	286	39.6	249	33.9	248	33.1
25-34	284	44.4	303	46.8	344	52.8	319	48.2	273	40.6
35-44	264	40.6	245	37.7	265	40.6	230	34.8	226	33.6
45-54	131	22.7	164	27.6	168	27.9	164	26.7	130	20.9
≥55	58	8.1	61	8.1	62	8.0	68	8.2	73	8.4
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	629	65.2	733	71.6	785	69.6	752	72.8	701	73.7
IDU	50	5.1	47	4.6	46	4.0	43	4.2	38	4.0
MSMIDU	22	2.3	12	1.1	27	2.4	17	1.7	17	1.8
Hetero	260	27.0	227	22.2	268	23.7	217	21.0	193	20.3
Perinatal	4	0.4	4	0.4	2	0.2	3	0.3	2	0.2
Other	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*} Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**} Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Dallas HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Collin County	75	10.1	92	12.0	90	11.5	66	8.1	83	9.9
Dallas County	794	34.3	848	36.1	947	40.0	857	35.6	781	31.8
Denton County	48	7.6	54	8.3	51	7.7	71	10.4	56	7.9
Ellis County	17	11.8	8	5.4	11	7.4	11	7.2	6	3.9
Hunt County	10	11.8	6	7.0	2	2.3	6	6.9	8	9.2
Kaufman County	10	10.1	5	4.9	13	12.6	13	12.3	8	7.5
Navarro County	10	21.1	6	12.6	7	14.7	6	12.5	8	16.7
Rockwall County	0	0.0	4	5.2	6	7.7	3	3.7	2	2.4

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, El Paso HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	1,530	192.5	1,572	193.7	1,664	201.5	1,739	206.2	1,843	216.3
Status										
HIV	574	72.2	584	72.0	636	77.0	685	81.2	740	86.8
AIDS	956	120.3	988	121.7	1,028	124.5	1,054	125.0	1,103	129.4
Sex										
Male	1,323	343.9	1,360	345.9	1,445	360.9	1,510	367.9	1,608	386.0
Female	207	50.5	212	50.7	219	51.5	229	52.9	235	54.0
Race/Ethnicity										
White	140	121.2	141	120.7	144	122.4	152	124.5	160	127.7
Black	87	416.8	91	418.9	98	440.1	104	425.7	110	412.4
Hispanic	1,287	198.9	1,325	200.4	1,407	208.8	1,467	214.5	1,557	226.7
Other [^]	4	35.8	4	34.4	4	33.3	4	31.4	4	30.0
Unknown ^{**}	12	-	11	-	11	-	12	-	12	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	9	6.3	9	6.2	8	5.4	8	5.3	7	4.7
13-24	47	29.7	44	27.2	59	36.1	71	42.5	93	55.1
25-34	232	221.6	236	220.5	244	223.0	250	218.6	268	227.3
35-44	567	539.4	541	508.9	539	500.8	511	472.8	504	464.6
45-54	464	454.0	509	489.8	545	517.6	588	559.9	617	595.3
≥55	211	136.6	233	145.3	269	163.1	311	182.3	354	202.4
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	993	64.9	1,022	65.0	1,099	66.1	1,165	67.0	1,252	67.9
IDU	148	9.6	141	9.0	143	8.6	141	8.1	147	8.0
MSMIDU	93	6.1	92	5.8	91	5.5	89	5.1	93	5.0
Hetero	271	17.7	291	18.5	304	18.3	319	18.3	327	17.8
Perinatal	16	1.0	16	1.0	16	1.0	15	0.9	14	0.8
Other	10	0.7	10	0.6	10	0.6	10	0.6	10	0.5

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*}Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**}Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, El Paso HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Brewster County	3	33.8	3	33.1	4	43.3	3	32.0	4	42.9
Culberson County	3	120.5	3	125.8	3	125.1	3	126.5	4	174.7
El Paso County	1,517	197.0	1,558	198.0	1,648	205.8	1,723	210.6	1,824	220.5
Hudspeth County	2	59.3	2	58.4	3	86.3	3	87.6	4	119.9
Jeff Davis County	1	43.2	1	43.0	1	42.7	1	43.4	1	43.3
Presidio County	4	52.1	5	65.9	5	64.0	6	77.8	6	79.7

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, El Paso HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	79	9.9	82	10.1	114	13.8	106	12.6	121	14.2
Sex										
Male	70	18.2	73	18.6	105	26.2	94	22.9	113	27.1
Female	9	2.2	9	2.2	9	2.1	12	2.8	8	1.8
Race/Ethnicity										
White	10	8.7	8	6.8	5	4.2	10	8.2	9	7.2
Black	5	24.0	7	32.2	7	31.4	7	28.7	9	33.7
Hispanic	64	9.9	66	10.0	101	15.0	88	12.9	103	15.0
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	0	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	10	6.3	17	10.5	27	16.5	27	16.2	39	23.1
25-34	25	23.9	19	17.8	38	34.7	33	28.9	42	35.6
35-44	23	21.9	22	20.7	19	17.7	22	20.4	21	19.4
45-54	16	15.7	15	14.4	20	19.0	12	11.4	15	14.5
≥55	5	3.2	9	5.6	10	6.1	12	7.0	4	2.3
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	52	65.8	49	59.5	89	78.4	84	78.9	99	81.7
IDU	8	9.9	3	3.7	5	4.2	6	5.2	8	6.6
MSMIDU	3	3.4	3	3.9	2	1.6	1	0.8	4	3.2
Hetero	17	20.9	27	32.9	18	15.8	16	15.1	10	8.5
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*}Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**}Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, El Paso HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Brewster County	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.8	0	0.0	1	10.7
Culberson County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
El Paso County	78	10.1	82	10.4	113	14.1	106	13.0	119	14.4
Hudspeth County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	30.0
Jeff Davis County	1	43.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Presidio County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Fort Worth HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	4,022	183.8	4,243	189.9	4,442	196.4	4,651	201.8	4,848	207.0
Status										
HIV	1,787	81.6	1,898	84.9	1,983	87.7	2,122	92.1	2,203	94.1
AIDS	2,235	102.1	2,345	104.9	2,459	108.7	2,529	109.7	2,645	113.0
Sex										
Male	2,991	277.1	3,163	287.3	3,318	297.9	3,489	307.6	3,639	315.6
Female	1,031	92.9	1,080	95.3	1,124	97.9	1,162	99.3	1,209	101.7
Race/Ethnicity										
White	1,648	125.5	1,696	128.2	1,737	131.1	1,781	133.4	1,816	135.3
Black	1,476	560.8	1,571	577.4	1,663	597.8	1,759	613.0	1,857	627.2
Hispanic	723	141.2	774	144.4	826	149.7	876	153.0	923	156.6
Other [^]	40	40.0	48	46.3	51	48.0	57	51.8	65	57.2
Unknown**	135	-	154	-	165	-	178	-	187	-
Age Group										
<2	2	2.9	2	2.9	2	3.0	3	4.5	1	1.5
2-12	27	7.3	27	7.1	24	6.2	24	6.2	22	5.6
13-24	188	50.1	222	58.3	246	64.1	299	76.6	293	73.9
25-34	665	214.4	699	221.2	725	227.2	734	226.1	802	242.5
35-44	1,305	402.4	1,286	398.0	1,261	391.4	1,260	390.8	1,222	377.5
45-54	1,316	416.2	1,409	435.0	1,476	451.5	1,540	467.1	1,607	486.4
≥55	519	122.3	598	135.0	708	154.8	791	164.2	901	179.5
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	1,958	48.7	2,096	49.4	2,225	50.1	2,383	51.2	2,512	51.8
IDU	759	18.9	776	18.3	779	17.5	778	16.7	773	15.9
MSMIDU	318	7.9	322	7.6	330	7.4	326	7.0	329	6.8
Hetero	902	22.4	958	22.6	1,017	22.9	1,070	23.0	1,142	23.5
Perinatal	64	1.6	69	1.6	70	1.6	73	1.6	73	1.5
Other	22	0.5	21	0.5	21	0.5	20	0.4	20	0.4

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Fort Worth HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Erath County	16	43.1	16	42.6	16	42.2	17	43.6	17	43.2
Hood County	46	91.8	51	100.3	53	103.6	52	101.0	53	101.8
Johnson County	166	111.7	168	111.6	180	119.3	179	117.8	182	118.6
Palo Pinto County	26	93.1	25	89.1	25	88.9	25	88.9	24	86.2
Parker County	78	69.1	83	71.7	84	71.8	85	71.8	88	73.5
Somervell County	2	24.3	3	35.7	3	35.3	3	35.4	3	34.9
Tarrant County	3,652	209.2	3,862	216.5	4,045	223.6	4,253	230.2	4,444	236.4
Wise County	36	61.9	35	59.2	36	60.9	37	61.8	37	61.2

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Fort Worth HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	291	13.3	288	12.9	284	12.6	297	12.9	269	11.5
Sex										
Male	208	19.3	220	20.0	220	19.8	232	20.5	204	17.7
Female	83	7.5	68	6.0	64	5.6	65	5.6	65	5.5
Race/Ethnicity										
White	89	6.8	83	6.3	89	6.7	81	6.1	71	5.3
Black	124	47.1	118	43.4	109	39.2	132	46.0	124	41.9
Hispanic	67	13.1	65	12.1	65	11.8	69	12.1	53	9.0
Other [^]	2	2.0	7	6.8	4	3.8	3	2.7	9	7.9
Unknown ^{**}	9	-	15	-	17	-	12	-	12	-
Age Group										
<2	2	2.9	0	0.0	1	1.5	1	1.5	1	1.5
2-12	0	0.0	3	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
13-24	62	16.5	70	18.4	59	15.4	96	24.6	69	17.4
25-34	77	24.8	79	25.0	72	22.6	77	23.7	74	22.4
35-44	86	26.5	76	23.5	73	22.7	62	19.2	55	17.0
45-54	45	14.2	40	12.3	49	15.0	39	11.8	50	15.1
≥55	19	4.5	20	4.5	30	6.6	21	4.4	20	4.0
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	161	55.3	158	54.8	164	57.8	186	62.8	165	61.5
IDU	30	10.3	40	13.9	25	8.8	25	8.2	15	5.5
MSMIDU	9	3.2	19	6.4	18	6.4	8	2.8	7	2.7
Hetero	89	30.6	69	23.9	76	26.6	76	25.5	81	30.0
Perinatal	2	0.7	3	1.0	1	0.4	2	0.7	1	0.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Fort Worth HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Erath County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0
Hood County	4	8.0	5	9.8	2	3.9	3	5.8	3	5.8
Johnson County	9	6.1	6	4.0	11	7.3	7	4.6	5	3.3
Palo Pinto County	2	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Parker County	6	5.3	6	5.2	6	5.1	5	4.2	4	3.3
Somervell County	1	12.1	1	11.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tarrant County	266	15.2	270	15.1	262	14.5	280	15.2	257	13.7
Wise County	3	5.2	0	0.0	3	5.1	1	1.7	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Galveston HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	995	158.8	1,063	167.9	1,116	174.1	1,153	177.1	1,188	179.5
Status										
HIV	397	63.3	437	69.0	464	72.4	472	72.5	491	74.2
AIDS	598	95.4	626	98.9	652	101.7	681	104.6	697	105.3
Sex										
Male	719	228.8	758	238.6	792	246.3	823	252.1	852	256.6
Female	276	88.3	305	96.7	324	101.4	330	101.6	336	101.9
Race/Ethnicity										
White	479	132.6	493	136.5	509	140.4	518	142.5	524	143.2
Black	303	377.3	336	414.7	358	435.6	370	439.9	380	440.8
Hispanic	185	117.8	199	123.2	213	128.3	227	132.2	248	140.3
Other [^]	1	3.6	2	6.8	2	6.6	3	9.5	3	9.1
Unknown**	27	-	33	-	34	-	35	-	33	-
Age Group										
<2	1	5.2	2	10.5	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	7	6.9	5	4.9	5	4.8	5	4.7	5	4.7
13-24	34	33.7	42	41.6	51	50.3	51	49.6	53	50.5
25-34	161	191.7	171	202.9	166	194.4	163	187.4	161	182.3
35-44	310	338.4	319	350.8	328	361.8	314	345.9	323	352.5
45-54	334	342.7	353	360.7	380	386.0	408	415.9	399	409.5
≥55	148	111.9	171	124.6	185	130.7	212	143.0	247	159.9
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	485	48.8	522	49.1	548	49.1	565	49.0	592	49.9
IDU	145	14.6	145	13.6	153	13.7	155	13.5	155	13.1
MSMIDU	68	6.9	66	6.2	69	6.2	71	6.1	73	6.1
Hetero	281	28.3	314	29.5	331	29.6	347	30.1	352	29.7
Perinatal	13	1.3	14	1.3	14	1.3	13	1.1	13	1.1
Other	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Galveston HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Brazoria County	335	111.2	366	118.4	381	121.7	400	125.3	417	128.4
Galveston County	614	212.7	647	225.1	684	234.8	699	236.8	717	238.6
Matagorda County	46	125.3	50	136.7	51	139.0	54	147.1	54	147.8

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Galveston HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	64	10.2	102	16.1	81	12.6	72	11.1	70	10.6
Sex										
Male	41	13.0	66	20.8	53	16.5	54	16.5	53	16.0
Female	23	7.4	36	11.4	28	8.8	18	5.5	17	5.2
Race/Ethnicity										
White	19	5.3	30	8.3	26	7.2	18	5.0	23	6.3
Black	33	41.1	47	58.0	33	40.2	30	35.7	21	24.4
Hispanic	8	5.1	20	12.4	21	12.7	18	10.5	26	14.7
Other [^]	0	0.0	1	3.4	0	0.0	2	6.3	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	4	-	4	-	1	-	4	-	0	-
Age Group										
<2	2	10.4	1	5.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-24	10	9.9	22	21.8	17	16.8	16	15.6	15	14.3
25-34	16	19.0	33	39.2	18	21.1	11	12.6	16	18.1
35-44	15	16.4	23	25.3	16	17.6	20	22.0	15	16.4
45-54	14	14.4	14	14.3	27	27.4	16	16.3	14	14.4
≥55	7	5.3	8	5.8	3	2.1	9	6.1	10	6.5
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	20	31.9	50	49.3	37	46.0	36	49.7	40	57.0
IDU	8	13.1	6	6.2	12	15.1	9	11.9	6	9.1
MSMIDU	2	3.1	3	3.0	3	3.8	5	7.1	6	9.1
Hetero	31	48.8	40	39.5	28	35.1	23	31.3	17	24.7
Perinatal	2	3.1	2	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*} Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**} Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Galveston HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Brazoria County	21	7.0	34	11.0	28	8.9	33	10.3	32	9.9
Galveston County	39	13.5	63	21.9	49	16.8	33	11.2	36	12.0
Matagorda County	4	10.9	5	13.7	4	10.9	6	16.3	2	5.5

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Houston HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	19,376	371.6	20,282	378.5	21,182	388.9	22,091	396.8	23,064	405.9
Status										
HIV	8,389	160.9	8,751	163.3	9,129	167.6	9,545	171.4	10,020	176.3
AIDS	10,987	210.7	11,531	215.2	12,053	221.3	12,546	225.3	13,044	229.6
Sex										
Male	14,150	545.2	14,874	557.5	15,580	574.6	16,294	587.8	17,081	603.2
Female	5,226	199.6	5,408	201.0	5,602	204.9	5,797	207.4	5,983	209.9
Race/Ethnicity										
White	4,897	234.2	4,989	236.6	5,095	241.1	5,173	242.3	5,278	244.6
Black	9,492	1027.7	9,939	1049.7	10,375	1078.8	10,820	1105.1	11,254	1125.3
Hispanic	4,393	239.1	4,711	245.2	5,036	254.7	5,375	263.2	5,779	275.8
Other [^]	178	49.1	192	50.4	204	51.8	235	57.0	259	60.4
Unknown**	416	-	451	-	472	-	488	-	494	-
Age Group										
<2	7	4.0	6	3.4	8	4.6	7	4.0	4	2.3
2-12	102	11.5	96	10.5	85	9.1	76	8.0	79	8.2
13-24	972	105.8	1,077	115.0	1,147	121.2	1,222	127.4	1,270	130.1
25-34	3,766	472.2	3,870	471.6	4,003	480.8	4,095	481.9	4,268	492.7
35-44	6,308	821.0	6,265	803.5	6,202	787.9	6,177	773.8	6,227	766.7
45-54	5,687	774.3	6,112	816.2	6,473	856.9	6,798	891.9	7,002	915.4
≥55	2,534	272.0	2,856	291.8	3,264	321.7	3,716	345.8	4,214	374.7
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	9,584	49.5	10,199	50.3	10,820	51.1	11,462	51.9	12,182	52.8
IDU	2,452	12.7	2,436	12.0	2,422	11.4	2,400	10.9	2,403	10.4
MSMIDU	1,103	5.7	1,090	5.4	1,084	5.1	1,078	4.9	1,078	4.7
Hetero	5,952	30.7	6,264	30.9	6,554	30.9	6,841	31.0	7,085	30.7
Perinatal	263	1.4	270	1.3	279	1.3	289	1.3	294	1.3
Other	23	0.1	23	0.1	23	0.1	22	0.1	22	0.1

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Houston HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Austin County	48	171.8	50	177.0	52	183.0	53	185.1	53	185.2
Chambers County	14	44.3	17	49.7	19	54.1	19	53.6	18	49.7
Colorado County	19	91.3	21	101.0	22	105.4	23	110.9	21	101.5
Fort Bend County	870	160.2	922	162.0	959	163.8	1009	166.0	1067	170.1
Harris County	17,682	448.9	18,485	458.1	19,309	471.8	20,134	482.4	21,017	494.1
Liberty County	90	120.1	95	126.6	102	134.8	100	131.7	105	137.1
Montgomery County	465	108.2	497	111.5	520	114.1	538	114.1	562	115.9
Walker County	89	135.4	90	134.8	93	137.0	98	143.7	103	150.6
Waller County	51	125.7	54	128.3	55	127.3	60	136.3	61	137.5
Wharton County	48	117.4	51	124.4	51	123.5	57	138.1	57	138.1

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Houston HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	1,374	26.4	1,404	26.2	1,418	26.0	1,333	23.9	1,393	24.5
Sex										
Male	1,049	40.4	1,063	39.8	1,076	39.7	1,014	36.6	1,093	38.6
Female	325	12.4	341	12.7	342	12.5	319	11.4	300	10.5
Race/Ethnicity										
White	222	10.6	211	10.0	211	10.0	192	9.0	211	9.8
Black	727	78.7	702	74.1	729	75.8	642	65.6	656	65.6
Hispanic	369	20.1	424	22.1	423	21.4	439	21.5	478	22.8
Other [^]	23	6.3	16	4.2	18	4.6	30	7.3	27	6.3
Unknown ^{**}	33	-	51	-	37	-	30	-	21	-
Age Group										
<2	4	2.3	8	4.6	4	2.3	4	2.3	1	0.6
2-12	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.3	5	0.5	3	0.3
13-24	285	31.0	306	32.7	334	35.3	310	32.3	361	37.0
25-34	427	53.5	431	52.5	418	50.2	380	44.7	451	52.1
35-44	360	46.9	343	44.0	334	42.4	315	39.5	270	33.2
45-54	216	29.4	213	28.4	227	30.0	201	26.4	215	28.1
≥55	82	8.8	102	10.4	98	9.7	118	11.0	92	8.2
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	770	56.0	801	57.1	832	58.7	814	61.1	900	64.6
IDU	105	7.7	97	6.9	82	5.8	70	5.2	79	5.7
MSMIDU	25	1.8	26	1.9	29	2.0	24	1.8	28	2.0
Hetero	469	34.2	470	33.5	466	32.8	415	31.2	380	27.3
Perinatal	4	0.3	9	0.6	9	0.6	10	0.8	6	0.4
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Isander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Houston HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Austin County	5	17.9	4	14.2	3	10.6	0	0.0	1	3.5
Chambers County	0	0.0	3	8.8	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colorado County	1	4.8	3	14.4	2	9.6	1	4.8	0	0.0
Fort Bend County	51	9.4	66	11.6	45	7.7	66	10.9	69	11.0
Harris County	1,253	31.8	1,259	31.2	1,322	32.3	1,215	29.1	1,279	30.1
Liberty County	12	16.0	6	8.0	9	11.9	4	5.3	4	5.2
Montgomery County	29	6.7	31	7.0	27	5.9	27	5.7	29	6.0
Walker County	6	9.1	19	28.5	7	10.3	6	8.8	6	8.8
Waller County	8	19.7	7	16.6	2	4.6	6	13.6	4	9.0
Wharton County	9	22.0	6	14.6	0	0.0	8	19.4	1	2.4

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Laredo HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	317	99.4	327	100.5	343	103.8	368	109.5	391	114.9
Status										
HIV	147	46.1	145	44.6	150	45.4	163	48.5	167	49.1
AIDS	170	53.3	182	55.9	193	58.4	205	61.0	224	65.8
Sex										
Male	243	157.0	253	160.0	266	165.6	286	174.9	309	185.8
Female	74	45.1	74	44.2	77	45.3	82	47.6	82	47.1
Race/Ethnicity										
White	8	65.2	8	65.9	9	73.1	9	70.2	10	75.7
Black	5	869.6	5	862.1	5	863.6	5	689.7	5	584.1
Hispanic	303	99.5	313	100.6	328	103.8	353	110.1	375	115.6
Other [^]	1	61.0	1	59.0	1	58.4	1	56.3	1	53.1
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	2	2.9	2	2.9	1	1.4	1	1.4	1	1.4
13-24	19	29.1	14	21.0	14	20.7	16	23.4	21	30.1
25-34	70	157.0	72	159.9	73	160.6	78	171.8	79	173.6
35-44	104	244.8	103	236.2	108	242.4	111	246.0	112	247.2
45-54	86	251.5	96	273.1	103	287.3	108	294.0	121	326.3
≥55	36	70.7	40	76.2	44	82.0	54	96.9	57	99.3
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	160	50.4	169	51.8	185	54.1	204	55.4	223	57.0
IDU	44	13.9	46	13.9	45	13.0	45	12.3	46	11.7
MSMIDU	13	4.1	12	3.6	11	3.2	11	3.1	12	3.0
Hetero	94	29.7	94	28.8	96	27.9	101	27.6	105	26.8
Perinatal	3	0.9	3	0.9	3	0.9	3	0.8	3	0.8
Other	3	0.9	3	0.9	3	0.9	3	0.8	3	0.8

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*} Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**} Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Laredo HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Jim Hogg County	2	38.5	2	38.0	1	18.9	1	18.9	2	38.1
Starr County	25	41.8	28	46.4	27	44.3	28	45.5	29	47.1
Webb County	285	118.6	291	118.3	309	123.4	332	130.2	353	136.2
Zapata County	5	36.7	6	43.2	6	42.8	7	49.3	7	49.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Laredo HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	33	10.3	16	4.9	28	8.5	34	10.1	26	7.6
Sex										
Male	25	16.2	15	9.5	23	14.3	27	16.5	25	15.0
Female	8	4.9	1	0.6	5	2.9	7	4.1	1	0.6
Race/Ethnicity										
White	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Black	0	0.0	1	172.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic	32	10.5	15	4.8	27	8.5	34	10.6	26	8.0
Other [^]	1	61.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Age Group										
<2	1	7.5	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
13-24	9	13.8	1	1.5	2	3.0	10	14.6	6	8.6
25-34	10	22.4	6	13.3	11	24.2	11	24.2	8	17.6
35-44	8	18.8	4	9.2	7	15.7	7	15.5	4	8.8
45-54	3	8.8	1	2.8	7	19.5	3	8.2	7	18.9
≥55	2	3.9	4	7.6	1	1.9	3	5.4	1	1.7
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	18	54.2	13	81.3	21	75.0	24	70.9	19	74.2
IDU	2	6.7	2	10.0	1	3.6	1	2.9	1	1.9
MSMIDU	1	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	1	5.0
Hetero	11	32.1	1	8.8	6	21.4	8	22.4	5	18.8
Perinatal	1	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Laredo HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Jim Hogg County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	19.1
Starr County	1	1.7	0	0.0	1	1.6	1	1.6	1	1.6
Webb County	30	12.5	14	5.7	27	10.8	32	12.6	23	8.9
Zapata County	2	14.7	2	14.4	0	0.0	1	7.0	1	7.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Lubbock HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	359	89.8	378	93.0	393	95.5	416	99.9	435	103.9
Status										
HIV	155	38.8	178	43.8	192	46.6	212	50.9	179	42.8
AIDS	204	51.0	200	49.2	201	48.8	204	49.0	256	61.2
Sex										
Male	287	144.0	300	147.8	313	152.1	331	158.9	351	167.6
Female	72	35.9	78	38.4	80	38.9	85	40.8	84	40.2
Race/Ethnicity										
White	153	69.9	159	72.3	162	73.3	171	77.5	177	80.7
Black	59	237.6	63	247.1	65	251.1	67	255.8	66	249.8
Hispanic	136	91.6	143	93.4	153	97.8	165	102.4	179	109.2
Other [^]	1	13.5	1	12.8	1	12.2	1	11.7	1	11.3
Unknown ^{**}	10	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	12	13.6	17	19.3	20	22.7	18	20.1	30	33.1
25-34	51	95.4	54	97.0	58	101.2	66	112.9	74	125.7
35-44	133	290.2	128	280.1	123	267.7	122	265.2	118	256.2
45-54	111	214.7	124	237.8	127	242.1	137	265.3	135	268.3
≥55	52	60.0	55	62.0	65	71.9	73	78.5	78	82.2
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	177	49.2	193	51.0	206	52.4	223	53.6	243	55.9
IDU	72	20.1	73	19.3	72	18.4	74	17.8	75	17.1
MSMIDU	57	16.0	57	15.1	56	14.2	57	13.7	55	12.6
Hetero	50	13.8	53	13.9	56	14.3	59	14.3	59	13.6
Perinatal	2	0.6	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.5
Other	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.2	1	0.2

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*} Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**} Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Lubbock HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Bailey County	3	43.0	3	42.6	3	41.9	4	55.8	4	56.1
Cochran County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Crosby County	1	16.1	1	16.5	2	33.0	2	32.9	2	32.6
Dickens County	1	41.7	2	82.5	2	81.8	2	83.3	2	86.1
Floyd County	2	30.6	2	30.7	3	46.5	4	62.6	4	62.8
Garza County	18	292.3	22	345.5	21	325.0	25	382.0	27	421.1
Hale County	23	64.5	19	52.9	20	55.1	19	52.1	19	52.2
Hockley County	4	17.4	4	17.3	5	21.8	5	21.8	6	26.0
King County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lamb County	13	92.6	13	94.3	12	85.9	12	84.9	13	92.8
Lubbock County	278	103.7	295	107.6	306	109.7	324	114.4	339	118.6
Lynn County	5	84.3	5	84.4	5	84.5	5	84.9	5	86.5
Motley County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Terry County	8	64.5	9	71.7	10	79.0	10	79.4	9	71.4
Yoakum County	3	38.6	3	37.9	4	50.8	4	50.0	5	61.9

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Lubbock HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	19	4.8	37	9.1	23	5.6	28	6.7	32	7.6
Sex										
Male	12	6.0	28	13.8	17	8.3	23	11.0	31	14.8
Female	7	3.5	9	4.4	6	2.9	5	2.4	1	0.5
Race/Ethnicity										
White	8	3.7	13	5.9	8	3.6	12	5.4	12	5.5
Black	4	16.1	5	19.6	6	23.2	3	11.5	2	7.6
Hispanic	7	4.7	17	11.1	8	5.1	13	8.1	17	10.4
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	2	-	1	-	0	-	1	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	3	3.4	6	6.8	4	4.5	7	7.8	14	15.5
25-34	6	11.2	12	21.6	9	15.7	10	17.1	11	18.7
35-44	3	6.5	11	24.1	2	4.4	4	8.7	4	8.7
45-54	5	9.7	7	13.4	4	7.6	6	11.6	1	2.0
≥55	2	2.3	1	1.1	4	4.4	1	1.1	2	2.1
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	5	26.3	22	58.9	14	60.4	21	75.0	27	84.4
IDU	5	24.2	6	15.4	3	11.7	3	10.0	3	9.4
MSMIDU	2	12.6	3	7.0	1	5.7	1	3.6	0	0.0
Hetero	7	36.8	7	18.6	5	22.2	3	11.4	2	6.3
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Lubbock HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Bailey County	0	0.0	1	14.2	0	0.0	1	13.9	0	0.0
Cochran County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Crosby County	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	16.5	0	0.0	1	16.3
Dickens County	0	0.0	1	41.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Floyd County	0	0.0	1	15.4	0	0.0	1	15.7	0	0.0
Garza County	1	16.2	5	78.5	0	0.0	3	45.8	1	15.6
Hale County	0	0.0	1	2.8	2	5.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hockley County	0	0.0	3	13.0	1	4.4	0	0.0	2	8.7
King County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lamb County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1
Lubbock County	15	5.6	25	9.1	19	6.8	23	8.1	26	9.1
Lynn County	1	16.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Motley County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Terry County	2	16.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Yoakum County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	12.4

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Lufkin HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	480	128.4	508	134.9	518	136.9	546	143.3	551	144.7
Status										
HIV	194	51.9	204	54.2	209	55.2	223	58.5	233	61.2
AIDS	286	76.5	304	80.7	309	81.6	323	84.8	318	83.5
Sex										
Male	293	156.6	312	165.5	313	165.0	333	174.5	340	178.3
Female	187	100.2	196	104.3	205	108.6	213	112.0	211	111.0
Race/Ethnicity										
White	188	71.3	200	75.7	199	75.2	204	77.1	205	78.0
Black	225	377.8	234	393.4	238	399.7	255	425.7	258	431.2
Hispanic	39	84.7	42	87.2	48	96.4	53	102.9	57	107.6
Other [^]	2	45.7	2	43.4	2	42.5	2	40.2	2	38.0
Unknown**	26	-	30	-	31	-	32	-	29	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.4	2	20.8
2-12	1	1.9	1	1.8	1	1.8	2	3.6	2	3.7
13-24	18	28.4	30	47.2	32	50.3	35	54.2	31	47.8
25-34	94	221.7	92	213.9	84	192.4	90	204.8	92	209.9
35-44	170	375.0	165	368.4	166	372.3	169	383.9	163	378.0
45-54	136	261.2	147	280.3	153	290.9	157	303.5	161	318.8
≥55	61	56.9	73	67.2	82	74.7	92	82.1	100	87.6
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	165	34.3	179	35.1	180	34.8	194	35.6	200	36.4
IDU	90	18.8	92	18.1	91	17.5	91	16.6	95	17.2
MSMIDU	32	6.7	33	6.5	33	6.4	32	5.8	33	5.9
Hetero	186	38.7	198	39.0	206	39.7	220	40.2	212	38.5
Perinatal	3	0.6	3	0.6	4	0.8	6	1.1	7	1.3
Other	4	0.8	4	0.8	4	0.8	4	0.7	4	0.7

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Lufkin HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Angelina County	105	123.6	108	125.5	116	133.7	128	146.7	125	142.7
Houston County	57	241.2	60	253.6	61	257.0	67	286.4	68	293.6
Jasper County	22	62.6	23	65.1	24	67.2	27	74.4	31	86.3
Nacogdoches County	83	131.8	93	145.3	90	139.5	93	141.7	96	145.4
Newton County	6	41.7	5	34.6	6	41.5	6	41.6	6	42.3
Polk County	74	161.6	78	171.3	82	180.6	87	190.5	89	194.9
Sabine County	9	85.2	11	102.6	11	101.5	11	103.4	12	115.0
San Augustine County	13	143.8	15	167.8	13	146.6	12	135.3	12	136.1
San Jacinto County	23	88.8	25	95.8	25	94.8	26	96.7	26	95.8
Shelby County	41	161.5	41	160.7	40	157.2	39	152.0	39	149.9
Trinity County	28	194.7	29	200.4	29	198.8	27	185.4	26	181.7
Tyler County	19	88.1	20	92.0	21	96.5	23	106.1	21	97.9

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Lufkin HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	35	9.4	43	11.4	37	9.8	45	11.8	35	9.2
Sex										
Male	20	10.7	30	15.9	20	10.5	29	15.2	22	11.5
Female	15	8.0	13	6.9	17	9.0	16	8.4	13	6.8
Race/Ethnicity										
White	6	2.3	13	4.9	9	3.4	11	4.2	11	4.2
Black	23	38.6	23	38.7	19	31.9	23	38.4	19	31.8
Hispanic	4	8.7	2	4.2	8	16.1	8	15.5	5	9.4
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	2	-	5	-	1	-	3	-	0	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.4	1	10.4
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0
13-24	6	9.5	9	14.2	8	12.6	12	18.6	8	12.3
25-34	11	25.9	10	23.2	7	16.0	15	34.1	9	20.5
35-44	7	15.4	14	31.3	9	20.2	11	25.0	6	13.9
45-54	6	11.5	6	11.4	8	15.2	4	7.7	9	17.8
≥55	5	4.7	4	3.7	5	4.6	1	0.9	2	1.8
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	10	28.6	21	49.3	11	30.5	17	38.4	14	39.7
IDU	3	8.0	4	8.6	8	21.6	7	15.1	10	29.1
MSMIDU	1	3.1	1	1.9	2	4.1	1	2.9	2	5.7
Hetero	21	60.3	17	40.2	15	41.1	18	39.1	8	22.6
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	2	4.4	1	2.9
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Lufkin HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Angelina County	5	5.9	10	11.6	13	15.0	14	16.0	8	9.1
Houston County	6	25.4	6	25.4	3	12.6	6	25.6	3	13.0
Jasper County	4	11.4	0	0.0	3	8.4	5	13.8	3	8.4
Nacogdoches County	13	20.6	11	17.2	4	6.2	7	10.7	5	7.6
Newton County	1	6.9	0	0.0	2	13.8	0	0.0	2	14.1
Polk County	2	4.4	7	15.4	6	13.2	6	13.1	5	11.0
Sabine County	0	0.0	2	18.7	1	9.2	1	9.4	2	19.2
San Augustine County	1	11.1	1	11.2	0	0.0	1	11.3	1	11.3
San Jacinto County	1	3.9	2	7.7	1	3.8	2	7.4	2	7.4
Shelby County	1	3.9	1	3.9	1	3.9	1	3.9	3	11.5
Trinity County	0	0.0	1	6.9	2	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Tyler County	1	4.6	2	9.2	1	4.6	2	9.2	1	4.7

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Permian Basin HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate †								
Total	385	95.0	402	96.7	436	104.4	462	108.8	492	112.4
Status										
HIV	157	38.7	168	40.4	183	43.8	192	45.2	211	48.2
AIDS	228	56.3	234	56.3	253	60.6	270	63.6	281	64.2
Sex										
Male	298	145.1	315	149.3	346	163.1	366	169.3	393	175.3
Female	87	43.5	87	42.5	90	43.8	96	46.1	99	46.3
Race/Ethnicity										
White	140	71.5	148	75.0	148	75.3	153	78.3	152	77.0
Black	58	289.3	58	282.7	61	296.2	65	312.2	68	314.9
Hispanic	170	92.2	179	93.1	208	106.8	223	110.3	248	116.8
Other^	3	57.0	3	54.5	3	52.5	3	49.6	6	91.7
Unknown**	14	-	14	-	16	-	18	-	18	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.2	1	7.2	0	0.0
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.8	3	4.0
13-24	14	18.9	14	18.7	14	19.0	15	20.1	17	22.0
25-34	69	123.9	74	126.6	75	126.9	83	134.2	90	135.8
35-44	137	276.8	136	270.9	146	289.7	146	287.0	156	295.3
45-54	118	202.2	123	207.4	134	226.0	141	242.5	150	262.0
≥55	47	54.4	55	62.0	66	73.0	74	79.8	76	80.1
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	180	46.6	193	48.0	214	49.0	229	49.6	250	50.8
IDU	68	17.8	69	17.2	72	16.6	76	16.4	77	15.7
MSMIDU	46	12.1	46	11.3	46	10.6	46	9.9	45	9.2
Hetero	89	23.0	93	23.0	101	23.1	107	23.1	115	23.3
Perinatal	1	0.3	1	0.2	2	0.5	4	0.9	4	0.8
Other	1	0.3	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2

† Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Permian Basin HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate †								
Andrews County	5	35.5	6	41.1	8	54.1	8	52.0	8	49.6
Borden County	4	653.6	5	809.1	6	936.0	6	960.0	8	1298.7
Crane County	1	24.1	1	23.1	1	22.9	1	22.9	1	21.9
Dawson County	8	58.0	7	50.9	8	57.8	8	58.0	9	66.0
Ector County	154	115.7	159	116.1	173	126.2	178	127.5	184	127.5
Gaines County	3	18.0	3	17.5	3	17.1	3	16.6	3	16.3
Glasscock County	2	164.2	2	163.4	2	163.1	2	161.0	2	158.9
Howard County	52	151.2	54	154.8	65	185.7	68	194.6	74	209.0
Loving County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Martin County	3	65.8	5	106.2	5	104.2	5	101.6	5	99.7
Midland County	110	83.0	111	81.5	111	81.1	124	88.5	133	90.7
Pecos County	5	32.8	5	32.3	5	32.2	6	38.3	6	38.4
Reeves County	25	189.2	31	228.8	35	253.9	39	285.0	45	326.1
Terrell County	1	113.1	1	107.5	1	101.6	1	105.5	1	109.1
Upton County	1	31.0	1	30.1	2	59.6	2	60.5	2	60.9
Ward County	7	66.1	7	65.2	7	65.7	7	65.3	7	64.3
Winkler County	4	56.9	4	56.1	4	56.3	4	56.1	4	54.6

† Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Permian Basin HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	29	7.2	25	6.0	38	9.1	31	7.3	38	8.7
Sex										
Male	20	9.7	21	10.0	32	15.1	24	11.1	34	15.2
Female	9	4.5	4	2.0	6	2.9	7	3.4	4	1.9
Race/Ethnicity										
White	4	2.0	11	5.6	2	1.0	8	4.1	3	1.5
Black	6	29.9	3	14.6	4	19.4	4	19.2	3	13.9
Hispanic	19	10.3	11	5.7	29	14.9	17	8.4	30	14.1
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	30.6
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	0	-	3	-	2	-	0	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.2	1	7.2	0	0.0
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.4	0	0.0
13-24	6	8.1	5	6.7	7	9.5	7	9.4	7	9.1
25-34	7	12.6	8	13.7	10	16.9	10	16.2	13	19.6
35-44	8	16.2	7	13.9	13	25.8	5	9.8	9	17.0
45-54	5	8.6	4	6.7	5	8.4	5	8.6	7	12.2
≥55	3	3.5	1	1.1	2	2.2	2	2.2	2	2.1
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	13	43.8	15	60.0	17	45.8	18	56.8	26	67.1
IDU	2	7.6	3	10.4	4	11.3	3	10.6	3	7.6
MSMIDU	4	15.2	1	2.0	5	12.9	1	4.5	1	3.4
Hetero	10	33.4	7	27.6	10	27.4	7	21.6	8	21.8
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	2	6.5	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Permian Basin HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Andrews County	1	7.1	3	20.5	2	13.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Borden County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	320.0	6	974.0
Crane County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dawson County	1	7.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.3
Ector County	14	10.5	8	5.8	12	8.8	7	5.0	10	6.9
Gaines County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Glasscock County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Howard County	3	8.7	2	5.7	10	28.6	3	8.6	3	8.5
Loving County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Martin County	0	0.0	1	21.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Midland County	8	6.0	7	5.1	8	5.8	14	10.0	10	6.8
Pecos County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Reeves County	2	15.1	4	29.5	5	36.3	5	36.5	8	58.0
Terrell County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Upton County	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	29.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ward County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Winkler County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, San Antonio HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	4,492	207.4	4,760	215.2	4,993	222.0	5,269	229.2	5,515	235.5
Status										
HIV	1,764	81.4	1,882	85.1	2,001	89.0	2,147	93.4	2,313	98.8
AIDS	2,728	125.9	2,878	130.1	2,992	133.0	3,122	135.8	3,202	136.7
Sex										
Male	3,753	352.3	3,966	364.5	4,167	376.3	4,407	389.3	4,632	400.8
Female	739	67.1	794	70.7	826	72.4	862	73.9	883	74.4
Race/Ethnicity										
White	1,164	138.4	1,199	141.3	1,234	144.1	1,280	148.0	1,330	152.1
Black	648	490.6	697	514.9	734	528.9	773	539.1	808	541.8
Hispanic	2,518	220.9	2,690	229.5	2,834	237.0	3,012	244.9	3,168	252.4
Other [^]	27	50.9	30	54.1	34	58.6	35	57.7	39	61.8
Unknown ^{**}	135	-	144	-	157	-	169	-	170	-
Age Group										
<2	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.1	2	3.1
2-12	18	5.1	18	5.0	18	4.9	18	4.9	15	4.0
13-24	190	48.8	225	57.0	267	67.0	292	71.9	295	71.3
25-34	779	260.5	843	276.4	896	288.4	951	296.5	1,017	306.4
35-44	1,496	506.5	1,455	490.3	1,392	466.1	1,364	452.3	1,357	444.1
45-54	1,448	490.0	1,577	520.6	1,651	535.3	1,750	562.2	1,852	595.4
≥55	560	119.1	642	131.6	769	153.2	892	170.0	977	180.1
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	2,882	64.2	3,071	64.5	3,249	65.1	3,462	65.7	3,684	66.8
IDU	545	12.1	562	11.8	581	11.6	588	11.2	591	10.7
MSMIDU	269	6.0	273	5.7	278	5.6	293	5.6	290	5.2
Hetero	746	16.6	803	16.9	834	16.7	874	16.6	897	16.3
Perinatal	38	0.8	39	0.8	39	0.8	41	0.8	41	0.7
Other	13	0.3	12	0.3	12	0.2	12	0.2	12	0.2

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*} Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**} Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, San Antonio HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Atascosa County	42	95.6	47	105.3	48	106.9	46	101.2	48	103.3
Bandera County	20	98.0	20	98.2	20	97.6	21	102.3	21	102.3
Bexar County	4,070	246.4	4,308	255.6	4,516	263.4	4,764	271.7	4,990	279.4
Comal County	113	109.4	117	110.0	122	112.5	132	118.4	139	121.5
Frio County	38	224.3	47	274.5	53	307.8	58	334.0	62	350.2
Gillespie County	9	37.2	9	36.6	8	32.2	9	35.9	9	35.8
Guadalupe County	88	71.3	93	72.5	102	77.5	110	81.0	115	82.2
Karnes County	9	60.5	11	74.3	13	87.7	13	87.0	14	91.9
Kendall County	21	66.1	22	67.4	25	74.8	26	75.0	26	72.3
Kerr County	31	63.5	31	62.7	32	64.5	34	68.5	34	68.3
Medina County	24	53.2	26	57.0	26	56.5	27	58.1	27	57.7
Wilson County	27	64.8	29	68.8	28	65.2	29	66.4	30	67.6

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, San Antonio HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	310	14.3	359	16.2	332	14.8	364	15.8	345	14.7
Sex										
Male	260	24.4	287	26.4	283	25.6	315	27.8	303	26.2
Female	50	4.5	72	6.4	49	4.3	49	4.2	42	3.5
Race/Ethnicity										
White	76	9.0	67	7.9	62	7.2	66	7.6	66	7.5
Black	30	22.7	58	42.8	54	38.9	48	33.5	50	33.5
Hispanic	196	17.2	220	18.8	200	16.7	233	18.9	217	17.3
Other [^]	3	5.7	3	5.4	5	8.6	1	1.6	4	6.3
Unknown ^{**}	5	-	11	-	11	-	16	-	8	-
Age Group										
<2	1	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.1	1	1.5
2-12	1	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
13-24	59	15.1	84	21.3	95	23.8	96	23.6	77	18.6
25-34	94	31.4	121	39.7	95	30.6	103	32.1	113	34.0
35-44	78	26.4	76	25.6	67	22.4	74	24.5	69	22.6
45-54	55	18.6	49	16.2	45	14.6	62	19.9	62	19.9
≥55	22	4.7	28	5.7	30	6.0	27	5.1	22	4.1
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	232	74.7	245	68.4	233	70.3	254	69.8	275	79.7
IDU	21	6.6	30	8.3	35	10.7	30	8.1	21	6.1
MSMIDU	4	1.4	9	2.4	17	5.0	27	7.3	5	1.4
Hetero	52	16.7	74	20.7	47	14.1	52	14.2	42	12.1
Perinatal	2	0.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.6
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Isander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, San Antonio HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Atascosa County	2	4.6	5	11.2	2	4.5	1	2.2	4	8.6
Bandera County	3	14.7	2	9.8	1	4.9	1	4.9	0	0.0
Bexar County	285	17.3	318	18.9	300	17.5	332	18.9	317	17.8
Comal County	6	5.8	7	6.6	9	8.3	6	5.4	8	7.0
Frio County	1	5.9	9	52.6	6	34.8	8	46.1	4	22.6
Gillespie County	0	0.0	2	8.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0
Guadalupe County	4	3.2	6	4.7	4	3.0	8	5.9	6	4.3
Karnes County	3	20.2	1	6.8	2	13.5	1	6.7	0	0.0
Kendall County	1	3.1	2	6.1	2	6.0	2	5.8	1	2.8
Kerr County	1	2.0	3	6.1	1	2.0	2	4.0	1	2.0
Medina County	1	2.2	3	6.6	2	4.3	1	2.2	0	0.0
Wilson County	3	7.2	1	2.4	3	7.0	2	4.6	3	6.8

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Sherman/Denison HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	169	88.5	171	88.9	176	91.1	176	90.9	179	92.1
Status										
HIV	73	38.2	73	38.0	73	37.8	74	38.2	75	38.6
AIDS	96	50.3	98	50.9	103	53.3	102	52.7	104	53.5
Sex										
Male	143	150.9	142	148.8	141	146.9	140	146.0	141	146.1
Female	26	27.0	29	29.9	35	36.0	36	36.9	38	38.8
Race/Ethnicity										
White	123	79.3	125	80.6	127	81.8	125	80.9	126	81.7
Black	23	209.6	23	210.0	24	218.4	25	225.8	25	220.2
Hispanic	17	80.9	17	76.2	17	74.2	16	68.0	17	70.0
Other [^]	1	25.6	1	24.9	2	48.5	4	90.3	4	87.0
Unknown ^{**}	5	-	5	-	6	-	6	-	7	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	5	16.3	7	22.9	6	19.5	5	16.2	3	9.7
25-34	29	133.0	26	118.2	28	127.1	22	99.6	25	111.4
35-44	54	221.9	47	198.1	43	183.4	48	211.1	47	208.6
45-54	51	179.7	57	199.2	62	216.4	63	223.9	60	217.7
≥55	30	56.5	34	62.5	37	66.9	38	66.8	44	75.9
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	97	57.4	97	56.7	96	54.5	96	54.5	98	54.7
IDU	20	11.6	20	11.5	20	11.4	20	11.6	20	11.0
MSMIDU	24	13.9	24	13.7	25	13.9	22	12.2	22	12.0
Hetero	26	15.3	28	16.3	33	18.5	35	19.9	37	20.6
Perinatal	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6
Other	2	1.2	2	1.2	2	1.1	2	1.1	2	1.1

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*}Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**}Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Sherman/Denison HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Cooke County	22	57.6	22	57.3	22	57.2	21	54.7	23	59.4
Fannin County	30	88.6	30	88.6	31	91.4	30	88.5	30	88.7
Grayson County	117	98.5	119	99.1	123	101.8	125	103.0	126	103.3

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Sherman/Denison HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	4	2.1	4	2.1	10	5.2	10	5.2	11	5.7
Sex										
Male	3	3.2	3	3.1	4	4.2	7	7.3	8	8.3
Female	1	1.0	1	1.0	6	6.2	3	3.1	3	3.1
Race/Ethnicity										
White	3	1.9	3	1.9	7	4.5	4	2.6	8	5.2
Black	1	9.1	1	9.1	1	9.1	3	27.1	1	8.8
Hispanic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.3	1	4.1
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	24.3	2	45.1	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	1	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	1	3.3	2	6.5	3	9.8	2	6.5	0	0.0
25-34	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.1	1	4.5	6	26.7
35-44	2	8.2	0	0.0	1	4.3	2	8.8	2	8.9
45-54	0	0.0	1	3.5	3	10.5	4	14.2	2	7.3
≥55	1	1.9	1	1.8	1	1.8	1	1.8	1	1.7
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	2	50.0	3	75.0	3	30.0	5	50.0	7	62.7
IDU	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.0	1	7.0	1	5.5
MSMIDU	1	25.0	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	9.1
Hetero	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	44.0	4	43.0	3	22.7
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Sherman/Denison HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Cooke County	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.6	1	2.6	2	5.2
Fannin County	1	3.0	0	0.0	3	8.8	0	0.0	2	5.9
Grayson County	3	2.5	4	3.3	6	5.0	9	7.4	7	5.7

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Temple/Killeen HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	459	105.1	496	112.8	548	121.9	568	124.5	610	131.6
Status										
HIV	219	50.2	248	56.4	286	63.6	297	65.1	336	72.5
AIDS	240	55.0	248	56.4	262	58.3	271	59.4	274	59.1
Sex										
Male	319	147.1	344	158.4	383	172.3	403	178.7	442	191.3
Female	140	63.7	152	68.3	165	72.6	165	71.5	168	72.2
Race/Ethnicity										
White	158	62.1	164	64.6	177	68.8	180	70.0	182	70.4
Black	190	236.0	212	260.7	238	284.9	254	298.4	274	313.8
Hispanic	73	85.3	79	89.8	89	97.2	89	92.8	102	102.5
Other [^]	3	18.4	4	24.1	4	23.1	4	22.2	5	27.5
Unknown**	35	-	37	-	40	-	41	-	47	-
Age Group										
<2	1	6.3	0	0.0	1	6.3	1	6.4	0	0.0
2-12	3	4.1	3	4.0	3	3.9	2	2.5	3	3.8
13-24	37	43.0	41	49.3	51	60.2	56	66.2	62	71.9
25-34	78	111.7	90	127.3	100	136.5	111	147.4	127	161.8
35-44	152	264.4	149	260.9	147	257.2	150	261.7	152	260.8
45-54	143	270.9	161	295.9	178	321.1	177	318.2	181	330.8
≥55	45	55.9	52	62.5	68	79.3	71	79.6	85	92.5
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	204	44.5	226	45.6	264	48.1	286	50.3	323	53.0
IDU	92	19.9	95	19.1	98	17.9	95	16.7	90	14.7
MSMIDU	31	6.8	32	6.4	32	5.8	31	5.5	32	5.3
Hetero	119	25.9	131	26.3	142	25.8	143	25.2	151	24.8
Perinatal	10	2.2	10	2.0	10	1.8	10	1.8	10	1.6
Other	3	0.7	3	0.6	3	0.5	3	0.5	3	0.5

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Temple/Killeen HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Bell County	365	122.5	399	132.5	445	143.4	463	146.5	506	156.6
Coryell County	39	52.3	42	56.2	47	62.3	48	62.7	50	64.7
Hamilton County	7	82.4	7	82.1	8	93.9	8	95.0	8	96.3
Lampasas County	9	45.4	9	45.8	9	45.7	10	50.2	10	49.7
Milam County	37	147.6	36	144.8	36	145.4	36	146.0	34	140.7
Mills County	0	0.0	1	20.5	1	20.3	1	20.5	1	20.7
San Saba County	2	33.5	2	33.2	2	32.6	2	33.0	1	16.7

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Temple/Killeen HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	47	10.8	52	11.8	51	11.3	46	10.1	55	11.9
Sex										
Male	36	16.6	38	17.5	40	18.0	41	18.2	47	20.3
Female	11	5.0	14	6.3	11	4.8	5	2.2	8	3.4
Race/Ethnicity										
White	9	3.5	14	5.5	14	5.4	10	3.9	8	3.1
Black	25	31.0	26	32.0	29	34.7	29	34.1	24	27.5
Hispanic	8	9.4	9	10.2	6	6.6	3	3.1	16	16.1
Other [^]	1	6.1	1	6.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	11.0
Unknown ^{**}	4	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	5	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	17	19.7	17	20.4	17	20.1	22	26.0	21	24.4
25-34	12	17.2	19	26.9	14	19.1	9	12.0	18	22.9
35-44	7	12.2	6	10.5	11	19.2	9	15.7	7	12.0
45-54	10	18.9	9	16.5	5	9.0	5	9.0	5	9.1
≥55	1	1.2	1	1.2	4	4.7	1	1.1	4	4.4
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	31	64.9	30	57.5	34	67.3	37	81.3	43	78.5
IDU	4	8.5	6	10.8	4	7.8	2	4.1	2	2.7
MSMIDU	1	2.1	4	6.9	1	2.7	1	1.1	2	2.7
Hetero	12	24.5	13	24.8	11	22.2	6	13.5	9	16.0
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Temple/Killeen HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Bell County	38	12.8	46	15.3	46	14.8	40	12.7	51	15.8
Coryell County	7	9.4	5	6.7	4	5.3	6	7.8	2	2.6
Hamilton County	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lampasas County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.0
Milam County	2	8.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.1
Mills County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
San Saba County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Texarkana HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	302	108.5	315	112.4	322	114.2	334	118.3	345	122.0
Status										
HIV	115	41.3	127	45.3	129	45.8	139	49.2	142	50.2
AIDS	187	67.2	188	67.1	193	68.5	195	69.0	203	71.8
Sex										
Male	222	161.3	230	165.9	236	169.5	248	177.9	256	183.3
Female	80	56.8	85	60.0	86	60.3	86	60.1	89	62.2
Race/Ethnicity										
White	150	75.7	152	76.5	151	75.9	151	76.1	154	78.0
Black	105	225.1	110	235.1	115	244.9	122	259.2	129	273.1
Hispanic	31	104.0	34	109.3	35	109.5	37	112.7	37	110.3
Other [^]	3	80.9	3	77.2	3	75.3	3	70.8	3	68.6
Unknown ^{**}	13	-	16	-	18	-	21	-	22	-
Age Group										
<2	1	12.6	1	13.2	1	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.4	2	4.7	2	4.8
13-24	13	29.6	14	31.7	18	40.6	22	49.4	24	53.7
25-34	52	158.6	51	154.3	49	146.9	51	152.4	51	152.2
35-44	91	252.2	96	269.3	92	260.2	84	242.6	89	258.8
45-54	116	295.2	117	295.0	119	300.2	124	318.7	119	312.2
≥55	29	37.7	36	46.0	42	52.8	51	62.6	60	72.5
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	124	41.2	131	41.6	142	44.0	152	45.6	158	45.8
IDU	48	15.7	49	15.6	48	15.0	48	14.3	50	14.5
MSMIDU	32	10.7	33	10.5	29	9.0	29	8.8	29	8.3
Hetero	92	30.4	97	30.8	97	30.1	99	29.6	102	29.6
Perinatal	4	1.3	4	1.3	5	1.6	5	1.5	5	1.4
Other	2	0.7	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*}Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**}Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Texarkana HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Bowie County	134	146.7	139	150.7	143	154.5	146	157.1	155	166.4
Cass County	34	112.5	33	108.9	32	105.0	36	118.0	36	119.3
Delta County	7	133.3	8	154.4	7	133.8	8	153.8	8	150.1
Franklin County	2	18.9	2	18.9	3	28.3	5	47.5	5	47.0
Hopkins County	30	87.0	31	88.8	30	85.3	31	87.7	33	93.0
Lamar County	51	103.1	56	112.9	61	122.5	60	120.0	56	112.4
Morris County	11	84.0	11	84.9	11	85.0	11	85.8	13	101.7
Red River County	9	69.6	9	70.1	10	77.8	10	78.9	12	94.5
Titus County	24	77.5	26	81.9	25	77.3	27	83.2	27	82.7

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Texarkana HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	12	4.3	20	7.1	26	9.2	22	7.8	22	7.8
Sex										
Male	8	5.8	12	8.7	20	14.4	17	12.2	15	10.7
Female	4	2.8	8	5.6	6	4.2	5	3.5	7	4.9
Race/Ethnicity										
White	5	2.5	8	4.0	9	4.5	4	2.0	5	2.5
Black	6	12.9	9	19.2	11	23.4	12	25.5	9	19.1
Hispanic	0	0.0	3	9.6	3	9.4	2	6.1	2	6.0
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	1	-	0	-	3	-	4	-	6	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	13.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-24	1	2.3	5	11.3	7	15.8	8	18.0	6	13.4
25-34	3	9.2	5	15.1	7	21.0	6	17.9	7	20.9
35-44	2	5.5	5	14.0	2	5.7	5	14.4	4	11.6
45-54	5	12.7	3	7.6	4	10.1	1	2.6	4	10.5
≥55	1	1.3	2	2.6	5	6.3	2	2.5	1	1.2
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	2	12.5	8	38.0	15	60.0	13	57.3	12	52.2
IDU	1	5.0	4	22.0	4	16.0	3	12.7	4	17.4
MSMIDU	1	9.2	1	5.0	0	0.0	1	2.7	0	0.0
Hetero	9	73.3	7	35.0	5	20.0	6	27.3	7	30.4
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Texarkana HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Bowie County	3	3.3	8	8.7	13	14.0	11	11.8	11	11.8
Cass County	1	3.3	1	3.3	0	0.0	4	13.1	3	9.9
Delta County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	19.2	0	0.0
Franklin County	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.9	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hopkins County	6	17.4	4	11.5	2	5.7	2	5.7	1	2.8
Lamar County	0	0.0	5	10.1	4	8.0	1	2.0	1	2.0
Morris County	2	15.3	0	0.0	2	15.5	1	7.8	2	15.6
Red River County	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	15.6	0	0.0	3	23.6
Titus County	0	0.0	2	6.3	1	3.1	2	6.2	1	3.1

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Tyler HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	1,080	132.5	1,149	139.4	1,200	144.6	1,230	147.0	1,274	151.7
Status										
HIV	452	55.4	498	60.4	532	64.1	547	65.4	569	67.8
AIDS	628	77.0	651	79.0	668	80.5	683	81.6	705	84.0
Sex										
Male	745	182.7	785	190.2	817	196.6	832	198.7	859	204.2
Female	335	82.2	364	88.4	383	92.5	398	95.3	415	99.0
Race/Ethnicity										
White	497	86.8	516	89.8	521	90.6	525	91.2	542	94.3
Black	456	359.7	496	388.5	533	416.4	547	423.5	574	442.4
Hispanic	97	91.3	106	94.6	115	99.1	126	104.6	126	102.0
Other [^]	1	10.3	1	9.8	1	9.5	1	9.0	1	8.7
Unknown ^{**}	29	-	30	-	30	-	31	-	31	-
Age Group										
<2	2	8.9	2	9.0	1	4.7	1	4.6	0	0.0
2-12	8	6.7	8	6.6	11	8.9	10	8.1	10	8.1
13-24	50	37.9	66	49.8	76	57.4	76	56.6	77	57.1
25-34	223	227.6	236	235.0	249	244.2	261	253.1	270	260.5
35-44	343	331.4	356	348.2	337	332.3	316	313.0	320	318.1
45-54	320	274.4	326	278.2	349	297.8	368	318.6	380	337.3
≥55	134	60.2	155	68.0	177	76.3	198	83.5	217	89.6
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	467	43.2	507	44.1	532	44.3	544	44.3	571	44.8
IDU	192	17.7	194	16.9	202	16.8	201	16.3	203	15.9
MSMIDU	84	7.8	84	7.3	86	7.2	86	7.0	83	6.5
Hetero	318	29.5	345	30.1	360	30.0	378	30.7	396	31.1
Perinatal	16	1.5	16	1.4	18	1.5	19	1.5	19	1.5
Other	3	0.3	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Tyler HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Anderson County	77	132.8	83	142.1	86	147.1	91	155.9	91	156.4
Camp County	9	73.0	10	80.9	10	80.6	11	88.8	10	80.3
Cherokee County	70	140.1	73	144.7	75	147.5	78	153.1	79	154.3
Gregg County	281	235.8	305	251.6	324	266.2	332	271.4	359	292.7
Harrison County	66	103.0	70	107.4	77	117.3	80	118.9	85	126.0
Henderson County	85	108.9	87	111.2	87	110.8	89	113.0	92	116.3
Marion County	16	148.9	18	168.7	21	199.1	21	200.7	21	203.4
Panola County	19	80.7	21	88.7	23	96.7	25	104.0	25	104.1
Rains County	3	27.2	3	27.4	4	36.7	4	36.3	5	45.7
Rusk County	67	128.4	66	125.0	65	121.9	67	124.8	70	129.6
Smith County	294	144.6	309	149.2	320	152.6	326	153.2	334	155.5
Upshur County	25	64.6	30	76.8	30	76.3	30	75.4	31	77.5
Van Zandt County	25	47.6	28	53.5	30	57.1	29	55.1	28	53.4
Wood County	43	103.1	46	109.9	48	114.4	47	111.9	44	104.7

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Tyler HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	70	8.6	107	13.0	90	10.8	68	8.1	83	9.9
Sex										
Male	54	13.2	73	17.7	59	14.2	42	10.0	54	12.8
Female	16	3.9	34	8.3	31	7.5	26	6.2	29	6.9
Race/Ethnicity										
White	26	4.5	30	5.2	25	4.3	18	3.1	37	6.4
Black	34	26.8	62	48.6	50	39.1	35	27.1	39	30.1
Hispanic	10	9.4	12	10.7	11	9.5	13	10.8	4	3.2
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	3	-
Age Group										
<2	2	8.9	0	0.0	1	4.7	1	4.6	0	0.0
2-12	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
13-24	14	10.6	34	25.6	27	20.4	21	15.6	19	14.1
25-34	21	21.4	32	31.9	28	27.5	16	15.5	24	23.2
35-44	17	16.4	25	24.5	19	18.7	11	10.9	17	16.9
45-54	11	9.4	10	8.5	11	9.4	15	13.0	16	14.2
≥55	5	2.2	6	2.6	3	1.3	4	1.7	7	2.9
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	36	50.7	57	53.0	42	46.6	32	47.1	45	54.0
IDU	7	9.9	10	9.3	14	16.0	7	9.9	11	13.1
MSMIDU	1	1.6	3	3.2	5	5.1	4	5.3	3	3.0
Hetero	25	35.0	37	34.6	27	30.1	25	36.3	25	29.9
Perinatal	2	2.9	0	0.0	2	2.2	1	1.5	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Tyler HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Anderson County	3	5.2	14	24.0	8	13.7	8	13.7	8	13.7
Camp County	0	0.0	1	8.1	0	0.0	1	8.1	0	0.0
Cherokee County	7	14.0	7	13.9	6	11.8	4	7.8	4	7.8
Gregg County	15	12.6	31	25.6	27	22.2	16	13.1	29	23.6
Harrison County	6	9.4	11	16.9	10	15.2	6	8.9	7	10.4
Henderson County	6	7.7	5	6.4	4	5.1	3	3.8	6	7.6
Marion County	1	9.3	1	9.4	4	37.9	2	19.1	0	0.0
Panola County	0	0.0	2	8.4	2	8.4	2	8.3	1	4.2
Rains County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.3
Rusk County	4	7.7	2	3.8	1	1.9	2	3.7	2	3.7
Smith County	22	10.8	19	9.2	22	10.5	21	9.9	21	9.8
Upshur County	1	2.6	7	17.9	2	5.1	1	2.5	2	5.0
Van Zandt County	4	7.6	4	7.6	3	5.7	1	1.9	1	1.9
Wood County	1	2.4	3	7.2	1	2.4	1	2.4	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Uvalde HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate †								
Total	113	69.2	120	72.7	132	79.0	140	83.1	152	89.8
Status										
HIV	37	22.7	42	25.4	48	28.7	49	29.1	53	31.3
AIDS	76	46.5	78	47.2	84	50.3	91	54.0	99	58.5
Sex										
Male	100	123.4	107	130.1	119	143.1	125	148.5	136	160.2
Female	13	15.8	13	15.7	13	15.5	15	17.8	16	19.0
Race/Ethnicity										
White	14	53.9	14	54.3	14	54.2	15	58.4	17	66.3
Black	4	388.3	4	384.6	4	380.6	4	332.5	4	302.1
Hispanic	93	68.9	100	73.0	113	81.4	120	85.7	130	92.4
Other^	1	74.7	1	74.1	1	72.2	1	66.7	1	61.8
Unknown**	1	-	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	3	9.6	4	12.6	4	12.6	5	15.5	4	12.2
25-34	17	86.1	16	81.0	22	109.6	25	122.8	30	145.0
35-44	40	199.0	36	178.1	38	185.6	35	171.4	37	182.1
45-54	36	190.0	46	238.6	45	229.2	48	245.7	50	258.2
≥55	17	45.0	18	46.7	23	58.8	27	67.8	31	76.9
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	64	56.6	69	57.1	77	58.3	81	57.9	88	58.0
IDU	15	13.2	15	12.8	18	13.3	18	12.6	20	13.2
MSMIDU	5	4.4	5	4.3	6	4.2	6	4.1	7	4.7
Hetero	29	25.8	31	25.8	32	24.2	35	25.3	37	24.1
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

† Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

^ Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Uvalde HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate †								
Dimmit County	8	81.4	9	91.4	9	90.0	9	89.1	8	76.5
Edwards County	2	96.0	2	99.4	3	149.9	3	152.4	5	254.1
Kinney County	5	142.6	6	168.2	7	194.6	8	222.3	8	222.0
La Salle County	3	45.1	6	88.6	6	87.1	6	85.8	6	84.4
Maverick County	46	88.1	48	89.8	56	103.2	60	108.9	67	121.0
Real County	1	30.9	1	30.5	1	30.2	1	29.1	1	29.7
Uvalde County	11	42.0	11	41.9	11	41.7	11	41.4	11	41.1
Val Verde County	28	58.5	28	57.8	30	61.4	33	67.5	37	76.0
Zavala County	9	76.8	9	78.0	9	77.1	9	76.1	9	75.2

† Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Uvalde HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	12	7.3	10	6.1	14	8.4	10	5.9	14	8.3
Sex										
Male	11	13.6	10	12.2	12	14.4	8	9.5	12	14.1
Female	1	1.2	0	0.0	2	2.4	2	2.4	2	2.4
Race/Ethnicity										
White	2	7.7	1	3.9	0	0.0	1	3.9	1	3.9
Black	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hispanic	9	6.7	9	6.6	14	10.1	9	6.4	12	8.5
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	61.8
Unknown ^{**}	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	0	0.0	3	9.5	0	0.0	2	6.2	1	3.1
25-34	5	25.3	1	5.1	9	44.8	6	29.5	6	29.0
35-44	1	5.0	2	9.9	2	9.8	2	9.8	2	9.8
45-54	2	10.6	4	20.7	2	10.2	0	0.0	3	15.5
≥55	4	10.6	0	0.0	1	2.6	0	0.0	2	5.0
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	6	54.5	8	72.7	8	53.3	6	60.0	8	55.7
IDU	2	18.2	2	18.2	4	26.7	0	0.0	3	17.9
MSMIDU	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	10.0
Hetero	3	27.3	1	9.1	3	20.0	4	40.0	2	16.4
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Uvalde HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Dimmit County	2	20.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Edwards County	1	48.0	2	99.4	2	99.9	0	0.0	3	152.4
Kinney County	0	0.0	1	28.0	1	27.8	1	27.8	0	0.0
La Salle County	1	15.0	3	44.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Maverick County	3	5.7	2	3.7	8	14.7	5	9.1	8	14.4
Real County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Uvalde County	2	7.6	1	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.7
Val Verde County	1	2.1	1	2.1	3	6.1	3	6.1	2	4.1
Zavala County	2	17.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.5	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Victoria HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	142	76.1	148	78.7	152	80.6	152	80.2	158	82.1
Status										
HIV	56	30.0	59	31.4	59	31.3	61	32.2	63	32.7
AIDS	86	46.1	89	47.3	93	49.3	91	48.0	95	49.4
Sex										
Male	114	123.3	119	127.6	120	128.3	121	128.6	123	128.5
Female	28	29.7	29	30.6	32	33.7	31	32.5	35	36.2
Race/Ethnicity										
White	51	50.5	52	51.6	56	55.6	56	56.0	56	55.7
Black	30	252.2	32	270.7	32	270.0	31	261.1	33	271.2
Hispanic	55	77.2	58	79.6	58	78.9	59	78.8	63	82.0
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	-
Age Group										
<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	1	3.4	1	3.3
13-24	6	20.3	6	20.5	7	24.1	8	27.5	9	29.9
25-34	23	107.5	19	87.3	18	81.3	17	75.1	16	68.3
35-44	41	180.3	35	156.6	33	149.8	33	152.5	37	169.0
45-54	51	186.1	64	232.3	68	248.5	64	238.5	59	225.2
≥55	21	41.2	24	45.9	26	48.8	29	53.3	36	64.8
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	73	51.6	78	52.6	79	51.7	81	53.6	83	52.8
IDU	19	13.5	19	12.8	18	11.9	19	12.6	20	12.8
MSMIDU	13	9.2	13	8.9	14	8.9	12	7.7	12	7.4
Hetero	32	22.2	33	22.2	37	24.2	34	22.2	37	23.2
Perinatal	4	2.8	4	2.7	4	2.6	5	3.3	5	3.2
Other	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.7	1	0.6

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*}Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**}Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Victoria HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Calhoun County	12	56.8	13	60.8	15	70.2	14	65.5	14	64.8
De Witt County	8	40.2	11	54.9	11	54.7	11	54.2	11	53.8
Goliad County	3	41.9	3	41.9	3	41.6	3	41.5	5	68.0
Gonzales County	12	61.4	12	61.1	10	50.5	8	40.3	8	39.9
Jackson County	9	64.5	9	63.9	9	63.9	8	57.1	8	56.1
Lavaca County	13	67.8	13	67.6	13	67.5	13	67.6	13	66.8
Victoria County	85	99.1	87	100.4	91	104.8	95	108.6	99	110.9

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Victoria HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	5	2.7	9	4.8	13	6.9	4	2.1	9	4.7
Sex										
Male	4	4.3	8	8.6	7	7.5	2	2.1	5	5.2
Female	1	1.1	1	1.1	6	6.3	2	2.1	4	4.1
Race/Ethnicity										
White	1	1.0	2	2.0	6	6.0	2	2.0	1	1.0
Black	0	0.0	2	16.9	3	25.3	0	0.0	2	16.4
Hispanic	4	5.6	5	6.9	3	4.1	2	2.7	6	7.8
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	0	-	1	-	0	-	0	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	1	3.4	2	6.8	4	13.8	1	3.4	3	10.0
25-34	1	4.7	1	4.6	2	9.0	1	4.4	1	4.3
35-44	2	8.8	2	8.9	3	13.6	1	4.6	1	4.6
45-54	1	3.6	4	14.5	4	14.6	0	0.0	3	11.4
≥55	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	1	1.8
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	4	80.0	6	61.1	5	38.5	2	50.0	4	44.4
IDU	0	0.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	1	27.5	1	11.1
MSMIDU	0	0.0	1	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hetero	1	20.0	2	16.7	8	61.5	1	22.5	4	44.4
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Victoria HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Calhoun County	1	4.7	0	0.0	4	18.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
De Witt County	0	0.0	4	20.0	1	5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Goliad County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	27.2
Gonzales County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jackson County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lavaca County	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Victoria County	4	4.7	5	5.8	7	8.1	4	4.6	7	7.8

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Waco HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	432	126.2	463	134.1	468	134.0	483	137.1	497	140.9
Status										
HIV	186	54.4	201	58.2	201	57.5	205	58.2	211	59.8
AIDS	246	71.9	262	75.9	267	76.4	278	78.9	286	81.1
Sex										
Male	305	181.8	325	191.8	329	191.9	336	194.4	345	199.0
Female	127	72.8	138	78.5	139	78.2	147	82.0	152	84.8
Race/Ethnicity										
White	150	68.9	152	69.8	151	68.9	153	69.8	159	72.9
Black	214	439.0	234	477.8	237	479.8	247	497.3	253	508.2
Hispanic	55	77.5	63	85.6	65	85.9	68	87.2	69	87.2
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	13	-	14	-	15	-	15	-	16	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	18	26.4	24	35.6	24	35.7	24	35.5	20	29.3
25-34	65	158.6	74	175.0	77	177.3	89	202.7	96	218.5
35-44	120	292.0	112	275.2	105	259.4	98	244.0	104	260.6
45-54	151	327.6	159	342.7	165	354.4	169	367.2	164	364.7
≥55	78	91.1	94	107.3	97	108.3	103	112.0	113	120.6
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	166	38.4	182	39.2	189	40.4	198	40.9	206	41.5
IDU	101	23.3	104	22.4	99	21.2	94	19.5	94	19.0
MSMIDU	39	9.0	39	8.5	37	8.0	37	7.7	38	7.7
Hetero	120	27.7	132	28.4	137	29.2	149	30.9	154	31.0
Perinatal	2	0.5	2	0.4	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2
Other	5	1.2	5	1.1	5	1.1	4	0.8	3	0.6

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*}Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**}Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Waco HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Bosque County	12	66.9	12	66.7	12	65.9	11	60.3	12	66.2
Falls County	13	73.5	14	78.8	16	89.6	17	95.3	18	102.2
Freestone County	16	82.3	18	91.2	16	80.7	14	71.3	15	76.9
Hill County	35	100.0	34	97.1	32	91.2	32	91.0	32	91.1
Limestone County	25	108.4	26	112.2	26	111.2	28	119.2	29	123.0
McLennan County	331	144.5	359	155.0	366	155.8	381	160.2	391	163.8

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Waco HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	24	7.0	44	12.7	28	8.0	34	9.7	29	8.2
Sex										
Male	18	10.7	28	16.5	19	11.1	20	11.6	20	11.5
Female	6	3.4	16	9.1	9	5.1	14	7.8	9	5.0
Race/Ethnicity										
White	7	3.2	7	3.2	5	2.3	8	3.7	9	4.1
Black	14	28.7	24	49.0	16	32.4	22	44.3	15	30.1
Hispanic	3	4.2	12	16.3	6	7.9	4	5.1	3	3.8
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	1	-	1	-	0	-	2	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	7	10.3	12	17.8	7	10.4	7	10.4	4	5.9
25-34	6	14.6	12	28.4	9	20.7	14	31.9	10	22.8
35-44	5	12.2	10	24.6	3	7.4	3	7.5	10	25.1
45-54	2	4.3	6	12.9	7	15.0	7	15.2	2	4.4
≥55	4	4.7	4	4.6	2	2.2	3	3.3	3	3.2
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	12	51.3	22	49.8	11	40.4	15	43.2	11	38.6
IDU	3	12.1	7	16.1	3	9.6	1	4.1	4	12.1
MSMIDU	1	4.6	1	1.1	1	3.9	1	2.9	2	6.9
Hetero	8	32.1	15	33.0	13	46.1	17	49.7	12	42.4
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

*Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

**Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Waco HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Bosque County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.5	1	5.5
Falls County	1	5.7	1	5.6	1	5.6	1	5.6	1	5.7
Freestone County	1	5.1	2	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.2
Hill County	2	5.7	2	5.7	2	5.7	3	8.5	1	2.8
Limestone County	0	0.0	2	8.6	2	8.6	2	8.5	1	4.2
McLennan County	20	8.7	37	16.0	23	9.8	27	11.4	23	9.6

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Living with HIV, Wichita Falls HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	154	69.5	153	68.8	156	70.0	153	69.1	156	70.4
Status										
HIV	48	21.7	56	25.2	59	26.5	59	26.7	64	28.9
AIDS	106	47.8	97	43.6	97	43.5	94	42.5	92	41.5
Sex										
Male	119	106.0	121	107.3	121	107.0	116	103.3	118	104.6
Female	35	32.0	32	29.2	35	31.9	37	33.9	38	35.0
Race/Ethnicity										
White	86	51.3	84	50.3	85	51.0	87	53.0	87	53.3
Black	34	209.4	35	214.1	36	219.2	33	200.5	34	203.1
Hispanic	27	82.6	27	79.9	26	75.1	26	73.3	28	77.1
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	7	-	7	-	9	-	7	-	7	-
Age Group										
<2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
2-12	1	3.2	1	3.1	1	3.2	1	3.2	1	3.2
13-24	6	14.8	6	14.9	6	15.0	6	15.3	7	17.7
25-34	20	73.5	22	79.8	22	78.5	20	70.7	22	76.2
35-44	52	194.7	52	199.6	50	194.4	44	176.3	40	161.8
45-54	54	169.6	48	151.2	51	160.1	54	174.5	52	173.7
≥55	21	36.3	24	40.7	26	43.5	28	46.0	34	55.0
Mode of Exposure[*]	Number	Percent								
MSM	78	50.3	80	52.4	78	50.1	74	48.5	76	48.7
IDU	31	20.4	28	18.4	29	18.7	31	20.3	32	20.7
MSMIDU	19	12.6	19	12.6	21	13.7	19	12.6	18	11.8
Hetero	24	15.4	23	15.3	25	16.3	26	17.3	27	17.5
Perinatal	1	0.6	1	0.7	1	0.6	1	0.7	1	0.6
Other	1	0.6	1	0.7	1	0.6	1	0.7	1	0.6

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[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Islander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

^{*} Rates are not calculated because there are no good estimates of population sizes for behavioral risk

^{**} Rates are not applicable for Unknown race/ethnicity

Number and Rate of PLWH by County, Wichita Falls HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Archer County	1	11.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Baylor County	3	80.1	3	80.5	2	53.7	2	53.8	2	55.2
Clay County	2	18.4	2	18.5	2	18.6	3	28.1	3	28.5
Cottle County	1	65.5	1	66.3	1	66.4	1	66.3	1	67.3
Foard County	0	0.0	1	75.7	2	149.7	2	148.1	2	153.0
Hardeman County	7	167.2	6	146.8	6	145.0	6	145.9	6	147.0
Jack County	6	66.4	5	55.2	5	55.3	5	55.3	4	44.5
Montague County	9	45.3	8	40.5	8	40.6	9	45.6	10	51.1
Wichita County	111	85.2	112	85.6	115	87.5	112	85.7	115	87.4
Wilbarger County	9	66.6	9	66.3	9	66.5	7	52.2	7	52.8
Young County	5	27.6	6	32.5	6	32.3	6	32.6	6	32.7

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

Select Characteristics of People Newly Diagnosed with HIV, Wichita Falls HSDA 2008-2012

	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Total	10	4.5	12	5.4	9	4.0	5	2.3	9	4.1
Sex										
Male	9	8.0	11	9.8	6	5.3	2	1.8	8	7.1
Female	1	0.9	1	0.9	3	2.7	3	2.8	1	0.9
Race/Ethnicity										
White	6	3.6	7	4.2	4	2.4	4	2.4	3	1.8
Black	1	6.2	4	24.5	2	12.2	0	0.0	3	17.9
Hispanic	3	9.2	0	0.0	1	2.9	1	2.8	3	8.3
Other [^]	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unknown ^{**}	0	-	1	-	2	-	0	-	0	-
Age Group										
<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
13-24	3	7.4	2	5.0	2	5.0	0	0.0	2	5.1
25-34	1	3.7	2	7.3	1	3.6	1	3.5	2	6.9
35-44	2	7.5	4	15.4	3	11.7	0	0.0	1	4.0
45-54	4	12.6	2	6.3	3	9.4	3	9.7	2	6.7
≥55	0	0.0	2	3.4	0	0.0	1	1.6	2	3.2
Mode of Exposure*	Number	Percent								
MSM	5	46.0	5	41.7	4	42.2	0	0.0	7	77.8
IDU	3	31.0	6	50.0	2	22.2	3	60.0	1	11.1
MSMIDU	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hetero	2	23.0	1	8.3	2	24.4	2	40.0	1	11.1
Perinatal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.

[^] Combined rates for Asian/Pacific Isander, Native American/Alaskan Native and Multi-Race cases

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Number and Rate of New Diagnoses by County, Wichita Falls HSDA 2008-2012

County	2008		2009		2010		2011		2012	
	Number	Rate [†]								
Archer County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Baylor County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clay County	1	9.2	0	0.0	1	9.3	2	18.8	0	0.0
Cottle County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Foard County	0	0.0	1	75.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hardeman County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Jack County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Montague County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.1	1	5.1
Wichita County	8	6.1	11	8.4	7	5.3	2	1.5	6	4.6
Wilbarger County	1	7.4	0	0.0	1	7.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Young County	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.9

[†] Caution should be taken when interpreting rates for any count of less than 4 cases. Data statistically unstable.